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PRAGMATIC ACTS IN THE INAUGURAL SPEECH OF ANDY BURNHAM, UK PRIME MINISTER

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ABSTRACT
This study explores the inaugural speech of Andy Burnham, the newly appointed Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (UK), delivered outside 10 Downing Street on 20 July 2026. The aim of the study is to identify the main goals of the speech, the pragmatic acts performed and the pragmatic tools deployed during the speech. Because the UK is one of the most influential countries in the world, the inaugural speech of a UK Prime Minister is usually widely anticipated and variously interpreted. There is, therefore, a need to analyse the speech of the new Prime Minister so that its message can be clearly understood by the general public. Besides, the speech is a new political development in the UK that has not yet received scholarly attention. The study adopts both quantitative and qualitative research designs, using Jacob Mey's pragmatic acts theory in its analysis. Findings indicate that the goals of the speech are to reveal intentions, admit some issues, challenge the listeners, inform the audience and thank them. These goals are realised through seven pragmatic acts: promising, assuring, admitting, challenging, appealing, informing and thanking. In addition, these practs are performed using such pragmatic tools as shared situational knowledge (SSK), inference (INF), reference (REF), relevance (REL), voice (VCE) and metaphor (MPH). The study concludes that the speech is largely commissive, as the new Prime Minister uses it to admit past failures and to rebuild public trust in politics.

Keywords: pragmatic acts, inaugural speech, political discourse, Andy Burnham, Mey

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Introduction

An inauguration is a common ceremony observed the world over to usher in a newly elected or appointed political official, such as a president, a prime minister or a governor. The word 'inauguration' originates from the Latin word 'augur', which refers to the rituals observed by ancient Roman priests to initiate a public official who was about to assume a new office (Osisanwo 298).

During the ceremony, the political leader usually delivers a speech after taking the oath of office or being formally installed, before an audience that usually includes party supporters and other well-wishers. The speech is central to the rite of inauguration because it informs the people of the leader's intentions, gives them a first impression of the leader and reaffirms his campaign promises and the goals he sets for his tenure. It also disseminates information that douses the tension generated during the electioneering campaigns, projects into the future and stimulates the citizenry to action.

The United Kingdom is one of the most influential states in the world. Apart from the UK being one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (comprising the US, UK, France, Russia and China), the British monarch is the Head of the Commonwealth, which comprises 56 countries and 2.5 billion people. This gives the UK a soft link to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. With English as the official language of many countries, the UK also commands cultural influence across the world. In view of its enviable place in world affairs and politics, the inaugural speech of a UK Prime Minister is very important, widely anticipated, collectively heard and variously interpreted.

Pierini (9) observes that the inaugural ceremony of the UK Prime Minister does not leave much space for the Prime Minister to express his policies and programmes in detail, because it lasts for only a handful of minutes. However, the speech is usually informative and functional, as it tells the nation that a new government has been formed. It also communicates the new Prime Minister's political priorities to the citizens, the opposition and the world in general. Pierini further observes that, because of the limited time frame, the language of the speech is carefully and skilfully crafted to meet the expectations of the citizens. Thus, there is a need to analyse carefully the inaugural speech of Andy Burnham, the new UK Prime Minister, for a better understanding of its message.

Andrew Murray (Andy) Burnham was born on 7th January 1970 in Liverpool (Aintree) but was brought up in Culcheth. He studied English at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. He joined the Labour Party at the age of 15 and served as Member of Parliament (MP) for Leigh from 2001 to 2017.

He held several cabinet positions under Gordon Brown, including Secretary of State for Health, before he was elected Mayor of Greater Manchester in 2017. Under Labour rules, only sitting MPs can stand for leader, so he was re-elected to Parliament through a by-election on 22nd June 2026. When Keir Starmer resigned, the Labour Party confirmed Burnham as the leader of the party, and on 20 July 2026 he was invited by King Charles III to form a government (Wikipedia).

The objectives of the study are to:

a. identify the goals of the speech;
b. identify and analyse the pragmatic acts in the speech; and
c. identify and analyse the pragmatic tools deployed in the speech.

