THE PRAGMATICS OF CONDEMNING IN AMERICAN POLITICAL CONTEXTS

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF THECOLLEGE OF EDUCATION FOR HUMAN SCIENCES,UNIVERSITY OF BABYLON IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

فَانطَلَقَا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا لَقِيَا غُلَامًا فَقَتَلَهُ قَالَ أَقَتَلْتَ نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً بِغَيْرِ نَفْسٍ لَّقَدْ جِئْتَ شَيْئًا نُّكْرًا

صدق الله العلي العظيم

(سورة الكهف: ٧٤)

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

So they went on until, when they met a boy, he slew him. [Musa] said: Have you slain an innocent person otherwise than for manslaughter? Certainly you have done an evil thing.

God Almighty has spoken the truth

(Surat Al-kahf: 74)
Shakir(2008 ,p.137)

The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that this thesis which is entitled **"The Pragmatics of Condemning in American Political Contexts"** has been prepared by **Souad Hafed Mahdi** 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 in English Language and Linguistics.

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DEDICATION

TO MY FAMILY WHO ENLIGHT THE WAY FOR

MY AMBITION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the expressive act of condemning in American political contexts. More specifically, investigates the act of condemning from the pragmatic point of view in (the debates of Joe Biden vs. Donald Trump, and the tweets of them). It aims at: finding the types of condemning, identifying the functions of condemning, discovering out the cooperative principle maxims that are breached, shedding light on impoliteness strategies that are used for achieving functions of condemning, uncovering the rhetorical devices that are used in the chosen data, determining the type of persuasive appeals that is highly used by interlocutors, specifying the most dominant types of presupposition that are exploited to manifest condemning, and tracing the type of deixis that is the most frequently used by condemners.

It is hypothesized that directive, attitudinal, and expressive are types of condemning used in American political contexts, expressive and regulative are functions of condemning in the chosen data, all the cooperative maxims are flouted, the condemner utilizes impoliteness strategies by attacking a person's face positively, negatively, directly, indirectly, and sarcastically, repetition, symbol, simile, metaphor, and dysphemism are the rhetorical devices used, logos is the type of persuasive appeals that is highly used by interlocutors to express condemning, lexical and factive are the most dominant types of presupposition exploited to manifest, and social deixis that is most frequently utilized by condemners.

Two American political contexts under study are analyzed from a pragmatic point of view qualitatively and quantitatively via an eclectic model. The results of the analysis show that all the hypothesis that have already mentioned are verified.

It is concluded that condemning can be classified into different types and functions, the condemners intentionally flout Grice's cooperative maxims, the condemner utilizes impoliteness strategies to attack the condemned's face, the condemners purposefully utilize some rhetorical devices in order for the listeners to pay more attention to a particular idea, the politicians intentionally depend on facts for convincing the audience to a particular idea, and the social deixis is highly used by politicians in expressing condemning.

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter One presents the problems, aims, hypotheses, procedures, limits, and value of the study. Chapter Two presents a theoretical background of some pragmatic concepts and presents definitions of condemning, its types, its functions, and other related topics. Chapter Three focuses on the collection and description of the chosen data as well as introduces an eclectic model. Chapter Four is concerned with the analysis and the result of the chosen data. Chapter Five sums up conclusions and introduces recommendations and suggestions for further research work.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APCs= American Political Contexts

CP= Cooperative Principle

RD= Rhetorical Devices

SAs= Speech Acts

Trump's Debate = TD

Biden's Debate = BD

Trump's Tweet = TT

Biden's Tweet= BT

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Problem

Condemning is almost as complex as it is common and crucial to our daily lives. It can be classified as one of three different but related types: directive, attitudinal, and expressive. Condemning acts are common throughout political debates since each party willingly condemns their opponent to prove their righteousness.

Wertheimer (1983, p.23) defines condemning as "*a suspect activity, a nasty business, and a dangerous game, fraught with risks and costs of diverse kinds.*" Condemning acts are frequent throughout political debates since each party intentionally condemns the adversary to prove his righteousness. They are related to the moral conduct of a human being towards breaching a rule or a norm of behaviour committed by a specific participant or an institutional policy (Kampf and Blum-Kulka, 2011:10).

Here are some examples in which condemning has been found in the presidential debates between Trump and Clinton:

1. Clinton to Trump "*Well, I hope the fact-checkers are turning up the volume and really working hard. Trump supported the invasion of Iraq*"
2. Trump to Clinton *"See, you're telling the enemy everything you want to do"*

Despite its importance, the pragmatic strategies constituting the structure of this act have not been investigated and this means that the pragmatic aspects of condemning have not been given their due attention. To bridge this gap, the present study makes its appeal to tackle condemning from a pragmatic angle. Thus, the present study tries to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of condemning that used in American political contexts?

2. What are the functions of condemning that used in the selected data?

3. How are the cooperative principle maxims breached?

4. How are impoliteness strategies utilized to achieve the act of condemning in the chosen data?

5. What are the rhetorical devices that used in expressing condemning in American political contexts?

6. Which type of persuasive appeals that is frequently used by interlocutors to express condemning?

7. What are the most dominant types of presupposition exploited to manifest condemning in American political contexts?

8. Which type of deixis that is most frequently used in the chosen data?

1.2 The Aims

The study aims at:

1. Finding out the types of condemning used in the American political contexts.

2. Identifying the functions of condemning in the selected data.

3. Discovering the cooperative principle maxims are breached.

4. Shedding light on the impoliteness strategies that used for expressing the functions of condemning.

5. Uncovering the rhetorical devices that used in expressing condemning in American political contexts.

6. Determining the type of persuasive appeals that is highly used by interlocutors to express condemning.

7. Specifying the most dominant types of presupposition that are exploited to manifest condemning in American political contexts.

8. Tracing the type of deixis that is most frequently used by condemners.

1.3 The Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

1. Directive, attitudinal, and expressive are types of condemning used in American political contexts.

2. Expressive and regulative are functions of condemning found in the chosen data.

3. All the cooperative maxims are flouted in the chosen data.

4. The condemner utilizes impoliteness strategies by attacking a person's face positively, negatively, directly, indirectly, and sarcastically.

5. Repetition, symbol, simile, metaphor, and dysphemism are the rhetorical devices used in American political contexts.

6. Logos is the type of persuasive appeals that is highly used by interlocutors to express condemning.

7. Lexical and factive presupposition are the most dominant types of presupposition exploited to manifest condemning in American political contexts.

8. Social deixis is most frequently utilized by condemners.

1.4 The Procedures

The following procedures are followed:

1. Surveying the related literature of condemning and some related topics that are crucial to the study.

2. Collecting data by downloading the script of the presidential debates between Donald Trump vs. Joe Biden.

3. Applying the eclectic model designed for a pragmatic analysis of the selected data based on :-

I.	Wertheimer (1998) types of condemning.
II.	Bowden and Rooksby (2006) functions of condemning.
III.	Culpeper (2005) impoliteness strategies.
IV.	Paul Grice (1975) cooperative principle.
V.	Huang (2007) Deixis.
VI.	Yule (1996) presupposition triggers.
VII.	Aristotle persuasion appeals
VIII.	Harris (2008) rhetorical devices.

4. Analysing the gathered data qualitatively (according to the items found in the eclectic model of the analysis) and quantitatively (with frequencies and percentages).

1.5 The Limits

The present study is limited to the pragmatic analysis of condemning in American contexts (the debates of Joe Biden vs. Donald Trump, and the tweets of them) according to the eclectic model of this study. Additionally, the deixis that will be analyzed are limited to the social and discourse deixis, while the analysis of bald on record impoliteness strategy will be excluded from the

analysis of condemning in the tweets because the other party does not have the power to response impolitely and it is difficult to know in the tweets.

1.6 The Value

It is hoped that this study would be of some value to those who are interested in pragmatics, both from theoretical and practical point of view. Moreover, this thesis is expected to give the readers real understanding of the pragmatic strategies that happen in the act of condemning.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERTURE REVIEW

2.1 Introductory Remark

This chapter focuses on certain pragmatic concepts such as speech act theory, impoliteness strategies, presupposition, deixis, and the cooperative principle, along with some pragma-rhetorical devices such as repetition, metaphor, dysphemism, symbol, and simile. Furthermore, this chapter is a theoretical framework of condemning. It presents definitions of condemning, its types, and functions.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic inquiry that has its roots in the philosophy of language. Its roots can be found in the works of Charles S. Peirce (1930), Charles Morris (1938), and Rudolph Carnap (1942). Initially, pragmatics may be defined as the study of language use in context. (Huang, 2014, p.2).

Leech (1983, p.5) states that meaning is derived from how utterances are employed and how they are related to the context in which they are conveyed, and not from the formal characteristics of words and structures. According to his definition, pragmatics is the study of what is most suitable in a given situation. Accordingly, he says that pragmatics is a theory of appropriateness. Furthermore, Levinson(1983, p.5) defines pragmatics as the study of language usage, or more precisely, the study of the relationship between language and context that is fundamental to any account of language comprehension. In this respect, language understanding means that the ability to understand a linguistic utterance requires the ability to draw inferences from the information provided by the speaker to information that is either assumed by both speakers or established via prior conversations. Add to this, Yule (1996, p.3) defines

pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning, which includes the interpretations of what individuals intend in a given context and how the context influences what is said.

Another definition of pragmatics can be found in Finch's work (2000, p.150). According to him, the study of pragmatics focuses on the interpretation of utterances. He views that it focuses on what is implied rather than what is expressed directly, as well as how individuals understand utterances in situational context. As well, Bowen (2011, p.8) defines pragmatics as the branch of linguistics that deals with the social uses of language (knowing what to say, how to say it, when to say it, and how to "be" with other people).

To summarize, pragmatics is the study of how language is utilized for the purpose of communication. It is concerned with how people use language within a context as well as the reasons behind why people using language in different ways.

2.2.1 Speech Act Theory

When people try to say something, they do not just string together random words, lexical items, and grammatical expressions. They perform actions when uttering these utterances. Hence, actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts (henceforth SAs) (Yule, 1996, p.47). Pragmatically speaking, SAs are actions done by a speaker in a certain context and under certain circumstances, i.e., speech events (Mey, 2001, p.92) .

According to Littlejohn (2003, p.77-8), the German philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein is the first to say that the meaning of language depends on its actual use. For him, in ordinary life, language is used like a language game because it consists of rules which, when followed, result in "doing" things. Like ordinary games, such as chess, each language game has its own rules; the

application of which leads to a different result. Levinson (1983, p. 227) says that philosophers, not linguists, planted the seeds of speech act theory.

Despite the fact that Wittgenstein foreshadows the speech act theory, it is usually attributed to the Oxford philosopher Austin in 1962. His ideas, then, have been refined, systematized, and advanced by his student, the American philosopher, Searle (1969, 1975, 1977). It follows that speech act theory will be discussed by its two principal scholars Austin and Searle.

2.2.1.1 Austin's Version

To give a brief overview, Austin (1975) first starts by differentiating between what are called "constatives" and " performatives." There are some utterances, which must refer to some facts, which are constatives. While some utterances are always used to do or act something, which are performatives (Pandey, 2008, p.354). Additionally, constatives can be either true or false, while performatives cannot be either true or false, yet they are called felicitous or infelicitous (Martinich and Sosa, 2001, p. 220).

Certain criteria must be met for a SA to be successful or felicitous and those criteria are known as "Felicity Conditions". Austin states that for a performative to be "felicitous" or successful, it must meet a set of conditions. For example, one such criterion for the act of commanding is that the speaker has power over the addressee; another for the act of promising is that the addressee wants the promise to come true. In other words, under felicity conditions, one can appropriately utilize a set of words to perform actions. If the conditions are not met, the performance will be infelicitous (Huang ,2014, p. 124).

As well, Austin (1975, p. 14–5) distinguishes between three distinct forms of felicity conditions. Austin's felicity conditions on performatives are as follows:

a) i. There must be an acceptable conventional procedure with a certain effect,
ii. the utterance includes certain words by certain people under specified situations.

b) The circumstances and people involved must be appropriate for the procedure being performed.

c) All participants must perform the procedure (i) correctly and (ii) completely.

d) Frequently, i.e., people must have the required thoughts, feelings, and intentions as specified in the procedure, and (ii) if subsequent behaviour is specified, then the relevant parties must follow through.

Later on, Austin abandons this typology to conclude that every speech is an act, whatever is said does not only describe something but also perform some act. Hence, each utterance can be employed in both senses, the constative and the performative. All utterances do more than just signify what they imply, they also perform specific acts through the particular communicative force of each utterance. Furthermore, he differentiates between three different actions that occur simultaneously when someone speaks (Nuccetelli and Seay, 2008, p.351):

a) **A locutionary act** is the act of saying something, which includes making sounds (a phonetic act), following certain rules of grammar (a phatic act), and generating certain senses and references (a rhetic act).

b) **An illocutionary act** means to say anything is to do something. There are some illocutionary acts which can be performed without the need for words, e.g., waving a stick to perform warning.

c) **A perlocutionary act** is the influence that the utterance has on the listener. In other words, it describes the change in the behaviour of the listener.

Moreover, Austin classifies illocutionary acts into five kinds, i.e., verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives. Austin's classification is best seen as an attempt to give a general picture of illocutionary acts. One can

exercise judgement (Verdictives), exert influence or exercise power (Exercitives), assume obligation or declare intention (Commissives), adopt an attitude or express feelings (Behabitives), and clarify reasons, argument, or communication (Expositives) (Oishi, 2006, p.4).

Table (1) Austin's Classification of Speech Acts

Illocutionary Acts	Definitions	Examples
Verdictives	are judicial acts; they refer to issues of truth and falsity. Thus, it is related with issuing a judgement decision.	characterize, diagnose, describe, and analyze.
Exercitives	deal with the giving of a decision in favour of or against a certain course of action, or advocacy of it.	appointing, voting, ordering, urging, advising, and warning.
Commissives	aim at committing the interlocutor to a certain action.	agree, pledge, engage, swear, favor, and plan.
Behabitives	concern with showing attitudes and social behaviour,	apologizing, cursing, congratulating, commending, and challenging.
Expositives	perform in acts of exposition concerning the expounding of views, conveying an argument, and emphasizing an idea.	reply, argue, concede, illustrate, assume, and postulate.

2.2.1.2 Searle's Version

After launching speech act theory in 1962, Searle, Austin's student, develops this theory more. Searle actually proposes a totally different set of felicity conditions, a one-size-fits-all set. That is, unlike Austin, Searle's felicity conditions can match all kinds of speech acts that are performed in our speech (not only ritual or archetypal), and that is why his set (and the developments he made) overweighs Austin's and makes what is understood by the theory nowadays attributed to Searle not Austin. According to Mey (2009, p.1003), Searle (1965,1969) first starts by taking Austin's felicity conditions and developing them as he assumes four types of conditions that govern how

illocutionary acts are performed. If any of these conditions are not met, the infelicitous act occurs. These conditions are namely as follows:

(a) Propositional content : is concerned with what the speech act is about.

(b) Preparatory condition: : states the real world prerequisites for the speech where the authority of the speaker and the circumstances of the speech act are appropriate to its being performed successfully.

(c) Sincerity condition: the act is to be performed sincerely.

(d) Essential condition: defines the act being performed in SAs in the sense that the speaker has the intention that his or her utterance will count as an act, and that this intention is recognized by the addressee.

Austin and Searle nearly divide a SA into three basic acts that depend on each other and happen at the same time: the locutionary act which is the act of saying something, the illocutionary act which is the act done while saying something, and the perlocutionary act which is the act done by saying something (Van Eemeren and Grootendorst, 1983, p. 26).

Reorganizing Austin's version more systematically by classifying speech acts into two types: direct and indirect. A direct speech act, as Quirk et al.(1985, p. 803) define it, is one where the structure matches the function, that is, a declarative, an interrogative, an imperative, and an exclamative issue a statement, a question, an order, and an exclamation respectively, syntactically speaking. Indirect speech acts, on the other hand, as Searle (1975, p. 59) elucidates them, are obtained if a sentence that contains the illocutionary indicators for one kind of illocutionary act can be uttered to perform, in addition, another type of illocutionary act. As such, indirect speech acts are two-illocutionary force utterances: one is literal (direct), the other non-literal (indirect).

Later on, Searle (1969) distinguishes five main classes of SAs that can be differentiated from each other by their felicity conditions. Searle's main five classes are as follows (Mey, 2009, p. 1004):

a) **Representatives** are those types of SAs in which the speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is. Thus making the words fit the world of belief.

b) **Directives** are those kinds of SAs that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something.

c) **Commissives** are SAs that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker's intention to do something.

d) **Expressives** are those kinds of SAs that express a psychological attitude or state of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes.

e) **Declarations** are of SAs that cause immediate changes in some current state of affairs.

Table (2) Searle's Classification of Speech Acts

Illocutionary Acts	Definitions	Examples
Representative	which are employed to form in the addressee a specific idea, proposition, or belief.	asserting, concluding, and complaining.
Directives	which are represented as an attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something.	commanding, requesting, and advising.
Commissives	which commit the speaker to do something in the future.	promising, offering, and threatening.
Expressives	which express a psychological attitude or state of the speaker.	thanking, apologizing, and congratulating.
Declarations	which bring into existence the state of affairs to which it refers.	christening, wedding, and dismissing.

2.3 Impoliteness

Every society has its own distinct group of social norms, which include fewer clear rules that point to a particular way of behaving or a particular state of affairs. When an action is in equivalence with the norm, a positive assessment (politeness) performs whereas a negative assessment (impoliteness, rudeness) performs when the action is opposed (Fraser ,1990, p.220).

Before talking about the concept of impoliteness, it is preferable to define the concept of face. Brown and Levinson (1987, p.61-2) define face as a linguistic term with an emotional effect that can be lost, saved, or improved. When speakers interact, they try to maintain face in interaction; they do so by relying on 'mutual vulnerability of face. They also state that the notion of face has a dual nature: positive and negative face. The positive face is the positive desire of members for approval; the negative face, on the other hand, is the participants' desire for freedom of action and from Yule (1996, p. 61) states that every act that potentially can cause damages on the other's face during the interaction is known as Face Threatening Acts. It refers to the communication act that causes a threat to the individual's expectations regarding self-image.

The study of impoliteness shows several definitions of the concept. Firstly, Lachenicht (1980, p. 607) focuses on " aggravating language" and defines it as a relational and intentional attempt to hurt and damage the addressee's face. He considers four aggravating strategies which are off record, bald on record, positive aggravation, and negative aggravating. Furthermore, Culpeper (2005, p.38) defines impoliteness as a feature of interaction which comes about when:

1) The speaker communicates face-attack intentionally, or;
2) The hearer perceives and/or identifies behaviour as intentionally face attacking or a combination of 1 and 2.

Brown and Levinson (1987, p.61) define face as a linguistic term with an emotional effect that can be lost, saved, or improved. When speakers interact, they try to maintain face in interaction; they do so by relying on 'mutual vulnerability of face. They also state that the notion of face has a dual nature: positive and negative face. The positive face is the positive desire of members for approval; the negative face, on the other hand, is the participants' desire for freedom of action and from imposition (Levinson, 1987,p.62).

Yule (1996, p. 61) states that every act that potentially can cause damages on the other's face during the interaction is known as Face Threatening Acts. It refers to the communication act that causes a threat to the individual's expectations regarding self-image. Goffman (1955, p.215) uses different terms to describe such situations; for instance, "in the wrong face", "to be out of face", "shamefaced", and "threats to face".

In this regard, according to Locher and Bousfield (2008, p.3), impoliteness can be defined as behaviour that intentionally aims to attack or aggravate the hearer's face in the given context.

2.3.1 Impoliteness Functions

According to Culpeper (2011, p. 252), there are three functions of impoliteness as follows:

(1) **Affective impoliteness** refers to the type of impoliteness that shows the speaker's high emotional state, generally anger, toward the addressee or another third party for causing the speaker's negative emotional state (Huang,2014, p.150).

(2) **Coercive impoliteness** refers to an action which intends to enforce harm on another person or to force upon agreement. According to Culpeper (2011, p.252), this function   obviously occurs in situations where different social

power or social status exist. Nevertheless, it can also be used in more equal relationship to bring about an acquisition in social power.

(3) Entertaining impoliteness refers to the variety of impoliteness that involves a speaker's exploitative entertainment at the expense of a target (Culpeper, 2011, p. 252).

Table (3)Culpeper's Impoliteness Functions (2011)

Functions	Definitions	Examples
Affective	is treated as emotional impoliteness.	*because everything he just said is absolutely false, but I'm not surprised.*
Coercive	is aimed to cause harm to others because it imposes agreement.	*in fact, Donald was one of the people who rooted for the housing crisis.*
Entertaining	is aimed at exploiting targets and causing others to be entertained.	*Well, I think you've just seen another example of bait-and- switch here*

2.3.2 Impoliteness Strategies

Culpeper (2005) presents five impoliteness strategies that are used to attack a person's face. Those strategies are explained below:

1. Bald on Record

Culpeper (2005, p.41) suggests that this strategy occurs when the speaker deliberately performs a face threatening act in a direct, clear, and unambiguous way whereas the hearer has no any power to utter impolite utterances.

2. Positive Impoliteness

Culpeper (1996, p.258) defines positive impoliteness as the use of strategies design to damage the addressee's positive face who wants to be acknowledged as a part of society. Positive face here refers to the desire of a person to be respected by others.

As Bousfield (2008, p. 86) states, Culpeper (1996) identifies the following as the output strategies of positive impoliteness speech:

a. Ignore the other.

b. Exclude other from an activity.

c. Disassociate from the other.

d. Be disinterested, unconcerned, unsympathetic.

e. Use inappropriate identity markers.

3. Negative impoliteness As explained by Culpeper (2005, p.41), negative impoliteness is a strategy that aims to attack the participant's negative face. According to Culpeper(1996, p.357), there are some outputs of strategies of negative impoliteness speech :

a. Threaten/ frighten.

b. Condescend, scorn ridicule.

c. Invade the other's face.

d. Associate the other with the negative aspect.

4. Off Record impoliteness

Huang (2007, p.212) states that the speaker utilizes face threatening act indirectly but in a way that someone obviously attributes the meaning clearly outweighs any other.

5. Sarcasm

Culpeper (1996, p.358) shows that this strategy of impoliteness refers to the situation where politeness strategies are used insincerely and remain surface realization. In this case, the speaker says polite things, but he means the opposite or something different than what he/she says.

Table(4) Culpeper's Model of Impoliteness Strategies(2005)

Impoliteness Strategies	Definitions	Examples
Bald on Record	occurs when the speaker deliberately performs a face threatening act (FTA) in a direct, clear, and unambiguous way.	*Do the thousands of people that you have stiffed…… ….taken the goods that they produced, and then refused to pay them?.*
Positive	designs to damage the addressee's positive someone face who wants to be acknowledged as a part of society.	*because everything he just said is absolutely false, but I'm not surprised.*
Negative	aims to attack the participant's negative face.	*You call yourself the King of Debt. You talk about leverage.*
Off Record	utilizes face threatening act indirectly.	*Well, that's your opinion. That is your opinion.*
Sarcasm	the speaker says polite things, but he means the opposite or something different than what he/she say	*Well, Donald, I know you live in your own reality, but that is not the facts.*

2.4 Deixis

The term 'deixis' is derived from the Greek word meaning 'to show' or 'to point out'. Deixis is directly concerned with the relationship between the structure of a language and the context in which it is used. It can be defined as the phenomenon whereby features of the context of an utterance or speech event are encoded by lexical and/or grammatical means in a language (Huang,2007, p.132).

Deictic expressions, as shown by Hurford and Heasley (2007, p. 67), are words that derive aspects of their meaning from the speaker, the listener, the context, and the time of the utterance in which they are used. Deictic expressions are discussed to help the listener identify the intended topic or object of a referring expression based on contextual cues such as location or time.

