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A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Aggression in Selected American Political Speeches

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Council of the College of Education for Humanities/
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Degree of Master of Arts in English Language and Linguistics**

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1446 A.H.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

“يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَنَاجَيْتُمْ فَلَا تَتَنَاجَوْا بِالْأَيْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَمَعْصِيَةِ الرَّسُولِ وَتَنَاجَوْا بِالْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَى ۗ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ”

(سورة المجادلة:9)

In the name of Allah, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful

“You who believe, when you converse in secret, do not do so in a way that is sinful, hostile, and disobedient to the Messenger, but in a way that is good and mindful [of God]. Be mindful of God, to whom you will all be gathered”.

(Abdel Haleem, 2004, 58:9)

Examining Committee's Certificate

We hereby certify that we have read the thesis entitled "A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Aggression in Selected American Political Speeches" written by Zainab Kadhim Hammadi and, as Examining Committee, examined the student in its contents, and that, in our opinion; it is adequate as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in English Language /Linguistics.

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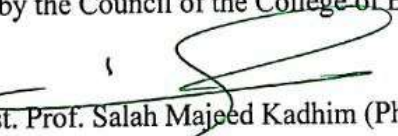
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Abstract

The present study investigates aggression in selected American political speeches from a socio-pragmatic viewpoint. Politicians utilize political speech as an effective tool to convey their views and to shape public opinion. However, it frequently contains aspects of aggression and the continued existence of aggression within political speech represents an urgent concern. Researchers have carried out several studies on aggression. Nevertheless, they have not studied the notion of aggression in American political speeches from a socio-pragmatic standpoint. Thus, this study tries to bridge this gap. The current study aims at identifying the types of aggression in the selected political speeches, revealing the purposes of aggression in the data under examination, pinpointing the pragmatic strategies that are used to express aggression by aggressors in the selected data and clarifying the basic social variables that enhance aggression in the selected political speeches. To achieve these aims, an eclectic model is employed. It comprises of sociolinguistic and pragmatic strategies that include Trudgill's (1995) social variables, Searl's (1969) speech acts theory and Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness theory. The conclusion reveals that: (1) Verbal, direct, instrumental and indirect are the types of aggression in the selected political speeches. Verbal aggression has the most frequent use. (2) Criticism, impression management, power and dominance and exclusion are the purposes of aggression in the selected data. Criticism is the most prevalent purpose. (3) Speech acts and impoliteness are the pragmatic strategies that are used to convey aggression. Representative speech act and bald on record impoliteness are mostly used to employ aggression. (4) Position and power are the basic social variables that elevate aggression in the selected political speeches.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviated Forms	Full-Forms
MAGA	Make America Great Again
PRO Act	Protecting the Right to Organize Act
UAW	United Auto Workers

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Chapter One

Introduction

0.1 Preliminary Remarks

This chapter outlines the problem of the study, as demonstrated through the questions it addresses. Furthermore, it presents the aims, procedures, limits, and significance of the study.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Human aggression is any behavior directed towards another person with the intention of causing harm. The aggressor must be aware that his aggressive behavior will result in suffering for the target, and the target must be motivated to behave in a way that will lead him to evade the aggression (Anderson & Huesmann, 2003).

Aggression can take the form of social harm that induces damage to the target's social identity as well as a reduction in their power or status. Insults, reproaches, sarcasm, and other forms of inappropriate behavior can all cause social harm. (Tedeschi & Felson, 1994).

Politicians use aggressive language in their political speech, especially during election campaigns, to achieve their goals, like attacking the opponents, criticizing them, insulting them, damaging their public image, and discrediting their credibility. Consequently, this has detrimental effects on society and influences public perception.

Researchers have conducted a variety of studies on aggression. However, they do not address the concept of aggression in American political speeches from a socio-pragmatic perspective. This study seeks to fill this gap. Thus, the problem of the study can be summed up by the following questions:

- 1- What are the types of aggression in the selected American political speeches?
- 2- What are the purposes of aggression in the selected political speeches?

- 3- What are the pragmatic strategies used to convey aggression in the data under scrutiny?
- 4- What are the main social variables that enhance aggression in the selected political speeches?

1.2 Aims

In association with the research questions, this study aims at:

- 1- Revealing the types of aggression employed in the selected political speeches.
- 2- Showing the purposes of aggression in the data under scrutiny.
- 3- Pinpointing the pragmatic strategies that assist in conveying aggression in the selected data.
- 4- Identifying the basic social variables that support aggression in the selected American political speeches.

1.3 Procedures

The following procedures are employed to answer the questions of the study:

- 1- Reviewing the relevant literature of pragmatics, sociolinguistics, sociopragmatics, aggression, and some other related topics.
- 2- Selecting the data of analysis.
- 3- Utilizing an eclectic model of analysis that is based on Trudgill's (1995) social variables, Searl's (1969) speech acts theory, and Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness theory.
- 4- Analyzing the data qualitatively in line with the model.
- 5- Using frequencies and percentages to reinforce the findings of the study.
- 6- Discussing the results, drawing conclusions depending on the finding of the analysis, and putting forward recommendations and suggestions for further research.

1.4 Limits

The current study is limited to a socio-pragmatic analysis of aggression used in four selected political speeches by Joe Biden and Donald Trump from 2023 to 2024. The selected data is provided as YouTube videos. In terms of the analysis, the study is confined to speech acts theory, impoliteness strategies, and social variables of power, position, and ethnicity.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The current study is expected to be significant to students of linguistics, especially to researchers in the approaches of sociolinguistics and pragmatics. It shows the sociolinguistics and pragmatic strategies of aggression in the political speeches. In addition, the study attempts to reveal the impact of aggression on language by illustrating how it affects the choice and use of speech strategies.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.0 Preliminary Remarks

This chapter is devoted to the literature review and theoretical foundations. It discusses the theoretical background of pragmatics and sociolinguistics, and it deals with the concept of sociopragmatics. In addition, it presents the notion of aggression with its definitions, its types, its purposes, and other related topics. Moreover, it provides an overview of politics and its relation to language, and political speech. Finally, the chapter discusses some previous studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an area of inquiry within linguistics that traces its roots back to the philosophy of language. Charles S. Peirce (1930), Charles Morris (1938), and Rudolph Carnap (1942) are among the authors whose works serve as its underpinnings.

The contemporary term pragmatics is attributed to the philosopher Charles Morris (1938), who describes semiotics, the science of signs, in broad strokes. Morris recognizes three separate fields of study within semiotics: syntax, the study of how signals relate to one another formally; semantics, the study of how signs relate to the things they are used for; and pragmatics, the study of the relationship between signs and interpreters (Morris, 1938).

Pragmatics has been defined by various linguists. Mey (2001) states that pragmatics is the way in which societal norms influence how people use language in interpersonal interactions. Leech (1983) defines pragmatics as the study of how words have meaning in different situations. According to Cruse (2006), pragmatics is concerned with examining what language means, which is tightly related to context. Hudson (2000) also defines pragmatics as the relationship between language and its context of use.

The pragmatic aspect is important in understanding how language works in respect to the context. According to Griffiths (2006), pragmatics is concerned with the ways in which language is employed as a tool to produce meaningful communication while taking usage settings or contexts into consideration. Cutting (2008) argues that discourse analysis and pragmatics examine how language interacts with contextual background elements to investigate text, function, and context.

The primary focus of pragmatics is communicative action and its felicity in context. It investigates what constitutes action, what qualifies as action, what makes action fulfill certain requirements and the relationship between an action and its context (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011).

2.1.1 Context

Context is the pertinent elements of the physical or social environment surrounding an utterance. It is any prior knowledge presumed to be shared by both the speaker and the hearer that helps the hearer to interpret the speaker's intended meaning of a particular utterance (Leech, 1983).

Hymes (1974) provides a theory of context through his SPEAKING model, in which each letter represents a component of the communicative situation:

- 1- **Setting and Scene (S)**: Setting represents the time and place at which communication actually occurs. Scene captures the psychological environment or cultural meaning of the speech event.
- 2- **Participant (P)**: It includes different speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver pairings. They typically assume specific socially defined roles.
- 3- **End (E)**: It encompasses the generally acknowledged and expected outcomes of exchange and the personal goals that participants strive to accomplish on certain occasions.

- 4- **Act sequences (A)**: It relates to the form and content of the speech, including the exact words used, their manner of usage, and how the speech pertains to the subject matter.
- 5- **Key (K)**: It denotes the tone, method, or spirit with which a particular idea is delivered, such as serious, mocking, sarcastic, etc.
- 6- **Instrumentalities (I)**: They involve the selection of the channel, such as oral, written, or telegraphic, and the speech form used, such as language, dialect, code, or register.
- 7- **Norms (N)**: Norms indicate particular characteristics and behaviors related to speaking, in addition to how they may be interpreted by someone who does not share them, like loudness, quietness, gaze return, etc.
- 8- **Genre (G)**: It denotes the categories that indicate the type of speech, like poems, proverbs, enigmas, sermons, etc.

2.1.2 Speech Acts Theory

Austin (1962) introduces speech acts theory in his book *"How to Do Things with Words"*, where he analyzes the relationship between utterances and performance. According to Kasper (2004), it is certain that speech acts play a crucial and significant role in the area of pragmatics, though it might be difficult to define the discipline's nature and scope.

Speech acts theory is one of the major phenomena that every general pragmatic theory has to consider, especially in linguistic pragmatics. Psychologists, philosophers, and anthropologists have all shown interest in it, as well as linguists who find the notions of speech acts theory pertinent to different linguistic fields (Levinson, 1983).

Perkins (2007) argues that speech acts theory focuses primarily on the communicative functions of speech, considering the goals that the speaker seeks

to accomplish by speaking and about the impact on the addressee as a consequence.

Aitchison (2003) describes speech acts as a series of words that function similarly to actions. The speaker often performs speech acts trying to create an impact with their words, which in some situations may have been achieved by another action. Crystal (2008) states that speech acts are utterances that serve a variety of functions, like requesting, welcoming, advising, warning, persuading, and so on. According to Mey (2001), speech acts are actions a speaker performs in a particular context and specific circumstances, namely the events of speech. Eemeren and Grootendorst (2010) point out that speech acts play a role in a theoretical investigation of the argumentation used for settling a difference of opinion.

Thomas (1995) explains Austin's complete abandonment of the distinction between constatives or statements and performatives. While it is not illogical for statements to have a performative characteristic, it is nonetheless important to make a distinction between the truth-conditional aspect of what a statement is and the action it accomplishes and the speaker's intended meaning and the illocutionary force of their words.

Austin (1962) distinguishes between three categories of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

- 1) The locutionary act is the act of uttering the words. A locutionary act is the physical process of creating sounds, words, phrases, and sentences (Leech, 1983).
- 2) The illocutionary act is the act accomplished when speaking the words. An utterance's communicative force performs the illocutionary act, like one that promises, apologizes, or extends an offer (Yule, 1996).

- 3) The perlocutionary act is the action that results from speaking the words. Perlocutionary acts or the effects of the speech on the hearer are the results of illocutionary acts (Cutting, 2002).

2.1.2.1 Searl's Classification of Speech Acts

Searle (1969) classifies the illocutionary act into five types:

1. Representatives:

In this type of speech act, the words are designed to fit the world of believing (Huang, 2007). The objective or purpose is for the speaker to commit to something. That is to say, a statement includes the speaker's beliefs while simultaneously fitting the speaker's words to the world (Coulthard ,1985).

2. Directives:

They are speech acts intended to motivate the listener to act in a specific way. Demands, advice, orders, inquiries and conditional threats are instances of this type of speech act (Searle, 1969).

3. Commissives:

Speech acts that include a speaker committing to a certain future course of action are referred to as commissive. They can be performed, sustained, or broken even though they can never be true or false. Verbs like accept, promise, pledge, proffer, and threaten are examples of Commissives (Searle, 1979).

4. Expressives:

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) state that these speech acts illustrate the speaker's attitude toward the circumstance that the propositional content addresses. Apologizing, accusing, and condemning are included in these acts.

5. Declarations:

They are speech acts whose usage signals a shift in the outside world. The speaker in a declaration can affect events all across the world. Verbs like name, designate, proclaim, and quit fall within this type.

2.1.2.2 Searle's Felicity Conditions

According to Austin (1962), there are specific anticipated conditions or circumstances referred to as felicity conditions that must exist for the performance of a speech act to be realized as intended. Cook (1989) argues that in order to carry out an action through speech, particular circumstances known as 'felicity conditions' must exist. Searle (1969) divides felicity conditions into four types that determine the performance of illocutionary acts. They are described as follows:

- A. Propositional Content Conditions:** They are conditions that determine the subject matter of the speech act and indicate any limitations on the speaker's speech content.
- B. Preparatory Conditions:** They specify the real world requirements or the contextual needs for every illocutionary act.
- C. Sincerity Conditions:** They denote the speaker's needed beliefs, emotions, and intentions that must be met for the act to be performed.
- D. Essential Conditions:** The speaker wants his act to be recognized as an identifiable act, which is how the essential conditions characterize the performed act.

There are specific felicity conditions that characterize speech acts involving aggressive behavior, such as criticizing, accusing, insulting, etc. These are described as follows:

Nguyen (2005) states that the felicity conditions of criticizing speech acts are:

1. Propositional Content Condition: The speaker uses a set of evaluation criteria to determine whether the hearer's performance is unsuitable.

2. Preparatory Condition: The speaker considers engaging in inappropriate behavior is more likely to harm the hearer or the general public than is to harm the speaker.
3. Sincerity Condition: The speaker is dissatisfied with the hearer's inappropriate behavior and feels compelled to express his discontent publicly.
4. Essential Condition: The speaker thinks that the act of criticism will influence the hearer to change his behavior in the future, and that without the speaker's criticism, the hearer would not address or resolve the issue.

Ribeiro (2012) mentions that the felicity conditions required for the speech act of accusing are:

- 1- Propositional condition predicts that a person is responsible for the existence of the state of affairs .
- 2 - Preparatory Condition: The situation is adverse.
- 3- Sincerity Condition: The speaker is knowledgeable about others' actions .
- 4- The Essential Condition: The recipient interprets it as an accusation.

According to Meibauer (2016), the following felicity conditions are employed for the speech act of insulting:

- 1- Propositional Content Condition: The speaker's utterances are intended to be insulting.
- 2- Preparatory Condition: The speaker may or may not intend to insult the listener.
- 3- Sincerity Condition: The speaker aims at making the listener feel insulted.
- 4- Essential Condition: The speaker must cause the listener to feel insulted.

2.1.2.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

According to Cutting (2002, p.19), speech acts fall into two categories: direct and indirect speech acts. He maintains that the following is Searle's

explanation: the speaker communicates the words' literal meaning through a direct speech act, which means that there is a direct relation between the form and the function. For example, "*I was going to get another one*" is a declarative form that functions as a statement or assertion; "*Do you like the tuna and sweetcorn ones?*" is an interrogative form that functions as a question; and "*Get me one*" is an imperative form that functions as a request or order.

Indirect speech act is "an utterance whose linguistic form does not directly reflect its communicative purpose" for instance, "*I'm feeling cold*" has a function of a request for someone to lock a door (Crystal, 2008, p.242). Searle (1975) points out that speakers frequently convey more to their listeners than they actually say when using indirect speech acts based on their reciprocal prior knowledge, both linguistic and nonlinguistic, along with the rationality of the hearer and inference capacity.

2.1.3 Impoliteness theory

Every community has its own set of norms, including essentially explicit criteria that advocate for a specific conduct or a situation. If an action aligns with the norm, politeness increases, while impoliteness increases whenever the action deviates from the standard (Fraser,1990). Watts (2003) argues that impoliteness is a linguistic theory that explains and interprets how language users guide their speech to be perceived as polite, gentle, impolite, obnoxious, or impartial.

According to Culpeper (2010), impoliteness is a bad attitude toward particular activities happening in particular contexts. Impoliteness is defined by Culpeper (1996, p. 350) as "communicative strategies designed to attack face and thereby cause conflict and disharmony".

In the view of Bousfield (2008), impoliteness is perceived as a face-attack tactic rather than a failure of politeness. Yule (1996) illustrates that face threatening act happens when a speaker makes a statement that threatens a person's self-image or expectations. Culpeper (1996) establishes the basis for

impoliteness strategies upon politeness strategies. Each impoliteness strategy has its politeness strategy. The impoliteness strategies identified by Culpeper (1996) are as follows:

1- Bald On Record Impoliteness

The speaker uses this strategy to attack the face of the hearer in a direct, transparent, unambiguous and succinct method when the hearer's face is being threatened.

