CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH ON RECOGNIZING JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL

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ABSTRACT

The critical discourse analysis is often applied to analyze discourse in general or political discourse in particular. CDA usually targets public speeches, in which the speaker wins favorite response from the audience, as one of the genres critically analyzed. In this study, the researchers have critically analyzed Trump's Speech on recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the so called Israel. This Critical Discourse Analysis has mainly been based on the Systematic Functional Linguistics model by the Australian linguist- (Halliday 1979). Researchers used content analysis as a method of researching to address the objectives of the study. The study aimed at investigating the frequencies of the types of transitivity, modality and the political, ideological and ethical dimensions implied in Trump's speech. Moreover, It seeks to come up with a better understanding of the political purposes of this speech. Results of the study showed that the sample speech mainly uses simple words and short sentences, affirmative sentences are more frequently used than the negative ones, active voice is profusely used in contrast with passive voice, the material processes are used most in the speech with a percentage of 52.9%, relational process ranks the second and then is followed by mental process, and most modal verbs were of median politeness. Finally, some implications on political, ideological and ethical issues were highlighted.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, ideology, modality, transitivity

INTRODUCTION

Fairclough (1992) explained that discourse can be seen as i) a language text, i.e. spoken or written, ii) discourse practices (text production and text consumption). Analyzing Political Discourse is considered to be a knowledgeable field which pays attention to study political communication within the society, whether by text, discourse, images, signs, symbols or other marks. It aims to answer some specific questions, including "how political discourse works? And how it performs its functions, which are often related to the acquisition, legitimization, and retention of power?" Analyzing Political Discourse focuses on analyzing its linguistic structure, performance, distribution, reception, influence, and responsiveness .

Wang(2010) mentioned that the official political discourse is the most influential tool as it deals with texts, policies and political decisions related to regional and international relations of the ruling power of the state. According to its content and objectives, it is a source of ideological, intellectual and political approaches which formal authority resorts to legitimize its decisions and encourage its people to participate in general life.

The announcement by US President Donald Trump on December 6, 2017, in which his decision about the recognition of the US administration of Jerusalem as the capital of the so called Israel, is considered to be a new episode in his series of political discourses that appear in the media from time to time to provoke international speculation about plans and intentions

of the new administration. This study aims to uncover implicit meanings in Trump's speech and to reveal what Trump really wanted audiences to know and believe. By using critical discourse analysis, we intend to explore the language, ideology and power. In addition, we intend to find out how to use the power of speeches to persuade the public to accept and support administration policies.

Hafiz (2012) elaborated on the three meta-functions of language identified by M. A. K. Halliday in Systemic Functional Linguistics, i.e. the ideational function, the interpersonal function and the textual function. He differentiate between these three ones as follows (Bilal 2012: 726):

> *The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness. The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text.*

In this research, the researchers will apply Halliday's Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in terms of the three metafunctions: ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function. The theory of (Halliday 2007:183) takes a functional approach towards analyzing a text. It aims at examining sentences in their context and finding the intended meaning expressed by the text.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical background

Van Dijk (2003) assumes that discourse analysis is best depicted in the so-called relationship between the text and context in which that text is introduced or generated. Detailing more in this prominent point of view, he adds that the word "discourse" is grasped as a text within context in which data are subjected to empirical investigation. Besides, (Fairclough 1989) defines the discourse as a term referring to the whole process of the social interaction of which a text is just part or segment affected by other super-linguistic components such as the speaker, audience, and occasion.

According to Fairclough (1995) CDA is a type of discourse analysis which seeks to systematically discover the frequently opaque relations of 'causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes' which are molded by associations of power and struggles over power. However, Wodak (1995) sees CDA as a way of analyzing not only opaque relations, but 'opaque as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control' which may be found in language.

The procedure of stylistic analysis can be divided into three logical ordered phases as Halliday considers: analysis, interpretation and evaluation. The limitless practical functions can be popularized into a set of highly coded and abstract meta–functions, which are deep rooted in every language. His idea of meta function includes the ideational function, the interpersonal function and the textual function.

Ideational function

The first function Halliday indicates is the ideational function. It is through this function that the speaker or writer embodies in language his experience of the phenomena of the real world; and that includes his experience of the internal world of his own consciousness: his reactions, cognitions, and perceptions, and also his linguistic acts of speaking and understanding (Halliday 1971).

