A PRAGMATIC STUDY OF INCIVILITY IN AMERICAN POLITICAL DEBATES

A THESIS

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بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

فَبِمَا رَحْمَةٍ مِّنَ ٱللَّهِ لِنتَ لَهُمْ ۖ وَلَوْ كُنتَ فَظًّا غَلِيظَ ٱلْقَلْبِ لَٱنفَضُّوا مِنْ حَوْلِكَ ۖ فَٱعْفُ عَنْهُمْ وَٱسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِى ٱلْأَمْرِ ۖ فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يُحِبُّ ٱلْمُتَوَكِّلِينَ

(ال عمران : ١٥٩)   صَدَقَ اللهُ الْعَظِيمُ

In the name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

It is part of the Mercy of Allah that thou dost deal gently with them, wert thou severe, or harsh –hearted ,they would have broken away from about thee :so pass over (Their faults),and ask for (Allah's) forgiveness for them; and consult them in affairs(of moment).Then, when thou hast taken a decision, put thy trust in Allah. For Allah loves those who put their trust (in Him). (Ali,1997:169)

Allah has spoken the Truth

(Aal- Imran:159)

The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that this thesis entitled (**A Pragmatic Study of Incivility in American Political Debates**) written by (**Shaimaa Mun'im Hassoni)** has been prepared under my supervision at the College of Education for Human Sciences ,University of Babylon, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Education in English Language and Linguistics.

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We certify that we have read this thesis (**A Pragmatic Study of Incivility in American Political Debates**) written by (**Shaimaa Mun'im Hassoni**) and, as Examining Committee , we have examined the student in its content, and that in our opinion it is adequate as a thesis for the degree of Master of Education in English Language and Linguistics .

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To

my beloved father ,the martyr, Min'im

my dear brother, the martyr, Major Taher

my youngest son, Murtadhah

Acknowledgements

Abstract

This study pragmatically investigates incivility in American political debates. It aims at :(1) Specifying the types of incivility that are used in American political debates, (2) Identifying the most commonly utilized function of incivility in the chosen data,(3) Pinpointing the primary speech acts that are commonly employed to produce incivility by American debaters, (4) Investigating how the debaters breach Grice's maxims to convey incivility in American political debates, and (5) Finding out the impoliteness strategies that are frequently used to realize incivility in the data under analysis.

It is hypothesized that:(1)Emotionality and histrionics are the types of incivility that are used in American political debates,(2) The expressive function is the most commonly utilized function of incivility in the chosen data,(3) Representative and expressive speech acts are commonly employed to produce incivility by American debaters, (4)Debaters in American political debates flout Grice's maxims to convey incivility in the data under scrutiny, and(5) Bald on record and sarcasm are the impoliteness strategies that are frequently utilized to realize incivility in the data under analysis.

Certain procedures are employed in order to accomplish the aims and verify the validity of the hypotheses: (1) Presenting a literature review about incivility, its types and functions as well as its pragmatic perspective, (2) Selecting data by downloading the scripts of the presidential debates (3) Adopting an eclectic model to analyze the chosen data pragmatically , (4) Analyzing the data qualitatively based on the eclectic model and quantitatively by adopting statistical means to calculate the results of the qualitative analysis, and (5) Discussing the results drawn from the pragmatic and statistical analyses to come up with certain conclusions.

The basic conclusion of this study is that debaters in American political debates mainly utilize three types of incivility, namely invectives and ridicule, hyperbole and distortion, and emotionality and histrionics. These three types are pragmatically realized by different strategies such as speech acts ,non-observance of the maxims ,impoliteness strategies ,deictic expressions and argumentative appeals .

X

List of Abbreviations	
Abbreviated Form	Full Form
BOR	Bald On-Record
FTA	Face Threatening Act
IMP	Impoliteness
MIMP	Mock Impoliteness
NIMP	Negative Impoliteness
PIMP	Positive Impoliteness
SAs	Speech Acts
WP	Withhold Politeness

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Introduction

1.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter introduces the problem, aims ,hypotheses ,procedures , and limits of the study . It also illuminates the potential value that this study is expected to yield .

1.1 The Problem

Language is an incredibly powerful tool of communication, a means by which humans express their ideas, emotions ,opinions and attitudes towards others(Atchison,2003:23). It involves not just the words we use ,but also the way we use them . Thus, the way we use language is just as important as the words themselves. This is where pragmatics comes in as a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of language use in context . Pragmatics focuses on how speakers use language to convey meaning and how listeners interpret that meaning based on the context of conversation .By considering the context in which words are used ,we can better understand both the literal and figurative meanings, and avoid misunderstanding .Without context, successful communication would be much more difficult(Birner,2013:2) .So, it is important to be aware of the impact words can have on others ,and not to use language in a way that tends to be offensive or disrespectful.

In this view, the present study tackles the concept of incivility which is defined as the phenomenon that is "multifaceted and context –specific" (Wang and Silva ,2017:115).Hence, incivility refers to a range of negative behaviours that occur in different settings. It is multifaceted since it takes many different forms like insults, shouting, interrupting or ignoring others.

Incivility is also context-dependent which means that its effects vary depending on the context in which it occurs . As such, the relationship between pragmatics and incivility lies in how people use language in communication .When people engage in uncivil behaviour , they may use language that violates pragmatic rules or principles. For example ,people may utilize language that is ambiguous ,vague or deliberately misleading which leads to misunderstanding and conflict. Moreover, they may use language that is aggressive or insulting which may be offensive or hurtful to others .Therefore ,this study is essential as it attempts to fill the gap of investigating incivility in American political debates pragmatically since, as far as the researcher knows, it has not been tackled before .

Furthermore, studying incivility in political realm has a distinctive role, particularly from a pragmatic perspective since it helps to identify the root causes of such behaviours .Walter(2021:1)states that incivility and politics are often intertwined, especially in presidential debates where it can undermine trust, damage relationship, and contribute to polarization. Consequently, the problem that this study seeks to solve is the way to realize incivility in American political debates based on pragmatic approaches. Accordingly ,the present study tries to cast the appropriate answers to the following questions:

1) What are the types of incivility that are used in American political debates ?

2) Which function of incivility is commonly utilized in the chosen data ?

3) What are the primary speech acts that are commonly employed to produce incivility by American debaters ?

4) How do the debaters breach Grice's maxims to convey incivility in the data under scrutiny?

5) What are the impoliteness strategies that are frequently used to realize incivility in the data under analysis?

6) Which deictic expressions are highly employed to show incivility by the debaters in American political debates ?

7) What are the most frequently adopted argumentative appeals to detect incivility in the chosen data ?

1.2 The Aims

The present study aims at :

1) Specifying the types of incivility that are used in American political debates .

2) Identifying the most commonly utilized function of incivility in the chosen data.

3) Pinpointing the primary speech acts that are commonly employed to produce incivility by American debaters .

4) Investigating how the debaters breach Grice's maxims to convey incivility in the data under scrutiny.

 5) Finding out the impoliteness strategies that are frequently used to realize incivility in the data under analysis.

6) Determining the deictic expressions that are highly employed to show incivility by the debaters in American political debates .

7) Examining the most frequently adopted argumentative appeals to detect incivility in the chosen data .

1.3 The Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

1) Emotionality and histrionics are the types of incivility that are used in American political debates .

2) The expressive function is the most commonly utilized function of incivility in the chosen data.

3) Representative and expressive speech acts are commonly employed to produce incivility by American debaters .

4) Debaters in American political debates flout Grice's maxims to convey incivility in the data under scrutiny .

5) Bald on record and sarcasm are the impoliteness strategies that are frequently used to realize incivility in the data under analysis.

6) Personal deictic expressions are highly employed to show incivility by the debaters in American political debates .

7) Pathos is the most frequently adopted argumentative appeal to detect incivility in the chosen data.

1.4 The Procedures

The following procedures are adopted to answer the questions of the study, accomplish its aims and test the validity of its hypotheses :

1) Presenting a literature review about incivility , its types and functions as well as its pragmatic perspective.

2) Selecting data by downloading the scripts of the presidential debates .

3) Adopting an eclectic model to analyze the chosen data pragmatically .

4) Analyzing the data qualitatively based on the eclectic model and quantitatively by adopting statistical means to calculate the results of the qualitative analysis .

5) Discussing the results drawn from the pragmatic and statistical analyses to come up with certain conclusions.

1.5 The Limits

The current study is restricted to conducting a pragmatic analysis of incivility in two American political debates; particularly the presidential debates between the Republican Presidential Candidate Donald Trump and the Democratic Presidential Candidate Joe Biden .The first debate is held at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland on September 29,2020,while the second debate is assembled at Belmont University in Nashville on October 22,2020. The debates are chosen randomly ;twenty extracts are selected for the analysis. Each debate consists of ten utterances; five is for each debater. The pragmatic analysis is based on eclectic model which comprises Searle's(1976)speech acts, Grice's(1975) conversational maxims, Culpeper's(1996) impoliteness strategies, Huang's(2007) deictic expressions, Aristotle's(1967) argumentative appeals and Hymes'(1974) Speaking model.

1.6 The Value

This study is supposed to have a significant value for those who are interested in the intersection of pragmatics and politics . Additionally, the results may have practical applications to the field of applied linguistics, specifically for textbooks designers and those who teach and learn languages. Moreover, researchers in the political field can gain insights into the consequences of uncivil behaviour on public opinion and the functioning of democratic systems.

Chapter Two

Theoretical Background

2.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter is concerned with reviewing the literature related to incivility. It provides a theoretical background of incivility as a concept. It also introduces some details about its characteristics and its types. Moreover, it investigates incivility in terms of pragmatic theories, such as speech act theory, Grice's maxims, impoliteness theory , deixis as well as argumentative appeals .

2.1 The Concept of Incivility

The concept of incivility is widely spread across urban areas and is distributed among all classes of people in society (Husband et al.,2016:223).Similarly, Smith et al. (2010:1) clarify that the issue of growing incivility is common in human life, and throughout history, there has always been talk of poor behaviour. Incivility occurs in everyday situations like schools ,supermarkets, and streets .Thus, incivility is considered as a global problem and is on the rise too (Henry et al.,2018:40).Additionally, Weeks(2014:4) agrees with many other scholars that incivility seems to be propagating across many sectors in our society .

Peters (2014:157) studies the origin of incivility and states that the word 'incivility' has its roots from Latin "incivilitat",which means a lack of civility. Therefore , incivility is not a new concept and its origins may be traced back to the sixteenth century when the humanist , Erasmus, published his book on incivility at that time which is entitled "*De Civilitate Morum Puerilium Libells*" (Roter,2019:2).The Oxford Modern English Dictionary(1992:532) defines the word 'incivility' as a rude or discourteous

act. As such, Von Hirsh and Simester (2006:239) say that incivility can consist of behaviour that lacks courtesy and consideration for others .

Nelson and Quick (2013:288) define incivility as gross communication and rude behaviour that is disrespectful, hurtful or injurious. Similarly, Peters (2014:157)defines incivility as a deliberate harshness towards others that hurts one's self- esteem and generate doubts about an individual's capacities. Additionally, Herbst(2010:9) argues that incivility is based on the issue and situational context, and is widely related to ideology and emotion. Ciocco(2018:18), on his part, claims that incivility is defined as any "form of rude and discourteous actions, gossiping or spreading rumors". Olberding (2019:12) states that incivility is a rejection to conceal. This means that incivility is entirely related to the roughness and negative behaviour ,which leads to the destruction of one's dignity and respect . According to Peters(2014:158), incivility may be expressed through words or actions that depreciate one self-esteem.

However, some authors like Chen and Lu (2017:108-125) consider incivility to be more than just verbal rudeness or impoliteness. They argue that incivility is intended to harm individuals and smear a group. Chen and Lu(2017:108-125) suggest that incivility is a form of violation that has shock value and commands attentiveness. Due to this, incivility becomes as a technique for people to control others , fix their own status, and maneuver them. Thus, incivility is part of a large continuum of hateful talk that both violates the norms of conversation and also has the potential to cause damage. In essence, incivility is a way to harm others while raising one's own place in the group or society.

According toYamamoto etal.(2020:281),incivility is a multidimensional concept which consists of both interactional and deliberative components . Hopp (2019:204-223) argues that incivility does not only refer to

spontaneous sentimentality ; it is concerned with deliberate and distinct types of communication, focused on achieving specific objectives.

Moreover, Burkhart and Nathaniel (2020:156)assert that incivility is a social behaviour lacking respect, being impolite and offensive. Leiter (2013:250),on his part, points out that incivility can sometimes manifest in aspects of mistreatment , such as bullying, which is often associated with individuals who hold power by virtue of their hierarchical position , social connections or physical strength .Thus, incivility is any aspect of bad behaviour that is committed by individuals due to their high rank in society or their physical appearance. Nelson and Quick(2013:288) report that individuals who engage in incivility are usually called by different names such as bullies, creeps, jerks, tyrants, tormentors, despots, backstabbers, egomaniacs , and even worse .

According to Coe et al. (2014:660), the concept of incivility exists in five forms such as name–calling, aspersions , lying, vulgarity , and pejorative speech. These forms represent the misuse of language that violates the rules of politeness. Similarly, Itzkovich et al.(1996:20) describe incivility as repeated interpersonal mistreatment in which institutional and social norms of civil behaviour are violated .In the same vein ,Anderson and Pearson(1999:457) offer a definition of workplace incivility ,characterizing it as " low- intensity deviant behaviour with ambiguous intent to harm the target, in violation of workplace norms for mutual respect". They also emphasize that uncivil behaviours are often blunt and crude, showing a lack of consideration for others. Clark(2022:20), on her part, affirms that incivility consists of series of lower intensity acts of aggression and can escalate into more hurtful situations. These definitions indicate that incivility violates social norms .

To make it clearer, Boatright et al.(2019:3) define incivility as the act of humiliating others ,either directly or by using inappropriate tones of voice . Thus, incivility can be either direct or indirect in nature .Behaviours may be classified as overt, such as criticizing someone in front of others ,or covert such as gossiping or spreading rumors. Additionally, incivility can manifest in both verbal (e.g., swearing or sighs)and non-verbal (e.g., eye-rolling or withholding information)forms (Bolding et al.,2020:2). It is evident that incivility can be expressed by different forms from eye- rolling to physical violence .As a result, it is depicted as toxic to environment where communication between people becomes uncivil, rude , unsociable, disrespectful , cruel and even violent (Brown, 2016:1).

Twale and De Luca(2008:1) aver that the identification of what is considered civil or uncivil depends on the perception of the hearer, not the speaker. In addition , Porath(2016:1) points out that the definition of incivility is often synonymous with inimical environment and haughty or rude conduct. Porath suggests that incidents of incivility are often related to responses of loss, defeat and threat, indicating that the origins of incivility lie in situations where conflict occurs. Then, Porath further proposes that rude behaviours can range from ignoring people to not listening, to deliberately undermining others, such as walking out of a conversation due to lack of interest .Porath also notes that some leaders behave uncivilly by publicly mocking and belittling people or reminding subordinates of their "roles" and lesser titles. She deduces, based on these and many other examples, that incivility is determined by how the recipient perceives their treatment. Additionally, she adds that incivility differs not only between individuals but also across cultures, generations, genders, and organizations.

According to Chen and Lu(2017:108-125), incivility is dubbed a "slippery" concept because its definition differs from one person to another. Therefore, it is difficult to set a comprehensive rule for what exactly

constitutes incivility or to attribute a discourse that is commonly regarded as uncivil. Chen and Lu also add that our own experiences play a role in determining what we perceive as uncivil .

In political arena, Stryker et al.(2021:1) describe incivility as an overarching construct based on three dimensions : insulting language, delusion and using behaviours that hinder constructive discussion. Twale and De Luca(2008:13-19) illustrate that incivility can be employed for manipulation, retaliation and indifference, bullying, and mobbing behaviour. To clarify these behaviours, Twale and De Luca provide the following explanation :1)incivility as manipulation reflects aggressive behaviour influenced by circumstances, but sometimes people intentionally manipulate others to achieve desired ends,2)incivility as retaliation and indifference involve ignoring or dismissing complaints and marginalizing those who complain, 3)incivility as bullying refers to behaviours that display intolerance or disrespect towards others, and 4) incivility as mobbing behaviour encompasses various aspects of bullying, including rumors, slander and demotion. They assert that the main aims of mobbing are" to dominate, subjugate and eliminate".

To briefly recap, most definitions share the idea that incivility is a social phenomenon in which people mistreat one another in particular situations .In other words ,incivility is a form of social behaviour that reflects the extent to which people reveal their negative manners as well as their attitudes towards others.

Table (1) summarizes Some definitions of incivility :

Table (1) :Some Definitions of Incivility

No.	Author	Definition
1	Itzkovich et al.(19:9620)	Incivility is repeated interpersonal mistreatment in which institutional or /and social norms of civil behaviour are violated .
2	Anderson and pearson(1999:457)	Incivility is qualified by" low intensity deviant behaviour with ambiguous intent to harm the target, in violation of workplace norms for mutual respect' .
3	Von Hirsh and Simester (2006:239)	Incivility can consist of behaviour that lacks courtesy and consideration for others.
4	Nelson and Quick(2013:288),	Incivility is defined as gross communication and rude behaviour that are disrespectful, hurtful or injurious.
5	Leiter (2013:250)	Incivility can sometimes manifest in aspects of mistreatment , such as bullying, which is often associated with individuals who hold power by virtue of their hierarchical position , social connections or physical strength.
6	Peters(2014:157)	Incivility is a deliberate harshness towards others that hurts one's self- esteem and generate doubts about an individual's capacities.
7	Coe et al. (2014:660)	Incivility exists in five forms such as name –calling, aspersion , lying , vulgarity , and pejorative speech.
8	Ciocco(2018:18)	Incivility takes the "form of rude and discourteous actions or gossiping and spreading rumors.
9	Boatright et al.(2019 :3)	Incivility is the act of humiliating others either directly or by using inappropriate tones of voices.
10	Yamamoto et al.(2020:281)	Incivility is a multidimensional concept which consists of both interactional and deliberative components.
11	Burkhardt and Nathaniel (2020:156)	Incivility is a social behaviour lacking respect ,being impolite and offensive.
12	The researcher's operational definition	Incivility can be defined as any type of behaviour that violates norms of respectful communication. It involves deliberate harshness that harms others' self-esteem and generates doubts about them and their capacities .

2.1.1 Incivility Vs. Civility

Numerous studies have been conducted to investigate the concepts of civility and incivility ,and these topics have been extensively discussed by scholars , citizens and journalists. According to Nelson and Quick (2013:228), civility is described as a" gateway" to comfortable communication and interaction, while incivility is seen as a" barrier" that can evoke negative emotions. They argue that civility involves non -defensive communication ,fostering open relationships ,whereas incivility is considered an inappropriate aspect of defensive communication that creates barrier between people. Twale and De Luca (2008:4) state that civility is employed to facilitate positive interactions and enjoyable company among individuals.

On one hand, Twale and De Luca(2008:4) associate civility with words like decorum, manner, deportment, and politeness and they assert that civility is influenced by personal affection .On the other hand, they mention that incivility will exist if these traits decline. This means that incivility is something that "violates the norms of politeness" (Boatright et al. ,2019:2). Besides, Leiter (2013:251) comments that incivility comprises behaviour which shows no respect or good morals to others.

Furthermore, Clark (2022:11) affirms that civility serves as a means to enhance connection and communication between individuals, fostering respectful and social discourse. Roter(2019:4) describes civility as a conduit for safety, highlighting its role in creating environment where everyone feels highly esteemed, prolific and considerable .On the other hand, incivility is characterized by damaging the victim's dignity and violating ethical norms (Burkhardt and Nathaniel,2020:156).For Roter, (2019: 4) incivility transfers risk, meaning that when people engage in rude, disrespectful or uncivil behaviour ,it can lead to negative outcomes.

According to Fehr and Fischbacher (2004:185), civility is a social norm of behaviour based on the shared tenets about how individual members ought to behave in a particular community. Carter(1998:12) avers that civility involves having an attitude of respect and even love towards our fellow citizens. It entails treating others with dignity and acknowledging their inherent worth and desire for dignity ; Sobieraj and Berry(2011:27) propose that in political debates, civility entails participants demonstrating respect for their opponents' viewpoints, even when those viewpoints differ from their own. In contrast, incivility involves the use of elements in a debate that excessively convey a disrespectful tone towards the argumentation forum, its members and the subjects being discussed(Coe et al, 2014:660). Some scholars argue that respect and disrespect can apply to many things. For instance, Papacharissi (2004:267) says that civility means showing respect for an individual's social and democratic identity, while incivility means not respecting societal norms and democratic values for that person.

2.1.2 Incivility and Bullying

Burkhardt and Nathaniel(2020:156) point out that both incivility and bullying harm the victim's honor and violate rules of consideration for others. However, there is a distinction between them. Incivility refers to a social conduct that lacks respect and is discourteous to others. On the other hand, bullying involves more intense and harmful social behaviour than incivility. It encompasses hurtful actions that are intended to cause harm and can have serious consequences, such as hostile remarks, verbal abuse and threats.

According to Chen and Lu(2017:108-125), bullying does not require an equality of power between the bully and the victim .Instead, there is an inherent imbalance between them, which leads the bully to have the intent to harm the victim obviously. Chen and Lu also mention that people may be

hurt by uncivil discourse , but incivility does not necessarily imply that the offenders' intention is to cause harm. This implies that the distinguishing factor between incivility and bullying is the intention, as elaborated earlier.

2.1.3 Incivility and Intolerance

Incivility refers to impolite , rude , tacky and sacrilegious expressions including name–calling and personal attacks, while intolerance refers to expressions that violate moral respect and undermine collective and person identities based on social , personal , racial, religious or cultural features, and violent threats .Examples of intolerance include prejudice, discrimination ,or hate speech. In other words, incivility refers to behaviour that is disrespectful, rude ,or impolite ,while intolerance involves negative attitudes toward individuals or groups based on their race, ethnicity , religion, and gender characteristics (Gervais and Morris,2018:165).

2.2 Characteristics of Uncivil Discourse

Durvasula (2019:883)   mentions that when studying human behaviour, one will notice that the world has become more hostile. He also points out that incivility occurs everywhere and can even be seen at children's parties and   on social media platforms .Additionally, he talks about the USA in the last few years describing how people are vilified based on the race, gender, sexual orientation, income, religion, disability, age ,political leanings and geographical area of residence. But what are the most significant characteristics that describe uncivil behaviour or discourse ?

Sobieraj and Berry(2011:28) and Santana (2014:4) think that incivility occurs if one or more of the following components exist ,i.e. : threats, vulgarity , abusive/foul language, xenophobia , hateful language, racist or bigoted language and disparaging comments on the basis of ethnicity ,mockery, and purposeful misrepresentation.

Lane(2017:26) proposes a model that ranges uncivil behaviour from being indirect, verbal and passive to those that are active , direct and aggressive. In other words ,Lane classifies uncivil behaviour according to its intensity and intentionality. These behaviours include actions such as ignoring, not listening , interrupting, exclusion, profanity, rudeness, name-calling, humiliating, desk rage, bullying, verbal aggressions, verbal harassment, verbal abuse, and physical violence . This means that the common characteristic defining uncivil behaviour is the use of offensive language or actions towards the victim , which goes against the norms of politeness.

Leiter(2013:2), in this vein, presents three features of uncivil discourse : (1) it is characterized by low intensity ,such as the use of rude facial expressions and sarcasm rather than screams,(2) the intent is often ambiguous, meaning it is not always obvious whether the person is intentionally being rude or disrespecting someone or accidentally harming the target, and (3) the violation of social norms .

To sum up the major characteristics of uncivil discourse , the following points are presented by different authors :

1) Uncivil discourse is characterized by the violation of norms, indicating deviance and disrespect for social norms that maintain healthy connections and relationships. Any use of offensive language breaks the norms of politeness and contributes to incivility(Cortina and Magley,2009:272).

2) Another distinguishing feature of uncivil discourse is its low intensity, as it does not involve physical assault and is different from violence(Donald,2013:4).

3) Uncivil discourse is characterized by an ambiguity of intent to harm, meaning that the speaker's or instigator's intent to hurt the victim is not always clear. Therefore, one may have a desire to behave uncivilly to intentionally hurt the target , or one may do it without intent (Cortina and Magley,2009:273).

2.3 Types of Incivility

The diversity of incivility explicates how humans interpret certain behaviour. It is culturally and personally relative and is situationally contingent .What is civil in one place or time may not be regarded civil and favourable in another time or place(Twale and De Luca,2008: 6). Thus, many linguists outline some types of incivility .

1)Habermas ,Fridkin and Kenney ,and Coe et al.'s Classification

Habermas(1979:94), Fridkin and Kenney (2011:307-25) and Coe et al. (2014**:**658-79) classify incivility into four types .They point out that incivility has become a contemporary issue in society and propose the following types: political incivility, workplace incivility ,marketing incivility and uncivil communication. According to the face negotiation theory, political incivility differs from everyday incivility because politeness norms typically discourage to prevent challenging others, whereas political incivility involves challenging others as a fundamental aspect of politics. Benson (2011:22) suggests that incivility is considered as a tactic in political discourse. Examples of incivility in political discourse include disrespectful speech and intentional lies .

Regarding workplace incivility, it has been defined as the phenomenon where specific work environments and certain characteristics of workers contribute to promoting hostility (Twale and De Luca,2008:8). According to Roter (2019:2), workplace incivility can manifest in various forms ,such as rumor mills , gossip and passive- aggressive behaviour .

Marketing incivility occurs when manufactures use uncivil tactics in promoting their products .Uncivil communication refers to situations where individuals fail to communicate with respect, restraint and responsibility.

When individuals challenge each other regarding the appropriateness of their communication , conflicts can arise. According to Habermas(1979:95), certain norms must be in place to sustain the interaction .These norms, or social norms, include the freedom for all individuals to talk freely, each person has the right to participate in the conversation. All participants in communication should be treated in the same way. Some examples of uncivil behaviour include rude gestures, interruptions and the use of offensive language .

2) Philips and Smith 's Classification

Philips and Smith(2003:85) distinguish three types of incivility. Physical incivility of vandalism, the social incivility of fighting and invisible incivility which deviates the norms of social conduct . The first type, physical incivility , includes behaviours like vandalism or destruction of property .This type involves physically damaging someone else's property or the environment ,often without regard for others' rights or feelings. The second type, social incivility, refers to behaviours like fighting ,harassment, or other forms of direct confrontation. This type involves behaving aggressively towards others ,either verbally or physically , and can lead to conflict and even violence .The third type, invisible incivility, includes behaviours like gossiping, spreading rumors or excluding others.

3) Von Hirsh and Simester's Classification

Von Hirsh and Simester (2006:240) mention that incivility is classified into two types, physical incivility and social incivility .Physical incivility ,on the one hand, refers to any behaviour that involves physical aggression or violence , such as pushing ,hitting , or throwing objects at someone .On the other hand , social incivility refers to rude or disrespectful behaviour that does not involve physical contact .This can include actions such as

interrupting someone while they are speaking ,using offensive language , or making derogatory comments about someone's race, gender, or other personal characteristics

4) Twale and De Luca's Classification

Twale and De Luca (2008:6) mention two types of incivility:(1) the incivility of" charismatic leaders who act differently once they are in power and (2) the incivility of an insular, inclusive, fraternal, communal group faced with intrusion from new members unlike themselves". Thus, the first type refers to the behaviour of charismatic leaders who may behave differently once they come into power. Such leaders may ignore the needs of others and manipulate people to achieve their goals while the second type refers to a group's behaviour towards new members who are perceived to be different from themselves .This type of incivility could refer to situations where an insular, inclusive ,fraternal or communal group feels threatened by outsiders who do not share their values, norms ,or beliefs. In such situations, the group may respond with hostility or rejection towards the new members.

5)Einarsen et al.'s Classification

Einarsen et al.(2009:31) argue that there are three basic types of incivility: work-related , person-related and physical intimidation. Bolding et al.(2020:2) emphasize that work – related behaviours are connected with the deprivation of learning opportunities, threatening with bad evaluations, unfair work expectations, being undervalued, and having information withheld . Person –related incivility refers to be unfairly criticized , subjected to rude behaviour , ignored and being the object of gossip. Additionally, physical intimidation is indicated by a physical, verbal, and sexual threats or abuse .

6) Lane's Classification

Lane (2017:26) classifies two types of incivility on the basis of intentionality. Intentional incivility is characterized by certain features such as demeaning and cruel comments that damage someone's feelings deliberately and unintentional incivility comprises responses that may be thoughtless but are not used to hurt others .

7) Olberding's Classification

Olberding (2019:2) classifies incivility into two major types : political incivility and everyday incivility. Political incivility shows how incivility exists with the absence of good authority, as it is considered a basic factor for people to live peacefully . The second type, everyday incivility , refers to the daily incidents that occur in our routines, such as breaking a queue in doing shopping. However, everyday incivility is considered a type of incivility because it involves a violation of the rules of politeness.

Ultimately, the present study will focus on political incivility since the data of the study are political debates .