2- Positive Impoliteness

Positive impoliteness is a strategy used to damage the positive face of the hearer. For instance, disregarding the other, excluding other, disassociating from another, being disinterested, unconcerned, unsympathetic, utilizing improper identity markers.

3- Negative Impoliteness

Negative impoliteness aims to attack the addressee's negative face desires. It includes acts such as frightening; the speaker creates a sense in the addressee that something terrible will happen, condescending, scoring, or ridiculing to demonstrate the speaker's power, belittling the other person, and invading the space of the other. Additionally, the pronouns "I" and "You" are used to personalize and link the other person to something undesirable.

4- Sarcasm or Mock Politeness

It indicates the deployment of politeness methods in an insincere manner that results in surface realization. Here, the speaker makes polite statements yet implies something different.

5- Withhold Politeness

Withhold politeness happens when the addressee chooses to remain silent and not reply when polite behavior is expected from others.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a field of linguistics that concentrates on the study of language and society. Hudson (1980) defines sociolinguistics as "the study of language in relation to society" (p.1).

According to Llamas, Mullany, and Stockwell (2007), sociolinguistics has developed into an authoritative, active, and mature discipline in the early twenty-first century. The observed facts of linguistic variation are of concern, as is systematic consideration of the causes and effects of this change and variation. The irreversible and inevitable nature of language change is undeniable. Moreover, linguistic variance arises as this change manifests throughout time and space.

Holmes (2013) argues that sociolinguists investigate how language and society interact. They want to know why humans speak differently in various social circumstances and concentrate on finding the social uses of language and how it is utilized to express social meaning. The investigation of how individuals use language in various social situations yields a lot of knowledge about how language functions, community social interactions, and how individuals use language to express and develop aspects of their social identity.

Sociolinguistics contends that language is a product of context, which relies on the speaker, where, and why it is employed. In their speeches, speakers reflect their sociocultural, economic, and geographic coordinates in time and place, along with their personal history and identity (Tagliamonte, 2006).

It is possible to integrate sociology and linguistics to study language from the perspective of society. It has prompted some scholars to distinguish between sociolinguistics and sociology. Some argue that the field of sociolinguistics

should be referred to as the sociology of language (Richards & Schmidt, 2002). According to Wardhaugh (2006) sociolinguistics studies how language and society interact with the aim of improving our comprehension of language's structure and communicative functions. The corresponding aim in the sociology of language is to ascertain how language study can contribute to an improved comprehension of social structure.

2.2.1 Social Variables

Fasold (1990) states that the sociolinguistic variable is an array of various methods to convey the same notion despite the variations having social significance. A sociolinguistic variable is a linguistic factor that co-varies with other linguistic characteristics in addition to a range of extra-linguistic variables that include socioeconomic class, age, sex, ethnic group, or logical components.

Sociolinguistic variables allow speakers to communicate the same thing in various ways at all linguistic levels; these variants are the same "in reference or truth value", but they are different "in their social and/or stylistic significance" (Labov, 1972, p. 271).

The importance of social variables becomes apparent in the various efforts speakers make when requesting something from a recipient, which is mostly determined by the different social roles that the addressees perform, including their social power, sex, age, ethnicity, education level, social distance between the speakers and recipients, etc. (Meyer, 2009).

Bluma-Kulka, House, and Kasper (1989) argue that social variables are divided into two categories, namely those that lead to individual variation and those that create a situational variation. Variables like sex, level of education, age, and occupation are included in the first group or individual variation. It is not context-sensitive, while the context changes, its fixed values remain unchanged.

Variables like social power, social distance, degree of imposition, and offense are included in the second group, known as the situational variation.

2.2.1.1 Power

Wrong (1980) asserts that "power is the capacity of some persons to produce intended and foreseen effects on others" (p.2). According to Thornborrow (2002) power is a perceptible notion that "tends to be associated with rank and status" (p. 5).

Van Dijk (2008) illustrates that institutional power is the power of social position; it is not the power of people. Instead, it is a component of an institution's or organization's power. Social power is one of the variables considered to have the most substantial impact on selecting the type of language to employ in any context. It is especially significant in cross-cultural pragmatics research since it is known to be an independent and culturally sensitive variable that integrates most, if not all, of the other variables and is crucial to the fulfillment of speech acts (Hudson, Brown, & Detmer, 1995).

2.2.1.2 Position

Weber (1978) describes status as "an effective claim to social esteem in terms of positive or negative privileges" (p. 305).

Giddens (1971) explains that in Weberian perspective status matters because it occasionally serve as the foundation for social groups with a shared interest and common identity rather than class. Moreover, the existence of multiple status groups within a single class weakens class solidarity and reduces the possibility of class consciousness developing.

According to Giddens (1971), Weber claims that there are two further aspects of stratification besides class: status and party.

2.2.1.3 Ethnicity

Ethnic group refers to communities of people who maintain a subjective conviction regarding their shared ancestry due to physical resemblance or owing to recollections of colonization or migration (Weber,1968).

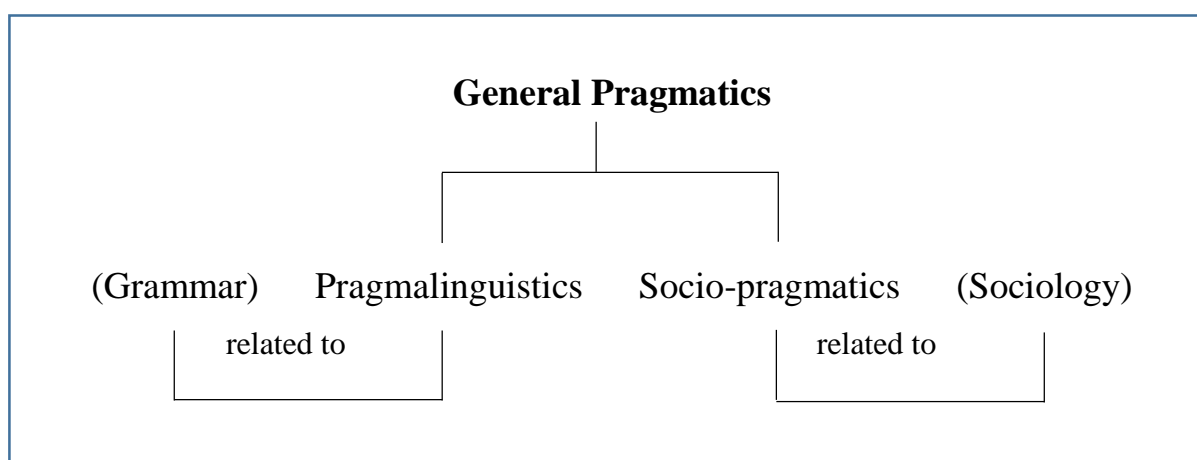
Language is one of these factors that most clearly sets human groups apart from other groups. Party membership and cultural identification are fundamentally based on language (Trudgill ,1995).

2.3 Sociopragmatics

Sociopragmatics and pragmalinguistics are subfields of pragmatics. Leech (1983) was among the linguists who initially recognized sociopragmatics as an essential component of general pragmatics. He divides general pragmatics into two categories: pragmalinguistics and sociopragmatics. Pragmalinguistics corresponds to the linguistic aspect of pragmatics, or the relationship between pragmatics and grammar, as "the particular resources which a given language provides for conveying particular illocutions". Sociopragmatics is the "sociological interface of pragmatics", namely the relationship between sociology and pragmatics. It is concerned with language usage in various cultures and various social situations (pp.1-10).

Figure 1

General Pragmatics (Leech, 1983)



Crystal (2008, p.379) mentions that sociopragmatics refers to "the way conditions on language use derive from the social situation". Trosborg (1995) asserts that sociopragmatics is important for examining interaction patterns that are employed in certain social contexts and social systems.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), sociopragmatics is the social component of language usage among language users. It deals with the social conditions that influence language use, including perceptions of relative power, status, social distance, and degree of imposition, as well as reciprocal rights and obligations, taboos, and conventional procedures that show that the speaker is aware of what is acceptable in a particular speech group on a social or cultural level. In addition, admiration for politeness, social conventions, taboo subjects, and nonverbal aspects are all part of it.

LoCastro (2012) illustrates that sociopragmatics is primarily concerned with the social rules of speaking or the expectations that members of a speech community have regarding interactional discourse and what constitutes proper and acceptable behavior. Recent developments in sociolinguistics, variational pragmatics, linguistic anthropology, and critical discourse analysis inspire sociopragmatics (Aijmer & Andersen, 2012).

2.4 Communication Styles

Communication is a process or action to send a message from a sender to a recipient using a channel while noise occurs (DeVito, 1986).

According to Nielsen (2008) there are four distinct types of communication styles that can be identified as, aggressive, passive, assertive and passive-aggressive. Aggressive communication is defending one's rights and ignoring the rights of others. Aggressiveness indicates no regard for others. The recipient experiences sentiments of shame, defensiveness, hurt, or all of these feelings at once. The aggressive behavior is a representation of attacking the cognitive orientations of others in the process of communication. An aggressive

communicator is close-minded; moreover, he does not want to listen to others and cannot persuade people of his viewpoint (Bocar, 2017).

In passive communication, other people's rights are taken into account. When speaking up, the features of a passive communicator make him seem weak or indirect (Bocar, 2017). Assertive communication is the capacity to speak and communicate in such a manner that the rights and viewpoints of others are taken into account while simultaneously advocating for your rights, demands, and personal limits (Pipaş & Jaradat, 2010). In passive aggressive style rights are prioritized over other things. It appears to be a passive style, but indirect use is made of the aggressive manner (Nielsen, 2008).

2.5 Definition of Aggression

Various researchers define the term aggression differently. There are several ways to describe aggression. Differences in the defining characteristics are mostly caused by the fact that some writers only explain the behavioral characteristics of aggression while assumptions made by others concern the causes, the associated emotions, or the intention behind potentially harmful acts (Bandura, 1973).

According to psychologists, aggression is any behavior intended to hurt or injure another living being, who then becomes motivated to avoid receiving such treatment (Baron, 1977). Aggression in the field of social psychology is any intended behavior meant to cause harm to another person (Anderson & Bushman, 2002). Colman (2003) asserts that aggression is defined as the behavior whose primary goal is to cause physical or psychological harm to another person for a predetermined motive. According to Baron and Richardson (1994), aggression is any behavior meant to damage or harm a living being who wants to avert such a thing.

There are three primary characteristics that describe aggression. First, it demands action because it is an observable behavior. Second, there must be an

intent behind the aggressive behavior to hurt others. Thirdly, others expose those who experience aggression to it (Rössler, Hoffner, & Zoonen, 2017).

Sometimes the harm caused by verbal aggression can be more hurtful than physical aggression (Buss, 1971). Any use of gestures that look as symbols, facial expressions, or bodily gestures, such as rolling eyes, staring, ignoring, disregarding, tossing hair, and the like, is considered non-verbal aggression (Ramirez & Andreu, 2003).

According to Buss and Perry (1992), verbal aggression is described as hurting or causing harm to others, and it is the instrumental or motor aspect of the behavior. Infante and Wigley (1986) identify verbal aggression as the use of offensive language and insults with the aim to undermine the dignity and self-image of the other person. As a result, unpleasant emotions such as guilt, embarrassment, despair, depression, and even more negative self-perceptions develop.

2.6 Language of Aggression

Language is essentially utilized for a variety of purposes depending on the demands of the user; it serves as a tool for self-expression, a method of communication, a tool for organizing and adjusting to social integration in the environment or situation, and a tool for social control (Keraf, 1997).

Aggression is a significant activity in social interactions. The significance of aggression and its causes in our daily lives can be interpreted by many writers for different reasons. Aggression is a disturbing concept, even if it is fundamental in the human condition (Silva, 2017). Aggression in some forms has the potential to upend the frameworks of intelligibility that support human existence. Certain lives and cultures can be destroyed or drastically altered by aggressive speech. Victims of severe aggression may become silent and inarticulate (Damasio, 1999).

Aggressive communication is any pattern of interaction that has the purpose of harming other people. As a result, the norms of proper conduct are

broken, and this behavior is prevalent with specific people and in certain situations (Dailey, Lee & Spitzberg, 2007).

Verbal aggression is associated with aggressive language. In this regard, it should be mentioned that aggression in language refers to a type of communication and behavior in which an individual expresses his or her feelings, wants, and rights without considering or showing respect for the wants, rights, and feelings of others (Jones & Wortman, 1973).

Linguistic taboo is occasionally broken to bring attention, show contempt, be provocative, or mock authority Wardhaugh (2006). Dysphemism is typically associated with taboo language. Fear, hatred, and contempt are frequent triggers of dysphemism. Individuals use dysphemism when speaking of people or things that upset them to degrade or demean them. Dysphemisms are typical for political groups and cliques to talk about their rivals, for feminists to speak about men, and for hypermasculine conversations about women and behaviors deemed effeminate. Dysphemistic expressions involve curses, name-calling, and any other type of disparaging remark meant to insult or hurt others. (Allan & Burrige, 2006).

In addition to speech, verbal abuse can also be carried out by other indirect paralinguistic signals that convey projective meanings, such as, tone of voice, body language or gestures used in conjunction with utterances (Davies & Harre, 1990).

People want to find out the rationale behind the selection and use of jargon, slang and slurs, and impolite or crude language when naming individuals, as well as discussions about bodies, sex, death, and murderous deeds. The term "bad language" encompasses all forms of insult, swearing, jargon, and slang. Because bad language contains offensive, prohibited, dysphemistic, and rude words that seem to have greater force and influence, it can aid in distinguishing the behavior readily and clearly (Allan & Burrige, 2006).

2.7 Types of Aggression

There are various types of aggression, and it is not restricted to a specific dimension. Aggression may be classified according to dichotomous distinctions.

It is possible to say that one of the earliest dichotomous classifications was proposed by Rosenzweig (1941). In his view, aggression is classified into positive or constructive and negative or destructive. Frustration can be the reason behind this typology of aggression. Constructive or positive aggression is described as adaptive, prosocial, and need-persistence profile. In contrast, the negative or destructive aggression is described as maladaptive, antisocial, and driven by ego-defense. According to (Bandura, 1973), negative aggression is defined as actions that lead to personal hurt or property damage.

Berkowitz (1993) presents another classification in which he divides aggression into hostile and instrumental. Hostile aggression is also known as affective, impulsive, or reactive aggression conducted with the intention to cause harm to others. It emerges in reaction to a prior emotional provocation. Hostile aggression is described as being impulsive thoughtless, motivated by anger, low behavioral control. Hostile aggression can be referred to as affective, impulsive, or reactive. Instrumental aggression is proactive; it is a planned way to accomplish an aim other than harming the target. The aim of instrumental aggression is to obtain some kind of reward, and harm committed to a person is a means to that end, whereas causing harm to another person is the aim of hostile aggression (Kingsbury, Lambert & Hendrickse, 1997).

Aggression can be classified as direct and indirect. According to Baron and Richardson (1994), direct aggression is a kind of behavior that involves physical or verbal contact with the intent of hurting another individual. Buss (1961) states that "Indirect aggression may be verbal (spreading nasty gossip) or physical (a man sets fire to his neighbor's home)" (p.8).

Furthermore, aggressive behavior can be classified as physical, verbal, and gestural or postural. Physical aggression can result from direct physical contact or participants utilizing an object. Verbal aggression is expressed by words, such

as gossiping, griping, whispering, disseminating false tales, mocking, sarcasm, and using code names. Gestural or postural aggression is conveyed metaphorically or via a variety of body movements and facial expressions (Berkowitz, 1994).

2.8 Purposes of Aggression

According to Berkowitz (1993), many social scientists think that it is not just the desire to harm a victim that drives the majority of assaults. This viewpoint, which essentially presupposes that the aggressors are operating rationally, has a different aim in mind, one that they value above the desire to hurt their targets: The desire to influence or exert power over someone else or to create a favorable identity. Naturally, these objectives occasionally work together.

Berkowitz (1993) identifies these purposes as:

- **Coercion**

Attackers may cause harm mainly to their victims so as to affect another person's conduct. They attempt to persuade people to cease doing something that annoys them.