In other words, this function is to convey new information, to communicate a content that is strange to the hearer. It reflects the events and experience in both objective and subjective worlds. The ideational function mainly consists of "**transitivity**" and "**voice**" (Hu Zhuanglin 1988). A Chinese linguist, points out: " this function not only specifies the available option in meaning but also determines the nature of their structural realizations" (Hu Zhuanglin 1988). For example, *John kicks a ball* can be analyzed as: the Actor is *John*, the process is material and the goal is *a ball*. The Actor, Process, Goal, and their subcategories reflect our understanding of phenomena that come within our experience.

The ideational function is mainly represented by the transitivity system in grammar. In this system, the meaningful grammatical unite is clause, which expresses what is happening what is being done, what is felt and what the state is and so on (Cheng Yumin 2007). As stated by Hu Zhuanglin (1988), the transitivity system includes six processes: *material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process* and *existential process*.

i.　**Material processes** are those in which something is done. These processes are expressed by an action verb (e.g. eat, go, give), an actor (logical subject) and the goal of the action (logical direct object, usually a noun or a pronoun) e.g. *John is eating an apple.*

ii.　**Mental processes** expresses such mental phenomena as "perception" (see, look), "reaction" (like, please) and "cognition" (know, believe, convince). A mental process involves two participants, sensor and phenomenon, e.g. *Amanda likes chocolate.*

iii.　**Relational processes** can be classified into two types: attributive and identifying. The former expresses what attributes a certain object has, or what type it belongs to, for example, *the temperature is high*. The latter expresses the identical properties of two entities. For example, *Lily is a girl; the girl is Lily* .

iv.　**Verbal processes** are those of exchanging information. Commonly used verbs are say, tell, talk, praise, boast, describe, etc.in these processes the main participants are sayer, receiver and verbiage.

v.　**Behavioral processes** refer to physiological and psychological behavior such as breathing, coughing, smiling, laughing, crying, staring and dreaming, etc. generally there is only one participant: behaver, which is often a human. This kind of processes is much like the mental process. Behavioral process may sometimes be hardly distinguished from a material process that has only one participant. This depends on whether the activity concerned is physiological or psychological. When behavioral process has two participants, we may take it as material process, for example, *His father beat the disobedient boy*.

vi.　**Existential processes** represent that something exists or happens. In every existential process, there is an existent. For example,

There is a boy in the garden.

Does ghost exist on earth?

Here comes a car.

Interpersonal Function

In the second place, language serves as interpersonal function . As Halliday observed, The speaker is using language as the means of his own intrusion into the speech event: the expression of his comments, attitudes and evaluations, and also of the relationship that he sets

up between himself and the listener –in particular, the communication role that he adopts of informing, questioning, greeting, persuading, and the like (Halliday 1971).

(Hu Zhuanglin 1988) points out: "*The interpersonal function embodies all uses of language to express social and personal relations. This includes the various ways the speaker enters a speech situation and performs a speech act.*"

Modality and Mood are often used to express the interpersonal function . **Mood** shows what role the speaker selects in the speech situation and what role he assigns to the addressee. If the speaker selects the imperative mood, he assumes the role of one giving commands and puts the addressee in the role of one expected to obey orders. For example, *Pass me the book* (Hu Zhuanglin, 1988).

Modality refers to the intermediate ranges between the extreme positive and the extreme negative. It is one of the most important systems in social communication. It can objectively express the speaker's judgment towards the topic. It can also show the social role relationship, scale of formality and power relationship. In English, except modal verbs, modal adverbs, adjectives, there are also personal pronouns, notional verbs, tense, direct and indirect speeches to express the modality.

Textual Function

The third role of language is called textual function. Halliday described, "Language makes links between itself and the situation; and discourse becomes possible because the speaker or writer can produce a text and the listener or reader can recognize one" (Halliday 1971). According to Hu Zhuanglin (1988), The textual function refers to the fact that language has mechanisms to make any stretch of spoken or written discourse into a coherent and unified text and make a living passage different from a random list of sentences.