2.4 Political Incivility

Walter (2021:1) defines political incivility as mutual communications that are politically related and violate the prevailing social norms with regard to the political fairness. Bentivegna et al. (2022:3) define political incivility as a disregard for the cultural and social norms governing personal interactions ,extending to those that regulate democratic systems. Further, Herbst (2010:12) notes that these norms tend to diverge over time and across different political systems. Besides, Bormann(2022:93) mentions that, in the political arena , incivility exists when there is a violation of any of the five communication norms that are based on the main aspects of communication : the substantial aspect (content; information), the formal aspect (mode), the temporal aspect (process), the social aspect (actors; relation)and the spatial aspect (context). To elaborate more , the information norm relates to the

information that is provided in a dispute. When participants, for example, lie, the information norm can be violated . The modality norm refers to the formal aspect of communication and can be violated when interlocutors interact ambiguously ,such as the use of sarcasm. The process norm involves the connection of contributions and can be deviated from when ,for example, interlocutors diverge from the topic or reject to be responsive in the dispute. The violation of social aspect occurs when participants engage in behaviours that undermine the relationships within a conversation ,such as using disrespectful language towards others. The violation of the spatial aspect occurs when participants use offensive language in a formal setting or fail to consider social or cultural norms. Therefore, political incivility is a complex and multi -faceted phenomenon.

Moreover, Walter (2021:1) argues that political incivility is more likely to occur in countries with multitude electoral systems. She also mentions that political incivility tends to impact individuals who consider cultural norms as a basic factor in their lives. Therefore, she asserts   that   the manifestation of political incivility is related to the presence of one or more of the following factors :

1) Shortage of skills in adopting healthy debate and constructive discourse or managing disagreement.

2) A feeling that an oppression appears .

3) A bad culture that encourages others to do something uncivil.

4) A loss of a shared vision to collaborate rather than work alone .

2.4.1 Types of Political Incivility

Gervais (2016:389) divides political incivility into three categories : invectives and ridicule, hyperbole and distortion, and emotionality and histrionics. These types are elaborated as follows :

(1) Invectives and Ridicule

Gervais(2016:389) mentions that invectives and ridicule constitute a widespread type of incivility, encompassing the use of common verbal abuse and unnecessary adjectives and adverbs which do not add any new information to the discussion. However, they are used intentionally for insulting, underestimating, and condescending. Such behaviours are often utilized in attacks during arguments, character scandals ,sarcasm and name-calling .Invective is defined as "a verbal attack against someone or something; condemnation, offensive speech". In a broad sense , invective refers to any verbal expression of aggressive attitude towards an opponent. In a narrower sense, it is considered a verbal violation of ethical taboos executed through taboo language. On the other hand, ridicule is a form of verbal criticism used to mock someone or expose the absurdity or inadequacy of a person or idea .Both invectives and ridicule can be hurtful and damaging .

(2) Hyperbole and Distortion

Hyperbole and distortion are current types of incivility which include words and phrases to distort someone's opinion or conduct in order to make a target look more extremist, immoral and dishonest. Thus, hyperbole involves exaggerating something to make it seem more significant than it actually is, while distortion involves presenting information in a way that is misleading (Gervais,2016:389). Hyperbole can either belittle or magnify. The common element in hyperbole is a deliberate strain on the truth . It is characterized as "an elegant surpassing of the truth. The paradoxical function of hyperbole is to arrive the fact through lying. Further, hyperbole is not simply a lie but an extravagant figural distortion of the truth .Distortion refers to any action that creates a misleading impression, particularly towards an opponent. Thus, both hyperbole and distortion involve intentional exaggeration or deviation from literal truth to make an impact on the hearer (Web Source 1).

(3) Emotionality and Histrionics

Political discourse often involves passionate exchanges and debates that require individuals to confront one another face to face . Within this context, emotionality and histrionics can play a significant role in shaping the tone and impact of these conversations. Emotional language entails using words

and expressions that demonstrate and evoke emotions. It allows individuals to express their personal experiences and effectively conveys a person's sadness or suffering. This involves descriptive words ,powerful metaphors and rhetorical devices to evoke the desired emotional response (Gervais,2016:389).Besides, emotional language is a form of diction that can be employed to persuade the audience and should be used mindfully and purposefully (Web Source 2). As such, words are so important in politics. Politicians ,including presidents, prime ministers, and other members of government, try to be nimble in their speech to gain advantage over one another .They artfully employ emotive language as a linguistic mechanism to convince and motivate their audience to take action (Macagno and Walton,2014:4).

Histrionics refers to theatrical performances characterized by the use of dramatic language or emotional behaviour that may not seem sincere, often involving exaggerated gestures, expressions or reactions .Thus ,emotionality often involves histrionics as individuals employ them to emphasize their emotions and attract the attention of the audience(Web Source 2).

2.4.2 Levels of Incivility

Gervais and Morris (2018:165) and Boatright et al. (2019:2) mention two levels of incivility :

(1) Personal Level

Mutz (2015:10) argues that personal- level incivility is closely connected to interpersonal impoliteness, and many linguists emphasize that rudeness and uncivil behaviour form the basis of incivility. Mutz also distinctly depicts this approach to incivility and says that incivility is something that violates the rules of politeness. Mutz considers name –calling, interruptions, yelling and other similar conducts as uncivil behaviours and have bad effects on people. Further, Boatright et al. (2019:2) confirm that incivility is rooted in politeness norms and is deviated from through personal attacks and interpersonal bluntness .

(2) Public Level

Boatright et al.(2019:2) elaborate that public – level incivility is more linked to political methods and deliberative norms than politeness norms . They point out that deliberative theory is better than politeness theory since deliberation focuses on a fair and open discussion that fosters the exchange of various views. They also clarify that public level incivility includes the intimidation to democratic process rather than intimidation to a person's self-esteem. Gervais and Morris (2018: 165) mention that public–level incivility means the deviant of exchange norms and disregard of the nixing political concepts .

2.5 Functions of Incivility

The following sub-sections are allocated to talk about the functions of incivility :

1) Differentiating and Mobilizing

Kenski and Jamieson(2017:233) state that insults and defamation serve as vigorous means of distinguishing one group from another or are used to differentiate opponents from proponents. The members of a group may attempt to exaggerate their characteristics with " out – group" members and hold a belief that members of" out- groups" are less human than those in the" in- group". They may also depict the attitudes and beliefs of the "out-group" as more extreme than they actually are . Consequently, various forms of attack are employed against opponents, which should come as no surprise, as they evoke strong responses. Incivility is also used as a strategic device by individuals seeking social and political democratic change. Those who engage in incivility argue that democracy may require a departure from

civility itself. Viewing an enemy as the source of the problem serves as a means to incite anger, an emotion that political organizers need to capture and channel. Therefore, defamation or invective has become a fundamental weapon used to attack opponents . For example, Martin Luther attacked the "brainless and illiterate beast in papist form", Thomas More called Luther both "an apostate and a pimp "(Fury,2005:469).

2) Marginalizing the Powerless

Vrooman (2002:53) asserts that incivility is not only used as a tool for insurgency but is also utilized against those in positions of authority by those in control .Some comment that online flaming is an expression of cyberspace machismo, often directed at women and women's online groups as a form of sexual harassment. In other words , online flaming refers to the intentional act of insulting, attacking or harassing someone online through inflammatory or derogatory comments. When incivility is used to marginalize the powerless ,it often serves as a tactic employed by individuals or groups in positions of power to maintain their dominance over those with less power.

3) Expressive

Kenski and Jamieson(2017:209) suggest that incivility can serve an expressive function , meaning that it can convey certain emotions or attitudes that are difficult to express through more polite or restrained language .For example ,using invective to attack someone can communicate a strong sense of disapproval , anger and disgust .They also note that different societies and time periods have had different norms and values regarding the use of incivility in speech, and that even within a given society , the appropriateness of incivility could depend on the context or situation. This means what might be seen as appropriate or effective in one setting might be seen as inappropriate in another setting .

2.6 Causes of Incivility

Incivility is on the rise, and much of this change in behaviour can be attributed to the influence of society as a whole. The development of culture has changed everything and therefore what is said today is surely different from fifty years ago. Today, individuals often disregard norms of civility and become less connected to their communities, which can foster a sense of independence(Henry et al.,2018:43). On one hand, Durvasula(2019: 883) argues that we live in an era where individuals enjoy greater freedom than before, leading to thoughtless criticism and dishonesty becoming intertwined. On the other hand, Roter (2019:2) suggests that some countries become multicultural , individuals may explicate things differently. What one culture or individual considers civil ,others may regard as unusual. For example, a joke that one person finds funny, another may find boring. Therefore , the perception of such behaviour is situational and related to the norms of a particular community .Additionally, Roter mentions that major reasons contributing to the decline of civility in society include social media, technology ,politicians and government failures. An example of bad behaviour in society is political smear campaigns in which candidates try to depict each other negatively with false facts .

Linguists like Bolding et al. (2020:3) state that psychological factors like anger, role conflict , poor emotional control , the misuse of alcohol drinking, and mental illness may cause incivility. Besides, Henry et al.(2018:44) clarify that individuals commit incivility due to life stress, which can lead to overloaded or because of the constraints of strict budgets. Thus, the pressure of life or a heavy workload can lead a person to become a victim of incivility.

Porath (2016: 1-4), on her part, explains that incivility can be generated by mistreatment or exposure to rudeness from others. She also denotes that technology and social media are major factors that cause incivility .She illustrates that individuals who spend too much time sitting at computers may lose the ability to connect with people face to face .One significant point she highlights is that "incivility" often arises not from malice but from ignorance. Additionally, she adds that incivility often reflects a lack of self-awareness**.**

2.7 Consequences of Incivility

Incivility is becoming a bigger problem ,leading many linguists and scientists start to explore its consequences on individuals and society .They have found that incivility can cause various issues , such as mental and physical health problems , as well as difficulties at work (Henry et al, 2018:42).

Scientists have discovered that too much exposure to incivility can lead to health problems in the future .Incivility can decrease the work of the immune system, causing dangerous diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and ulcers. Psychological factors, such as stress, are the major factors that are so related to the duration of human life (Porath ,2016: 1).

Nelson and Quick (2013:288-9) argue that incivility is not merely a matter of style; it can hurt and cause harmful problems. They show that the impact of incivility varies depending on its source, with most instances occurring verbally, although some may involve physical actions. Besides, they assert that individuals subjected to incivility tend to become discontented in their lives because incivility can jar people's emotions and increase emotions of disappointment and despair. Burkhardt et al. (2020:156) also talk about the harmful effects of incivility . They say it can make people feel worried, threatened and humiliated, which can affect their

confidence .Being exposed to incivility for a long time can even change individuals' minds and change their mood .

In addition to personal effects, incivility also has an impact on politics. It can hinder democratic debate, block communication, and threaten people's personal freedoms (Papacharissi,2004:12 ;Gervais 2013:12) .It can erode politicians' confidence and decrease trust in the political system (Walter,2021:1; Goovaerts,2021:9) .

2.8 Uncivil Political Discourse in America

Incivility is said to be commonplace in culture , and many people now think that uncivil behaviour pervades every aspect of their lives. Incivility has become a buzzword and it has been used to describe behaviours that are considered humiliating, frustrating and sassy towards others (Roter, 2019:2). Twale and De Luca(2008:3) claim that the spread of selfishness, disrespect , rudeness and self –absorption is highly raising in America lately .

Mutz(2015:3-4) and Chen and Lu(2017:108-125) assert that incivility is increasingly prevalent in political and social life ,especially in America and around the world .Historians have also observed that incivility has been a part of American politics since the country's birth. Mutz maintains that electronic devices such as television, radio and the internet contribute to pervade incivility among people rapidly .She also suggests that both interviewers and political guests often adopt a confrontational interview style, where the usual norms of politeness in political discussions are not adhered to .In other words, a special etiquette is observed in political interviews or discourses .

Boatright et al.(2019:2) illustrate that incivility in political discourse has attracted the attention of citizens , scholars and journalists .They add that even Barack Obama(one of the presidents of the USA) , in one of his

speeches in 2016, described incivility as lying, "ignoring science" and using insulting language. Therefore, they argue that incivility in the political field mainly concerns the abuse of the language and disrespect .Besides, they state that the term incivility is defined differently in the context of politics. For instance, Mutz(2015:6) defines incivility as interpersonal impoliteness, while Papacharissi(2004:23) defines it as discrimination and threats to democracy. Further, Papacharissi(2004) and Mutz(2015) agree that incivility in political discourse involves the violation of civility norms ,such as racism and threats to democracy ,which can mislead political discussions.

Mutz (2015:4-6) gives an example of uncivil political discourse involving Congressman Joe Wilson when he punctures tact by screaming *"you lie!"* at President Barack Obama during the 2009 presidential address to a joint session of Congress, where Obama was discussing his proposal for healthcare reform. Mutz defines uncivil discourse as communication in which the norms of politeness for a certain culture are deviated. These expressions of politeness and impoliteness can encompass both verbal and nonverbal aspects ,including changes in the tone of voice or pitch ,rather than the use of actual words.

In addition, Weeks(2014: 14) argues that incivility is so penetrating in the American society especially within political factions, elaborating that the major goal of political leaders is to control their opponents and instead of considering their thoughts, they confront them harshly. Further, politicians describe their opponents by words like "liars," "traitors,' and 'Nazis". He also says that the most noticeable form for the competing groups is the use of political processes to slur each other and try to mark political issues.

Furthermore, Weeks assures that incivility is often fueled by voters and public interest groups who support politicians taking a hardline stance on specific issues, leading to political gridlock and societal division . Weeks

also adds that many Americans are more worried about the partisan polarization in politics. He mentions that the most important issues contributing to this partisan divide include immigration, climate change , healthcare reform, gay marriage, government spending and gun control . Moreover, he elaborates that the results of the competing political factions are not only restricted to policy disagreements but also extend to hostility among individuals ,and much worse than that many citizens start to imitate and reflect the bad behaviour of their political leaders when they comment on political or even social issues in their daily life .

2.9 Incivility : A Pragmatic Perspective

Since the present study deals with incivility from a pragmatic point of view , it is important to shed light on the related concepts of context and intention which are influential in pragmatics. This means that incivility can be studied pragmatically. Therefore, this section is concerned with the presentation of the major theories of pragmatics such as speech acts , Grice's maxims, impoliteness, deictic expressions and argumentative appeals .These theories are essential for clarifying incivility and demonstrating the influence of the perpetrators' intentions.

Generally, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which has its roots in the philosophy of language. It is defined as the study of meaning based on language use (Huang , 2007:2-4) . For Leech (2013:86) , pragmatics is the study of language use in terms of its nature and structure.

According to Birner (2013:2-4) , pragmatics is the study of language use in context . This means that the meaning of an utterance is context-governed. He adds that pragmatics deals with a "slippery" kind of meaning and typically tackles the meaning that is non- literal , context-dependent, inferential, and not truth-conditional. Mey(2001:6) asserts that pragmatics studies the use of language in human interaction ,depending on the

conditions of society. Mey(2001:13) also says that the ambiguity of a sentence is determined by the meaning of the context .Therefore, context is the most fundamental factor for understanding an utterance .

Additionally, Allott(2010: 1) mentions that there is a great convention on four principles in pragmatics, especially for those interested in communicative use of language. All these principles are based on Grice's work .The following are these principles**:**

1. Communication involves a complex intention that is fulfilled when the intended message is recognized by the addressee .

2. The addressee must conclude what has been said to him from the utterance.

3. Communication follows certain rules and principles, which can be derived from various theorists such as Gricean , neo-Gricean and others who suggest different rules or maxims .

4. There is a distinction between what a speaker coveys directly and indirectly , both of which contribute to the speaker's meaning .

Consequently, incivility can be studied pragmatically because it is associated with meaning in context .It is described by Chen and Lu(2017:108-125) as a "slippery " notion that varies according to culture , situation and individual. Moreover , incivility is based on the intention of the speaker or the doer of the action .So, pragmatics which focuses on the implied meaning of the utterance provides a suitable framework for analyzing conversations between speakers and hearers at the word , phrase and sentence level within a specific context .

2.9.1 Incivility in Relation to Speech Acts

Austin(1962:91) mentions that speech acts(henceforth SAs) demonstrate the actions performed by speakers through language .So, SAs are crucial for analyzing incivility because incivility is often expressed through language and can be viewed as a violation of social norms . This means that SAs serve as the means through which incivility is expressed ,and analyzing them can help us understand the intentions and motivations behind such behaviour. For example , we might find that a person who frequently interrupts others is doing so to dominate the conversation or assert his authority over others .

Huang (2007:114) points out that Austin ,the British philosopher, was the first to formulate the concept of speech act theory which is considered one of the major topics in pragmatics. However, after Austin's death , his student John R. Searle, developed this theory. Yule(2010:62) denotes that SAs mean that a speaker can perform an action by an utterance , for example, if a person says*" I'll help you."* , he is not only uttering the words , instead, he is doing the act of promising . This means that we can say and do things at the same time. Besides, Archer et al. (2012:36) shed light on the importance of SAs and regard them as one of the basic tenets of pragmatics As such ,Archer et al. define SAs as acts which are achieved via the process of utterance .

Austin(1962:94) ,in his book *"How to Do Things with Words",* explains that when saying an utterance, a speaker performs three acts :1) the locutionary act of pronouncing an utterance with specific meaning and reference . 2) the illocutionary act which means more than saying a sentence or an utterance, as it carries specific tones, feelings and attitudes. 3)the perlocutionary act which has an effect on the addressee.

2.9.1.1 Searle's Typology of SAs

Searle is a prominent philosopher who is known for his work on SAs . In his book *"Speech Acts: An essay in the philosophy of Language "*, Searle introduces a typology of SAs . SAs are actions performed through the use of language , such as making a request , giving an order , or making a promise (Searle,1969:26) . Searle presents a modified version to Austin's(See Austin 1962).Huang (2007:106) mentions that Searle classifies SAs into five categories . They include:

1) Representatives(assertives) : They are SAs that refer to the direction of fit between the words and the world in which they impose the speaker's opinion. Examples are SAs of insisting ,asserting, describing , stating , suggesting , predicting ,denying , reporting , affirming ,attributing , believing, classifying, informing, identifying, stipulating, disputing, concluding, hypothesizing , deducing and ranking . The speaker or the writer represents the world as he thinks it is .In other words , this kind of SAs shows the speaker's belief.

2) Directives: They are SAs that show the endeavor of the speaker to make the addressee do him something . These pragmatic actions include advising , excusing , instructing, asking , permitting , urging , warning , requiring , forbidding, commanding , ordering and questioning .

3) Commissives : They are SAs in which the speaker tries to do something for the hearer .So, this kind expresses the speaker's intention to perform some future performances . In other words, there is a direction of fit between the words and the world , in which the speaker is tied by a particular course of action . This type include verbs such as vowing , committing, promising , threatening , refusing ,pledging, swearing and volunteering.

4) Expressives: They are SAs in which the speaker tries to express his attitude about something . In other words , the speaker expresses his psychological state or feeling towards an affair . These types include verbs such as blaming, accusing , apologizing, , praising ,thanking , welcoming, congratulating , deploring and regretting

5) Declarations: They are SAs in which the speaker changes some current state or condition of an object merely by using an utterance . So , in doing such types of SAs ,the speaker achieves some changes in the world . These types include resigning, naming, appointing, nominating a candidate , declaring a war , bidding in bridge , excommunicating ,and pronouncing someone husband and wife . The following figure shows Searle's typology of SAs:
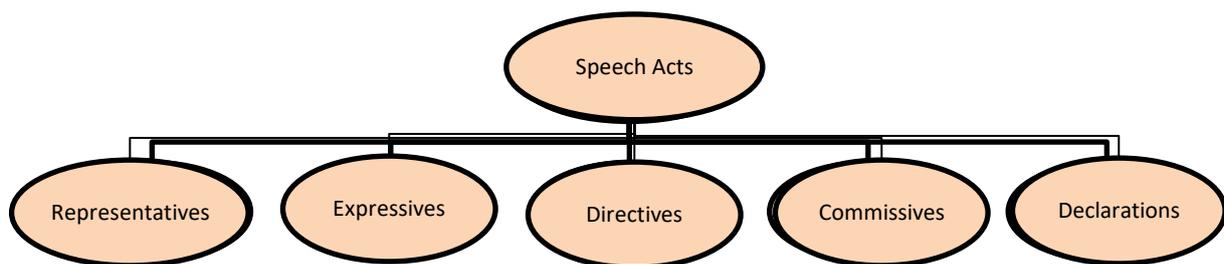
Figure (1) : Speech Acts according to Searle (1969)

2.9.2 Incivility in Relation to Gricean Conversational Maxims

Incivility can be achieved by breaching Gricean conversational maxims. Therefore, it is essential to review Gricean conversational maxims which are a set of guidelines that people generally follow in conversation in order to communicate effectively. Generally, by adhering to these maxims, speakers can avoid incivility and communicate effectively and respectfully . Conversely ,violating these maxim could lead to breakdowns in communication (Grice,1975:50).

Felix-Brasdefer (2008:12) and Birner(2013:49) mention that Grice proposes conversational maxims which are essential for making a successful

conversation .The use of conversational maxims to deduce meaning through conversation is called conversational implicature and the cooperation between interlocutors in using the maxims is called the co-operative principle .Thus, Grice(1975:41) suggests four maxims that support the co-operative principle. These maxims are the following :

1) Maxim of Quantity, "Be informative" :

- Do not provide too much information .

-Do not provide too little information .

2) Maxim of Quality, "Be truthful" :

- Do not say things that are untrue or inaccurate .

-Do not say things for which you lack adequate evidence .

3) Maxim of Relation ,"Be relevant":

- Stick to the topic at hand .

- Do not change the topic suddenly.

4) Maxim of Manner, "Be clear" :

- Avoid obscurity of expression.

- Avoid ambiguity .

- Be brief .

-Be orderly .

Thus, the non-adherence to any of these maxims leads to the manifestation of bad behaviour or can make a break in the communication theory (Levinson, 1983:102).

Incivility can be studied in relation to conversational maxims non-observance since it includes breaching one or more of Grice's maxims . Thomas (1995:64) says that interlocutors often do not observe a maxim or obey it since they do not want to speak clearly or they want to lie deliberately .Thus, non- observance of the maxims can be achieved in five ways :

a) Flouting a maxim: Thomas(1995:65) elaborates that flouting occurs when the speaker fails to observe a maxim and intentionally wants to draw the attention of the addressee to find out the intended meaning. Cutting (2002:37) says that flouting can take various forms. It can involve flouting the maxim of quantity when too much information is provided ,and flouting the maxim of quality when the speaker says something untrue or lacks evidence to back up his speech. Flouting of relation occurs when the answer is irrelevant to the question being asked. Levinson (1983:107) points out that flouting of manner occurs when interlocutors use obscurity or ambiguity in their conversation and are not concise in their speech .

b) Violating a maxim: Thomas (1995:72) mentions that "if a speaker violates a maxim , he will be liable to mislead". Thus , in everyday communication , interlocutors may depend on telling lies , try to satisfy the addressee rather than convey the truth, and so on . As such, violation may be in quantity in which the speaker gives insufficient information to deceive the hearer. Violating the quality maxim involves withholding relevant facts on which the conversation is basically based. Violation of relation maxim occurs when there is no correspondence between the question and the answer, and this is done deliberately by the interlocutors. Violating the manner maxim occurs when the interlocutor talks unclearly ,uses ambiguous language or lacks organization in their talk.

c) Infringing a maxim : Thomas(1995:74) pinpoints that infringing a maxim is a kind of non- observance that exists as a result of non –linguistic factors such as (brain impairment, being nervous or excited , drunkenness, and incapable of talking fluently).

d) Opting out of a maxim : This means rejecting to create untrue implicature and not manifesting as uncooperative , so a speaker tries to opt out of observing a maxim. For example, when a speaker cannot answer in a normal way as it is expected in common life , this may be done because of ethical or legal reasons (Thomas,1995:74).

e) Suspending a maxim : In this case the addresser suspends his comment or speech on a subject because of "culture-specific" or " specific to particular event"(Thomas,1995:74).

2.9.3 Incivility in Relation to Impoliteness Theory

Culpeper(2011:18) defines impoliteness(henceforth IMP) as a negative attitude towards behaviours that occur in specific contexts .He adds that IMP has three functions: affective IMP , coercive IMP and entertaining IMP .This means that incivility can be considered a form of coercive IMP, which is behaviour that intended to force someone to do something against their will. Moreover, Culpeper (2011: 257) mentions that coercive IMP is often seen as a particularly aggressive and harmful form of IMP because it employs power or control to undermine the autonomy or agency of the targeted person. This behaviour can have negative consequences for both the person behaving coercively and the person being targeted and may be seen as a violation of social norms and expectations of respectful behaviour

Thus, incivility can be studied in relation to IMP theory since IMP tackles terms such as rudeness , discourtesy and verbal aggression which are examples of incivility that involve the violation of rules of politeness (Culpeper and Kadar ,2010:9). Moreover , Culpeper (2011:224-5) acknowledges that IMP theory is basically based on Brown and Levinson's(1987) politeness strategies and face concerns. As such, Jucker and Taavitsainen(2020:79) mention that Culpeper states that " IMP is very much the parasite of politeness". This means that IMP is a deviation from norms of politeness that are established within a particular social context .

Culpeper (1996:354) also asserts that IMP exists when there is an instability of power between the interlocutors , and the one who has more power can control the situation and manifest his bad conduct towards his opponent . In addition , Walaszewska and Piskorska (2012:246) allude that IMP refers to the disharmony between communicators in social interactions. Accordingly, Bousfield (2008:99) points out that IMP can be conveyed through the use of certain strategies in an appropriate situational context and activity type . Thus , Culpeper (1996:355-7) distinguishes five IMP strategies that are parallel to Brown and Levinson's strategies . These include:

1) Bald on Record Impoliteness

Bousfield (2008:92-94) mentions that bald on record impoliteness (henceforth BORIMP) strategy is used when there is a significant risk to face and when a speaker attempts to damage or hurt the hearer's face. To make it more clear , it involves the use of overt and explicit language that is

intended to be rude ,disrespectful, or confrontational. This strategy is often characterized by the use of insults or other forms of derogatory language and is often seen as more aggressive or confrontational than other forms of impoliteness .

Mullany and Stockwell(2010:71)state that Culpeper utilizes the concept of a face-attack-act (FAA)as opposed to a face –threatening act(FTA) to identify instances where the speaker deliberately desires to attack the face. .According to Wieczorek (2013:46) , the difference between Culpeper's BOR IMP and Brown and Levinson's BOR politeness lies in the former being employed when the speaker intends to harm the hearer's face with a high level of danger involved ,while the latter is used in situations where the damage to face is less and without any intention to damage the hearer's face.

2) Positive Impoliteness

Bousfield and Locher (2008:134-135) claim that positive impoliteness(henceforth PIMP) strategy is employed to damage the hearer's positive face want . Mullany and Stockwell(2010:72) indicate that Culpeper mentions other sub- strategies to positive impoliteness . They include :

-Employing obscure language .

-Neglecting the other .

-Choosing undesirable subject to talk about .

-Being disinterested with the hearer.

-Looking for contravention.

-Using taboo expressions.

3) Negative Impoliteness

Thielemann and Kosta (2013:239) denote that negative impoliteness(henceforth NIMP) strategy is used to attack the hearer's negative face want .Mullany and Stockwell (2010:72) mention that Culpeper suggests some sub-strategies for NIMP .They include:

-Scorn, ridicule .

-Frighten, threaten.

- Invade the other's space –literally or metaphorically .

-Associate the others with negative aspects.

4) Mock Impoliteness or Sarcasm

Thielemann and Kosta(2013:239) invoke that mock impoliteness (henceforth MIMP) strategy shows that the speaker does the FTA utilizing politeness strategies which are obviously insincere. In other words , sarcasm refers to the use of any of the sub-strategies which are ostensibly appropriate and agreeable but they deeply have the reverse meaning (Bousfield and Locher,2008:95).

5) Withhold politeness

Thielemann and Kosta (2013:239) point out that withhold politeness(henceforth WP) strategy is used when the speaker does not accomplish politeness conduct towards the hearer while doing an action that involves such politeness behaviour .In other words, the speaker stays silent where it is supposed, for example, to thank the hearer **.**

2.9.4 Incivility in Relation to Deictic Expressions

There is a relationship between incivility and deictic expressions in that incivility often involves the use of deictic expressions to insult or demean others. For example, deictic expressions such as*" you "or" your "*are sometimes used in a derogatory manner.

One of the significant sets of expressions that have a fruitful impact in several areas of linguistics, especially in pragmatics , is the use of "deixis" which highly depends on the context. Thus, Yule(1996:9) defines deixis as a form of reference tied to the speaker's context. For Levinson(1983:54), deixis is the linguistic phenomenon of using language expressions to refer to things within the context of a speech situation . Huang (2007:132),on his part, denotes that deixis comes from Greek meaning "to show" or "to point out". He also adds that deixis is a common feature found in all languages, meaning that they all include words or expressions that refer to something in the context .This is because language lacking deictic terms would not be as useful for communication purposes as one that includes them. Deictic expressions help speakers convey information more accurately and efficiently .

