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Corpus-Based Analysis of the Vague Quantifier “All” in the Presidential Inaugural Speeches of President Biden

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Abstract

This study examined the role of the vague quantifier (henceforth, VQ) “all” in the presidential inaugural speech of President Biden Jr. with the following objectives; to identify the occurrence of the VQ, “all” in the inaugural speech and to analyse the roles of this VQ in the inaugural speech. The study made use of the concept of elasticity of vague language (henceforth, VL) as its theoretical framework and applied the ex post facto research design. The generated data were analysed using Antcon concordance while the data were presented in tables. The study among other things revealed that Biden employed the VQ “all” in different ways to express commitments, collective responsibility and challenges among others. The study concluded that Biden’s use of the VQ “all” has brought to the fore his political goals, contexts and style. The study recommended that presidents, governors and speech writers need to be aware of the major roles VQs play and the need to explore the immense benefits of these VQs in speeches.

Keywords: Corpus Analysis, Vague Quantifier, Inaugural Speech, President Joe Biden, Political Discourse

Introduction

A newly elected president who is usually a politician presents a presidential inaugural speech to the citizens of a given country after winning an election. This presidential

inaugural speech which is a political speech is usually the first speech a president delivers immediately after taking the presidential oath of office. This marks the formal assumption

of office by a new president.

A presidential inaugural speech gives the new president the rare privilege of using the official voice of a country which gives “a new hope or a confirmation of a better administration” (Fakunle, 2015, p.20). Presidents use this opportunity “to address issues that are considered paramount to resolve” (Diriyai, 2024). Diriyai (2024) further states that the president uses the inaugural speech as a vehicle to address the challenges or needs of the citizens of a given country. Diriyai further contends that a “presidential speech markets the president to the populace; rekindles hope and assures the citizenry of a positive change” (Diriyai, 2024). According to Fakunle (2015), presidents in such inaugural speeches use the opportunity “to reaffirm their commitments to serve by highlighting the manifestoes, programmes of their political parties and their electioneering campaign promises” (p.18).

In such formal occasions, presidents use VQs and VL as instruments of a face-saving strategy for different manipulative reasons. The way language is employed becomes critical in these political speeches. The concomitant of this is that politics and language are two sides of a coin (Diriyai, 2025). The language of politics is to appreciate how language is put into use by politicians whose aims are to acquire power, exercise it and retain it (power) (Beard, 2000). Opebi (2009) corroborates Beard (2000) view by arguing that language is an important process of highlighting the personalities and programmes of politicians to the public (public image) with the intent of mobilising the electorate and soliciting their support. It is interesting to note that language is now a political issue while politics has become a linguistic issue (Fakunle, 2015). This is based on the proposition that the initial support the electorate gives the president may be anchored on what the president says and how he says it in his inaugural speech (Diriyai, 2024).

The roles quantifiers play in communication in general and speech in particular are enormous. Quantifiers do not only modify nouns or noun phrases, they make speeches (especially inaugural speeches) catchy, instructive and definitive. An inaugural speech presents a president to the audience while the quantifiers decorate the aim of the president (Diriyai, 2024). It is against this backdrop that this paper attempts to study Biden’s presidential inaugural speech with a view to spotlight how he has used the VQ, “all” to show power and market himself.

Statement of the Problem

Presidential inaugural speeches are political speeches which are aimed at reaffirming the commitment to serve on the part of a new president of a nation. These political speeches highlight the electioneering campaign promises of the president, the programmes of the president’s political party and the manifestoes of the president’s party. These inaugural speeches are aimed at rekindling hope, marketing the president, mobilising the electorate and gaining their support as well as assuring the citizens of positive changes in the in-coming administration. If these are some of the objectives of these inaugural speeches, such as speeches should be concise, clear, confident, catchy, definite and down to earth.

The question begging for an answer is why would presidents employ these VQs in an important speech such as the presidential inaugural speech for the fact that these VQs are not specific? This paper aims to analyse the inaugural speech of President Biden with a view to highlighting the role the VQ “all” plays in his inaugural speech.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

This study aims to analyse the use of the VQ “all” in the inaugural speech of President Biden. The specific objectives are to;

1. Classify the VQ “all” in the presidential inaugural speech of Biden;
2. Analyse the role of the VQ “all” in the inaugural speech.

