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منهج تداولي للحوار المتحيز في خطابات سياسية أمريكية

أطروحة قدمتها الى
مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية/ جامعة بابل وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة
دكتوراه فلسفة في اللغة الانجليزية / علم اللغة

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Dedication

To

the memory of the good souls…. my father and my brother

the source of my strength …… my family

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ABSTRACT

This study deals with bias in selected American political speeches from a pragmatic perspective. The reason behind choosing this topic is that it has not been given due attention, especially from a pragmatic perspective, as far as the researcher could notice. The study aims at: (1) identifying the types of bias that American politicians appeal to in their political speeches and identifying the most common ones (2)Finding out the pragmatic strategies that American politicians exploit to issue bias in their political speeches, (3)Finding out the most frequently used strategies to issue bias in the selected speeches by American politicians, and (4) Explicating whether there are significant differences/ similarities among the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to issue bias is concerned.

With regard to the previous aims, it is hypothesized that: (1) American politicians appeal to discriminatory and racial bias in their political speeches and these types of bias (racial, religious, social, ethnic, sexual, cultural, discriminatory , and unconscious bias) are the most common ones, (2)Various pragmatic strategies including speech acts, Grice's maxims, presupposition, impoliteness, and pragmatic tropes are exploited by American politicians to issue bias in their political speeches, (3) assertives speech acts and negative impoliteness are the most frequently used strategies to issue bias in the selected speeches by American politicians, and (4) There are discernible differences/ similarities among the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to issue bias is concerned.

To achieve the aims of the study and test the validity of its hypotheses, the following procedures are adopted: (1) Providing a literature review

about bias as a pragmatic phenomenon, (2) Adopting an eclectic model as the basic apparatus for the sake of analyzing the data of the study, (3) Selecting 18 speeches issued by the three American politicians Obama, Trump, and Biden, (4) Analyzing the data of the study according to the an eclectic model to identify the types of bias and the pragmatic strategies utilized to issue bias in the selected data, (5) Conducting a statistical analysis to support the pragmatic analysis and, (6) Discussing the results of the pragmatic (qualitative) and statistical (quantitative) analyses to come up with conclusions.

The results of the study which are types of bias and the other is pragmatic strategies of the analysis show that all of the study's hypotheses are verified, while the fourth hypothesis is partially confirmed and partially rejected.

Finally, the study draws several conclusions, the most important of which are that (1) there are discernible differences/similarities between the three American politicians in terms of the use of the strategies used to issue bias, and (2) there is a slight difference between the three causes involved in the American presidents' parts of the data in terms of the strategies and sub-strategies exploited by American presidents speeches.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
FTAs	Face Threatening Acts
PP	Presupposition
PP(s)	Presupposition (s)
SAs	Speech Acts

المستخلص

تتناول هذه الدراسة تحليل الخطاب المتحيز في الخطابات السياسية الأمريكية من منظور تداولي. والسبب وراء هذا اختيار هو أنه لم يحظ بالاهتمام ، خاصة من منظور عملي ، على حد علم الباحث.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى: (1) التعرف على الاستراتيجيات التداولية التي يوظفها السياسيون الأمريكيون للتعبير عن التحيز في خطاباتهم السياسية. (2) تحديد أنواع التحيز التي يلجأ إليها السياسيون الأمريكيون في خطاباتهم السياسية وأكثرها شيوعًا. (3) اكتشاف الاستراتيجيات الأكثر استخدامًا لتعكس التحيز في الخطابات المختارة من السياسيين الأمريكيين. (4) توضيح ما إذا كانت هناك اختلافات / أوجه تشابه كبيرة بين السياسيين الأمريكيين الثلاثة هم باراك اوباما ودونالد ترامب وجو بايدن فيما يتعلق بتوظيف الاستراتيجيات الخاصة بالتحيز.

فيما يتعلق بالأهداف السابقة ، من المفترض أن: (1) السياسيون الأمريكيون يلجأون إلى التحيز العنصري والتحيز الثقافي في خطاباتهم السياسية وهذه الأنواع من التحيز هي الأكثر شيوعًا. (2) يوظف السياسيون الأمريكيون الاستراتيجيات التداولية المختلفة بما في ذلك فعل القول ، ومبادئ Grice ، والافتراضات المسبقة ، والافتقار إلى التأدب ، والاستعارات التداولية لإصدار تحيز في خطاباتهم السياسية. (3) يعد فعل القول التمثيلي و Bold on Record هي الاستراتيجيات الأكثر استخدامًا للتعبير عن التحيز في الخطابات المختارة من السياسيين الأمريكيين. (4) هناك اختلافات / أوجه تشابه ملحوظة بين السياسيين الأمريكيين الثلاثة فيما يتعلق باستخدام الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة للتحيز.

أظهرت نتائج التحليل أن جميع فروض الدراسة قد تحققت ، بينما الفرض الرابع تم التحقق منه جزئياً ورفضه جزئياً. أخيرًا ، توصلت الدراسة إلى استنتاجات مختلفة ، أهمها (1) وجود اختلافات / أوجه تشابه ملحوظة بين السياسيين الأمريكيين الثلاثة فيما يتعلق باستخدام الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة لإصدار التحيز ، و (2) يوجد اختلاف طفيف بين الأسباب الثلاثة المتضمنة في أجزاء البيانات الخاصة بالرؤساء الأمريكيين من حيث الاستراتيجيات والاستراتيجيات الفرعية التي توظفها خطابات الرؤساء الأمريكيين.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedures, limits, and value of the study. Besides, it familiarizes the readers with the value of its findings that is supposed to be harvested by different fields of language study.