- **Power and dominance**

Some theorists think that aggressive behavior frequently aims to maintain or enhance the power and dominance of the attacker.

- **Impression management**

In accordance with another school of thought, aggressors care essentially about what other people think of them.

Aggression may be used to maintain and reinforce the bonds between participants in particular interactions. Yet, it can also serve the purpose of exclusion in other situations. Individuals can exclude anybody from a particular group by using aggressive words (Marra & Holmes, 2007). Furthermore, Aggression can serve as a means for criticism of other people (Haugh, 2010).

2.9 Language and Politics

Language serves as the channel to express the candidate's platform, higher political ideas, and the party's ideologies. In addition, it is the vehicle to convert them into social acts for social change and continuity (Opeibi, 2009). Beard (2000) argues that understanding how those who aspire to obtain, wield, and preserve power use language is why studying the language of politics is significant.

According to Fairclough and Fairclough (2012), the argumentation structure of political speeches addresses legitimate political concerns regarding the speech's goal; what it seeks to accomplish may include persuading an audience that a particular viewpoint is accurate or that a specific course of action is appropriate.

Political ideologies aim to galvanize people in favor of political projects. A political ideology is a normative body of ideas that lays forward an ideal, attempts to mobilize public support for those ideas, and raises controversy in their favor. Therefore, ideologies are projects that result in political strategies and techniques that aim to alter the real world (Schwarzmantel, 2008).

Political discourse may occur both intra-state and inter-states, and it can manifest in a multitude of forms, bilateral or multilateral treaties, utterances made during an election campaign or a convention of a political party, participation of a parliamentarian in a legislative discussion, editorials or comments in the newspaper, a press conference with a politician, or the memoirs of a politician are all instances (Watson & Hill, 1993).

The effects of decisions and acts on society are the primary concern of political scientists. They might also be interested in the political realities that are created in and by discourse. Linguistic structures have always piqued the interest of political scientists, as these structures are employed to convey politically pertinent messages to the recipients to accomplish a particular function (Schäffner, 1997a).

2.9.1 Political Speech

Communication of ideas and ideologies requires language to persuade the recipients to agree with them and others who might read or hear excerpts of the speech afterward in the media. Meaning is affected by the usage or omission of words and expressions in different strategies. A group of experienced speech writers trained in utilizing persuasive language creates political speeches (Beard, 2000).

According to Schäffner (1997b), there are two kinds of political speeches based on the bond between the speaker and the listener. The first type of text that is typically informative and communicative has a politician speaking to politicians. The second category is that of a politician who speaks to the general public rather than politicians.

Politicians are a group of individuals who are paid for their political actions and those who have political positions of power by election or appointment. Yet, political communication events ought to involve a variety of audiences, including the public, the people, and citizens. Every one of these individuals and groups, together with their associations and institutions, might participate in politics, and many of them actively do so (Van Dijk, 1997).

According to Atkinson (2005), political speech writers frequently employ a wide range of explosive strategies, including alliteration, allusion, posing questions and offering answers, lists, particularly those with three items, metaphor, parallelism, and repetition. Politicians use individualized language of choice and lifestyle values to communicate their political messages to voters.

There is more to political debate than merely expressing popular opinions. It is a political matter. It all comes down to the use of words to achieve aims; words have an impact on the political body. Selecting lexical items is not limited to formal decorum standards but additionally because of their ability to effectively highlight political attitudes and viewpoints, alter public opinion, or legitimate political power (Simpson & Mayr, 2010).

2.10 Previous Studies

1- Mabitla (2006)

The title of this study is "*Causes and Manifestation of Aggression Among Secondary School Learners*". It examines the causes and manifestation of aggression among secondary school students. The study employed a quantitative method by a survey design. A rural secondary school had been the research site. The device used for gathering data was a closed-ended questionnaire. As respondents, solely learners were included.

The study found that aggressive behavior is not gender-specific. Above all, female aggression is on the increase.

2- Mubarak & Sadoon (2018)

"*Aggression and Digression in the Third Presidential Debate Between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump*" is the title of this study. It aims to investigate the relationship between aggression and digression in the American presidential debate between the candidates Clinton and Trump and determine whether or not all aggressions are inherently digressive.

The data is from the presidential debates (2017) between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump which included a lot of challenge, conflict, and quarrel.

The conclusion is that, in the data under study, personal attack is an essential strategy for depicting digression, and only a portion of the digressions are aggressive.

3- Jamal, Govil, & Gupta (2018)

The study titled "*Aggression Among Adolescents: A Study*" aims to investigate the attitude of senior secondary school students toward aggression. The research explores the impact of various demographic variables, including gender, religion, place of living, educational qualifications of parents, occupation of parents, and economic status, on aggression among these students.

The study was conducted on a sample of 311 senior secondary students from U.P. Aligarh, India. For this, the questionnaire developed and standardized

by the researchers was utilized. Two levels of analysis were performed on the data: initially, measures of central tendency were calculated, and then inferential statistics were used to identify the significance of any differences observed.

The results reveal that various demographic variables, such as gender, place of living, and economic status, have a significant influence on the attitude of learners toward aggression. However, several demographic variables, such as religion, father's and mother's educational qualifications, and their occupations have no effect on the attitude of students toward aggression.

4- McLaughlin (2020)

The study is entitled "*Tales of conflict: narrative immersion and political aggression in the United States*". Three experimental studies were established to examine the anticipations that political efficacy should decrease when partisans are engrossed in a news story about political conflicts and media depictions in which their party is expected to lose. It in turn, should lead to a greater acceptance of verbal aggression and support for political antagonism. The results of all three studies supported the moderated mediation model.

5- Muhammed, Kadhim, & Abdul-Lateef (2023)

The title of this study is "*A Critical Pragmatic Study of Aggression in Moriarty's Big Little Lies*". It is contended that Moriarty's 2014 novel *Big Little Lies* depicts aggressive communication patterns. The critical pragmatic paradigm is used to study aggression.

The aim of this study is to determine the motives for aggressive language in familial communications in this best-selling novel. It attempts to point out the pragmatic strategies used to convey aggression in the data under investigation.

The analysis reveals that this novel makes extensive use of negative speech acts such as criticizing and complaining abound, and negative impoliteness strategies.

2.10.1 The Current Study

The current study differs from the outlined earlier studies. It tackles the notion of aggression socio-pragmatically. Also, the present study analyzes aggression in data that is not similar to the data of previously stated studies. The data of analysis in this study is American political speeches.

Furthermore, the model utilized to analyze the data is different. The model combines sociolinguistic and pragmatic strategies. The current study provides a linguistic examination of the data. Additionally, it delineates the types and purposes of aggression.

As a result, the current study investigates aggression in American political speeches from a socio-pragmatic perspective, as it has not been examined in any of the previous studies.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.0 Preliminary Remarks

This chapter addresses the research methodology employed in this study, data collection, data description and research design. Then, the components of the model are explained.

3.1 Data Collection

The primary concern of the data collection is the demonstration of aggression in the selected American political speeches. Publically available speeches of two American politicians are involved in the selected data. The internet-based way is used for data collection. The speeches are obtained from Joe Biden and Donald Trump during the period from 2023 to 2024 through their remarks in the run-up to the upcoming 2024 American presidential election. Four speeches are chosen to investigate the concept of aggression in the selected speeches of the two American politicians. During the data collection, the videos of the politicians are watched and listened to throughout their speeches.

3.1.1 Criteria of Data Collection

The following criteria are considered in selecting the data used in the study:

- 1- The current study focuses exclusively on real video-recorded political speeches published on YouTube.
- 2- Since the current study is introduced in English, the selected data deals with American political speeches; they are taken from speeches of Joe Biden and Donald Trump. They are well-known American politicians.
- 3- All the data include male politicians to avoid any interference of gender differences in the interpretation of results. Joe Biden and Donald Trump are the most prominent candidates for the 2024 American presidential election.

- 4- The selected political speeches contain indicators of aggression, such as derogatory language, disparaging terms, and severe criticism. These speeches demonstrate the types and purposes of aggression within political speeches.
- 5- The selected speeches are recent and published lately.

3.2 Contextual Structure

The contextual factors of the data under scrutiny are described in terms of Hymes's (1974) SPEAKING model since it provides a thorough understanding of the context related to the data, as shown in the following table:

Table 1

The Contextual Factors of the Selected Political Speeches

Contextual Factors	Description
Setting and Scene	The political speeches were delivered at the Republican Party Convention in California in 2023, the Gaylord National Resort in Maryland, the Capitol Hill riot anniversary event in Washington, D. C., and the North America's Building Trades Unions conference throughout 2024. They were given during the 2024 presidential election campaign.
Participants	The participants are Joe Biden, the president and Democratic nominee, and Donald Trump, the former president and Republican nominee, who addressed their audiences during the campaign events.
Ends	Presidential electoral speech is mainly delivered by politicians to attack the opponents. Also, they want to influence public opinion and change the minds of the voters.

Act Sequence	The act sequence is structured around different concepts, including disparaging the opponent, emphasizing the speaker's accomplishments, and contrasting them with the opponent to demonstrate supremacy.
Key	It is a formal and institutional political speech.
Instrumentalities	Spoken act.
Genre	Political electoral speech.

3.3 Research Design

A qualitative method is employed in this study. According to Shank (2002) qualitative research is “a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning” (p.5). Denzin and Lincoln (1994) define qualitative research as the investigation of things in their natural environments with the goal of explaining or interpreting them in terms of the meanings that individuals assign to these events.

Qualitative research is an approach to investigate and comprehend the meaning that people or groups attribute to a social human issue. The process of research includes development of questions and processes, data collection in the environment of the participants, inductive analysis of the data, advancement from specifics to broad themes, and creation of interpretations of the data's meaning. (Creswell, 2012).

The researcher has adopted a method of qualitative analysis to investigate the notion of aggression from a socio-pragmatic viewpoint. The qualitative method focuses on words over numerical data, so it permits to examine the concept of aggression linguistically.

Despite the qualitative approach of the study, it is reinforced by frequencies and percentages to verify the findings and avoid subjectivity.

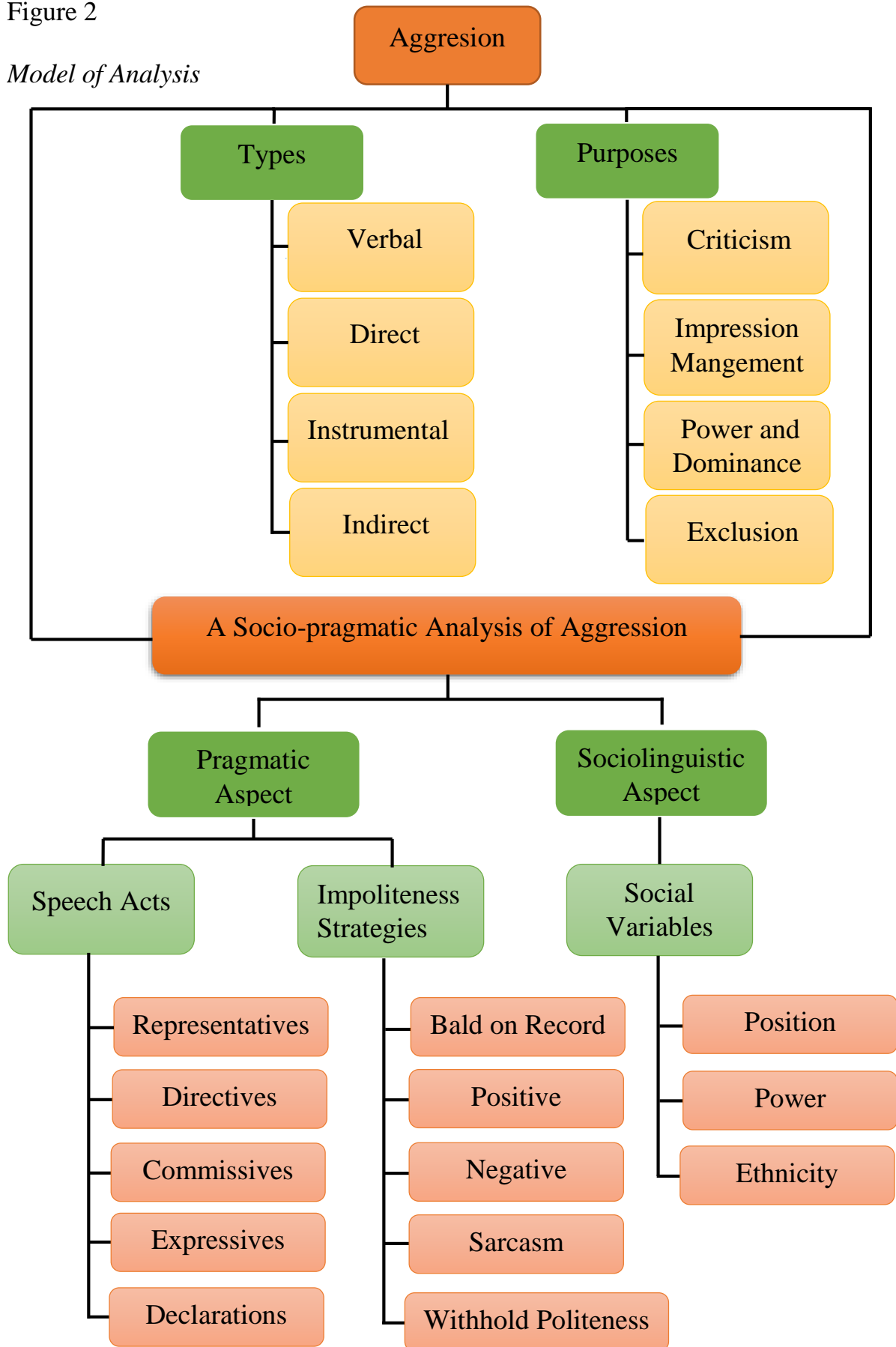
3.4 Model of Analysis

The model used to analyze the data is an eclectic model. It relies on linguistics theories of pragmatics and sociolinguistics. Particular pragmatic and sociolinguistic strategies are applied to assess aggressive speech in political speeches from a socio-pragmatic perspective. Such strategies involve Searl's classification of speech acts (1969), Culpeper's impoliteness strategies (1996), and Trudgill's sociolinguistic variables (1995). They form the basis of the eclectic model. In addition, the components of the eclectic model are essential to examine the types and purposes of aggression in American political speeches.

The data are chosen under the judgment of felicity conditions depending on Searle's (1969) felicity conditions. These conditions by which utterances can be assessed as either being felicitous or infelicitous. The conditions are listed as follows:

1. **Propositional Content:** The speech act targets a relevant situation, like criticizing inappropriate behavior, accusing someone of wrongdoing, or delivering an insult.
2. **Preparatory Condition:** The speaker believes the aggression is justified in the context.
3. **Sincerity Condition:** The speaker genuinely holds the intention or emotion behind the aggression.
4. **Essential Condition:** The speaker intends for the act to be recognized as aggressive and for it to have an impact on the hearer.

Figure 2

Model of Analysis

Chapter Four

Data Analysis and Discussion of Results

4.0 Preliminary Remarks

This chapter indicates the practical aspect of the study in which the procedure for analysis is described. In addition, it explains how to analyze the selected data based on the model. Finally, this chapter presents the discussion of results.

4.1 Analytical Procedures

The following procedures are used for data analysis:

1. Finding and selecting the political speeches of the two American politicians in accordance with data selection criteria.
2. Re-listening to the selected speeches to ensure the accuracy understanding of the sentences and enhance the reliability of the resource.
3. Selecting twenty-four extracts as samples for analysis to keep the analysis from getting too long and avoid redundancy. Out of every speech, six are chosen for analysis.
4. Adopting the model of the study that is presented in chapter three to the data analysis. As previously stated, the analysis of the data is to be qualitative. The analysis investigates the representation of speech acts and the employment of impoliteness in the data. In addition, it examines how social variables promote aggression. Then, it determines various types of aggression and the purposes of using aggressive language.