The textual function fulfills the requirement that language should be operationally relevant, having texture in a real context of situation that distinguishes a living passage from a mere entry in a grammar book or a dictionary. It provides the remaining strands of meaning potential to be woven into the fabric of linguistic structure. Information can be clearly expressed in a discourse. It can also be implicated between the lines. Therefore, all discourses are unities of explicit and implicit message (Halliday 1971).

Empirical Studies

Jaafar (2019) published a paper that shows how transitivity can be used to classify verbs and clauses through many types of processes, and it aims to clarify the meaning that is beyond a literary work such as short stories and here the researchers aim to analyze "The Green Zone Rabbit" Written by the Iraqi writer Hassan Balasim and translated into English by Jonathan Wright in 2013، by using Transitivity system and Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL) that is devised by Michael Halliday.

Hamood (2019) analyzed the political discourse of US President Donald Trump, which was in December 2017 concerning the transfer of the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. There are several objectives of our study such as1) defining the meaning of the political discourses, 2) defining its methodologies and the strategies that it bases on, 3) knowing the characteristic of the political discourse, 4) and also reaching the impact of the official discourse of the American president on the identification of Jerusalem. This analyzing and description of Donald Trump's political discourse was done according to van Dijk's thematic theory in the field of CDA, by which we can reach a critical analyzing of the chosen discourse. Result showed that the decision of Donald Trump was based on individualism and how the president was so contradictory in his messages, especially to the Palestinian side, as

well as how his decision expresses about his domestic political considerations on a rational and realistic approach to foreign policy.

Hussein (2016) published a paper that focuses on employing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in studying Arabic political discourse. The objective of the study was to explore the intended ideologies and the critical linguistic aspects in the political speech delivered by the Egyptian President, Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, at the New Suez Canal inauguration ceremony on 6th August, 2015. The analysis of the obtained data was conducted by drawing upon Fair Clough's three-dimensional model of CDA; namely, the language text, whether spoken or written, discourse practice and socio-cultural practices. Both macro analysis (semantic macrostructures) and micro analysis (local semantics) were conducted in an attempt to link social and linguistic practices.

Abed Al-Haq (2015) conducted a study that aims to determine the main linguistic strategies that King Abdullah II uses in his speeches. In order to do just this, the researchers selected three speeches to be the data of the study. As for the findings, the study finds out that King Abdullah uses these strategies competently in terms of employing them to deliver his messages. They uses the creative expressions to show the reality as it is, i.e., the bad image of the current state of affair and the potential good image of the future. Besides, he uses intertextuality in order to convince American audience about his ideas through resorting to an extract from one of the American presidents. In addition, he uses circumlocution to highlight and magnify certain issues. These issues include the Palestinian-Israeli peace process, the American role in this peace process, and the call for international community to work together against the potential dangers.

Junling (2010) mentioned that Critical Discourse Analysis is often applied to analyze political discourse including the public speech, in which the speaker wins favorite response from the audience. This paper, based on Critical Discourse Analysis theory and Systematic Functional Linguistics, analyzes Barack Obama's presidential speeches mainly from the point of transitivity and modality, in which we can learn the language how to serve the ideology and power. Moreover, we can have a better understanding of the political purpose of these speeches.

Rahimi (2006) stated that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has become a very effective academic research activity across subjects in social, political, educational, and linguistic sciences. It investigates the power relations, ideological manipulations, and hegemony. This paper is an attempt to clarify how a single reality, that is the death of the Pope, John Paul II, is presented and viewed entirely differently by different people having a range of religious and political perspectives reflected in their emails. In this study, van Dijk's (2004) framework adopted from "Politics, Ideology and Discourse" is used to detect discursive structures. The findings of this study can be conducive to expanding students' critical thinking abilities in comprehension and production of language and also in reviving the neglected construct of language proficiency.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Generally speaking, speeches have many implicit and explicit meanings that may obstruct the audience's comprehensibility. After each speech, mainly the political ones, people have hot debates that result in varied interpretations of the same speech. Therefore, researchers felt that conducting this study may help people interested in this field and other researchers be more systematic when they analyze others' speeches. Knowing how speeches are critically analyzed may lessen those hot arguments as analysts become more aware of the systematic ways of interpreting words. Moreover, to the best of the researchers' knowledge, it has been