1.1 The Problem

The word "bias" denotes some sort of deviation. Lack of neutrality constitutes such a deviation, political bias in our case (Yair & Sulitzeanu, 2017: 6). Bias is disproportionate weight in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. Biases can be learned implicitly within cultural contexts. People may develop biases toward or against an individual, an ethnic group, a sexual or gender identity, a nation, a religion, a social class, a political party, or theoretical paradigms and ideologies within academic domains. Biased discourse is one-sided, lacking a neutral viewpoint, or not having an open mind. Bias can come in many forms and is related to prejudice and intuition. It may occur in different contexts and the political one is not excluded. As pragmatics concerns itself with language about its users and the contextual factors that govern the issuance of that language, it is appropriate then to utilize this approach in investigating biased discourse.

Accordingly, this study tackles biased discourse in American political speeches as it is noticed by the researcher that this kind of discourse has not been given its due scholarly investigation from a pragmatic perspective. To this end, political speeches by Barak Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden are selected

as samples for the current study. Analyzing some political speeches delivered by these politicians reveals the differences among politicians in their speeches and shows the influence of their personalities on their communication approaches. This can be particularly significant in our understanding of the way presidents use context to convey meaning based on the circumstances in which the presidents are speaking. Thus, the present study attempts to find answers to the following questions:

1. What are the types of bias that American politicians appeal to in their political speeches and what are the most common ones?
2. What are the pragmatic strategies that American politicians exploit to issue bias in their political speeches? This question can be sub-divided into the following questions:
a. Which speech acts are utilized by American politicians to issue bias in their political speeches?
b. To what extent do American politicians exploit Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches?
c. What are the categories of presupposition that are available in the selected data?
d. Which impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies are used to issue bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians?
e. What are the types of tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data?
3. What are the most frequently used pragmatic strategies to issue bias in the selected speeches by American politicians?

4. Are are there any significant differences/similarities among the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to issue bias is concerned?

1.2 The Aims

In association with the questions above, the study attempts to achieve the following aims:

1. Identifying the types of bias that American politicians appeal to in their political speeches and identifying the most common ones.

2. Finding out the pragmatic strategies that American politicians exploit to convey bias in their political speeches. For the sake of clarification, this aim can be sub-divided into the following aims:

a. Specifying the speech acts that are utilized by American politicians to manipulate bias in their political speeches.

b. Showing to what extent American politicians exploit Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches.

c. Shedding light on the categories of presupposition that are available in the selected data.

d. Identifying the impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies that are used to convey bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians.

e. Specifying the tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data.

3. Finding out the most frequently used strategies to convey bias in the selected speeches by American politicians.

4. Explicating whether there are significant differences/ similarities among the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to convey bias is concerned

1.3 The Hypotheses

Regarding the aims of the work, the following hypotheses can be introduced:

1. American politicians appeal to racial bias and cultural bias in their political speeches and these types of bias are the most common ones.

2. Various pragmatic strategies including speech acts, Grice's maxims, presupposition, impoliteness, and pragmatic tropes are exploited by American politicians to manipulate bias in their political speeches. This hypothesis can be further divided into the following hypotheses:

a. Representative and expressive speech acts are utilized by American politicians to manipulate bias in their political speeches.

b. American politicians exploit the non-observance of Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches.

c. Lexical presupposition and existential presuppositions are utilized in the selected data.

d. Bald on record impoliteness and negative impoliteness strategies as well as the sub-strategy of using profane language are used to convey bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians.

e. Hyperbole and metaphor are the tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data.

3. Representative speech acts and bald-on-record impoliteness are the most frequently used strategies to convey bias in the selected speeches by American politicians.

4. There are discernible differences/ similarities between the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to manipulate bias is concerned.

1.4 The Procedures

To achieve the aims of the study and test the validity of its hypotheses, the following procedures are adopted:

1. Providing a literature review about bias as a pragmatic phenomenon.
2. Developing an eclectic model as the basic apparatus for the sake of analyzing the data of the study.
3. Selecting 18 speeches issued by the three American politicians Obama, Trump, and Biden.

4. Analyzing the data of the study according to the adopted eclectic model to identify the types of bias and the pragmatic strategies utilized to issue bias in the selected data.

5. Conducting a statistical analysis to support the pragmatic analysis and achieve some aims of the study.

6. Discussing the results of the pragmatic (qualitative) and statistical (quantitative) analyses to come up with certain conclusions.

1.5 The Limits

The present study limits itself to the pragmatic investigation of bias in selected speeches by three American politicians: Barak Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden. More specifically, the study is restricted to deal with 18 presidential speeches chosen from particular websites, American newspapers , and news sites, namely "The Guardian, rev., White House, CNBC, the Washington Post BBC, c. span, CNN, Politico, The New York Times, CNBC Independent, and American news during a period extending from 2008 to 2022

to differentiate among the three American politicians as far as bias is concerned. The current study adopts an eclectic model to analyze the data in question. This model is based on Searle's (1969) speech acts, Grice's (1989) conversational maxims, Yule's (2000) presupposition, Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness theory, and McQuarrie and Mick's (1996) figures of speech.