Research Questions

1. What is the typology of the VQ “all” in Biden’s presidential inaugural speech?
2. What roles do the VQ “all” perform in the inaugural speech?

Conceptual Review

Vague Language

Vague language is any linguistic expression or item that modifies an utterance or phrase in order to make its meaning imprecise (Drave, 2001 cited in McGee, 2018). For Trappes-Lomax (2007), VL is any deliberate choice of language which may be designed to reduce the degree of specificity, preciseness by which a situation or referent is described less than it may have been described. VL, though, considered as being imprecise and unspecific, there is a consensus among VL scholars that VL has an important role to play in human communication. This is because humans at times consciously make the purpose of communication vague in spite of the context (Cutting, 2007; Jucker, Smith & Ludge, 2003; Channell, 1994). For instance, a speaker may decide to be vague to avoid being committal (Thombury & Slade, 2006; Schiffrin, 1997, Crystal & Davy, 1975). Some others may use it when they do not want to make a categorical statement while other speakers may make use of it in order to save face (Diriyai, 2024).

Linguistic Quantifiers

Linguistic quantifiers (henceforth, LQs) in the literature of VL has to do with non-numerical expressions which are used to refer to quantities. These LQs answer the question “How much” (Ruzait, 2007). LQs are determiners which modify nouns in a sentence. Some scholars such as Quirk and Greenbaum (1976), Ruzait, (2007), Steinert-Threlkeld (2021) have identified these quantifiers as several, (a) few, (a) little, enough, much, more, many, some, a bit, among others. Ewata (2021) avers that LQs express “inexactness by choice”. He also contends that these linguistic elements are employed “when a speaker decides not to be committal with a piece of information on a given topic for various reasons or decides not to be forth coming” (p.3).

Theoretical Review

The elasticity of vague language

The proponent of “elasticity of VL” is Zhang (2011). Zhang (2011) elasticity of VL is an all-encompassing principle when it comes to exploring VL (Sabet, 2013). Sabet (2013) claims that, the principle of elasticity of VL has been able to tie up all the loose ends with regard to VL research. Zhang (2011) principle of elasticity of VL is a proficient strategy to achieve effective communication among interlocutors. This is because it can be stretched in any direction and as long as it may be needed or required. Sabet (2013) avers that Zhang (201) has put forward three directions to show how elasticity of VL may be achieved in communication. “This is *very* important (upward)”. “This is a bit embarrassing (Downward)”. “There are about twenty students in the classroom (Horizontal)” (cited in Sabet, 2013, p. 46).

The theoretical framework of the principle of elasticity of VL is hinged on one main maxim, some other maxims and some characteristics. The major maxim of the elasticity of VL has it that language has the propensity of being stretched in any discourse or communication in order to achieve a communication objective. The following are four specific maxims of the elasticity of VL.

- a) “Go just – right: provide the right amount of information” (e.g., That short girl is extremely kind).
- b) “Go general: speak in general terms” (e.g. Does she have any laid down principles or something?).
- c) “Go hypothetical: speak in hypothetical terms (e.g. she may be the one).
- d) “Go subjective: speak in subjective terms” (e.g. I think he is not honest) (p.579).

Zhang (2011) likens communicating in VL to the use of a slingshot. By the use of the slingshot metaphor, Zhang sheds light on how VL could be modified to meet a language user’s communication needs. She explains that the language user stretches “the rubber band to aim and then releases the stone to hit the target” She observes that this process consists of three stages. “Stretch, aim/adjust, and release/hit” p. 579).

Zhang further notes that the elastic can be stretched as many times as possible. It can also be adjusted to meet different objectives in order to attain the desired goals of the communication. She contends that “when the target is close, simple, or clear, the result may be accurate and certain”. She further notes that “when the target is far, complicated, or unclear, the result may be less accurate and uncertain” (p. 579).

The elasticity of VL is relevant to this study because it is an all-encompassing principle as it relates to VL research. This is more so with its foundation of the slingshot metaphor where language can be stretched in any discourse or communication transaction for the purpose of achieving a communication objective.

Methodology

The research design for this study is the ex post factor research design. Ex post factor design identifies events which have already taken place or conditions which may be present and

collects materials (data) in order to examine a likely relationship that exists between the variables (factor) and subsequent behaviour or characteristics (CS utsa.edu/- korkmaz/te).