4.2 The Qualitative Analysis

4.2.1 Trump's First Speech

Donald Trump, a former president, talks during the Republican Party Convention in California. (September 29, 2023)

Extract (1)

"We don't lose by five to ten maybe some others would but we are not going to lose by five. We're going to win. We would win. I don't believe it when they say it, but the state is rigged, it's a rigged election. It's a horrible thing and we have to turn it back." (Trump, 2023)

1- Pragmatic Analysis**A. Speech Acts**

This extract starts with a representative speech act of claiming *"We don't lose by five to ten maybe some others would but we are not going to lose by five"*. Trump asserts his confidence that his party will not lose by a narrow margin. He regards the potential loss as an issue for his rivals rather than for himself. Then he employs a representative speech act of believing *"I don't believe it when they say it"* and a representative act of claiming *"but the state is rigged, it's a rigged election"*. Trump indicates that the election is rigged in some way and doubts the integrity of the election process. Finally, a directive speech act ends this part: *"It's a horrible thing and we have to turn it back"*. This sentence calls for action. Trump tells his audience to *"turn back"* the purportedly unfair election. It is an appeal to action in reaction to what he views as a negative situation.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

When Trump talks about winning and losing, he utilizes a positive impoliteness strategy *"We don't lose by five to ten maybe some others would"*. Trump implies that *"some others"* may suffer this kind of loss. He wants to undercut the credibility of those who believe in a substantial loss. In addition, Trump uses a negative impoliteness in this part *"but the state is rigged, it's a rigged election"*. He assaults the election's integrity as well as those who oversee it. Trump employs another negative impoliteness by saying, *"It's a horrible thing"*

and we have to turn it back". He criticizes the situation and conveys a great deal of opposition.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Trump displays his power as a former president and presidential candidate for the upcoming election to admit he has the power to become president again, *"We don't lose by five to ten maybe some others would"*. Trump rejects the idea that he will lose. Trump dispels any pessimistic predictions and solidifies his status as a winner. He subtly challenges Biden's and other opponents' qualifications. Trump presents himself as a better choice who is not prone to the same unfavorable consequences.

B. Position

Trump makes use of his former position as president and presidential nominee to accuse Biden of fraud in the election *"it's a rigged election"*. He uses proactive language to position himself as a defender of integrity against a corrupt system and further solidifies his image as a leader actively advocating for change by saying, *"It's a horrible thing and we have to turn it back"*.

3- Aggression

Trump employs verbal aggression, *"We don't lose by five to ten maybe some others would"*. He attempts to convince the audience that he will win. Trump considers the loss belongs to Biden. In addition, He utilizes an instrumental aggression by casting doubt on the electoral process, *"it's a rigged election. It's a horrible thing"*.

4- Purposes of Aggression

There are different purposes of aggression in this extract; the first one is power and dominance *"We don't lose by five to ten maybe some others would but*

we are not going to lose by five". Trump tries to show his power and dominance. The second one is exclusion; he seeks indirectly to exclude Biden from winning the election. The third one is criticism; Trump criticizes the electoral system. He aims to subvert the legitimacy of the electoral process. Trump also implicitly criticizes Biden and his campaign. He indicates that they are benefactors of this system. Finally, the purpose of impression management is presented in: *"It's a horrible thing and we have to turn it back"*. Trump casts himself and his allies as problem solvers against what he describes as an unfair system. Trump tries to enhance his credibility as a decisive leader by portraying himself as committed to justice restoration.

Extract (2)

"The election of 24 is the single most important election in the history of our country, I used to say it about 16 it's the most important and it was. But this is more important because we're going to lose our country, our country is going to hell. Our country is being destroyed. Together we will take on the ultra-leftwing liars, losers, creeps' perverts and freaks." (Trump, 2023)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump uses representative speech acts of believing *"we're going to lose our country, our country is going to hell"*. He implies that the country's future under the administration of Biden is terrible. Then, Trump continues with a representative speech act of believing *"Our country is being destroyed"*. He perceives the country to be in a state of ruin and the extract is completed with a commissive speech act as Trump pledges to vigorously combat whomever he views as his opponents by saying, *"Together we will take on the ultra-leftwing liars, losers, creeps' perverts and freaks"*. Trump is promising to combat them.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump employs a negative impoliteness strategy when he presents a pessimistic picture of the country and tries to blame the current administration. *"But this is more important because we're going to lose our country, our country is going to hell. Our country is being destroyed"*. Also, Trump utilizes a negative impoliteness strategy to derogatorily characterize his opponents as *"the ultra-leftwing liars, losers, creeps perverts and freaks"*.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Trump demonstrates his power by saying, *"Together we will take on the ultra-leftwing liars, losers, creeps' perverts and freaks"*. He uses disparaging language to insult Biden and his appointees and represent them in a negative way.

B. Position

As the former president and Republican candidate, Trump says, *"we're going to lose our country, our country is going to hell"*. He wants to criticize Biden for mismanagement and lack of knowledge about managing the country.

3- Aggression

Trump seeks to represent the country's condition as dire and deteriorating by the day. The type of aggression here is indirect. He tries to blame Biden indirectly for the bad conditions in the country. *"we're going to lose our country, our country is going to hell. Our country is being destroyed"*. In addition, Trump practices verbal aggression against Biden and his appointees by using name-calling, *"the ultra-leftwing liars, losers, creeps' perverts and freaks"*.

4- Purposes of Aggression

The purpose of aggression in Trump's speech is criticism, *"our country is going to hell. Our country is being destroyed"*. He attempts to depict Biden's administration as detrimental to the country. Another purpose is impression management. Trump says, *"Together we will take on the ultra-leftwing liars, losers, creeps' perverts and freaks"*. He wants to convince the audience to elect

him by presenting himself as a leader who can successfully handle the country's difficulties.

Extract (3)

"He's a corrupt person, you go up to Biden you say, 'you know uh, I want you to ask China to pay twenty-eight billion to our farmers'. You know what he'd say? 'I can't do that, they paid me a fortune, I'm going to get myself in trouble'. They paid him a fortune, you think he can go up and ask him? They'll say, 'we're going to expose you', you know he is a Manchurian candidate." (Trump, 2023)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump employs a representative speech of claiming, *"He's a corrupt person"*. He alleges that Biden is corrupt. Trump uses a directive speech act when he imparts an instruction to the audience, telling them to approach Biden and demand payment from China. *"you go up to Biden you say, 'you know uh, I want you to ask China to pay twenty-eight billion to our farmers'"*. Trump utilizes a directive speech act of asking to draw the listeners' attention to a particular prediction regarding Biden's reply, *"You know what he'd say?"*. Then, he employs a representative speech act of claiming: *"I can't do that, they paid me a fortune, I'm going to get myself in trouble"* and *"They paid him a fortune"*, stating that Biden would respond that he couldn't take action because of a bribe from China. Furthermore, Trump utilizes a representative speech act to represent his conviction that China will reveal Biden if he attempts to act against them *"They'll say, 'we're going to expose you'"*. Finally, Trump uses a representative speech act of claiming when he says: *"he is a Manchurian candidate"*. Trump implies that Biden is under the control of external forces.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump uses bald on record impoliteness by saying, *"He's a corrupt person, you go up to Biden you say, 'you know uh, I want you to ask China to pay twenty-eight billion to our farmer'"*. He charges Biden of corruption directly. Trump employs a negative impoliteness strategy: *"You know what he'd say? 'I can't do that, they paid me a fortune, I'm going to get myself in trouble'"* and *"They paid him a fortune, you think he can go up and ask him?"*. He undermines Biden's independence by implying that he wouldn't be able to act against China for selfish advantages. Moreover, a positive impoliteness is used in: *"you know he is a Manchurian candidate"*. Trump assaults Biden and claims that China controls him.

2- Sociolinguistic analysis

A. Power

Trump employs his power on Biden by calling him *"a corrupt person"*. He accuses Biden of misusing his authority for personal gain by implying that he is compromised due to financial transactions with China. *"They paid him a fortune"*.

B. Position

As a former president, Trump says, *"you know uh, I want you to ask China to pay twenty-eight billion to our farmers"*. He wants to convey that Biden would be unable to ask China for financial support to American farmers because he is under jeopardy of being exposed for corruption. Trump tries to undermine Biden's efficacy as a president by depicting his authority as being ensnared by threat. *"They'll say, 'we're going to expose you', you know he is a Manchurian candidate"*.

3- Aggression

Trump produces two types of aggression: verbal and instrumental. The first one is conveyed in: *"He's a corrupt person"* and *"you know he is a Manchurian candidate"*. He uses aggressive language to damage Biden's integrity. The second

one is happened when Trump attacks Biden and his foreign policies concerning China by saying, "*They paid him a fortune*". He employs this as a mean to attack Biden.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Trump wants to criticize Biden when he says, "*He's a corrupt person*" and "*you know he is a Manchurian candidate*". Moreover, Trump criticizes Biden's foreign policies, especially regarding China "*They paid him a fortune, you think he can go up and ask him?*" and "*They'll say, 'we're going to expose you'*". He casts Biden in a negative light by calling him "*corrupt person*" and implying that financial motivations have an impact on his decisions.

Extract (4)

"Does anybody think he's going to make it to the starting gate?"

I mean a guy can't find his way off of a stage." (Trump, 2023)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

The extract starts with a directive speech act of asking, "*Does anybody think he's going to make it to the starting gate?*" utilized by Trump to make the audience question Biden's competence. He employs a representative speech act of claiming to talk about Biden's ability, "*I mean a guy can't find his way off of a stage*".

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump uses bald on record impoliteness "*Does anybody think he's going to make it to the starting gate?*" and "*I mean a guy can't find his way off of a stage*". He doubts Biden's capacity in a straightforward manner and depicts him as incapable of dealing with an ordinary matter.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Trump utilizes this variable to denigrate Biden when he says: *"Does anybody think he's going to make it to the starting gate"*. He indicates that Biden lacks ability and is confused. In addition, Trump wants to doubt on Biden's ability to make decisions.

B. Position

As a presidential nominee, Trump attacks Biden by saying, *"Does anybody think he's going to make it to the starting gate?"*. He condemns Biden for being distracted. Trump tries to undermine his competence. In addition, he says, *"I mean a guy can't find his way off of a stage"*. Trump diminishes Biden's credibility by mocking his capacity for simple chores. He implies that Biden is unsuited for leadership.

3- Aggression

In this extract, Trump employs verbal and direct aggression: *"Does anybody think he's going to make it to the starting gate?"*. He asks this question to challenge Biden's capacity directly. Also, Trump indicates that Biden lacks basic situational awareness, *"I mean a guy can't find his way off of a stage"*.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Trump aims to criticize Biden. *"Does anybody think he's going to make it to the starting gate?"* and *"I mean a guy can't find his way off of a stage"*. He attempts to undermine his capability to succeed. Trump wants to present Biden as an incompetent president. He also tries to show himself as more competent and in control of the situation. Therefore, his purpose is impression management.

Extract (5)

"And I believe the UAW workers will be on my side 95%, I really do, they're all screaming we love Trump, you got to see the crowd, we love Trump."

But the union boss is a big Democrat, he likes Biden.

What's to like, I said what's to like, he has no idea who the hell you are." (Trump, 2023)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump employs a representative speech act of claiming: "*But the union boss is a big Democrat, he likes Biden*". He tries to inform the public about the union boss's political viewpoint and how it differs from Trump's popularity among workers. "*What's to like, I said what's to like, he has no idea who the hell you are*" is an expressive speech act used by Trump to express his distaste for Biden and the union boss. Also, he wants to indicate that Biden is unaware of the workers' issues.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump addresses Biden and the boss of the union. He uses bald on record impoliteness "*But the union boss is a big Democrat, he likes Biden*". Trump tries to criticize the union boss's support for Biden. He uses a negative impoliteness by questioning what he likes about him "*What's to like, I said what's to like, he has no idea who the hell you are*". Trump attempts to discredit Biden's competence.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

As a Republican nominee, Trump employs his power to attack *Biden and the union boss* "*But the union boss is a big Democrat, he likes Biden*"

B. Position

As an opponent to Biden, Trump says, "*What's to like, I said what's to like, he has no idea who the hell you are*". He attempts to undermine Biden's suitability for the presidency.

3- Aggression

This extract contains instances of aggression which are used by Trump. He employs instrumental aggression because Trump attacks the union boss's preference for Biden and Democratic Party. He uses this to criticize Biden implicitly. There are other types of aggression employed by Trump. He utilizes verbal and indirect aggression when he attacks the boss union and Biden through. Trump implies that Biden doesn't know who the union boss is. He indirectly wants to sabotage Biden's labor union relationship.

4- Purposes of Aggression

The purpose behind Trump's aggressive speech is impression management, "*And I believe the UAW workers will be on my side 95%*". He wants to demonstrate his popularity and admit that all people are in his favor and only the people appointed by Biden are not supporting him. Another aim is criticism; Trump attacks the union boss for being in line with Biden. And, he criticizes Biden and tries to show him as a person who lacks qualifications to be a president. In addition, Trump wants to convince the audience that Biden does not care about the working class.

Extract (6)

"Under the radical left Democrats, your once beautiful cities have been overtaken by millions and millions of illegal aliens. Psychotic drug addicts, bedlam, squalor; nobody's ever seen anything like it." (Trump, 2023)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump uses an expressive speech to condemn the Democratic Party, linking their rule exclusively to the difficulties facing the cities. He says, "*Under the radical left Democrats*". Also, Trump utilizes an expressive speech act of belittling to attack immigrants by calling them "*Psychotic drug addicts bedlam, squalor; nobody's ever seen anything like it*". He tries to dehumanize a group of people by painting them as violent and mentally ill. In an attempt to incite fear, Trump overstates the number of immigrants when he says, "*millions and millions of illegal aliens*".

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump uses positive impoliteness to demolish any positive perception of the Democratic political party "*Under the Radical Left Democrats*". In addition, using the phrase "*overtaken by millions and millions of illegal aliens*" to describe cities implies anarchy and lawlessness. He says: "*psychotic drug addicts*" and "*bedlam, squalor*" to provide a negative representation of the circumstances.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. power

Trump employs his power to attack Biden and his party by saying, "*Under the radical left Democrats, your once beautiful cities have been overtaken by millions and millions of illegal aliens*". He presents them as the source of chaos and decay. Trump describes cities as being overrun by undesirable forces.

B. Ethnicity

Trump employs the social variable of ethnicity in this extract when he says: "*your once beautiful cities have been overtaken by millions and millions of illegal aliens*". Trump attacks immigrants from other nations. He uses aggressive language to depict them as "*Psychotic drug addicts, bedlam, squalor; nobody's ever seen anything like it*".

3- Aggression

Trump utilizes verbal aggression since he uses hostile language to characterize the immigrants as *"psychotic drug addicts, bedlam, squalor"*. Additionally, Trump employs instrumental aggression when he attacks immigrants to discredit Biden. There is indirect aggression used by Trump to present Biden and his administration negatively, saying, *"radical left Democrats"*.

4- Purpose of Aggression

The main purpose of Trump's aggressive language is criticism. He says, *"Under the radical left Democrats, your once beautiful cities have been overtaken by millions and millions of illegal aliens"*. Trump criticizes Biden and his administration concerning immigration policy.

4.2.2 Trump's Second Speech

Former President Trump delivers an address held at the Gaylord National Resort and Convention Center in National Harbor, Maryland. (February 24, 2024)

Extract (7)

"With four more years of Biden, the hordes of illegal aliens stampeding across our borders will exceed 40 to 50 million people. Medicare, social security, health care and public education will buckle and collapse." (Trump, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

This part contains an expressive speech act of accusing: *"With four more years of Biden, the hordes of illegal aliens stampeding across our borders will exceed 40 to 50 million people."* Trump accuses Biden of admitting a huge number of illegal immigrants into the country, he uses the term *"hordes"* in a disparaging way. Trump employs a representative speech act of prediction

"Medicare, social security, health care and public education will buckle and collapse." He foresees a disastrous bending and collapse of important services in his administration in the future, so placing responsibility on Biden.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Different impoliteness strategies are evident in the extract. One of these strategies is negative impoliteness, Trump's statement that *"the hordes of illegal aliens stampeding across our borders will exceed 40 to 50 million people"* is considered impolite since he utilizes the terms *"hordes"* and *"stampeding"* to negatively describe immigrants. Withhold politeness, Trump doesn't employ a courteous language. He also employs bald on record impoliteness by saying, *"Medicare, social security, health care, and public education will buckle and collapse"* because Trump clearly states a negative outcome of Biden's policies.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

The speech in this extract that Trump has released serves as an instance of the social variable of power in how he handles the subject of immigration and its potential consequences, through rhetoric that suggests a dire and intimidating possibility. Trump says, *"hordes of illegal aliens stampeding across our borders"* trying to evoke anxiety in the audience. He depicts the situation as horrible and uncontrollable, this frightening language aims to impose authority by swaying public opinion.