1.6 The Value

It is supposed that the present study will be valuable to the fields of linguistics in general, and pragmatics in particular. It is also hoped that it will be of value to researchers and students of linguistics in the departments of English and political science. Those who are interested in politics and pragmatics can get benefit from the theoretical and practical parts of the study. Furthermore, the findings of the study are supposed to be beneficial to readers in general as they are expected to provide them with theoretical and practical backgrounds about bias. As far as pragmatics is concerned, the study is expected to reveal certain pragmatic aspects of speech that can be of interest to pragmatists and pragmatic studies. Besides, the findings of the study could be of obvious significance to those interested in text analysis since the data of the study are texts taken from various sources and their analysis reveals different textual aspects.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

This chapter is an overview of biased speech. It first presents the definitions of biased speech from different perspectives. Next, it introduces various dimensions of biased speech and criteria for identifying it. The chapter also provides necessary concepts for a deeper understanding of biased speech. Finally, the chapter provides related studies to biased speech.

2.1. Definition of Bias Speech

Hammersley and Gomn (1997: 251) mention that bias is a straightforward matter. It is a systematic error produced by the influence of presuppositions whose validity is not given, and therefore known with certainty. And its elimination depends on avoiding all such presuppositions.

Niven (2001: 31) states that bias refers to a general tendency for people to think or act in ways that unwittingly favor their own political group or cast their own ideologically-based beliefs in a favorable light. Politically involved individuals, of course, hold many beliefs that favor their chosen political party or ideology, and many engage in actions deliberately intended to promote the political groups they identify with and the political beliefs they hold.

Hewstone et al. (2002: 2) argue that the term "bias" involves an interpretative judgment that the response is unfair, illegitimate, or unjustifiable, in the sense that it goes beyond the objective requirements or evidence of the situation. Bias is defined by the Oxford Dictionary (Web source 1) as: "an inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group, especially in a way

considered to be unfair"; "a concentration on an interest in one particular area or subject"; "a systematic distortion of statistical results due to a factor not allowed for in their derivation".

Delgado and Llorca (2004: 635) define the concept of bias as the lack of internal validity or incorrect assessment of the association between an exposure and an effect in the target population. In contrast, external validity conveys the meaning of generalization of the results observed in one population to others. There is no external validity without internal validity, but the presence of the second does not guarantee the first. Bias should be distinguished from random error or lack of precision. Sometimes, the term bias is also used to refer to the mechanism that produces a lack of internal validity.

For Entman (2007: 163), bias is content that favors one side and does not provide equal treatment. The perception of bias, or when audience members believe content favors or discredit a certain side, is subjective and relativistic, and two individuals may have different perceptions of the same article (D'Alessio, 2003: 282).

Chilton (2004: 8) defines bias as a mental leaning or inclination to a person, entity, state of opinion, or social phenomenon**.** It is important to distinguish two different senses of the word "bias." One is neutral, the other negative. In the neutral sense, the term refers simply to the fact that, because of one's point of view, one notices some things rather than others, emphasizes some points rather than others, and thinks in one direction rather than others. This is not in itself a criticism, because thinking from a point of view is unavoidable. In the negative sense, the term is closely related to the term prejudice and refers to an opinion or judgment formed before the facts are

known or held in disregard of facts that contradict it. This use implies blindness or irrational resistance to examining weaknesses in one's own point of view or to exploring the strengths within a point of view one opposes.

Genat. et al. (2012:6) explain that bias refers to instances in which a person consistently responds in a particular way towards a target object and does not properly take into account information that would otherwise change their response. Responses that are shaped by unconscious processing include judgements, decisions, intentions and behaviours. It can be tricky because it is not clearly stated and it can exist on a spectrum of political ideology, religious views, financial influence and misinformation.

Bias is also a tendency to favor one person, group, or point of view over another, in an unfair way. It can be a personal or a public opinion, such as a news story, that only presents facts that support one point of view. Bias is common in writing and speech that people are not aware of, but it is the responsibility of everyone to be conscious to avoid bias which appears in many areas of life, particularly, in journalistic writing and translation. (Obiedat, 2016:28).

According to Yair and Kenan (2017: 5-6), the word "bias" denotes some sort of deviation and in a context where third parties are expected to be neutral, lack of neutrality constitutes such a deviation – political bias in our case. Perceptions of political (or ideological, or partisan) bias in news coverage are arguably the most common, or at least the most documented type of perceptions of political bias.

Hahn and Haris (2014: 42) state that in everyday use, the term "bias" refers to a lack of impartiality or an undue preference: bias is "an inclination or

prejudice for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair" (Oxford English Dictionary). However, even dictionary definitions contain related meanings that lack a negative connotation, with "bias" being described also as "a strong interest in something or ability to do something". (Merriam-Webster)

Theoretically, bias can be defined according to Merriam-Webster (Web source 2) as: "a tendency to believe that some people, ideas, etc., are better than others that usually results in treating some people unfairly". Moreover, the term bias refers to an ostensibly improper effect of one's political preferences on one's judgment or behavior, it also refers to prejudice or animosity on political grounds, manifested in disliking or feeling anger towards political opponents (Web Source 1).