evident that there is no Palestinian single study that has been conducted on analyzing the speech delivered by Donald Trump regarding Jerusalem by adopting the main principles of CDA to examine the linguistic aspects employed by the President who wants to get his audience believe in his ideas. Therefore, the researchers determined to bridge this gap by having this moderate work.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study aims to analyze the implicit as well as explicit meanings in Trump's speech by using critical discourse analysis. This study is supposed to help researchers to explore the linguistic, ideological, political and ethical dimensions in any discourse. Besides, the study highlights the stylistic techniques employed by the president in his formal speeches and determines the persuasive strategies used by president Trump in order to get the addressees to believe in his ideas.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the general linguistic features of Trump's speech?
2. What are the frequencies of the types of transitivity in Trump's speech?
3. What are the frequencies of modal verbs, tenses and personal pronouns in Trump's speech?
4. To what extent is the text coherent, unified and making a living passage?
5. What Political, ideological and ethical dimensions are implied in Trumps Speech?

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The researchers limit themselves to only one speech delivered by Trump. In fact, the researchers left behind many other speeches deserving much attention and academic concern. Besides, the main theme of this study is oriented towards some main linguistic aspects in addition to the ideological, political and ethical dimensions. The study neglects many other linguistic aspects such as figurative language etc.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

As Palestinians, this speech is considered one of the historical ones that can be compared to Belfour declaration in which he granted what he doesn't own to someone who doesn't deserve. The critical discourse analysis of Trump's speech may not only help readers to deeply understand his speech, but also help researchers be more precise while critically analyze others speeches. This study targets linguistic issues in addition to ideological, political and ethical dimensions.

METHODOLOGY

Sample of the study

The content of **Donald Trump's speech on recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel** is used to be the sample of the present study. It was on Monday, December 6, 2017, US president Donald Trump delivered a speech at the white house when he announced Jerusalem as the capital of the so called Israel and stated the American Embassy would by moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Introduction of the sample speech of the study

Donald Trump is the 45th and current president of the United States. He was born on June 14, 1961,in the New York city and was raised in it. Before entering politics, he was a

businessman and television personality. He received an economics degree from the Wharton School, and was appointed president of his family's real estate business in 1971, and renamed it The Trump Organization.

Trump entered the 2016 presidential race as a Republican and defeated sixteen opponents in the primaries. His campaign received extensive free media coverage. Commentators described his political positions as populist, protectionist, and nationalist. Trump has made many false or misleading statements during his campaign and presidency. Trump was elected president in a surprise victory over Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton. He became the oldest and wealthiest person ever to assume the presidency, the first without prior military or government service, and the fifth to have won the election despite having lost the popular vote. Many of his comments and actions have been perceived as racially charged or racist.

During his presidency, Trump ordered a travel ban on citizens from several Muslim-majority countries, citing security concerns. He has pursued his America First agenda in foreign policy, withdrawing the U.S. from the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade negotiations, the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the Iran nuclear deal. He recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, imposed import tariffs on various goods, triggering a trade war with China, and negotiated with North Korea seeking denuclearization.

Data Collection

In this study the methodological framework was based upon CDA as conceived by one of its outstanding theoreticians **Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday** (often **M.A.K. Halliday**; 13 April 1925 – 15 April 2018) was an English-born linguist. He developed the internationally influential *systemic functional linguistic* model of language. Data of the study was collected from the content of Trump's speech.

Data Analysis

The political speech under investigation tackled the major critical linguistic aspects of the speech: Trump's speech was analyzed according to *systemic functional linguistic* model. The data was categorized in tables to answer the questions of the study that mainly targeted the general linguistic features of the speech, transitivity and modality. Then the relationship between these linguistic aspects were investigated compared to some socio-cultural practices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section aims at answering the questions of the study.

Question One: What are the general linguistic features of Trump's speech?

To provide the readers with the general linguistic features of the speech, the researchers calculated the number of words, sentences, paragraphs, characters, sentence mean length and word mean length. The aim of this analysis was to provide readers with the holistic feature of Trumps Speech that may denote to some personal traits especially when we compare this speech to other lengthy speeches delivered by other politicians. Table (1) below includes the statistics of Trumps speech.