Besides ,Hurford and Heasley (2007:67) explain that deictic expressions are words in which the meaning is determined by the situation . Allott (2010:57) avers that the different types of deictic expressions depend on the features of the context they encode, including person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis ,discourse deixis ,and social deixis .This means that deixis is so related to context. As such, Levinson(1983:55) notes that deixis belongs to the field of pragmatics because it shows the relationship between the structure of language use and the contexts that they are used in . Accordingly, Cruse(2006:45) classifies deixis into three main types which are "spatial, temporal and personal deixis" and two minor types that are "social and discourse deixis".These types will be explained as follows:

1) Personal Deixis

Yule(1996:10) classifies personal deixis into three-part categories which can be represented by the first person pronouns, which are utilized by the speaker to refer to himself such as "I" and" we", second person "you", and third person "he, she, it". Likewise, Khalifa(2018:47-8) mentions that the first singular person pronoun "I" is commonly used to assert the power and the value of the speaker and to give a sense of participation with the audience. The first plural pronoun "we", is usually utilized by the speaker to guide people to contemplate like him and take part in liabilities. She also says that the pronoun "we" has three realizations. The first is inclusive or universal that refers to the speaker and the hearer together. The second is the historical "we" that denotes the speaker, the hearer and lost people who may be alive or dead. The third realization is the exclusive "we" or royal "we" that excludes the audience or the hearer. The speaker uses the exclusive "we" to preserve his status.

Moreover, Khalifa(2018:48) points out that the second category of personal pronoun is "you" which refers to one person or more .The speaker commonly uses this pronoun to urge the hearers to think in the speaker's status or to share in the speaker's feeling. The third category of personal pronouns is the third person pronouns which are "he", "she", "it" and "they" .

Additionally , Wilson (1990:21) confirms that the use of personal deixis is considered as a strategic choice. Politicians choose one deictic category rather than the other to express the degree of their involvement. Wilson(1990:87)also asserts that politicians may use personal deixis to attack or to express an ideological stance **.**

2) Spatial Deixis

Spatial or place deixis refers to the location in space which is related to the speaker ; the most major spatial deictic expression are "here" and "there" (Cruse,2006:166) .This means that place deixis indicates the relative position of something in relation to the speaker.

Yule(1996:12) mentions that in considering place deixis ,however, it is essential to keep in mind that location from the speaker's viewpoint can be fixed physically and mentally .Place deixis is used to show the position related to the place of the participant in speech event .

Fromkin et al.(2014:450) confirm that words of spatial deixis require contextual information concerning the location of utterance such as "there", "here", "left", "right", etc. This means that in order for spatial deixis to be understood, it needs such contextual information such as the location of the speaker and the hearer , and the location of the object or event being discussed.

3)Temporal Deixis

Khalifa(2018:48) mentions that temporal deixis, also known as time deixis or time referents, refers to the time in which the events of a speech act occur. It involves the interaction between the actual time the speech is uttered by the speaker and the time it is received by the hearer. Temporal deixis allows speakers to situate events and actions in relation to the moment of the speech act (Cruse,2006:179).

Cruse(2006:180) proposes that the basic temporal deictics in English are "now" and "then". Yule(1996:14)explains that the proximal expression "now" indicates both the time corresponding to the speaker's utterance and the time at which the speaker's words are heard ,while the distal expression "then" is used to refer to both past and future times in relation to the speaker's present time .

4) Social Deixis

Levinson(1983:89)states that social deixis is concerned with language structures that express the social identities of participants, the social relationships between interlocutors, or the relationships between one of them and the persons or entities mentioned.

Huang(2007:163) suggests that social expressions often conveys information about social class, kin relationship, age, sex, profession, and ethnic group . This indicates that social deixis is so related with person deixis. Social deixis is expressed through various forms of address, such as "mum", "madam" , "sir", "Mr." and"Mrs.". Moreover, McCready(2019:1-3) points out that honorifics, which are types of social deixis, are a special type of linguistic expressions used in communication to show respect ,politeness, and formality towards others. They are commonly found in various languages and take different forms, such as specific words, suffixes, or titles. The main purpose of honorifics is to indicate social status, respect, or deference between people interacting in a conversation.Additionally, honorifics can be categorized into those that primarily serve to convey respect ,such as "Mr./Mrs./Sir/ Madam" and those that have an honorific effect as a secondary function while indicating the person's role or profession, such as" doctor" or "professor " .The absence of the use of honorifics where required reflects incivility .

5) Discourse Deixis

Levinson(1983:85) points out that discourse deixis focuses on the use of words or expressions within a certain utterance to refer to some piece of the discourse that contains that utterance. Cruse (2006:51) says that discourse deixis occurs when reference is made to discourse items that either occur before the current time of speaking or after it .

Khalifa (2018:49) shows that discourse deixis is also known as text deixis or discourse markers . She also clarifies that the interpretation of discourse deixis involves the navigation of all words, phrases ,and expressions used during the discourse . Discourse deixis help the participants to think about the following part of the speech as a response, continuation , contrast and elaboration. For example:

-This is a good story.

"this" denotes an upcoming part of the discourse. ; and in :

-That was an amazing account.

"that" denotes a previous part of the discourse.

2.9.5 Incivility in Relation to Aristotle's Argumentative Appeals

Aristotle's argumentative appeals ,which include logos, pathos, and ethos, are strategies that can be used to persuade others in a civil and respectful manner .However , when these appeals are used in an uncivil way, such as through personal attacks and name-calling , it can lead to incivility in discussion .

Van Eemeren et al. (1996:1) mention that argumentation or argument is frequent to all human . This means that argumentation is used in everyday life and the two terms can be used interchangeably. According to Van Eemeren et al. (2004:1) , argumentation is a verbal, rational and social activity aimed at influencing the acceptability of a viewpoint . It involves presenting a set of assumptions to justify or refute the assumptions expressed in the viewpoint. Van Eemeren et al .(1996:2) clarify that argumentation can occur in any language ,and it takes place within conversations involving two or more participants .The rational aspect of argumentation pertains to the arguer's endeavor to demonstrate the logical and reasonable aspects of their stance on a subject matter .

Moreover, Van Eemeren and Houtlosser (2005:30) state that argumentation is the process of presenting and defending a claim or point of view through the use of logical reasoning and evidence .They say that it is a method of persuasion in which one party tries to convince another party to accept a certain view or course of action . This can be done through formal debates, written essays, or informal discussion . The aim of argumentation is to introduce a well-supported and logical case for one's state. Benoit(1992:49) also asserts that argumentation is a broad concept with a long history in philosophy, dating back to the fifth century B.C. It has been developed by numerous writers in various fields, and its influence has extended to other fields of knowledge such as rhetoric, logic and dialectic.

Any argumentation involves a series of propositions, which are pieces of information that can be used to draw a conclusion. These propositions, also known as premises ,serve as the support for the argument . The conclusion is the ultimate outcome that can be derived through one or more logical reasoning steps .The premises provide the justification for the claim being made in the argument (Besnard and Hunter,2008:2).

According to Walton(2007:6), argumentation encompasses two types: dialectical argumentation and rhetorical argumentation. In dialectical

argumentation, the participants take turns, with the first proponent presenting a viewpoint and the second responding to the standpoint of the first. On the other hand , rhetorical argumentation involves the speaker or writer attempting to persuade the addressee or the audience.

Herbst (2010:126-127) affirms that incivility is intended to rile the audience up in anger by reminding followers how bad the other side is .This means that incivility can undermine the effectiveness of argumentation by causing the conversation to devolve into personal attacks.

Richardson(2007:181) mentions that Aristotle postulated three persuasive strategies(appeals), namely ;logos, ethos and pathos . These three appeals could be used as indicators for uncivil conduct if they are used improperly. Duke(1990:81-149) presents these three argumentative appeals as follows :

1) Ethical Appeal(ethos) is dependent upon the communication of the speaker through the speech .Good speakers present themselves as open-minded, knowledgeable and worthy of trust. When used properly, the speaker can be viewed as honest, understanding of the addressee's objection and considerate. But , when used incorrectly, the speaker can be seen as dishonest, biased, insulting or disrespectful of others' viewpoints.

2) Emotional Appeal(pathos) focuses on the emotion of the audience to be in connection with the speaker .Thus, it is the most important strategy in argumentation and it is regarded as part of the content of an argument since humans are basically emotional creatures. So, when used properly, emotional appeals enhance arguments and are presented in a good manner. But when used improperly, emotional appeals can lead to unthinking behaviour in support of a particular view.

3) Logical Appeal (logos) is the strategic tool for using logic, evidence and claims to satisfy an audience of a particular point of view . When employed properly, a logical appeal includes these elements (clear reasons for claims , strong evidence and acknowledgement of the opposition). But when used incorrectly , logical appeals may include logical fallacies, evidence misused and no recognition of opposing viewpoints.

2.10 Contextual Factors

Since pragmatics is the study of meaning in context ,so it is essential to shed light on the contextual factors that govern any speech .These factors

should be taken into consideration when analyzing any speech. One of the most significant factors is Hymes'(1974) SPEAKING model which is an abbreviation for setting, participants, ends, acts sequences, key, instrumentalities, and genre. Hymes(1974:54-62)introduces the SPEAKING grid in order to help analysts set their analyses in order .These factors are as follows :

a) 'S' for Setting or Scene: Setting refers to the time and place, including the concrete and physical circumstances in which speech occurs .While scene refers to the abstract and psychological context or cultural aspects of the occasion .

b) 'P' for participants: It contains the different relations of speaker-listener, sender-receiver, or addressor-addressee.

c)'E' for Ends: It shows the expected result of a communication as well as the aims of the exchange that participants seek to achieve in specific situations.

d) 'A' for Act sequence: It denotes the real aspect and essence of what is said. In other words , it refers to the precise words or expressions used and their connection to the real subject.

e) 'K' for Key: In social communication , interlocutors present cues for each other to convey message content .It involves the use of tone, manner or spirit in transmitting a message, such as employing words like serious, mocking, or sarcastic .The key can also be expressed nonverbally through behaviours such as gestures, deportment or posture.

f) 'I' for Instrumentalities: It refers to the choice of communication channel like written, spoken, or telegraphic , or it refers to the real aspect of speech used , such as the language, code , register, dialect that is selected .

g) 'N' for Norms of interaction: Hymes proposed that speech is a rule-governed behaviour and a researcher's work is to deduce these rules through systematic observation and by writing down all the spontaneous verbal interaction. In other words, it refers to specific behaviours and features in speech, such as gazing, silence and loudness.

h) 'G' for Genre :It indicates distinct types of speech, such as poems, riddles, sermons, lectures, editorials and so on .Such forms of speech are 'marked' in specific ways in contrast to casual speech.

Figure (2) below clearly shows Hymes' SPEAKING model:
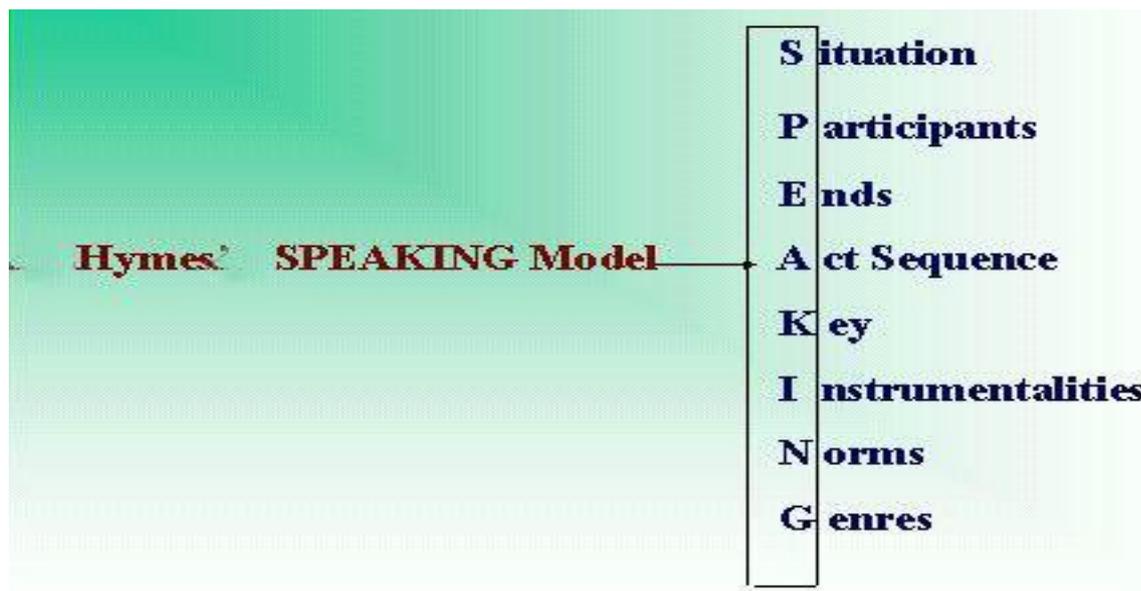
Figure (2) Dell Hymes' Speaking Model (Hymes,1974)

2.11 Previous Studies

In this section , some previous studies that are relevant to the current one will be presented , along with a short explanation of each .

The first study is a dissertation by Gervais in (2013) entitled *"Incivility in Mass Political Discourse : The Causes and Consequences of an uncivil Public".* The main aim of this study is to explore the effects that uncivil political talk has on behaviour and deliberative attitudes . The researcher finds that the public mimics uncivil language which has been carried out by politicians. Then, the researcher shows that uncivil messages that are unacceptable motivate emotions of anger ,reduce willingness to compromise, and enhance the use of incivility. The researcher also concludes that incivility limits political deliberation.

The second study is research which is conducted by Hopp in (2019) under the title *"A Network Analysis of Political Incivility Dimensions ".* The aim of this study is to seek the relational dynamics among previously identified dimensions of online political incivility. It is also concerned with the determination of dimensions that plays a special role in the variable network .The researcher concludes that the dimensions of incivility are related to one another in the context of online political discussion. Also , the researcher infers that online political incivility is explored in terms of speech- based and inclusion- based normative deviation . The study shows

that a communicator's desire to exclude attitude-discrepant others from dispute plays an important role in the mutable network .

The third study is research conducted by Rossini in (2020) entitled *"Beyond Incivility: Understanding Patterns of Uncivil and Intolerant Discourse in Online Political Talk"* .The aim of this study is to raise the argument that much online discourse is toxic and harmful to democracy. It also discusses that the spread of incivility does not clash with democratically relevant political discourse .The researcher suggests that scholars should focus on expressions of intolerance that threaten democracy instead of focusing on the tone of political talk . The researcher demonstrates the validity of examining the features of incivility and intolerance on two platforms: news website and Facebook and concludes that incivility and intolerance can be meaningfully recognized and are described by opposing characteristics.

The current study differs from the previous studies in that it tackles incivility in American political debates from a pragmatic perspective .It investigates the concept of incivility in terms of pragmatic theories such as speech act theory , Grice's conversational maxims, impoliteness theory, deictic expressions ,as well as argumentative appeals.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter is devoted to tackling the concept of debate. It also describes the eclectic model adopted in this study .The components of the model will be presented in the next sections.

3.1The Concept of Debate

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000:54) defines a debate as "a formal discussion of an issue at a public gathering or in a legislature" ,or as "an argument or discussion expressing different opinions". So, this means expressing a view freely .Often, a debate between pundits and politicians refers to an intense argument and shouting match .Through a debate , an interlocutor tries to persuade the audience of a certain view . This usually demands an argumentation process in which the construction of ideas is based on the logical connections between claims and premises, as well as a persuasive communication style (Cano-Basave and He,2016:1405).

Furthermore, Lee and Lee (1989:225)suggest that a debate involves two or more individuals presenting opposing arguments on a particular issue or a topic with the aim of persuading the audience to support their viewpoint. The ultimate goal is to win the trust and confidence of the listeners .Similarly, Zaleska(2012:267) characterizes a debate as a situation where two opponents of similar standing engage in a discussion over a predetermined issue , with each side given equal and appropriate time to present their arguments, in order to persuade the audience to choose one side over the other .So, a debate is a formal discussion between two opposing sides on a specific topic, with each side presenting arguments to support their view point .

According to Benoit(2014:1-3) , debates are one of the components of the complicated information environment .This environment includes all the information available to candidates and voters through various channels , such as social media , television , newspapers , and other digital platforms. Debates provide a direct platform for candidates to communicate their ideas and policies to voters , but they can also be influenced by media bias ,

misinformation ,and manipulation. Consequently, debates are crucial in shaping voter opinions and decisions in a political campaign.

3.1.1Political Debates

Van Dijk(2002:225) mentions that political discourse is not primarily defined by a topic or style, but by identifying the context, the intended meaning and the participants .So , political debate is political due to its functions in the political situations. Graber(1981:204) asserts that political discourse , political language, political rhetoric and political speech have the same meaning although there may be differences in their traditional origins. Chilton and Schaffer(1997:31) state that the term political language has attracted the attention of both the scholars of the social sciences and propaganda research. As such, the political function of language is discovered.

Moreover, Shevchenko et al.(2020:37) mention that presidential debates play an influential role in the acquisition of political knowledge during campaigns, leading to an awareness of particular issues. People learn about candidates and their attitudes from debate viewing .Van Dijk (1997:25) confirms that politicians who are running for office often discuss various aspects, including themselves as candidates , the election process , and reasons why people should vote for them . They also present their policies and what they hope to accomplish if they win the election . In addition, they may criticize their opponents and political adversaries, as well as highlighting shortcomings in the policies of previous presidents, governments ,or legislatures.

3.2 Components of the Model

The eclectic model adopted in the current study can be tackled in terms of the following items that are presented as follows:

3.2.1 A Spotlight on Incivility

Incivility can be defined as any type of behaviour that violates norms of respectful communication. It involves deliberate harshness that harms others' self-esteem and generates doubts about them and their capacities .

3.2.1.1 Political Incivility

As mentioned earlier in Chapter Two(See 2.1), political incivility refers to disrespectful ,rude , or offensive behaviour in political discourse or actions. It includes personal attacks, name-calling ,derogatory language , and other forms of verbal aggression towards individuals or groups with differing political views. This means that incivility is conceptualized as a threat to people's positive face (Bormann,2022:91).

3.2.2 Types of Incivility

This study utilizes three types of incivility because they are more likely to be found in the data under scrutiny .These types have been tackled in detail in Chapter Two . So, they will be briefly discussed below :

1) Invectives and Ridicule

Invectives and ridicule can be a powerful tool in politics and are often associated with insults ,swearing , profanity, obscenity ,jargon , slang , vulgarity, and more (See2.4.1).

2) Hyperbole and Distortion

Hyperbole is an intentional excess or exaggeration that goes beyond literal meaning, often described as" throwing beyond "(See2.4.1) .

3) Emotionality and Histrionics

Emotionality ,or the use of emotive language, involves the utilization of words and expressions that evoke emotions in the audience(See 2.4.1).

The three types of incivility are shown in table (2) :

Table (2) : Types of Political Incivility

NO.	Types	Example
1.	Invectives and Ridicule	You miserable ,untrustworthy scum!
2.	Hyperbole and Distortion	Vote for me ,I will reduce your tax burden! Vote for me ,I will generate millions of new jobs.
3.	Emotionality and Histrionics	I am so angry! it's unbelievable that something like this could happen. Why do these things always seem to occur?

3.2.3 Functions of Incivility

1) Differentiating and Mobilizing Functions

Incivility can have both differentiating and mobilizing functions in social and political contexts. Differentiating refers to the way in which incivility can draw clear lines between groups, creating division and reinforcing group boundaries . This division can then lead to increased group polarization and identity formation .Mobilizing refers to the way in which incivility can motivate individuals and groups to take action , either by rallying support for a cause or by galvanizing opposition against a perceived threat (See 2.5).

2) Marginalizing the Powerless

Incivility is used as a tool to subjugate , exclude, or diminish individuals or groups who are perceived as being less powerful or marginalized . This type of behaviour can take many forms such as bullying, name- calling , or dismissive language , and its purpose is often to reinforce existing power dynamics and maintain status quo (See 2.5).

3) Expressive Function

The expressive function of incivility refers to the use of uncivil or impolite behaviour as a means of communication and expression . It shows that people use incivility to convey their emotions, opinions ,or to signal their social identity ,status or power .The expressive function of incivility can be seen as an attempt to assert dominance ,challenge authority or to signal dissatisfaction with particular situation or person . It is not necessarily limited to verbal behaviour but can also encompass physical gestures and nonverbal cues (See 2.5).

Figure(3) below summarizes the functions of incivility:
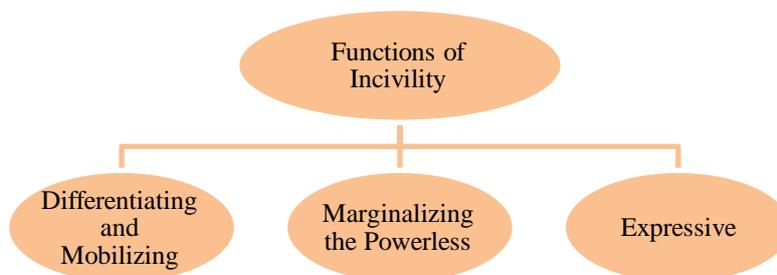
Figure (3): Functions of Incivility

3.2.4 Pragmatic Strategies

This section deals with the pragmatic strategies that realize incivility in American political debates :

3.2.4.1 Speech Acts

In political debates, interlocutors try to convey their notions and opinions through language .They utilize SAs to achieve incivility in various ways .

This study adopts Searle's classification of SAs (1976)due to its comprehensiveness and significant influence in the field of linguistics (Searle,1976:22). Searle's work on SAs provides a practical benchmark for linguistic analysis and includes five major categories. This study makes use of four of them ,which are considered appropriate for analyzing the data . As for the category of declarations , it is excluded because declarations are institutionalized SAs which are used in institutional contexts. These categories are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives . Thus , the following sub-sections discuss the various categories of SAs that are expected to be found through analyzing the data of this study.

1) Representatives

According to Searle(1976) , representatives are those types of SAs that carry the values "true "or "false" .

So , they express the speaker's belief(See 2.9.1.1). In utilizing a representative, the interlocutor tries to make the word fit the world (Yule, 1996:53) .

2) Directives

They are those kinds of SAs in which the speaker's role is to direct the hearer to do something .

3) Commissives

They are those kinds of SAs in which the speaker commits himself to some future action .

4) Expressives

They are those kinds of SAs that express the psychological state of the speaker such as likes, dislikes, sorrow or joy .

3.2.4.2 Conversational Maxims Non-observance

In political debates, interlocutors try to ignore the necessary rules of conversation to control or to show their authority .

Leech(1980:11) and Thomas(1995:63) assure that Grice introduces four conversational maxims ,"maxims of quantity, maxims of quality, maxims of relation and maxims of manner" , which are discussed previously (See 2.9.2). The following is a brief explanation for these maxims :

1) Maxim of Quantity shows the following meanings:

a)Make your contribution as informative as required .

b) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

2) Maxim of Quality shows the following meaning :

a) Do not say what you believe to be untrue.

b)Do not say that for which you lack a sufficient proof.

3) Maxim of Relevance means to be relevant .

4) Maxim of Manner indicates the following:

a) Avoid obscurity of expression.

b) Avoid ambiguity .

c) Be brief.

d) Be orderly.

Figure (4) below summarizes Grice's conversational maxims:

Grice's Maxims

Quantity Say enough information but not too much	**Quality** Be truthful. Do not give false or unsupported information
Manner Be clear, brief & orderly. Avoid obscurity and ambiguity	**Relation** Stay relevant to the topic & pertinent to the discussion
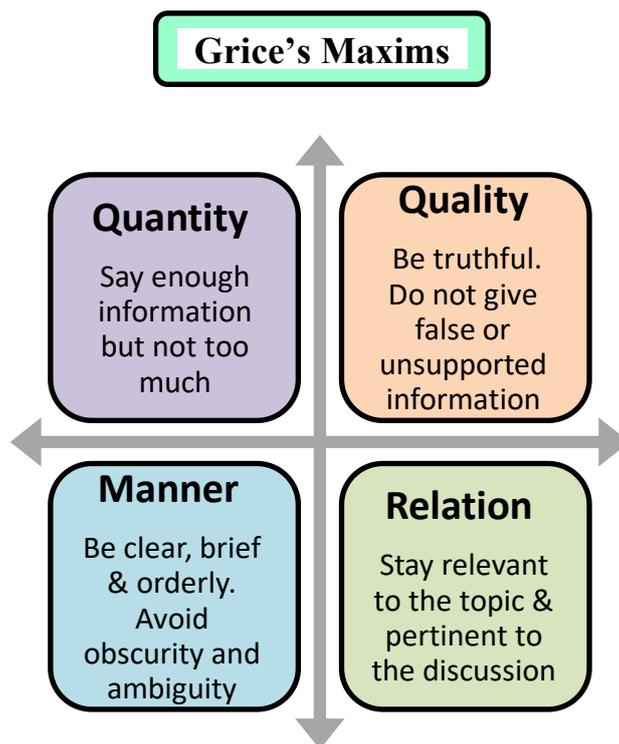
Figure (4) : Grice's Maxims

Non –observance of the maxims occurs when a speaker does not adhere to Grice's maxims in their communication ,which can lead to providing misleading information or irrelevant details. This study sheds light on the flouting technique of non- observance of the maxims ,as it appears to be frequently used by politicians to enhance the persuasive impact of their speeches and indirectly influence the hearer's understanding. Therefore, it is discussed briefly as follows:

- Flouting the Maxims

Flouting   occurs when an interlocutor overtly wants not to observe the maxims with the deliberate intention of generating an implicature .This means that the speaker is not trying to deceive or mislead but rather motivate the hearer to find out meaning beyond the semantic level (Thomas, 1995:65).

Basya(2017:19-20) mentions that flouting a maxim may occur in four maxims such as :

-Flouting of quantity maxim occurs when the speaker does not give the hearer enough information (Cutting,2002:40). An example of quantity maxim is :

1) *Chris Wallace :"...And in fact, recently you have cited the issue of waiters touching their masks and touching plates . Are you questioning the efficacy of masks?*

Trump: "No, I think masks are okay. You have to understand ,if you look ...I mean , I have a mask right here , I put a mask on when I think I need it..."

In the above example, Wallace asks Trump about the efficiency of masks but Trump flouts the maxim of quantity since he provides more than needed information .

-Flouting of quality maxim occurs when the fact is not told on the assumption that the listener does not know that .For example :

2) *Biden:"...Well, there's seven million people that contracted COVID. What does it mean for them going forward if you strike down the Affordable Care Act ?"*

Trump: "Joe, you've had 308,000 military people dying because you couldn't provide them proper healthcare in the military . So don't tell me about this".

The utterance of Trump does not give Biden truthful information . Instead , Trump's answer is mixed with irony to attack Biden .

-Flouting of relation maxim happens when the answer does not follow the way to what the topic is talking about. For example :

3) *Biden: "I 'm here standing facing you ,old buddy. "*

Trump: "If Pocahontas would have left two days early you would have lost every primary ."

The above example indicates that both Biden and Trump flout the maxim of relation since the topic they discussed is about US Senator but both of them try to defeat the other .

-Flouting of manner maxim occurs when the speaker talks unclearly or ambiguously .For example:

4) *Trump: "You'd be surprised .Go ahead ,Joe.*

Biden: "The wrong guy, the wrong night, the wrong time."

The above example denotes that Biden uses obscure words when Trump makes a statement .

Table (3) below shows the criteria of flouting the maxims (Qhotimah,2021:25):

Table (3) : Criteria of Flouting the Maxims

Maxim	Flouting the maxims
Quantity	If the speaker does not go to the point and makes circumlocution.
	If the speaker makes an uninformative sentence.
	If the speaker talks too little.
	If the speaker is talking too much information.
	If the speaker repeats many certain words or sentences.
Quality	If the speaker lies or says something that is unbelieved.
	If the speaker does irony or sarcastic statements.
	If the speaker does not want to talk about something.
	If the speaker makes the information distorted.
Relevant	If the speaker gives the unmatched topic in conversation.
	If the speaker changes the topic of conversation suddenly.
	If the speaker avoids talking about anything or something.
	If the speaker hides the fact or something.
	If the speaker makes the wrong causation statement.
Manner	If the speaker uses ambiguous language.
	If the speaker exaggerates the information.
	If the speaker uses slang words.
	If the speaker's voice is not clear or the volume is low.

3.2.4..3 Impoliteness

When one talks about IMP , the first name which comes to the mind is Culpeper and his model (1996) since he is the first one who tackles IMP systematically. In addition , Culpeper's model is considered the most flexible and applicable to different contexts (Mullany and Stockwell,2010:72).

As mentioned earlier (See2.9.3),Culpeper's model is basically based on Brown and Levinson's notion of face and is speaker –based because it depends on the speaker's use of IMP strategies to determine IMP (Isik-Guler,2008:42). Although Culpeper's (1996) IMP strategies are adopted

from Brown and Levinson's(1987) politeness strategies , yet they are different in that they are used to attack face and cause disharmony and conflict(Toddington,2015:2). For this, Culpeper formulates these IMP strategies which are the opposite of politeness strategies. The following strategies are supposed to be found in the present study :

a) Bald on- Record Impoliteness

BORIMP is achieved when the speaker communicates in a direct , clear , unambiguous and concise way, with the intent is to attack the hearer's face.

b) Positive Impoliteness

PIMP is a strategy that is used to attack the hearer's face .Culpeper (2005) presents a list of sub-strategies for the PIMP strategy, such as :

- Ignoring and snubbing the other.

- Excluding the other participants from an activity.

-Disassociating from the other. This means that the speaker denies association with the other .

 -Seeking disagreement. The speaker chooses a sensitive topic .