According to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, bias is a strong feeling in favour of or against one group of people or one side in an argument, often not based on fair judgment. Bias is referred to as favoritism, prejudice, partisanship, discrimination, inclination or partiality. It always comes with the refusal to look at the position advantages of the alternate points of view. People or individuals are usually biased against or towards another person, a species, a race, a political party, a tribe, a community, a religion, a class and a group. Accordingly, bias comes in many forms, including race, age, gender, and ethnicity which can be universal or location-specific (Fiske, 2010: 67).

However, bias is a prejudgment or prejudice that may be carried out in some action. By virtue of human nature, all individuals hold biases about various objects and individuals. Bias becomes problematic when it is more

than attitudinal but behavioral, resulting in an impact on others and differential or preferential treatment (Lopez, 1989: 184).

The operational definition of bias, in this study, is adopted from Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (Web source 1) as the tendency to prefer individuals or points of view depending on preferences of certain religions, cultures and races. Moreover, bias is considered as an unfaithful direction and lack of sincerity.

2.2 Characteristics of Bias

According to Holroyd et al. (2017: 7-9), the characteristics of bias include:

(i) bad

Many of the scholars working on implicit bias have used the term 'bias' in a way that presupposes that it is something normatively bad. This usage corresponds to common sense notions of what it means to be prejudiced, in this case, bias against someone or a group. For example, Saul writes that "in the case of women in philosophy, implicit biases will be unconscious biases that affect the way we perceive (for instance) the quality of a woman's work, leading us to evaluate it more negatively than it deserves" (2013a: 40). Biases, here are linked to distorted and negative evaluations.

In another paper, Saul writes that biases 'are unconscious, automatic tendencies to associate certain traits with members of particular social groups, in ways that lead to some very disturbing errors' (2013b: 244). Here, 'bias' is used to capture cases in which there are 'disturbing errors'. In both cases, Saul clarifies that there is another usage of 'bias' whereby bias is not necessarily bad. However, given that the focus is on a certain range of phenomena in

which stigmatizing biases are operative the theoretical choice is made to use 'bias' to denote cases where something has gone wrong. The task, then, is to spell out exactly what standard implicit biases, in the bad sense, lead us to fall short of. Saul's remarks helpfully suggest two sorts of normative standards: biases might lead us into rational error (when we reach false or unwarranted judgments) or moral error (when we evaluate people in undeserved ways):

a. Irrationality

We might want to diagnose bias to be bad because it leads agents who are influenced by it into failures of rationality. One might claim that these states or processes constitute a bias since they lead to failures of practical rationality or the thwarting of an individual's goals: **she has the goal of hiring the best candidate, but fails to do so because gender bias inflects her evaluation of the applicant's CV.** This captures bias in cases where implicit cognition is dissonant with the agent's values but it may be inapt if one also wants to characterize as bias also those cases in which the bias resonates with the agent's values.

An alternative criterion for identifying the states as 'bias' is to see them as constituting a failure of theoretical rationality, or a violation of good knowledge-seeking practice. For example, Saul claims that we are merely making mistakes because our judgments are influenced by "completely irrelevant things," such as social category knowledge (Saul,2013b:247). Although Saul expresses this failure in terms of the insignificance of the elements impacting judgment, there may be other ways to analyze the failure at hand. Failures to reliably track the truth, failures of sensitivity to evidence or appropriate trust in testimony, failures of epistemic responsibility, or exercise

of epistemic virtues are all examples of bias. The idea is that these states or processes may contradict standards of inquiry and knowledge-seeking in a variety of ways.

b. Immorality

In some cases, we want to identify the cognitions as biased, but find that they are less easily diagnosed as violating standards of theoretical rationality since they are not obviously or always engaged in knowledge-seeking contexts. Such behaviors may obstruct the investigation, but they do not have to; they may instead create frigid or hostile situations. This could jeopardize anything the agent wants (e.g., an inclusive and respectful workplace). However, if one is concerned with defining prejudice in terms of practical rationality failures, such cases may be viewed as "bias" simply because they involve failing to meet some moral ideal.

Kelly & Roedder (2008: 527) observe that implicit biases are obviously morally problematic when they lead to harmful or unfair consequences. One reason for focusing on these particular sorts of cognitions and the behaviours they underpin is precise because of their relationship to patterns of marginalization, exclusion, and their implication in unjust social structures. Alternatively, one might see certain states as biased because they are premised on malevolence or disrespect towards the groups they target.

ii. Normatively Neutral

It is observed that those who focus on the badness of bias nonetheless acknowledge that bias may be used in a broader sense, to capture a wide range of phenomena that may be involved in implicit cognition. For example, in a footnote, Saul (2013b: 40) observes that one might use the term simply to pick

out implicit associations. This usage resonates with the idea that the cognitive phenomena at issue extend beyond those involved in social cognition about stigmatized groups. For example, psychologists working on market research have focused on the role of implicit associations in brand preferences and consumer choice (Gregg & Klymowsky 2013). Others have examined the role of implicit associations in the context of health behaviours and policy decisions (e.g. Stacy et al 2000 ,Macy et al 2013).

Indeed, some biases, in this neutral sense, may be indispensable in navigating and understanding the world. The task then is to identify why those which are bad are identified as such. Antony (2016: 158) argues that ''bias plays an essential and constructive role in the development of human knowledge''. On this understanding 'bias' simply means 'a tendency: an inclination of temperament or outlook'. such tendencies, he argues, are inevitable for limited cognitive agents such as ourselves, and moreover, are often useful in focusing our inquiry on salient possibilities. The key task, then, is to identify which inclinations are innocuous or positively helpful, and which are problematic. Antony's main focus is on which biases incline us away from the truth, and which towards it and this, she proposes should be uncovered by naturalistic methods: observations of how inquiry proceeds (Antony, 2016: 162) .