Table 1. Statistics of Sample Speech

Statistical Item	Statistic
Words	1234
Sentences	68
Paragraphs	26
Characters	7368
Sentence Mean Length	18.14

Word Mean Length	5.970
Negative sentences	5 (7.35%)
Affirmative sentences	63 (92.65%)
Passive voice sentences	4
Active voice sentences	64

As seen in table 1, the total words of the speech are 1234 including 68 sentences. The average length of words is 5.970 and sentence mean length is 18.14. We can find that the sample speech mainly uses simple words and short sentences. The language is easy as the audience of the speech is usually various, including the rich, the poor, the black, the white and so on. According to the statistics, it is obvious that affirmative sentences are more frequently used than the negative ones. Following are some examples of negative and positive sentences :

1- We are not taking a position on any final status issues.
2- This decision is not intended in any way to reflect departure.
3- Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.

Examples of affirmative sentences,

1- Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks.
2- I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year.
3- let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect.

As for the use of active and passive voice in the speech, active voice is when the subject does or " acts upon" the verb in such sentence. For example,

1- All challenges demand new approaches.
2- I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the united states of America
   and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.
3- However, through all of these years, presidents representing the united states have declined
   to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Passive voice is used when the subject is being "acted upon". For example,

1- It is something that has to be done.
2- But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and
   terror.
3- The united states would support a two- state solution if agreed to by both sides.

Through the analysis of the speech, we can see that Trump tends to use active voice profusely in contrast with passive voice. This is because the use of active voice is the most straightforward way to present his ideas, because it creates a clear image in the audience's mind of who is doing what. This makes his speech much easier to understand. On the other hand, Trump may intended to use passive voice in some sentences because this construction can obscure, or hide, who is performing the action in the sentence. The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.

Question Two: What are the frequencies of the types of transitivity in Trump's speech?

To answer this question, the researchers provide an overview of process types as seen in table 2 Then the frequencies of each type of transitivity has been displayed in table 3. The ideational function is represented in text by transitivity. It is a basic semantic system, which construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. Halliday divides these processes into six types: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process and existential process.

1. Transitivity

Table 2. Overview of Process Types

Process types	Core meaning	Participants
Material	"doing", "happening"	Actor, goal
Mental	"sensing"	Sensor, phenomenon
Relational	"being"	Attributive, identifying
Verbal	"saying"	Sayer, receiver, verbiage
Behavioral	"behaving"	Behaver
Existential	"existing"	Existent

Table 3. Transitivity in The Sample Speech

Total number	Material processes	Mental processes	Relational processes	Behavioral processes	Verbal processes	Existential processes
119	63	10	39	0	4	3
	52.94	8.4	32.77	0	3.36	2.52

from table 3, we can see that the material processes are used most in the speech with a percentage of 52.9%. Relational process ranks the second and then is followed by mental process. So here the researchers will mainly analyze the first three ones.

Material Process

Material process is a process of "doing". The process is usually indicated by a verb expressing an action, either concrete or abstract. There are usually two participants in the process: actor and goal. Actor is comparable to the subject and goal is comparable to the object and both of them are usually realized by noun phrases. When the participants both exist, the clause can be either in active voice or in passive voice.

Table 4. Transitivity Analysis of Sample Speech (Material Process)

Actor	Process	Goal
I	Come, promise, look, determine, deliver, judge, did, direct, want, make, intend, call on, do, reaffirm, repeat, ask.	Office, challenges, the state department, one point, all parties, everything, commitment, message, leaders.
We, Congress, challenges, announcement, previous presidents, they, united states, Israel, the Israeli people, sacred city, children, vice president Pence, God.	Can't solve, demand, mark, adopt, has exercised, issued, make, have made, fail, recognize, have built, have declined acknowledge, begin, take, support, arrive, work, inherit, call, travel, bless.	problems, approaches, the beginning, Jerusalem embassy act, law's waivers, judgment, the state of Israel, its capital, country, the obvious, the process, agreement, position, everything, two-state solution, humanity, calm, moderation tolerance, love, Israel, you, the united states, the Palestinians.