 - Using taboo expressions-swear or using bad or profane language.

-Calling the other names. The speaker utilizes derogatory nominations.

c) Negative Impoliteness

 NIMP is a strategy used to attack the hearer's negative face (Culpeper 2005). For example, Stop wearing that ugly dress. NIMP also has sub-strategies as with PIMP. These are as follows :

-Frightening .The speaker threatens other participants that such detrimental actions will occur to them .

-Ridiculing , condescending, or scorning .

- Do not treat the other seriously . The speaker belittles the hearer .

-Explicitly associating the others with negative aspects . The speaker personalizes using the pronouns "I" and "you".

d) Mock Impoliteness

MIMP, or sarcasm strategy, refers to insincerity where one's actions or words convey the opposite of the intended meaning .In other words , MIMP often involves saying or doing the opposite of what one means . This strategy demonstrates that the superficial face –threatening act (FTA) used is a form of politeness strategy. This means that the polite meaning of this strategy remains on the surface, while the intended meaning can be seen as a type of impoliteness (Culpeper,1996:356).

Figure(5) schematizes Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness strategies:
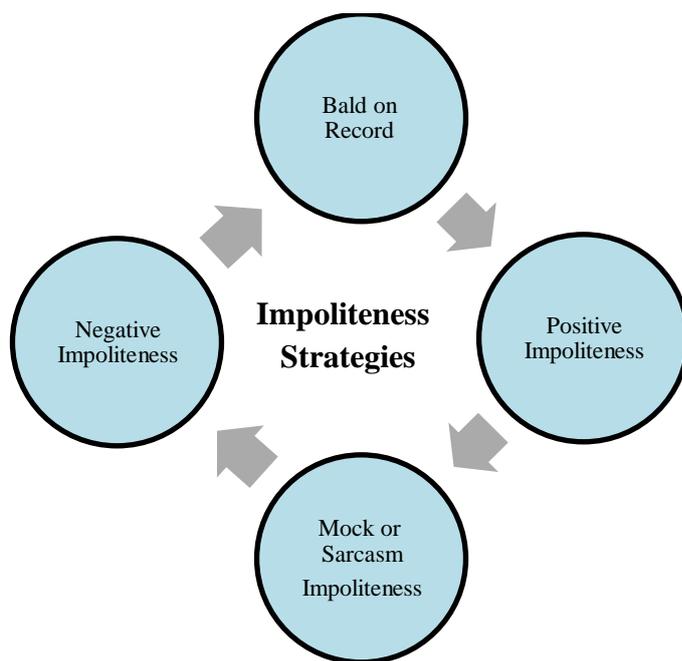
Figure(5) :Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies

3.2.4.4 Deixis

Yang(2011:128) defines "deixis" as the "linguistic forms that denote the speaker/writer and the addressee , their position, and the time of the situation". The interpretation of deixis differs from one context to another and it relies on the context in which these deictic expressions occur.

Cruse (2006:46) also denotes that linguistic deixis could be divided into three main kinds ,which are personal, temporal and spatial , and two minor kinds , which are discourse and social (See 2.9.4). As far as this study is concerned , personal and social deixis are supposed to be of importance in

the analysis of the data under scrutiny. The other types of deictic expressions are less effective or not as effective in detecting incivility compared to personal and social deixis; therefore, they are not included in this study .

1) Personal Deixis

Huang (2007:161) points out that personal deixis refers to the speakers in a discourse event .It focuses on entities in relation to the speaker. It denotes the speaker, the addressee, and persons other than the speaker. Personal deixis includes pronouns such as ,I, we , you ,me ,yours , myself ….etc.(See 2.9.4). Politicians use deictic expressions as a strategy to show their competence and to strengthen their position .Hence, the study of personal deixis can present "a pronominal window into the thinking and attitude of politicians towards particular political topics and political personalities" (Wilson,1990:59). This means that personal deixis can provide insight into the thoughts and attitudes of politicians towards specific political topics and individuals .

2) Social Deixis

Huang (2007:163) clarifies that social deixis is related to the social position of the hearer, the addresser , and any third person or entity indicated(See 2.9.4). Levinson (2006:99) also explains how social deixis reveals the relationships between the speaker and the referred party , including the roles, social status and the distance between them. Furthermore, Huang states that "the information encoded in social deixis may encompass social class, kin relationship, age , sex, profession , and ethnic group". However, some linguists argue that social deixis cannot be studied separately from personal deixis .

Allott (2010:59) mentions that social deixis refers to deictic terms that are context –sensitive in a different way from indexicals. These social deictic terms can be considered inappropriate or impolite when used in an inconvenient context , but their usage does not necessarily make the speech or utterance grammatically wrong. Moreover, social deixis indicates other social factors such as formality and setting (Culpeper and Haugh,2014).

3.2.4.5 Argumentative Appeals

Aristotle(1967) postulated three argumentative appeals: ethos(or ethical appeal, pathos (or emotional appeal), and logos(or logical appeal). These appeals are all used by politicians for an effective argument (See 2.9.5).

1)Appeal to Ethos

An appeal to ethos focuses on the speaker's credibility or character (Coopman and Lull,2012:8) . This means that it is a means of convincing an audience of the character or credibility of the speaker. Dawd and Salih (2020:43)mention that ethos relates to the credibility of a speaker. The main techniques of ethos are the following:

-Appearing knowledgeable ,reliable and passionate about the topic .

-Presenting a fair and respectful argument that avoids manipulation or coercion.

-Using trustworthy and reliable sources to support their claims .

-Connecting with their audience by being personable and likeable .

-Communicating clearly and effectively ,using proper grammar and language.

-Sharing their credentials and /or relevant personal experience .

2) Appeal to Pathos

The aim of appeal to pathos is to create positive emotions and connotations in the minds of the hearers (Halmari,2005:116).Dawd and Salih(2020:43) mention that speakers appeal to pathos by applying the following techniques:

-Using descriptive and emotive language to create mental images for the audience .

-Sharing personal anecdotes or stories to create an emotional connection with the audience .

-Utilizing figurative language such as metaphor, similes , and personification to create a powerful emotional impact.

-Varying the tone ,rhythm ,and repetition of speech to create an emotional resonance with the audience.

3) Appeal to Logos

This appeal is related to the rational mind which concentrates on proof and reason rather than feeling and perceptions (Shabo,2010:17).When using logos, the following techniques are applied: a speaker presents objective information as reasons to support their argument ,provides relevant examples, draws conclusions based on known information ,and uses credible supporting materials such as testimony ,statistics ,definitions and analogies (Dawd and Salih,2020:43-44).

Figure(6) below shows Aristotle's argumentative appeals :
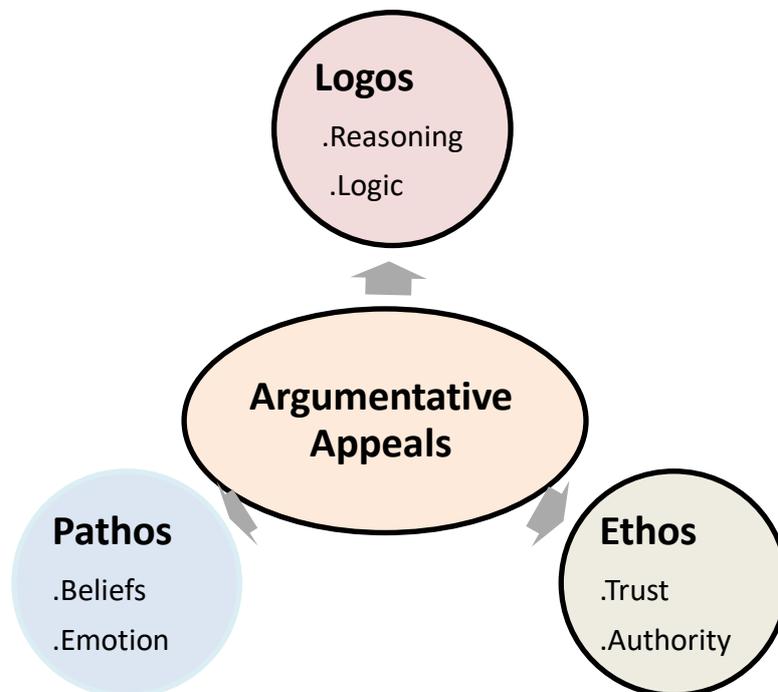
Figure (6): Aristotle's Argumentative Appeals

The aforementioned discussed components can be best schematized by the following figure:
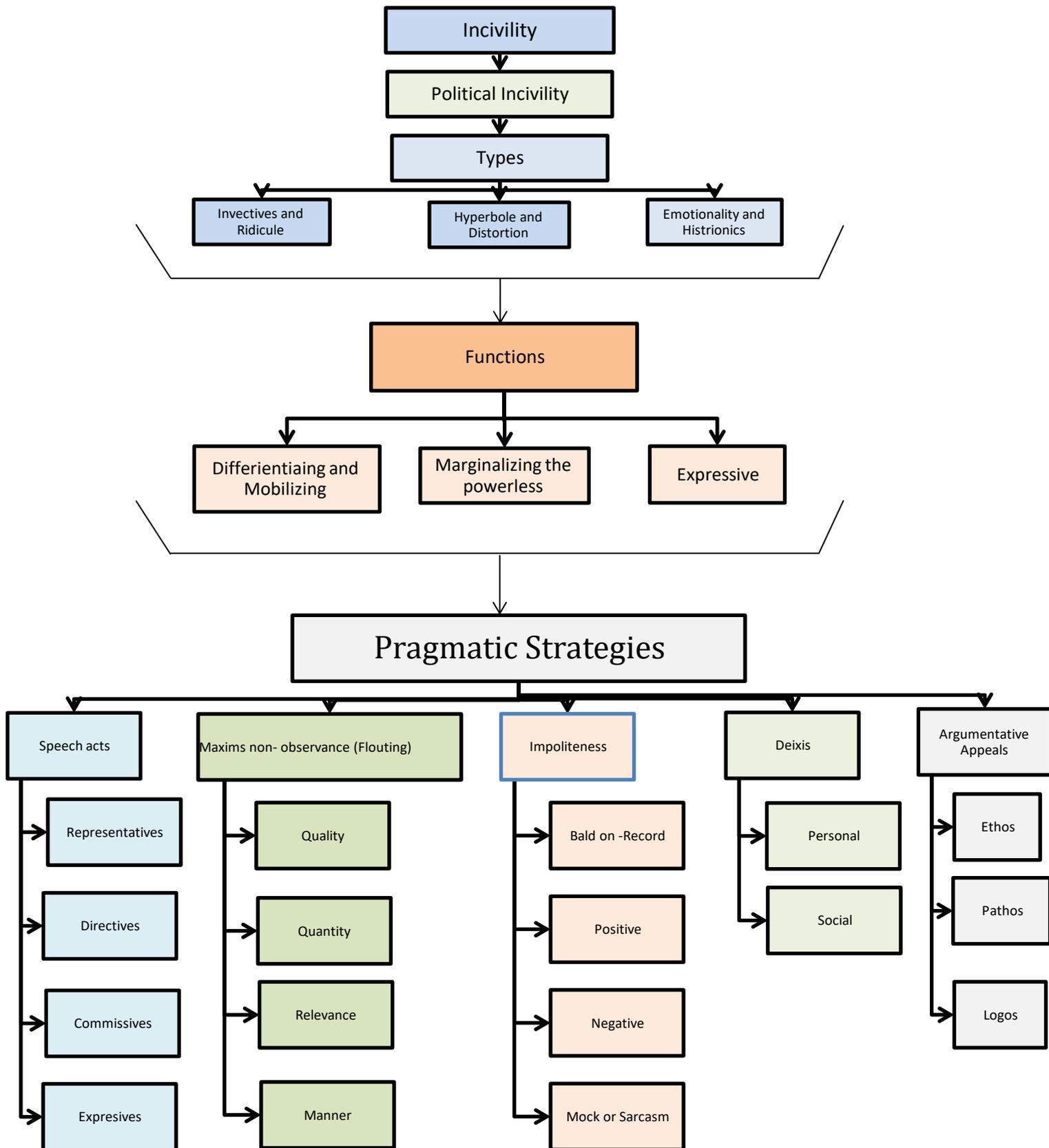
Figure (7) : The Eclectic Model of Analysis

Chapter Four

Data Collection, Description and Analysis

4.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter is concerned with the practical part of the current study wherein the data are collected, described and analyzed by means of pragmatic as well as statistical methods of analysis . On the basis of the analysis ,the findings are presented and discussed in relation to the aims and hypotheses of this study .

4.1 Data Collection

The data collected to be analyzed in this study are represented by (20) uncivil situations that are selected from two political American debates by the two presidential candidates, Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The selected situations are classified as follows:

Actually, (10) uncivil situations are taken from each debate. The first debate between the Republican Presidential Candidate Donald Trump and the Democratic Presidential Candidate Joe Biden is held at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland on September 29,2020, while the second Trump-Biden Presidential debate is assembled at Belmont University in Nashville on October 22,2020.

4.2 Data Description

Context is essential in conducting any pragmatic analysis. Thus, it is important to describe the data of this study in terms of contextual factors which govern them (See2.10). Hymes'(1974) model of context of situation is adopted for the aim of describing the data . It basically depends on the following factors :

a. Setting

The term setting refers to the time and place in which the speech events take place. So ,the first presidential debate , is held at the Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland on September29,2020,while the second Presidential debate is held at Belmont University in Nashville on October 22,2020.

b. Participants

Participants refer to the speakers, writers , and the audience (receivers, hearers and any addressees) . As such , the two debates include the following participants : the moderator , the two debaters(Trump and Biden) and the American audience .

c. End

End means the purpose or the aim of the speech event . The aim of the debates is to facilitate voters' decisions in the presidential election by providing them with a chance to hear directly from the candidates on the most important issues facing the country .

d. Act Sequence

Act Sequence refers to the real form and the content of what is said .In other words it shows how something is said .As such the present data is represented by presenting questions to the candidates and adopting their answers for stating such a subject .

e. Key

Key refers to the cues that interlocutors use to explicate a message content. It refers to the tone , manner, or spirit of what is issued in the context .So , in the case of political American debates , the manner is aggressive , serious and mocking .

f. Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities refer to the choice of channel like written , spoken or telegraphic ….etc. As far as the data of the current study is concerned ,the spoken style is adopted and the debates are also transcribed.

g. Genre

This factor means the type of speech .Thus , the data of the current study are political .

4.3 Data Analysis

4.3.1 Methods of Analysis

The eclectic model introduced in Chapter Three and schematized in Figure (7) is the major means that is used here to conduct the pragmatic analysis of the data . A quantitative method is also adopted to analyze the selected data, using suitable statistical techniques to support its findings. Thus, the qualitative method focuses on understanding the debaters' behaviours and attitudes, while the quantitative method uses statistical equations to support the results of the qualitative analysis. So, the quantitative method requires the numerical results of each strategy that shows incivility by the debaters .

4.3.1.1 Qualitative Data Analysis

Currently, the analysis is conducted by illustrating 20 illustrative examples , with ten extracts from each debate .The analysis starts with mentioning   the contextual factors that govern each extract .Then ,each utterance is analyzed on two levels : Firstly, the types and functions of incivility within each utterance are identified .Secondly, the utterances are analyzed in terms of the pragmatic strategies that realize incivility.

Extract 1&2

BIDEN: "*He has no plan for healthcare. He sends out wishful thinking, he has executive orders that have no power, he hasn't lowered drug costs for anybody, he's been promising a health care plan since he got elected. He has none. Like almost everything else he talks about, he does not have a plan. He doesn't have a plan. And the fact is, this man doesn't know what he's talking about.*"

TRUMP : "*The people understand, Joe. In 47 years, you've done nothing then just*"

Analysis

The contextual factors governing the above extracts are shown in the table below :

Table (4):The Identification of the First & Second Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual factors	Description
Setting(time and place)	29 September 2020 at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland
Participants	The moderator of the debate (Chris Wallace) , Donald Trump (Republican) and Joe Biden(Democratic)
End	Healthcare plan
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Hyperbole and distortion are the types of incivility utilized by Biden in his utterance. Biden makes exaggerated claims about Trump's lack of a healthcare plan, saying that he has made no progress in this area and does not know what he is talking about as he says *"He has no plan………….,this man doesn't know what he's talking about.''* Additionally ,invectives and ridicule are realized in Biden's utterance as he uses negative language to attack Trump's character ,for example ,Biden uses words like *"this man doesn't know what he's talking about".* Concerning function, it seems that incivility in Biden's speech is intended to marginalize Trump and to diminish his credibility and authority as in, *"he hasn't lowered drug costs for anybody"* *"he has no plan for healthcare" and "this man doesn't know what he's talking about "* .

B)Pragmatic Strategies:

 Incivility is pragmatically realized through the following strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

In Biden's speech , the representative SA of claiming is employed as he makes claims about Trump's competence, knowledge and effectiveness ,for example , he says that *"he has no plan for healthcare", "he hasn't lowered drug costs for anybody ",*and *"this man doesn't know what he's talking about".*

2) Non-observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts the maxim of quantity because he repeats the same idea that Trump does not have a healthcare plan *"he doesn't have a plan"* .He also flouts the maxim of quality since he accuses Trump of not knowing what he is talking about without accurate information.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Biden's utterance has elements of negative impoliteness and sarcasm. The realization of negative impoliteness can be observed by the use of associating others with negative aspects such as *"he has no plan*" and*" he doesn't have plan*". Sarcasm can be realized in the utterances *"he sends out wishful thinking* " and*" he's been promising a healthcare since he got elected "*which imply that the subject is unrealistic or foolish.

4) Deixis

Biden uses personal deixis in his speech to criticize the actions and competence of Trump. He uses the pronoun"he"to address Trump without using titles such as Mr. and this reflects incivility .

5) Argumentative Appeals

Biden's speech contains pathos since he uses the negative language which can be characterized as an attempt to make the audience feel angry towards Trump.

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Trump makes use of hyperbole and distortion in his utterance since he exaggerates Biden's political record and he also belittles Biden's accomplishments by saying that he has done nothing in 47 years. The incivility in Trump's statement *"The people understand, Joe. In 47 years, you've done nothing then just*" has a mobilizing function since it shows that Trump tries to rally his base and motivate them to take action against Biden by portraying him as ineffective and incompetent. In addition, by the use of

this statement, Trump tries to marginalize Biden as he uses condescending language to undermine his credibility in the eyes of his supporters.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility is pragmatically identified through the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Trump utilizes the expressive SA of criticizing in his utterance "*you've done nothing"* in order to criticize Biden and belittle his political record .

2)Non- observance of the Maxims

Trump flouts both the maxims of quality and relevance. He flouts the maxim of quality by presenting a distorted and inaccurate picture of Biden's political record, as in *" In 47 years, you've done nothing".* Relevance maxim is flouted since Trump provides information that is irrelevant to the conversation.

3)Impoliteness Strategies

The statement *"Joe, you've done nothing"* can be identified as an example of negative impoliteness as Trump tries to belittle Biden's efforts over the last 47 years.

4) Deixis

The use of the personal name *"joe"* without any social title indicates that Trump shows a lack of respect towards Biden .Also , the use of the personal pronoun *"You"* shows that Trump tries to show his control over his opponent.

5) Argumentative Appeals

In this utterance, Trump attempts to use pathos appeal to evoke the emotions of fear and anger in the audience towards Biden and persuade them that he is better than Biden. As such , he says *"The people understand, Joe. In 47 years, you've done nothing then just"*

Extracts 3&4

WALLACE: "You, in the course of these four years, have never come up with a comprehensive plan to replace Obamacare, and just this last Thursday, you signed a largely symbolic executive order to protect people with pre-existing conditions, five days before this debate. So my question sir is, what is the Trump healthcare plan.

TRUMP: "Well, first of all, I guess I'm debating you not him, but that's okay, I'm not surprised. Let me just tell you something. That has nothing symbolic. I'm cutting drug prices, I'm going with favored nations which no president has encouraged to do because you're going against big pharma. Drug prices will be coming down, 80 or 90%. You could have done it during your 47 year period in government but you didn't do it,

nobody's done it. So we're cutting health care, all of the things that we've done -- insulin. I'll give an example: insulin. It's going to, it was destroying families -- destroyed people, the cost -- 'I'm getting it for so cheap; it's like water.' You want to know the truth, so cheap. Take a look at all of the drugs that --- what we're doing, prescription drug prices, we're going to allow our governors now to go to other countries to buy drugs because when they make just a tiny fraction -- this is big stuff."

BIDEN:"*I got very lucky, I'm going to get very lucky tonight as well. And tonight I'm going to -- here's the deal, here's the deal. The fact is that everything he's saying so far it's simply a lie. I'm not here to call out his lies; everybody knows he's a liar. I want to make sure -- I want to make the President –*

Analysis

The previous extracts are governed by the following contextual factors which are shown in the table below:

Table (5): The Identification of the Third &Fourth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual factors	Description
Setting(time and place)	29 September 2020 at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland
Participants	The moderator of the debate (Chris Wallace) , Donald Trump (Republican) and Joe Biden(Democratic)
End	Cutting drug prices
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

In the previous extract , the type of incivility is hyperbole and distortion. Trump makes an exaggerated claim that during 47-year period in government ,nothing was accomplished by Biden or anyone else concerning the cutting of drug prices , as in *"you could have done it during your 47-year period in government but you didn't do it , nobody's done it "*. The functions of incivility in the current extract can be seen as differentiating and mobilizing.It is expected that Trump attempts to differentiate himself from his opponent by saying that he is taking action to lower drug prices while Biden fails to do so during his period in government .Trump tries to mobilize his supporters and create a sense of distinction between himself and Biden and this is obviously demonstrated in the subsequent utterances :

-*"I'm cutting drug prices, I'm going with favored nations which no president has encouraged to do because you 're going against big pharma "*.

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-Drug prices will be becoming down ,80 or 90%. You could have done it during your 47-year period…."

B) Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility is pragmatically realized by the following strategies :

1) Speech Act(s)

This extract includes an assertive SA. Trump asserts that Biden could have the action to lower drug prices during his period of government service , but he did not do so , and that nobody else has done so either, as in *"you could have done it during 47 –year period of government* ". It ,also, could be seen that Trump utilizes the expressive SA of criticizing , as in *" but you didn't do it , nobody's done it "*.

2) Non-observance of the Maxims

In the case of Trump's speech , "*You could have done it during 47-year period in government but you didn't do it , nobody's done it "*, Trump flouts the maxim of relation since he should only provide information that is relevant to the conversation (i.e. to the question being asked by Wallace "what is the Trump healthcare plan?"). However, Trump intentionally makes a contribution that is not directly relevant to the conversation in order to achieve a specific effect which is belittling Biden's role in government .

3) Impoliteness Strategies

In this extract, Trump's utterance*, "You could have done it during 47-year period in government but you didn't do it ,nobody's done it"* , is characterized by the use of negative impoliteness specifically the strategy of belittling and ridiculing since this strategy involves attacking the negative face of the addressee. In this statement ,Trump makes a critical statement about the actions of the government during 47-year period .

4) Deixis

The use of the personal deixis "*you"* is characterized as being impolite , as it could be perceived as a direct attack towards Biden and this is clearly noted in Trump's utterance *"you could have…"*and *"but you didn't do it "*

5) Argumentative Appeals

Trump begins with a pathos appeal, aiming to evoke an emotional response from the audience .The use of emotionally charged language ,like *"you didn't do it" and "nobody's done it"* taps into the audience's frustrations and disappointment .By using such language ,Trump intends to create a negative atmosphere towards Biden's failure to address the issue of drug prices.

Trump ,also, makes use of the ethos appeal to discredit Biden's credibility and experience by stating that Biden had 47 years in government to accomplish the issue of drug prices but he failed to do so.

BIDEN

A)Types and Functions of Incivility

 The hyperbolic and distorted type of incivility is realized in Biden's utterance as he says that everything is said by Trump is *"a lie"* . Also, Biden uses invective incivility to describe Trump as "*a liar",* as in "*everybody knows he's a liar".* Concerning functions, it is noted that Biden tries to differentiate Trump's supporters by saying *"everybody knows that he's a liar"* and mobilize his supporters to vote for him . Also , Biden's speech can have an expressive function since he expresses his personal attitudes towards Trump.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility is pragmatically realized through the following strategies :

1) Speech Act(s)

In Biden's speech, the representative SAs of asserting is employed as Biden tries to emphasize that Trump is a *"liar*". This is evident in *"the fact is that everything he's saying so far it's simply a lie "and "everybody knows he's a liar"* .

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

 Biden flouts the maxim of quality by making accusations against Trump without presenting clear evidence ,as in the example *"I'm not here to call out his lies: everybody knows he's a liar"* .Besides, quantity maxim is flouted because Biden does not provide sufficient information to support his claim that Trump is a liar ,as in *"The fact is that everything he's saying so far it's simply a lie."*

3) Impoliteness Strategies

 Biden utilizes bald on record impoliteness strategy. He deliberately attacks Trump in a direct and obvious way by saying *"everyone knows he's a liar".*

4) Deixis

Biden uses personal deixis to attack Trump's credibility , as in the   utterance *"everything **he**'s saying so far is simply a lie* " . By employing personal deixis to refer specifically to Trump , Biden emphasizes his negative evaluation towards Trump.

5) Argumentative Appeals

In his utterance, Biden employs a negative emotional appeal by calling Trump *"a liar"* .By using this emotionally charged language ,Biden aims to make the audience reject Trump's arguments. He also makes use of ethos appeal to persuade the audience that Trump is untrustworthy and dishonest character.

Extracts 5&6

WALLACE:"Mr. Vice President, I want to pick up one of the -- pick up on this question though. You say the public can trust the scientists, but they can't trust President Trump. In fact, you said that again tonight. Your running mate, Senator Harris, goes further, saying that public health experts "will be muzzled, will be suppressed. Given the fact that polls already show that people are concerned about the vaccine and are reluctant to take it, are you and your running mate Senator Harris contributing to that fear?

BIDEN: "Do you believe for a moment what he's telling you, in light of all the lies he's told you about the whole issue of COVID. He still hasn't even acknowledged that he knew this was happening, knew how dangerous it was going to be back in February, and he didn't even tell you. He's on record saying that he panicked, or he just looked at the stock market -- one of the two -- because guess what: a lot of people died, and a lot more are going to die unless he gets a lot smarter.
TRUMP: "Did you use the word smart? So you said you went to Delaware State, but you forgot the name of your college. You didn't go to Delaware State. You graduated, either the lowest or almost the lowest in your class. Don't ever use the word smart with me, don't ever use that word.

Analysis

The following contextual factors govern the above extracts as obviously shown in the table below:

Table (6) : The Identification of the Fifth &Sixth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual factors	Description
Setting (time and place)	29 September 2020 at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland
Participants	The moderator of the debate (Chris Wallace) , Donald Trump (Republican) and Joe Biden(Democratic)
End	COVID-19 Crisis
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

The utterance contains elements of both hyperbole and distortion ,as well as emotionality and histrionics . Biden makes exaggerated claims about Trump, accusing him of lying and failing to take appropriate action in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic ,as in *"Do you believe for a moment what he's telling you, in light of all the lies……"*.The realization of emotionality and histrionics can be noticed as Biden expresses his emotion about the situation, as in *"a lot of people died ,and a lot more are going to die"*. However, there are also elements of invectives and ridicule as Biden directly attacks Trump's character and integrity , as in *"in light of all the lies he's told you..."*and *"...a lot more are going to die unless he gets a lot smarter."* Concerning functions of incivility, differentiating and mobilizing appear in this speech as Biden attempts to mobilize the audience to take action against his opponent .

B)Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility is achieved by employing the following pragmatic strategies :

1) Speech Act (s)

Biden's speech contains both expressive and directive SAs .Biden utilizes the expressive SA of blaming wherein he blames Trump for lying and not acknowledging the danger of COVID-19.This is obvious in,*" He still hasn't even acknowledged that he knew this was happening, knew how dangerous it was going to be back in February, and he didn't even tell you"* .The directive SA of suggesting is utilized as Biden makes a suggestion that Trump needs to *"get a lot smarter "* in order to prevent further death from COVID.

2) Non-observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts quality maxim as he uses hyperbolic statements that are not entirely accurate ,such as *"a lot of people died", and a lot more are going to die unless he gets a lot smarter".*

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Negative impoliteness and sarcasm can be noted in Biden's utterance .The realization of negative impoliteness is primarily through associating Trump with negative aspects such as accusing Trump of lying and not taking appropriate action to prevent the spread of COVID, as in *"Do you believe for a moment what he's telling you ,in light of all the lies he's told you about the issue of COVID".* Biden uses sarcasm when he says *"he panicked ,or he just looked at the stock market –one of the two"* which suggests that Trump was not taking the situation seriously .

4) Deixis

Biden uses the personal pronoun "he" many times to attack and criticize Trump for his actions and statements .He does so without addressing him with titles such as "Mr." ,and this reflects incivility .

5) Argumentative Appeals

In his speech ,Biden resorts to pathos appeal to evoke the audience's emotion of fear and frustration towards Trump, for example he says "a lot of people died, and a lot more are going to die".

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

It appears that the type of incivility being utilized is a combination of invectives and ridicule as well as emotionality and histrionics . The use of insults and belittling language ," *you forgot the name of the college ", you graduated either the worst or almost the lowest in your class ",* is an example of invectives and ridicule ,while the emotional language which is obvious in ,"*Don't ever use the word smart with me ", Don't ever use the word smart",* suggests a high level of emotionality and histrionics.