According to Huang (2007, p.132), there is a distinction to be made between deictic and non-deictic usages of deictic terms. Deictic expressions or deictics are expressions that have a deictic usage as basic or central; non-deictic

expressions are expressions that do not have such a usage as basic or central. Mey (2007, p.514) states that they are deictic when referring to the addressee while non-deictic in their generic use.

Within deictic use, a further distinction can be drawn between gestural and symbolic use. Gestural use can be properly interpreted only by a direct, moment by moment observation of some physical aspects of the speech event. By contrast, interpretation of the symbolic use of deictic expressions only involves knowing the basic spatio-temporal parameters of the speech event. Clearly, gestural use is the basic use, and symbolic use is the extended use. It seems that in general if a deictic expression can be used in a symbolic way, it can also be used in a gestural way; but not vice versa.

Huang (2007) classifies deictic expressions into six categories: spatial, temporal, person, discourse, social, and emotional. However, these types will be clarified as follows:

a. Person Deixis

Allot (2010, p. 57) asserts that there are two points of focus in person deixis that are the addresser and the hearer. It is expressed by using first and second personal pronoun. It is concerned with the identification of the interlocutors or participant-roles in a speech event. In a similar way, Levinson (1983, p.68) argued that participant-roles or interlocutors can be further discriminated on a more accurate basis. Thus, the speaker can be differentiated as between the source and transmitter of the message/utterance, and the addressee as between recipient and overhearer.

b. Spatial Deixis

It is defined as the specification of the location of entities related to the participants in a speech event, i.e., the speaker and the addressee (Levinson

2004, p.116). According to Cruse (2004, p.320), spatial or place deixis manifests itself in the form of locative adverbs such as "here" and "there" and demonstratives or determiners such as "this" and "that".

c. Time Deixis

According to Cruse (2004, p.321), time deixis can also be called temporal deixis and it is concerned with the encoding of temporal points relative to the time at which an utterance is produced in a speech event as a reference point. Time deixis is commonly realized by deictic adverbs of time, and tense.

d. Social deixis

Huang (2007, p.163) mentions that social deixis is concerned with the social position of the addresser, the hearer, a third person or entity indicated, in addition to the social relationships establish between them. He also adds that the information encoded in social deixis may include social class, kin relationship, age, sex, and ethnic group". Hence, social deixis is dealt with person deixis.

e. Discourse Deixis

Cruse (2006, p.51) states that discourse deixis is concerned with the use of a linguistic expression within an utterance to indicate current, pervious or following utterances in the same spoken or written discourse. According to Cummings (2010, p.104) a text, whether in its written or oral realization, is closely related to the concepts of space and time. Consequently, discourse deixis is expressed with terms that are primarily used in encoding space or time deixis

f. Emotional Deixis

One of the extended uses of deixis is to encode emotional proximity or distance between the speaker and the entity referred to. The employment of a proximate or immediate deictic expression such as this in English usually shows empathy

from the speaker. By contrast, the use of a distal deictic term such as that in English normally conveys emotional distance (Huang,2007, p.216).

Table (5) Huang's Classification of Deixis (2007)

Deixes	Definitions	Examples
Person	is concerned with the identification of the interlocutors or participant-roles in a speech event.	*I think we need to do much more with our tech companies to prevent ISIS*
Place	is the specification of the location of entities related to the participants in a speech event.	*what do we do here in the United States?*
Time	is concerned with the encoding of temporal points relative to the time at which an utterance is produced.	*I am determined that we're …… building on the progress we've made over the last eight years*
Social	is concerned with the social position of the addresser, the hearer or a third person or entity indicated.	*And one of the worst things he said was about a woman in a beauty contest*
Discourse	is concerned with the use of a linguistic expression within an utterance to indicate the current, pervious, or following utterances in the same spoken or written discourse.	*And maybe because you haven't paid any federal income tax for a lot of years*
Emotional	expresses the emotional and psychological distance and closeness between the speaker and the referent.	*But this is a man who has called women pigs, slobs and dogs*

2.5 Presupposition

Stalnaker (1974, p.200) defines presupposition as what is taken by the speaker to be the common ground of the participants in a conversation. Meanwhile, according to Yule (1996, p.25), presupposition can be defined as something which is assumed by the speaker to be the case prior for making an utterance. Furthermore, he observes that presupposition is generally described as

constancy under negation. It means that a presupposition of a statement will remain constant even when that statement is negated.

There are two approaches in studying presupposition: semantic and pragmatic. It is based on the aspects of logic and pragmatics respectively. Furthermore, Grundy (2008, p.48) highlights that the accommodated beliefs necessary for an utterance to make sense are known as semantic presuppositions while the accommodations needed for an utterance to be appropriate are known as pragmatic presuppositions. In other words, semantic presupposition aims at making sense of the utterance by the addressee. Meanwhile, pragmatic presupposition aims at making the utterance appropriate or suitable.

Presupposition deals with the implicit meaning conveyed by the speaker through the use of particular words. Thus, Yule (1996, p.28) classifies them into six types:

1) **Existential Presupposition** which assumes the existence of entities named by the speaker and is assumed to be present in noun phrases and possessive words like 's, my, your, etc.

2) **Lexical Presupposition** assumes that in using one form, another meaning will be understood.

3) **Structural Presupposition** is the assumption that occurs when a particular sentence construction conventionally and frequently presuppose that a portion of the structure is already assumed to be true. Addressers can utilize such structures to treat information as presupposed (i.e., considered to be true), and, consequently, to be accepted as true by the addressee.

4) **Factive Presupposition** is a true assumption that can be seen by the use of verbs such as know, realize, regret, be, aware, odd, glad, and other phrases.

5) Non-factive Presupposition is assumed to mean that the assumption is not true. Verbs like "dream," "imagine," "pretend," etc., are signs of non-factual presupposition.

6) Counter-factual Presupposition is the idea that what is assumed is not only false but also the opposite of what is true.

Table (6) Yule's Types of Presupposition (1996)

Presuppositions	Definitions	Examples
Existential	refers to the existence of the entities.	*I think my husband did a pretty good job in the 1990s.*
Lexical	assumes that in using one form, another meaning will be understood.	*Let's stop for a second and remember where we were eight years ago*
Structural	presupposes that portion of the structure is already assumed to be true.	*When I was in the Senate, I had a number of trade deals that came before me*
Factive	refers to a true assumption (facts).	*We know the IRS has made clear there is no prohibition on releasing it when you're under audit.*
Non-factive	assumes that the assumption is not true.	*And I have no reason to believe that he's ever going to release his tax returns,*
Counter-factual	the idea that what is assumed is not only false, but also the opposite of what is true.	*So if you want to see in real-time what the facts are, please go and take a look.*

2.6 Grice's Cooperative Principle

Grice proposes in 1975 that there is an underlying principle known as the cooperative principle (henceforth CP) that determines how language is used maximally, efficiently, and effectively to achieve rational interaction in communication. Grice (1975, p.44) sees CP as follows:

> *Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged*

This means that people do not only seek to accommodate understanding when they communicate, they also expect their conversation partners to do the same. This is not to say that we always behave in such a cooperative manner when we communicate . As Crystal (2001, p.46). points out, common experience shows that we do not.

The CP is classified into four categories: quality, quantity, relation, and manner describing specific rational principles followed by practitioners; these principles facilitate effective communication (Grice,1975, p.46). They are:

1. Maxim of Quantity:

(i) Make your contribution as informative as is required.

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

2. Maxim of Quality:

(i) Make your contribution true.

(ii) Do not say what you think to be false.

(iii) Do not make claims without supporting them with evidence.

3. Maxim of Relation:

Be relevant.

4. Maxim of Manner:

(i) Avoid ambiguity.

(ii) Be brief.

Grice suggests that these maxims are in fact not arbitrary conventions, but rather describe rational means for conducting co-operative exchange.

2.6.1 Non-observance of the Maxims

According to Grice (1975), there are a number of situations in which the speaker neglects to notice the maxims. He provides many ways in which participants in a discourse discussion could fail to adhere to the maxims. Grice

comes up with the following five common ways in which a maxim can be overlooked:

1. Flouting a maxim

2. Violating a maxim

3. Opting out of a maxim

4. Infringing a maxim

5. Suspending a maxim

2.6.1.1 Flouting the Maxim

Flouting a maxim refers to a situation in which a speaker deliberately ignores a maxim, not with the intention of misleading, but rather to stimulate the listener to look for a meaning other than the one that was explicitly stated (Thomas 1995, p.65).

When the speaker wishes to raise the hearer's attention to the implicit meaning which is different from, or in addition to the expressed meaning, the result is a breach of a maxim, as stated by Brown and Yule (1983,p. 32).

a) Flouting the Maxim of Quantity

Cutting (2002, p. 36) clarifies that flouting the maxim of quantity occurs when the speaker gives much more or less information than the situation requires.

b) Flouting the Maxim of Quality

When a speaker may simply say something that obviously does not represent what they think, they are flouting a maxim of quality, as stated by Cutting (2002, p.37-8). This occurs when the speaker says something which needs to be perceived as intentionally untrue. He proposes several ways people may flout the maxim of quality by using hyperbole, metaphor, irony, banter, and sarcasm.

c)Flouting the Maxim of Relation

Thomas (1995, p.70) shows that the maxim of relation is flouted when a speaker is giving a response or making an observation that is deliberately not relevant to the topic that is being discussed. An example of flouting the maxim of relation is when the hearer changes the subject or fails to keep to the topic. Cutting (2002, p.38) says that the speaker who flouts the maxim of relation expects the hearer to understand the meaning behind the unsaid utterance.

d) Flouting the Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner is flouted when a speaker deliberately fails to observe the maxim by not being brief, using obscure language, not being orderly or using ambiguity. This creates an implicature which makes the participants look for an additional set of meanings (Thomas 1995, p.71).

2.6.1.2 Violating a Maxim

According to Grice (1975, p.49), a speaker violates a maxim when he deliberately misleads the listener. Additionally, he defines violation of maxims as a situation where speakers intentionally refrain from applying certain maxims to their interactions in order to cause misunderstanding on the part of their participants or to achieve some other purpose.

2.6.1.3 Opting out of a Maxim

According to Grice (1975, p.71), a speaker might opt out of observing a maxim by refusing to cooperate in the way the maxim requires. Thomas (1995:74) says that the example of opting out occurs frequently in public life, when the speaker cannot, perhaps for legal or ethical reasons, reply in the way normally expected. Thomas also states that giving the requested information might hurt a third party or put them in danger.

2.6.1.4 Infringing a Maxim

A maxim infringement is one of non-observance maxims which occurs when the speaker has no intention to make an implicature but because the speaker is incapable of speaking clearly. When the speaker has an imperfect knowledge or performance of a language, the speaker here infringes the maxims like a young child or a learner of a foreign language who has an imperfect command of the language. Generally, infringing stems from imperfect linguistic performance or from impaired linguistic performance (Thomas,1995, p.74). Furthermore, nervousness and fear may affect of the speaker's performance.

2.7.1.5 Suspending a Maxim

If there is no expectation on the part of any participant that the maxims will be fulfilled, the speakers do not observe the maxim (Thomas, 1995, p.76).

Table (7) Grice's Types of Breaching Maxims(1957)

Types	Definitions	Examples
Flouting	refers to a situation in which a speaker deliberately ignores a maxim to stimulate the listener to look for a meaning other than the one that was explicitly stated.	*Trump: You didn't delete them?* *Clinton:(...) We turned over 35,000*
Violating	a speaker violates a maxim when he deliberately misleads the listener in order to cause misunderstanding to achieve some other purpose.	*Cooper : Secretary Clinton, you get to respond then we have to move on to an audience question.* *Clinton: It's just not true*
Opting out	a speaker might opt out of observing a maxim by refusing to cooperate in the way the maxim requires.	*Cooper : That first one goes to secretary Clinton. You started out the last one to the audience.* *Clinton: He wants to start it; he can start it. No, go ahead, Donald.*
Infringing	occurs when the speaker has no intention to make an implicature but because the speaker is incapable of speaking clearly.	*Trump: But you have no plan.* *Clinton: But in—oh, but I do.* *Trump: Secretary, you have no plan*
Suspending	occurs when there is no expectation for the maxim to be observed.	*Clinton: But the price of coal is down worldwide. So we have to look at this comprehensively.* *Cooper: Your time is up.*

2.7 Persuasion

Regarding its roots, Larson (2003, p.71-2) mentions that persuasion has its foundation in ancient Greece. Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, is the first one who studies persuasion scientifically establishing its rules. Wahl and Morris (2018, p.4) define persuasion as the process of attempting to change or reinforce attitudes, values, beliefs, or behaviours. This definition alludes to two important functions of persuasion: completely changing attitudes and behaviours and/or strengthening already existing attitudes and behaviours.

According to Aristotle in his book *The Art of Rhetoric*, persuasion is based on three principles: the nature of the communicator, the emotional state of the audience, and the message arguments. Thus, he suggests that any spoken or written communication intended to persuade contains three key rhetorical elements: logos (the logic and reasons), ethos (credibility and trustworthiness of the communicator), and pathos (the emotional dimension). Accordingly , he proposes three basic strategies of persuasion

1. Ethos

Persuasion is related to a person's credibility and sincerity, as well as the audience's perception of the speaker's trustworthiness. It depends on the presenter's ability to persuade the audience that he or she is an authority or qualified to present (speak) on the particular subject (Healey, 2008, p.22).

2. Pathos

Pathos is an appeal to an audience's beliefs, feelings, and emotions. An appeal to pathos causes an audience not just to respond emotionally, but to identify with the communicator's point of view. Where logical arguments fail, emotions often have the power to motivate people to respond. Understanding which emotions to tap, and which to avoid is one of the most important aspects of communication strategy. The simplest way to determine the most effective

emotional appeal is to analyse the audience's needs and concerns (Fletcher, 2001, p.342).

3. Logos

The term "logos" is generally used to describe any attempt to persuade someone via the use of logic and reason. In Aristotle's view, logos refers to the content of the argument itself, whether the argument is proven or only appears to be proven. The speaker uses it to support their claims with evidence such as statistics (Amgoud and Cayrol ,2009 p.123).

Table (8) Aristotle's Persuasive Appeals

Appeals	Definitions	Examples
Ethos	is related to a person's credibility and sincerity.	*we have to build an economy that works for everyone.*
Pathos	is related to the audience's beliefs, feelings, and emotions.	*he gun epidemic is the leading cause of death of young African- American men, more than the next nine causes put together.*
Logos	is related to the using of logic and reason.	*……because they have made all the gains in the economy.*

2.8 Rhetorical Devices

As a first step in investigating the connections between "pragmatics" and "rhetoric," it is useful to define them. Rhetoric is defined as an artful deviation relative to audience expectation (George, 2013, p.115). Thus, rhetoric is devoted to the study of the art of effective speaking and writing within specific situations with the goal of persuading a particular audience to adopt a point of view or perform a particular action. According to Yule (1996, p.127), pragmatics is the study of intended speaker meaning.

According to Booth (2004, p.31), the essential aim of rhetoric is to discover the most successful language to communicate a thought in a certain situation, and

then to change its expressions to be suitable for various situations. Sadock (2006, p.318) says, pragmatics is mostly about how language works in a given situation based on a variety of contextual factors.

There are some connections between pragmatics and rhetoric that support the previous point of view. First, the most important major similarity is that they both focus on how language is used and what role it plays in different situations. Secondly, both fields try to explain non-explicit or non-verbal information in discourse, like implication and body language. (Larsson, 1998, p.9). Third, both rhetoric and pragmatics are concerned with the relationships between what people do, what the situation is, and what their values are. Finally, the goal of both pragmatics and rhetoric is to make it easier and better for people to communicate in a meaningful way.

Occasionally a rhetorical device can have certain effects not readily identifiable or explicitly explainable. It is the context that exclusively explicates those pragma-rhetorical effects of persuasion or manipulation which target changing the audience's or listener's attitudes and feelings to a particular person or topic (Mihas, 2005, p.128).

2.8.1 Metaphor

Ortony (1993, p.84) shows that talking about metaphor is talking about the connections between the meanings of individual words and phrases and the meanings of what the speaker actually says. There are two types of sentence meaning: literal and metaphorical. Hence, whenever the speaker talks about the metaphorical meaning of a word or a sentence, he talks about his intentions to deliver it. Lakoff and Johnson (1980, p.55) define metaphor as the understanding or experiencing of one thing or one concept in terms of another where there is some similarity.

Pilkington (2000, p.86) notes that, from a pragmatic perspective, Grice's theory of metaphor is seen as attempting to provide a more satisfying clarification of the intuitions. From this perspective, he argues that when a speaker intentionally speaks in a metaphorical way, he may flout the maxims of manner or quality and make the hearer look for implicatures.

2.9.1.2 Repetition

Fischer (1994, p.15) defines "repetition" as the act of repeating words, phrases, and sentences to emphasise them. Repetition occurs when words or phrases are repeated in specific texts to draw attention to a particular idea. According to Deleuze (1994, p.90), the only element that changes when one repeats a pattern is how one thinks about it.

As Johnstone (1994, p.6) notes that in political speeches, repetition helps presenters communicate fluently and efficiently and influences listeners' feelings. In other words, repetition can be used to persuade and influence an audience. Hence, repetition allows politicians to promote themselves positively, justify their actions, and have political effects on the audience.

2.8.3 Simile

A simile is a Figure of speech in which two things with quite different literal meanings are compared on the basis of their shared underlying characteristics. According to Fadaee (2011, p.22), the word "simile" means "resemblance and likeness" in Latin, hence the technical definition of a simile is "the comparison of two items with some similarities." A simile is a Figure of speech that is often used in poetry, novels, movies, and plays. Authors employ it when drawing parallels between two related concepts, whether they are people, places, ideas, or things, by using words "like" or "as".

According to Leech (1969, p.156), a simile is an explicit comparison, whereas a metaphor is covert. This means that for each metaphor, one can come up with a roughly corresponding simile by writing out the tenor and vehicle next to each other and showing how similar they are (by using the word "like").

2.9.1.4 Symbol

Shaw (1881, p.367) defines a symbol as something used for, or regarded as, representing something else. More specifically, a symbol is a word, phrase, or another expression having a complex of associated meanings; in this sense, a symbol is viewed as having values different from those of whatever is being symbolized . Moreover, Perrine (1974, p.211) states that a literary symbol is something that means more than what it is. It is an object, a person, a situation, an action, or some other item that has a literal meaning in the story, but suggests or represents other meanings as well.

2.9.1.5 Dysphemism

An expression with connotation is offensive either about the subject matter or the audience, or both. A dysphemism is a marked form which expresses a speaker's view or attitude towards the listener or group, as opposed to a form that is typical of the speaker's speech. Thus marked forms are relative to the speaker and social context. Dysphemism is sometimes motivated by feelings such as fear, distaste, hatred, and contempt. (web source)

Table (9)Harris's Rhetorical Devices (2008)

Rhetorical Devices	Definitions	Examples
Repetition	is the act of repeating words, phrases, and sentences to emphasis them.	*That is absolutely proved over and over again.*
Metaphor	is the understanding or experiencing of one thing or one concept in terms of another where there is some similarity.	*I think if we work together, we overcome the divisiveness*
Simile	is the comparison of two things with quite different literal meanings on the basis of their shared underlying characteristics.	*He says it's a secret plan, but the only secret is that he has no plan.*

Symbol	is something that means more than what it is.	*he paints such a dire negative picture of black communities in our country.*
Dysphemism	is an expression with connotation offensive either about the subject matter or the audience, or both.	*And, in fact, his cavalier attitude about nuclear weapons is so deeply troubling.*

2.9 Condemning

As a first step to be able to recognize a condemning act, it is preferable to define it and what characteristics such a statement or action must have. It is important to talk about this in detail since condemning is almost as complex as it is common and crucial to our daily lives. Wertheimer (1983, p.23) defines condemning as "*a suspect activity, a nasty business, and a dangerous game, fraught with risks and costs of diverse kinds.*"

Condemning presupposes the facticity of previous transgressive acts and shows moral dissent from them. They can thus be defined as expressive SAs that indicate concern with the moral dimension of human conduct, giving voice to the speaker's critical stance towards a breach of a rule, a norm or a code of behaviour committed by a specific actor or entailed by an institutional policy (Kampf and Katriel , 2016, p.3).

Condemning acts are common throughout political debates since each party willingly condemns their opponent to prove their righteousness. Thus, according to Searle (1967), they are classified as expressive SAs that are associated with the moral conduct of a human being towards violating a rule or a norm of behaviour dedicated by a specific participant or an institutionalized policy. In this regard, it can be concluded that such violations can be condemned since they are schemes to destabilize normative codes supported by the condemning party (Kampf and Blum-Kulka, 2011,p.10).

Therefore, Al-Salami (1997, p.53) presents some extra characteristics which could be able to serve the purpose of making condemning significantly more clear. In the light of this, the following criteria have been chosen:

1. Condemning is an intentional verbal act that comes by the deliberate use of words to express disapproval of another person's actions because they are seen to be inappropriate or harmful.

2. The act of condemning is initiated by an inappropriate action, such as an condemn, wrongdoing, crime, or vicious sin, which shows that the person doing the condemning is behaving badly or going against social or conversational norms.

3. Condemning requires the use of pragmatic strategies which are thought to be one of the most important ways of achieving the goals of the act of condemning. Accordingly, the lack of such strategies will be a violation of the successful production of condemning, hence, will not be considered as such.

4. Condemning is a mix of hostility and aggression that can be used to directly or indirectly criticize the target's behaviour.

The researcher believes that a condemning act is defined as the act of saying intentionally that someone behaves inappropriately. To condemn means to declare disapproval of someone or something usually for moral reasons.

2.9.1 Felicity Conditions of Condemning

In order to perform a felicitous act of condemning, a speaker should meet the following conditions:

a) **Propositional content**: the transgressive act is represented in his/her speech.

b) **Preparatory condition**: determines whether previous actions violated a norm or rule.

c) Sincerity condition: sincerely believe it has a negative impact.

d) Essential condition: employs a linguistic formula that counts as a condemning.

2.9.2 Types of Condemning

Following Wertheimer (1998, p.490), condemning can be classified as one of three different but related types: directive, attitudinal, and expressive.

2.9.2.1 Directive Condemning

Directive condemning is defined as the act of sentencing some agent to endure punishment. Punishments, in the strict sense, represent a distinct class of penalties, those asked for and directed by the act of condemning. Unlike punishments, other penalties are not justified by or expressive of condemning in the same ways that punishments are. Even though condemning often leads to punishment, it is not itself punishing and is completed without punitive consequences. Directive condemning is done out of hostility, which can happen when someone does not have the power or intention to punish. (Wertheimer,1998, p.490-91).

2.3.2.2 Attitudinal Condemning

The attitudinal type of condemning can be done through (inner or outer) linguistic acts that do not request punishments but instead express and (possibly) justify the aggressive condemning attitude that motivates directive condemning. Thus, one can have a condemnatory attitude without engaging in any overtly condemnatory behaviour, if one simply wishes that the condemned suffer some unpleasant fate (Wertheimer, 1998, p.491).

2.3.2.3 Expressive Condemning

Precisely, only agents can be condemned, punished and suffered. Expressive condemning motivates intentions, personality characteristics, events,

relationships, etc., towards bad and immoral actions of behaviour. One may condemn and punish actions by condemning and punishing (or making them liable to condemning and punishment) agents who perform, possess, or produce them and so on. As a result, the target objects of condemning and punishments are agents (Wertheimer, 1998, p.491). By the act of condemning, society shows its disapproval of the condemner and also communicates its anger with them (Engen, 2014, p.299).

Directive, attitudinal, and expressive condemnings are sufficiently similar to speak generally of condemning. All types of condemning are a response to something regarded wrong. (Wertheimer, 1998, p.491).