From table 4, we can see the actors of the sample speech are I and we/ congress/ challenges/ announcement/ previous presidents/ they/ united states/ Israel/ the Israeli people/ sacred city/ children/ vice president Pence and God. Material process as a process of doing, is a good choice in the address to demonstrate what the government has achieved, what they are doing and what they will do in different aspects of affairs, home or abroad. And it can also arouse the American people's confidence toward the president and his government and to get their support in policies or measures. For example,

> *We **(actor)** cannot solve **(material process)** our problems **(goal)** by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past. We **(actor)** want **(material process)** an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians **(goal)**. I **(actor)** call on **(material process)** all parties **(goal)** to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites. I **(actor)** ask **(material process)** the leaders of the region **(goal)** to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.*

Relational Process

Relational process is a process of being. It can be divided into two modes: attributive relation and identifying relation. The first means what properties an object processes or what category it can be put into. And the other means that an entity and another is uniform. It is used widely in describing people and objects. Look at the following table :

Table 5. Attributive and Identifying Modes

Attributive	Identifying
Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition.	Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it.
An agreement that is a great deal.	Jerusalem is Israel's capital.

Relational process, as a process of being, is appropriate to explain the complex relationships between some abstract items because it sounds definite. As a result, the process accounts for a large proportion in these addresses to elaborate the relationship between traditional ideals and their beliefs. Such an elaboration can reach the presidents aim of making the reasoning naturally and unconsciously accepted and making the required sacrifice in the speech willingly taken by the audience (Cheng Yumin 2007).

Mental process

Mental process is a process of feeling, thinking and seeing. Actor is not the real subject of doing, but the feeling. It represents inner experience, such as "perception", "reaction" and "cognition". We call the two participants are sensor and phenomenon. For example,

> 1- *We **(sensor)** want **(mental process)** an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and great deal for the Palestinians.*
> 2- *It is time for the many who **(sensor)** desire **(mental process)** peace to expel the extremists from their midst.*
> 3- *Let us **(sensor)** rethink **(mental process)**our old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities.*

From above examples, we can see that mental process, as a process of sensing, appeals to the audience's inner heart to connect the political beliefs, ambitions with their expectations, hope in a clear and emphasized way. In this way, the audience's emotion of promotion and willingness to devotion is aroused and strengthened.

Question three: What are the frequencies of Modal verbs, Tenses and Personal pronouns in Trumps speech?

Modality Analysis

Modality refers to a speaker's attitudes toward or opinions about the truth of a proposition expressed by a sentence. It also extends to their attitude towards the situation or event described by a sentence.

Modal Verbs

Zhang Gholing (2006) classified modal verbs by degree of politeness. Researchers classified the modal verbs used in Trump's speech into three categories as seen in table(6) below.

Table 6. Degree of Politeness of The Modal Verbs

	Low politeness	Median politeness	High politeness
Positive	Can, may, could, might, dare	Will, would, should, shall	Must, ought to, need, has/ had to
Negative	Needn't, doesn't/ didn't, +need to, have to	Won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, isn't/ wasn't to	Mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, may not, might not, hasn't / hadn't to

Table 7. Modality Analysis of Sample Speech (Modal Verbs)

Total Number	Low Politeness		Median Politeness		High politeness	
	No	%	No	%	NO	%
14	1	0.08	11	0.89	2	0.16

According to the statistics, it is obvious that modal verbs are used to convey the addresser's attitudes and judgment. The high percentage of the use of modal verbs is appropriate to the speaking since the speech is delivered in spoken form. Compared with other verbs, modal verbs are more easily identified and understood and then accepted because at the time of listening to the speech, there is no time for the audience to reflect.

For example,

1. This sacred city ***should*** call forth the best in humanity.

2. Jerusalem is today _____ and ***must*** remain_____ a place where Jews pray at the western wall.

3. ….. this ***will*** immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers and planners so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace.

4. We ***cannot*** solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.

Tense

Tense is the time of a clause. Halliday (1994) points out that primary tense means past, present or future at the moment of speaking; it is the time relative to "now". Table 8 below shows the frequency of tenses in Trumps speech.