B. Position

As a former president, Trump attacks Biden and claims that another four years of Biden's presidency will lead to an influx of illegal immigrants that he calls *"hordes"*. Trump continues by claiming that increased immigration would

overwhelm or have a detrimental impact on social programs that include *"Medicare, social security, health care, and public education"*.

C. Ethnicity

"Hordes of illegal aliens" is a reference to the social variable of ethnicity. Trump uses this phrase to denigrate immigrants, especially those who do not have legal status. He presents the issue in terms of illegal immigration and implies that a large number of immigrants would overwhelm social services.

3- Aggression

Three types of aggression are presented in the extract. Verbal aggression, Trump employs a hostile language and it is meant to elicit strong feelings. With dehumanizing and hateful images. He says, *"hordes of illegal aliens stampeding across our borders"*, trying to arouse fear. Direct aggression is employed by Trump against Biden to influence public perception. In addition, he utilizes instrumental aggression by attacking immigrants to disparage Biden's policy.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Criticism and exclusion are the purposes of aggression in the extract. Trump attempts to criticize Biden's policy concerning immigrants by depicting them as a dangerous force threatening the country. He says: *"hordes of illegal aliens stampeding across our borders"*. By characterizing *"illegal aliens"* as a detrimental impact on American culture and resources, the terminology employed by Trump seeks to alienate and exclude a certain population. *"Medicare, social security, health care and public education will buckle and collapse"*.

Extract (8)

"A vote for Trump is your ticket back to freedom, it's your passport out of tyranny and it's your only escape from Joe Biden and his gang's fast track to hell."
(Trump, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump says: *"it's your passport out of tyranny"*, he employs an expressive speech act. Trump represents Biden's policies in a despotic manner. In addition, he uses another expressive speech act *"it's your only escape from Joe Biden and his gang's fast track to hell"*. Trump presents Biden's policies as sending the nation down a path of calamity by using harsh language *"fast track to hell"*.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

The statement *"Joe Biden and his gang's fast track to hell"* is a positive impoliteness since Trump criticizes Biden and his group by using the demeaning language *"gang"* and *"fast track to hell"*. In addition, there is a negative impoliteness: *"A vote for Trump is your passport out of tyranny, your ticket back to freedom"*, he raises the possibility that those who might vote against him will be indirectly challenged by the assertion that failing to support Trump would mean continuing to live under oppression. Furthermore, withhold politeness is represented by the speech's lack of overt displays of deference or decency toward Biden or his group.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Power appears as a social variable in this extract. As a Republican candidate, Trump tries to persuade the audience by using aggressive and passionate language. Words that convey a feeling of terrible repercussions, such as *"ticket back to freedom"*, *"passport out of tyranny"* and *"escape from Joe Biden and his gang's fast track to hell"*. He employs this language to suggest a choice between tyranny, which is connected with Biden, and freedom, which is associated with supporting Trump. Between one side being represented as the rescuer and the other as the oppressor, this contradiction suggests an underlying

power struggle. By presenting the opponent as a danger to the freedom and welfare of the listeners, Trump seeks to inspire them by the depiction of the issue, which suggests a power dynamic. In doing so, he wants to solidify his credibility and authority as a leader who can bring freedom back.

B. Position

Position as a social variable is demonstrated by Trump, *"A vote for Trump is your ticket back to freedom, it's your passport out of tyranny and it's your only escape from Joe Biden and his gang's fast track to hell"*. He portrays himself as the candidate who stands for *"freedom"* and an end to *"tyranny"*, implying that Biden and his government are the antitheses of these concepts. Trump employs language that matches the emotional state of the audience, it is another aspect of emotional appeal *"ticket back to freedom"* and *"passport out of tyranny"*, he indicates a trip back to a more ideal condition.

3- Aggression

Trump applies two types of aggression in his speech: verbal and direct aggression by stating, *"it's your passport out of tyranny and it's your only escape from Joe Biden and his gang's fast track to hell"*. He presents Biden and his staff adversely using abusive language and directly attacks them as being responsible for the country's impending calamity.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Aggressive speech is employed to achieve different purposes. The first one is criticism by criticizing Biden and his administration. Trump tries to malign Biden and give the impression that he is dangerous by saying, *"it's your passport out of tyranny and it's your only escape from Joe Biden and his gang's fast track to hell"*. The second one is impression management; he connects between supporting him and the idea of freedom to influence the audience. *"A vote for*

Trump is your ticket back to freedom". The third one is exclusion. Trump wants to exclude Biden by implying he is not suitable to be president again.

Extract (9)

"And in many ways, we're living in hell right now because the fact is, Joe Biden is a threat to democracy. He really is a threat to democracy." (Trump, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump utilizes an expressive speech act of frightening by saying, *"we're living in hell right now"*. He uses hyperbolic language to elicit a strong emotional reaction, depicting what is happening as highly grave and generating an atmosphere of terror. Then, Trump utilizes a representative speech act of claiming *"Joe Biden is a threat to democracy"* to place Biden under direct attack for allegedly endangering a foundational element of society. It is a bold assertion that suggests big things will happen as a result of Biden's policies. Telling the audience again that *"He really is a threat to democracy"* seeks to bolster the charge and persuade them of its gravity.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

A number of impoliteness strategies are included in this part. Negative impoliteness, when Trump refers to Biden as *"Joe Biden is a threat to democracy"*. He disparages him while he attacks his political integrity. Trump tries to cast doubt on Biden's reliability and trustworthiness. By using positive impoliteness, he downplays any good aspects of the current situation and, hence, any beneficial investments of Biden. *"we're living in hell right now"*. Bald on record is presented in: *"Joe Biden is a threat to democracy"*. It is a plain attack against Biden.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Trump employs his power to attack Biden and indicate that he is a danger to democracy. He seeks to affect how people view Biden's administration, "*And in many ways, we're living in hell right now because the fact is, Joe Biden is a threat to democracy*".

B. Position

As a former president, Trump uses aggressive language to assault Biden, trying to delegitimize Biden's presidency and showing doubt about his ability to lead the country: "*Joe Biden is a threat to democracy*".

3- Aggression

There is verbal aggression in the statement "*we're living in hell right now*". Trump criticizes Biden and his impact on democracy. Also, the sentence "*Joe Biden is a threat to democracy*" is characterized as direct aggression. He explicitly attacks Biden's actions.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Trump's hostility accomplishes the following purposes: Criticism, a clear criticism of Biden "*we're living in hell right now*" and "*Joe Biden is a threat to democracy*" imply that his policies are at odds with democratic values. Exclusion: Trump wants to indicate that Biden is not a legitimate political figure when he says, "*because the fact is, Joe Biden is a threat to democracy*" conveying that he is not fit to play a role that affects democracy.

Extract (10)

"But to achieve a great future, we have first to throw off the chains of our out of control political class and that begins with telling crooked Joe Biden, you remember The Apprentice? Crooked Joe Biden, you're fired get out of here, get the hell." (Trump, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump utilizes an expressive speech act of insulting "*crooked Joe Biden*" in a disparaging manner to undermine and insult Biden. He deploys a declarative speech act by saying, "*you're fired*". In addition, Trump uses a directive speech act when he asks Biden to flee: "*you're fired get out of here, get the hell*". Trump conveys a forceful and violent order to depart.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Various impoliteness strategies are employed by Trump in his aggressive speech. Positive impoliteness "*crooked Joe Biden*" that undermines Biden's positive face by insinuating dishonesty. Bald on record politeness: Trump says, "*you're fired*". This is an egregious instance of bald on record strategy. It is a straight and unequivocal statement ordering Biden to resign from his position as president. Negative impoliteness: The aggravated and insulting language "*get out of here, get the hell*" tells Biden to leave, threatening to put his negative face in danger. Sarcasm: "*you remember The Apprentice?*" has an undertone of derision. Joe Biden is being disparaged by this comparison. The reference to a well-known TV program, in which Trump starred as the host and he notably stated "*you're fired*".

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

As a presidential candidate, Trump says that "*we have first to throw off the chains of our out of control political class*". This suggests that the political elite and the general public are engaged in a power struggle, with the political class being viewed as having undue influence. Saying "*you're fired*" is akin to the power used in the television program "*The Apprentice*". This emphasizes the

power and authority relationship. Trump wants to establish his power by using language that is challenging and disparaging: *"you're fired"* and *"crooked Joe Biden"*.

B. Position

Trump makes use of his position as a former president to make an implied criticism of Biden's position in the realm of politics by saying, *"crooked Joe Biden"*. He expresses discontent with his presidency. In referring to the *"chains of our out of control political class"*, Trump criticizes a dominant role of the political class. This indicates a desire to alter what is currently in place and transfer power differently.

3- Aggression

The argument that *"to achieve a great future, we have first to throw off the chains of our out of control political class"* is an example of instrumental aggression in Trump's aggressive speech. It identifies an intentional goal and offers a possible course of action. He presents verbal and direct aggression by stating, *"crooked Joe Biden, you're fired"* and *"get the hell"* because they are obviously aggressive remarks directed at a specific person.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Trump criticizes Biden by calling him *"crooked Joe Biden"*. It is a clear jab at his integrity that suggests deception. He tries to damage Biden's reputation and credibility by this attack. The combative rhetoric spoken by Trump demonstrates the purpose of power and dominance because it proclaims his power and ambition for authority, such as *"you're fired"* and *"get out of here, get the hell"*. He demonstrates his control over the circumstance and to inspire the audience to oppose the political establishment as it stands. The purpose of exclusion is shown when Trump advocates for Biden's removal from political authority by

demanding that he be fired. This assertive posture aims to depose Biden and keep him out of the political mainstream in the future.

Extract (11)

"The Stalinist show trials being carried out at Joe Biden's orders set fire not only to our system of government but to hundreds of years of western legal tradition, you see what's happening. They've replaced law, precedent and due process with a rabid mob of radical left Democrat partisans masquerading as judges and juries and prosecutors." (Trump, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

The extract as a whole contains representative speech acts, including a representative speech act of claiming: *"The Stalinist show trials being carried out at Joe Biden's orders set fire not only to our system of government but to hundreds of years of western legal tradition"*. Trump compares Biden's conduct to the *"Stalinist show trials"* and implies a grave and unfair misuse of authority, indicating damaging assault on tenets and establishments. He employs another representative speech act by saying, *"They've replaced law, precedent, and due process with a rabid mob of radical left Democrat partisans masquerading as judges and juries and prosecutors"*. Trump describes his opponents as fanatical, illogical, and extreme, *"masquerading as judges, juries, and prosecutors"*. He wants to convey that the attorneys practicing law are not sincere or reputable.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump utilizes a negative impoliteness strategy when he accuses Biden *"Joe Biden's orders set fire not only to our system of government but to hundreds of years of western legal tradition"*. Trump assumes a harsh and unjustified imposition on the nation and the legal system as a whole. In addition, he employs

a sarcasm: *"You see what's happening"*. It is a sarcastic statement that implies the listener should already be aware of the situation. Furthermore, there is bald on record impoliteness when Trump says, *"They've replaced law, precedent and due process with a rabid mob"* and *"masquerading as judges and juries and prosecutors"*. They are transparent and unequivocal allegations lacking a bid to mitigate the condemnation.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Trump attacks Biden in this extract by saying, *"The Stalinist show trials being carried out at Joe Biden's orders"*. He wants to convey that Biden has a considerable control and influence over legal procedures. Trump denotes that people in power misuse or abuse the legal system in the country. He says: *"Stalinist show trials"* and *"set fire to our system of government"*. Trump also says: *"rabid mob"* and *"partisans masquerading as judges, juries, and prosecutors"*. He implies that those in positions of authority use the legal system to target and persecute their opponents.

A change in power dynamics is indicated by the statement that *"hundreds of years of western legal tradition"*. Trump tries to denote that the present leadership is thought to be rejecting traditional norms and conventions in order to achieve their own goals.

B. Position

Trump attacks those within the legal system by saying: *"a rabid mob of radical left Democrat partisans masquerading as judges and juries and prosecutors"*. He denotes that political ideology has a greater effect on court rulings than objective legal expertise. Trump wants to convey that judges apply partisan judgments to the rule of law instead of maintaining it impartially. He

seeks to present himself as a victim of an unfair system denoting Biden and the legal authorities.

3- Aggression

Trump employs verbal aggression "*The Stalinist show trials*" that draws on the history of Stalinist purges and trials. By this analogy, he attempts to elicit strong negative connections with the ongoing court processes. Trump also uses direct aggression: "*Joe Biden's orders*". He indicates that Biden is directly responsible for activities viewed as unfair and detrimental to the judicial system and Western legal history.

Trump employs another verbal aggression by using inflammatory language to describe jurors, judges, and prosecutors such as "*rabid mob*" and "*radical left Democrat partisans*". Additionally, there is an instrumental aggression. By attacking individuals inside the judicial system, Trump wants to disparage and delegitimize Biden.

4- Purposes of Aggression

The purpose of Trump's aggressive speech in the extract is criticism. He criticizes Biden and his administration, arguing that they destroy Western legal customs. Trump seeks to undermine their legitimacy and judgment by portraying them as unfit and biased representatives of the law. He aims to affect public opinion and possibly electoral repercussions.

Extract (12)

"We have countries that honestly nobody has ever heard of. We have languages coming into our country. We don't have one instructor in our entire nation that can speak that language. These are languages, it's a craziest thing." (Trump, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Trump employs representative speech acts to convey his aggression in this extract. He dehumanizes other countries by rejecting them as unimportant or inconsequential, *"We have countries that honestly nobody has ever heard of"*. In addition, Trump tries to incite fear by saying: *"We have languages coming into our country"*. He argues that there is a threat due to the invasion of many languages. Finally, Trump exaggerates and ridicules the existence of different languages and shows a contemptuous and hostile perspective on language variation, *"We don't have one instructor in our entire nation that can speak that language. These are languages, it's a craziest thing"*.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump utilizes negative impoliteness: *"We have languages coming into our country. We don't have one instructor in our entire nation that can speak that language"*. This suggests that it is a hardship that these languages exist. He employs sarcasm to trivialize these languages and mock the absurdity of the circumstances. *"These are languages, it's a craziest thing"*. The whole extract exhibits withheld politeness because Trump uses disparaging language against countries and languages. Bald on record is employed by lacking any mitigating language in the forthright statement about nations. *"We have countries that honestly nobody has ever heard of. We have languages coming into our country"*.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Trump reveals power by portraying some countries and languages as unfamiliar, suggesting that certain nations and languages are valued more highly than others. *"We have countries that honestly nobody has ever heard of"*. This illustrates an approach that holds that a country's familiarity on the international scene determines its significance and impact. He says: *"We don't have one instructor in our entire nation that can speak that language"*. Trump indicates a

lack of funding for modifying languages that enter into America. This highlights the dominance of some languages over others. It can be seen as an instance of linguistic superiority.

B. Ethnicity

Trump's viewpoint on a nation's linguistic and ethnic variety is expressed in this extract. His statement of "*countries that honestly nobody has ever heard of*" and the existence of several languages imply ethnicity as a social variable. This indicates that linguistic diversity is influenced by a range of ethnic groups from various nations.

3- Aggression

Verbal aggression is presented by Trump when he uses hostile language to insult and make fun of certain countries and languages. "*We have countries that honestly nobody has ever heard of. We have languages coming into our country*" and "*it's a craziest thing*". This indicates that speakers of other languages are subpar. By attacking people and their languages who enter into the United States, Trump employs instrumental aggression in order to criticize Biden's policy regarding immigrants.

4- Purposes of Aggression

There are two purposes of Trump's aggressive language: criticism and exclusion. The first one is shown when he says: "*We have countries that honestly nobody has ever heard of*", "*it's a craziest thing*" to denigrate and downplay the importance of these nations and their languages by portraying the new languages and cultures as odd or inferior. Trump subtly tries to criticize Biden's immigrations policies. The second purpose is exclusion. Exclusionary language is typified by Trump's emphasis on the division between the current population and the immigrants, "*We have languages coming into our country. We don't have*

one instructor in our entire nation that can speak that language". He implies that those who speak these languages are foreigners.