Table (10) Wertheimer's Classification of Condemning Types (1998)

Types	Definitions	Examples
Attitudinal	one can have a condemnatory attitude without engaging in any overtly condemnatory behaviour.	*But I will not support putting American soldiers into Iraq as an occupying force.....that would be a big red flag waving for ISIS to reconstitute itself.*
Directive	is defined as the act of sentencing some agent to endure a punishment which can happen when someone does not have the power to punish.	*Well, that's because he'd rather have a puppet as president of the United States*
Expressive	the act of condemning, society shows its disapproval of the condemner and also communicates its anger for them emotionally.	*Donald thinks belittling women makes him bigger .... So we now know what Donald thinks and what he says and how he acts toward women. That's who Donald is.*

2.9.3 Functions of Condemning

According to Bowden and Rooksby (2006, p.246), condemning has both a directing or regulative function and an expressive purpose, just like other moral judgments.

2.9.3.1 The Regulative Function

In order to condemn someone, one must believe that the other parties fail to meet at least the most essential expectations that one has of them (both as an individual and a member of society). Condemning expresses others' view that the condemned does not meet (the most basic of) these expectations and carries the burden of redressing this wrong (whether or not she is capable of doing so). It uses both "carrots" and "sticks" to try to get other people to adopt those standards as the basis for their participation in interpersonal and communal interaction. Condemning is crucial to avoid moral drift and excuse-making that weaken relational expectations that are intended to maintain (Bowden and Rooksby, 2006, p.246).

2.9.3.2 The Expressive Function

Condemning, like punishment, is an aggressive act, conveys not only displeasure or lack of sympathy but also anger, hatred, or disgust. It is not a withdrawal, which would indicate fear, nor is it passivity, which would reflect despair or sadness. It is similar to declaring war, especially a holy war (Wertheimer, 1998, p.493). In condemning others, people express their feelings of disappointment, resentment, and anger, and the practices of condemning shape the meaning of these feelings. When people are the objects of condemning, they typically find that feelings of being somehow obliged or bound to respond, of reciprocal resentment or anger, of remorse, repentance or shame, or of being misunderstood or unjustly maligned are aroused.

Accordingly, condemning practices not only reflect and respond to preexisting social and cultural norms, but also shape others' views on issues such as who is responsible for what, whose values are respected, and how harm to those values can be remedied. Condemning practices divide people into two groups: those

who deserve to be included in communal practices and those who are unable to follow the rules (Bowden and Rooksby, 2006, p.247).

Table (11) Bowden and Rooksby's classification of Condemning Functions(2006)

Types	Definitions	Examples
Regulative	one must believe that they have failed to meet at least the most essential expectations that one has of them (both as an individual and a member of society).	*Donald has consistently condemned Muslims abroad, Muslims at home, when we need to be cooperating with Muslim nations and with the American Muslim community.*

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introductory Remark

This chapter focuses on the collection and description of the chosen data as well as introducing an eclectic model of condemning in American Political contexts. It is mainly based on what is mentioned in chapter two.

3.2. The Data

The data of this work are collected from the two APCs under study. The first is the presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, and the second one is Trump's and Biden's tweets.

3.2.1. Data Collection

The data of the current study as mentioned earlier are collected from the two APCs under study. Thus, twenty situations intentionally collected (ten situations from each context) are scrutinized, including condemning in these contexts. They are intentionally collected from their official websites (See Website Sources of the Data). Due to their fame, these debates and tweets are well documented on sundry social media channels. Basically, the target data represent real-world actual legal cases that can be considered as natural, reliable, and authentic sources for the analysis of condemning .

The two contexts which are selected to be the data of the study are analyzed from a pragmatic perspective. In the current study, mixed methodologies, qualitative and quantitative approaches are used for the investigation of condemning in APCs with respect to the pragmatics strategies utilized in condemning the other party. Qualitative research serves to answer questions which begin with: Why? How? In what way. To enhance the qualitative approach, the researcher adopts the quantitative approach to subject the

analyzed data to statistical treatment to support or refute alternate knowledge claims (Williams, 2007, p.66). In relation to the quantitative method, statistical means are used for calculating the results of the analysis by using the percentage equation as shown below:

$$Percentage = \frac{occurrence\ of\ each\ strategy \times 100}{Total\ number\ of\ strategies}$$

3.2.2.Data Description

Generally speaking, the data under analysis are characterized by certain features that can be elucidated as follows in the following table:

Table (12)Data Description (According to Hymes' 1974 Model)

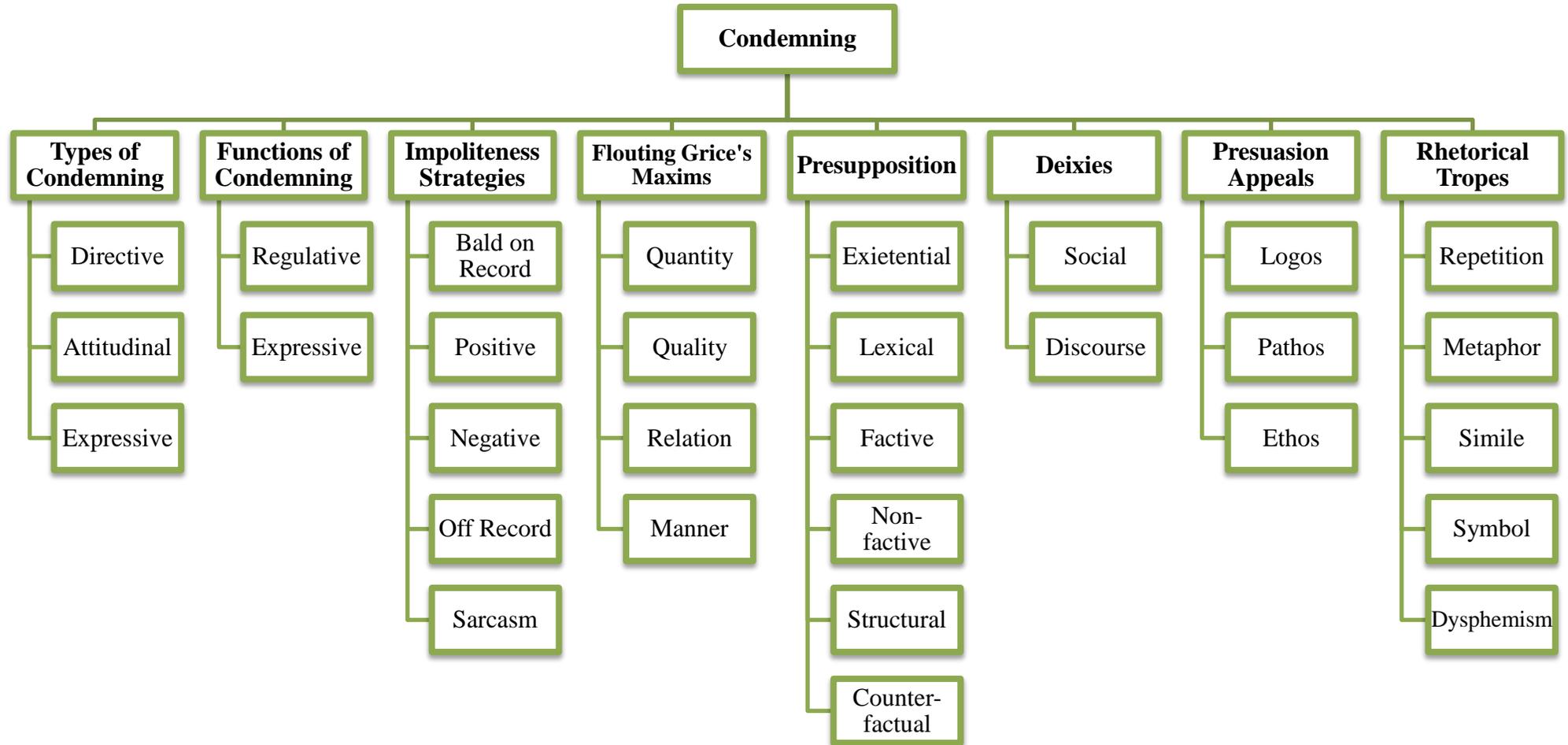| Contextual Factors	American Political contexts
Setting and scene	Presidential Debate takes place at Case Western Reserve University and Cleveland Clinic in Cleveland, Ohio on September 29, 2020. While the tweets are taken from the official sites of the two candidates which are written at different times.
Participants	In debates, the moderator of this argument is Chris Wallace (Fox News). The participants are President Donald Trump (Democratic) and Former Vice President Joe Biden (Republican). As for tweets, they may be written by the candidate himself.
Goal	Presidential debate is a public debate held during a general election campaign, where the candidates expose their political opinions and public policy proposals, and criticism of them, to potential voters (convincing the viewers that he or she is both personable and serious).
Act Sequence	The act sequence in the debate is manifested through 90 minutes without commercial breaks. It was divided into six, 15-minute segments on topics selected by the moderator.
Key	Serious, formal, and institutional political discourse.
Instrumentalities	Spoken and written discourse**.**
Norm	No direct exchange between candidates. No applause, claps, hisses, hints and/or laughter by the audience. Only five minutes for each candidate.
Genre	Political discourse

More generally, three extra issues require careful consideration, viz., variation, length, and understandability of the data. In relation to the heart of the theme, they are various as far as topics are concerned. They are not limited to certain topics (COVID-19, the economy, racism, and so on). Concerning length, Presidential debates are to some extent lengthy and the transcribed of the debates sometimes ranges from 28 and stretched in some debates to include about 80 pages while tweets are short and may consist of one or two sentences. With respect to data understandability, the language utilized in those situations is not hard to comprehend. Therefore, Candidates' language is neither hard nor easy to understand, it is in between in order to show how the powerful characters politicians express condemning.

3.3.The Model

An eclectic model (see Figure 1 on page 42) which draws upon ideas and assumptions adopted from a set of paradigms, which are introduced in the literature review is used for the pragmatic analysis of condemning in APCs to attest the findings of this study and to verify or reject its hypotheses. To ensure clarity, the analysis starts with giving the types of condemning (Wertheimer,1998) followed by functions of condemning (Bowden and Rooksby, 2006). Second, in order to find out how the condemner attacks the condemned's face, the same text is analysed according to impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper (1996). Third, the study investigates Grice's (1975) conversational maxims which make up the cooperative principle to investigate how and why politicians flout the maxims in their utterances. Fourth, within deixis , the researcher is limited to the analysis of the social and discourse deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) to show how the condemning is expressed by the speaker. Fifth, presupposition triggers which are proposed by Yule (1996) are also investigated as a way of understanding the purposes of using them. Sixth, in each condemning , the condemner may try to persuade people about a

particular idea or attitude and thus the researcher analyses the persuasion appeals by Aristotle. Finally, because politicians want to make a point or argument more convincing than it would be otherwise, the text is analysed using the rhetorical devices that Harris (2008) suggests.

Figure (1) The Modal of Analysis

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                              ┌──────────────┐
                              │  Condemning  │
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Types of Condemning	Functions of Condemning	Impoliteness Strategies	Flouting Grice's Maxims	Presupposition	Deixies	Presuasion Appeals	Rhetorical Tropes
Directive	Regulative	Bald on Record	Quantity	Exietential	Social	Logos	Repetition
Attitudinal	Expressive	Positive	Quality	Lexical	Discourse	Pathos	Metaphor
Expressive		Negative	Relation	Factive		Ethos	Simile
		Off Record	Manner	Non-factive			Symbol
		Sarcasm		Structural			Dysphemism
				Counter-factual			

Based on Wertheimer(1998) , Bowden and Rooksby(2006), Culpeper (1996), Grice's (1975) ,Huang (2007) ,Yule (1996), Aristotle, and Harris (2008)

CHAPTER FOUR
ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introductory Remark

On the basis of the previous chapters, this chapter is devoted to the practical part of this study. Fundamentally, it focuses on analysis and results of the chosen data.

4.2 The Analysis

4.2.1 The Analysis of Trump vs. Biden Debate

A-Biden's Debates

Extract No. 1

Biden: *under this President, we become weaker, sicker, poorer, more divided and more violent. When I was Vice President, we inherited a recession. I was asked to fix it. I did. We left him a booming economy, and he caused the recession. With regard to being 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.*

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

The expressive type of condemning is insinuated in Biden's utterance through addressing Trump " *Putin's pupp*y", even though all his supporters call him the president. In addition to this, Trump is expected to keep the booming economy that the president Obama and vice president Joe Biden left behind, but he fails to do so. As a result, Biden employs the regulative function to condemn him.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

To perform his condemning towards Trump, Biden tries to attack Trump's face by talking about the situation in the United States and how the country is under Trump's presidency becomes poorer, more divided, and weaker. Moreover, Biden disassociates Trump from being a typical person. This means that he does

not want people to see Trump as a good person to follow. Thus, Biden's utterance is determined as positive impoliteness .

3.Presupposition

Biden presupposes that the United States is stronger before Trump comes. This presupposition is triggered by using non factive verb *"become"*. Furthermore, it is presupposed that there is a booming economy and Trump fails to keep it and this is realized by the factive verb *"left"*.

4.The Cooperative Principle

Biden may seem to flout the maxim of quantity because he gives more information than the question required. Furthermore, he flouts the maxim of relation as his answer is irrelevant to the question raised by the interviewer. Instead of answering why Trump should not be elected as president, he talks about the relation between Trump and Putin.

5. Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis actualized by *"president, vice president , soldiers "* to refer to the different social ranking between the speaker and the audience. While he says nothing just Putin to demonstrate his lack of regard for him. Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis *"still"* to indicate the relationship that already exists between Trump and Putin.

6. Persuasive Appeals

Depending on logic, Biden completes his condemning by using the logical appeal since he presents reasons for why people should not elect Trump.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Biden's speech is structured in a form of repetition. He repeats the same syntactic structure as indicated in "*we become weaker, sicker, poorer, more*

divided and more violent" to emphasize the idea that country under Trump's presidency become weaker.

b. Dysphemism

Biden uses the indecent word *"puppy"* to indicate that Trump is subservient to Russia's leader .

Extract No. 2

Biden : *………, His own Homeland Security director, and as well as the FBI director, says that there is no evidence at all that mail-in ballots are a source of being manipulated and cheating. They said that. The fact is that there are going to be millions of people because of COVID that are going to be voting by mail-in ballots like he does, by the way. He sits behind the Resolute Desk and sends his ballot to Florida. Number one .Number two, we're going to make sure that those people who want to vote in person are able to vote because there are enough poll watchers are there to make sure they can socially distance. The polls are open on time, and the polls stay open until the votes are counted. And this is all about trying to dissuade people from voting because he's trying to conf–to scare people into thinking that it's not going to be legitimate.*

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

The directive type of condemning is realized by Biden's saying that Trump does not achieve his goal of scaring people and preventing them from voting. Concerning functions, it is expected that Trump will encourage people to vote by mail, but instead, he tries to scare people and convince them that the elections will be rigged. Thus, Biden employs the regulative function of condemning.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

The strategy of impoliteness that it is utilized by Biden in this situation to attack Trump's face is negative impoliteness and the realization of this strategy is frighten   " *he's trying to conf- to scare people* ". This means that Trump tries to scare people from voting .

3.Presupposition

Biden's presupposition apparently indicates that Trump tries to convince people not to vote and that the process of voting will be manipulated. This presupposition is triggered by the lexical word *" dissuade".*

4.The Cooperative Principle

Biden flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more information than is required and prolonging his answer. Moreover, he fails to observe the maxim of manner. He flouts it because he is not clear in his answer.

5. Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis which are realized by *" director, poll watchers and people".* Additionally, the discourse deixis actualized by "*this , that ,because "* to indicate the relationship that exists between sentences.

6. Persuasive Appeals

In his speech , Biden tries to appear as a principled president and how he has the authority to perform what he commits himself to do. Thus, the ethos appeal is achieved. Additionally, he makes use of the logos appeal since he is presenting reasons for his condemning Trump.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Biden keeps repeating the word *" number"* to refer that there is more than one reason to condemn Trump. Also, he repeats the same syntactic structure which appears in the following elements :

we're going to make sure that those people……..

there are going to be millions of people………

To indicate or make sure that the process of voting will happens in a certain time without any trouble.

b. Symbol

Biden uses the expression *"the Resolute Desk*" to symbolize the white House in America.

Extract No.3

Biden : *".: Good luck. 100,000 dead. As you said, over seven million infected in the United States. We, in fact, have 3% of the world's population, 10% of the deaths. 30,000 people a day are contracting COVID. In addition to that, about between 740 and 1000 people a day are dying. When he was presented with that number, he said, "It is what it is." Well, it is what it is because you are who you are. That's why it is. The President has no plan. He has not laid out anything. He knew all the way back in February how serious this crisis was. He knew it was a deadly disease. What did he do? He's on tape as acknowledging he knew it. He said he did not tell us or give people a warning of it because he did not want to panic the American people. You do not panic. He panicked. In addition to that, what did he do?"*

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

Through expressive condemning, Biden expresses his disapproval of Trump and also he communicates its anger towards Trump who may consider the only person who responsible for COVID-19 deaths. Biden condemns Trump not only because he fails to keep some expectation but also he employs condemning as a way to express his anger and hate against Trump. Hence, he uses the expressive function in order to shape these feelings.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

Biden attempts to damage Trump's negative face by condemning him. Therefore, he sarcastically says that Trump may not do anything to face covid-19 and this is realized by the statement " *The President has no plan* " although he is conscious of how deadly this disease is. Biden's speech may be determined as a negative impoliteness strategy as well as a sarcasm strategy.

3.Presupposition

The presupposition that the speech identifies is that this crisis comes back in February and this pandemic starts when Donald Trump is the president and he

knows how it is dangerous. It is triggered by using factive verb *" knew".* Furthermore, it is presupposed that Trump is in a situation of anxiety by using the lexical verb *"panicked".*

4.The Cooperative Principle

In this part of debate , Biden flouts the maxim of quantity when asked about "*why the American people should trust you more than your opponent to deal with this public health crisis going forward*". He seems to prolong the answer with alloy of unnecessary information to prove that Trump is not qualified to be the president of United States. The quality maxim is flouted by using the metaphorical expressions *" deadly disease, on tap "* . In addition, he flouts the maxim of manner for being not brief as he repeats the same idea that Trump does not do anything to control COVID-19.

5.Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis actualized by " the president " to show that Trump in a high status than him. He makes use of the discourse deixis *"in addition to that , as you said "* to indicate that there are more information to be mentioned.

6. Persuasive Appeals

Depending on logic, Biden completes his condemning by using the logical appeal. That is, people will be elected according to whom deserve. In other words, Biden presents reasons and facts for condemning Trump.

5.Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Biden's speech is structured in the form of repetition. Repetition is found in *" It is what it is." Well, it is what it is because you are who you are "* as a way for sarcasm from Trump and to emphasise that everything happens in the United States (injuries or deaths) is because of Trump who is the president.

b. Metaphor

Biden intentionally uses the metaphorical expression *" deadly disease"*. Thus, he describes coronavirus is capable of ending the person's life. Furthermore, he compares Trump's knowledge of the dangers of the disease and his insistence on not doing anything seriously with " *on tape*" .

c. Dysphemism

Biden indirectly expresses his bad impression about Trump and to condemn him he uses a euphemistic dysphemism expresses in *"it is what it is because you are who you are. That's why it is. The President has no plan"*

Extract No. 4

Biden *".............. The general who was with him said "All he ever wants to do is divide people, not unite people at all." This is a president who has used everything as a dog whistle, to try to generate racist hatred, racist division.*

This is a man who, in fact, you talk about helping African-Americans, one in 1000 African Americans has been killed because of the coronavirus. And if he does not do something quickly, by the end of the year, one in 400 will have been killed. One in 400 African Americans. This man, this man is a savior of African-Americans?"

TRUMP: So-

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

Concerning expressive condemning, Biden shows his disappointment with and anger at Trump, who he may describe as a racist person because he sows division among the people of the United States. Therefore, Trump fails to sustain the unity of the United States. Instead, he divides people and spreads racism and hatred among them. In this respect, Biden employs the regulative function in condemning Trump.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

The utterance used by Biden falls into the category of impoliteness strategy, namely bald on record. According to this strategy, Biden deliberately attack Trump's face, whereas Trump does not have any power to utter impolite

utterances toward him. That is, his utterance is structured or used in a direct, obvious, and explicit manner. Furthermore, Biden also tries to attack Trump's face by using sarcasm strategy as in "*This man, this man is a savior of African-Americans?* " because Joe Biden said it politely and subtly, but the meaning of these words is insincere or aggressive.

3. Presupposition

Biden's presupposition clearly indicates that Trump divides the people, not unites them, and creates violence and hatred among the American people. This presupposition is triggered by the factive word *"want"*. Also, it is presupposed that Trump does not do anything quickly to face coronavirus. Thus, such a presupposition is triggered by counter factual *"if".*

4. The Cooperative Principle

Biden flouts the maxim of relevance in the expressions "*one in 1000 African Americans has been killed because of the coronavirus. And if he does not do something quickly, by the end of the year, one in 400 will have been killed*". He flouts the relevance maxim because he talks about how Trump differentiates between people in America and then shifts to talk about the death of coronavirus. Consequently, he does not talk about one topic. Also, he flouts the maxim of quantity in repeating the phrase *" this man ".*

5. Deixis

Social deixis, in Biden's speech, is realized by *"general, president , African-Americans , man"* to indicate a different social ranking between the speaker and the audience. In addition to social deixis, he uses discourse deixis such *as "this, because, and if "* as a way of referring to the relation between the forthcoming and preceding utterance.

6. Persuasion Appeals

Biden tries to show how he is a principled man that can keep the unity of the country and this is the ethos appeal. Then, Biden tries emotionally to impress black Americans by remembering how Trump treats them and this is the pathos appeals.

7.Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Biden repeats the phrase *″ this man ″* to emphasize that Trump is a racist who mistreats African Americans.

b. Simile

Biden says " *as a dog whistle".* Thus, he indirectly describes Trump's work as a dog whistle in order to condemn him.

c. Dysphemism

 Intentionally, Biden condemns Trump by using animals names "dog whistle".

Extract No. 5

Biden : "Yes, there is. There's systemic injustice in this country, in education and work and in law enforcement and the way in which it's enforced. But look, the vast majority of police officers are good, decent, honorable men and women. They risk their lives every day to take care of us, but there are some bad apples. And when they occur, when they find them, they have to be sorted out. They have to be held accountable. They have to be held accountable. And what I'm going to do as President of the United States is call together an entire group of people at the White House, everything from the civil rights groups, to the police officers, to the police chiefs, and we're going to work this out"

1. Types and Function of Condemning

In this utterance, Biden has a commendatory attitude without engaging in any overtly condemnatory behaviour. Thus, Biden employs the attitudinal condemning. Concerning functions, Trump fails to meet the most essential of expectations which are crucial to run the country. In this regard, Biden employs the regulative function in condemning him.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

Biden's utterance falls into the category of impoliteness strategy, namely off record. Joe Biden utilizes this strategy of impoliteness to attack Trump's face. According to this strategy Biden attacks Trump's face in an indirect way when he says *"but there are some bad apples."*

3. Presupposition

Biden presupposes that there are many people who are involved in corruption issues related to the politics of the country. This presupposition is triggered by using the factive verb *"find".* Thus, there is an unequal system of justice for blacks in this country.

4. The Cooperative Principle

Biden seems to flout the maxim of quantity in his utterance because he intentionally flouts it by giving extra information than is required. Moreover, he flouts the maxim of quality when he says something which lacks adequate evidence as in *" but there are some bad apples."*

5. Deixis

Social deixis, in Biden's speech, is realized by *"police officer, woman, man, president"* to indicate a different social ranking between the speaker and the audience. In addition, he uses discourse deixis such as *"but , and when "* as a way of referring to the relation between the forthcoming and preceding utterance.