The primary function of incivility in Trump's speech is to marginalize Biden. The use of insults and belittling language *"you forgot the name of the college" ,and " you graduated either the worst or almost the lowest in your class"* serves to attack and demean Biden.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 Incivility is detected by the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Among the pragmatic strategies used to realize incivility are SAs represented by the expressive speech act of insulting .Trump uses insulting language to express his anger and frustration towards Biden, as in" *You didn't go to Delaware State* " and *"you graduated either the worst or almost the lowest in your class "* . Also, Trump utilizes the directive speech act of commanding in his speech, instructing Biden not to use the word *"smart"* with him, as in *"Don't ever use the word smart with me".*

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Trump transgresses quality maxim by making claims that are potentially false or misleading , such as the claim that Biden forgot the name of the college. Trump, also, flouts quantity maxim by providing incomplete or insufficient information, such as when he says that Biden graduated either

the worst or almost the lowest in his class without providing more details to support this claim.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

The impoliteness strategies that are realized in Trump's speech are primarily negative impoliteness and sarcasm .Negative impoliteness involves using language that shows a lack of concern for the hearer's feeling or face needs . Trump uses negative impoliteness by associating Biden with negative aspects. He implies that Biden is forgetful and lacks intelligence by claiming that he forgot the name of his college .This is clear in *"you forgot the name of the college* "and "*Don't ever use the word smart with me* ".He also employs sarcasm to belittle Biden's achievements ,as in *" you graduated either the worst or almost the lowest in your class"*

4) Deixis

The use of personal deixis in this speech contributes to incivility because it creates a confrontational and negative tone that is disrespectful towards the listener .By attempting to belittle Biden's achievement , Trump engages in language that is hostile and aggressive , like *"so **you** said"*, "***you** forgot"*, and *"Don't ever use that word with **me**.*"

5) Argumentative Appeals

Trump's speech contains appeals to ethos , and logos . The appeal to ethos is present when Trump says that he had more knowledge or experience than Biden . By claiming that Biden did not attend the college and that he graduated poorly , Trump tries to establish his credibility and authority. In other words , he tries to show that Biden is less credible and trustworthy than him.

The appeal to logos is present when Trump makes a logical argument that Biden is not intelligent .Suggesting that Biden forgets the name of his college and graduates poorly are evidence of Biden's lack of intelligence .As such, Trump uses logical reasoning to support his claim that Biden is not intelligent .

Extracts 7&8

WALLACE*: "Gentlemen, we're going to go on to another subject. You have begun to increasingly question the effectiveness of masks as a disease preventer, and in fact recently you have cited the, the issue of waiters touching their masks and touching plates. Are you questioning the effectiveness of masks?*
TRUMP*: "No, you have to understand -- if you look, I mean, I have a mask right here. I put the mask on it, you know what I think I need it. As an example, everybody's had a test, and you've had social distancing and all of the things that you have to, but I wear a mask, when needed -- when needed, I wear masks. I don't -- I don't wear masks like him. Every time you see him, he's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from me, and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen."*

BIDEN*: "By the way ,did you see , one of the last reboot rallies he had –a reporter came up to him to ask*

him a question, he said ,'No no no .stand back .Put on your mask ,put on a mask .Have you been tested ?I'm way ,way far away from those other people. 'That's what he said .I can't ,I'm gonna be okay .He not worried about you .He's not worried about the people out there –"

Analysis

The aforementioned extracts are governed by the following contextual factors which are shown in the table below:

Table (7): The Identification of the Seventh &Eighth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual factors	Description
Setting(time and place)	29 September 2020 at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland
Participants	The moderator of the debate (Chris Wallace) , Donald Trump (Republican) and Joe Biden(Democratic)
End	Effectiveness of masks
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal ,serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

The invectives and ridicule type of incivility is employed in Trump's speech. Trump attacks and criticizes Biden for wearing a mask , as in the statement: "*I don't wear masks like him* " which implies that Biden is a deceiver. Also, Trump tries to ridicule Biden as he says *"he could be speaking200 feet away from me ,and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen "* .

The function of incivility in Trump's utterance is marginalizing the powerless since he uses derogatory language and ridicule to belittle and demean Biden for wearing a mask .

B)Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility is realized by the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

The expressive SA of insulting is employed in Trump's speech since he expresses his disapproval and disdain for Biden's behaviour of wearing a mask, as in *"I don't wear masks like him "* and *"he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen"*. Implicitly, Trump accuses Biden of being a deceiver.

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Trump flouts the maxim of relevance in his speech since he makes comments about Biden's masks which are not relevant to the conversation or the topic , he intentionally flouts this maxim to draw attention to his own views and to belittle his opponent .

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Trump both uses negative impoliteness and sarcasm in his speech .Negative impoliteness particularly the sub-strategy of ridiculing is realized when he criticizes Biden for wearing a mask, for example" *Every time you see him, he's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from me, and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen".* Sarcasm is realized as he describes Biden's mask as "the biggest mask I've ever seen".

4) Deixis

Trump uses personal deixis "*he"* and *"him'* many times in his utterance to refer and insult Biden .

5) Argumentative Appeals

Trump uses both ethos and pathos in his speech .By ethos , Trump tries to undermine the credibility of Biden by saying that he wears a mask excessively . By pathos , Trump attempts to evoke the emotion of frustration or ridicule in the audience towards Biden, as in *"he wears the biggest mask I've ever seen" .*

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Biden uses hyperbole and distortion in his speech . He presents an exaggerated and misleading characterization of Trump's behaviour as in, *"He's not worried about you .He's not worried about the people out there".* The function of incivility in this speech is differentiating and mobilizing. Biden uses negative language to differentiate Trump from the general public, portraying him as unconcerned with the well-being of others .This differentiation can mobilize others against him and his ideas .

B)Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility is identified via the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Biden exploits the representative SAs of asserting wherein he asserts that Trump does not care about the health and safety of others ,as in *"He's not worried about the people out there"* .

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts the quality maxim since he provides information about Trump's behaviour and makes accusations about his character without providing adequate evidence to back up his claims .

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Biden uses negative impoliteness in his speech, particularly the sub- strategy of not treating the others seriously, since he uses language that can be explicated as critical and disapproving of Trump's behaviour and suggests that he does not care about the health and safety of others as in, *"He not worried about you "*and *"He's not worried about the people"*. So, Biden attacks Trump and shows his disapproval of his behaviour.

4) Deixis

In this speech ,Biden uses the personal deixis "he" to confront Trump and to show that he is selfish and does not care of anyone as in *"**he**'s not worried about you "* and *"**he**'s not worried about the people out there "*.

5) Argumentative Appeals

In an emotional manner ,Biden attempts to arouse the emotions of anger and frustration in the audience towards Trump by presenting the subject of holding rallies and not caring about the potential spread of COVID-19 as being selfish and lacking concern for the well –being of others .

Extracts 9&10

BIDEN: "Under this president we become weaker, sicker. poorer, more dividing and more violent. When I was Vice President, we inherited a recession. I was asked to fix it, I did. We left a booming economy, and he caused the recession. With regard to be weaker, the fact is that I've gone head to head with Putin and made it clear to him we're not going to take any of his stuff. He's Putin's puppy. He still refuses to even say anything to Putin about the bounty on the heads of American soldiers.

TRUMP:" China ate your lunch, Joe. No wonder your son goes in and he takes out what he takes out, billions of dollars. Takes out billions of dollars to manage. He makes millions of dollars. And also, while we're at it, why is it, just out of curiosity, the mayor of Moscow's wife gave your son $3.5 million? What did he do to deserve it? What did he do –"

Analysis

The preceding extracts are governed by the following contextual factors which are presented in the table below:

Table (8) The Identification of the Ninth &Tenth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual factors	Description
Setting(time and place)	29 September 2020 at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland
Participants	The moderator of the debate (Chris Wallace) , Donald Trump (Republican) and Joe Biden(Democratic)
End	Economy
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Biden's speech involves hyperbole and distortion .Hyperbole is evident in the statement *" Under this president we become weaker, sicker. poorer, more dividing and more violent"*. This statement exaggerates the current state of the country and presents a distorted view of reality. Invectives and ridicule are also realized in Biden's phrase as he says that Trump is *"Putin's puppy"*, so it is an insult that demeans Trump's behaviour. The function of incivility in Biden's speech is differentiating and mobilizing. Biden tries to draw a clear distinction between himself and Trump , and to mobilize support for his own position.

B)Pragmatic Strategies:

Incivility is pragmatically realized by the following strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Biden uses assertive SAs to show incivility as he makes claims about the state of the country and the actions of Trump .For example ,Biden asserts that *"under this president we become weaker ,sicker, poorer, more divided and more violent "*and that *"he caused the recession"* .Moreover, he employs the expressive SA of insulting in *"Putin's puppy"*.

2) Non-observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts quantity maxim by providing more information than necessary. Further , he flouts the maxim of relation as his answer is not relevant to the question asked . Instead of addressing why Trump should not be elected as president ,Biden discusses the relation between Trump and Putin.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

In this speech ,Biden uses positive impoliteness to attack Trump's face by talking about the situation in the United States and how the country has become weaker, poorer ,more dividing and full of violence. In addition, Biden disassociates Trump from being a typical person , which means that he does not want people to see Trump as a good person to follow .As such, Biden's speech is identified as positive impoliteness. Moreover, Biden uses the negative impoliteness sub- strategy of insulting and belittling . The utterance *"He's Putin's puppy"* is insulting and demeaning which indicates that Trump is subservient to Putin or behaves like a puppy. Thus, this utterance falls under the category of negative impoliteness strategy.

4) Deixis

Biden uses social deixis realized by *"president , vice president , soldiers"* to show the social hierarchy between himself and his audience .However, he shows disrespect towards Putin by not using any title or honorific when referring to him and this indicates his disrespect for Putin's status .Biden also uses informal language actualized by the personal deixis "*he"* to refer to Trump and this may indicate a lack of respect towards him, as in "*He's Putin's puppy"*.

5) Argumentative Appeals

Biden's speech contains elements of pathos and logos . In an emotional manner , Biden uses language that evokes negative emotions like fear and anger towards Trump, as in the use of terms like "*weaker, sicker, poorer, more dividing, and more violent"*. Logically, Biden uses evidence to support his claims against Trump , such as the fact that the current president caused a recession while the previous administration left a booming economy .

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Trump employs invectives to insult Biden, as in *"China ate your lunch, Joe"* which means that China is more successful than Biden. Trump also uses

hyperbolic language to exaggerate the facts for effect , and this is realized when he talks about Biden's son *"takes out what he takes out, billions of dollars"* and *"why is it ,just out of curiosity, the mayor of Moscow's wife gave your son $3.5million?what did he do to deserve it ?what did he do..?* By using insults and exaggerated language , Trump tries to differentiate himself from Biden for the purpose of mobilizing audience to take action against him.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 Incivility is realized by the following pragmatic strategies :

1) Speech Act(s)

Trump employs the expressive SA of accusing. He expresses his disbelief and skepticism about Biden's son and the mayor of Moscow's wife giving him money. This is clear in.*" No wonder your son goes in and he takes out what he takes out, billions of dollars". and "why is it, just out of curiosity, the mayor of Moscow's wife gave your son $3.5 million? What did he do to deserve it? What did he do –"*

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Trump fails to observe the maxim of relation .He flouts it since he gives several statements that are not directly relevant to the topic .Instead of talking about the economy ,he talks about Biden's son .Furthermore, he flouts the maxim of quality as he makes several claims without providing evidence to support them.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

 Trump uses negative impoliteness to attack Biden's negative face ,as in *"China ate your lunch ,Joe".* He also employs bald on record strategy by accusing Biden's son of unethical behaviour ,as in *"he takes out what he takes out ,billions of dollars "*and *"he makes millions of dollars".*Moreover, Trump uses sarcasm by asking questions about Biden's son receiving$3.5 million from the mayor of Moscow's wife, as in *"what did he do to deserve it? What did he do-?".*

4) Deixis

 Trump employs the personal deixis " **your** son"   to refer to Biden and his son , and this can be characterized as disrespectful . Trump, also, uses social deixis ***"mayor"*** as a means of emphasizing social distinctions that   are influenced by the positions and the relationships of those involved, particularly the relationship between himself and Biden and this is obvious in saying *"Joe"* without any social title .

5) Argumentative Appeals

Trump uses the appeal to logic to support his argument and this is realized as he uses specific figures of the amount of money that Biden's son takes out and makes ,as in *"the mayor of Moscow's wife gave your son $3.5 million"*. Furthermore, Trump employs the pathos appeal in *"No wonder your son goes in and he takes out what he takes out ,billions of dollars* "to evoke feeling of outrage in the audience. Moreover ,Trump uses the ethos appeal in *"what did he do to deserve it?* to challenge Biden and his son's credibility , saying that the payment made to Biden's son by the mayor of Moscow's wife may be unethical.

Extracts 11&12

Kristen Welker: Former Vice President Biden to you. How would you lead the country out of COVID crisis? You have two minutes uninterrupted.

Biden:"220,000 Americans dead. You hear nothing else I say tonight, hear this. Anyone who is responsible for not taking control. In fact, not saying I take no responsibility initially. Anyone is responsible for that many deaths should not remain as president of the United States of America. We're in a situation where there are a thousand deaths a day now. A thousand deaths a day. And there are over 70,000 new cases per day. Compared to what's going on in Europe as the New England Medical Journal said, they're starting from a very low rate. We're starting from a very high rate. The expectation is we'll have another 200,000 Americans dead between now and the end of the year. If we just wore these masks, the president's own advisors have told him, we can save a 100,000 lives. And we're in a circumstance where the president thus far and still has no plan, no comprehensive plan. We're in a situation now where the New England Medical Journal, one of the serious, most serious journals in the whole world said for the first time ever that the way this president has responded to this crisis has been absolutely tragic. And so folks, I will take care of this. I will end this. I will make sure we have a plan.

Kristen Welker

President Trump, your reaction. He says, you have no plan

Trump: We're opening up our country. We've learned and studied and understand the disease, which we didn't at the beginning. When I closed and banned China from coming in heavily infected and then ultimately Europe, but China was in January. Months later, he was saying I was xenophobic. I did it too soon. Now he's saying, "Oh, I should have moved quicker," but he didn't move quicker. He was months behind me, many months behind me.

And frankly, he ran the H1N1 swine flu and it was a total disaster. Far less lethal, but it was a total disaster. Had that had this kind of numbers, 700,000 people would be dead right now, but it was a far less lethal disease. Look, his own person who ran that for him, who, as you know, was his chief of staff said, "It was catastrophic. It was horrible. We didn't know what we were doing." Now he comes up and he tells us how to do this.

Analysis

The contextual factors governing the above extracts are shown in Table (9):

Table (9): The Identification of the Eleventh &Twelfth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual Factors	Description
Setting	22 October 2020 at Belmont University in Nashville, Tennessee
Participants	The Moderator(Kristen Welker) ,Donald Trump and Joe Biden
End	Leading the country out of the COVID -19 crisis
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Emotionality and histrionics are realized in Biden's speech since he uses language to evoke strong emotions and create a sense of urgency around the issue of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the use of *"a thousand deaths a day"* which is repeated many times to indicate the severity of the situation and the use of the phrase *"absolutely tragic"* which is a strong criticism of Trump's administration's handling of the pandemic. This conveys a sense of emotional outrage. The function of incivility in Biden's speech is differentiating and mobilizing as he attempts to create a sense of urgency and mobilize voters to support him and he also tries to draw a clear distinction between the current administration's failures and his proposed solutions , as in "*Anyone who is responsible for not taking control ...should not remain as president of the United States of America", "And we 're in a circumstance where the president thus far and still has no plan, no comprehensive plan", "And so folks ,I will take care of this .I will end this . I will make sure we have a plan* ".

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 Incivility is realized pragmatically through the following strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Biden uses the assertive SA of stating in his speech wherein he states beliefs about Trump's handling of the COVID -19, as in *"220,000 American dead", "there are a thousand deaths a day now", there are over 70,000 new cases per day ".* Besides, he uses the expressive SA of criticizing to criticize Trump for not taking responsibility and control over the COVID-19 pandemic, which results in a high number of deaths ,as in the following

utterance *"....the way this president has responded to this crisis has been absolutely tragic "*and *"Anyone is responsible for that many deaths should not remain as president".*

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts both the maxims of quality and relevance .An example of flouting the maxim of quality is the statement " *The expectation is we'll have another 200,000 Americans dead between now and the end of the year* " which may be considered as an exaggeration since it is not based on evidence .Another example of flouting the maxim of relevance is in "*Compared to what's going on in Europe as the New England Medical Journal said , they're starting from a very low rate* " which is characterized as irrelevant since it does not provide any useful information related to the issue which is the COVID -19 crisis in the United States.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

To criticize Trump bluntly and directly, Biden utilizes bald on record strategy in *"Anyone who is responsible for that many deaths should not remain as president of the United States of America".* In addition, he exploits negative impoliteness particularly the strategy of explicitly associating others with negative aspects when he shows his negative evaluation of Trump's behaviour of handling the crisis, as in *"the way this president has responded to this crisis has been absolutely tragic"*. Furthermore, sarcasm can be realized in Biden's utterance as he ridicules Trump for not having a plan ,as in *"And we 're in a circumstance where the president thus far and still has no plan, no comprehensive plan"* .

4) Deixis

Personal deixis, in Biden's speech, is realized by using *"anyone"* that shows criticism and a lack of respect towards Trump ,as in" *Anyone is responsible for that many deaths should not remain as president of the United States of America "*.Biden also uses many times the social deixis *"the president"* mockingly ,as in "*And we're in a circumstance where the president thus far and still has no plan"* and "*most serious journals in the world.....said for the first time ever that the way this president has responded...."*.

5) Argumentative Appeals

Biden resorts to pathos to irritate the emotions of fear in the audience and to persuade them of the severity of the situation by showing the high number of deaths and cases and the tragic impact on American families ,as he says *"220,000American dead"* and *" this crisis has been absolutely tragic "* He also uses logos by presenting statistics, facts and predictions based on evidence to support his arguments .For example , he mentions the number of

deaths per day and the expectations for future deaths ,as in *"over 70,000 new cases per day "*and *"the expectation is we'll have another 200,000 Americans dead between now and the end of the year"*.

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Trump's speech contains hyperbole and distortion as well as emotionality and histrionics . He exaggerates and distorts claims to make a point ,such as the assertion that 700,000 people would be dead right now if H1N1 had the same numbers as COVID -19. Trump also utilizes emotional language in order to get strong reaction from the audience , such as when he says about the H1N1swine flu as a *"total disaster"* and *"catastrophic* ". Additionally, Trump employs invectives and ridicule to belittle Biden in the eyes of the audience and criticizes him for being *"months behind* "during the H1N1 swine flu. Concerning functions, Trump tries to marginalize Biden by describing him of being incompetent since he does not move quickly enough for handling of the H1N1 swine flu.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

The identification of incivility is realized by the following pragmatic strategies :

1) Speech Act(s)

Trump employs the expressive SA of accusing to convey his attitudes about Biden's action ,such as accusing him of being months behind in the handling of the H1N1swine flu, as in*" Now he's saying, Oh, I should have moved quicker, but he didn't move quicker. He was months behind me, many months behind me"*. Moreover, Trump invests the SAs of asserting and describing as he emphasizes and describes a past event, a disease, that was less deadly than COVID-19 where Biden was in charge of handling it poorly, as in *" Had that had this kind of numbers, 700,000 people would be dead right now, but it was a far less lethal disease……."*.

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

In his utterance , Trump flouts both the maxim of quality and relevance. Flouting quality maxim is realized as Trump makes claims about Biden without supporting them by adequate evidence, as he criticizes Biden *"months behind"* and the statement that *"had H1N1 had this kind of numbers, 700,000people would be dead right now"*. Moreover ,Trump flouts relevance maxim as he makes irrelevant comments about his opponent's handling of the H1N1swine flu which does not seem directly relevant to the main topic.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Trump uses negative impoliteness and sarcasm in his speech. He employs the negative impoliteness sub- strategy of not treating the others seriously. He attacks and insults Biden's negative face ,as in *"he didn't move quicker"* and he states that Biden is responsible for a "*total disaster*" during the H1N1 pandemic and he dismisses the expertise of Biden, as he says *"he didn't know what he was doing"*. Furthermore, he uses sarcasm when he says "*Now he comes up and he tells us how to do this* " which indicates that Trump tries to say that Biden is not qualified to give advice on the matter.

4) Deixis

In Trump's utterance , the personal deixis *"he "* is exploited many times to attack Biden and indicates a lack of respect towards him, as in " ***he** didn't move quicker"* and*" he was months behind me"* and *"now **he** comes up and **he** tells us how to do this "*.

5) Argumentative Appeals

Trump employs logos to support his argument. He uses statistics and factual information about COVID -19 pandemic in an attempt to compare it with the H1N1 swine flu to support his argument about the country and to condemn Biden, as in *"had H1N1 had this kind of numbers, 700,000people would be dead right now"*. Further ,Trump uses ethos to attack the credibility and trustworthiness of Biden by criticizing his handling of the H1N1swine flu ,as in *"he ran the H1N1swine flu and it was a total disaster."*

Extracts 13&14

Biden: "The fact is that when we knew it was coming, when it hit, what happened? What did the President say? He said, "Don't worry. It's going to go away. It'll be gone by Easter. Don't worry. Warm weather. Don't worry. Maybe inject bleach." He said he was kidding when he said that, but a lot of people thought it was serious. A whole range of things the President has said, even today, he thinks we are in control. We're about to lose 200,000 more people".

Trump: "Look, perhaps just to finish this, I was kidding on that, but just to finish this, when I

closed he said I shouldn't have closed. And that went on for months. Nancy Pelosi said the same thing. She was dancing on the streets in Chinatown, in San Francisco. But when I closed, he said,

"This is a terrible thing, you xenophobic." I think he called me racist even, because I was closing it to China. Now he says I should have closed it earlier. Joe, it doesn't".

Analysis

The previous extracts are characterized by the following contextual factors which are manifested in the table below:

Table (10) :The Identification of the thirteenth & Fourteenth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual Factors	Description
Setting	22 October 2020 at Belmont University in Nashville, Tennessee
Participants	The Moderator(Kristen Welker) ,Donald Trump and Joe Biden.
End	COVID Critique
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Biden's utterance contains elements of hyperbole and distortion since he exaggerates some of the statements made by Trump ,such as the statements "*What did the President say? He said, "Don't worry. It's going to go away. It'll be gone by Easter. Don't worry. Warm weather. Don't worry".* Besides, Biden uses emotionality and histrionics to express his anger at Trump's behaviour and show that his actions have contributed to the spread of the virus and the loss of many lives as in *"We're about to lose 200,000 more people".* Through the expressive function, Biden expresses his strong emotion and anger at Trump's handling of the pandemic .

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 The use of some pragmatic strategies leads to the recognition of incivility:

1) Speech Act(s)

Biden makes use of the expressive SA of criticizing wherein he criticizes Trump's statements as being dismissive of the severity of the pandemic and offering unscientific solutions, such as the statements, "*what did the president say. It's going to go away. It'll be gone by Easter. Don't worry. Warm weather*. Biden ,also, uses assertive SA to make factual claims about Trump's statements .For example, Biden states that Trump suggested injecting bleach as a possible treatment for COVID -19 ,as in "*Don't worry. Maybe inject bleach*".

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts the maxim of quality because he says things that may lack evidence such as accusing Trump of saying that injecting bleach can be a possible treatment for the pandemic. Also, he flouts the maxim of manner because he is not clear in his speech.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Biden makes use of negative impoliteness particularly the sub- strategy of ridiculing or scorning as he ridicules Trump for his handling of the pandemic and making reckless statements such as suggesting that people inject bleach. Biden ,also , uses sarcasm about Trump's suggestion to inject bleach, saying that the president claimed he was kidding but many people thought he was serious. This means that Biden considers Trump's speech ridiculous.

4) Deixis

Biden employs the personal deixis "he" many times to show his disrespect towards Trump. He also uses the social deixis actualized by *"the president"* mockingly as he criticizes Trump's handling of the pandemic ,claiming that his actions and statements have put people's life at risk.

5) Argumentative Appeals

Logos is what Biden follows to criticize Trump's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. In other words ,Biden gives reasons for his criticism, such as pinpointing to Trump's false claims about the virus going away by Easter and his suggestion of injecting bleach to treat it .In addition, he avails of pathos appeal to evoke the feelings of fear and anxiety in the audience about the potential loss of 200,000 more lives.

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Based on Trump's speech ,there are elements of hyperbole and distortion since Trump makes exaggerated claims about the response to his decision to close off travel to China , claiming that Biden called him as a *"racist"* and *"xenophobic".* Also, Trump makes use of emotionality and histrionics in his speech . He uses emotional language to attack Biden and his democratic party, calling them out by names and saying that they were dancing in the streets during the COVID-19,as in   saying*" Nancy Pelosi said the same thing. She was dancing on the streets in Chinatown, in San Francisco"* .By using emotional language ,Trump tries to evoke negative feelings in the audience towards Biden. Concerning functions, Trump resorts to

differentiating and mobilizing wherein he differentiates himself from Biden by accusing him of changing his stance on the issue of closing the borders to China .Moreover, Trump tries to mobilize the audience by saying *"Joe ,it doesn't"* and "*he called me racist"* which are intended to provoke a reaction from the audience to support him against Biden.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 The identification of incivility can be realized by the following pragmatic strategies :

1) Speech Act(s)

Trump operates the   expressive SA of accusing in his speech *"I think he called me racist even, because I was closing to China "* . Hence he accuses Biden of criticizing him for closing travel to and from China .He also uses a directive SA as he says *"Joe, it doesn't"* which may imply that Trump asked Biden to stop criticizing him.

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Trump flouts both the maxim of relevance and the maxim of quality. He flouts relevance maxim since he brings up Nancy Pelosi and her actions in Chinatowns, which may be irrelevant to the main topic. He flouts quality maxim by making claims without adequate evidence, such as the claim that Biden called him *"xenophobic"* and *"racist"*.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Trump employs positive impoliteness strategy since he attacks Biden's positive face ,for example , he says the statement *"Joe, it doesn't"* which shows his disagreement with Biden's opinions of closing travel to China.

4) Deixis

Trump uses the personal name *"Joe"* without any social deixis to refer to his opponent . Thus, this may indicate that Trump does not respect Biden.

5) Argumentative Appeals

Logically ,Trump justifies that his opponent is inconsistent about closing travel in *"But when I closed ,he said ,'this is terrible thing ,you xenophobic………..Now ,he says I should have closed it earlier".* Furthermore ,in the statement *"Joe , it doesn't"* ,Trump uses pathos appeal to elicit an emotional response from people ,such as the feelings of outrage and indignation at Biden's action. Furthermore, Trump appeals to ethos to propose that Biden is being dishonest , unfair and inconsistent by criticizing his actions to address the coronavirus threat, as in the following statement *"Now he says I should have closed it earlier. Joe ,it doesn't".*

Extracts 15&16

Biden: "My response is that think about what the President knew in January and didn't tell the American people. He was told this was a serious virus that spread in the air, and it was much worse, much worse, than the flu. He went on record and said to one of your colleagues, recorded, that in fact he knew how dangerous it was but he didn't want to tell us. He didn't want to tell us because he didn't want us to panic. He didn't want us... Americans don't panic. He panicked. But guess what, in the meantime, we find out in the New York Times the other day, that in fact his folks went to Wall Street and said, "This is a really dangerous thing." And a memo out of that meeting — not from his administration, but from some of the brokers — said, "Sell short, because we've got to get moving. It's a dangerous problem.""

Trump: "Joe, you have raised a lot of money, tremendous amounts of money. And every time you raise money deals are made, Joe. I could raise so much more money. As President, and as somebody that knows most of those people, I could call the heads of Wall Street, the heads of every company in America. I would blow away every record. But I don't want to do that because it puts me in a bad position. And then you bring up Wall Street? You shouldn't be bringing up Wall Street, because you're the one that takes the money from Wall Street, not me. I could blow away your records like you wouldn't believe. We don't need money. We

have plenty of money. In fact, we beat Hillary Clinton with a tiny fraction of the money that she was able to [crosstalk].

Analysis

The aforementioned extracts are governed by the following contextual factors which are displayed in the table below:

Table (11) :The Identification of The Fifteenth &Sixteenth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual Factors	Description
Setting	22 October 2020 at Belmont University in Nashville, Tennessee
Participants	The Moderator(Kristen Welker) ,Donald Trump and Joe Biden.
End	Handling the pandemic
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Hyperbole and distortion are realized in Biden's speech as he makes exaggerated claims about Trump's actions and intentions ,claiming that he deliberately withheld information about the danger of the virus from the American people ,as in*" He was told this was a serious virus that spread in the air, ...but he didn't want to tell us".* Further, Biden's speech seems to have emotional language ,such as accusing Trump of panicking and implying that Trump puts Americans in danger. Concerning functions, it appears that Biden's utterance is to be differentiating and mobilizing .The incivility is

used to motivate people to take action against Trump 's failure in handling the pandemic. This is obvious in *"He didn't want to tell us because he didn't want us to panic "* .