The following questions guide the study:

i. What are the goals of the speech?

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ii. What pragmatic acts are performed in the speech?
iii. What pragmatic tools are deployed in the speech?

Language and politics

The bond between language and politics is rooted in communication. Politics, fundamentally, is the act of making decisions, influencing people's thoughts and behaviour, and shaping societal values (Aliyu 141). This position looks at politics from the viewpoint of those in leadership positions, excluding the led. However, politics involves both the leadership and the followership. One of the most powerful tools in any political dispensation is language. Language has the capacity to shape public opinion and drive political agendas. It plays a critical role in politics in the sense that every political action is prepared, accompanied, controlled and influenced by language. It is for this reason that politics has become a linguistic issue and language a political issue.

Ifechelobi and Okpokiri (151) observe that political campaign speeches, parliamentary debates, political interviews, written texts, broadcasts, etc., intended to inform, persuade and instruct voters about issues, are realised only through language. It follows that inaugural speeches, as political events, are equally realised through language.

Explaining further the relationship between language and politics, Aliyu (142) maintains that political speeches are not just words; they are strategic tools used to announce policies, persuade the public and solidify authority. This means that the language of politics usually has some hidden meanings beyond what is said. Such meanings can only be understood when the language is subjected to critical analysis. This position is consistent with Lakoff's (7) view that political communication operates within a linguistic power game, where what is left unsaid is often more powerful than what is spoken. Politicians usually choose their words carefully to shape public perception, mask their intentions and guide interpretation. This study was conceived for this reason: to unravel the hidden messages in the inaugural speech of the new UK Prime Minister. Against this backdrop, the next section examines the functions of language in political discourse.

The functions of language in political discourse

Joseph (2006), as cited in Batubara (255), identifies the functions of language in politics as (1) rhetoric, (2) propaganda and (3) interpretation. He describes rhetoric as the study of the stylistic tools of official language, which those in power usually employ to convince the masses and allay anxiety. On the other hand, propaganda is carried out by government or politicians in the form of agitation, invitation, campaign, persuasion, promotion, advertising, etc. He explains interpretation as the act of giving an impression, opinion or view based on a theory.

From these submissions, it can be said that politicians use language to interpret government policies and convince the public to comply with them. However, like the definition of politics noted earlier, this viewpoint considers the function of language only from the perspective of those in leadership positions.

Arifin (2003), as cited in Batubara (256), seems to provide a more balanced view of the function of language in politics. In his view, politicians use language as a means of agitation, public relations, campaigning, lobbying, etc. In sum, language facilitates political engagement, including psychological engagement such as political self-efficacy, which in turn leads to political participation and, ultimately, promotes participatory democracy.

To achieve the political goals above, politicians have to understand and consider things that resonate with the masses. These include understanding their needs, building and maintaining

relationships with them, promoting self-image and marketing themselves in the media (Kaid 208).

Studies on inaugural speeches

Abuya examines the inaugural speech of President Goodluck Jonathan from a pragma-stylistic perspective. The speech is analysed using Austin's (1962) and Searle's (1969) Speech Act Theory. The study focuses on identifying locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in the speech. Findings reveal that the speech contains more commissives than assertives, verdictives and declaratives.

Balogun investigates the use of parallelism in the inaugural speeches of President Goodluck Jonathan of Nigeria and President Barack Obama of the United States of America, using Crystal and Davy's stylistic framework. It is a comparative study that is interested in identifying the manner of emphasis and foregrounding in the speeches of the two Presidents. The study reveals that President Obama used parallelism more aesthetically than did President Jonathan. The research argues that the speakers' varied levels of exposure to the English language are largely responsible for the disparity.

Osisanwo studies pragmatic acts in the inaugural speech of President Muhammadu Buhari using Mey's pragmatic acts theory. His aim is to examine how President Buhari uses different pragmatic acts to achieve certain goals. The study reveals that President Buhari uses pragmatic acts to achieve such goals as revealing intentions, admitting the existence of some issues, appealing to others and giving directives. The pragmatic acts that aided him in achieving these goals include proposing, promising, stating, assuring, acknowledging and thanking. The study also reveals that he deploys such pragmatic tools as shared situational knowledge (SSK), relevance (REL), reference (REF) and inference (INF).