Holroyd et al. (2017: 7-9) argue that what approach one takes on the implicit is determined by the goals one has in theorizing what desiderata one is attempting to satisfy. It is worth noting that this is true regardless of whether one considers prejudice to be harmful or normatively neutral. For example, if one focuses primarily on drawing attention to problematic phenomena, then the usage of bias in the narrower sense (bias as bad) might be efficacious. On the

other hand, it may be politically helpful to be able to point out the continuum between implicit biases of the problematic sort and cognitive phenomena on the other. Or one might be motivated by wider theoretical aims: for example, Antony is motivated by commitment to a model of enquiry that does not rest on implausible, and unachievable, ideals of 'objectivity', but better descriptively captures how enquiry proceeds. Moreover, whether one sees bias as bad or normatively neutral may depend on, or in turn inform, the view one endorses regarding what psychological reality these states or processes have.

2 . 3 Types of Bias

Bias could be implicit or explicit. These two general types have other sub-types.

2. 3. 1 Implicit Bias

Cameron et al. (2010: 274), say that implicit biases are primarily unconscious in nature. For instance, Greenwald and Banaji (1995: 8) define implicit attitudes as ''introspectively unidentified (or inaccurately identified) traces of past experience that mediate favorable or unfavorable thought, feeling, or action toward social objects''. Kelly (2013: 460) characterizes implicit biases as "outside of a person's conscious awareness".

2.3.1.1 Racial bias

Law (2010: 2) defines race as "the social and cultural significance assigned to a group of people who are recognized as sharing common physical or physiognomic characteristics and /or a common lineage of descent." **President Donald Trump says he is repeatedly said in his**

election campaign that he is "the least racist person that you've ever encountered."

On the campaign trail, Trump repeatedly made explicitly racist and otherwise bigoted remarks, from calling Mexican immigrants criminals and rapists to proposing a ban on all Muslims entering the US, to suggesting a judge should recuse himself from a case solely because of the judge's Mexican heritage (Web source 4).

Trump has called the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus the "Chinese virus" and "Kung flu" — racist terms that tap into the kind of xenophobia that he latched onto during his 2016 presidential campaign.

Qian et al. (2017: 2) state that racial bias has negative consequences at both individual and societal levels. It takes two forms. One is implicit bias, referring to unconscious stereotypes, prejudices, and discriminatory behaviors based on race. The other is explicit bias, referring to consciously accessible bias based on race.

2.3.1.2 Religious bias

According to May et al. (2014: 4), religion is an important part of the lives of billions of people around the world and a cross-culturally recurrent aspect of minds and cultures. Over the past decade, several theories have emphasized the natural basis of religious belief and experience, found in cognitive biases that are byproducts of brain functions.

As an example of religious bias, American political leaders across the political divide have struggled to draw clear distinctions between Muslims and

the terrorists who claim to fight in the name of Islam since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 (May et al., 2014:4).

2.3.1.3 Social Bias

Language has enormous power to project social biases and reinforce stereotypes about people (Fiske, 1993). The way such biases are projected is rarely in what is stated explicitly but in all the implied layers of meanings that frame and influence people's judgments about others. For example, on hearing a statement that an all-Muslim movie was a "box office bomb", most people can instantly recognize the implied demonizing stereotype that "Muslims are terrorists".

2. 3. 1.4 Ethnic Bias

Crandall and Eshleman (2003: 417) suggest that "beliefs, ideologies, and attributions can liberate prejudice, leading to public communication and private acceptance of prejudices". They further state that justifications for prejudice have an explanatory nature, and may form "logical" arguments in favor of prejudice. In examining lay perceptions in the intergroup domain, Monteith and Spicer (2000) found that Whites expressed negative attitudes toward Blacks that were strongly related to anti-egalitarianism, whereas Blacks expressed negative attitudes toward Whites that were reactions to perceived racism. The examination of lay beliefs allowed the researchers to gain insight into how different individuals view and express their prejudices.

2. 3. 1.5 Sexual bias

Sears (2007) says that any act, attitude, or institutional configuration that systematically subordinates or devalues women is defined as sexism. Built

upon the belief that men and women are constitutionally different, sexism takes these differences as indications that men are inherently superior to women, which then is used to justify the nearly universal dominance of men in social and familial relationships, as well as politics, religion, language, law, and economics.

Johnson (2000) suggests that the key test of whether something is sexist lies in its consequences: if it supports male privilege, then it is by definition sexist. He specifies male privilege because in every known society where gender inequality exists, males are privileged over females.

Pair et al. (2021: 2) explain that the low level of women's representation in national political leadership is due in part to a lack of political will on the part of politicians and political parties, lack of enforcement of legislation, failure by parties to comply with the regulations guiding political party primaries, limited financial resources of candidates, and socio-cultural stigmatization and gender-based electoral violence. Cultural, financial and political factors appear to act together as barriers to potential female political leaders, including backlash from the entrenched male elite in response to women's entry into this male-dominated space. Due to patriarchal structures in African society, women in leadership are placed secondary to men in prevailing customs and culture. In Kenya, perceptions of women as subordinate to men continue as many people uphold cultural practices, such as child marriage and delegation of women to domestic roles. It may be considered a sign of disrespect for a woman to express her opinion in the presence of men as men consider women's ideas as inferior.