The population of the study is the presidential inaugural address of President Biden (January 20, 2021). The balanced corpus or sample corpus and the purposive sampling techniques are adopted for this study. The sample corpus technique is a method which involves “studying a language through sampling” (McEnergy & Hardie, 2006, p.6).

The data for the study is Biden’s presidential inaugural address. This inaugural address was downloaded from the html/pdf/wordformats. This format was subsequently converted into a format of a plain text for (Anthony, 2019). AntConcordan instrument (4.20 version) was applied to locate the VQ “all” in the speech. The speech is processed using a corpus analysis instrument for correlation and contextual analysis. Corpus linguistics was used to analyse the data while the data were presented in tables.

Research Question One

What is the typology of the VQ “all” in Biden’s presidential inaugural speech?

The table below shows the typology of the VQ, “all” in Biden’s presidential inaugural speech.

Table 1: Typology of the VQ, “all”

S/Ns	Approximation	Closed system	Neutral Quantifier	Scalar Implicature
1	All	All	All	All

Table 1 shows that the VQ “all” may be classified into four linguistic areas: approximator, closed system, neutral quantifier and a scalar implicature.

Approximator

Approximators and VQs are considered as vague linguistic items which could give rise to linguistic expressions being “fuzzy or less fuzzy because something may have been added to a precise number” (Channell, 1994, p. 4). Ewata (2021) argues that approximators are used for the purpose of a rough view rather than a precise one. Ewata (2021) further states that approximators provide a rough estimate of frequency, time, quantity and degree. Hamawand (2017) notes that when a writer or speaker uses an approximation, it is used to denote a lack of a precise knowledge of the subject matter by the speaker or writer. “All” as a VQ performs most of these functions as an approximator in Biden’s speech.

Closed system items according to Quirk and Greenbaun (1976) are linguistic quantifiers which pre-modify a noun phrase (henceforth, NP). They are regarded as closed systems because they hardly accept new members into their fold. Words such as all, some, more, most, many (a) few all belong to the closed class.

Table 1 also reveals that the VQ, “all” is a neutral quantifier which is found in Biden’s speech. “All” as a neutral quantifier does not make a distinction between a small quantity and a large quantity. The focus of the neutral quantifier, “all” is not on the actual quantity, but a relative quantity.

Still in table 1, “all” is classified as a scalar implicature. Scalar implicature has to do with when numerical and non-numerical items are in a relationship with each other in way that the choice of one implicates a meaning which is relevant for the others (Channell, 1994). One of such sets is [all, many, most, some, few]. “All” is employed to express different situations in the inaugural speech such as commitments, challenges, collective responsibility, among others.

Research Question Two

What roles do the VQ “all” perform in Biden’s presidential inaugural speech?

The table below shows the sentence distribution of the VQ “all” as used in the presidential inaugural speech of Biden.

Table 2: Sentence distribution of “all”

S/N	Biden’s Speech
1.	“It’s taken as many lives in one year as America lost in <i>all</i> of World War II”. (p2).
2.	“And I pledge this to you: I will be a President for <i>all</i> Americans” (p.5).
3.	“In each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry <i>all</i> of us forward” (p.3).
4.	“To one another and to this country we love with <i>all</i> our hearts. May God bless America...”
5.	“The dream of justice for <i>all</i> will be deferred no longer. A cry for survival.”
6.	“... Rebuild the middle class, and make health care secure for <i>all</i> . We can deliver racial justice” (p.3).
7.	“I will defend America. I will give my <i>all</i> in your service thinking not of power, but of possibilities”. (p.8).
8.	“...a constant struggle between the American ideal that we are <i>all</i> created equal and the harsh, ugly reality that racism, nativism, fear and demonization have long torn us apart”. (p.3).
9.	“But the fact is we face them <i>all</i> at once, presenting this nation with the gravest of responsibilities” (p.7).
10.	“.....this time and in this place, let us start afresh. <i>All</i> of us. Let us listen to one another”.
11.	