Balogun and Murana carry out a pragmatic study of presupposition and politeness in the inaugural speech of President Donald Trump. The study reveals that Trump makes a lot of presuppositions to demonstrate his vast knowledge of America and her current socio-political activities. Presupposition also serves as a premise for the various promises he makes during the speech. On politeness, the study reveals both the face-saving and face-threatening acts by the speaker and the strategies he deploys. It concludes that although Trump tries to mitigate the threat to the face of past American leaders, the poignancy of the threat remains memorable.

Lathar et al. analyse the use of presupposition in the victory speech of President Joe Biden. The aim of the qualitative study is to examine the various types of presuppositions used by the speaker, their triggers and their relevance to the speech. Their findings indicate that the President relies heavily on lexical presuppositions, as evident in the recurrent use of noun clauses. There are one hundred and eleven (111) syntactic-level triggers, among which thirty-four (34) are temporal clauses. They conclude that the large number of triggers in the speech is useful in both linguistic and pedagogical domains.

Pierini, in a consolidated rhetorical study of the inaugural speeches of Conservative UK Prime Ministers from 2010 to 2022, observes that, in the UK, the inaugural speech genre does not leave much space for speakers to express their policies in detail. It lasts only a few minutes and gives only a simple indication of what the new Prime Minister will do. According to Pierini, the most interesting aspect of the speech is the Prime Minister's sense of leadership and decisiveness, which may or may not emerge from the words, syntactic structure and rhetorical figures used to communicate ideas to the citizens.

Yang carries out a comparative study of Trump's and Obama's inaugural speeches. The study traces the historical development of pragmatic presupposition, clarifying its characteristics,

particularly its context-dependent nature, and establishes a theoretical framework connecting context, pragmatic presupposition and personal deixis strategies. Through intra-textual and intertextual analyses of the speeches, he concludes that the two Presidents, operating in different contexts, deploy different pragmatic presuppositions, leading to different strategies. He further finds that Trump's speech is dominated by the first-person pronoun, while Obama's adopts an addressee-oriented approach.

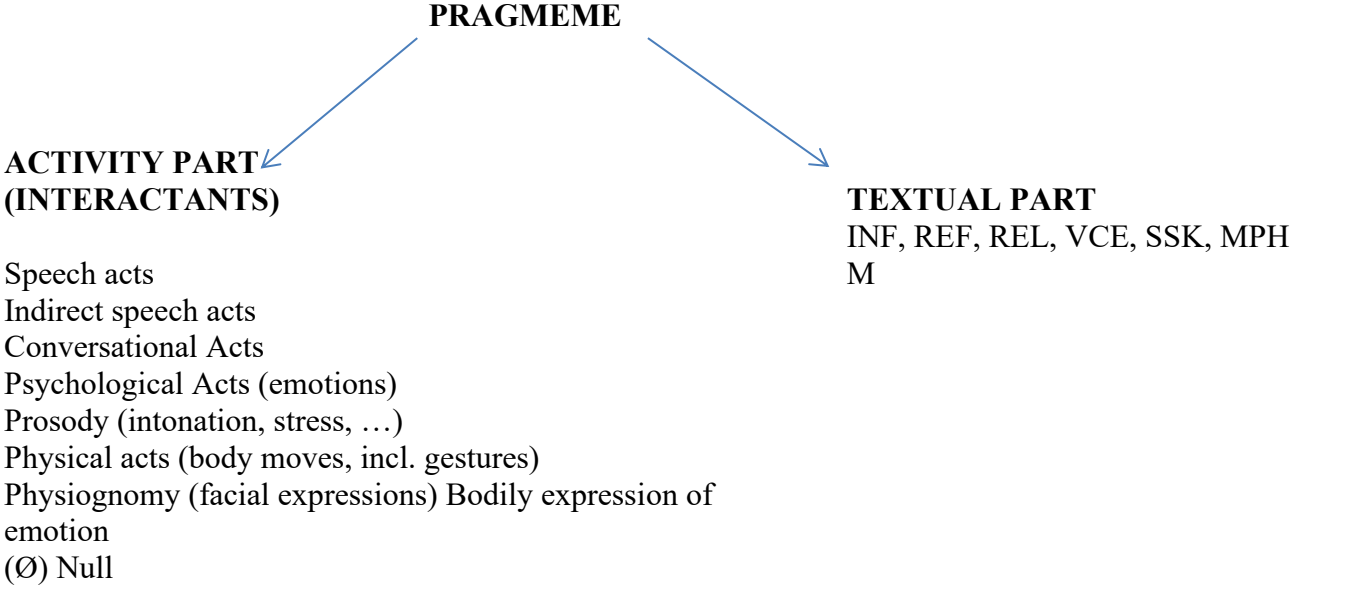
All the studies above, except those of Balogun and Pierini, focus on pragmatic phenomena such as speech acts, presupposition and politeness in political discourse. The present study is in harmony with Osisanwo's, which also adopts Mey's pragmatic acts theory. However, it differs from Osisanwo's in its data. To the best of the researchers' knowledge, no study has yet examined the pragmatic acts in Andy Burnham's inaugural speech, and this is the gap the present study fills.