B)Pragmatic Strategies

The realization of incivility is achieved by the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Biden utilizes the assertive SA of asserting that Trump did not tell them of the seriousness of the virus *"he was told this was a serious virus……but he didn't want to tell us "*. Besides ,Biden employs the expressive SA of accusing as he accuses Trump of withholding information and making inappropriate decisions in handling the situation as in *"He panicked"* which conveys that Trump panicked in response to the virus instead of being a calm leader.

2) Non-observance of the Maxims

Biden fails to observe the maxim of quality . He flouts it in the utterance *"He panicked"* which can be considered as an overstatement of Trump's reaction without providing sufficient evidence to support his claim. Besides , Biden flouts the maxim of relevance by bringing up information that may not be directly relevant to the argument they are making .For instance, he mentions a memo from Wall Street brokers telling their clients to *"sell shorts"* because of the danger of the virus .Moreover, Biden flouts the maxim of manner as he breaches the principle of clarity and brevity in his speech, *"He panicked. But guess what, in the meantime ,we find out in the* New York Times the other day *that in fact his folks went to Wall Street and said, "This is a really dangerous thing."*

3) Impoliteness Strategies

The impoliteness strategy that is used by Biden to realize incivility is called negative impoliteness, specifically the sub- strategy of belittling Trump . Negative impoliteness is obvious in *"He panicked"* which is a critical statement of Trump's behaviour without any attempt to minimize the criticism. In other words, Biden tries to criticize Trump's behaviour in order to belittle him. Moreover, Biden employs sarcasm in his speech as he says *"Americans don't panic .He panicked"* which implies that Americans are known for their calmness and Trump failed to behave typically as the Americans did.

4) Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis *"the President "* mockingly to show his disrespect towards Trump. Also, Biden utilizes the personal deixis *"he"* to criticize Trump and shows his disrespect towards him ,as in *"He panicked".*

5) Argumentative Appeals

Giving facts is what Biden follows to persuade people that Trump acted irresponsibly in handling the pandemic, as in the statements *" he was told this was a serious virus……but he didn't want to tell us "*.Furthermore, Biden makes use of emotional appeal to evoke fear and anger in the audience, for example , the phrase ,*"He panicked".*

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Trump resorts to invectives and ridicule to insult and attack Biden as he accuses him that he has raised a lot of money and he is the one who has received financial support from Wall Street. This is clear in *"Joe, you have raised a lot of money, tremendous amounts of money " and "And then you bring up Wall Street? You shouldn't be bring up Wall Street, because you're the one that takes the money from the Wall Street, not me".* As far as the function of incivility is concerned ,Trump uses language that is intended to differentiate himself from Biden ,by portraying Biden as someone who has raised a lot of money from Wall Street(i.e. a bribee) .Trump also tries to mobilize his supporters to stand with him, while attacking his opponent.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility can be realized by the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Trump employs the assertive SA of describing and asserting in his speech. He describes Biden's fundraising abilities, emphasizing that he has raised a lot of money and he is the person who takes money from the Wall Street ,not him. He implicitly describes Biden as being a bribee . For example, he says *"Joe ,you have raised a lot of money tremendous amounts of money".* Furthermore, Trump employs the expressive SA of disagreeing to show his disapproval and frustration about Biden's topic of Wall Street, as in the phrase *" you shouldn't be bringing up Wall Street".* Moreover , the commissive SA of threatening is employed by Trump in *"I could blow away your records like you wouldn't believe"* which implies that Trump is able to use his abilities to harm Biden and undermine his achievements.

2) Non- observance of the Maxims

Trump fails to observe the maxim of quantity because he repeats the same idea in his speech , for example he says that Biden has raised a lot of money many times .Besides, Trump flouts the maxim of relevance as he talks about *"Wall Street "* which is irrelevant to the discussion , like the statements " *And then you bring up Wall Street? You shouldn't be bring up Wall Street, because you're the one that takes the money from the Wall Street, not me."* Trump also flouts the quality maxim since he describes Biden to be a bribee without providing adequate evidence to support his speech.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

The strategy of impoliteness that is utilized by Trump in this situation is bald on -record . It is realized as he makes direct and explicit claims that Biden has raised a lot of money from Wall Street , as in the statement,*" Joe, you have raised a lot of money ……And every time you raise money deals are made ,Joe".* Hence, Trump means that Biden is an unethical person or a bribee .

4) Deixis

Trump uses the personal name *"Joe"* without any social deixis to show lack of respect towards Biden. He ,also, makes use of the personal deixis *"you"* to attack his opponent as in*" you're the one that takes the money from Wall Street , not me".*

5) Argumentative Appeals

Trump uses logical reasoning to show that there is a logical relation between raising money and making deals . In other words ,Trump's speech implies that Biden fundraising activities are questionable. This is clear in *"And every time you raise money deals are made ,Joe".*

Extracts 17&18

Biden: " This is a president… I have released all of my tax returns, 22 years, go look at them, 22 years of my tax return. You have not released a single solitary year of your tax return. What are you hiding? Why are you unwilling? The foreign countries are paying you a lot. Russia's paying you a lot. China's paying you a lot on your hotels and all your businesses all around the country,

all around the world. And China's building a new road to a new golf course you have overseas. So, what's going on here? Release your tax return or stop talking about corruption.

Trump: "… I don't make money from China. You do. I don't make money from Ukraine. You do. I don't make money from Russia. You made $3.5 million, Joe, and your son gave you, they even have a statement that we have to give 10% to the big man. You're the big man, I think. I don't know, maybe you're not, but you're the big man, I think. Your son said we have to give 10% to the big men. Joe, what's that all about? It's terrible.

Analysis

The above extracts are governed by the following contextual factors which are indicated in the table below:

Table(12):The Identification of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual Factors	Description
Setting	22 October 2020 at Belmont University in Nashville, Tennessee
Participants	The Moderator(Kristen Welker) ,Donald Trump and Joe Biden.
End	Tax Returns
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and institutional
Instrumentality	Spoken ,serious and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Biden's speech contains hyperbole and distortion as well as emotionality and histrionics. Biden makes exaggerated claims about Trump's connections to foreign countries and his financial dealings as in, *" Russia's paying you a lot. China's paying you a lot on your hotels and all your businesses all around the country, all around the world"*. Furthermore, emotionality and histrionics are realized since Biden appears to use highly charged language to accuse Trump of corruption as in *"what are you hiding?"" why are you unwilling?"*. Through the differentiating and mobilizing function of incivility , Biden tries to differentiate himself from Trump and mobilize people to take action towards Trump's corruption. This is clear in" *I have released all of my tax returns……you have not released a single solitary……., Russia's paying you a lot. China's paying you a lot on your hotels …..…? Release your tax return or stop talking about corruption"*.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

Incivility is pragmatically realized by the following pragmatic strategies :

1) Speech Act(s)

Biden uses the directive SA of suggesting wherein he advises Trump to release his tax return or refrain from talking about corruption *"Release your tax return or stop talking about corruption"*. Furthermore, Biden makes use of the expressive SA of accusing to accuse Trump of hiding something and

being unwilling to release his tax returns ,and proposing that he may be receiving payments from foreign countries ,particularly Russia and China, as in *"What are you hiding? Why are you unwilling? Russia's paying you a lot. China 's paying you a lot."*

2) Non –observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts the maxim of quality as he makes claims about Trump's financial connection with foreign countries without providing adequate evidence to support his claim . Besides, he flouts the maxim of relevance when he brings up topics that are not related to the main topic , such as his speech about Trump's overseas golf course and China's construction of a new road.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

The strategies of impoliteness that are utilized by Biden are negative impoliteness , sarcasm and bald on record. Biden damages Trump's negative face by using the sub- strategy of explicitly associating the others with negative aspects , as in the statements *" What are you hiding?" and" why are you unwilling*?". These statements imply that Trump deliberately keeps something secret .In sarcasm strategy, Biden shows that he already knows about Trump 's financial ties with China, as he says *"China 's building a new road to a new golf course you have overseas .So ,what's going on here?"* Additionally, Biden uses bald on record statement ,for example *,"Release your tax return or stop talking about corruption"* to make his intention clear without any attempt to mitigate the criticism.

4) Deixis

Biden uses the personal deixis *"you"* many times to attack or confront Trump directly. He also uses the social deixis actualized by *"the president"* mockingly to criticize Trump or to show that his behaviour is unacceptable, as in *"this is a president".*

5) Argumentative Appeals

Biden uses ethos , logos and pathos . Ethos is identified as Biden questions the credibility of Trump who has not released any tax returns and suggests that he hides something ,as *in "what are you hiding?"* which undermines Trump's credibility .Depending on logic, Biden presents evidence that foreign countries pay Trump a lot of money, as in *"the foreign countries are paying you a lot……"* and *"China's building ….."*.Moreover, Biden uses pathos to evoke the emotion of anger in the audience by suggesting that Trump may be involved in corrupt activities *"why are you unwilling?...Released your tax….".*

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Trump uses invectives and ridicule in his speech to accuse and attack Biden and his son of being involved in corrupt activities without providing evidence, as in *"you're the big man"* .He also uses hyperbole and distortion as he makes distorted or exaggerated claims about Biden without providing evidence ,such as *"you made $3.5million",your son gave you ,they even have ……to give 10%to him", "Joe Biden is "the big man" and his son said they have to give 10% to him".* In addition, he employs emotionality and histrionics to persuade people that Biden has been involved in corrupt activities , as in *"your son said we have to give 10% to the big men. Joe, what's that all about ?It's terrible".* Concerning functions, Trump tries, in his speech, to differentiate himself from Biden and mobilize people against him.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 Incivility is realized by the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Trump's speech contains assertive and directive SAs. The assertive SA can be realized as Trump states that Biden made*" $3.5 million"* which means that Biden has involved in corrupt activities. The directive SA is realized as Trump asks Biden to explain or give clarification about the corrupt behaviour that Trump accuses him of, as in the sentence *" your son said we have to give 10% to the big men. Joe, what's that all about?".*

2) Non-observance of the Maxims

Trump flouts the maxim of quality because he makes claims about Biden and his son without providing adequate evidence , such as the accusation that Biden received $3.5 million from Russia, Ukraine, and China. Further, Trump flouts relevance maxim in his utterance since he makes statements that are irrelevant to the conversation ,for instance, the statements *"I don't make money from China. You do"* and *"You 're the big man ,I think. "* which do not add any relevant information to the conversation.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

 Trump exploits bald –on record strategy to attack Biden directly. Hence, it is considered as a direct accusation of Biden's credibility and integrity by saying that he has a lot of money from Russia and Ukraine ,as in *"You made $3.5 million, Joe."* and *" I don't make money from China. You do"* and *"I don't make money from Ukraine .You do".* Also, Trump uses sarcasm as he

uses sarcastic language to mock and undermine Biden's status as well as to show that he is involved in corrupt activities. This is clear in *"You're the big man ,I think, I don't know, maybe you're not, but you're the big man"*.

4) Deixis

In his speech, Trump does not use any social deixis ; he just calls Biden saying *"Joe"* .This indicates that Trump does not respect Biden. Trump also uses the personal deixis *"you" and "your"* many times to attack and challenge Biden.

5) Argumentative Appeals

Trump's speech contains elements of ethos and pathos .Ethos appeal is realized as Trump tries to portray Biden as being dishonest and untrustworthy ,as in *"I don't make money from China, You do ……"* .Pathos appeal is realized as he uses emotive language in *" Your son said we have to give 10% to the big men .Joe ,what's that about ?It's terrible"*, to provoke the emotions of anger and outrage in the audience towards Biden .

Extracts 19&20

Kristen Welker: All right, gentlemen. Let me just ask some questions about all of this broadly. Vice-President Biden, there have been questions about the work your son has done in China and for a Ukrainian energy company when you were vice-president, in retrospect, was anything about those relationships inappropriate or unethical?

Biden: "Nothing was unethical. Here's what the deal. With regard to Ukraine. We had this whole question about whether or not, because he was on the board, I later learned of Burisma, a company that somehow, I had done something wrong, yet every single solitary person, when he was going through his impeachment, testifying under oath, who work for him, said I did my job impeccably. I carried out U.S. policy, not one single solitary thing was out of line, not a single thing, number one. Number two, the guy who got in trouble in Ukraine was this guy trying to bribe the Ukrainian government to say something negative about me, which they would not do and did not do because it never ever, ever happened. My son has not made money in terms of this thing about, what are you talking about, China. I have not had… the only guy who made money from China is this guy. He's the only one. Nobody else has made money from China.

Trump: "His son didn't have a job for a long time, was, sadly, no longer in the military service, I won't get into that, and he didn't have a job. As soon as he became vice-president, Burisma, not the best reputation in the world, I hear they paid him $183,000 a month, listen to this, $183,000, and they gave him a $3 million upfront payment, and he had no energy experience. That's 100% dishonest.

Analysis

The above extracts are governed by the following contextual factors which are shown in Table (13):

Table (13) The identification of the Nineteenth &Twentieth Extracts in terms of their Contextual Factors

Contextual Factors	Description
Setting	22 October 2020 at Belmont University in Nashville, Tennessee
Participants	The Moderator(Kristen Welker) ,Donald Trump and Joe Biden.
End	China and Ukraine scandal
Act Sequence	Sequence of sentences
Key	Formal, serious and aggressive
Instrumentality	Spoken and transcribed
Genre	Political

BIDEN

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

In this part of debate, Biden employs hyperbole and distortion to make exaggerated claims and present a distorted version of the truth to defend himself and his son against negative accusations , as in *"the guy who got in trouble in Ukraine was this guy trying to bribe the Ukrainian government to say something negative about me"*. Biden also uses highly emotional language to criticize and attack Trump, claiming that he is the only person who got in trouble in Ukraine , as in *"the guy who got in trouble in Ukrainian government………which they would not do and did not do because it never ever happened"*. The primary function of incivility in Biden's utterance is expressive .Biden expresses his opinions and defends himself against his opponent who criticizes him negatively, as in *" the guy who got in trouble in Ukraine was this guy trying to bribe the Ukrainian government to say something negative about me, which they would not do and did not do because it never ever, ever happened"*.

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 The recognition of incivility is realized by the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Biden's utterance contains both assertive and expressive SAs . Biden   states a belief about Trump's financial dealings in the utterance*" the only guy who made money from China is this guy"*. Biden ,also, operates the expressive SA of accusing in his speech*" He's the only one. Nobody else has made money from China"*. Hence, he clearly accuses Trump of being involved in financial affairs with China.

2) Non-observance of the Maxims

Biden flouts the maxims of quality and quantity . The maxim of quality is flouted as Biden makes claims about Trump without providing evidence, for example he says *"the only guy who made money from China....."*.Quantity maxim is flouted as Biden does not provide enough information for the audience to understand the conversation.

3) Impoliteness Strategies

Two impoliteness strategies, namely, negative impoliteness and sarcasm are employed by Biden. Negative impoliteness particularly using the sub-strategy of scorning is realized as Biden indirectly accuses Trump of engaging in unethical behaviour by suggesting that Trump tried to bribe the Ukrainian government to say something about Biden. This is evident in *"the guy who got in trouble in Ukraine was this guy trying......."* .Moreover, Biden makes use of sarcasm to imply that this is a false claim or a distortion of the truth ,for example the statements*" the only guy who made money from China is this guy .He's the only one .Nobody else has made money from China".*

4) Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis actualized by *"the guy"* which indicates informality. So, Biden uses it to refer to Trump and to show a lack of respect towards him. He also uses the personal deixis *"you"* to confront and attack Trump directly .

5) Argumentative Appeals

 Biden uses ethos and pathos in his speech. Ethos appeal can be realized as Biden tries to show that Trump is dishonest and untrustworthy man, as he says *"the only guy who made money from China is this guy .He's the only one Nobody else has made money from China".* Pathos appeal is realized as Biden uses emotive language to stroke negative emotions and feelings of outrage in the audience towards Trump ,as in *" the guy who got in trouble in Ukraine was this guy trying to bribe the Ukrainian government to say something negative about me ,which they would not do and did not do because it never ever ,ever happened".*

TRUMP

A) Types and Functions of Incivility

Trump's utterance contains elements of hyperbole and distortion. He exaggerates what he says about Biden son's employment with Burisma,

claiming that he received $183,000 a month from Burisma and $3million upfront payment and saying that his son was unqualified for the job at Burisma. This is clear in *"no energy experience"and"100%dishonest"*. Concerning functions,Trump uses differentiating and mobilizing as a primary function in his utterance .He tries to show that Biden's family is corrupted and dishonest and mobilize the audience against him , as in *" His son didn't have a job for a long time............... As soon as he became vice-president, Burisma, not the best reputation in the world, I hear they paid him $183,000 a month, listen to this, $183,000, and they gave him a $3 million upfront payment, and he had no energy experience. That's 100% dishonest".*

B)Pragmatic Strategies

 Incivility can be realized by the following pragmatic strategies:

1) Speech Act(s)

Trump makes use of the representative SA of asserting in his utterance. He asserts factual claims about Biden and his son ,such as the claim that his son was paid $183,000 a month by Burisma and that he had no energy experience, for example Trump says ,*" As soon as he became vice-president, Burisma, ... paid him $183,000 a month, listen to this, $183,000...., and he had no energy experience*". Besides, through the expressive SA of accusing, Trump accuses Biden and his son of being corrupt *"That's 100% dishonest".*

2) Non- observance of the Maxims

Trump intentionally flouts the maxim of quality as he makes claims about the work of Biden's son with Burisma without providing any evidence to support his claims. The use of *"I hear"* suggests that he is not sure about the fact of this claim .Moreover, Trump flouts quantity maxim because he repeatedly emphasizes the amount of money that Biden's son received from Burisma, for example ,he says "*I hear they paid him $183,000 a month, listen to this ,$183,000"* which implies that Trump provides more information than is necessary .

3) Impoliteness Strategies

 Trump uses the negative impoliteness strategy, particularly associating the others with negative aspects to attack the competence and integrity of Biden's son by saying *" his son did not have a job for a long, he didn't have a job" and" he had no energy experience As soon as he became vice-president, Burisma, not the best reputation in the world, I hear they paid him $183,000 a month "* . So, he makes exaggerated claims about Biden son's employment with Burisma and implies that he was unqualified for the job and he was given the job for reasons other than merits. Therefore, Trump's speech is determined as a negative impoliteness strategy.

4) Deixis

Trump uses the personal deixis *"his son* " instead of using the name to refer to Biden's son .Thus ,this may imply disapproval and a lack of respect towards Biden and his son .

5) Argumentative Appeals

In his utterance, Trump makes use of pathos ,which is an appeal to emotions. He utilizes emotional language to evoke feelings of anger towards Biden and his son , for example, he says *"100% dishonest"*. Moreover, he depends on logic and reason to show the connection between Biden son's employment with Burisma and Biden's political career, implying that there may have been some sort of unethical behaviour , as in *"As soon as he became vice-president..... .....,I hear they paid him $138,000 a month*".

4.3.1.2 Quantitative Analysis

This section is concerned with the statistical analysis which supports the pragmatic analysis of incivility in the selected debates . It includes descriptive statistics which contains frequencies and percentages to describe and summarize the data in a meaningful way . The statistical analysis will adopt the following procedures: 1)Determining the different types and functions of incivility used in each extract 2)Examining the pragmatic structure quantitatively for each extract by analyzing speech acts ,non- observance of the maxims ,impoliteness strategies, deixis and argumentative appeals .

1.The Statistical Analysis of Incivility in Biden's Utterances

The results of the statistical analysis of incivility in Biden's utterances are shown in the following table and figures:

Table (14) The Statistical Analysis of Incivility in Biden's Utterances

Types of Incivility	Fr.	Pr.	Functions of Incivility	Fr.	Pr.	Pragmatic Strategies															
						Speech Acts	Fr.	Pr.	Maxims non-observance	Fr.	Pr.	Impoliteness Strategies	Fr.	Pr.	Deixis	Fr.	Pr.	Argumentative Appeals	Fr.	Pr.
Invectives and ridicule	4	20%	Differentiating and mobilizing	7	63.63%	Representatives	8	44.44%	Quantity	4	20%	Bald on Record	3	15%	Personal	10	62.5%	Logos	5	27.77%
Hyperbole and distortion	9	45%	Marginalizing the powerless	1	9.09%	Directives	2	11.11%	Quality	9	45%	Negative	9	45%	Social	6	37.5%	Pathos	10	55.55%
Emotionality and histrionics	7	35%	Expressive	3	27.27%	Expressives	8	44.44%	Relevance	5	25%	Positive	1	5%				Ethos	3	16.66%
						Commissives	0	0	Manner	2	10%	Sarcasm	7	35%						
Total	20	100%		11	100%		18	100%		20	100%		20	100%		16	100%		18	100%
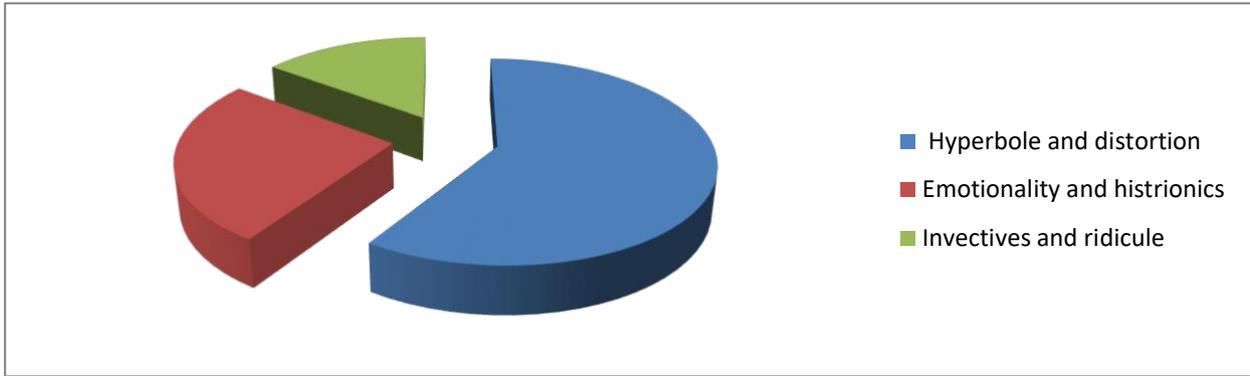
Figure(8) The Rates of Types of Incivility in Biden's Utterances

It is clear from Table(14) and Figure(8) above that Biden most commonly employs hyperbole and distortion in his utterances, scoring (45%). Emotionality and histrionics are used at a rate of(35%) ,while invectives and ridicule are less utilized with the percentage of(20%).In summary, hyperbole and distortion are more predominant in Biden's speech than the other types of incivility. This overuse is intended by Biden to damage the credibility of Trump.
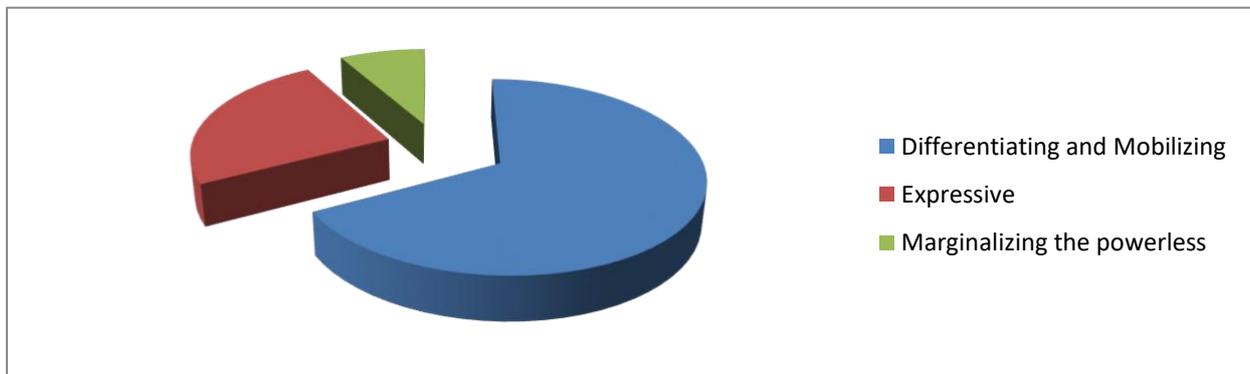

Figure (9) The Rates of Functions of Incivility in Biden's Utterances

As shown in Table (14) and Figure (9) above, the differentiating and mobilizing function has the highest percentage which is (%63.63). The other functions have different percentages. Expressive function amounts (27.27%) while marginalizing the powerless scores the lowest percentage at (9.09%).This indicates that Biden utilizes the differentiating and mobilizing function as a basic tool to undermine Trump and prevent him from winning .
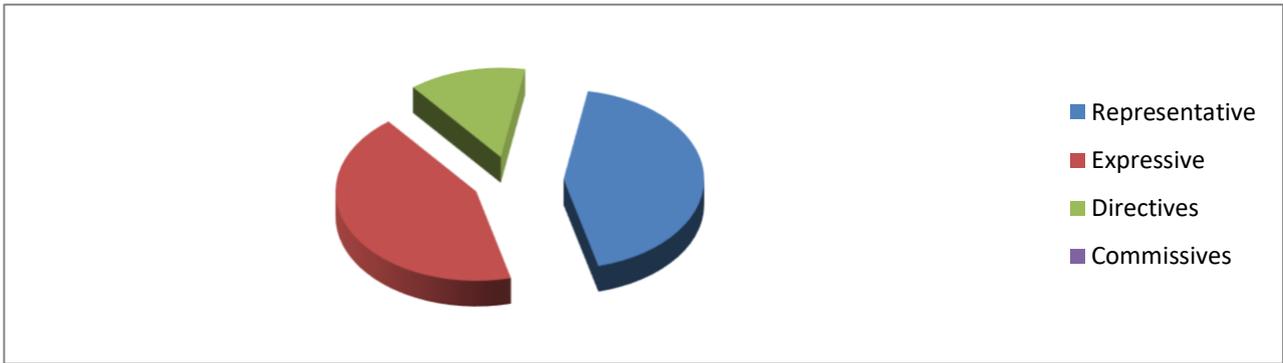
Figure (10) The Rates of Speech Acts in Biden's Utterances

Table (14) and Figure (10) show that Biden primarily utilizes representative and expressive SAs to convey incivility in his utterances .Both have the same percentage which is (44.44%).This indicates that Biden employs representative SAs to state, assert and describe Trump as a dishonest and untrustworthy character ,and the use of expressive SAs aims to criticize the addressee for his activities. Concerning the other speech acts , the category of directive SAs is less used by Biden, scoring (11.11%). Commissive SAs are not manifested in Biden's utterances since he avoids making specific commitments to prevent potential weaknesses or areas of criticism.
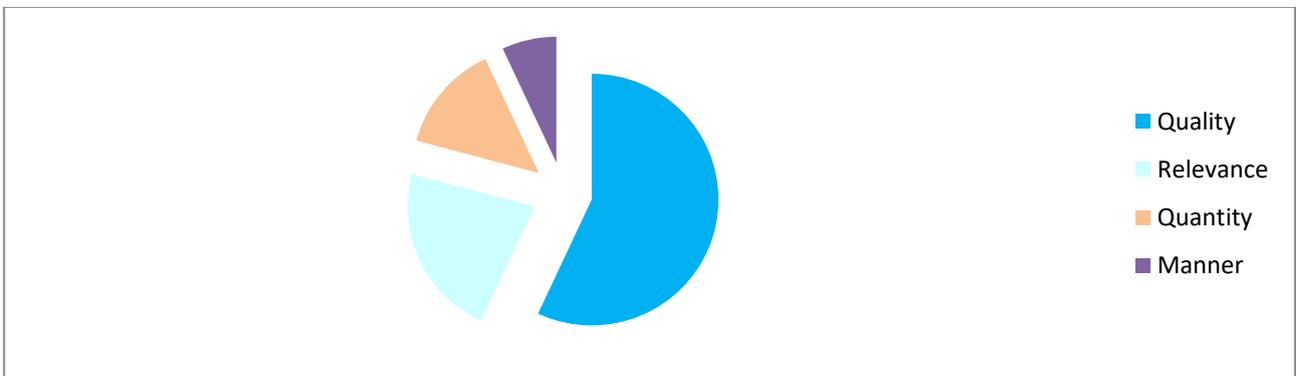