6. Persuasion Appeals

Biden tries to appear as a principled man and how he has the authority to perform what he commits himself to do. Thus, the ethos appeal is achieved. Additionally, he makes use of the logos appeal since he presents reasons for his condemning.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Biden repeats the phrase " *They have to be held accountable* " to emphasize the idea of accounting for everyone in the White House.

b. Metaphor

Biden employs the metaphorical expression *"bad apples*" as a way of describing corrupt people.

c. Dysphemism

Biden condemns Trump indirectly by using the synecdoche expression *"bad apples ".*

B. Trump's Debates

Extract 6

Trump : *" You did a crime bill, 1994, where you called them super-predators. African-Americans are super-predators and they've never forgotten it. They've never forgotten it.*

BIDEN: *I've never said-*

WALLACE: *No, no, sir. It's his two minutes.*

TRUMP: *So you did that, and they call you super-predator and I'm letting people out of jail now, that you have treated the African-American population community, you have treated the black community about as bad as anybody in this country. "*

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

When Biden describes the black community as super-predators, Trump utilizes the expressive condemning as a way to express his dissatisfaction with Biden. Add to this, Biden is expected to treat black community fairly and not to harm them, but he fails to do so. Thus, the regulative function is realized.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

To condemn Biden , Trump attacks Biden's face directly by saying " *you called them super-predators*" . Therefore, Trump utilizes the bald on record strategy of impoliteness to express his condemning to Biden . According to this strategy, Trump deliberately attacks Biden's face while he becomes powerless to response.

3. Presupposition

Trump's presupposition is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase " a crime bill" as the trigger of existential presupposition. Furthermore, it is presupposed that Biden calls the Black American as super-predators and this is realized by the factive verb *"forgotten".*

4.The Cooperative Principle

In this part of debate , Trump flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives more information than the question required. As a result, the flouts the maxim not to confuse listeners but to attract them to the significance of the utterance. He may emphasize that Biden harms the black community. Additionally, Trump may flout the maxim of manner by not being brief.

5. Deixis

Trump uses the social deixis actualized by *"African Americans"* to refer to the black community. Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis *"as ...as "* to compare between the black Americans and white Americans.

6. Persuasive Appeals

In an emotional manner, Trump tries to convince black Americans that Biden will harm them if he is elected as a president. This appeal overlaps with logos in that it raises a logical point and provides reasons.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

As it has been mentioned earlier, repetition may include the repeating of words, phrases, or even full sentences. Here, Trump repeats a full sentence " *they've never forgotten it, They've never forgotten it."* to emphasize the idea that they should always remember how Biden condemns and describes them.

b. Simile

Trump uses the expression *"super-predators"* to refer to the black community in United State.

Extract 7

Trump : *China ate your lunch, Joe. And no wonder your son goes in and, wha–, he takes out billions of dollars. He 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 three and a half million dollars?*

BIDEN: That is not true.

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

Without expressing any overt condemning, Biden has a commendatory attitude in this utterance. Hence, he employs the attitudinal types of condemning. In addition to this, Trump attacks Biden not because he fails to fulfill expectations, but to express his anger and hatred towards him. He employs the expressive function to shape feelings.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump uses the negative strategy of impoliteness in order to attack Biden's negative face. In this strategy, Trump tries to damage and destroy Biden's face by talking about his son. Trump claims that Biden' s son Hunter receives a large sum of money from Russia.

3. Presupposition

Trump's presupposition that it is true that Biden's son takes money from Russia. This presupposition is triggered by the factive verb *"manage "*. Moreover, it is also presupposed that Trump is in Russia when Biden's son takes money and this is realized by the structural *"while"*.

4. The Cooperative Principle

Trump fails to observe the maxim of quantity since he gives more information than the situation requires. Furthermore, he fails the maxim of relational. He flouts the maxim of relation as his answer is irrelevant to the question raised by the interviewer. Instead of answering about the economy booming, he talks about Biden's son. Moreover, he flouts the maxim of quality by using the metaphorical expression *" China ate your lunch Trump "*.

5. Deixis

To show social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship hold between speaker and addressee, Trump uses "*the mayor of Moscow*". Furthermore, he uses the discourse deixis *" And also "* to indicate that when Biden's son takes the money , Trump is there.

6. Persuasion

Logically speaking, if there is no relationship between Biden's son and the mayor of Moscow's wife , he will not take the money.

7. Rhetorical Devises
a. Repetition

Trump repeats the full sentence " *he* takes out *billions of dollars. He takes out billions of dollars "* for the purpose of condemning Biden's son relationship

with Russia . Also , he repeats the same structure (parallelism) as in "*He takes out billions of dollars to manage. He makes millions of dollars*"

b. Metaphor

Trump uses the metaphorical expression "*china eats you lunch*" to indicate that china comes out way better than Biden and take significant advantage of him. In other words, China may be more successful than Biden.

Extract No. 8

Trump *"Did you use the word smart? So you said you went to Delaware State, but you forgot the name of your college. You did not go to Delaware State. You graduated either the lowest or almost the lowest in your class. Do not ever use the word smart with me. Do not ever use that word.*

BIDEN: Oh, give me a break.

TRUMP: Because you know what? There's nothing smart about you, Joe. 37 years you've done nothing. "

1. Types and Function of Condemning

Trump attacks Biden not because he does not meet peoples' expectations, but because he is angry and hates him. He makes use of both the expressive type and the expressive function of condemning in order to form his feelings.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

According to Culpper's theory, Trump starts his condemning to Biden by using a sarcasm strategy of impoliteness. He intends to condemn and condemn Biden's ability. His saying "*You graduated either last or almost last in your class,*" implies that Biden lacks intelligence and will be unable to run the country if elected president. Also, he uses the bald on record strategy when he says directly that Biden does not do anything in 37 years.

3. Presupposition

Trump's presupposition is that it is true that Biden studies in Delaware State. This presupposition is realized by the factive verb *"forgot"*.

4. The Cooperative Principle

In this utterance, Trump flouts the relational maxim. He does not observe it in talking about the scientists and the vaccine. Then, he suddenly changes his speech to condemn Biden's ability by talking about his failure in his studies.

5. Deixis

In this speech, Trump does not use any social deixis and he just says Joe. Thus, this may indicate that Trump does not respect him and he has more political power. Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis *"but"* to indicate that following speech *"forgot "* opposes the meaning of the previous speech *" went"*.

6. Persuasion

Depending on logic, Trump tries to persuade Americans that Biden lacks intelligence; after all, how can someone who forgets his college name be intelligent.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

In Trump's speech, the parallel structure occurs between the following elements:

Do not ever use the word smart with me.

Do not ever use that word.

b. Dysphemism

Trump condemns Biden by saying directly "*There's nothing smart about you*"

Extract No. 9

When you look at North Carolina, when you look, and these governors are under siege, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and a couple of others, you got to open these states up. It's not fair. You're talking about almost it's like being in prison. And you look at what's going on with divorce, look at what's going on with alcoholism and drugs. It's a very, very sad thing. And he'll close down the whole country. This guy will close down the whole country and destroy our country. Our country is coming back incredibly well, setting records as it does it. We do not need somebody to come in and say, "Let's shut it down."

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

Both the expressive type and function of condemning are presented in this utterance to express Trump's feelings. That means, Trump attacks Biden in an aggressive act to express his anger and hatred towards him.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

To perform his condemning towards Biden, Trump tries to attack Biden's face with talking about the situation in many cities in the United States .Moreover, Trump in his condemning to Biden uses the inappropriate identity marker "*This guy*". Thus, Trump's utterance may be determined as a positive impoliteness .

3.The Cooperative Principle

Trump flouts the quantity maxim in the utterance because he gives more information than the situation requires. Furthermore, he flouts the maxims of manner by repeating the same words, phrases, and sentences more than once.

4. Presupposition

Trump presupposes that Biden close many states up in the United States, and this is realized by the factive verb *"got open"*.

5. Deixis

Trump uses " *governors, people, guy* " to show social differences based on the roles of the people involved, especially the social relationship between speaker and addressee. Also, he uses the discourse device "*this, and* " .

6. Persuasion

Depending on logic, Trump completes his condemning by using logical appeal since he is presenting reasons for why he should not close the country.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Trump keeps repeating the phrases "*When you look , very very , And he'll close down the whole country"* to emphasize that the United States has nothing from closing.

b. Metaphor

Trump uses the metaphorical expression " *shut down "* as a way of indicating closing the country.

c. Simile

Biden says " *You're talking about almost it's like being in prison*". To make the audience pay more attention to the idea that the process of closing the country likes the prison.

Extract No. 10

They're not equipped. These people are not equipped to handle it, number one. Number two, they cheat. They cheat. Hey, they found ballots in a wastepaper basket three days ago, and they all had the name military ballots. They were military. They all had the name Trump on them

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

By using the expressive type of condemning, Trump conveys his dissatisfaction and disapproval with the process of the election. In addition, he employs attitudinal condemning in order to condemn Biden but he does so in a way that is not explicit. Also, Biden fails to meet the most essential of expectations which is crucial to run the country. In this regard, Trump employs the regulative function in condemning Biden.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

The utterance used by Trump falls into the category of impoliteness strategy, namely off record. Trump utilizes this strategy of impoliteness to attack Trump's face. According to this strategy, Trump attacks Biden's face in an indirect way.

3.The Cooperative Principle

In this part of the debate, Trump flouts the maxim of quantity when repeating the sentences *They're not equipped. These people are not equipped , they cheat they cheat.* And this repetition to draw the audience's attention to a particular idea.

4. Presupposition

Trump presupposes the fact that there are ballots in a wastepaper and Biden manipulates in the ballots of the election and this is realized by the factive verb *"found"*

5. Deixis

In this speech, Trump uses social deixis realized by (*military , people).* Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis *"and"* to indicate that the following speech is related to the meaning of the previous speech.

6.persuasion

Depending on logic, Trump tries to persuade Americans that Biden manipulates in the election.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

In Trump's speech, the parallel structure occurs between the following elements: *They're not equipped. These people are not equipped , they cheat they cheat.*

And this repeating may be for paying the audience's attention into a particular idea.

b. Dysphemism

Trump's speech is to condemn Biden by saying directly the word *"cheat"*

4.4.2. The Analysis of the Tweets

A. Biden's Tweets

Extract No.11

"I pledge to be a president who seeks not to divide , but to unify. Who does not see red and blue states ,but a united states. And who will work with all my heart to win the confidence of the whole people"

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

Within condemning types, Biden does not overtly condemn Trump; rather, he uses attitudinal types of condemning by saying *I pledge to be a president who seeks not to divide , but to unify*. Additionally, instead of preserving the unity of the United States, Trump divides people and spreads racism and hatred among them. In this respect, Biden employs the regulative function in condemning Trump.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

The strategy of impoliteness that is utilized by Biden in this situation is off record. Thus, in this strategy, Biden attempts to damage Trump's face in an indirect way. He tries to prove that Trump cannot run the country since he divides the nation as red and blue states and draws distinction between them instead of unite.

3. Presupposition

Biden's saying *" Who does not see red and blue states ,but a united states "* presupposes that the United States might be divided into red states and blue

states as a trigger of structural presupposition. Also, it is presupposed that Biden gives them a promise that he will unify them. This presupposition is indicated by the lexical trigger " *pledge*".

4. **The Cooperative Principle**

Biden intentionally flouts the maxim of quantity because he repeats the same idea (uniting people instead of dividing them) in his speech and hence he gives more information that required. Moreover, he flouts the maxim of quality by using the metaphorical expression " *with all my heart* " to show that to earn people's trust, he will work with sincerity.

5. **Deixis**

Biden uses the social deixis actualized by "president " to indicate his political power that he has the responsibility of doing the things that he claims to do. Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis "but" to indicate that the following speech "*unify* " opposes the meaning of the previous speech *"divide".*

6. **Persuasion**

He uses the ethos appeal in "*I pledge to be a president* " to show how he is a responsible man and can fulfill what he commits himself to do.

7. **Rhetorical devices**

a. **Repetition**

Biden's speech is structured in a form of repetition as in *" who seeks not to divide , but to unify , Who does not see red and blue states ,but a united states "* to illustrate how distinct Trump is.

b. **Metaphor**

The metaphorical expression *" with all my heart "* is employed by Joe Biden to show that to earn people's trust, he will work with sincerity.

c. Symbol

The symbols that exist in Biden's speech are two. First, the word *"red"* symbolizes the Republican Party. Second, the word *"blue"* symbolizes the Democratic Party.

Extract No.12

"*More than 330,000 Americans have died from COVID-19 — and Donald Trump has given up on trying to get the virus under control. He may have quit on you, but I promise I never will.*"

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

Despite his strength, Trump is unable to control the virus and hence the directive types of condemning is employed by Biden to condemn him. As well, Trump fails to meet the most essential expectations which are crucial to face COVID-19. In this regard, Biden employs the regulative function in condemning him.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

The strategy of impoliteness that is utilized by Biden in this situation is called positive impoliteness**.** Thus, in this strategy Biden attempts to accuse or damage Trump's positive face. Biden accused Trump of "*giving up*" in the fight against the virus and said he should not attack medical personnel who are treating its victims.

3.Presupposition

Biden's speech apparently indicates that Trump tries to control COVID-19 but he fails. This presupposition is triggered by the lexical word *"given up"*. Additionally, it is presupposed that Biden will never let them down and will do his best and this is realized by using the lexical verb *"promise"*.

4. The Cooperative Principle

Biden fails to observe the maxim of quality. He flouts it in the utterance *"He may have quit on you"* . He is not sure that the President Trump gives up on facing covid- 19. Instead, he says what he thinks is true.

5. Deixis

In this speech , Biden does not use any social deixis and just says Donald Trump. Thus, this may indicate that Biden does not respect him although Trump has more political power. Also, he uses the discourse deixis *"but"* to indicate that the following speech *" promise* "opposes the meaning of the previous speech *"quit ".*

6. Persuasive Appeals

Giving facts is what Biden follows as an attempt to persuade people in order to condemn Trump. Thus, Biden uses logical appeal as a persuasive device.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Metaphor

The metaphorical expression *" he may quit on it "* is employed by Biden to compare between Trump gives up and retires the person from his job.

Extract No.13

Today, the House passed the No Ban Act because no one should be discriminated against or singled out based on the faith they practice. I will end President Trump's Muslim Ban on day one and sign this bill into law.

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

Through expressive condemning, вiden expresses his disapproval of and anger toward Trump, whom he holds responsible for the Muslim ban. Moreover, it is expected that Trump will treat Muslims fairly, but instead, he discriminates

between people based on the faith they practice. Thus, Biden employs the regulative function of condemning.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

To perform his condemning towards Trump, Biden tries to attack Trump's positive face. He condemns Trump by saying that he bans people from six Muslim-majority countries from entering the USA, and slams the door on refugees. Thus, Trump's utterance could be determined as negative impoliteness.

3. Presupposition

Biden's presupposition is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase *"the No Ban Act"* as the trigger of existential presupposition. Also, it is presupposed that this Ban Act is canceled by employing the factive verb *"passed"*.

4.The Cooperative Principle

Biden may flout the maxim of quantity. He appears to extend the tweet with unnecessary information and for a longer period of time than usual in order to remind Muslims of Trump's treatment of them as in *No Ban Act because no one should be discriminated against or singled out based on the faith they practice*

5. Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis actualized by *" the president "* to show that Trump in a high status than him.

6. Persuasive Appeals

In his speech, Biden tries to appear principled and to demonstrate that he has the authority to do what he commits himself to do. Thus, the ethos appeal is achieved. He makes use of the logos appeal since he presents facts.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Symbol

Biden mentions the word *"house"* in his tweet. This word is not mentioned arbitrarily, rather it symbolizes the Chamber of Deputies.

Extract No.14

We are in the midst of a crisis with the coronavirus. We need to lead the way with science — not Donald Trump's record of hysteria, xenophobia, and fear-mongering. He is the worst possible person to lead our country through a global health emergency.

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

Trump's power is not enough to stop the pandemic, and hence the directive type of condemning is realized by Biden to condemn Trump. Add to this, Trump fails to meet the country's most basic expectations for the purpose of controlling COVID-19 . Thus, Biden uses the regulative function in condemning him.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

In this tweet, Biden uses sarcasm impoliteness strategy for the purpose of condemning President Trump. According to this strategy, Biden intends to condemn Trump's ability and attack his face sarcastically " *we need to lead the way with science — not Donald Trump's record of hysteria, xenophobia, and fear-mongering*." Furthermore, Biden employs a negative impoliteness strategy, stating, *"He is the worst possible person,"* to attack Trump's negative face and convince people that Trump does not handle crises well or scientifically.

3. Presupposition

Biden's presupposes the existence of the definite noun phrase *" a crisis "* as the trigger of existential presupposition. Additionally, it is presupposed to the existence of global health emergency and pandemic in the country.

4. **The Cooperative Principle**

Joe Biden intentionally flouts the maxim of quantity by giving extra information than is required. He wants to show people how Trump as president fails to run the country. In addition to this, he flouts the maxim of manner because he uses ambiguous words.

5. Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis actualized by "*person"* to refer to Trump and to show that he does not appreciate him. Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis *"through"* to state that Trump fails to control the coronavirus from the beginning of the pandemic.

6. Persuasive Appeals

Biden gives reason for his condemning Trump to fulfill what is called logic as in the utterance "*We need to lead the way with science — not Donald Trump's record of hysteria, xenophobia, and fear-mongering ".*

7. Rhetorical Tropes

a. Repetition

Biden repeats the phrase *"to lead "* for the purpose of emphasizing the idea that the United States need a person believes in science rather than Trump.

b. Dysphemism

Biden intentionally uses the word *"worst"* in order to express his bad impression about him and condemns him.

Extract No. 15

Vladimir Putin does not want me to be President. He does not want me to be our nominee. If you're wondering why — it's because I'm the only person in this field who's ever gone toe-to-toe with him.

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

As part of the class of condemning types, Biden does not directly condemn Trump by utilizing the attitudinal condemning. Concerning the condemning functions, Biden condemns Putin not only because he fails to keep some expectations but instead of this he employs condemning as a way to express his anger and hate against Putin. Hence, he uses the expressive function in order to shape these feelings.

2. Impoliteness Strategies

The strategy of impoliteness that is utilized by Biden in this situation is a negative impoliteness. It is realized by explicitly associating Putin with a negative aspect in *"Vladimir Putin does not want me to be President* ". Furthermore, He employs the off record strategy of impoliteness when he condemns Trump in an indirect way.

3. Presupposition

Trump's presupposes clearly indicates that may or may not people ask for the reason why Putin does not want Biden to be the president. Thus, such a presupposition is triggered by counter factual *"if"*.

4. **The Cooperative Principle**

Biden flouts both the maxims of quantity and quality. He flouts the maxim of quantity in that he gives more information than the situation requires by repeating the same idea as in " *He does not want me* " . Also, he flouts the maxim of quality by using a metaphorical expression "toe to toe" in order to

make people pay more attention and search for the implied meaning behind his utterance.

5. Deixis

Biden uses the social deixis actualized by "*president, nomine* " to refer to himself. Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis "*because*" to give reason.

6. Persuasive Appeals

Biden gives reasons for his condemning Trump to fulfill what is called logic as in the utterance " *it's because I'm the only person in this field who's ever gone toe-to-toe with him.".*

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Biden keeps repeating the full sentence " *Vladimir Putin does not want me to be President. He does not want me to be our nominee* " to emphasize the idea that Putin wants Trump to be the president instead of him.

b. Metaphor

The metaphorical expression *" toe to toe "* is employed by Biden to compare himself with being in direct confrontation or opposition with Putin.

C. Symbol

 Biden uses the word *" field" which* symbolizes the world of politics.

B. Trump's Tweets

Extract No. 16

Crooked Hillary Clinton deleted 33,000 emails after they were subpoenaed by the United States Congress. Guilty- cannot run. Rigged system.

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

The expressive type of condemning is insinuated in Trump's utterance through addressing Clinton *"Crooked Hillary Clinton".* Within functions, Trump condemns Clinton not only because she fails to meet certain expectations, but also as a means of expressing his displeasure and hatred for Clinton. Hence, he uses the expressive function in order to shape these feelings.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

To perform his condemning towards Clinton, Trump tries to attack Clinton's face negatively by talking about the emails that delete by Clinton. Furthermore, in order to damage her negative face, Trump uses the inappropriate marker *"crooked".* Thus, Trump's utterance may be determined as a negative impoliteness.

3.Presupposition

Trump presupposes that there are 33,000 emails which are deleted by Clinton. This presupposition is triggered by using the factive verb *"deleted"* .

4.The Cooperative Principle

Trump flouts the maxim of relation because he talks about Hillary Clinton and then shifts to condemn system in the United States. Therefore, he does not talk about one topic. Furthermore, he flouts the maxim of quality by utilizing the condemning word *"crooked".*

5. Deixis

Trump uses the social deixis actualized by "*the United States Congress*" to refer to the legislature of the federal government of the United States. While he says just Hillary Clinton to show that he does not respect her.

6. Persuasive Appeals

Depending on logic, Trump completes his condemning by using logical appeal. That is, she will not be summoned by Congress if she does not delete anything.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Biden's speech is structured in a form of repetition in the structure that is found in "*Crooked Hillary Clinton, Rigged system* " to emphasis the idea that although she is guilty, she runs out from the punishment.

b. Dysphemism

Trump intentionally says *" Crooked Hillary Clinton deleted ….…..* ". Thus, he directly describes her as crooked person in order to show that she is a dishonest or criminal person.

Extract No.17

…… Iran will be held fully responsible for lives lost or damage incurred at any of our facilities. They will pay a very big price! This is not a warning, it is a threat .
Happy New year.

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

By using expressive condemning, Trump expresses his anger toward the Iranian government. Concerning functions, it assumes that American Embassy may not be attacked by Iran and hence Trump uses the regulative function in utilizing condemning.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

The strategy of impoliteness that is utilized by Trump in this tweet to attack the Iranian government is a negative impoliteness strategy and the realization of this strategy is threating by saying *"They will pay a very big price! This is not a warning, it is a threat ".*

3.Presupposition

Trump's presupposition apparently indicates that the Iranian government is responsible for all the damage caused to the US Embassy in Iraq. This presupposition is actualized by the factive verb *"held".*

4.The Cooperative Principle

Trump fails to observe the maxim of quantity because he intentionally flouts it by giving more information than requires. He says " *They will pay a very big price! This is not a warning, it is a threat ".* Furthermore, he flouts the maxims of relation because he starts his tweet by talking about Iran attack and then suddenly moves on to wish everyone a *"Happy New Year "*.

5.Deixis

Trump uses the discourse deixis actualized by "*this"* to indicate the relationship that exists between sentences in the utterance.

6. Persuasive Appeals

In his speech, Trump tries to appear as a principled person and how he has the authority to perform what he commits himself to do. Thus, ethos appeal is achieved. Additionally, he makes use of pathos appeal to affect people emotionally in the utterance *"lives lost "*.

7.Rhetorical Devices
a. Repetition

Trump keeps repeating the same syntactic structures which appears in the following elements " *This is not a warning, it is a threat "* to indicate or make sure that Iran will pay the price for its attack on the American Embassy.

Extract No.18

Again, to our foolish leader, Do not attack Syria – if you do many bad things will happen and from that fight the U.S gets nothing.

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

In calling Obama "*to our foolish leader*", Trump uses an expressive form of condemning. Additionally, in this tweet, Trump employs the two functions of condemning which are expressive (by addressing Obama as a foolish leader) and regulative (it is expected from Obama not to attack Syria).