S/N Biden's Speech

- "My fellow Americans, I close today where I began, with a sacred oath. Before God and *all* of you I give you my word. I will always level with you". (p.8).
12. "But the American story depends not on any one of us; not on some of us, but on *all* of us"(p.1).
13. "...of us, we will need each other. We will need *all* our strength to preserve through this dark winter".
14. "...humbled by the faith you have placed in us. To all those who did not support us, let me say this: Hear me out as we move forward." (p.5).
15. "...join me in a moment of silent prayer to remember *all* those we lost this past year to the pandemic".
16. "To *all* those who supported our campaigns I am humbled by the faith you have placed in us". (p.5).
17. "With the gravest of responsibilities. Now we must step up. *All* of us. It is a time for boldness."
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The VQ, "all"

"All" is used to reflect on several situations which may be important to Biden. "All" is employed as a compass to show the direction Biden's administration will take. In other words, "all" has come to reflect the guiding principle or road map of the new administration. "All" has the ability of being stretched like "a slingshot to hit its target" in a communication transaction ("the elasticity of VL").

It is important to note that presidential inaugural speeches are political speeches which are aimed at reaffirming the commitment to serve on the part of a new President. Such speeches are also aimed to market the new president and rekindle hope and assure the citizens of positive changes and mobilise the electorates and gain their support. The heavy use of "all" as a VQ in Biden's inaugural speech succinctly captures the importance of "all" in an inaugural speech to the new president, administration and to the citizens of the nation. On the basis of the foregoing, Biden employs "all" several times to express different forms of commitments, collective responsibility and challenges, among others.

Biden's use of "all" as a VQ

Biden employs "all" seventeen times to express the following situations in his inaugural speech: commitment, collective responsibility, challenges, among others. Biden makes use of "all" six times to express different forms of his commitment to serve the American citizens.

Commitment

In table 2 serial number 2, he expresses his commitment to serve by saying that "And I pledge this to you; I will be a president for all Americans" (p.2) (Go just just-right, the elasticity of VL). He pledges to be a president for all the American citizens without regard to race, colour,

religion, class, poor, rich, etc. He makes his commitment not to discriminate against any American by virtue of being on the other side of the divide. The recognition he gives the whites, the same he will give the blacks and Latinos. He also does not want to make a distinction along party lines such as Democrats and Republicans. He also wants to give equal rights to the LGBTs. He also pledges not to discriminate against women. This stand may have prompted him appointing Kamala Harris as his Vice Presidential candidate who became the Vice President of America. She is the first woman, and black woman for that matter, to occupy that exalted office for the first time in the American history.

Biden has also used the VQ “all” to show the commitment of the love Americans have for one another and their country, America. He says “To one another and to this country we love with all our hearts. May God bless America...” He arouses the feelings of Americans to love one another and to love their country in the face of the deep seated divisions created by Donald Trump among American citizens during the electioneering campaigns. This was displayed by the Trump supporters who took over the Capitol on the day preceding the handover of power at the end of his first administration. This hatred still persists in America today. It is in the light of this, Biden preaches the message of love for one another and the country to ensure stability and prosperity of the country. He tries to show this commitment of love in his speech. This show of love is aimed at stemming “a rise in political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism that we must confront and we will defeat”. (p.2). He ends his speech by showing his commitment for the love of America “with all our hearts” (p.9).

Biden uses “all” to express his commitment to justice for all Americans as indicated in serial number 5 (“Go general”, “the elasticity of VL”). America is a country that prides itself with justice for all. Biden, in his speech, shows his commitment to pursue “the dream of justice for all”. “All” is vague. It is not specific. “All” in this context means that he is committed to ensure that every American gets justice at all times. He believes that justice should no longer be deferred. He believes that not every American gets justice all the time. Black Americans suffer a lot of injustices when compared to their white counterparts. Black Americans are killed (the case of George Floyd is still fresh in our memories), discriminated against and all kinds of injustices. Not just black Americans, LGBTs, women and others suffer various forms of injustices going by the American standards. It is in the light of this, he expresses his commitment to ensure that “the dream of justice is not deferred” for another administration. It is “A cry for survival”.