Figure (11) The Rates of Non-observance of the Maxims in Biden's Utterances

Table(14) and Figure (11) indicate that Biden frequently flouts quality maxim in his utterances with a percentage of (45%) . Thus, Biden intentionally fails to observe this maxim by making claims about Trump without supporting his claims with adequate evidence. Relevance maxim has the second-highest percentage ,amounting(25%).Quantity maxim has the percentage of (20%) ,while manner maxim has the lowest percentage which is(10%) in Biden's utterances.
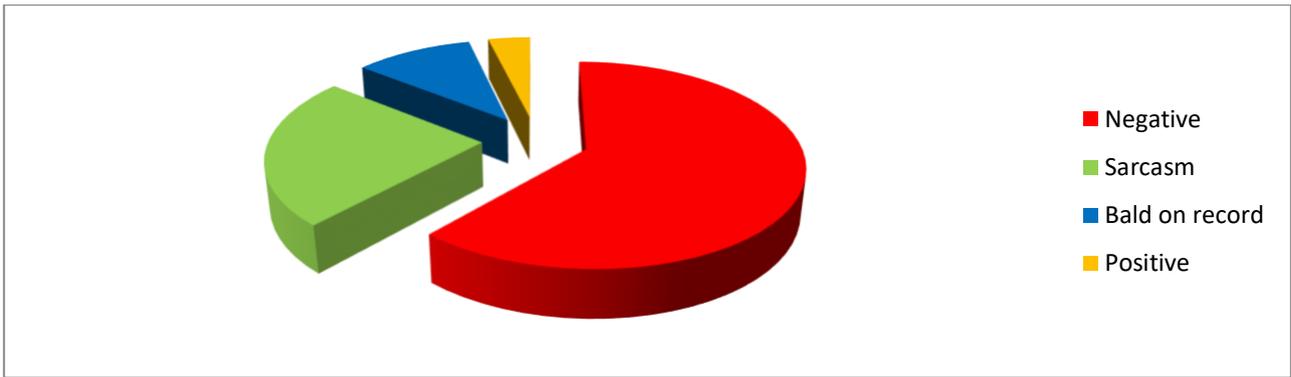
Figure (12) The Rates of Impoliteness Strategies in Biden's Utterances

As noticed in Table (14) and Figure (12) above, the pragmatic strategy of impoliteness is primarily realized through negative impoliteness, accounting for(45%). The recurrent use of this strategy by Biden reflects that its utilization to damage and attack the hearer's negative face wants or desires , distract from the real issues and convey criticism. It is also found that sarcasm occupies the second rank , amounting to (35%).It is employed by Biden to convey a message that differs from the literal meaning of the words, often used to criticize or mock Trump in his utterances. Bald on –record is utilized with the percentage of (15%),while positive impoliteness has the least percentage which is (5%).
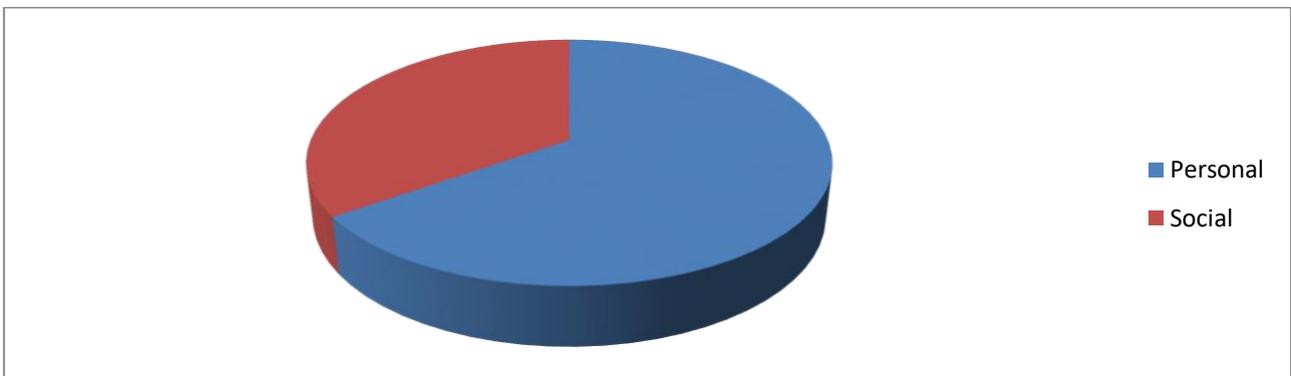
Figure(13) The Rates of Deixis in Biden's Utterances

As demonstrated in Table (14) and Figure (13) above , personal deixis is highly employed in Biden's utterances, totaling (62.5%).This indicates that it is used as a powerful tool to attack the addressee. Social deixis amounts (37.5%).
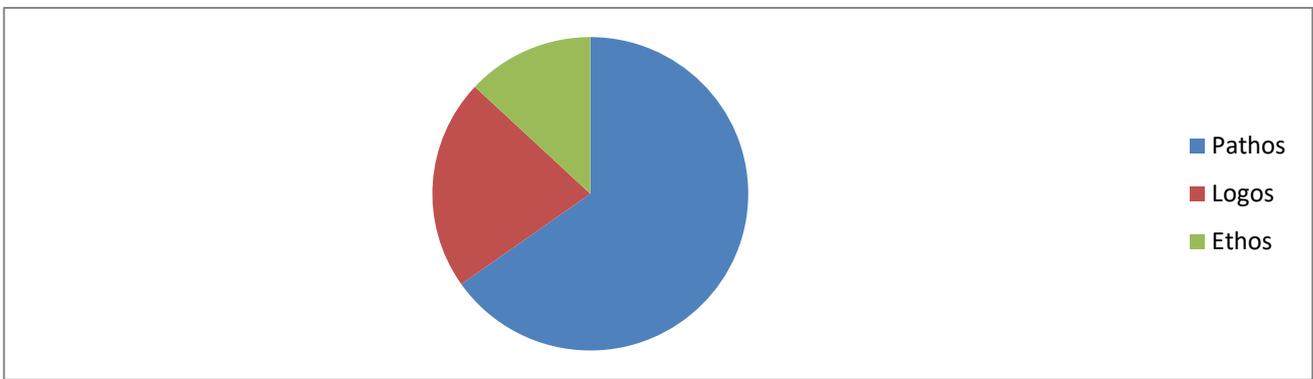
Figure (14) The Rates of Argumentative Appeals in Biden's Utterances

As illustrated in Table (14) and Figure (14) above, Biden most commonly employs pathos in his utterances with the percentage of (55.55%) .This indicates that Biden relies on emotions and feelings to take action against his opponent . The second highest percentage is the argumentative appeal of logos ,scoring (27.77%).The ethos appeal has the lowest percentage at (16.66%).

Biden uses the logos appeal to present facts, statistics and reasons to criticize his opponent ,while the ethos appeal is utilized to portray his opponent as dishonest and untrustworthy character.

2. The Statistical Analysis of Incivility in Trump's Utterances

The results of the statistical analysis of incivility in Trump's utterances are shown in the following table and figures :

Table (15) The Statistical Analysis of Incivility in Trump's Utterances

| Types of Incivility	Fr.	Pr.	Functions	Fr.	Pr.	Pragmatic Strategies														
						Speech Acts	Fr.	Pr.	Maxims non-observance	Fr.	Pr.	Impoliteness Strategies	Fr.	Pr.	Deixis	Fr.	Pr.	Argumentative Appeals	Fr.	Pr.
Invectives and ridicule	6	35.29%	Differentiating and mobilizing	7	63.63%	Representatives	5	27.77%	Quantity	3	16.66%	Bald on Record	2	13.33%	Personal	9	64.28%	Logos	6	30%
Hyperbole and distortion	7	41.17%	Marginalizing the powerless	4	36.36%	Directives	3	16.66%	Quality	7	38.88%	Negative	7	46.66%	Social	5	35.71%	Pathos	7	35%
Emotionality and histrionics	4	23.52%	Expressive	0	0	Expressives	9	50%	Relevance	8	44.44%	Positive	1	6.66%				Ethos	7	35%
						Commissives	1	5.55%	Manner	0	0	Sarcasm	5	33.33%						
Total	17	100%		11	100%		18	100%		18	100%		15	100%		14	100%		20	100%
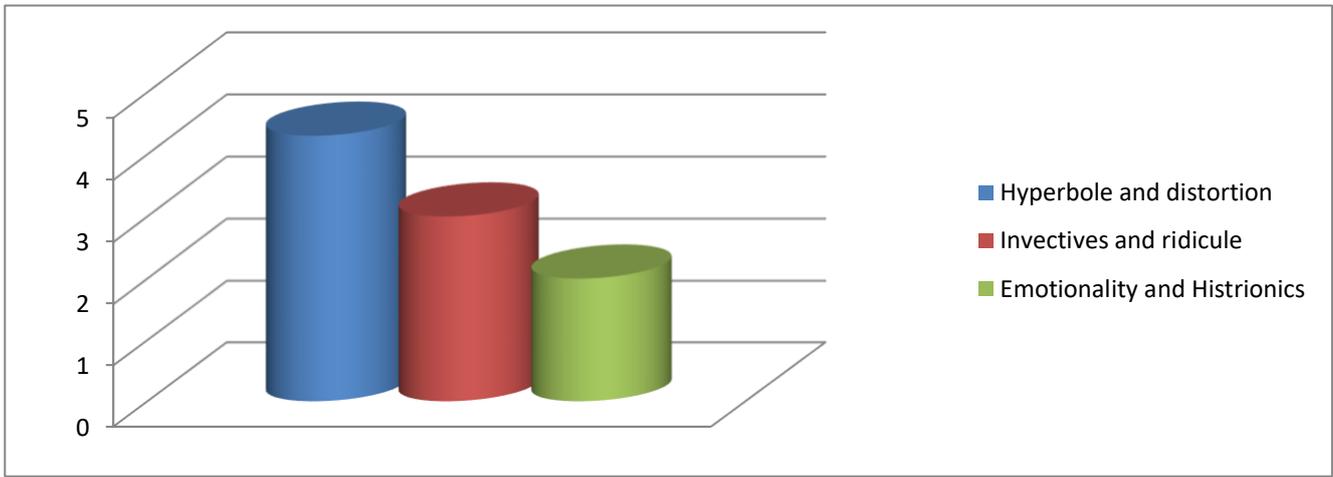
Figure (15) The Rates of Types of Incivility in Trump's Utterances

Table (15) and Figure (15) above show that hyperbole and distortion are the most prevalent types of incivility in Trump's utterances, scoring (41.17%). This indicates that Trump tries to create an emotional reaction in the audience and depict his rival in the worst possible light by exaggerating or misrepresenting the truth. Invectives and ridicule have the second highest ratio which is (35.29%). This means that Trump also depends on verbal attacks against his opponent ,whereas emotionality and histrionics receive the least percentage (23.52%).This indicates that Trump avoids excessive emotionality to present an image of strength in the eyes of his voters .
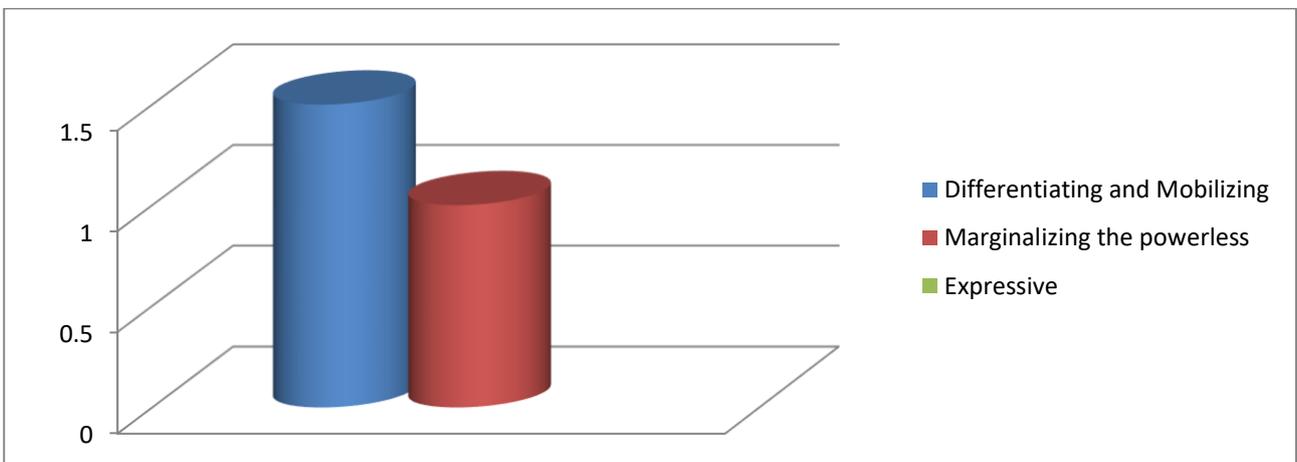

Figure (16) The Rates of Functions of Incivility in Trump's Utterances

As presented in Table (15) and Figure(16),the differentiating and mobilizing function is the most common function of incivility in Trump's utterances, scoring (63.63%).This means that Trump employs it as a powerful tactic against his opponent. The marginalizing the powerless function receives (36.36%) , indicating that Trump sometimes utilizes it in his utterances. The expressive function is never used by Trump, as it can undermine his strength, leadership, or credibility if he relies on personal emotions .
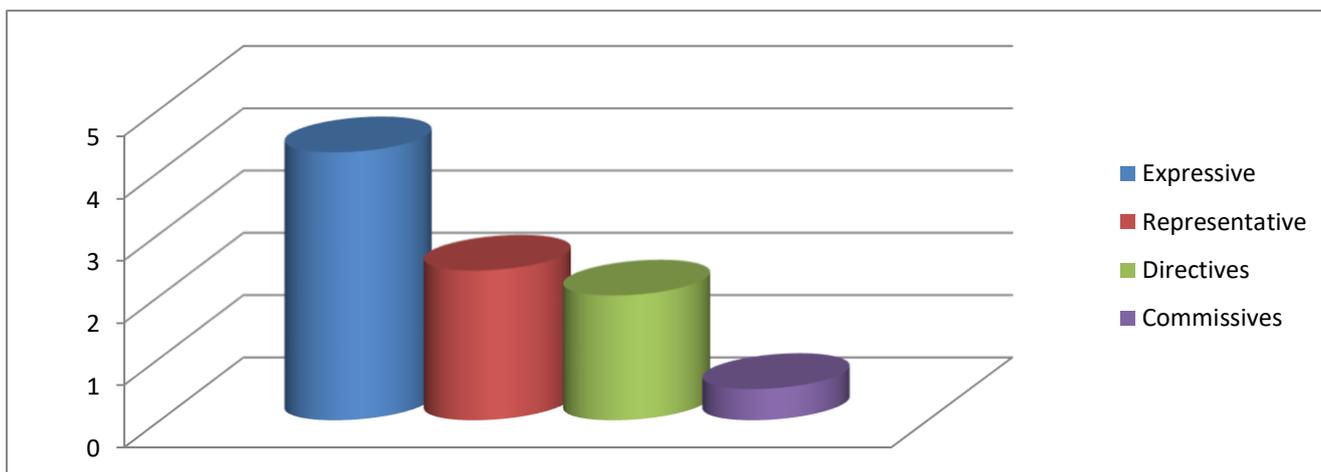
Figure (17) The Rates of Speech Acts in Trump's Utterances

As shown in Table (15) and Figure (17) , expressive SAs predominate in Trump's utterances, scoring (50%).This indicates that he uses them as powerful tools to highlight the shortcomings or failures of his opponent . The second highest category of SAs is representative with a percentage of (27.27%).Directive SAs score (16.66%). It is noticed that Trump uses commissive SAs with the lowest ratio which is (5.55%) .This indicates that Trump rarely employs commissive SAs because he perhaps tries to avoid criticism or accountability for unfulfilled promises .
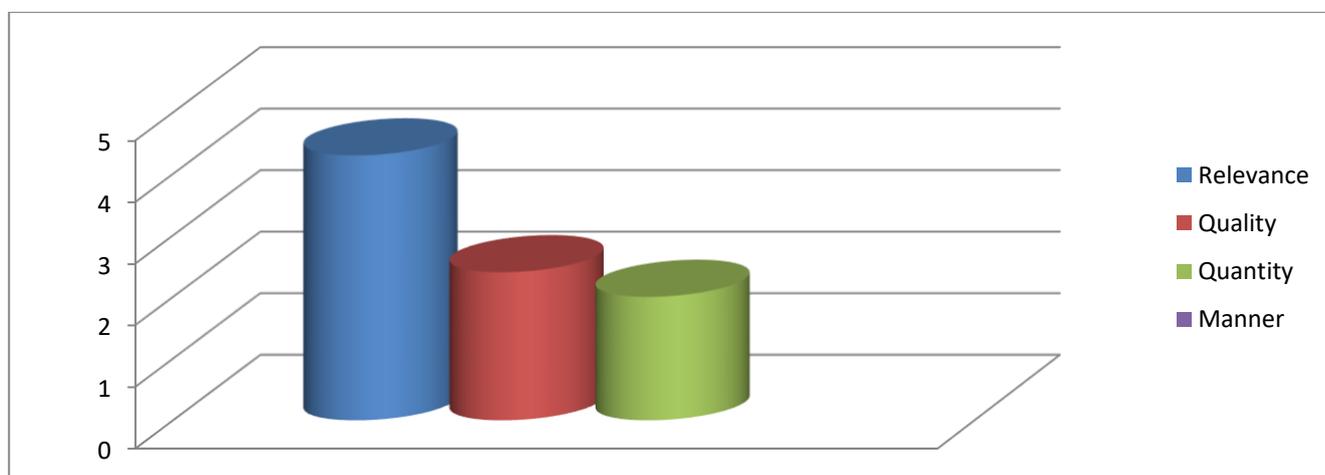

Figure (18) The Rates of Maxims Non-observance in Trump's Utterances

As observed in Table (15) and Figure (18) , the relevance maxim is highly flouted by Trump, amounting (44.44%).This indicates that Trump attempts to use irrelevant topics in his talk , and he deliberately flouts it as a way to deflect from uncomfortable topics or questions .The quality maxim is flouted in Trump's speech with a percentage of (38.88%) ,while the quantity maxim is flouted with a percentage of(16.66%).Trump never flouts the maxim of manner because he has not said anything ambiguous or unclear. He always provides clear utterances when attacking Biden.
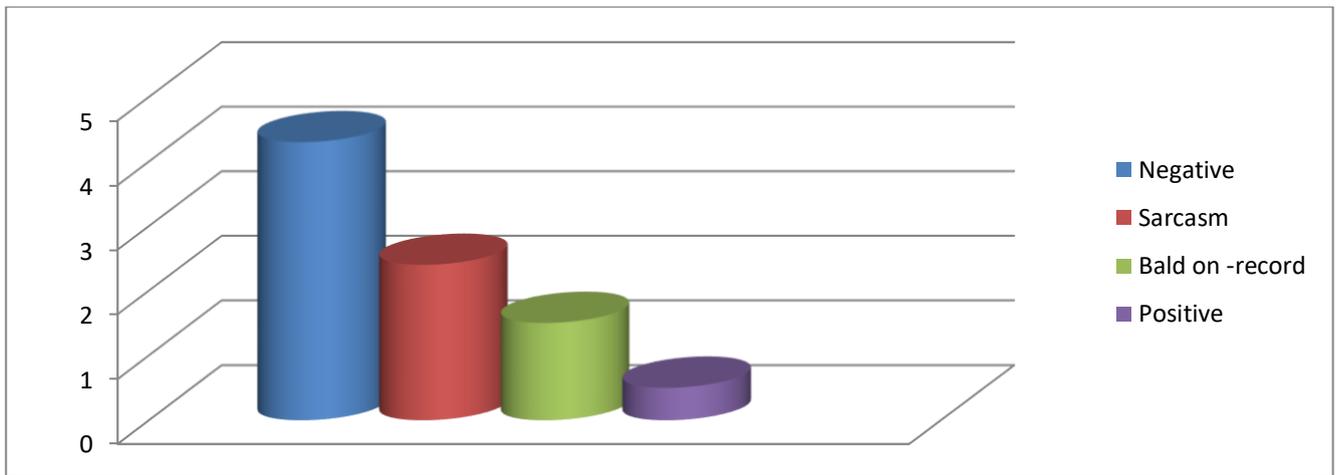

Figure (19) The Rates of Impoliteness Strategies in Trump's Utterances

As the results in Table (15) and Figure (19) show, the negative impoliteness strategy is most frequently utilized in Trump's utterances, receiving (46.66%).Trump uses this strategy to attack Biden's negative face . Furthermore ,sarcasm is used in Trump's utterances with a percentage of (33.33%). He resorts to this strategy to mock his opponent's ideas or statements .Bald on record is also employed by Trump to attack his opponent directly, but it scores (11.11%). Trump uses positive impoliteness strategy with the lowest percentage which is (6.66%) .This means that Trump rarely employs this strategy in his utterances since it has a lesser effect on the opponent or is less confrontational .
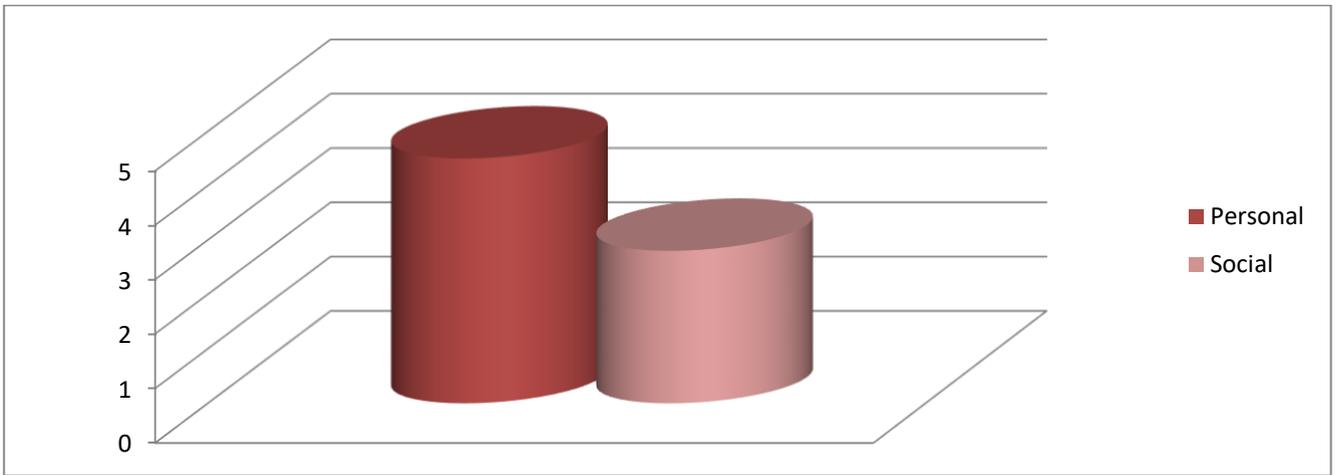
Figure (20) The Rates of Deixis in Trump's Utterances

It is obvious from Table (15) and Figure (20) above that personal deixis is more widely utilized by Trump than social deixis, receiving (64.28%).This indicates that Trump employs it in his utterances as an effective tool to attack his opponent .He also uses social deixis, but with a percentage of (35.71%).
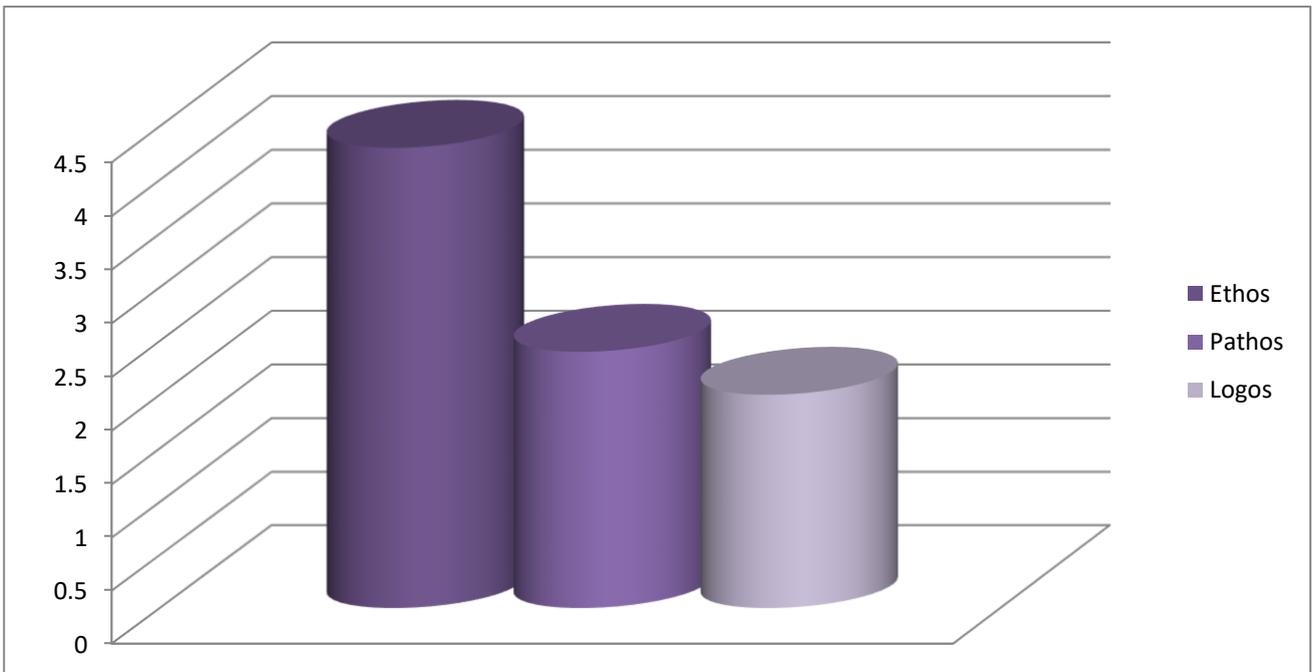
Figure (21) The Rates of Argumentaive Appeals

Table (15) and Figure (21) above indicate that Trump highly relies on ethos and pathos in his utterances, both occupying the same percentage which is (35%).Ethos appeal is utilized by Trump to undermine his opponent's credibility ,while pathos appeal is used by Trump to convince the audience to take action against his opponent. Moreover, logos appeal is present in Trump's speech with a percentage of (30%). This indicates that Trump does not mainly depend on facts and reasons to support his arguments .

3. The Results of the Two Debates

The results of the statistical analysis of Biden and Trump's utterances in both debates are shown in the following tables and figures :

Table (16) The Statistics of Types of Incivility in American Political Debates

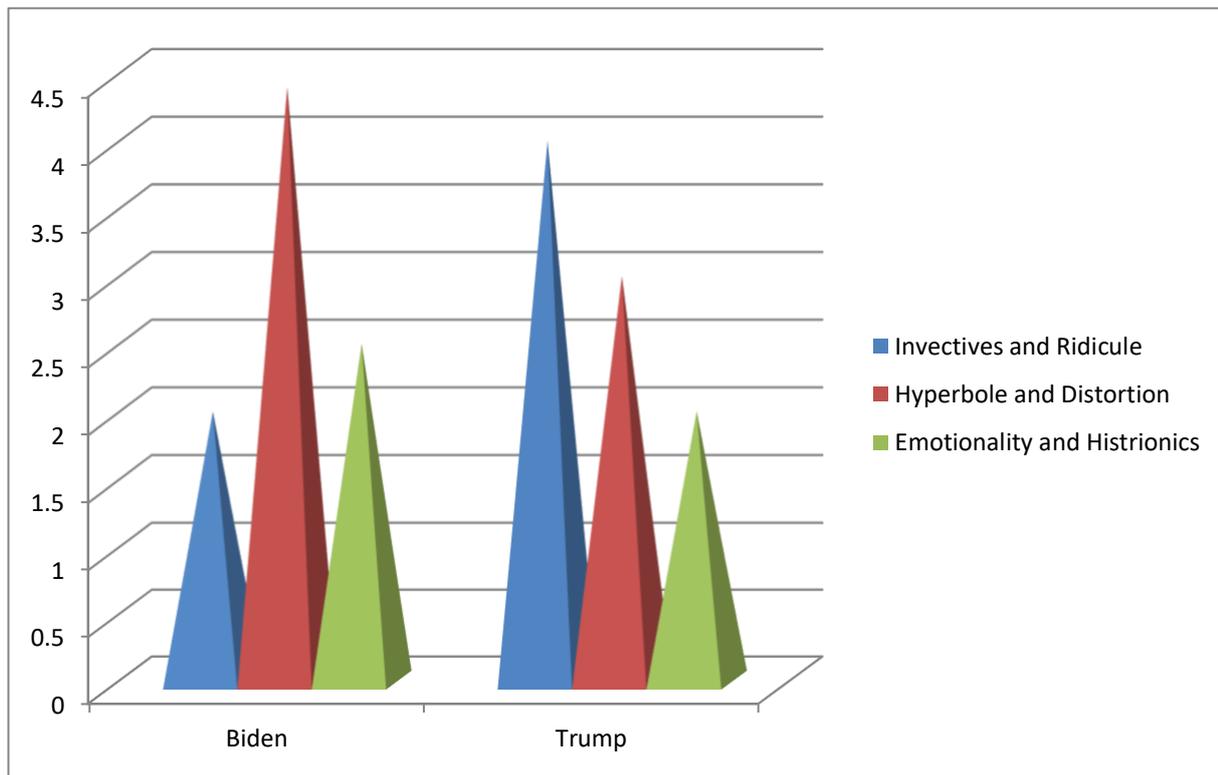| No.	Types	Biden		Trump	
		Fr.	Pr.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Invectives and Ridicule	4	20%	6	35.29%
2	Hyperbole and Distortion	9	45%	7	41.17%
3	Emotionality and Histrionics	7	35%	4	23.52%
Total		**20**	**%**	**17**	**%**

Figure (22) The Statistics of Types of Incivility in American Political Debates

The results in Table (16) and Figure (22) above confirm that the three types of incivility are collectively used by the two debaters (Biden and Trump) but with different percentages .The most dominant one is hyperbole and distortion .This is supported by the percentages (45% ,41.17%) respectively.