2.Impoliteness Strategies

The utterance used by Trump falls into the category of impoliteness strategy, namely negative impoliteness. Trump utilizes this strategy of impoliteness to attack Obama's negative face. According to this strategy Trump condemns Obama for his attack on Syria and the realization of this strategy is threating by saying "*if you do many bad things will happen*".

3. Presupposition

Trump's presupposition clearly indicates that Syria is previously attacked by Obama. This presupposition is triggered by the lexical verb *"again"*. Also, it is presupposed that Obama may or may not attack Syria again. Thus, Such a presupposition is triggered by the counter factual *"if"*.

4. The Cooperative Principle

In this tweet, Trump seems only to flout the maxim of quality by using an offensive word in the expression "*to our foolish leader* ".

5. Deixis

Social deixis, in Trump's tweet, is realized by using "*leader* "to refer to Obama as a way of indicating that Obama has a higher position than Trump.

Additionally, he uses discourse deixis such as *"that"* to show how the sentences in the utterance are related.

6. Persuasive Appeals

Logos is what Trump follows in constructing his condemning towards Obama. In other words, Trump presents a reason to commit his condemning .

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Dysphemism

Trump intentionally says "*foolish leader* ". Thus, he directly describes him as a foolish person in order to show that he lacks of judgment.

Extract No. 19

Biden can only enter the White House as President if he can prove that his ridiculous "80,000,000 votes" were not fraudulently or illegally obtained. When you see what happened in Detroit, Atlanta, Philadelphia & Milwaukee, massive voter fraud, he's got a big unsolvable problem

1. Types and Functions of Condemning

Even though Biden has political power, he can't prove that the elections are not rigged and thus Trump employs the directive type of condemning. Trump employs condemning as a technique to express his displeasure and hatred towards Biden. Hence, he uses the expressive function in order to shape these feelings.

2.Impoliteness Strategies

To condemn Biden, Trump attacks Biden's negative face by associating him with negative aspect as it is illustrated in "*Biden can only enter the White House as President if he can prove that his ridiculous "80,000,000 votes" were not fraudulently or illegally obtained* ". So , Trump utilizes a negative strategy of impoliteness to express his condemning to Biden .

3. Presupposition

Trump's presupposes the fact that Biden wins 80,000,000 votes in the election and this is triggered by using the factive verb "*obtained* ". In addition to this, it presupposes that Biden may or may not prove that the election is not rigged and this is realized by employing the counter factual "*if*".

4.The Cooperative Principle

In this tweet, Trump flouts the maxim of quality in the utterance "*he's got a big unsolvable problem* ". Furthermore, he flouts the maxim of manner because he intentionally speaks too much rather than being brief in expressing his condemning.

5. Deixis

Trump uses the social deixis actualized by *"President"* to refer to the power that the winner has. Also, he makes use of the discourse deixis *"that"* to emphasize the interconnectedness of the ideas being said..

6. Persuasive Appeals

For his condemning of Biden, Trump depends on logos. That is to say, Trump provides a reason to commit his condemn.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

As it has been mentioned earlier, full repetition may include repeating words, phrases, or even full sentences. Here, Trump uses the word *"can"* to condemn Biden's ability to prove that the elections are fair and that there is no fraud.

b. Metaphor

Trump uses the expression "*he's got a big unsolvable problem* " to indicate that Biden does not have the ability to prove his credibility.

Extract No. 20

Crazy Joe Biden is trying to act like a tough guy. Actually, he is weak, both mentally and physically, and yet he threatens me, for the second time, with physical assault. He does not know me, but he would go down fast and hard, crying all the way. Do not threaten people Joe!

1.Types and Functions of Condemning

In addressing Biden as " *Crazy Joe Biden"* , Trump uses an expressive form of condemning. Add to this, Trump condemns Biden not only for failing to meet certain expectations for running the country, but also for using condemning to express his displeasure and hatred for Trump. Hence, he uses the expressive function in order to shape these feelings.

2.Impoliteness strategies

In his tweet, Trump tries to attack Biden's negative face. Trump accused his democratic opponent, Biden, of attempting to threat him. Furthermore, in order to damage her negative face Trump uses the inappropriate marker *"Crazy"*. Thus, Trump's utterance could be determined as a negative impoliteness.

3.Presupposition

Trump's utterance presupposes the fact that Trump has already threaten by Biden and this is not the first time and this is triggered by " *for the second time*"

4.The Cooperative Principle

Trump may seem to flout the maxim of quality because he says things that may lack evidence to be true such as crazy. Also, he flouts the maxim of manner by saying "*but he would go down fast and hard, crying all the way "* as a way of being ambiguous.

5. Deixis

Trump does not use any social deixis and this indicates Trump does not respect Biden. Besides, he employs the use of discourse deixis "*yet*" as a response to the prior discourse.

6. Persuasive Appeals

Trump tries to give reasons in expressing his condemning of Biden as indicates in *Actually, he is weak, both mentally and physically, and yet he threatens me, for the second time, with physical assault.* Thus, ethos appeal is utilized.

7. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Trump uses the pronoun "*he*" more than once in his condemning of Biden.

b. Metaphor

Trump uses the metaphorical expression "*he would go down fast and hard, crying all the way* " to indicate that he will win the elections and will be president of the United States.

d. Dysphemism

Trump intentionally says, "*Crazy Joe Biden....* ". Thus, he directly describes Trump as a crazy man in order to condemn him.

4.3 Findings of the Study

This section is intended to sum up the findings of the analysis of the condemning in political contexts.

4.3.1 The Results of Debates

Table (13) The Results of Biden's Debate

No.	Types	Fr.	Pr.	Functions	Fr.	Pr.	Impoliteness Strategies	Fr.	Pr.	Presupposition	Fr.	Pr.	Flouting CP	Fr.	Pr.	Deixis	Fr.	Pr.	Persuasion	Fr.	Pr.	RD	Fr.	Pr.
1	Directive	1	20%	Regulative	4	80%	Bald on Record	1	16.66%	Existential	0	0	Quantity	5	45.45%	Social	17	60.71%	Logos	4	50%	Repetition	5	38.46%
2	Attitudinal	1	20%	Expressive	1	20%	Positive	1	16.66%	Factive	4	50%	Quality	2	18.18%	Discourse	11	39.28%	Pathos	1	12.5%	Metaphor	2	15.38%
3	Expressive	3	60%				Negative	2	33.33%	Non- factive	1	12.5%	Relation	2	18.18%				Ethos	3	37.5%	Simile	1	7.69%
4							Off Record	1	16.66%	Lexical	2	25%	Manner	2	18.18%							Symbol	1	7.69%
5							Sarcasm	1	16.66%	Structural	0	12.5%										Dysphemism	4	30.76%
6										Counter-factual	1	12.5%												
Total		5	100%		5	100%		6	99.97%		8	100%		11	99.99%		28	99.99%		8	100%		13	99.98%

Key: Fr. = Frequency   Pr. = Percentage   CP= Cooperative Principle   RD= Rhetorical Device

Figure *(2) The Rate of Types of Condemning*
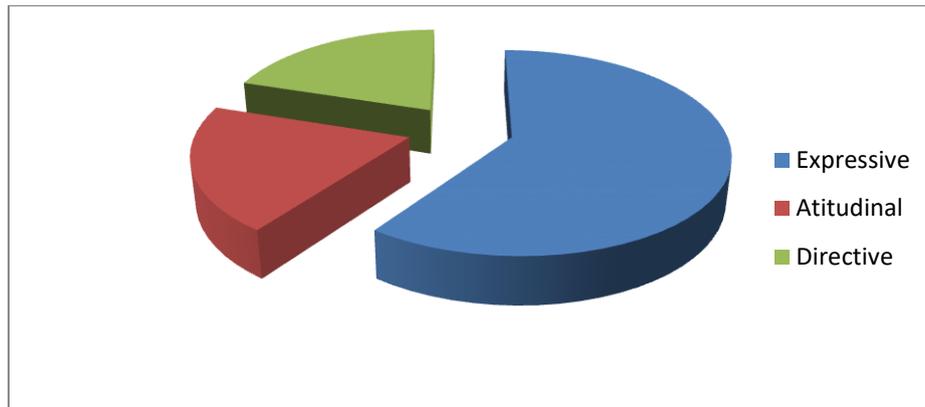
As it is shown in Figure (2) above, the expressive type of condemning is highly used. It amounts (60%). Attitudinal and directive types have the same percentage(20%). This indicates that Biden frequently employs the condemning act to express his feelings towards Trump.

**Figure** *(3) The Rate of the Functions of Condemning*
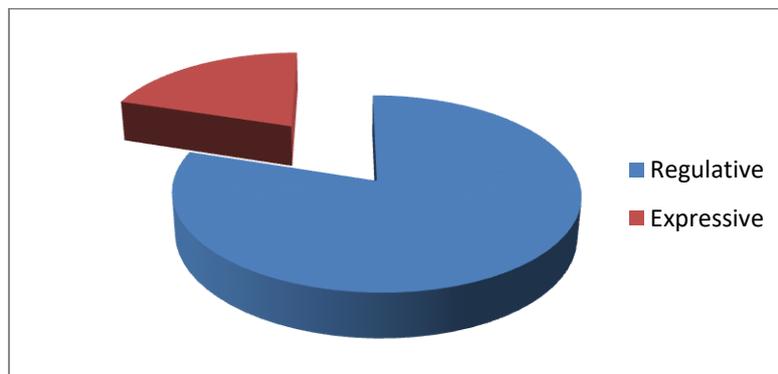
As it is presented in Figure (3) above, the regulative function receives a higher percentage than the other functions which is (80%). Therefore, it may illustrate that Biden in most cases condemns Trump because he fails to meet some expectations.

Figure (4) The Rate of Impoliteness Strategies
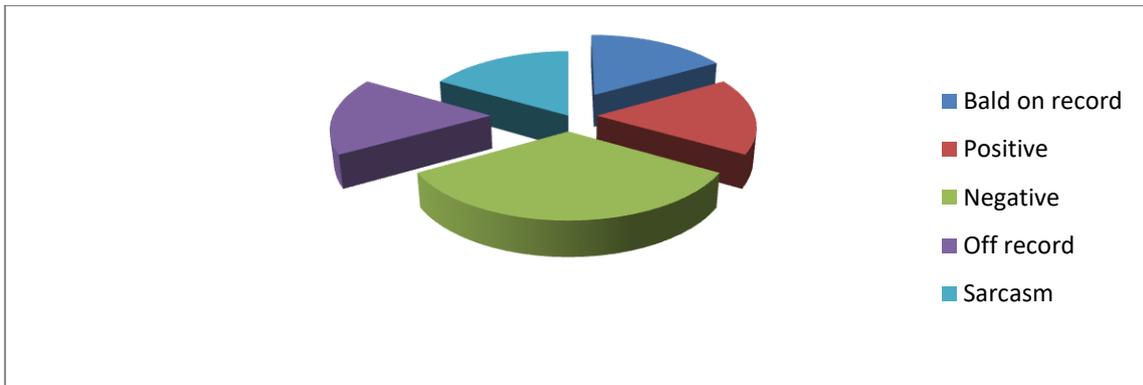
As it is noticed in Figure (4), the results of impoliteness strategies demonstrate that Biden employs the positive, bald on record, sarcasm, and off record impoliteness strategies equally. They receive (16.66%) but the negative impoliteness strategy is the most frequently employed by Biden, making (33.33%). Thus, Biden often uses the negative impoliteness strategy to attack the negative face of the other party.

Figure (5) The Rate of Presupposition
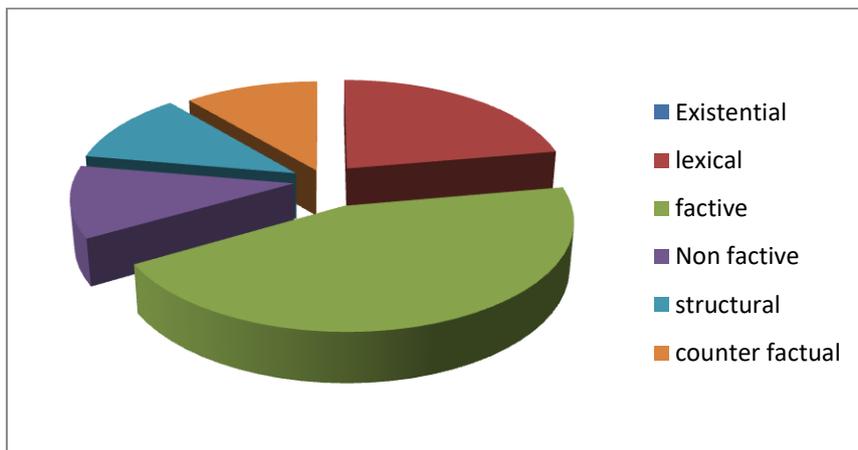
As shown in Figure (5), the factive presupposition is more commonly used; amounts (33.33%). This means Biden tries to presuppose facts in order to achieve condemning, whereas the other triggers are less used by Biden. They amount (16.66%).

Figure(6) The Rate of Flouting of Maxims
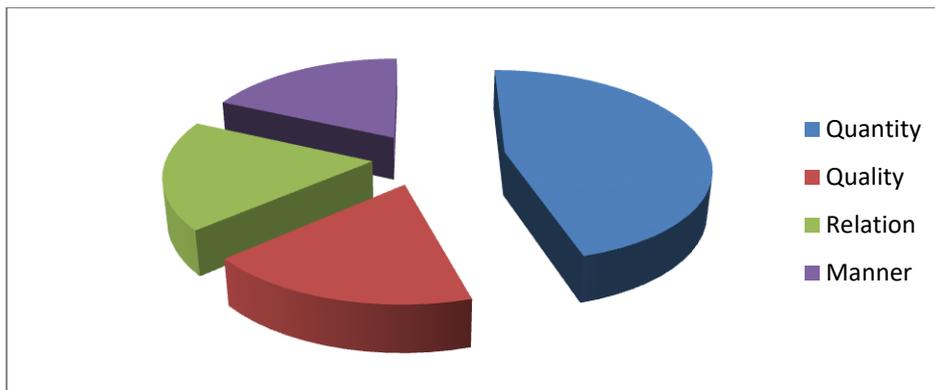
As may be seen in Figure (6), Biden fails to observe Grice's maxims. He intentionally flouts the maxims in order to achieve his goals by utilizing the act of condemning. Consequently, the maxim of quantity is the most frequently flouted by the condemner, it makes (45.45%). This indicates that Biden intentionally talks too much to achieve his goals in the debate. Flouting the maxims of relation, quality, and manner receive the same percentage, they amount (18.18%). This means that Biden sometimes flouts relevant maxim when he talks about more than one topic. Manner maxim is also flouted when he is not being brief and clear in his speech.

Figure(7) The Rate of Deixis
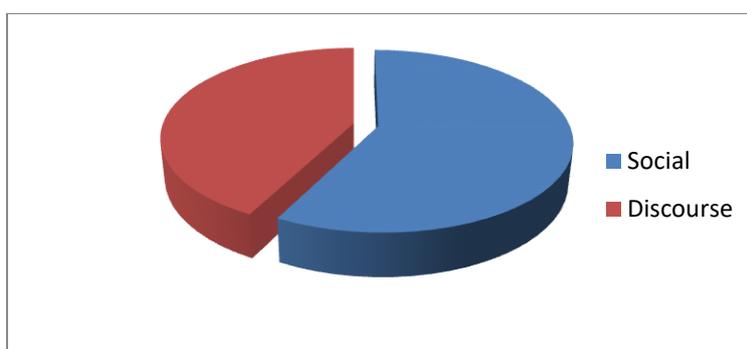
According to Figure (7), social deixis is the most frequently employed in the debates by Biden. It receives (57.69%) and this means that the way of expressing condemning is influenced by the addressee's social status and the

relationship with the other participants of the speech event. The discourse deixis amounts (42.30%).

Figure (8) The Rare of Persuasive Appeals
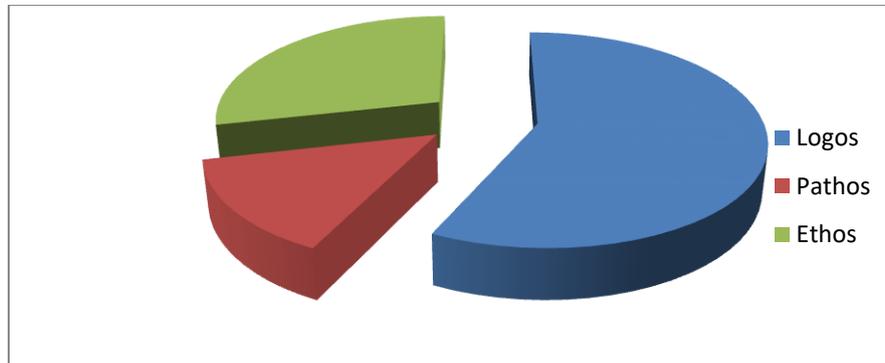
According to the persuasive appeals, logos appeal is highly used. It receives (57.14%) and this means Biden usually depends on giving facts and reasons in his utterances. Ethos appeal has the second highest percentage (28.57%). It is used by Biden to present himself as a principled person. Moreover, the pathos appeal is rarely used by Biden. It amounts (14.28%). **This means that Biden rarely uses emotions in expressing condemning.**

Figure(9) The Rate of Rhetorical Devices
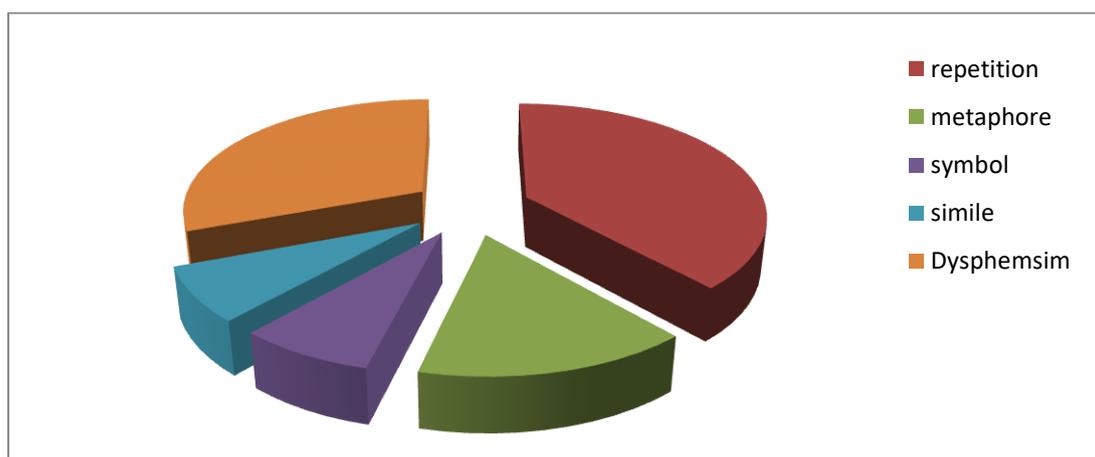
Depending on Figure (9) above,   repetition is the most frequent device employed by Biden. It receives (38.46%). Thus, he repeats certain words,

phrases, and even full sentences in order to emphasize the ideas that he wants to convey. Dysphemism receives the second-highest frequency (30.76%) and hence, Biden often uses inappropriate words to condemn others. The device of metaphor receives (15.38%). He speaks in a metaphorical way to help the audience see things from a new perspective and draw their attention to a particular idea. Finally, simile and symbol receive the same percentage; they amount (7.69%) . They rarely use by Biden in the debates.

Table (14) The Results of Trump's Debate

| No.	Types	Fr.	Pr.	Functions	Fr.	Pr.	Impoliteness Strategies	Fr.	Pr.	Presupposition	Fr.	Pr.	Flouting CP	Fr.	Pr.	Deixis	Fr.	Pr.	Persuasion	Fr.	Pr.	RD.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Directive	0	0	Regulative	2	40%	Bald on Record	2	33.33%	Existential	1	16.66%	Quantity	4	40 %	Social	7	53.84%	Logos	5	83.33%	Repetition	5	45.45%
2	Attitudinal	1	20%	Expressive	3	60%	Positive	1	16.66%	Factive	4	66.66%	Quality	1	10%	Discourse	6	46.15%	Pathos	1	16.66%	Metaphor	2	18.18%
3	Expressive	4	80%				Negative	1	16.66%	Non- factive	0	0	Relation	2	20%				Ethos	0	0	Simile	2	18.18%
4							Off Record	1	16.66%	Lexical	0	0	Manner	3	30%							Symbol	0	0
5							Sarcasm	1	16.66%	Structural	1	16.66%										Dysphemism	2	18.18%
6										Counter- factual	0	0												
Total		5	100%		5	100%		6	99.97%		6	99.98%		10	100%		13	99.99%		6	99.99%		11	99.98%

Figure *(10) The Rate of Types of Condemning*
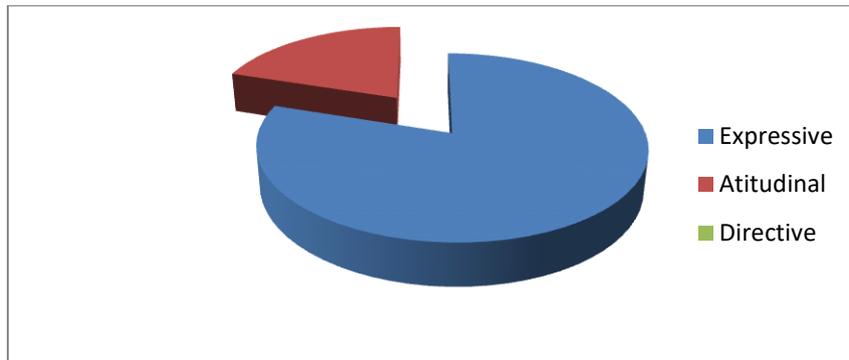
As it is shown in Figure (10) above, the expressive type of condemning is highly used by Trump. It amounts (80%). This indicates that Trump frequently uses condemning act to express his feelings towards Biden. The directive function receives less percentage (20%) whereas Trump never uses the attitudinal function and this may indicate that Trump in debates has the power to condemn Biden in an explicit way.

Figure *(11) The Rate of the Functions of Condemning*
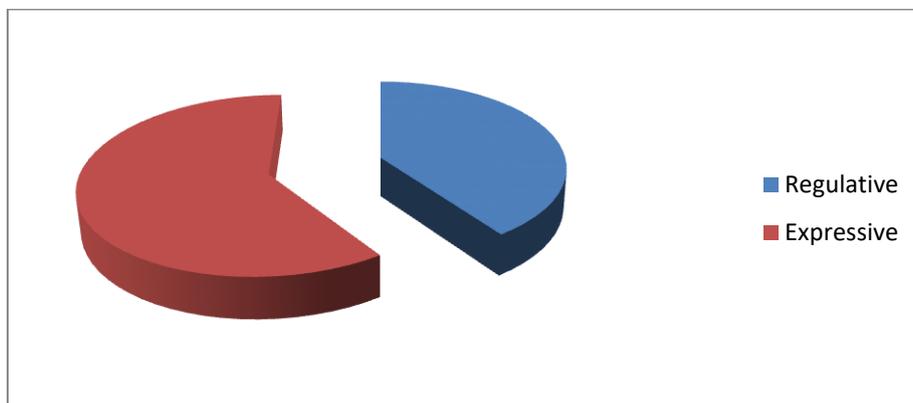
As it is presented in Figure (11) above, the expressive function receives the higher percentage than the other functions which is (60%).The regulative function receives (40%) Therefore, it may illustrate that Trump usually condemns Biden in order to express his hate and anger towards him.