4.2.3 Biden's First Speech

President Biden speaks on the anniversary of the Capitol Hill riot on January 6. (January 5, 2024)

Extract (13)

"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you. Donald Trump's campaign is obsessed with the past, not the future. He's willing to sacrifice our democracy, put himself in power. Our campaign is different.

For me and Kamala, our campaign is about America. It's about you. It's about every age and background that occupy this country." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden employs a representative speech act of claiming: *"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you"*. He condemns Trump for demonstrating selfishness and neglect for the nation and its citizens. *"Donald Trump's campaign is obsessed with the past, not the future"* is another representative speech act of claiming. Biden criticizes Trump's retrograde approach to running his campaign. He accuses Trump aggressively, *"He's willing to sacrifice our democracy, put himself in power"*. Biden implies that Trump will endanger democracy in order to further his own interests.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you" and *"Donald Trump's campaign is obsessed with the past, not the future"* are instances of bald on record impoliteness strategy that is performed directly and without any attempt

at alleviation. Biden attacks Trump's campaign in an uncompromising manner. Additionally, there is withheld politeness performed by Biden because he concentrates on criticizing Trump and his candidacy and expresses no regard for him.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Biden demonstrates his power as a candidate for the upcoming election by stating the difference between his and Trump's campaigns: *"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you"* and *"He's willing to sacrifice our democracy, put himself in power"*. He implies that Trump's campaign is egotistical, prioritizing his personal power over the welfare of the American people. In contrast, Biden says: *"our campaign is about America. It's about you. It's about every age and background that occupy this country"*. He emphasizes the use of authority for the common good, presenting it as a concept that should benefit the people.

B. Position

The goals of Trump's campaign are compared with the campaign goals of Biden and Harris by saying, *"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you"*, *"Donald Trump's campaign is obsessed with the past, not the future"* and *"put himself in power"*. As a president of America and a nominee, Biden condemns Trump by stating that his viewpoint is self-serving and regressive, while he and Kamala Harris have beneficial and progressive views: *"For me and Kamala, our campaign is about America. It's about you"* and *"It's about every age and background that occupy this country"*. Biden wants to convey that their campaign emphasizes the nation's welfare.

3- Aggression

Verbal and direct aggression are employed by Biden against Trump: *"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you"* and *"Donald Trump's campaign is obsessed with the past, not the future"*. He harshly criticizes Trump's campaign and tries to question his motivations. Furthermore, Biden utilizes instrumental aggression by saying, *"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you"*, *"Donald Trump's campaign is obsessed with the past, not the future"* and *"He's willing to sacrifice our democracy, put himself in power"*. He attempts to undermine Trump's campaign by casting doubt on its objectives.

4- Purposes of Aggression

The main aim of Biden's hostile language is criticism. He condemns Trump and his campaign by saying, *"Donald Trump's campaign is obsessed with the past, not the future"* and *"Donald Trump's campaign is about him, not America, not you"*. Biden directly criticizes Trump by portraying him as self-absorbed and backward-looking. Another purposes of aggressive language used by Biden are impression management and exclusion, *"Our campaign is different. For me and Kamala, our campaign is about America. It's about you. It's about every age and background that occupy this country"*. He wants to influence the voters by presenting himself and Harris as representative of all people in America. In addition, Biden tries to exclude Trump by pointing out that his campaign is incompatible with the needs of the American people or the country.

Extract (14)

"Three years ago tomorrow, we saw with our own eyes the violent mob storm the United States Capitol. It was almost in disbelief as you first turned on the television. For the first time in our history, insurrectionists had come to stop the peaceful transfer, transfer of power in America. First time. Smashing windows,

shattering doors, attacking the police. Outside, gallows were erected as the MAGA crowd chanted, 'Hang Mike Pence'." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden starts this extract with a representative speech act by stating a past event: *"Three years ago tomorrow, we saw with our own eyes the violent mob storm the United States Capitol"*. He castigates the participants in the events of January 6th, 2021 at the Capitol. Biden performs an expressive speech act by saying, *"It was almost in disbelief as you first turned on the television"*. He displays an emotion of astonishment illustrating the event's stunning nature. Also, Biden uses a representative speech act of claiming by stating, *"insurrectionists had come to stop the peaceful transfer, transfer of power in America"*. He attacks Trump's allies by demonstrating that they want to undermine the democratic norms. Biden refers to them as *"insurrectionists"*. He explains that they have an intent to obstruct the orderly transition of power. Biden continues with a representative speech act as he conveys information about the events and blasts the actions of Trump's followers at the Capitol and describes them as violent acts, including damage and attacks on police enforcement. *"Smashing windows, shattering doors, attacking the police. Outside, gallows were erected as the MAGA crowd chanted, 'Hang Mike Pence'"*.

Biden attacks Trump's supporters *"MAGA"* and attempts to emphasize the seriousness of their threats and hostility. He presents striking images of gallows and slogans aimed at Vice President Mike Pence to draw attention to the terrible nature of the behavior of Trump's supporters.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Biden utilizes different types of impoliteness strategies to convey his aggressive language. He uses bald on record impoliteness, *"We saw with our own*

eyes the violent mob storm the United States Capitol" to describe what happened in the Capitol. Biden makes a direct and clear assertion of what transpired. *"For the first time in our history, insurrectionists had come to stop the peaceful transfer, transfer of power in America"* is another bald on record impoliteness used by Biden to present a straightforward assertion based on past event that insurrectionists obstructed the orderly transition of power in the United States. He utilizes the phrase *"first time"* to recognize the event's uniqueness as an unmatched occurrence in American history and to show the seriousness of the issue. Moreover, Biden employs a negative impoliteness: *"Smashing windows, shattering doors, attacking the police"*. He insults Trump's supporters and describes their actions as violent and historically abnormal. Then, Biden uses bald on record impoliteness by explicitly illustrating the gallows being set up and the chanting of the *"MAGA crowd"*. *"Outside, gallows were erected as the MAGA crowd chanted, 'Hang Mike Pence'"*. This statement can also be regarded as positive impoliteness used by Biden since he criticizes and tries to deliver a negative evaluation of Trump's supporters.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Biden employs harsh language in his denunciation of Trump's supporters by saying, *"we saw with our own eyes the violent mob storm the United States Capitol"* and *"For the first time in our history, insurrectionists had come to stop the peaceful transfer, transfer of power in America"*. He accuses them of actively attempting to thwart the democratic transition of power. Biden sets these events in a larger historical framework by implying that such actions are unusual and go against the principles of democracy.

B. Position

Biden begins by emphasizing his and Americans' firsthand observation of the Capitol events. He talks from a position of direct knowledge that gives his speech authority as President. By identifying with the American people by using the pronouns "we" and "our" he wants to strengthen the veracity of his description of the antics of *"the violent mob"* and *"we saw with our own eyes the violent mob storm the United States Capitol"*.

The historical background of American democracy is prioritized by Biden's direct account of the events. He attempts to convey that one of his duties as president is to preserve the rule of law and defend democratic institutions. By portraying the Capitol events as an outright attack on democratic standards, his deriding of the violence subtly criticizes any behavior by Trump and his allies that can compromise these values.

3- Aggression

Biden utilizes derogatory language to belittle Trump's supporters directly. He characterizes their behavior as a danger to democracy. So, Biden presents verbal and direct aggression, *"the violent mob storm the United States Capitol"* and *"insurrectionists had come to a stop the peaceful transfer, transfer of power in America"*. In addition, he tries to convey that Trump's policies are destructive to the country by attacking his supporters, which is an instance of instrumental aggression.

4- Purposes of Aggression

When Biden refers to the Capitol events using harsh language, his aim is criticism. He explicitly blasts Trump's supporters by describing them as *"the violent mob"* to reflect the peril of the circumstance and *"insurrectionists"* for trying to destabilize a peaceful transition of power. *"we saw with our own eyes the violent mob storm the United States Capitol"*, *"insurrectionists had come to stop the peaceful transfer, transfer of power in America"* and *"Smashing*

windows, shattering doors, attacking the police. Outside, gallows were erected as the MAGA crowd chanted, 'Hang Mike Pence'". Biden wants to show the damaging actions of Trump's supporters and denounces *"the MAGA crowd"* for their menacing behavior directed at Vice President Mike Pence. He indirectly criticizes Trump and tries to convey that he is responsible for the events of January 6th. Another two purposes of aggression are impression management and exclusion. As a president, Biden wants to give the impression that he respects the democratic norms. Additionally, Biden tries to exclude Trump by implying that his leadership does not uphold these norms.

Extract (15)

"Because Donald, because of Donald Trump's lies, they died because these lies brought a mob to Washington.

He promised it would be wild, and it was.

He told the crowd to 'fight like hell' and all hell was unleashed." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden employs a representative speech act of claiming, *"Because Donald, because of Donald Trump's lies, they died because these lies brought a mob to Washington"* to blame Trump for deaths and violence in Washington. He denotes that they occur because of his lies. Biden continues with a representative speech act: *"He promised it would be wild, and it was"*. This sentence implies that he condemns Trump for making a pledge that led to disorderly and violent events. Biden uses aggressive language to emphasize the seriousness of the event: *"He told the crowd to 'fight like hell' and all hell was unleashed"*. He reports Trump's order to the crowd through a directive speech act. Also, this statement contains expressive speech act of criticizing as Biden criticizes Trump's address for playing a direct role in the violent events that occurred.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

When Biden holds Donald Trump's actions in charge of the fatalities and violent events in Washington, he employs a negative impoliteness, saying, *"Because Donald, because of Donald Trump's lies, they died because these lies brought a mob to Washington"*. Also, he uses another negative impoliteness, *"He promised it would be wild, and it was"*. Biden implicitly criticizes Trump's promise. In addition, this sentence indicates a sarcasm politeness because he sarcastically confirms Trump's claim that *"it would be wild"* by stating that *"it was"*. Biden disparages Trump's statement. There is a bald on record impoliteness in *"He told the crowd to 'fight like hell' and all hell was unleashed"*. He depicts Trump's remark and its repercussions critically, without attempting to tone down the criticism or subtly express dissatisfaction.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Position

Biden makes use of his political position to publicly denounce Trump and refer that he is responsible for igniting the violence in Washington. He characterizes his remarks as lies that caused the fatalities by saying, *"Because Donald, because of Donald Trump's lies, they died because these lies brought a mob to Washington"* and *"He told the crowd to 'fight like hell' and all hell was unleashed"*. Biden attempts to accuse Trump of failing to fulfill his duty as a president at the time to maintain public safety and order by spreading deceptive claims and instigating aggressive conduct.

3- Aggression

Biden employs verbal aggression to attack Trump by using offensive language: *"Because Donald, because of Donald Trump's lies, they died because these lies brought a mob to Washington"*. He alleges inciting a crowd and causing murders as a result of his falsehoods. Additionally, Biden utilizes direct

aggression when he says, *"He promised it would be wild, and it was"* and *"He told the crowd to 'fight like hell' and all hell was unleashed"*. Biden directly attacks Trump and accuses him of instigating violence.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Aggression in this extract serves the purpose of criticism. Biden criticizes Trump by referring to the deaths and violence in Washington and relating them to his fables: *"because of Donald Trump's lies, they died because these lies brought a mob to Washington"*. Biden wants to convey that Trump's conduct is inappropriate for a president. He tries to present Trump as someone who deliberately stirs up issues to sway the public opinion of his leadership by saying, *"He promised it would be wild, and it was"*. Moreover, Biden criticizes Trump by casting him as the catalyst for chaos: *"He told the crowd to 'fight like hell' and all hell was unleashed"*. He seeks to influence the voters and undermine Trump's presidential credibility.

Extract (16)

"Trump's claims about the 2020 election never could stand up in court. Trump lost 60 court cases-60. Trump lost the Republican-controlled states. Trump lost before a Trump-appointed judge, and then judges. And Trump lost before the United States Supreme Court." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

A representative speech act is prominent in this extract. Biden uses this speech act when he argues there is no proof shown in court to back up Trump's allegations about the 2020 election: *"Trump's claims about the 2020 election never could stand up in court"*. Biden employs another representative speech act by mentioning a numerical statistic to assert Trump's failure to prevail in his election-related legal challenges. *"Trump lost 60 court cases-60"*. He repeats the

number to emphasize his statement. Also, Biden utilizes a representative speech act when he asserts Trump's electoral results in states under his party's control.

Biden indicates that Trump's statements are widely rejected, even among his supporters by saying, *"Trump lost the Republican-controlled states"*. He employs a representative speech act in *"Trump lost before a Trump-appointed judge, and then judges. And Trump lost before the United States Supreme Court"*. Biden affirms that Trump's claims are rejected by judges who are appointed by himself as well as judges nominated by others. He states that Trump's claims are dismissed even in the United States Supreme Court, the highest court in the country. Biden wants to demonstrate that Trump's allegations have no legal basis.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Bald on record impoliteness is employed by Biden: *"Trump's claims about the 2020 election never could stand up in court"*. He challenges Trump's claims directly without attempting to moderate the criticism. Biden implies that there is no legal basis for Trump's claims. Also, he uses a positive impoliteness to display Trump's defeats by pointing out the number of his losses by saying, *"Trump lost 60 court cases-60"*. Biden repeats "60" to emphasize the severity of the losses. It can be regarded as a slight to the legal challenges of Trump.

He uses a negative impoliteness to emphasize Trump's loss in typically Republican states and draw attention to his defeat in front of judges, among whom are those Trump appointed, saying, *"Trump lost the Republican-controlled states. Trump lost before a Trump-appointed judge, and then judges"*. Biden implies defeat in an instance where triumph may have been anticipated. This indicates criticism by making a distinction between the normative expectation and the actual result. Finally, bald on record impoliteness is employed because Biden makes a straightforward statement that clearly and concisely details Trump's

defeats at the highest judicial level. *"And Trump lost before the United States Supreme Court"*.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Biden displays his power by attacking Trump because of the persistent political opposition and initiatives to undermine the legitimacy of the 2020 election outcomes. He upholds the integrity of the election process by responding to and disputing Trump's assertions. *"Trump's claims about the 2020 election never could stand up in court"*.

B. Position

Biden condemns Trump concerning the 2020 election: *"Trump lost 60 court cases-60. Trump lost the Republican-controlled states"*. As a president, he attempts to convey that these results are not only views but rather established truths by presenting factual statements like, *"Trump lost 60 court cases-60"*. In addition, Biden mentions cases supervised by judges Trump chooses and the United States Supreme Court. He wants to give his speech legitimacy by emphasizing that Trump's claims are rejected by the court.

3- Aggression

There are two types of aggression in this extract: verbal and direct. The first one is employed in *"Trump's claims about the 2020 election never could stand up in court"*. Biden implies that the claims of Trump are inadequate to hold up in court. Also, he uses verbal aggression by saying, *"Trump lost the Republican-controlled states"*. Biden indicates that Trump fails politically by criticizing his lack of success in states commonly associated with his own party.

Biden utilizes the second type when he demonstrates the number of cases that Trump loses that directly address Trump's legal shortcomings. *"Trump lost 60*

court cases-60". Additionally, Biden uses direct aggression by directly stating the legal setbacks of Trump even when judges he chooses decide against him and pointing out Trump's defeat at the country's highest court level, "Trump lost before a Trump-appointed judge, and then judges. And Trump lost before the United States Supreme Court".

4- Purposes of Aggression

There are two purposes of aggression in Biden's aggressive speech. One of them is criticism, his argument that Trump's claims are unfeasible in a court of law. Biden indicates that there is no legal basis for these claims. The other one is power and dominance. By emphasizing Trump's multiple legal failures, he presents himself as a leader who values the rule of law and respects judicial decisions.

Extract (17)

"Other state and local elected officials across the country faced similar personal attacks. In addition, Fox News agreed to pay a record 8- 787 million dollars for the lies they told about voter fraud.

Let's be clear about the 2020 election.