In serial number 6 in table 2, Biden employs the VQ, “all” to highlight his commitment to rebuild several areas that need restructuring or rebuilding. One of the areas he intends to focus on is “the middle class”. Another is to “secure the health care for all” (“Go general” “the elasticity of VL”). The “health care” is the main focus of the rebuilding plan. It is important to note that this inaugural speech was delivered during the covid-19 era where so many Americans lost their lives. According to Biden “A-once-in-a-century virus silently stalks the country. It has taken as many lives in one year as America lost in all of World War II. Millions of Jobs have been lost. Hundreds of thousands of businesses closed” (p.2).

He believes that when the health care is “secure for all” it will stem the tide of deaths arising from covid-19. He is also committed in securing the health sector because this will reduce job losses on an account of Americans not being able to go to work because of Covid-19

lockdowns. These lockdowns and job losses have also decimated the middle class. That is why he is also committed to rebuild the middle class through securing the health sector and making jobs available for all Americans.

He is not only committed to “rebuild the middle class” and “the health sector”. He is also committed to deliver on “racial justice”. According to him, “We can deliver racial justice” (p.3). The driving force of this commitment is “A cry for racial justice some 400 years in the making moves us. The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer” (p.2). (Serial number 5). He believes that “racial justice” has lasted for too long “some 400 years” probably because of a lack of commitment on the part of past leaders. He believes that with his commitment “The dream of justice for all” will be achieved within the life span of his administration.

In table 2, serial number 7, Biden expresses his commitment to “defend America” and his total commitment to be of selfless-service to Americans. For him, the service to Americans is more important than the power he wields as the most powerful president in the world. His commitment is to use that power to explore possibilities for Americans not for his personal aggrandizement or interest, “but of the public good” (p.8). Through this, he believes that “together, we shall write an American story of hope, not fear. Of unity, not divisions. Of light, not darkness” (p.8).

He is committed to give his all both in service and to “defend America” no matter the circumstances. He does not intend to denigrate the constitution with the enormous power he has, but to uphold it. He is also committed to defend the American democracy. He does not intend to use his power to whittle down the constitution which Americans hold very dear to their hearts. I believe these statements are made in response to Trump’s actions before, during and after the elections where Trump tried to subvert the will of the people at the end of his first tenure.

Biden deploys the VQ “all” to express his total commitment to God and all Americans. Biden, as it is noted in serial number 11, shows his total commitment to the service of Americans at all times. According to him, “I will always level with you” (Americans). The power he wields will not prevent him from being humble. He does not intend to disregard the people. That is why in his speech he says that “the dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer” (p.2). To show how committed he is to this ideal, he refers to the sacred oath which he had taken at the beginning of his inauguration. He reaffirms or retakes the same oath all over, although this time around, a personal commitment to God and all Americans. He says “Before God and all of you, I give you my word. I will always level with you” (p.8) (“Go general”, “the elasticity of VL”). The VQ “all” is also used to round off his speech “this country we love with all our hearts”. This actually shows how important the VQ “all” is in presidential inaugural speeches.

Collective Responsibility

Apart from using the VQ “all” to show commitment, Biden employs this VQ to express collective responsibility. This VQ is used to show collective responsibility 3 times in serial numbers 3, 12 and 17. Table 2 captures the use of this VQ to express collective responsibility. In serial number 3, Biden employs the VQ, “all” to show how in trying times or in times of tribulations several Americans joined hands to uplift their fellow Americans from very difficult situations and circumstances. What are these moments Biden is referring to?

According to him, the moments are “through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks. “In each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry all of us forward” (p.3). (“Go general, “the elasticity of VL”). The “us” implies that he and others or fellow Americans were there to see fellow Americans ameliorate the difficult moments or situations.

In serial number 12, the VQ “all” is also used to express collective responsibility. Here, Biden is using the VQ “all” to refer to “the American story” which does not depend on “any one of us; not on some of us, but on all of us” (p.1) (“Go general”, “the elasticity of VL”). The implication of this is that the success story and the resilient spirit of America depends on not just one person, “but on all of us” Americans. Every American contributes his or her own quota to make America great. This fighting spirit is always evident in the American sports men and women. They pursue their goals and dreams with a passion.

In serial number 17, the VQ “all” performs the role of expressing collective responsibility in times of tribulations and perils. He uses the “all” to refer to all Americans to “step up. All of us” (“Go general,” “the elasticity of VL”). He says that “it is a time for boldness”. Boldness on the part of all Americans to “...face an attack on democracy on truth. A raging virus. Growing inequality. The string of systemic racism. A climate in crisis. America’s role in the world” (p.7).