Geortz and Mazur (2008:156-7) mention that gender bias often does not lie on the surface, but lies hidden. Gendering means bringing out and making explicit hidden biases and assumptions in standard conceptualizations. Scholars increasingly use a gender lens that certainly represents an advance in previous conceptions, but generates relatively modest impacts. Mostly, "gender" is a substitute for essentialist language like "sex" in the routine data disaggregation to report, compare, and design better policies, programs, and project interventions at the national and sub-national levels. At best, gender and development could examine power relations and race/ethnicity, class, caste, and regional social constructions that infect institutions and governments to their very core.

2.3.1.6 Cultural Bias

Saidan (2016:1) describes cultural bias as discriminative because it introduces one group's accepted behavior as valued and distinguishable from another lesser-valued societal group. Cultural bias was found to be the major determiner of where certain people live, and what their opportunities in education and health. "Implicit biases come from the culture. I think of them as the thumbprint of the culture on our minds. Human beings have the ability to learn to associate two things together very quickly— that is innate. What we teach ourselves, what we choose to associate is up to us."

Theoretically is the phenomenon of interpreting and judging phenomena by standards inherent to one's own culture. The phenomenon is sometimes considered a problem central to social and human sciences, such as economics, psychology, anthropology, and sociology (Web Source 2).

Operationally, cultural bias extends to many more fields in the globalizing world. Ordinary people may tend to imagine other people as basically the same, not significantly more or less valuable, probably attached emotionally to different groups and different land (Web Source 2).

2.3.1.7 Discriminatory Biases

They are plausibly stereotype-based when they oppose the bias that might be expected as an attitude effect. For example, gender biases that discriminate against women are plausibly stereotype-based, given that research has found that attitudes toward women are often more favorable than attitudes toward men (Eagly and Mladinic,1989:551).

Greenwald and Krieger (2006:951) argue that implicit biases are discriminatory biases based on implicit attitudes or implicit stereotypes. Implicit biases are especially intriguing, and also especially problematic because they can produce behavior that diverges from a person's avowed or endorsed beliefs or principles. The very existence of implicit bias poses a challenge to legal theory and practice because discrimination doctrine is premised on the assumption that, barring insanity or mental incompetence, human actors are guided by their avowed (explicit) beliefs, attitudes, and intentions.

Linda and Susan (2006:997) state that biases can be either favorable or unfavorable. Ingroup bias designates favoritism toward groups to which one belongs. There is a widespread intuition that it is often acceptable to be biased in favor of at least some of the groups to which one belongs. In this view, bias is a problem only when it is directed against some group. Thus, it may be

considered acceptable to be biased in favor of one's siblings, children, schoolmates, and friends.

2.3.1.8 Unconscious Bias

Implicit bias refers to the attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner. These biases, which encompass both favorable and unfavorable assessments, are activated involuntarily and without an individual's awareness or intentional control (Blair, 2002). Residing deep in the subconscious, these biases are different from known biases that individuals may choose to conceal for the purposes of social and/or political correctness. Internationally acclaimed social scientist David R. Williams grounds the concept in real-world realities when he states, "This is the frightening point: Because implicit bias is automatic".

Unconscious bias can cause prejudicial behavior based on race, gender, sexual identification, culture, religion, or generational differences (Prestia, 2019: 2).

People develop prejudices as a result of their upbringing and society, and these biases are reinforced by positive and negative experiences. However, some people's biases go unnoticed because they are unconscious. These biases are encoded in their behavior toward others, for example, they dictate how people act in various situations and with various individuals (Cuellar, 2017: 333). Unconscious biases assist people in making daily judgments, but it is critical to recognize when prejudices lead to unequal behaviors, for example. Unconscious biases can be classified into several types, depending on how they function. This means that biases do not simply exist, but they activate differently in different kinds of situations (Cuellar, 2017: 333).

A. Halo effect: evaluating a person by one positive trait "They learn new things quickly; they must be an excellent worker."

B. Affinity bias: the "like me" bias, evaluates a person by their similarities to oneself, e.g. "They went to the same school as I did; they must be good for the position."

C. Conformity bias: caused by peer pressure, e.g. "Others think this candidate is not suitable; I will choose the other one."

D. Cloven hoof effect: generalizing one negative aspect of a person to all their performance, e.g. "That person has no sense in style; he must be unprofessional as well."

E. Attribution bias: taking credit on one's own successful work when blaming others for unsuccess, and vice versa when it is about someone else, e.g. "Our project would have succeeded if my colleagues had done their part properly." "That person only succeeded in their work, because they had help from their successful colleagues."

F. Beauty bias Beautiful/handsome people are more successful than others, e.g. "This candidate looks the part for the position; they would be successful in it too."