Trump exhausted every legal avenue available to him to overturn the election, everyone. But the legal path just took Trump back to the truth, that I'd won the election and he was a loser." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden starts the extract with a representative speech act: *"Other state and local elected officials across the country faced similar personal attacks"*. He indicates hostile circumstances by stating that there are personal attacks against officials. Biden employs a representative speech act of claiming, *"Fox News*

agreed to pay a record 8- 787 million dollars for the lies they told about voter fraud". He charges Fox News of dishonesty as it spreads incorrect information. Biden says: *"I'd won the election and he was a loser"*. It is an expressive speech act of insulting.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Biden uses withhold politeness: *"Other state and local elected officials across the country faced similar personal attacks"*. He condemns the way other elected officials are treated, saying they have experienced *"similar personal attacks"*. He indirectly blames Trump for such behavior. *"Fox News agreed to pay a record 8- 787 million dollars for the lies they told about voter fraud"* is an instance of negative impoliteness. Biden assaults Fox News for promoting lies. In addition, he uses bald on record impoliteness, *"Trump exhausted every legal avenue available to him to overturn the election, everyone"*. Biden directly attacks Trump, denoting that his attempts are completely ineffective. Then, he employs sarcasm impoliteness: *"the legal path just took Trump back to the truth"*. Biden asserts his electoral triumph and undermines Trump's claims with mockery. He tries to degrade Trump while also highlighting the ridiculousness of his claims regarding the election results by referring to him as *"a loser"*.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Biden employs his power to call attention to media responsibility and subtly refute Trump's claim that voting fraud is pervasive. He undercuts Trump's attempts to use fabrications to contest the election results. *"Fox News agreed to pay a record 8- 787 million dollars for the lies they told about voter fraud"*. That illustrates how Biden can use the presidency's power and influence to sculpt narratives beyond overt political declarations to affect public opinion by addressing media credibility.

B. Position

As a president, Biden attempts to give a credible explanation of the legal proceedings that Trump took following the election. *"Trump exhausted every legal avenue available to him to overturn the election"*. He casts Trump's actions as ineffective inside the legal system while bolstering the validity of his electoral victory. Through the utilization of his position, Biden tries to show his credibility in discussing issues related to electoral integrity and refutes Trump's claims that his measures are inefficient and inadequate in terms of the law.

3- Aggression

This extract starts with indirect aggression: *"Other state and local elected officials across the country faced similar personal attacks"*. Biden says that other officials have been the target of personal attacks. He utilizes indirect aggression. Biden subtly criticizes Trump and accuses him of such conduct. In addition, he employs instrumental aggression because he accuses Fox News explicitly of disseminating false information. Biden implicitly criticizes Trump and his allegations of voting fraud by bringing up the instance of Fox News's payout for spreading *"lies"*. *"Fox News agreed to pay a record 8- 787 million dollars for the lies they told about voter fraud"*.

Moreover, he uses verbal aggression while highlighting Trump's constant attempts to challenge the election results, *"Trump exhausted every legal avenue available to him to overturn the election, everyone"*. Then, Biden employs direct aggression since he explicitly refers to Trump as a *"loser"* and claims his triumph as a fact. *"But the legal path just took Trump back to the truth, that I'd won the election and he was a loser"*.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Criticism is one of the purposes of aggression in this extract. Biden criticizes Fox News for promoting false information on voting fraud. He wants to

criticize Trump's claims concerning the 2020 election. Another purpose is power and dominance: *"Trump exhausted every legal avenue available to him to overturn the election, everyone. But the legal path just took Trump back to the truth, that I'd won the election and he was a loser"*. He talks about Trump's attempts to contest the election results. Biden wants to maintain his legitimacy as the winner. He implies that his win is compliant with the law. Biden negates Trump's legal challenges and presents him as *"a loser"*. Moreover, he delivers impression management by emphasizing the legality of his win as a legitimate president.

Extract (18)

"Trump's mob wasn't a peaceful protest. It was a violent assault. They were insurrectionists, not patriots. They weren't there to uphold the Constitution; they're there to destroy the Constitution. Trump won't do what an American president must do. He refuses to denounce political violence." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

A representative speech act is predominant in this extract. Biden says, *"Trump's mob wasn't a peaceful protest"*, he charges Trump and his supporters with acts of violence. Also, Biden employs a representative speech act to assert that *"They were insurrectionists, not patriots"*. He refers to Trump's supporters as *"insurrectionists"*, implying that instead of behaving as devoted Americans, they act against the government. Biden continues with a representative speech act of claiming *"They weren't there to uphold the Constitution; they're there to destroy the Constitution"*. This accusation suggests that destroying the Constitution is the ultimate goal of Trump's supporters. He ends the extract with a representative speech act to state that *"Trump won't do what an American president must do. He refuses to condemn political violence"*. Biden attacks

Trump for failing to perform his role as president by refusing to condemn political violence.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Biden employs bald on record impoliteness when he says, *"Trump's mob wasn't a peaceful protest. It was a violent assault"*. He uses direct and aggressive language to emphasize the seriousness of the issue. Positive impoliteness is used: *"They were insurrectionists, not patriots. They weren't there to uphold the Constitution; they're there to destroy the Constitution"*. Biden attacks Trump's supporters and indicates that they work against the interests of the country. He labels them as *"insurrectionists"*. He utilizes bald on record impoliteness by saying, *"Trump won't do what an American president must do. He refuses to denounce political violence"*. Biden condemns Trump explicitly for not doing what he considers to be the primary duties of a president.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Position

Biden attacks Trump and his supporters when he says, *"Trump's mob wasn't a peaceful protest. It was a violent assault. They were insurrectionists, not patriots"*. Biden describes them as hostile and disloyal. He undermines their credibility. Biden makes a grave accusation meant to damage the reputation of Trump's followers and represent them as forces opposed to democracy, alleging that they want to *"destroy the Constitution"*. As the current president of the United States, he criticizes Trump's fulfillment of the president's duties. He says, *"Trump won't do what an American president must do"*. Biden casts doubt on Trump's ethical authority for his refusing to condemn violence. *"He refuses to denounce political violence"*.

3- Aggression

Biden uses verbal and direct aggression by saying, *"Trump's mob wasn't a peaceful protest. It was a violent assault"* and *"They weren't there to uphold the Constitution; they're there to destroy the Constitution"*. He uses aggressive language to condemn Trump's supporters. Biden directly accuses them of violent events. Also, he employs direct aggression when he says, *"Trump won't do what an American president must do. He refuses to denounce political violence"*. Biden directly attacks Trump and tries to undermine his legitimacy as a president.

4- Purposes of Aggression

The purpose of Biden's aggressive language is criticism. He starts with criticizing Trump's supporters. Biden says: *"Trump's mob wasn't a peaceful protest. It was a violent assault. They were insurrectionists, not patriots. They weren't there to uphold the Constitution; they're there to destroy the Constitution"*. He uses hostile language to attack them. Biden conveys that they engage with violent event. He depicts their actions as destructive. In addition, Biden criticizes Trump by saying, *"Trump won't do what an American president must do. He refuses to denounce political violence"*. He tries to diminish Trump's credibility as a president by accusing him of rejecting to prevent violence.

4.2.4 Biden's Second Speech

President Biden speaks at a conference of the North America's Building Trades Unions. (April 24, 2024)

Extract (19)

"And we all grew up, we all grew up with folks who sort of looked down on us because of what our dads did. They weren't in business. They weren't executives. They weren't something special. But they are special.

You know, but people like Donald Trump learned a different lesson. He learned the best way to get rich is inherit it." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden shows solidarity with the workers by bringing up shared experiences of being looked down upon. Then, he attacks Trump by saying, "*but people like Donald Trump learned a different lesson. He learned the best way to get rich is inherit it*". Biden performs an expressive speech act of criticizing. He criticizes Trump, arguing that his wealth is not acquired by hard work but rather from inheritance.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Biden employs bald on record impoliteness when he directly attacks Trump, arguing that he gains his fortune by inheritance, "*but people like Donald Trump learned a different lesson. He learned the best way to get rich is inherit it*".

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Position

Biden employs his position as president to attack Trump. "*He learned the best way to get rich is to inherit it*". He assaults Trump by criticizing his way of accumulating a fortune. Biden implies that Trump's achievement is less impressive since it comes from heredity rather than diligence.

3- Aggression

Biden utilizes verbal and direct aggression in the extract. He says: "*But people like Donald Trump learned a different lesson. He learned the best way to get rich is to inherit it*". Biden contrasts Trump with others by learning a different lesson than them. He implies a detrimental assessment of his behavior since Biden attacks Trump's strategy for accumulating money directly and negatively.

4- Purpose of Aggression

The purpose of Biden's aggressive speech is criticism. He criticizes Trump's strategy for gaining wealth. Biden denotes that Trump does not earn wealth through hard work but by inheritance. Impression management is another purpose. He tries to discredit Trump and draw attention to the differences between his principles of hard work and Trump's inherited gain. Biden positions himself as a person who appreciates the obstacles of the working class by drawing a comparison between himself and Trump, who is seen as enjoying the benefits of inherited riches. *"He learned the best way to get rich is to inherit it"*.

Extract (20)

"Folks, I guess that's how you look at the world from Mar-a-Lago, where Trump and his rich friends embrace the same failed trickle-down policies that have failed working-class families and union families for over 40 years." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Act

Biden criticizes Trump and his affluent acquaintances for having an extreme worldview. He uses an expressive speech act of criticizing: *"I guess that's how you look at the world from Mar-a-Lago"*. Biden implies an elitist separation of the rich from the general populace. He employs a representative speech act of claiming by saying, *"where Trump and his rich friends embrace the same failed trickle-down policies that have failed working-class families and union families for over 40 years"*. Biden attacks Trump's economic plans and declares them to be ineffective. In terms of harm to particular groups, the statement that *"that have failed working-class families and union families for over 40 years"* suggests that the policies of Trump and his allies have had an ongoing negative impact on particular societal sectors.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

This extract starts with a sarcasm impoliteness strategy: "*I guess that's how you look at the world from Mar-a-Lago*". Biden ridicules the opinions of Trump and his supporters by claiming that their affluent lifestyle has distorted and privileged them. By depicting them as a hardship or burden for working-class people, he uses bald on record impoliteness to criticize and indicate that Trump and his backers are responsible for decades of unsuccessful economic policies. Bald on record is also used because Biden denotes unequivocally that Trump and his allies endorse failing policies.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Biden employs his power to attack Trump. He shows the difference between Trump and his affluent friends' exclusive status at "*Mar-a-Lago*" and the struggles faced by working-class and union families, saying, "*Trump and his rich friends*" to describe them as a group of people who have a lot of socioeconomic clout and live in luxury.

B. Position

Biden mentions "*Mar-a-Lago*" as a place connected to wealth and authority. He implies that Trump and his affluent friends are in a position of social and economic domination when their names are spoken. Biden attacks Trump, indicating that the elite of "*Mar-a-Lago*" has a higher social and economic position than the working class and union households.

3- Aggression

Biden uses verbal aggression to indicate negative traits in Trump, such as backing unsuccessful initiatives. Also, he utilizes instrumental aggression by stating, "*failed working-class families and union families for over 40 years*" to attack Trump's policies concerning the working class.

4- Purposes of aggression

Biden criticizes Trump for *"failed trickle-down policies"*. He wants to criticize Trump's and his allies' economic strategy. Biden says: *"failed working-class families and union families for over 40 years"*. He denotes that these initiatives have shown no impact for an extended period, and the working class has not profited from them. Exclusion is demonstrated by implying that Trump is disconnected from the reality of the working class.

Extract (21)

"He promised us 'Infrastructure Week'. Well, I tell you what, it took four years; he never built a damn thing. Nothing. I'm serious. Are you surprised? I'm sure, I'm making sure the projects, like project labor agreements, so highly skilled workers have a voice on the job. But even before Trump was president, Trump preferred non-union workers in his real estate projects." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden uses an expressive speech act of belittling by saying, *"Well, I tell you what, it took four years; he never built a damn thing"*. He wants to criticize Trump and reduce his efforts. *"Trump preferred non-union workers in his real estate projects"* is another expressive speech act of accusation. Biden accuses Trump of favoring non-union workers.

B. Impoliteness

Biden employs a negative impoliteness: *"Well, I tell you what, it took four years; he never built a damn thing. Nothing. I'm serious "*. He attempts to insult Biden by indicating that the promised work has not been completed. In addition, the statement contains bald on record impoliteness since it involves unequivocal criticism, which is emphasized by saying, *"I'm serious"*.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Position

As the current president of the United States, Biden attacks Trump's position as a former president by bringing up his pledge when he says, "*He promised us 'Infrastructure Week'*". He criticizes his inability to follow through on it. Biden states that "*like project labor agreements, so highly skilled workers have a voice on the job. But even before Trump was president, Trump preferred non-union workers in his real estate projects*". He implies control over labor resources in the workplace. Biden denotes the use of non-union labor in Trump's real estate businesses. Unionized workers frequently have considerable bargaining leverage, whereas non-unionized workers could have less protection and influence. Preferring non-union employees suggests a deliberate choice that affects the balance of power.

3- Aggression

Biden employs direct aggression: "*He promised us 'Infrastructure Week'. Well, I tell you what, it took four years; he never built a damn thing*". He explicitly accuses Trump of breaking a commitment. There is an instrumental aggression by saying, "*Trump preferred non-union workers in his real estate projects*". Biden refers to "*non-union workers*" as a means to assault Trump.

4- Purposes of Aggression

Biden starts the extract with criticism: "*He promised us 'Infrastructure Week'. Well, I tell you what, it took four years; he never built a damn thing*". He criticizes Trump's failure to fulfill infrastructure commitments. "*so highly skilled workers have a voice on the job. But even before Trump was president, Trump preferred non-union workers in his real estate projects*". It can be seen as an indication of the purpose of impression management. Biden tries to demonstrate his dedication by offering skilled workers with a voice. In addition, he wants to

compare himself to Trump, who prefers non-union workers, as he says: *"But even before Trump was president, Trump preferred non-union workers in his real estate projects"*.

Extract (22)

"Folks, I'm making Davis-Bacon requirements stronger to guarantee prevailing wage. By the way, we're making them stronger. That will, that alone will increase wages for more than a million construction workers. Trump's MAGA allies are trying to take it away now. But it's not going to happen on my watch." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden uses a representative speech act of claiming when he says: *"Trump's MAGA allies are trying to take it away now"*. He states that Trump's supporters move against the interests of workers. Then, Biden performs a commissive speech act: *"But it's not going to happen on my watch"*. He promises not to remove or weaken the standards of *"Davis-Bacon"* during his presidency.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

Biden utilizes a negative impoliteness by saying, *"Trump's MAGA allies are trying to take it away now"*. He accuses Trump's supporters of working against the rights of the workers. Biden uses bald on record impoliteness: *"But it's not going to happen on my watch"*. He unequivocally states that he will not allow anything negative to undermine the requirements of *"Davis-Bacon"* under his leadership.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Position

Biden intends to impact the financial circumstances of around a million construction workers by enacting further Davis-Bacon regulations to improve their pay. Then, he says: *"Trump's MAGA allies are trying to take it away now"*. Biden attacks Trump's supporters by demonstrating they want to scale back these regulations. As a president, he attempts to show that he disagrees with Trump on labor policy.

3- Aggression

Biden says: *"Trump's MAGA allies are trying to take it away now"*. He utilizes verbal and instrumental aggression. Biden assaults Trump's supporters as a means of criticizing Trump. In addition, Biden employs indirect aggression: *"But it's not going to happen on my watch"*. He subtly challenges Trump's supporters. Biden denotes that during his presidency, he will oppose any move to reduce the *"Davis-Bacon regulations"*.

4- Purposes of Aggression

There are various purposes of aggression in this extract. Criticism is demonstrated by Biden when he says: *"Trump's MAGA allies are trying to take it away now"*. He implicitly criticizes Trump by attacking his supporters. Biden conveys that they work against the interests of the workers. Also, he wants to show his power and dominance by saying, *"But it's not going to happen on my watch"*. Biden wants to emphasize his ability to assert his policies against any changes. Moreover, he tries to influence the workers by presenting himself as a protector of the working class and a supporter of their rights. It serves the purpose of impression management.

Extract (23)

"And that's the reason, the reason you're the best is because you're the best trained in the world. You get it; I get it. But Donald Trump has no clue. He

undermined union apprenticeships by lowering standards and lowering pay. He ended, I ended his anti-work policy to save the building trades apprenticeships program because they're the gold standard of the world." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden utilizes an expressive speech act of belittling to convey his aggressive language. He says: "*But Donald Trump has no clue*". Biden undermines Trump's competence. Also, he uses an expressive speech act of accusation by saying, "*He undermined union apprenticeships by lowering standards and lowering pay*". Biden denounces Trump's policies and charges him of weakening union membership. Then, he utilizes a declarative speech act: "*I ended his anti-work policy to save the building trades apprenticeships program because they're the gold standard of the world*". Biden states that he terminates Trump's policy and describes it as detrimental.