Theoretical framework

The pragmatic acts theory was propounded by Jacob Mey. In trying to amend J. L. Austin's Speech Act Theory (SAT), Mey contends that Austin's account in *How to Do Things with Words* treats context as little more than a backdrop for reference. For Mey, context is action; it is about understanding what gives our utterances their true pragmatic meanings and allows them to be counted as true pragmatic acts (Mey 41). He further argues that context determines what one can say and what one cannot say (43). Consequently, Mey proposes that the pragmatic act is not just a theory of reference but a theory of action, which situates speech acts in the appropriate sociocultural context.

According to Mey (43), a pragmatic act focuses on the environment in which both the speaker and the hearer find their affordances, such that the entire situation is brought to bear on what can be said in the situation as well as on what is actually being said. The theory emphasises the pragmeme as the general situational prototype through which a pragmatic act can be instantiated. He refers to individual pragmatic acts as *practs* or *allopracts*, and classifies the pragmeme into the activity part and the textual part (Mey 222). Figure 1 below represents the schema of Mey's model of pragmatic acts.

Figure 1. Schema of Mey's (2001) model of pragmatic acts



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In the figure above, the activity part comprises acts that are performed by interactants during conversations. These optional components include speech acts, indirect speech acts, conversational acts, psychological acts, prosody and physical acts such as body movements and facial expressions, which sit on the left side of the pragmeme. On the right side is the textual part, comprising elements such as inference (INF), reference (REF), relevance (REL), voice (VCE), shared situational knowledge (SSK), metaphor (MPH) and the metapragmatic joker (M).

Mey's pragmatic acts theory provides a suitable framework for analysing the Prime Minister's speech because its central claim, that context determines the interpretation of meaning, suits a situated political speech of this nature. Since the speech has been reduced to text, the analysis relies mainly on the textual part of the theory and draws on the activity part (speech acts and psychological acts) only where these can be recovered from the words of the speech.

Research methodology

The data for the study are obtained from internet video record (http://www.gov.uk) of the inaugural speech of Andy Burnham, the new UK Prime Minister, delivered outside 10 Downing Street on 20 July 2026. The full video released by the Prime Minister's Office was accessed on 10th October, 2026 and transcribed into text by the researcher for easy analysis and checked against the transcribed text by Open Government Licence vol.3.0. The study combines quantitative and qualitative content analysis research designs. The quantitative design provides statistical data about both the goals and the pragmatic acts in the speech, while the qualitative design helps to draw themes from the data to answer the research questions, guided by Mey's framework. Each numbered sentence in the Appendix serves as a unit of analysis and is assigned to one dominant goal and one dominant pract. The excerpts selected for analysis are those that best exemplify the pragmatic acts that the Prime Minister performed and the corresponding pragmatic tools that he used during the speech. The speech contains five goals, and seven pragmatic acts are performed to realise the goals.