*Figure (12) The Rate of Impoliteness Strategies*
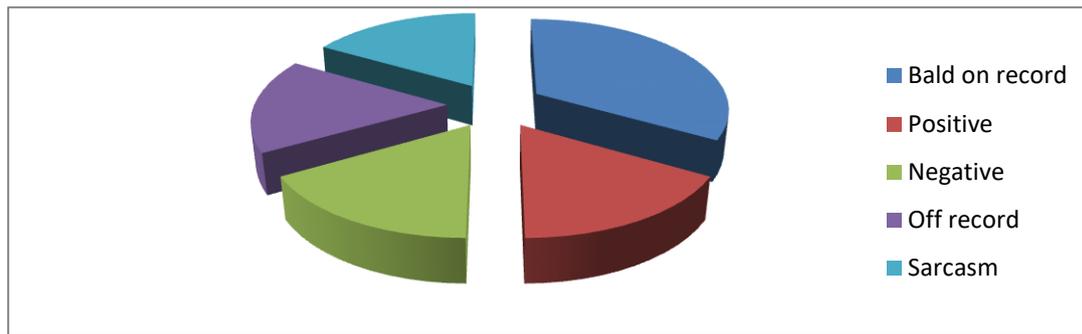
As it is noticed in Figure (12), Bald on record is the most frequent strategy used by Trump. It amounts (33.33%). Trump uses it to damage Biden's face clearly and directly. Furthermore, all other strategies are used equally. They amount (16.66%). Thus, positive impoliteness uses to attack the positive face, negative impoliteness is used to attack the negative face, off record is used to attack face indirectly, and sarcasm strategy uses to attack the face sarcastically.

*Figure (13) The Rate of Presupposition*
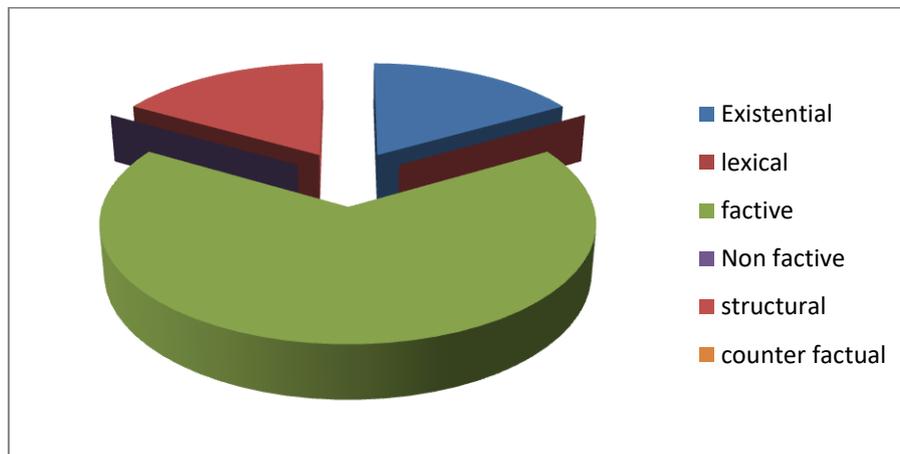
As the results in Figure (13) show, the factive presupposition is more frequently used. It amounts (66.66%). Trump tries to presuppose facts in order to achieve condemning whereas the other triggers are amounted low percentage. For existential and structural, they have the same percentage (16.66%) whereas non factive, structural and lexical have (0%).

Figure(14) The Rate of Non-observance of Maxims
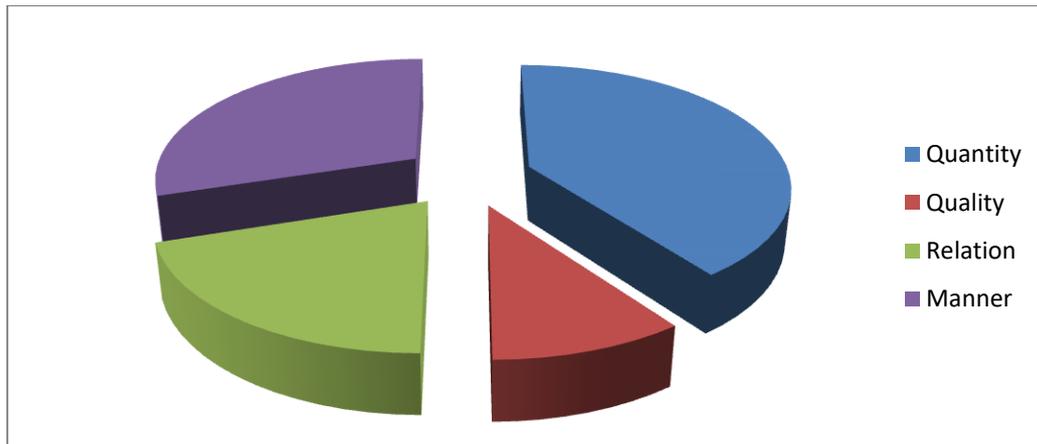
As the results show in Figure (14), Trump intentionally fails to observe Grice's maxims. Consequently, the maxim of quantity is the most frequently flouted by Trump, makes (40%). This indicates that Trump intentionally talks too much about the main goals of the debate in order to draw attention to a specific point. Flouting of the maxim of manner has the second higher percentage, it amounts (30 %). This indicates that in most cases he talks too much and not brief. For the flouting of the maxim of relational, it receives (20%) . Trump is rarely irrelevant in most of his topics. The flouting of the maxim of quality receives the lowest percentage (10%).Thus, he is not truthful in his speech.
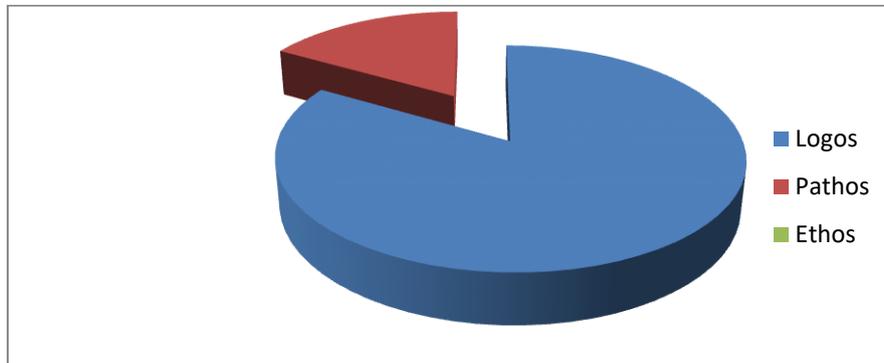
Figure (15) The Rate of Deixis
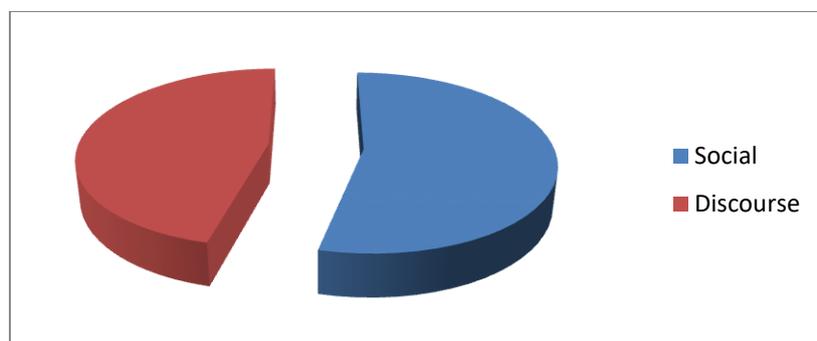
Concerning deixis, the social deixis is the most frequently used by Trump. It receives (53.84%) and this means that the way of expressing condemning is

affected by the addressee's social status and the relationship with the other participants of the speech event. The discourse deixis amounts (46.15%).

Figure (16) The Rare of Persuasive Appeals

According to the persuasive appeals, logos appeal is highly used. It receives (83.33%) and this means Trump usually depends on giving facts and reasons in his expressing condemning. Ethos appeal amounts (16.66%). Trump uses it to present himself as a principled person and he has the authority to do what he commits himself to do. Moreover, Trump never utilizes pathos appeal and hence, it amounts (0%).

Figure(17) The rate of rhetorical devices
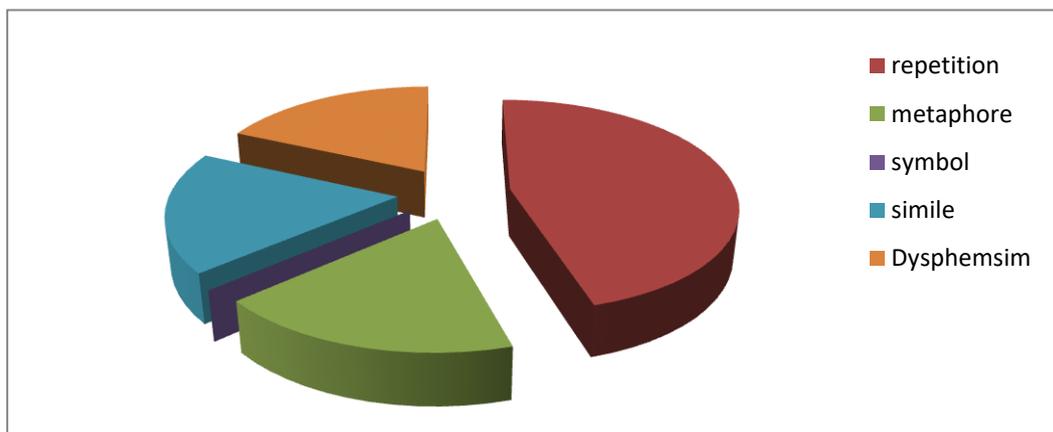
Finally, rhetorical devices, as shown in Figure (17) repetition is the most frequently employed by Trump, making (45.45%). This indicates that Trump always repeats his speech to emphasize a particular idea or in order to condemn and degrade the other party. Furthermore, dysphemism metaphor and simile

receive the same percentage; they are amounted (18.18%). Therefore, Trump uses inappropriate words to condemn the other party and spoken in a metaphorical way and says something which the opposite of what he means or speaks indirectly.

Table (15) Chi Square Tests for the Debate of Trump vs. Biden

Count				
Total	Presidents			
	Trump	Biden		
10	5	5	Types	Debate
10	5	5	Functions	
12	6	6	Strategies	
14	6	8	Presupposition	
21	10	11	CD	
41	13	28	Deixis	
14	6	8	Persuasion	
24	11	13	RD	
146	62	84	Total	

Chi-Square Tests			
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	df	Value	
0.882	7	3.027	Chi-Square
0.878	7	3.077	Likelihood Ratio
0.465	1	0.535	Linear-by-Linear Association
		146	N of Valid Cases
a. 2 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.25.			

In the table above, it has been found the value of (Sig) amounts (8.82) which is bigger than the significance level (0.05), indicating that there are no statistically significant differences in the speeches of the presidents Biden and Trump.

*Figure (18)Chi Square tests for Debate of Trump vs. Biden*
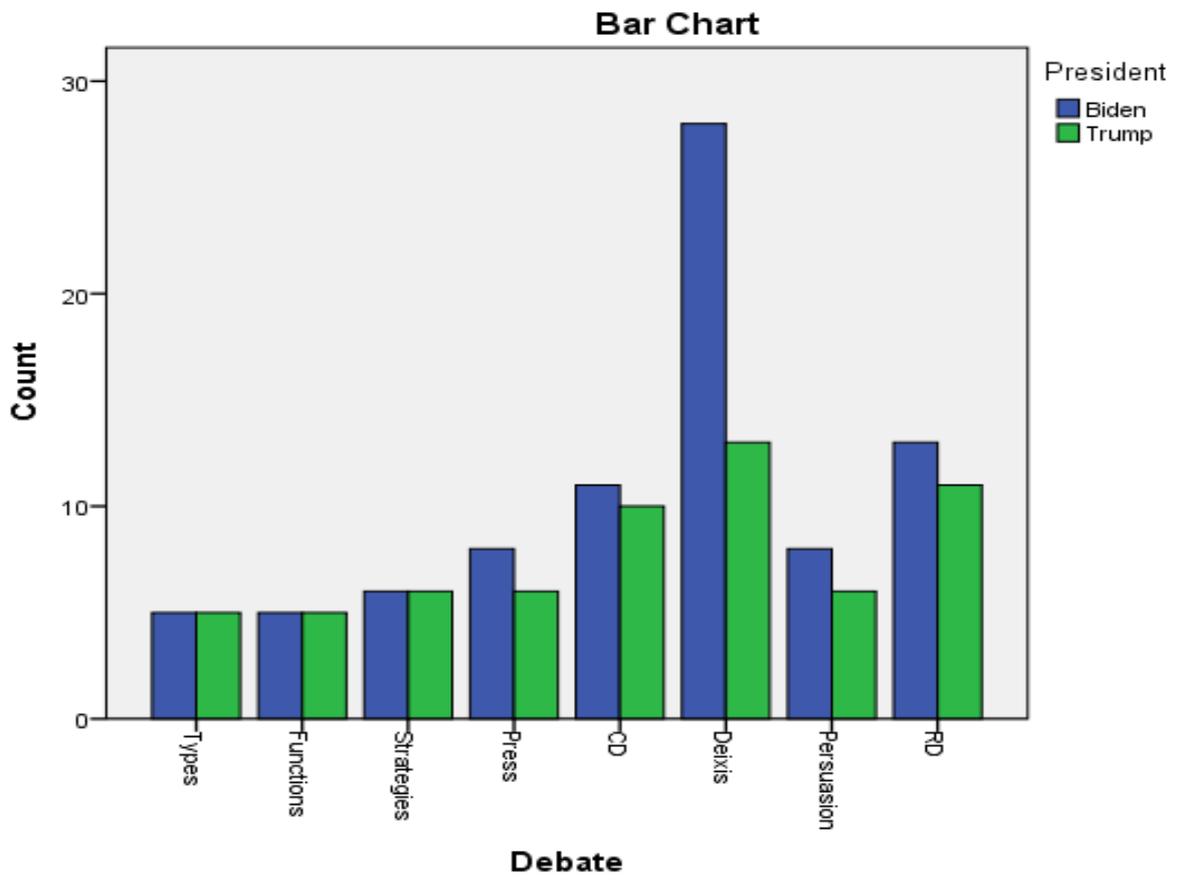
4.3.2 The Results of Tweets

Table (16) The Results of Biden's Tweets

No.	Types	Fr.	Pr.	Functions	Fr.	Pr.	Impoliteness Strategies	Fr.	Pr.	Presupposition	Fr.	Pr.	Flouting CP	Fr.	Pr.	Deixis	Fr.	Pr.	Persuasion	Fr.	Pr.	RD.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Directive	2	40%	Regulative	4	80%	Positive	1	14.28%	Existential	2	25%	Quantity	4	50%	Social	5	55.55%	Logos	4	66.66%	Repetition	3	30%
2	Attitudinal	2	40%	Expressive	1	20%	Negative	3	42.85%	Factive	1	12.5%	Quality	3	37.5%	Discourse	4	45.45%	Pathos	0	0	Metaphor	3	30%
3	Expressive	1	20%				Off Record	2	28.57%	Non- factive	0	0	Relation	0	0				Ethos	2	33.33%	Simile	0	0
4							Sarcasm	1	14.28%	Lexical	3	37.5%	Mnner	1	12.5%							Symbol	3	30%
5										Structural	1	12.5%										Dysphemism	1	10%
6										Counter-factual	1	12.5%												
Total		5	100%		5	100%		7	99.98%		8	100%		8	100%		9	100%		6	99.99%		10	100%

**Figure** *(19) The Rate of Types of Condemning*
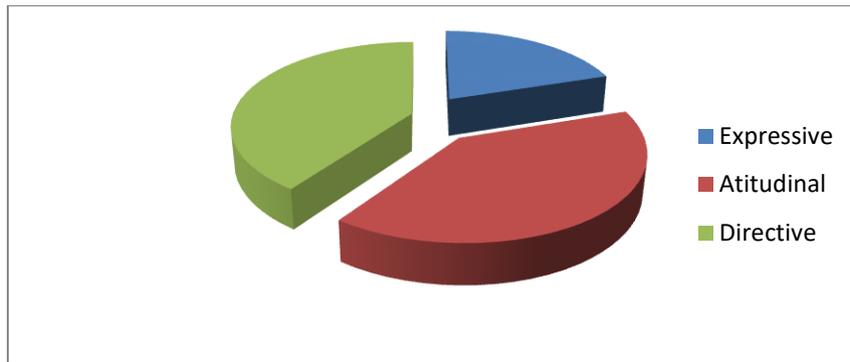
As it is shown in Figure (19) above, the directive and attitudinal functions receive the same rate (40%). This may indicate that Biden in his tweets condemns the power of other politicians and may condemn them in an explicit way. The expressive type of condemning is less used by Biden. It amounts (20%). This indicates that Biden rarely uses condemning act to express his feelings towards Trump.

**Figure** *(20) The Rate of the Functions of Condemning*
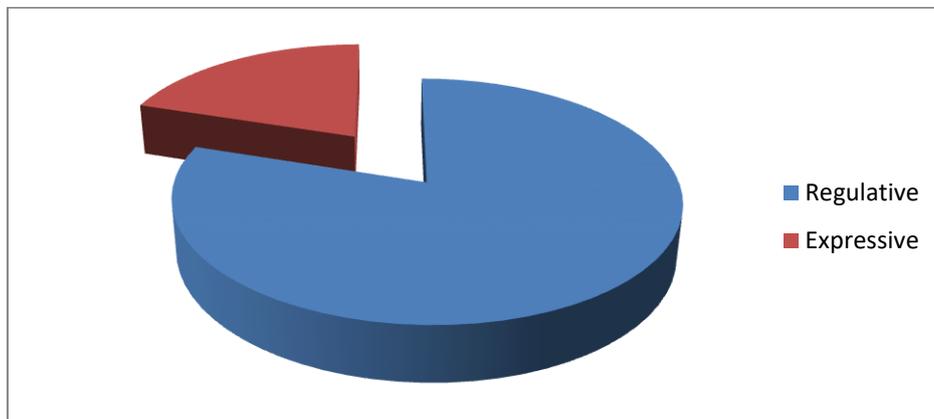
As it is presented in Figure (20) above, the regulative function receives a higher percentage than the other functions which is (80%). Therefore, it may illustrate that Biden in most cases condemns Trump because he fails to meet some expectations.

*Figure (21) The Rate of Impoliteness Strategies*
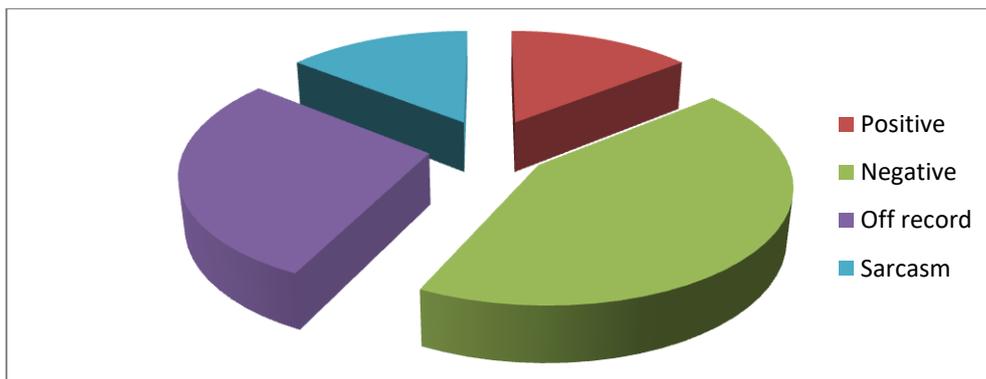
As illustrated in Figure (21), Biden employs impoliteness strategies to achieve his goal of condemning. The strategy of negative impoliteness is highly used, it receives (42.85%). In which Biden attacks and damages the negative face of the condemned . Off- record has the second-highest strategy, it receives (28.57%). Ibiden uses it to attack face indirectly. Finally, the strategies of sarcasm and bald on record are less used by Biden. They receive (14.28%). He uses them to make fun of the condemned and condemns others directly.

*Figure (22) The Rate of Presupposition*
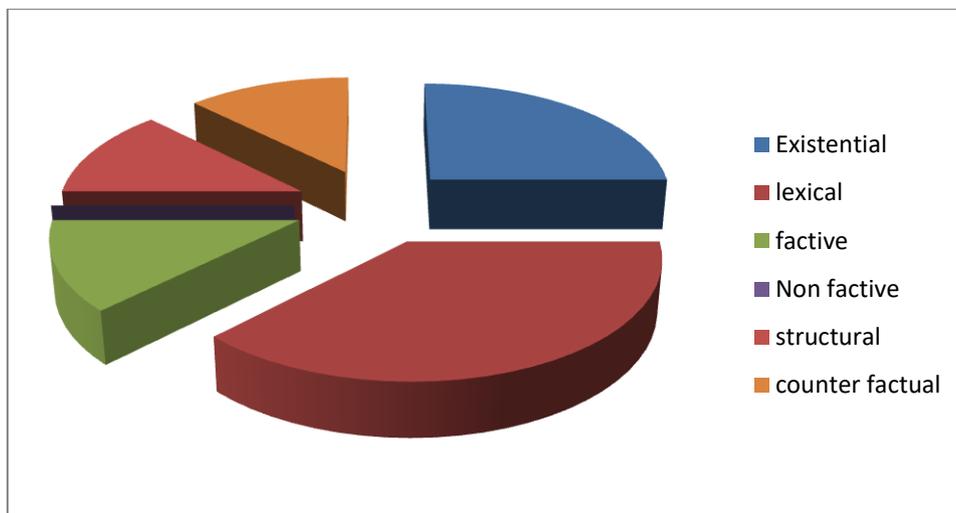
Based on the results presented in Figure (22), it may say that the lexical has the higher percentage (37.5%) than other triggers which are amounted low percentage. While the existential presupposition receives (25%). For factive, structural and counter factual, they have the same percentage (12.5%)

Figure(23) The Rate of Non-observance of Maxims
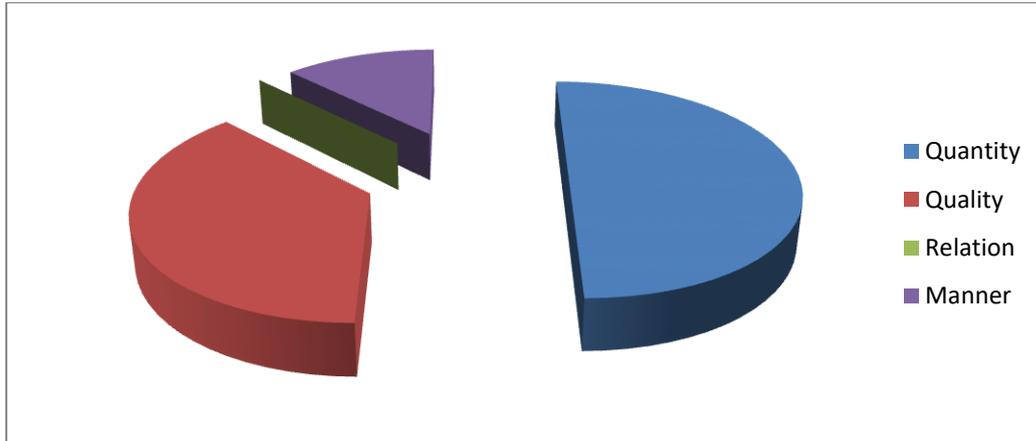
As it is noticed in Figure (23), Biden seems to fail to observe Grice's maxims. He intentionally flouts the maxims in order to achieve his aims via making the condemning. Consequently, the maxim of quantity is the most frequently flouted by Biden, it makes (50%). This indicates that Biden intentionally talks too much about a particular idea. Flouting the maxim of quality has the second higher percentage, it amounts (37.5%). For the flouting of the maxims of relation and manner, they receive less percentage. Manner receives (12.5%) while the maxim of relation has (0%). This indicates that Biden may be being brief in his tweets.