B. Impoliteness Strategies

There are three impoliteness strategies in this extract. Bald on record is used by Biden since he directly attacks Trump and his competence. "*But Donald Trump has no clue*". Another one is negative impoliteness: "*He undermined union apprenticeships by lowering standards and lowering pay*". Biden accuses Trump of deliberately undermining union apprentices. Then, a positive impoliteness is utilized in: "*I ended his anti-work policy*". He criticizes Trump's policy and emphasizes his part in ending it.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Biden employs his power to attack Trump: "*But Donald Trump has no clue*". He presents himself as competent in contrast to Trump. By accusing Trump

of taking steps that are harmful to union apprenticeships, Biden denounces Trump's policies by saying, "*He undermined union apprenticeships by lowering standards and lowering pay*".

B. Position

Biden employs his position to promote his policies by outlining particular programs and subtly drawing comparisons between his approach and Trump's strategy. "*I ended his anti-work policy to save the building trades apprenticeships program because they're the gold standard of the world*". Biden indicates that he establishes policies to modify the effects of Trump's administration.

3- Aggression

Biden utilizes verbal and direct aggression when he says, "*Donald Trump has no clue*". He attacks Trump and directly criticizes his competence. In addition, Biden uses verbal aggression in: "*his anti-work policy*". He assaults Trump and describes his policy as destructive.

4- Purposes of Aggression

There are two purposes of Biden's aggressive language in this extract: criticism and impression management. He says: "*Donald Trump has no clue. He undermined union apprenticeships by lowering standards and lowering pay*". Biden wants to expose Trump's ignorance of the importance of strict apprenticeship requirements and criticizes his policies. Impression management is the second purpose. Opposing Trump's initiatives is how Biden manages impressions; he says: "*I ended his anti-work policy to save the building trades apprenticeships program because they're the gold standard of the world*". Biden tries to present himself as an advocate for workers' rights and a defender of high standards.

Extract (24)

"You know, I've walked proudly on union picket lines, while at the same time, Trump bashed unions from non-union shops. Are you surprised?"

Look, I want to sign the PRO Act into law. Trump said he'd veto it. Trump said he'd veto it. Beyond that, he supports a National Right to Work law, for God's sake." (Biden, 2024)

1- Pragmatic Analysis

A. Speech Acts

Biden utilizes an expressive speech act by saying, *"Trump bashed unions from non-union shops"*. He criticizes Trump's stance on unions. In addition, Biden uses a representative speech act of claiming: *"Trump said he'd veto it. Trump stated he would veto it"*. By reiterating this, Biden demonstrates Trump's rejection of *"the PRO Act"*. He employs a declarative speech act: *"Beyond that, he supports a National Right to Work law, for God's sake"*. Biden demonstrates disagreement with Trump's endorsement of the *"National Right to Work Act"*.

B. Impoliteness

Biden employs a negative impoliteness: *"Look, I want to sign the PRO Act into law. Trump stated he would veto it. Trump said he'd veto it"*. He repeats *"he'd veto it"* to convey disagreement while grabbing the attention. There is bald on record impoliteness: *"Trump bashed unions from non-union shops"*. Biden uses harsh language that is unvarnished and straightforward. Finally, there is withhold politeness by saying, *"Beyond that, he supports a National Right to Work law, for God's sake"*. It is straightforward, yet with a powerful emotional ending.

2- Sociolinguistic Analysis

A. Power

Biden demonstrates his power by highlighting key distinctions in his support for labor laws and unions. He draws comparisons between his objectives and those of Donald Trump. Biden wants to convey that he has initiatives to support the workers. Also, Biden tries to present Trump negatively by using his authority to weaken union influence.

B. Position

The "*PRO Act*", which expands employees' rights to collective bargaining and organization, is something Biden wants to see passed into law. He tries to indicate that there is a conceptual difference between this and Trump's declared intention to veto the "*PRO Act*". The "National Right to Work Law", which permits employees to choose out of union membership and dues payment while still enjoying the benefits of collective bargaining, is what Biden criticizes as being in favor of weakening unions.

3- Aggression

Biden employs verbal and direct aggression by saying, "*Trump bashed unions from non-union shops*". He assaults Trump and criticizes his labor policy. In addition, there is instrumental aggression in: "*I want to sign the PRO Act into law. Trump said he'd veto it*". Biden tries to discredit Trump by explaining his intention to veto "*the PRO Act*", which is detrimental to labor unions.

4- Purposes of Aggression

There are two purposes of aggressive speech in this extract: criticism and impression management. Biden criticizes Trump's attitude toward unions. He seeks to discredit Trump's credibility. Impression management is shown by projecting a favorable image of himself as a defender of labor and drawing a contrast with Trump's views.

4.3 Results and Discussion

Table (2)

Speech Acts and Impoliteness Strategies in Trump's Speeches

Speech acts	Fr.	Pr.
Representatives	443	53.83%
Directives	71	8.63%
Commissives	62	7.53%
Expressives	227	27.58 %
Declarations	20	2.43%
Total	823	100%
Impoliteness Strategies	Fr.	Pr.
Bald on Record	231	32.23%
Positive	127	17.71%
Negative	217	30.26%
Sarcasm	51	7.11%
Withhold	91	12.69%
Total	717	100%

As shown in the table above, representative speech acts (53.83%) are highly used by Trump since they bolster his views or claims by presenting his viewpoints as reality or making factual claims when he criticizes his rivals or institutions. Whereas, declarative speech acts (2.43%) are not frequently utilized because Trump's focus is not on immediately applicable changes.

Bald on record impoliteness strategy (32.23%) is most used by Trump to express his aggression straightaway and without mitigation. Also, to make his criticisms plain. Sarcasm politeness (7.11%) receives the lowest percentage because Trump emphasizes his arguments in his speeches by making direct attacks more than his use of sarcasm politeness.

Table (3)

Social Variables in Trump's Speeches

Social Variables	Fr.	Pr.
Position	238	43.59%
Power	257	47.07%
Ethnicity	51	9.34%
Total	546	100%

The most frequently used social variable is power (47.07%) because Trump employs his power as a former president of America and a candidate for the presidential election in 2024 to aggress his opponents. Trump's aggressive speech is frequently directed against rivals or policies he disagrees with to sway public opinion on different topics, energize supporters, and convince hesitant voters. Ethnicity comes last (9.34%) because Trump demonstrates a variety of issues rather than concentrating just on ethnicity.

Table (4)

Types of Aggression in Trump's Speeches

Types of Aggression	Fr.	Pr.
Verbal	316	33.80%
Direct	290	30.90%
Instrumental	181	19.98%
Indirect	141	15.32%
Total	928	100%

Trump mostly employs verbal aggression (33.80%) to discredit his opponents by insulting, calling names, and undermining them. He also utilizes it

to control speech and to display power. Indirect aggression is the lowest type used by Trump (15.32%) because it can diminish the impact of his attack since indirect aggression requires the listeners to deduce the intended meaning.

Table (5)

Purposes of Aggression in Trump's Speeches

Purposes of Aggression	Fr.	Pr.
Criticism	312	58.71%
Impression Management	107	20.26%
Power and Dominance	63	11.92%
Exclusion	48	9.11%
Total	530	100%

Criticism (58.71%) is the most frequent purpose of aggression in Trump's political speeches. He seeks to discredit his opponents' credentials and credibility by constantly attacking them. It contributes to cast doubt on their capacity for effective decision-making and leadership. Criticism has the power to influence the public opinion and persuade undecided voters. By criticizing the policies and personalities of his opponents and by emphasizing his achievements while minimizing those of his adversaries, Trump wants to enhance his image. He tries to present himself as more capable and competent. Exclusion perceives less percentage (9.11%) because it is limited in its influence.

Table (6)

Speech Acts and Impoliteness Strategies in Biden's Speeches

Speech acts	Fr.	Pr.
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Representatives	158	63.20 %
Directives	24	9.60%
Commissives	19	7.60%
Expressives	37	14.80%
Declarations	12	4.80%
Total	250	100%
Impoliteness strategies	Fr.	Pr.
Bald on Record	74	41.34%
Positive	26	14.53%
Negative	40	22.35%
Sarcasm	12	6.70%
Withhold	27	15.08%
Total	179	100%

Representative speech acts (63.20%) are frequently utilized by Biden because they enable him to accentuate the truth of his claims. Biden employs them in his aggressive speech against the target. Declarative speech acts have the lowest percentage (4.80%) because Biden does not concentrate on making official declarations that instantly alter an event.

Bald on record impoliteness strategy (41.34%) represents the highest use of impoliteness strategies in Biden's aggressive speech. He deploys this strategy to criticize the opponent directly and with no caveats. Meanwhile, sarcasm politeness is less used (6.70%) because Biden's primary focus is not to be sarcastic or mocking in criticizing his predecessor.

Table (7)

Social Variables in Biden's Speeches

Social Variables	Fr.	Pr.
Position	102	55.74%
Power	81	44.26%
Ethnicity	0	0%
Total	183	100%

As a president of America and a nominee for the upcoming presidential election, Biden employs his position (55.74%) to aggress the adversary. It allows him to criticize his opponent aggressively, especially when the rival is a former president who seeks to win the election again. Biden's aggressive speech can shape the public's perception of political problems and opponents. Ethnicity holds the lowest rank (0%) because Biden may try to create an image of being above ethnic distinctions.

Table (8)

Types of Aggression in Biden's Speeches

Types of Aggression	Fr.	Pr.
Verbal	127	37.05%
Direct	89	25.92%
Instrumental	68	19.82%
Indirect	59	17.21%
Total	343	100%

Verbal aggression is frequently used (37.05%) by Biden to attack and degrade the opponent. He tries to discredit the legitimacy and leadership of the rival. The lowest use of types of aggression is indirect (17.21%) because it may lead the audience to speculate about the identity of the attack's target, so it can not be effective concerning Biden's core message.

Table (9)*Purposes of Aggression in Biden's Speeches*

Purposes of Aggression	Fr.	Pr.
Criticism	112	54.38%
Impression Management	54	26.21%
Power and Dominance	21	10.19%
Exclusion	19	9.22%
Total	206	100%

Criticism (54.38%) is the primary purpose of aggressive language of Biden because holding opponents responsible for their choices or actions can be achieved by using aggressive criticism. Attacks using criticism as a tactic are employed to accomplish a variety of goals, such as pointing out the distinctions and shortcomings in strategies of the rival, establishing moral or policy superiority, and defending viewpoints. Biden wants to manipulate public opinion and disparage his predecessor to change public perception and position himself as a better or more reliable option. While exclusion occupies the lowest percentage (9.22%) because it does not have the same public effectiveness as other purposes of aggression like criticism.

Chapter Five

Conclusions, Recommendations, and Suggestions for Further Research

5.0 Preliminary Remarks

This chapter presents the conclusions based on the results of the data analysis. Also, it offers some recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.1 Conclusions

In light of the findings, the current study draws the following conclusions:

- 1- Regarding the first research question, the results indicate that the types of aggression in political speeches are verbal, direct, instrumental, and indirect. Verbal aggression is highly used in political speeches. Politicians utilize it to undermine the credibility of their opponents and present them in a negative light. They use verbal aggression to sway public opinion in their favor and to change the way people perceive their competitors. In addition, politicians employ verbal aggression to persuade individuals to vote by making them realize that it is necessary to safeguard their interests and avoid the risk of the rival's winning. Indirect aggression is less used because of its vagueness, which may confuse the audience and lessen the message's impact. It is less effective in having the intended influence on voters.
- 2- In relation to the second research question, the results show the purposes of aggression, which are criticism, impression management, power and dominance, and exclusion. Criticism is the most common purpose because politicians seek to reveal defects and contradictions in their opponents' policies. It makes their competitors seem less reliable by showing their flaws. Exclusion is the least frequent purpose of aggression since it might not have the same immediate effect on the public perception of a political opponent.

- 3- In response to the third research question, the results of the data analysis reveal the pragmatic strategies for employing aggressive speech in the selected data.
- Aggression is accomplished by various types of speech acts. However, a representative speech act occupies the highest rank because aggressors want to convey their assaults as statements of truth to convince the audience. Declaration speech act is less used because speakers who utilize it do not aim to alter the situation immediately.
 - In terms of impoliteness strategies, bald on record strategy is frequently used to attack the opponents directly. It is employed to convey direct and aggressive criticisms. Sarcasm politeness receives the lowest rank because politicians seek to deliver aggressive speech straightforwardly.
- 4- Concerning the fourth research question, the results demonstrate that position and power are the fundamental social variables that elevate aggression in political speeches. Both speakers have positions and power as former and current presidents of the United States. Additionally, they are candidates for the upcoming 2024 United States presidential election.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made depending on the conclusions:

- 1- Teachers should encourage discussion about appropriate language use and the negative effects of aggressive speech in social and political contexts.
- 2- Teachers can provide instructions in non-aggressive dispute resolution and constructive communication techniques.
- 3- Researchers should work together with specialists in political science and psychology to get a thorough grasp of the phenomena.
- 4- Researchers need to investigate the evolution of aggression in political speech from different periods which can assist in determining the factors that lead to the rise of aggressive speech.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Research

The following are suggestions for further studies:

1. A critical discourse analysis of verbal aggression in British political debates.
2. A pragma-rhetorical study of aggression in selected media interviews.
3. A critical pragmatic study of hostile language in English literary texts.

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الخلاصة

تستقصي الدراسة الحالية العدوانية في خطب سياسية أمريكية مختارة من منظور تداولي اجتماعي. يستخدم السياسيون الخطاب السياسي كأداة فعالة لنقل آرائهم وتشكيل الرأي العام. بالرغم من ذلك، يحتوي الخطاب السياسي في كثير من الأحيان على جوانب من العدوانية، واستمرار وجود العدوانية في الخطاب السياسي يمثل مسألة ملحة. لقد أجرى الباحثون العديد من الدراسات حول العدوانية. ومع ذلك، لم يدرسوا مفهوم العدوانية من منطلق تداولي اجتماعي. وبالتالي، تسعى هذه الدراسة لسد هذه الفجوة. تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تحديد أنواع العدوانية في الخطب السياسية المختارة، وكشف أهداف العدوانية في البيانات التي يتم دراستها، وتحديد الاستراتيجيات التداولية المستخدمة للتعبير عن العدوانية من قبل المعتدين في البيانات المختارة، وتوضيح المتغيرات الاجتماعية الأساسية التي تزيد العدوانية في الخطب السياسية المختارة. لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، يتم استخدام نموذج انتقائي. ويتكون من استراتيجيات تداولية واجتماعية لغوية تشمل نظرية أفعال الكلام لسيرل (1969)، ونظرية الفضاظة لكالبيبر (1996)، والمتغيرات الاجتماعية لترودجيل (1995). تكشف النتائج أن: (1) العدوان اللفظي، المباشر، الأدوات، وغير المباشر هي أنواع العدوانية في الخطب السياسية المختارة. ويعد العدوان اللفظي هو الأكثر استخداماً، (2) تشمل أهداف العدوانية الانتقاد، إدارة الانطباع، القوة و السيطرة، و الاقصاء في الخطب السياسية. ويعد الانتقاد هو الغرض الأكثر شيوعاً، (3) أفعال الكلام والفضاظة هي الاستراتيجيات التداولية التي تستخدم لايصال العدوانية. تستخدم أفعال الكلام التمثيلية وعدم اللباقة الصريحة بشكل رئيسي لتوظيف العدوانية، (4) المكانة والسلطة هما المتغيران الاجتماعيان الأساسيان اللذان يعززان العدوانية في الخطب السياسية المختارة.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة كربلاء

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانيّة

قسم اللغة الإنجليزيّة

دراسة تداولية اجتماعية للعدوانية في خطب سياسية أمريكية مختارة

رسالة

مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية - جامعة كربلاء وهي جزء من متطلبات

نيل درجة الماجستير في اللغة الإنجليزيّة وعلم اللغة

من قبل:

زينب كاظم حمادي

بإشراف:

الاستاذ الدكتور حيدر كاظم خضير بيرماني

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