Data presentation and analysis

The speech comprises five hundred and fifty (550) words grouped into twenty-three (23) numbered sentence units (see the Appendix). The sentences are used to present five (5) discourse goals, expressed in seven (7) pragmatic acts. The discourse goals are to reveal intentions, admit issues, challenge listeners, inform the audience and thank. The pragmatic acts performed are assuring, promising, informing, challenging, appealing, admitting and thanking. Table 1 presents a statistical summary of the discourse goals and the pragmatic acts performed in the speech.

Table 1. Summary of discourse goals and pragmatic acts

Goal	Frequency	Percentage	Practs	Frequency	Percentage
To reveal intentions	10	43.48	Promising	8	34.78
To admit some issues	7	30.43	Admitting	7	30.43
To challenge listeners	3	13.04	Assuring	2	8.70
To inform the audience	2	8.70	Challenging	2	8.70
To thank	1	4.35	Informing	2	8.70
			Appealing	1	4.35
			Thanking	1	4.35
Total	**23**	**100%**	**Total**	**23**	**100%**

Figure 2. Graphic representation of discourse goals

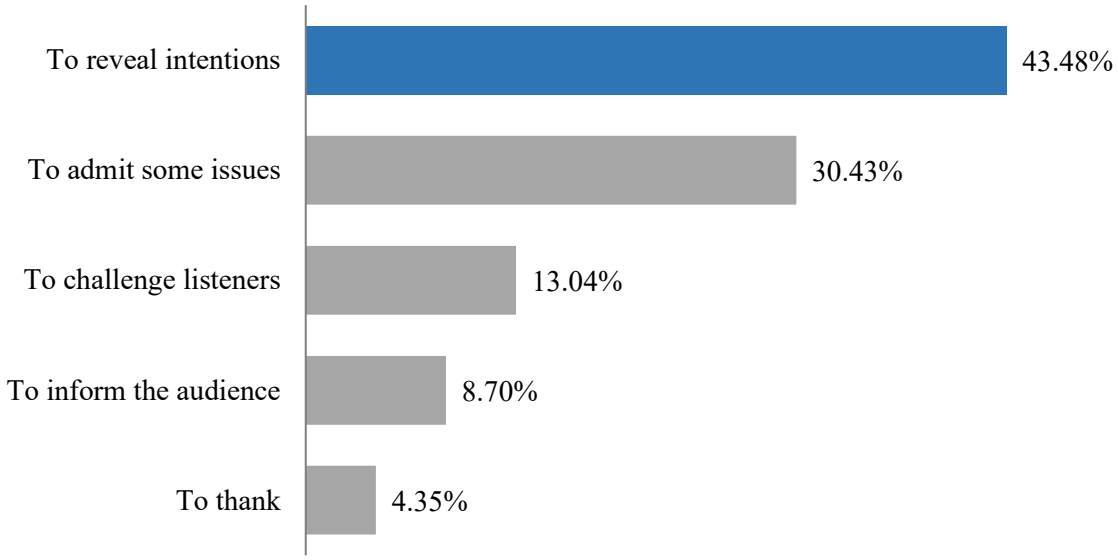
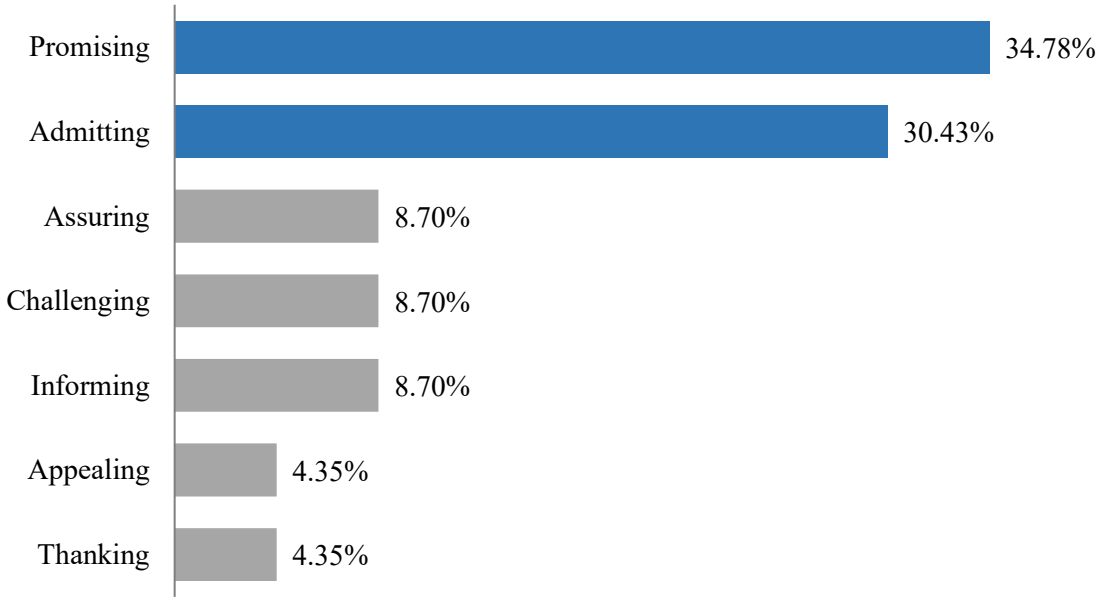