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Table (17) The Statistics of Functions of Incivility in American Political Debates

No.	Functions	Biden		Trump	
		Fr.	Pr.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Differentiating and Mobilizing	7	63.63%	7	63.63%
2	Marginalizing the Powerless	1	9.09%	4	36.36%
3	Expressive	3	27.27%	0	0
Total		**11**	**%**	**11**	**%**
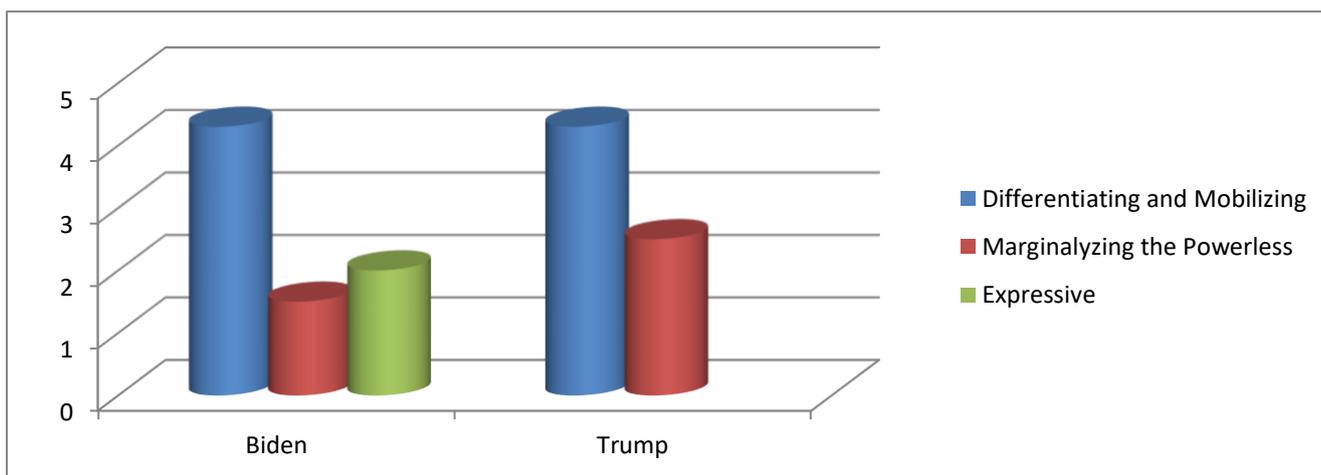
Figure (23) The Statistics of Functions of Incivility in American Political Debates

Table (17) and Figure (23) clarify that the two debaters exploit differentiating and mobilizing function of incivility in their utterances with the same percentage, both using it at (63.63%) .Moreover, it is noted that Biden uses all three functions of incivility ,whereas Trump employs only two; the expressive function is not present in his utterances. Concerning the most pervasive one, differentiating and mobilizing is the most commonly intended function by both debaters.

Table (18) The Statistics of Speech Acts in American Political Debates

No.	Types of Speech Acts	Biden		Trump	
		Fr.	Pr.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Representatives	8	44.44%	5	27.77%
2	Directives	2	11.11%	3	16.66%
3	Expressives	8	44.44%	9	50%
4	Commissives	0	0	1	5.55%
Total		18	%	18	%
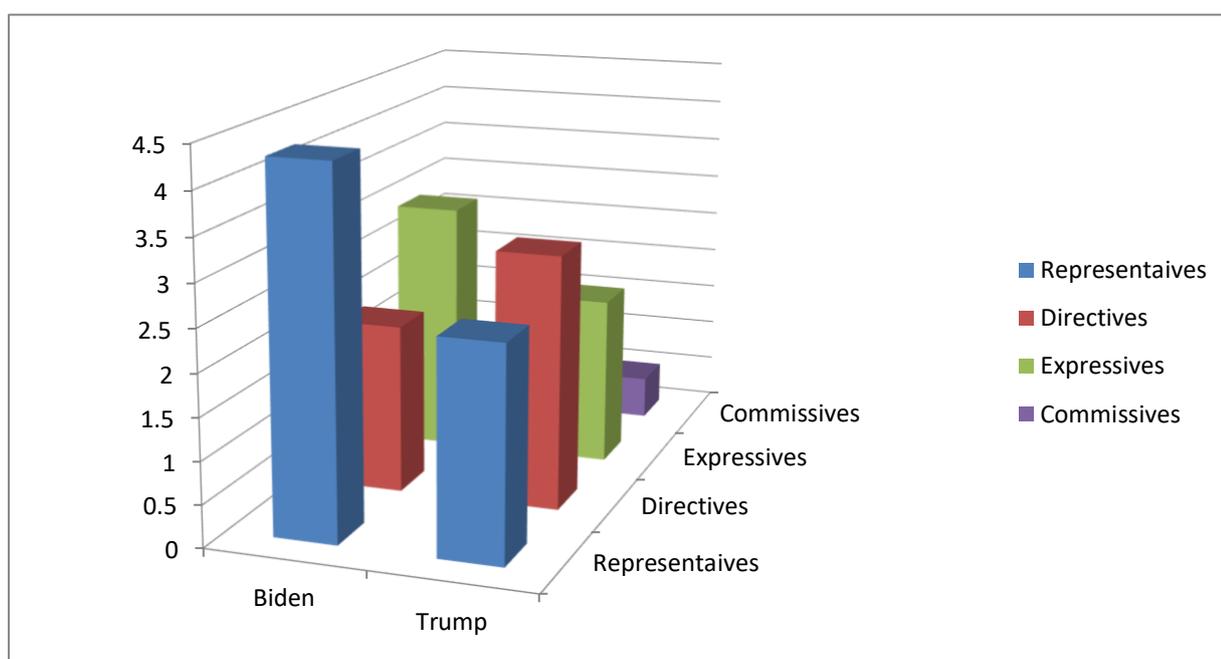
Figure (24) The Statistics of Speech Acts in American Political Debates

There are statistically significant differences between Biden and Trump concerning their use of SAs .As Table (18) and Figure (24) above indicate, the two debaters differ in their use of SAs. Biden employs only the SAs which are numbered (1,2,3) ,whereas Trump utilizes the SAs which are numbered (1,2,3,4). The highest percentage of SAs is expressive, scoring (50%) for Trump, while Biden uses it at a ratio of (44.44%).The second highest percentage is for representative SAs. They score (44.44%) for Biden, while Trump uses them with a percentage of (27.77%).

Table (19) The Statistics of Non- observance of the Maxims in American Political Debates

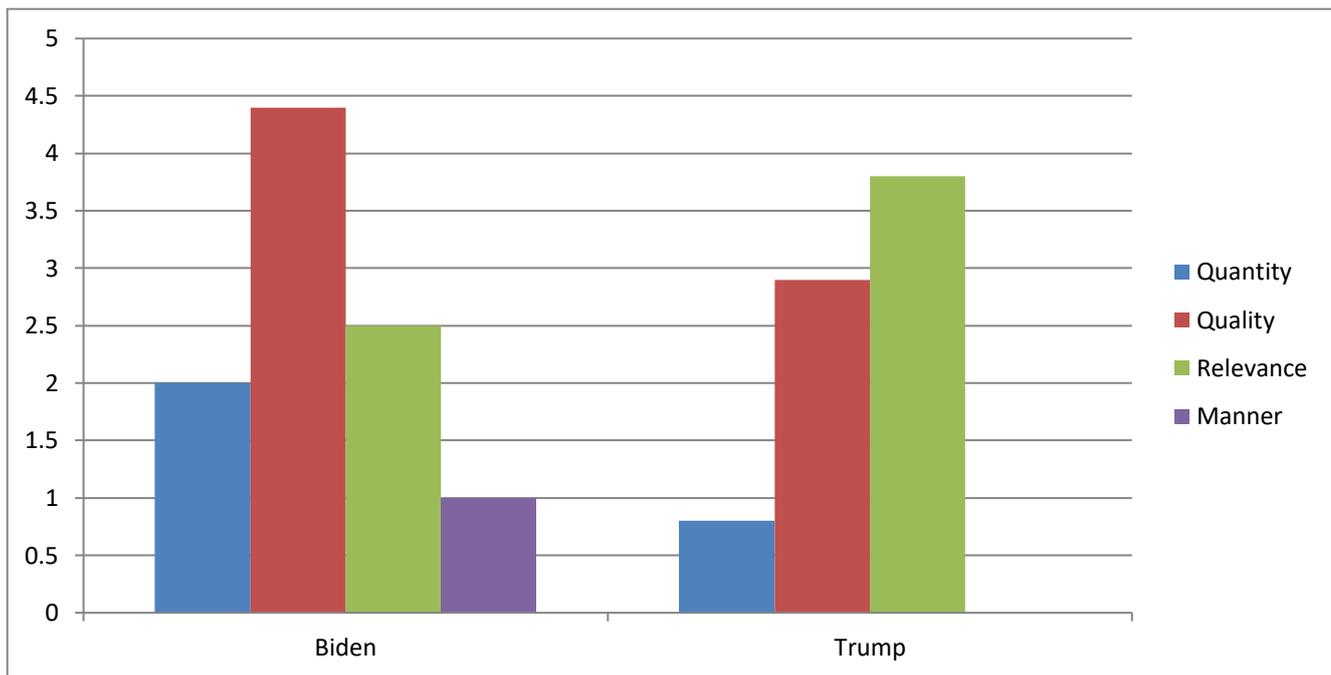| No.	Non-observance of the Maxims	Biden		Trump	
		Fr.	Pr.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Quantity	4	20%	3	16.66%
2	Quality	9	45%	7	38.88%
3	Relevance	5	25%	8	44.44%
4	Manner	2	10%	0	0
Total		**20**	**%**	**18**	**%**

Figure (25) The Statistics of Non- observance of the Maxims in American Political Debates

Table (19) and Figure (25) show that there is a disparity between the debaters(Biden and Trump) concerning the non-observance of Grice's maxims . Flouting the quality maxim has the highest rate for Biden .It

amounts to (45%),while Trump utilizes it with a ratio of (38.88%).The relevance maxim has the second highest percentage with (44.44%) for Trump, whereas Biden flouts it with a percentage of (25%).Concerning the quantity and manner maxims, Biden also flouts them in his utterances but with a lesser ratio. Thus ,all the maxims are flouted by Biden. For Trump, the quantity, quality and relevance maxims are flouted with different percentages, but the manner maxim is not flouted .

Table (20) The Statistics of Impoliteness Strategies in American Political Debates

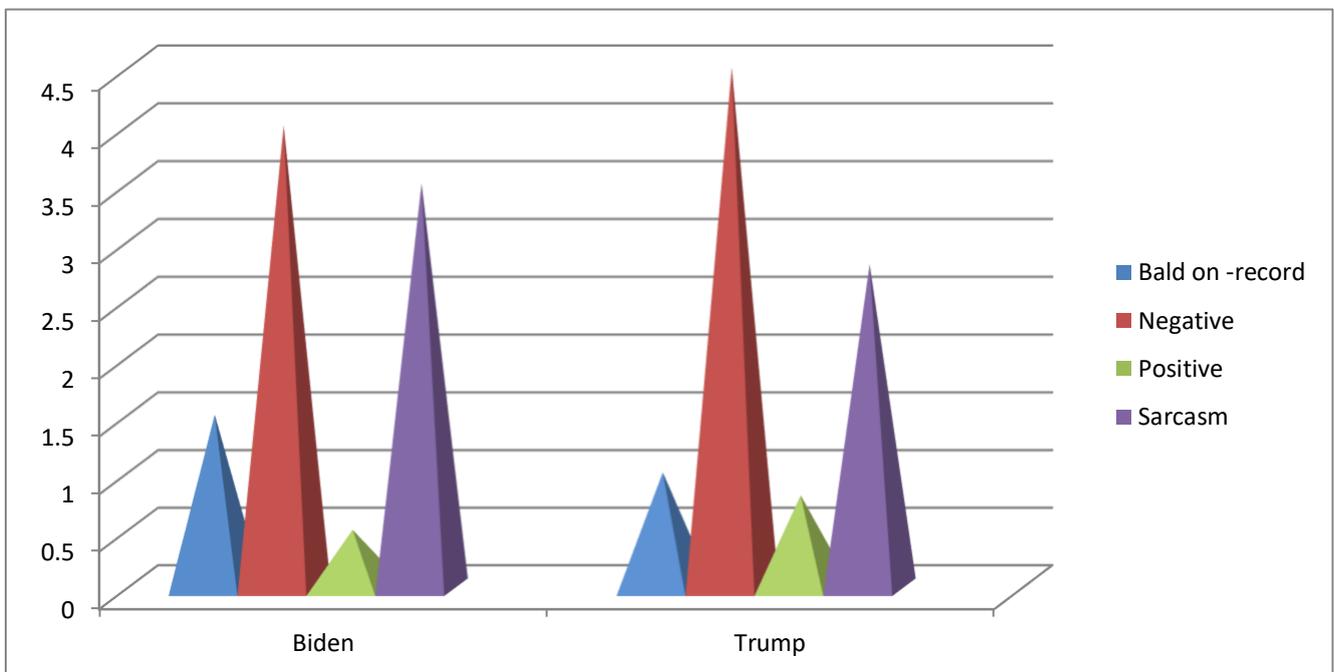| No.	Impoliteness Strategies	Biden		Trump	
		Fr.	Pr.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Bald on-record	3	15%	2	13.33%
2	Negative	9	45%	7	46.66%
3	Positive	1	5%	1	6.66%
4	Sarcasm	7	35%	5	33.33%
Total		**20**	**%**	**15**	**%**

Figure (26) The Statistics of Impoliteness Strategies in American Political Debates

Table (20) and Figure (26) confirm that the most common exploitation of impoliteness strategies is negative impoliteness and sarcasm by the two debaters. Trump uses negative impoliteness with the highest value which is (46.66%),while Biden uses it with a percentage of (45%). Sarcasm scores the second highest percentage (35%)for Biden, whereas Trump uses it with a percentage of (33.33%).Bald on record and positive impoliteness strategies are less frequently used by the debaters .

Table (21) The Statistics of Deixis in American Political Debates

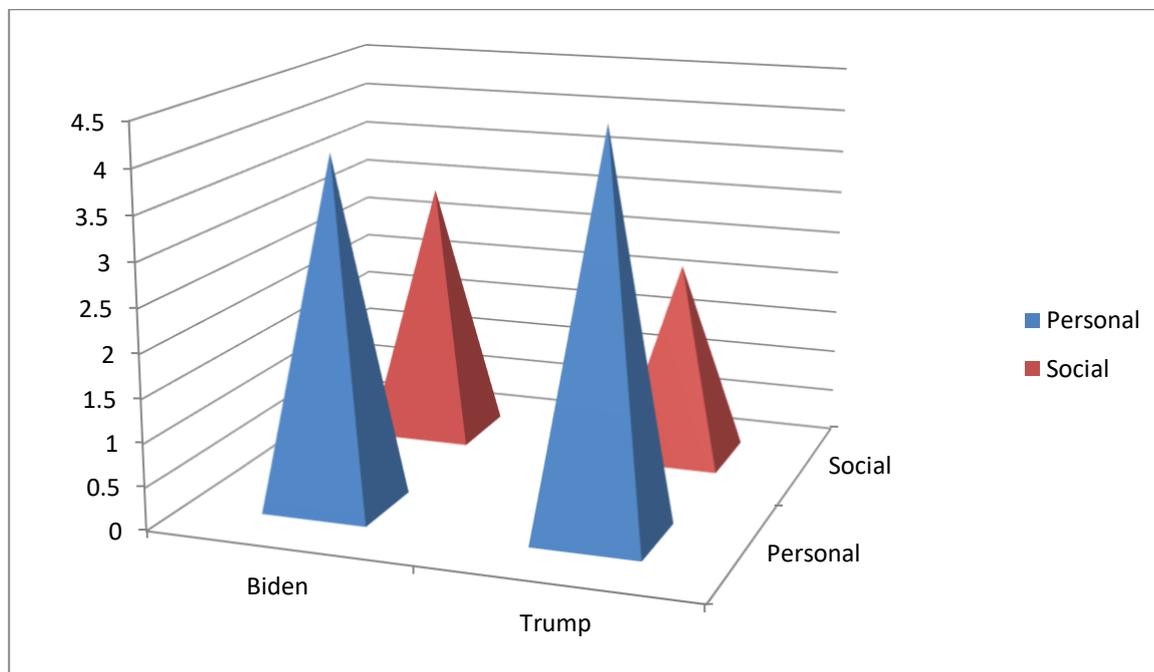| No.	Deixis	Biden		Trump	
		Fr.	Pr.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Personal	10	62.5%	9	64.28 %
2	Social	6	37.5%	5	35.71 %
Total		16	%	14	%

Figure (27) The Statistics of Deixis in American Political Debates

Table (21) and Figure (27) show that personal deixis is more predominant in Biden and Trump's utterances .It scores (64.28%) and (62.28%) respectively.

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Table (22) The Statistics of Argumentative Appeals in American Political Debates

No.	Argumentative Appeals	Biden		Trump	
		Fr.	Pr.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Logos	5	27.77%	6	30%
2	Pathos	10	55.55%	7	35%
3	Ethos	3	16.6%	7	35%
	Total	**18**	**%**	**20**	**%**
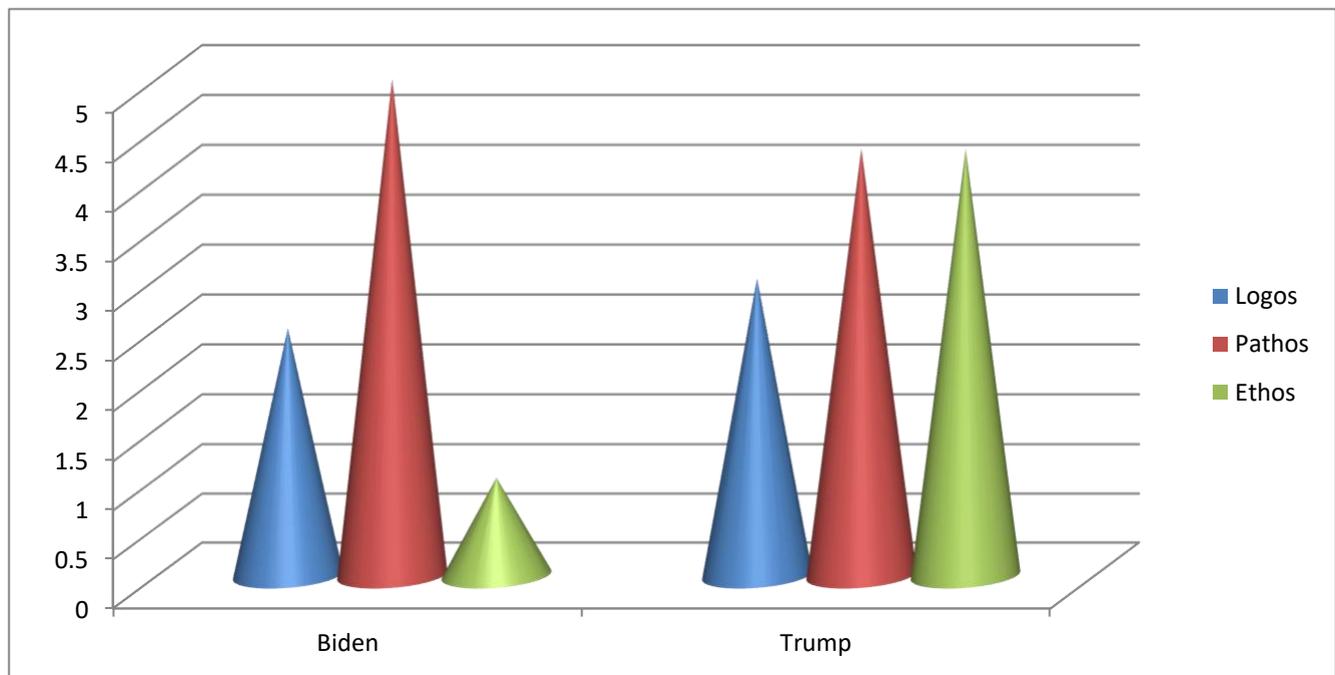
Figure (28) The Statistics of Argumentative Appeals in American Political Debates

There are statistically significant differences between Biden and Trump concerning their employment of argumentative appeals . It is demonstrated that the two debaters avail of these three appeals .Pathos appeal has the highest percentage among the other appeals .Biden utilizes it with the highest rate, scoring (55.55%).For Trump, pathos also has the highest percentage

when compared with other appeals, amounting to (35%) .The results   in Table (22) and Figure (28) above enhance this .

4.4 The Validation / Refutation of the Hypotheses

Based on the results of the pragmatic and statistical analyses , this section aims to   validate or refute the hypotheses of the current study mentioned in Chapter One (See 1.3) .The following points are presented for this purpose :

1) The first hypothesis which states that "emotionality and histrionics are the types of incivility used in American political debates" is partially validated. The findings reveal that the debaters predominantly employ hyperbole and distortion in their utterances. However, emotionality and histrionics as well as invectives and ridicule are also observed; they are utilized to a lesser extent when compared to hyperbole and distortion .

2) The second   hypothesis which reads as "the   expressive function of incivility is the most commonly utilized function of incivility in the chosen data" is refuted .The analysis of Biden and   Trump's utterances reveal that both debaters primarily rely on differentiating and mobilizing function in their language. This finding contradicts the hypothesis, indicating that the expressive function of incivility is not the primary means of conveying their messages in the chosen data .

3) The third hypothesis "representative and expressive SAs are commonly employed to produce incivility by American debaters" is totally validated. Expressive and representative SAs are commonly employed to produce incivility by American political debaters. The statistical findings consistently indicate a significant correlation between the use of such SAs and the occurrence of   incivility in American political debates .

4) The fourth hypothesis which states that "debaters in American political debates flout Grice's maxims to convey incivility" is partially validated. This is due to the variations in the percentages of utterances used by the debaters , as well as   the variability in the extent and application of flouting the maxims among debaters in American political debates. This is evident as Trump does not flout manner maxim in his utterances.

5) The hypothesis suggesting that "bald on record and sarcasm are frequently used as impoliteness strategies in the data under analysis" is partially   validated. While negative impoliteness   and sarcasm are commonly employed ,other strategies are also used with different

frequencies. Therefore, this hypothesis is partially supported by the findings, indicating that negative impoliteness and sarcasm play important roles in expressing incivility in American political debates.

6) The statistical findings strongly support the hypothesis that" personal deixis is extensively employed as a means to detect and identify incivility in American political debates" .This is evident since both debaters (Biden and Trump) employ personal deixis more frequently in their utterances during the debates.

7) Concerning the last hypothesis which states"pathos is the most frequently adopted argumentative appeal to detect incivility in the chosen data",the analysis consistently demonstrates a significant association between the use of pathos appeal and the presence of incivility. Trump and Biden consistently adopt emotionality charged language to evoke emotions of fear and outrage among the audience. The statistical analysis strongly supports the validation of this hypothesis .

Chapter Five

Conclusions, Recommendations , and Suggestions for Further Research

5.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter consists of three sections .The first section is devoted to the conclusions .The second section is concerned with the recommendations and the third section suggests some titles for further future studies .

5.1 Conclusions

Depending on the results of the qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be introduced :

1) By reviewing Biden and Trump's utterances, it is clear that the three types of incivility are manifested, namely invectives and ridicule, hyperbole and distortion ,and emotionality and histrionics . Invectives and ridicule are employed in American political debates since they can be effective at swaying public opinion and discrediting opponent. When a politician uses strong language and personal attacks against his opponent ,this can make him seem more powerful and decisive to his supporters ,and can make his rival appear weak or untrustworthy. Additionally, American political debaters use hyperbole and distortion to portray their opponents in a negative manner, making them appear dishonest or incompetent. By using emotionality and histrionics to attack their opponent ,American politicians can be able to show their opponents as untrustworthy ,unreliable ,or out of touch with needs of the electorate .

2) Biden and Trump mostly employ the differentiating and mobilizing function of incivility .They utilize this function as an important tool to highlight areas where their opponents are weak and unpopular. This is evident as both Trump and Biden effectively utilize this function to highlight the weakness and unpopularity of their opponents.

3) It is noticed that American political debaters ,Biden and Trump, frequently employ representative and expressive SAs in their utterances to express incivility towards each other, more than the other categories of SAs. They effectively use these SAs as weapons to attack one another, employing

statements ,assertions, criticisms, negative descriptions, and accusations in their interactions.

4) American political debaters intentionally flout the maxims of quality, relevance , quantity and manner in their utterances. Thus, this illustrates that the debaters try to do that either to mislead the audience or they do not want to answer or discuss certain questions by saying too much or less information, making claims without providing adequate evidence, indulging in irrelevant topics and using ambiguous language .

5) Negative impoliteness strategies and sarcasm are the most commonly used in American political debates to attack the opposing party's face .Other impoliteness strategies are also used but to a lesser extent.

6) Personal deixis which is a pragmatic strategy that directly attacks and belittles the opponent, is heavily employed in American political debates to show incivility .

7) Pathos appeal, which evokes negative emotions like fear ,frustration and outrage, is observed to be the most effective appeal to demonstrate incivility in American political debates .

5.2 Recommendations

While incivility may be tempting for some individuals ,particularly in the political arena , it is not a desirable means for achieving one's goals . Therefore ,the following are some suggested recommendations :

1) Pragmatists should conduct comprehensive investigations into incivility, exploring its manifestations in different contexts such as education, workplace ,social media and any other field where incivility may occur.

2) It is advisable for pragmatists to invest time, efforts and resources for developing effective strategies and solutions to mitigate the negative impact in situations where incivility arises.

3) Teachers should educate and enlighten their students' minds about the negative effects of doing incivility and help them understand the consequences of uncivil actions .This can promote a culture of respect and kindness in the classroom and beyond .

4) Textbook designers should focus students' attention on the negative impact of uncivil behaviour .One effective approach is to use visual aids such as pictures and illustrations to highlight the severe consequences of these harmful effects .

5) It is important for politicians to demonstrate respect for their voters and refrain from using vulgar language that triggers them to engage in issues far from the needs of their electorate.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Research

The following are suggested topics for further research :

1. The Pragmatics of Political Incivility in Parliamentary Sessions .

2. A Pragmatic Study of Incivility in Political Interviews and Talk Shows.

3. A Pragma- stylistic Study of Incivility in Selected Poems.

4. A Socio- pragmatic Study of Civility/ Incivility in Facebook Platforms .

5. A Pragma –linguistic Study of Incivility in selected Short Stories .

6. The Pragmatics of In/civility in Selected British and American Tweets.

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المستخلص

تبحث هذه الدراسة تداوليا الفظاظة في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية . تسعى الدراسة الحالية لتحقيق الاهداف الاتية : (١) تحديد انواع الفظاظة التي استخدمت في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية , (٢) تحديد الوظيفة الاكثر استخداما للفظاظة في البيانات المختارة ,(٣) تحديد افعال الكلام الاساس التي يستخدمها المناظرون للتعبير عن الفظاظة ,(٤)التحقيق في كيفية مخالفة المناظرين لقوانين غريس لايصال الفظاظة في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية , و (٥) اكتشاف استراتيجيات عدم التأدب التي استخدمت بشكل متكرر لتحقيق الفظاظة في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية .

و وفقا للاهداف السابقة يفترض مايأتي :(١) ان العاطفة والتمثيل هما نوعي الفظاظة المستخدمان في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية ,(٢) ان الوظيفة التعبيرية هي الوظيفة الاكثر استخداما للفظاظة في البيانات المختارة (٣)تستخدم افعال الكلام التمثيلية والتعبيرية بشكل شائع للتعبير عن الفظاظة من المناظرين, ٤) يخالف المناظرون قوانين غريس لنقل الفظاظة في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية, و (٥) ان التصريح الصريح والسخرية هما استراتيجيتا عدم التأدب التي استخدمت بشكل متكرر لتحقيق الفظاظة في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية .

استخدمت اجراءات معينة لتحقيق الاهداف والتحقق من صحة الفرضيات : (١) تقديم مراجعة للادبيات حول الفظاظة وانواعها ووظائفها, وكذلك منظورها التداولي ,(٢) اختيار البيانات عن طريق تنزيل نص مناظرات الانتخابات الرئاسية,(٣) اعتماد نموذج متنوع لتحليل البيانات المختارة بشكل تداولي,(٤) تحليل البيانات نوعيا استنادا الى العناصر الموجودة في النموذج المتنوع وكميا عن طريق اعتماد وسائل احصائية لحساب نتائج التحليل النوعي, و (٥) مناقشة النتائج المستنتجة للتحليل العملي والاحصائي للوصول الى استنتاجات معينة .

الاستنتاج الرئيس للدراسة الحالية هو ان المناظرين في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية يستخدمون بشكل رئيس ثلاثة انواع من الفظاظة ,وهي الشتائم والسخرية , والمبالغة والتحريف , والعاطفة والتمثيل. استخدمت هذه الانواع الثلاثة تداوليا من خلال استخدام استراتيجيات مختلفة مثل افعال الكلام ,وعدم الالتزام بمباديء غريس واستراتيجيات عدم التأدب ,وتعبيرات الاشارة ,وحجج الاقناع .

دراسة تداولية للفظاظة في المناظرات السياسية الامريكية

رسالة تقدَمت بها الى

مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية/جامعة بابل

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير

في اللغة الانجليزية/علم اللغة

الطالبة

شيماء منعم حسوني الجدوعي

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور نسائم مهدي العادلي