For example, the halo effect and affinity bias work on the association, and these types of biases are very common, as the human brain operates in a highly associative way. This is why it is easier to base decisions on correlation, coherence and connections: It is easier to handle information this way, unlike through inconsistency and variable patterns. Confirmation bias, on the other hand, is based on compatibility. In these types of biases, people generally see

what they want to see, or what they are looking for because decision-making is easier through their competencies and prejudices (Korteling et al., 2018: 5-6). Sometimes biases are hard to remove because once information or experience has entered a person's mind, it is hard to forget. For example, if a recruiter was told to not to pay attention to an applicant's clothing, they would definitely be paying attention to the clothing. These types of biases operate on retainment (or anchoring). Sometimes, people rely too much on known information and are not able to think outside the box, or they are willing to ignore missing information. These types of biases operate by focusing on the dominant information (Korteling et al. 2018: 7).

G. Issue bias concerns the choice of researchers to investigate certain issues over others. This also means that only certain types of evidence are selected and looked at when investigating an issue. As there are many issues to choose from, there are also many kinds of evidence to choose from. The issues and evidence a researcher decide to look at greatly influence the outcome of the research and what kind of knowledge is gained (Parkhurst, 2016; Parkhurst, 2017). It basically means that you cannot learn about things you do not ask about. This goes for researched topics, theories and the choice of what type of evidence is looked at (Parkhurst, 2017). The simplification can create a distorted view of reality. If policymakers draw their conclusion from this distorted view, the policy based on it may not be adequate in practice (Ferretti, 2018).

Another problem with issue bias is that it can also be purposefully used to obscure values that are not researched. This way, attention will be focused on desired issues and factors that will show only one side of the story (Parkhurst, 2017).

There are types of issue bias. These are confirmation bias, content bias and political bias.

i. Confirmation bias is seeking or interpreting evidence in such a way that it conforms with, supports and confirms your own beliefs. Researchers can search specifically for evidence that supports their hypotheses or interpret it as such, or select certain topics or theories to support their ideas, just like with issue bias. During research project, information gained at the start of a research project has more weight for a researcher than what is found later. Early on in the research process, the researcher would most likely want to corroborate the findings. The same may be said for policies and politicians or policymakers who justify them by gathering only one side of the story (Nickerson, 1998). Just like with issue bias, evidence of a certain issue or type is sought or interpreted in a way that conforms with the preferred outcome.

Confirmation bias Looking for evidence to support one's opinions when forming an opinion about someone, e.g. "I prefer not to hire women; they will cost me too much if they take maternity leave. This applicant is married, and she seems to have a bump, I cannot hire her."(Oberai & Anand 2018: 15).

ii. **Content bias** refers to favouring one side of a story over another (Entman, 2007). This, again, fits within issue bias, as this concerns favouring an issue.

iii. Political bias is a term used to describe the impact of political preferences on judgments and conduct that are deemed irrelevant and/or inappropriate. Political bias, like other mental biases, can be intentionally and unconsciously manifested reflecting a decision-maker who has his own ideas of how things should be done, different than what the society he leads would

want. They might even see some own benefits in war, while their society would not support this (Jackson and Morelli, 2007). Again, this corresponds with issue bias, as in this case the specific personal beliefs of the biased political leader are used in their decision-making. There are three major conceptions of the term "political bias", each offering a different interpretation of the concept and what it means to be unbiased. According to one conception, political bias refers to an observed outcome that supposedly deviates from a certain norm or standard of practice. For example, if a news item improperly or unfairly favors one political party over the other, i.e., where neither party should be prima facie favored, this outcome, which deviates from the journalistic norm and practice of neutrality, constitutes political bias. According to a second conception, political bias refers to a process whereby one's political preferences affect one's judgment or behavior, where such an effect is considered improper. For example, if a journalist's political preferences improperly affect her reporting, i.e., there is a process whereby preferences improperly affect behavior (or judgment), this constitutes political bias. According to a third conception, political bias refers to prejudice or antipathy towards one's political opponents. Thus, a dislike of or anger towards one's political opponents would constitute political bias (Yair and Sulitzean. 2014: 489).

2.3.2 Explicit Bias

Explicit bias is the traditional conceptualization of bias. With explicit bias, individuals are aware of their prejudices and attitudes toward certain groups. Positive or negative preferences for a particular group are conscious. Overt racism and racist comments are examples of explicit biases (Web source 3).

Broadly speaking, "explicit bias". By "explicit," one means whether spoken aloud, written, or otherwise conveyed to some audience by words or symbols. By "bias," means what a reasonable listener could consider to view about the attributes of a particular group or the attributes of particular individuals due to group membership. By "explicit," we do not mean obvious; bias is often expressed through "coded" language or can be deduced through inference (Clarke, 2018: 513).

2.4 Language and Politics

The function of language is that of communication. Although communication is basically the core of the language, language is also about politics, domain and control. Language can not only be considered as a system of symbols or codes but also as a discourse. On the other hand, politics is not just about voting so often but also about the exercise of power in a range of personal and social relationships (Oliver,1994:3-7).

In this respect, the link between politics and language is stated in the sense that language and the way it is used is regarded as a tool of politics, where politicians or those indulging in this field employ a great deal to achieve a desired effect or impression on their audience. Besides, it is important to point out that it is very difficult to try to separate language and politics because they are considerably interrelated. Actually, this field can be noticed in every walk of life, and thus, becoming quite intertwined with it. The fact to be mentioned is politics surely cannot be conducted without language, and it is probably the case that the use of language in the constitution of social groups leads to what is called politics in a broad sense (VanDijk, 1997: 206).