Figure 3. Graphic representation of the pragmatic acts



The pragmatic acts are performed with the help of pragmatic tools such as shared situational knowledge (SSK), reference (REF), inference (INF), relevance (REL), voice (VCE) and metaphor (MPH).

To reveal intentions

This is the main goal of the speech, as can be seen from the high frequency of sentences used to realise it. Ten sentences, representing 43.48% (eight of promising and two of assuring), are used to present this goal. The pragmatic acts of assuring and promising are performed to realise this goal.

Assuring. Having been appointed Prime Minister by the King, Burnham believes it is necessary to assure the citizens that there will be a paradigm shift from the way politics is

practised in the country. Instead of the practice of concentrating political and economic power in a few hands, he assures listeners that power will be shared more widely in order to revive industrialisation in the country.

Excerpt 1

> *Many feel as though they're still in decline and they don't have the ability to turn things around. And that's why we will change politics to make it more collaborative, more about problem solving than point scoring.*

From Excerpt 1 above, the speaker makes reference (REF) to the old order in which political and economic powers were the exclusive preserve of only a few individuals, a development that has led to the deindustrialisation of the country. He assures listeners that a pragmatic step will be taken to rejig the way politics is practised in the country. He maintains that it will no longer be business as usual. During his tenure, politics will not be used as a means of scoring political points, but rather as a means of problem solving. Speaking further, he assures listeners that his administration will prioritise citizens' welfare over and above every other consideration.

Excerpt 2

> *It's about putting the right values and the right standards at the heart of government. I will put the care of people at the heart of everything I do.*

From Excerpt 2 above, the speaker deploys a psychological act to address the fears of the people by assuring them that the welfare of all citizens, and not merely the interests of a few, will be at the centre of his government. This assurance is realised in the personal voice (VCE) *I will put the care of people at the heart of everything I do, where the shift from the collective we to the personal I signals individual commitment.*

Promising. This is the second pragmatic act the speaker performs to reveal his intentions. In this act, his commitment becomes more explicit. The Prime Minister promises to decentralise political power in order to optimise economic gains and improve the welfare of the masses.

Excerpt 3

> *And we will take power out of here, and carry it into every postcode in the land, so that they can do more, and in doing more, build a new economy, where we put life's essentials back under stronger public control to make them affordable to you again, reindustrialising Britain using public procurement to back British industry.*

Excerpt 4

> *Later this year, I will bring forward a new plan for Britain, a 10-year plan, laying out a path from where we are now to where I believe we all want Britain to be, wherever we're coming from, whatever party we support. But I can do something to give people some breathing space now, some help with the cost of living, and I will set out some of those measures starting tomorrow, including how we pay for them. We will help more young people into work by changing the education system and giving them more support, more mental health support, and we will build more council homes.*

These promises are communicated through contextual principles such as shared situational knowledge, presuppositions and inferences. When the speaker promises to do something to give people more breathing space and alleviate the high cost of living, it can be inferred (INF) that the speaker holds previous administrations responsible for economic policies that have brought hardship to ordinary citizens. Equally, from inference and shared situational

knowledge, the speaker highlights some of the social problems facing the country as youth unemployment, poor mental health and inadequate accommodation. He promises to tackle these problems head-on. His promise to issue his first instruction to end rough sleeping (sentence 19) follows the same pattern.