Table 8. Tense of sentences of the sample speech

Total Number	Present			Simple past	Simple Future
	Simple	Perfect	Continuous		
86	48	10	3	16	9
	55.8	11.6	3.4	18.6	10.4

On the basis of the statistics of tenses, we can see that the tense of simple present is most frequently used in the speech, The average percentage being 55.8% . Simple past ranks second with an average percentage of 18.6% and is followed by simple present perfect with an average percentage of 11.6% . The use of simple future is slightly less than present perfect and ranks the forth. It is natural that simple present tense ranks with top priority since the addresses are to present the domestic and worldwide situations ranging from political and cultural fields at present. The use of the tense facilitates the creation of a close relationship between the president and his audience and the easy identification and acceptation of the validity of the assertions contained in the speaking.

Simple future tense is primarily used to show the planned or expected things in the future. The tense helps president to lay out his government's following reforms or steps taken in his term to foster the buildup of the country and the corresponding change of results of these measures in the future. In this way, the government's objectives are shown and at the same time, the audience's confidence is built by the prospect of the beauty and prosperity of the future life.

Personal Pronouns

Table 9. Frequency of personal pronouns

Personal pronoun		Sample speech
First person	I (me)	14
	We (us)	14
Second person	You (you)	5
Third person	He (him)	0
	She (her)	0
	It (it)	13
	They (them)	4
Possessive pronouns		
My (mine)		4
Our (ours)		8
Your (yours)		0
His (his)		0
Her her)		0
Its (its)		3
Their (theirs)		5

From table (9), we can find out that the first person is used most. This might be attributed to the fact that the use of the first person pronoun "we" may shorten the distance between the speaker and the audience, regardless of their disparity in age, social status and professions. It may include both the speaker and the listener into the same arena, and thus make the audience feel close to the speaker and his points.

Textual Analysis

Question Four: To what extent does the text of the speech is coherent, unified and making a living passage different from a random list of sentences?

To investigate the power of language in convincing the audience in a formal, logical and forceful way, the researchers used the strategies of textual analysis as stated in Ching Yumin (2007). The textual function refers to the fact that language has mechanisms to make any stretch of spoken or written discourse into a coherent and unified text and make a living passage different from a random list of sentences. A speech often contains the following information (Cheng Yumin 2007):

1) Salutation *(thank you. When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and fresh thinking).*

2) A review of the American history and achievement in the past (*it was 70 years ago that the united states under president Truman recognized the state of Israel).*

3) An analysis of the contemporary situation, at home and in the world 1. *(but the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance and terror. Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the middle east to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations)* 2. (*The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history. Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong).*

4) A displaying and explanation of domestic policies and/ or foreign policies of the new government (*I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region*) 2. (*I am also directing the state department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem).*

5) Hopes for the beautiful and prosperous future of the country *(So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect. Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities).*

6) Resort to God for help and blessing (*God bless you, God bless Israel, God bless the Palestinians, God bless the United States).*

Question Five: What Political, ideological and ethical dimensions are implied in Trumps Speech?

As for the political dimension, the results had shown that the decision of Donald Trump was based on individualism and how the president was so contradictory in his messages, especially to the Palestinian side. In his speech he explained that his decision is made to achieve peace between the parties involved (Palestinians and Israel). However, he did not mention how peace could be achieved and what benefits his decision will bring to the Palestinians. " *I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians."* Trump talks in his speech about the religious aspect while he is so far away from it. This was demonstrated when he spoke about the three religions "Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions." A man like Trump has no right to talk about religion and morality since he was the first founder of casinos and he had many illicit relations with women . Trump also called for the establishment of a state "home" for Jews in Palestine and wanted Jerusalem to be its capital. This indicates that he wants to establish a state on land that he has no right to own .This is similar to Balfour declaration, in which the British government approved the establishment of a national homeland to the Jews in the Palestine. how can a minority like the Jews have the right to establish a homeland on a land that they aren't entitled to exist in?

Trumps lacks the courage to take any decision that may conflict with Israel's interests because of the pressure of the lobbies especially the Jewish one. In trump's point of view, he sees presidency as a deal that has two parts and each part should do its best to guaranty not to lose. This deal includes some conditions that should never be broken, such as Israel's support. The actions of this deal are covered by media, political parties and so on. Meanwhile, we can find the weak religious content in his speech. He only mentioned God at the end of his speech asking for blessing. For example,   *God bless you, God bless Israel, God bless the Palestinians, and God bless the United States.* This is not something strange about him, because since he was a presidential candidate, religion was frequently a point of concern for the Republicans who he represents. Once, Trump claimed to go to a New York church that rarely saw him. Asked if he's ever asked God for forgiveness, he said, "I don't think so."