Figure(24) The Rate of Deixis
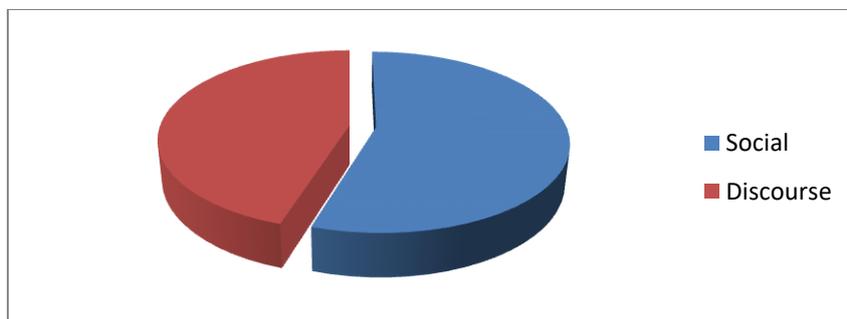
As mentioned before in Figure (24), the social deixis is the most frequently used by Biden. It receives (55.55%) and this suggests that the social position of the addressee and the relationship with the other participants in the speech event

affect the way in which condemning is expressed. For the discourse deixis, it amounts (45.45%).

Figure (25) The Rare of Persuasive Appeals
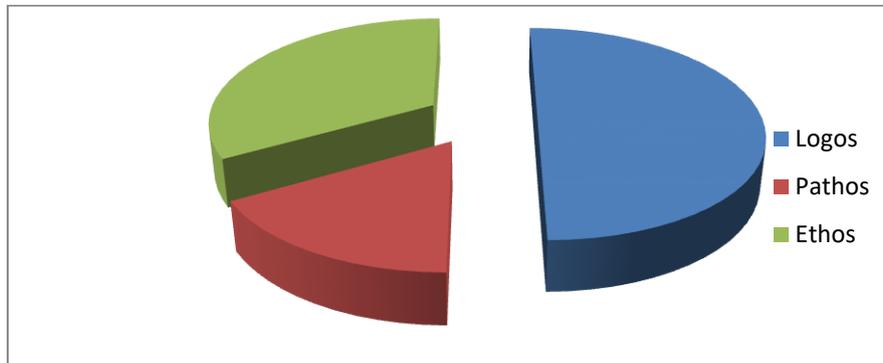
According to the persuasive appeals, logos appeal is highly used. It receives (50%) and this means Biden usually presents facts and reasons in utilizing the act of condemning. Ethos appeal has the second highest percentage (33.33%). It is used by Biden to present himself as a principled person. Moreover, the pathos appeal is rarely used by Biden. It amounts (16.66%). This means that Biden rarely uses emotions in expressing condemning.

Figure(26) The Rate of Rhetorical Devices
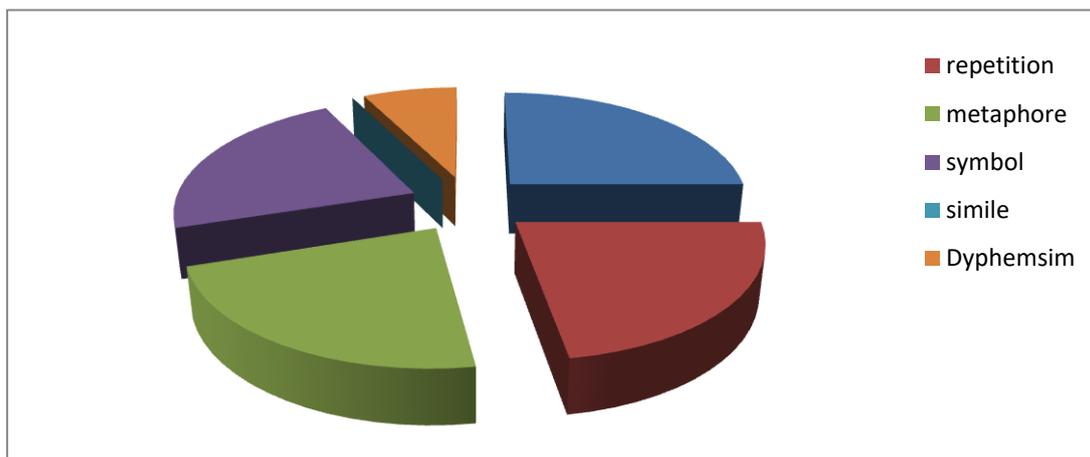
Finally, rhetorical devices as seen in Figure (26), Repletion, metaphor and symbol have the same percentage (30%). This indicates that Biden always repeats his speech, using metaphorical expressions, and symbols to emphasize

the ideas that he wants to convey. Furthermore, dysphemism receives the low percentage, it amounts (10%). This may indicate that Biden rarely uses inappropriate words in expressing the act of condemning.

Table (17) The Results of Trump's Tweets

No.	Types	Fr.	Pr.	Functions	Fr.	Pr.	Impoliteness Strategies	Fr.	Pr.	Presupposition	Fr.	Pr.	Flouting CP	Fr.	Pr.	Deixis	Fr.	Pr.	Persuasion	Fr.	Pr.	RD.	Fr.	Pr.
1	Directive	1	20%	Regulative	2	20%	Positive	0	0	Existential	0	0	Quantity	1	11.11%	Social	3	42.85%	Logos	3	50%	Repetition	3	37.5%
2	Attitudinal	0	0	Expressive	4	80%	Negative	5	100%	Factive	4	57.14%	Quality	4	44.44%	Discourse	4	57.14%	Pathos	1	16.66%	Metaphor	2	25%
3	Expressive	4	80%				Off Record	0	0	Non- factive	0	0	Relation	2	22.22%				Ethos	2	33.33%	Simile	0	0
4							Sarcasm	0	0	Lexical	1	14.28%	Manner	2	22.22%							Symbol	0	0
5					37.5%					Structural	0	0										Dysphemism	3	37.5%
6										Counter-factual	2	28.57%												
Total		5	100%		6	100%		5	100%		7	99.99%		9	99.99%		7	99.99%		6	99.99%		8	100%

Figure *(27) The Rate of Types of Condemning*
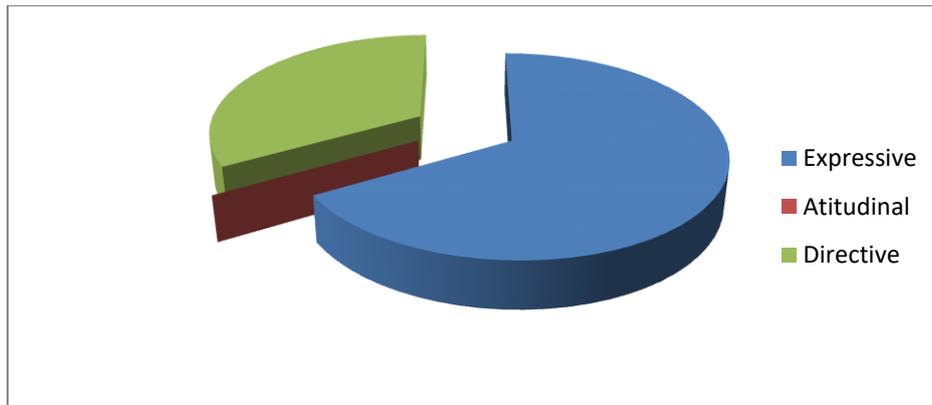
As it is shown in Figure (27) above, the expressive type of condemning is highly used by Trump. It amounts (80%). This indicates that Trump frequently uses condemning act to express his feelings towards Biden. The directive function receives less percentage (20%) whereas Trump never uses the attitudinal function and this may indicate that Trump may condemn in an explicit manner.

Figure *(28) The Rate of the Functions of Condemning*
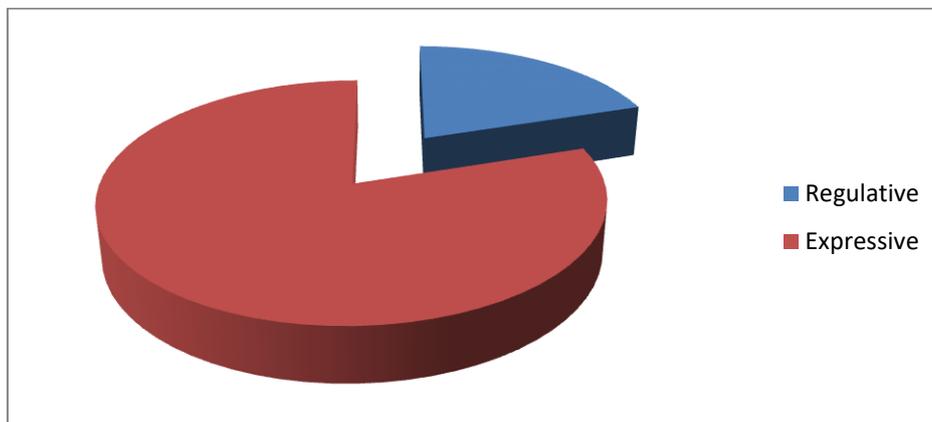
As it is presented in Figure (28) above, the expressive function receives a higher percentage than the other functions which is (80%). Thus, it may illustrate that Trump condemns Biden for expressing his hate and anger.

Figure (29) The Rate of Impoliteness Strategies
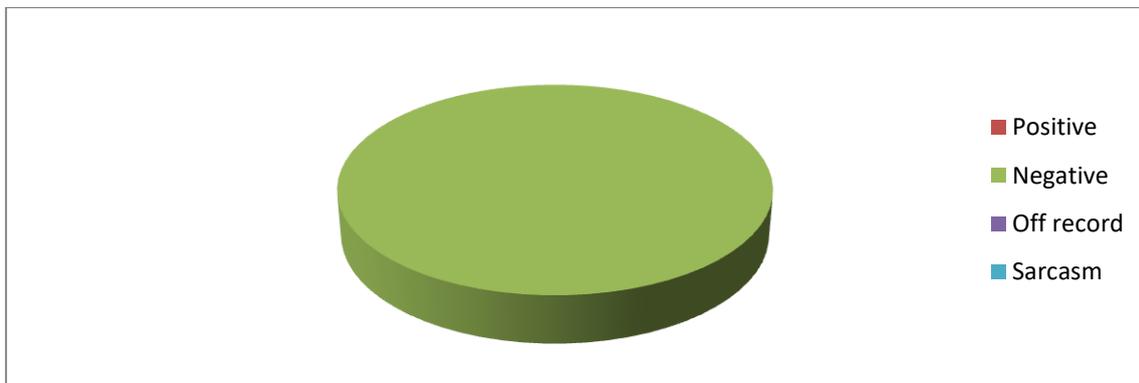
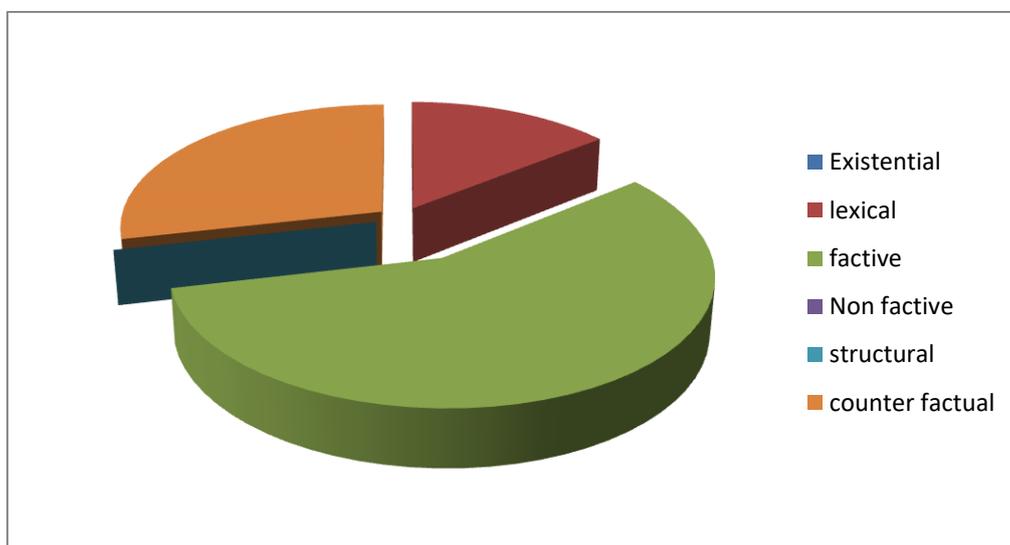As it is noticed in Figure (29), Trump uses the negative strategy of impoliteness (100%). He attempts to attack and hurt the negative face of the other party by explicitly associating the condemned with a negative aspect or calling him by inappropriate names.

Figure (30) The Rate of Presupposition

As it is presented in Figure (30), the factive presupposition is more frequently used. It amounts (57.14%). Trump tries to presuppose facts in order to achieve condemning. The counter factual presupposition receives (28.57%). This means that what Trump says is not only false, but also the opposite of what is true. While the lexical presupposition receives (14.28%).

Figure(31) The Rate of Non-observance of Maxims
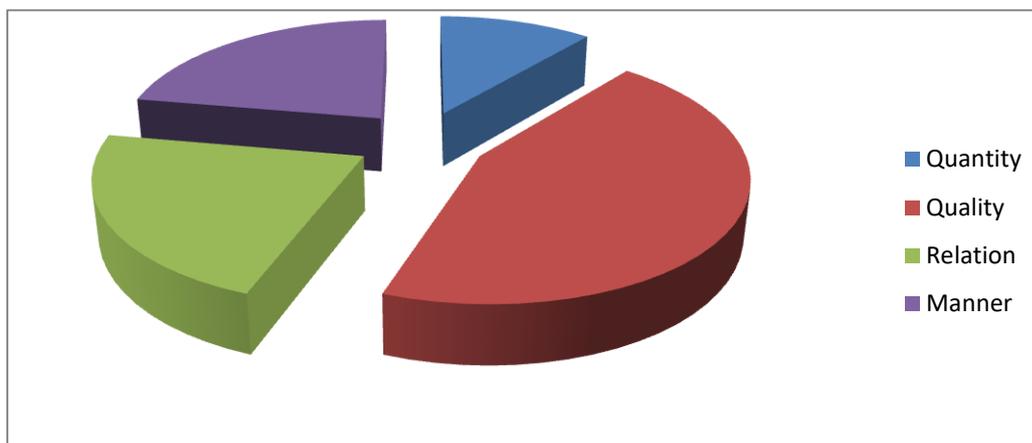
According to Figure (31), Trump fails to observe Grice's maxims. He intentionally flouts the maxims in order to achieve their goal. Consequently, he flouts the maxim quantity (44.44%). This indicates that he lacks evidence and proof. The maxims of manner and relation have the same percentage (22.22%). This means that he sometimes flouts relevant maxim when he talks about more than one topic. Manner maxim is also flouted when he is not brief and clear in his speech. Eventually, the maxim of quantity receives the lowest percentage (10%). It means that Trump rarely flouts it.

Figure(32)The Rate of Deixis
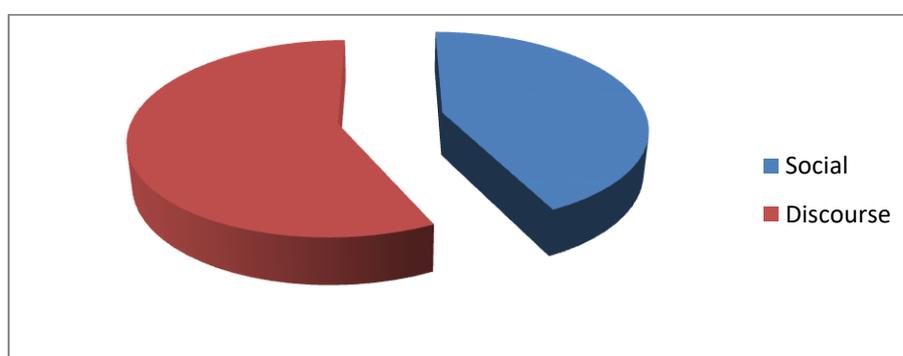
As mentioned before in Figure (32), the discourse deixis is the most frequently used by Trump. It receives (57.14%) . For the social deixis, it amounts

(42.85%). This suggests that the social position of the addressee and the relationship with the other participants in the speech event affect the way in which condemning is expressed.

Figure (33) The Rare of Persuasive Appeals
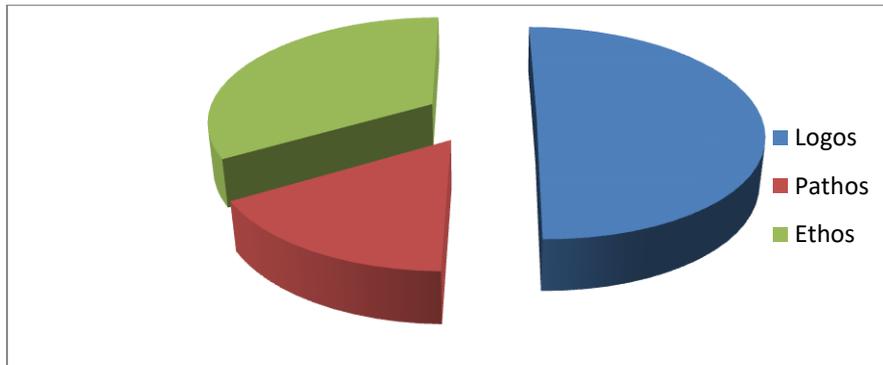
According to the persuasive appeals, logos appeal is highly used. It receives (50%) and this means Trump usually depends on giving facts and reasons in his utterances. Ethos appeal has the second highest percentage (33.33%)It is used by Trump to present himself as a principled person. Moreover, Trump rarely uses the pathos appeal. It amounts (14.28%). This means that Trump rarely uses emotions in expressing condemning.

Figure(34) The Rate of Rhetorical Devices
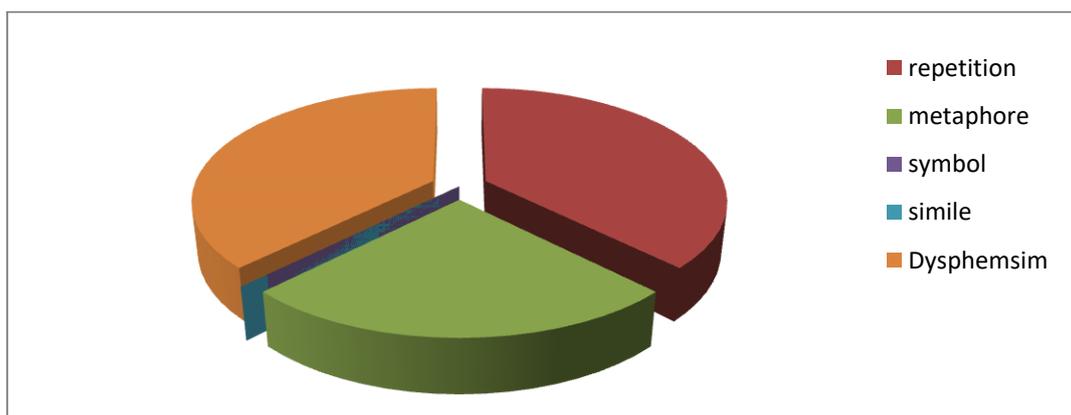
According to Figure (34), repetition and dysphemism are the most frequently used by Trump, accounting for 37.5%. Thus, he employs repetition to

emphasize the ideas that he wants to convey and uses inappropriate words to condemn others. it is amounted Furthermore, metaphor amounts (20%), indicating that Trump uses less ambiguous language in his tweets.

Table (18)Chi Square Tests for the Tweets of Trump and Biden

Count				
Total	Presidents			
	Trump	Biden		
10	5	5	Types	Tweets
11	6	5	Functions	
12	5	7	Strategies	
15	7	8	Presupposition	
17	9	8	CD	
16	7	9	Deixis	
12	6	6	Persuasion	
18	8	10	RD	
111	53	58	Total	

Chi-Square Tests			
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	df	Value	
0.997	7	0.798^a	Chi-Square
0.997	7	0.800	Likelihood Ratio
0.771	1	0.085	Linear-by-Linear Association
		111	N of Valid Cases
a. 1 cells (6.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.77.			

In this table, it has been found that the value of (Sig) amounted to (7.98), which is greater than the significance level (0.05), indicating that there are no

statistically significant differences in the tweets of the presidents Biden and
Trump.

Figure (35)Chi Square Tests for the Tweets of Trump and Biden
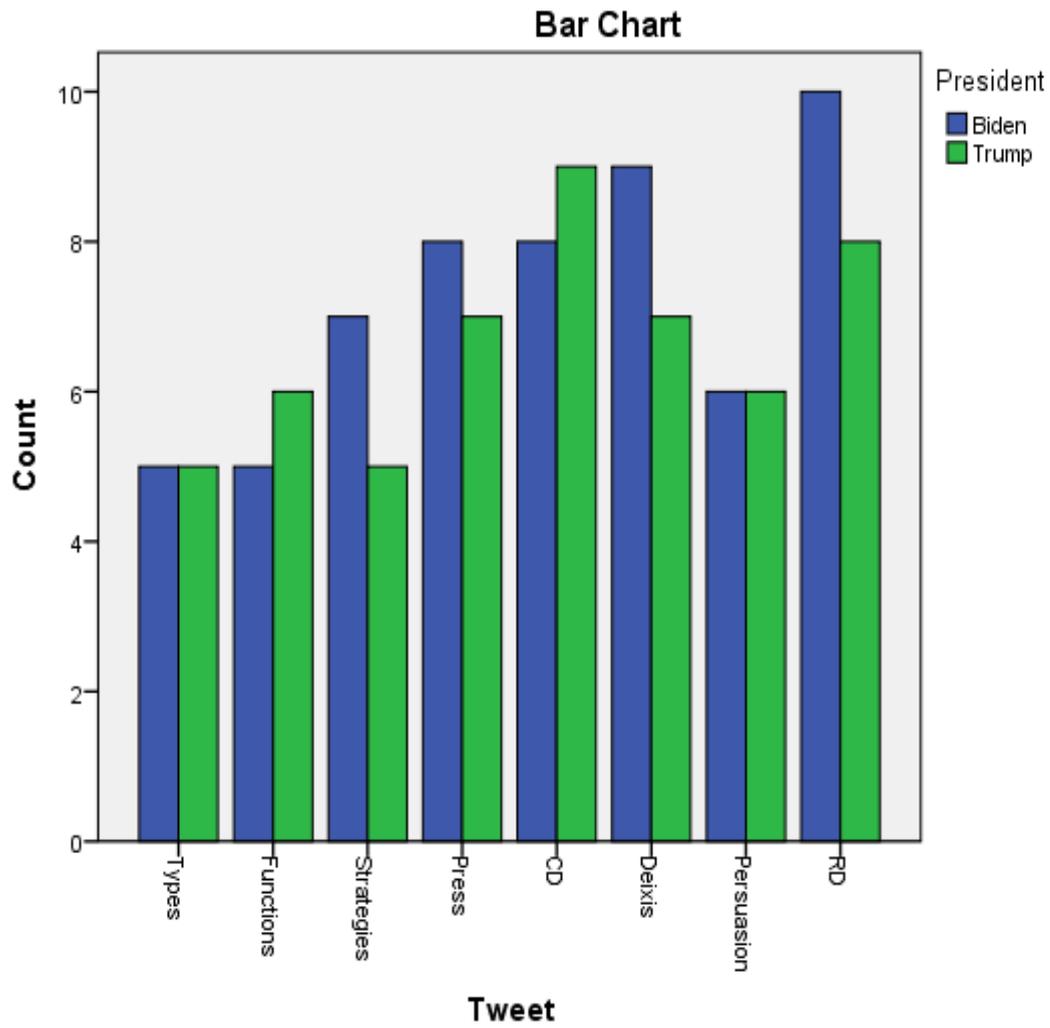
CHAPTER FIVE
CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introductory Remark

This chapter presents the conclusions of this study with recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Conclusions

Depending on the analysis conducted in Chapter Four of the present study, the researcher concludes the following:

1.Condemning can be classified into different types which are directive, attitudinal, and expressive condemning. Therefore, the results of selected data verify the first hypothesis, which reads: ***directive, attitudinal, and expressive types of condemning which are used in American political contents.***

2. The analysis of the data shows that the condemner utilizes the act of condemning when the condemned fails to meet the most essential expectations that one has for them and this is the regulative function. Furthermore, it uses to express the condemner's feelings of anger, hate, and disappointment and this is the expressive function. Thus, the second hypothesis in the current study, which reads: ***Expressive and regulative are functions of condemning*** is verified.