To admit some issues

Admitting. This goal is realised through the pragmatic act of admitting, which accounts for seven sentences (30.43%). The PM admits that citizens are disillusioned with politics because of the failings of the political class. He admits that politicians need to do better to win back the people's confidence. He quickly assures listeners that his administration will serve as a *circuit breaker* by bringing forward the biggest changes in the system in the last 40 years.

Excerpt 5

> *I know people at home are fed up with politics. I hear you and I want to be honest with you – we have not been good enough, and we need to be better. We will be. We will make this moment a circuit breaker for Britain, bringing forward the biggest changes in the last 40 years – a new political model and a new economic model.*

By admitting the failure of the political class and past administrations in the country, the speaker is performing a psychological act to give listeners the confidence that his administration will do things differently. The metaphor (MPH) of a circuit breaker, a device that cuts off a faulty current, underscores his promise of a paradigm shift from the status quo. His reference (REF) to the past 40 years of political and economic difficulty in the country further demonstrates his knowledge of the country's problems and helps to build more confidence in the listeners.

Speaking further, he maintains that the problem started in the 1980s, when Britain 'took some wrong turns': political power was centralised, economic power privatised and large parts of the country deindustrialised. This historical reference further boosts the confidence of the listeners that he is capable of tackling their problems.

To challenge the audience

Two pragmatic acts, challenging and appealing, are used to realise this goal, as the speaker urges listeners to be proactive in rebuilding the lost image of the country.

Challenging: The speaker challenges the political class to have a change of attitude in the way they play the game. That is the only way they can regain the confidence of citizens and move the country forward.

Excerpt 6

> *It requires my generation of politicians to raise our game and rise to the new challenge. Britain needs to show the world that we can regain our stability once again, and that is our challenge – to make politics work, to make it work better.*

The speaker uses the pronoun we and its possessive form *our* to show that the task of remodelling the country's democracy is a collective one. He deploys the iterative expression once again, a presupposition trigger, to presuppose that the UK once had a stable political and economic system, and that it is still achievable.

Appealing: The PM understands that his role as a political leader is to enlist the support of all citizens in order to achieve the desired goal, and that the only way to do this is to appeal to the citizens for their support.

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Excerpt 7

... and I ask you all to pull with me. Let's build a new national sense of unity, of common purpose, and positivity. Let us make this the moment when Britain starts to believe again, the moment we bring back hope.

From the excerpt above, the speaker is passionately appealing to all citizens to rally support for the success of the new administration. This pragmatic act is dominated by the pronouns I and you and by the inclusive let's (let us). This suggests that, as the leader, he can set the direction, but its success depends on the willingness of the followers. That is why he appeals to the citizens to support his vision of rebranding the economic and political system of the country.

To inform the audience

This discourse goal is achieved through the pragmatic act of informing. The speaker begins the speech by informing listeners that he has come out of Buckingham Palace, where he was invited by King Charles III to form a government. According to Pierini (10), this ritual must be performed by every Prime Minister on assuming power. He further informs listeners that he is the sixth person in the last 10 years to walk up Downing Street as a new Prime Minister and the seventh Prime Minister since 2016.

Excerpt 8

I have just come from Buckingham Palace, where I have accepted His Majesty the King's invitation to form a government. In doing so, I am acutely conscious that I am the sixth person in the last 10 years to walk up this street, the seventh Prime Minister since 2016, making this a moment for reflection and new resolution.