Another aspect to discuss here is the comparison between Israel and Palestine. We may see in Trump's speech that when he compared between the two sides (Israel and Palestine) he has never mentioned the noun " Palestine" but instead he used the nationality "Palestinians". For example,

1- *The pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.*
2- *We are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.*

This shows one clear idea regarding Trump which is that he does not even confess that there is a state called "Palestine" but there are Palestinian people who hold the identity and nationality of Palestine but they live on the land of Israel. This leads us to an important point shows that Trump was from the beginning biased for the favor of Israel.

The last aspect is the arrangement of the three religions in his speech. When Trump mentioned the holly religions in his speech, he started by mentioning Jewish followed by Christianity and then Islam. For example,

1- *Jerusalem is today and must remain a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa mosque.*

2- *And finally I ask the leaders of the region Jewish and Christian and Muslim to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.*

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to Halliday's systematic functional grammar, we can summarize the features of Donald Trump's speech as follow. First, he used more simple words and short sentences instead of difficult ones. Second, His language is easy and formal, this helped on building the audience's confidence since this speech was international and Jerusalem is" one of the most sensitive issues" . Third, analyzing transitivity, we can see material process, a process of doing has been used most in his speech. through his process, Trump showed us what his government is doing and what they will do. Fourth, modality refers to speaker's attitudes towards or opinion about the truth of a preposition expressed by a sentence. Through the analysis of modality, we can find that Trump made his audience understand and accept his political speech easily by means of modal verbs, tense, and first person pronouns. He used simple present tense to present the domestic and worldwide situations at present.

Depending on simple future tense, he laid out his following reforms and steps. In this way, the government's objectives are shown. Moreover, we can see that the use of the personal pronoun (I) equals the use of the pronoun (we), this expresses that Trump is a self-appointed personality, arrogant, and selfish addressing the whole world using his own name(I as Donald

Trump) instead of representing the United States (we as Americans), if he used the pronoun (we) more, this would have added a sense of intimacy with the audience.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Having studied the speech delivered by the American president, the researchers recommend the following for further research:

1. Reinvestigating other kinds of texts and speeches in the English language, applying principal tenets of Critical Discourse Analysis and Political Discourse Analysis.
2. Reinvestigating other speeches of President Trump, coaching with the Critical Discourse Analysis themes.
3. Conducting a study indicating whether Trump follows the same strategies in his other speeches.
4. Applying other political discourse strategies such as euphemism and rhetoric on Trump's speeches.

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Appendix 1

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Trump's speech from the internet

</div>

" Thank you.

When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking. We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past. All challenges demand new approaches.

My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. In 1995, Congress adopted the <u>Jerusalem Embassy Act</u> urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital.

This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority, and was reaffirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago. Yet for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the US embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.

Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace. Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time.

Nevertheless, the record is in. After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.

Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver. Today, I am delivering.

I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians. This is a long overdue step to advance the peace process and to work towards a lasting agreement.

Israel is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital. Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace.

It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel. Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.

Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government. It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli supreme court. It is the location of the official residence of the prime minister and the president. It is the headquarters of many government ministries. For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.

Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world. Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians — and people of all faiths — are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs. Jerusalem is today — and must remain — a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque.

However, through all of these years, presidents representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital. In fact, we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all. But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital. This is nothing more or less than a recognition of reality. It is also the right thing to do. It's something that has to be done.

That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace.

In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear: This decision is not intended in any way to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement. We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.

We are not taking a position on any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders. Those questions are up to the parties involved. The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides. I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement.

Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks. The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides. In the meantime, I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif. Above all, our greatest hope is for peace — the universal yearning in every human soul.

With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region. There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement.

 But we are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.

This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity — lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable. Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it. So today we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate. Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts.

I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year: The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history. Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.

But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror. Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.

It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts. It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate, not violence. And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.

So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect. Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities. And finally, I ask the leaders of the region — political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim — to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.

Thank you, God bless you, God bless Israel, God bless the Palestinians, and God bless the United States.

Thank you very much. Thank you."