Challenges

Furthermore, the VQ “all” is used to express challenges in Biden’s speech. This is captured in serial numbers 1, 8, 9, 13 and 15 in table 2. In serial number 1, “all” is used to refer to all those who died during the pandemic which is a huge challenge to America. Biden compares the number of those who lost their lives in the pandemic to the Second World War because of his gravest concern for those who lost their lives during the pandemic. “To those 400,000 fellow Americans – mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, friends, neighbours, and co-workers” (p.7).

Biden employs this to arouse the feelings of Americans. Arousing the emotions of the citizens of a country is one of the goals of a presidential inaugural address. Biden makes a very good use of it when he is addressing the challenges Americans face in terms of the number of deaths in America during Covid19 pandemic.

In serial number 8, the challenge “all” is being used to highlight the American ideal which is “... we are all created equal” (“Go general,” the elasticity of VL”). “All” here is not specific. It is used to refer to all Americans without recourse to race, religion, colour, party affiliations, among others. This American ideal is being threatened by the following ugly realities: “Fascism, nativism, fear and demonization” (p.3). According to him, these ugly realities which are the challenges Americans face “have long torn us apart” (p.7). The foregoing situations have made it impossible to achieve that loft dream or ideal.

In serial number 13, the VQ “all” is also made to carry out the role of expressing a challenge. The challenge is that of the impending “dark winter”. He states that Americans need all their strength to go through the dark impending winter as they enter “the toughest and deadliest

period of the virus” (p.6). It is important to note that the Covid-19 virus was deadliest during the winter because of the cold. “All” here is not specific as usual. Biden is referring to whatever strength Americans can summon to overcome the winter of peril or hardship (“Go general,” the elasticity of VL).

There is also the element of collective responsibility being expressed in this quotation. He says, “...my fellow Americans, in the work ahead of us, we will need each other. We will need all our strength to preserve through this dark winter” (p.6). “We will need each other” denotes a sense of collective responsibility. All Americans must be there for their fellow Americans to pull “through this dark winter” and “the toughest and deadliest period of the virus” (p.6). The challenge in serial number 15 still refers to the challenge of the deaths recorded during the pandemic which has already been discussed in serial number one.

Rejuvenation

The VQ “all” carries out a role of rejuvenation in serial number 10, “this time and in this place, let us start afresh. All of us”. The phrase “start afresh” symbolizes rejuvenation. The rejuvenation refers to all Americans, “All of us” (“Go general,” “the elasticity of VL”). The rejuvenation is neither for the Democrats nor the Republicans, but for all Americans. This is still in line with Biden’s view that he is going to be “a President for all Americans.” Irrespective of party affiliations, race, religion, class, etc., he wants all forms of disunity to end and for all Americans to have a new lease of life devoid of all the divisions of the previous administration such as “a rise in political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism” (p.2). (Ostension, RT).

“All” Referring to Others

Finally, “all” as a VQ is used to carry out the role of referring to others in Biden’s speech. This is captured in serial number 14 in table 2. He says “to all those who did not support us...” (p.5) “Go general,” “the elasticity of VL”). He is referring to all the Americans who did not vote for him nor support him during the 2020 American general election. He appeals to them to mend fences or sheath their sword in order to move America forward or great. It is still in line with his love for a united America, “I will be a President for all Americans” (p.5). He wants such persons to have an open mind and reason with him in order to think through the ideas he is putting forward to make America great.

Conclusion

The study notes the frequency of the VQ “all” Biden employed in his inaugural speech. The VQ, “all” brings to the fore his political goals, contexts and style. For instance, Biden employs the VQ “all” to express a sense of unity, optimism and inclusivity. The study of Biden’s inaugural speech has exposed the extent to which language could shape and be shaped by politics. Furthermore, the study has further revealed the communication strategies and emerging rhetoric which leaders have employed in world history.

Recommendations

The study recommends that presidents, governors and speech writers need to be aware of the major roles VQs play and the need to explore the immense benefits of these VQs in speech. The study also recommended that presidents, governors and other political office holders as well as speech writers should ensure that VQs, though vague, should be appropriately used to capture effectively and concretely what they are meant to address or resolve.

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