The significance of this information lies in what it allows listeners to infer (INF): the frequent change of leadership points to political instability, which the speaker later undertakes to end (Excerpt 6). It also shows that he is conscious of the rites of inauguration that are performed each time a new Prime Minister assumes office.

To thank listeners

The speaker ends his speech by performing the pragmatic act of thanking the audience for making time to listen to him. This pract, realised in the single sentence in Excerpt 9, closes the speech on a polite note and accounts for 4.35% of the sentences.

Excerpt 9

Thank you very much, everybody.

Conclusion

This study has examined the pragmatic acts in Andy Burnham's inaugural speech as UK Prime Minister, using Mey's pragmatic acts theory. The analysis shows that the speech pursues five discourse goals: to reveal intentions, admit some issues, challenge listeners, inform the audience and thank them. Revealing intentions is the dominant goal (43.48%), followed by admitting issues (30.43%), which indicates that the speech is mainly forward-looking and commissive while openly acknowledging past failures. These goals are realised through seven practs, with promising (34.78%) and admitting (30.43%) as the most frequent, supported by assuring, challenging, appealing, informing and thanking. The practs are performed mainly through shared situational knowledge, inference, reference, relevance, voice and metaphor, notably the metaphor of the circuit breaker. The findings agree with Osisanwo's study of President Buhari's inaugural speech, in which the goals of revealing intentions and admitting issues were also realised through practs such as promising, assuring and acknowledging. What distinguishes Burnham's speech is its explicit admission that politicians "have not been good

enough", which reflects the political instability in which he assumed office. Further research could compare Burnham's speech with the inaugural speeches of his predecessors and examine the activity part of the pragmeme using the video recording of the speech.

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Appendix: Andy Burnham's speech

The speech was delivered outside 10 Downing Street on 20 July 2026, after Burnham's appointment by King Charles III at Buckingham Palace.

1. I have just come from Buckingham Palace, where I have accepted His Majesty the King's invitation to form a Government.
2. In doing so, I am acutely conscious that I am the sixth person in the last 10 years to walk up this street, the seventh prime minister since 2016, making this a moment for reflection and new resolution.
3. It requires my generation of politicians to raise our game and rise to the new challenge.
4. Britain needs to show the world that we can regain our stability once again, and that is our challenge – to make politics work, to make it work better.
5. I know people at home are fed up with politics.
6. I hear you and I want to be honest with you – we have not been good enough, and we need to be better.
7. We will be.
8. We will make this moment a circuit breaker for Britain, bringing forward the biggest changes in the last 40 years – a new political model and a new economic model.
9. In the 1980s, Britain took some wrong turns.
10. Political power was centralised, economic power privatised, large parts of the country deindustrialised, and they still haven't recovered.
11. Many feel as though they're still in decline and they don't have the ability to turn things around.
12. And that's why we will change politics to make it more collaborative, more about problem solving than point scoring.
13. And we will take power out of here, and carry it into every postcode in the land, so that they can do more, and in doing more, build a new economy, where we put life's essentials back under stronger public control to make them affordable to you again, reindustrialising Britain using public procurement to back British industry.
14. Later this year, I will bring forward a new plan for Britain, a 10-year plan, laying out a path from where we are now to where I believe we all want Britain to be, wherever we're coming from, whatever party we support.
15. But I can do something to give people some breathing space now, some help with the cost of living, and I will set out some of those measures starting tomorrow, including how we pay for them.
16. We will help more young people into work by changing the education system and giving them more support, more mental health support, and we will build more council homes.
17. That is the fair and sustainable way to bring the welfare bill down, to meet our fiscal rules, and to honour our commitments on defence to our international partners.
18. We will help people to live well, building a more preventative state, investing in people's
success rather than paying for failure, and that work starts now.
19. I will soon go through that door behind me and issue my first instruction to end rough sleeping in our country.

20. It's about putting the right values and the right standards at the heart of government. I will put the care of people at the heart of everything I do.
21. I will give this my all, and I ask you all to pull with me. Let's build a new national sense of unity, of common purpose, and positivity.
22. Let us make this the moment when Britain starts to believe again, the moment we bring back hope.
23. Thank you very much, everybody.