3. The condemners intentionally flout the maxims of quantity, quality, relation and manner in both contexts. Thus, this illustrates that, the condemners intentionally flout these maxims in order to make the audience seek for implicature by giving additional or less information, saying something untrue , talking about another topic, speaking ambiguously and being not brief.

Therefore, the results of the two contexts verify the third hypothesis which reads: ***The Cooperative principle maxims are flouted by giving more information or less than the situation requires, not be truthful, irrelevant and not brief.***

4. The condemner may deliberately attack the other party's face. This gives rise to the phenomenon of impoliteness within five strategies which are bald on record impoliteness (attack face directly), positive impoliteness (attack positive face), negative impoliteness (attack negative face), off record impoliteness (attack face indirectly) , and sarcasm (attack face sarcastically). Hence the fourth hypothesis which reads: ***The condemner utilizes impoliteness strategies by attacking a person's face positively, negatively, directly, indirectly and sarcastically*** is verified.

5. Concerning rhetorical devices, the condemners purposefully utilize some rhetorical devices in order for the listeners to pay more attention to a particular idea. Thus, the fifth hypothesis which reads: ***Repetition, symbol, simile, metaphor and dysphemism are the rhetorical devices used in American political contexts*** is verified.

6. In expressing condemning, the politicians intentionally depend on logical arguments (facts) for the purpose of convincing the audience to a particular idea. Consequently, the sixth hypothesis which reads: ***Logos is the type of persuasive appeals that is highly used by interlocutors to express condemning*** is also verified.

7. To manifest condemning in American political contexts, the interlocutors implicitly make assumptions which are necessary for the correct interpretation of an utterance. According to the statistics analysis, the seventh hypothesis which reads: ***Lexical and factive presupposition are the most dominant types***

of presupposition exploited to manifest condemning in American political contexts is verified.

8. With deixis, the social deixis is highly used by politicians in expressing condemning, thus the eighth hypothesis which reads: *Social deixis is most frequently utilized by condemner* is also verified.

9. According to Chi Square, the eclectic model of this study proves to be useful in conducting a pragmatic analysis of condemning.

5.3 Recommendations

The following are some recommendations that might be provided in the light of the results and conclusions from this research:

1. Condemning is a negative activity and everyone should be aware of it and not condemn others without evidence.

2. It is recommended that linguists learn about pragma-rhetorical devices for conveying and comprehending different ideas in various ways.

3. Instructors are recommended to draw their students' attention to the theories of pragmatics that are useful in identifying the pragmatic aspects of condemning.

4. Students are recommended to be familiar with the nature of condemning, its types and functions, as well as the pragmatic strategies that manifest these types and functions.

5. The pragmatic strategies of SAs, impoliteness strategies, presupposition, deixis, cooperative principle, etc. should be introduced to the undergraduate students in different contexts to enhance their pragmatic competence that facilitates recognizing these strategies in different contexts.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

The following are suggestions for future studies:

1. A socio-pragmatic analysis of condemning in American debates.

2. A stylistic analysis of condemning in selected novels.

3. The pragmatics of condemning in television interviews.

4. A socio-pragmatic analysis of condemning in the schools' students.

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Appendix 1 (Biden Debate's)

Extract No. 1

WALLACE: Looking at both of your records. Why should voters elect you President as opposed to President Trump, you have two minutes uninterrupted.

BIDEN: Under this President, we become weaker, sicker, poorer, more divided and more violent. When I was Vice President, we inherited a recession. I was asked to fix it. I did. We left him a booming economy, and he caused the recession. With regard to being 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: Your son got three and a half million dollars.

WALLACE: No, no, no!

BIDEN: By the way, my son…

Extract No. 2

WALLACE: All right, gentlemen, final segment: Election integrity. As we meet tonight, millions of Americans are receiving mail-in ballots or going to vote early. How confident should we be that this will be a fair election, and what are you prepared to do over the next five plus weeks? Because it will not only be to election day, but also counting some ballots–mail-in ballots–after election day. What are you prepared to do to reassure the American people that the next president will be the legitimate winner of this election. In this final segment, Mr. Vice President, you go first.

BIDEN: Prepare to let people vote. They should go to iwillvote.com. Decide how they're going to vote, when they're going to vote, and what means by which they're going to vote. His own Homeland Security director, and as well as the FBI director, says that there is no evidence at all that mail-in ballots are a source of being manipulated and cheating. They said that. The fact is that there are going to be millions of people because of COVID that are going to be voting by mail-in ballots like he does, by the way. He sits behind the Resolute Desk and sends his ballot to Florida. Number one.

Number two, we're going to make sure that those people who want to vote in person are able to vote because there are enough poll watchers are there to make sure they can socially distance. The polls are open on time, and the polls stay open until the votes are counted. And this is all about trying to dissuade people from voting because he's trying to conf–to scare people into thinking that it's not going to be legitimate.

Show up and vote. You will determine the outcome of this election. Vote, vote, vote. If you're able to vote early in your state, vote early. If you're able to vote in person, vote in person. Vote whatever way is the best way for you. Because you will—he cannot stop you from being able to determine the outcome of this election. And in terms of whether or not, when the votes are counted and they're all counted, that will be accepted. If I win, that will be accepted. If I lose, that'll be accepted. But by the way, if in fact he says, he's not sure what he's going to accept. Well, let me tell you something, it doesn't matter, because if we get the votes, it's going to be all over. He's gonna go. He can't stay in power. It won't happen. It won't happen. So vote. Just make sure you understand, you have it in your control to determine what this country is gonna look like the next four years. Is it going to change, or are you going to get four more years of these lies?

WALLACE: Mr. President, two minutes.

Extract No.3

WALLACE: All right, the second subject is COVID-19, which is an awfully serious subject. So let's try to be serious about it. We have had more than seven million cases of coronavirus in the United States and more than 200,000 people have died. Even after we produce a vaccine, experts say that it could be months or even years before we come back to anything approaching normal. My question for both of you is, based on what you have said and done so far, and what you have said you would do starting in 2021, why should the American people trust you more than your opponent to deal with this public health crisis going forward? In this case, the question goes to you first, sir. Two minutes, uninterrupted.

BIDEN: Good luck. 200,000 dead. As you said, over seven million infected in the United States. We, in fact, have 4% of the world's population, 20% of the

deaths. 40,000 people a day are contracting COVID. In addition to that, about between 750 and 1000 people a day are dying. When he was presented with that number, he said, "It is what it is." Well, it is what it is because you are who you are. That's why it is. The President has no plan. He hasn't laid out anything. He knew all the way back in February how serious this crisis was. He knew it was a deadly disease. What did he do? He's on tape as acknowledging he knew it. He said he didn't tell us or give people a warning of it because he didn't want to panic the American people. You don't panic. He panicked. In addition to that, what did he do?

BIDEN: He went in and we were insisting that the people we had in the ground in China should be able to go to Wuhan and determine for themselves how dangerous this was. He did not even ask Xi to do that.

TRUMP: Wrong.

BIDEN: He told us what a great job Xi was doing. He said we owe him a debt of gratitude for being so transparent with us. And what did he do then? He then did nothing. He waited and waited and waited. He still doesn't have a plan.

TRUMP: Wrong.

WALLACE: Sir, it's his two minutes.

TRUMP: It's so wrong.

Extract No. 4

WALLACE: My question for the two of you, is why should voters trust you rather than your opponent to deal with the race issues facing this country over the next four years? Vice President Biden, you go first.

BIDEN: It's about equity and equality. It's about decency. It's about the Constitution. And we have never walked away from trying to require, acquire equity for everyone, equality for the whole of America. But we've never accomplished it, but we've never walked away from it like he has done. It is true, the reason I got in the race is when those people. . . Close your eyes, remember what those people look like coming out of the fields, carrying torches, their veins bulging, spewing–just spewing anti-Semitic bile and accompanied by the Ku Klux Klan. A young woman got killed, and they asked the president what

he thought. He said, "There were very fine people on both sides." No president's ever said anything like that. [crosstalk].

WALLACE: It is his-

BIDEN: Now-

WALLACE: … two minutes sir.

BIDEN: … second point I'd make to you, is that when Floyd was killed, when Mr. Floyd was killed, there was a peaceful protest in front of the White House. What did he do? He came out of his bunker, had the military use tear gas on them so he could walk across to a church and hold up a Bible. And then what happened after that? The Bishop of that very church said that it was a disgrace. The general who was with him said "All he ever wants to do is divide people, not unite people at all." This is a president who has used everything as a dog whistle, to try to generate racist hatred, racist division.

This is a man who, in fact, you talk about helping African-Americans, one in 1000 African Americans has been killed because of the coronavirus. And if he doesn't do something quickly, by the end of the year, one in 500 will have been killed. One in 500 African Americans. This man, this man is a savior of African-Americans? This man cares at all? This man's done virtually nothing. Look, the fact is that you have to look at what he's talks about. You have to look at what he did. And what he did has been disastrous for the African-American community.

TRUMP: So-

Extract No. 5

WALLACE: All right. I want to return to the question of race. Vice President Biden, after the grand jury in the Breonna Taylor case decided not to charge any of the police with homicide, you said it raises the question, "Whether justice could be equally applied in America." Do you believe that there is a separate but unequal system of justice for Blacks in this country?

BIDEN: Yes, there is. There's systemic injustice in this country, in education and work and in law enforcement and the way in which it's enforced. But look, the vast majority of police officers are good, decent, honorable men and women. They risk their lives every day to take care of us. But there are some

bad apples. And when they occur, when they find them, they have to be sorted out. They have to be held accountable. They have to be held accountable. And what I'm going to do as President of the United States is call a, a, together an entire group of people at the White House, everything from the civil rights groups, to the police officers, to the police chiefs, and we're going to work this out.

We're going to work this out. So we change the way in which we have more transparency, in when these things happen. These cops aren't happy to see what happened to George Floyd. These cops aren't happy to see what happened to Breonna Taylor. Most don't like it, but we have to have a system where people are held accountable when–and by the way, violence in response is never appropriate, never appropriate. Peaceful protest is, violence is never appropriate.

WALLACE: All right, Mr.-

TRUMP: What is peaceful protest? When they run through the middle of the town

Appendix 2 (Trump's Debates)

Extract 6

WALLACE: President Trump, you have two minutes. Why should Americans trust you over your opponent to deal with race issues?

TRUMP: You did a crime bill, 1994, where you called them super-predators. African-Americans are super-predators and they've never forgotten it. They've never forgotten it.

BIDEN: I've never said-

WALLACE: No, no, sir. It's his two minutes.

TRUMP: So you did that, and they call you super-predator and I'm letting people out of jail now, that you have treated the African-American population community, you have treated the black community about as bad as anybody in this country. You did the 1990–and that's why, if you look at the polls, I'm doing better than any Republican has done in a long time, because they saw

what you did. You call them super-predators, and you've called them worse than that. Because you look back at your testimony over the years, you've called them a lot worse than that. As far as the church is concerned, and as far as the generals are concerned, we just got the support of 200–250 military leaders and generals, total support. Law enforcement, almost every law enforcement group in the United States. I have Florida. I have Texas. I have Ohio. I have every… Excuse me, Portland, the sheriff just came out today and he said, "I support President Trump."

Extract 7

WALLACE: You talk about the economy booming. It turns out that in Obama's final three years as president more jobs were created, a million and a half more jobs, than in the first three years of your presidency.

TRUMP: They had the slowest economic recovery since 1929. It was the slowest recovery. Also, they took over something that was down here. All you had to do is turn on the lights and you pick up a lot. But they had the slowest economic recovery since 1929, and let me tell you about the stock market. When the stock market goes up, that means jobs. It also means 401ks. If you got in, if you ever became president with your ideas, you want to terminate my taxes. I'll tell you what, you'll lose. Half of the companies that have poured in here will leave. And plenty of companies that are already here, they'll leave for other places. [crosstalk] They will leave and you will have a depression, the likes of which you've never seen.

BIDEN: Look-

WALLACE: Mr. Vice President.

BIDEN: … we inherited the worst recession, short of a depression in American history. I was asked to bring it back. We were able to have an economic recovery that created the jobs you're talking about. We handed him a booming economy, he blew it…………………

WALLACE: Mr. Vice President, go ahead.

BIDEN: And so you take a look at what he's actually done. He's done very little. His trade deals are the same way. He talks about these great trade deals.

He talks about the art of the deal. China's perfected the art of the steal. We have a higher deficit with China now than we did before. We have the highest trade deficit-

TRUMP: *China ate your lunch- [crosstalk].*

BIDEN: *... with Mexico.*

TRUMP: *China ate your lunch, Joe. And no wonder your son goes in and, wha–, he takes out billions of dollars. He 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 three and a half million dollars?*

BIDEN: *That is not true.*

Extract No. 8

WALLACE: *I want to 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 quote, "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: *No more than the question you just asked him. You pointed out he puts pressure and disagrees with his own scientists.*

WALLACE: *But you're saying you can't-*

BIDEN: *Everybody knows-*

WALLACE: *Or Senator Harris is saying you can't trust the scientist.*

BIDEN: *Well, no, no. You can trust the scientist. She didn't say that. You can trust the-*

WALLACE: *She said that public health experts quote, "Will be muzzled, will be suppressed."*

BIDEN: Yes. Well, that's what he's going to try to do, but there's thousands of scientists out there, like here at this great hospital that don't work for him. Their job doesn't depend on him. They're the people… And by the way-

TRUMP: We spoke to the scientists that are in charge-

BIDEN: By the way-

TRUMP: … they will have the vaccine very soon.

WALLACE: Let him finish.

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 relating to 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 as saying it. 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, a lot quicker-

WALLACE: Mr. President?

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.

BIDEN: Oh, give me a break.

TRUMP: Because you know what? There's nothing smart about you, Joe. 47 years you've done nothing.

BIDEN: Well, let's have this debate-

TRUMP: Let me just tell you something, Joe. If you would have had the charge of what I was put through, I had to close the greatest economy in the history of our country. And by the way, now it's being built again and it's going up fast.

Extract No. 9

WALLACE: … in the second quarter. The unemployment rate fell to 8.4% last month. The Federal Reserve says the hit to growth, which is going to be there, is

not going to be nearly as big as they had expected. President Trump, you say we are in a V-shaped recovery. Vice President Biden, you say it's more of a K-shape. What difference does that mean to the American people in terms of the economy? President Trump, in this segment you go first.

TRUMP: *So we built the greatest economy in history. We closed it down because of the China plague. When the plague came in, we closed it down, which was very hard psychologically to do. He didn't think we should close it down and he was wrong. Again, two million people would be dead now instead of... Still, 204,000 people is too much. One person is too much. Should have never happened from China. But what happened is we closed it down and now we're reopening and we're doing record business. We had 10.4 million people in a four-month period that we've put back into the workforce. That's a record the likes of which nobody's ever seen before. And he wants to close down the... He will shut it down again. He will destroy this country.*

TRUMP: *A lot of people, between drugs and alcohol and depression, when you start shutting it down, you take a look at what's happening at some of your Democrat-run states where they have these tough shutdowns. And I'm telling you it's because they don't want to open it. One of them came out last week, you saw that, "Oh, we're going to open up on November 9th." Why November 9th? Because it's after the election. They think they're hurting us by keeping them closed. They're hurting people. People know what to do. They can social distance. They can wash their hands, they can wear masks. They can do whatever they want, but they got to open these states up.*

TRUMP: *When you look at North Carolina, when you look, and these governors are under siege, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and a couple of others, you got to open these states up. It's not fair. You're talking about almost it's like being in prison. And you look at what's going on with divorce, look at what's going on with alcoholism and drugs. It's a very, very sad thing. And he'll close down the whole country. This guy will close down the whole country and destroy our country. Our country is coming back incredibly well, setting records as it does it. We don't need somebody to come in and say, "Let's shut it down."*

Extract No. 10

WALLACE: We can keep talking. In eight states, election workers are prohibited, currently by law, eight states, from even beginning to process ballots, even take them out of the envelopes and flatten them until election day. That means that it's likely, because there's going to be a huge increase in mail-in balloting, that we are not going to know on election night who the winner is, that it could be days. It could be weeks. . .

TRUMP: Could be months.

WALLACE: . . . until we find out who the new president is. So, I–first for you, sir. Finally, for the Vice-President, and I hope neither of you will interrupt the other. Will you urge your supporters to stay calm during this extended period, not to engage in any civil unrest? And will you pledge tonight that you will not declare victory until the election has been independently certified? President Trump, you go first.

TRUMP: I'm urging my supporters to go into the polls and watch very carefully, because that's what has to happen. I am urging them to do it. As you know, today there was a big problem. In Philadelphia, they went in to watch. They're called poll watchers, a very safe, very nice thing. They were thrown out. They weren't allowed to watch. You know why? Because bad things happen in Philadelphia. Bad things. And I am urging, I am urging my people. I hope it's going to be a fair election. If it's a fair election. . .

WALLACE: You're urging them what?

TRUMP: . . . I am 100% on board. But if I see tens of thousands of ballots being manipulated, I can't go along with that. And I'll tell you what. . .

WALLACE: What does that mean, not go along. . .

TRUMP: . .. from a common sense. . .

WALLACE: . . .does that mean you're going to tell your people . . .

TRUMP: I'll tell you what it means. . .

WALLACE: ... to take to the streets?

TRUMP: It means you have a fraudulent election. You're sending out 80 million ballots. . .

WALLACE: And what would you do about that?

TRUMP: They're not equipped. These people aren't equipped to handle it, number one. Number two, they cheat. They cheat. Hey, they found ballots in a wastepaper basket three days ago, and they all had the name military ballots. They were military. They all had the name Trump on them.

Appendix 3 (Biden's Tweets)

Extract No.11

I pledge to be a president who seeks not to divide , but to unify. Who doesn't see red and blue states ,but a united states. And who will work with all my heart to win the confidence of the whole people.

Extract No.12

More than 330,000 Americans have died from COVID-39 — and Donald Trump has given up on trying to get the virus under control. He may have quit on you, but I promise I never will. "

Extract No.13

Today, the House passed the No Ban Act because no one should be discriminated against or singled out based on the faith they practice. I will end President Trump's Muslim Ban on day one and sign this bill into law.

Extract No.14

We are in the midst of a crisis with the coronavirus. We need to lead the way with science — not Donald Trump's record of hysteria, xenophobia, and fear-mongering. He is the worst possible person to lead our country through a global health emergency.

Extract No. 15

Vladimir Putin doesn't want me to be President. He doesn't want me to be our nominee. If you're wondering why — it's because I'm the only person in this field who's ever gone toe-to-toe with him.

Appendix 4 (Trump's Tweets)

B. Trump's Tweets

Extract No. 16

Crooked Hillary Clinton deleted 33,000 emails after they were subpoenaed by the United States Congress. Guilty- cannot run. Rigged system.

Extract No.17

…… Iran will be held fully responsible for lives lost or damage incurred at any of our facilities. They will pay a very big price! This is not a warning, it is a threat .

Happy New year.

Extract No.18

Again, to our foolish leader, Do not attach Syria – if you do many bad things will happen & from that fight the U.S gets nothing.

Extract No. 19

"Biden can only enter the White House as President if he can prove that his ridiculous "80,000,000 votes" were not fraudulently or illegally obtained. When you see what happened in Detroit, Atlanta, Philadelphia & Milwaukee, massive voter fraud, he's got a big unsolvable problem!"

Extract No. 20

Crazy Joe Biden is trying to act like a tough guy. Actually, he is weak, both mentally and physically, and yet he threatens me, for the second time, with physical assault. He doesn't know me, but he would go down fast and hard, crying all the way. Don't threaten people Joe!

وتوصلت الرسالة إلى أن الإدانة يمكن تصنيفها إلى أنواع ووظائف مختلفة ، والمدانين ينتهكون عمدًا مبادئ جريس التعاونية ، ويستخدم المدان استراتيجيات عدم التأدب عمداً لمهاجمة وجه المدان ، ويستخدم المدانون عن قصد بعض الوسائل البلاغية من أجل أن ينتبه المستمعون أكثر بالنسبة لفكرة معينة ، يعتمد السياسيون على الحقائق لإقناع الجمهور بفكرة معينة ، ويستخدم السياسيون بشكل كبير الاشارة الاجتماعية في التعبير عن الإدانة.

قسمت هذه الدراسة إلى خمسة فصول. يعرض الفصل الأول مشاكل الدراسة وأهدافها وفرضياتها وإجراءاتها وحدودها وقيمتها. يقدم الفصل الثاني الإطار النظري لبعض المفاهيم التداولية ويعرض تعريفات الإدانة وأنواعها ووظائفها وغيرها من الموضوعات ذات الصلة. يركز الفصل الثالث على جمع ووصف البيانات المختارة بالإضافة إلى تقديم نموذج توليفي. الفصل الرابع معني بالتحليل ونتائج البيانات المختارة. يلخص الفصل الخامس الاستنتاجات ويقدم التوصيات والاقتراحات لمزيد من العمل البحثي.

الملخص

تبحث هذه الرسالة في الفعل التعبيري للإدانة في السياقات السياسية الأمريكية التي وعلى الرغم من اهمية أفعال الإدانة الا انها على حد علم الباحث لم تدرس من قبل تداولياً . لذلك تحاول الدراسة بلوغ الاهداف الآتية : اكتشاف أنواع الإدانة ، تحديد وظائف الإدانة ، اكتشاف انتهاك قواعد المبدأ التعاوني ، تسليط الضوء على استراتيجيات عدم التأدب المستخدمة لتحقيق وظائف الإدانة ، كشف الادوات البلاغية المستخدمة ، تحديد نوع النداءات المقنعة التي يستدمها المتحدثون بشكل كبير ،تحديد أكثر أنواع الافتراضات التي تستغل لإظهار الإدانة.

لتحقيق هذه الأهداف قُدمت الفرضيات الأتية : التوجيهية ، السلوكية ، والتعبيرية هي أنواع الإدانة المستخدمة في السياقات السياسية الأمريكية ، والتعبيرية والتنظيمية هي وظائف الإدانة ،وتخرق كل قواعد المبدأ التعاوني ، يستخدم المدان استراتيجيات عدم التأدب من خلال مهاجمة وجاهة الشخص بشكل إيجابي وسلبي ومباشر وغير مباشر وبسخرية ،التكرار الرمزية التشبيه الاستعارة و الاهانة هي الادوات البلاغية المستخدمة ، وان المنطق هو نوع النداءات المقنعة الاكثر استخداما، وان الافتراضات المعجمية والواقعية هي الاكثر شيوعاً والاشارات الاجتماعية هي الأكثر استخدامًا من المدانين.

يتم خلال هذه الدراسة تحليل سياقين سياسيين أمريكيين من وجهة نظر براغماتية نوعًيا وكميًا بوساطة نموذج توليفي. ولقد أثبت نتائج التحليل صحة جميع الفرضيات التي تم ذكرها سابقاً.

تداولية الإدانة في السياقات السياسية الأمريكية

رسالة تقدمت بها

سعاد حافظ مهدي

الى

مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية - جامعة بابل وهي جزءاً من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التربية اللغة الإنكليزية/ علم اللغة

بإشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور صالح مهدي عداي المعموري

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