In the field of politics, language is recognized as a powerful tool and weapon for politicians (presidents, candidates…. etc) to win and gain public support. Language is regularly used in the exercise of political power in the sense that a government can attempt to control its minority groups by banning their language (Van Dijk, 1997: 206).

Generally, language can be used very effectively in politics, as it is explicitly observed in the use of a regional or social dialect by a political leader, which is often regarded as a claim to a specialized ethnic identity. Most of the studies conducted on language and politics indicate that the language of politics is inherently political: it is utterly about different views, interests, opposing sides, power, and conflict (Spolsky,1998:58).

Political language deals with the use of power to organize peoples' minds and opinions. It is an instrument used to control society in general. Many people hear a speech, and each individual interprets it differently, which can affect the candidates' success. Political speech can be seen as a means of establishing and maintaining social relationships, expressing feelings, and selling ideas, policies and programmes in any society.

2.5 Political Discourse

Political discourse includes political speeches, political debates and political interviews. Many studies of political discourse have dealt with the language of professional politicians and political institutions, some of which are discourse-analytical (Chilton, 2004:14). Political discourse is identified by its actors or authors, viz., politicians. Politicians in this sense are the group of people who are being paid for their (political) activities, and who are being elected or appointed as the central players in politics. But we therefore should

also include the various recipients in political communicative events, such as the public, the people, and citizens. All these groups and individuals, as well as their organizations and institutions, may take part in the political process, and many of them are actively involved in political discourse (Van Dijk, 1997: 13).

The organization of public life around style-oriented service and consumer activities has also shaped conceptions of political representations. It may therefore not come as a surprise that politicians themselves have adopted more personalized rhetoric of choice and lifestyle values to communicate their political messages to citizens (Simpson & Mayr, 2010:42–43).

Political discourse is not only about stating public propositions. It is about politics. It is about doing things with words. Words are used to affect the political body. Lexical items not only may be selected because of official criteria of decorum, but also because they effectively emphasize political attitudes and opinions, manipulate public opinion, manufacture political consent, or legitimate political power. The same may be true for the pragmatic management of speech acts and interactional-self presentation. In other words, maybe the structures of political discourse are seldom exclusive, but typical and effective discourse in political contexts may well have preferred structures and strategies that are functional in the adequate accomplishment of political actions in political contexts.

Van Dijk (2006: 128-9) states that in any "important political speech of a president or presidential candidate practically every word is chosen as a function of its ideological and communicative presupposition and implications". Defining what constitutes "political discourse" as a genre, with its own relatively stable patterns of organization, style and compositional

structure, is important when analyzing a presidential speech. For one, the discourse of politicians occurs in the domain of "politics", a concept that encompasses all the social actors and social actions that involve the government and the implementation of policy (Van Dijk 1997:15-16). Van Dijk (1997), one of the leading scholars in this field, describes discourse as political "when it has a direct functional role as a form of political action in the political process". Moreover, this political discourse is "contextualized in such communicative events such as cabinet meetings, parliamentary sessions, election campaigns, rallies, interviews with the media, bureaucratic practices, protest demonstrations, and so on" (Van Dijk,1997: 14).

In this respect, their educational backgrounds, social and religious status, political struggle and ideological membership serve in analyzing their speeches. Undoubtedly, political discourse has been a major domain of language use that has attracted the interest of researchers for a long while. This is because political discourse is a complex human activity that deserves critical study particularly because of its central place in the organization and management of society. In particular, Walton (1991:19) provides a useful background for the analysis of bias in political discourse. He lists the following five characteristics of bias:

1. Bias is a lack of appropriate balance or neutrality in argumentation. The problem here is that an arguer supports one side too strongly and/or too often.

2. Bias is a lack of appropriate critical doubt in argumentation. The problem here is a failure of restraint and/or failure to suspect the natural inclination to push for a point of view one supports.

3. Bias is a lack of balance or critical doubt appropriate for a given type of dialogue that a participant is supposed to be engaged in. It is not merely a lack of balance, but a lack of sufficient balance for a particular type of dialogue.

4. Bias is often identified with a particular position supported by an arguer.

5. Bias is often identified with an arguer's having something to gain - a personal interest in the outcome of an argument, e.g. a financial interest."

2.6 Political Speeches

Political speeches are part of political discourse. A political speech is a text, a product, and a process that can be delivered orally or in writing. Political discourse is an interdisciplinary subject in which different fields of study interact, such as politics, sociology, psychology, sociolinguistics, and others. Its importance stems from the influence that this discourse has on the future of the nation. People know very well that politicians have a direct impact on the economic, social, cultural, and political aspects of life. However, it is politics that closely affect the decisions of war, peace, stability, or conflict. For this reason, political speeches have attracted the attention of scholars, trying to interpret all message types, whether implicit or explicit, and uncover what they mean in reality (Sheveleva, 2012: 53-62).

Van Dijk (1998) (cited in Awawdeh, 2021: 12) mentioned that political discourse analysis deals with political authority abuse, supremacy or dominance. Thus, he views political discourse as a class of genres defined by the domain of politics, but not a genre by itself. Thus, political speeches, electoral debates, parliamentary deliberations, political programs and government discussions are, therefore, some genres related to politics.

It is important to note that political speeches are topical texts with multiple functions in communication contexts. Charteris-Black (2005) notes that successful speakers, especially in political contexts, need to appeal to attitudes and emotions that are within the listeners. Speakers find it easy to communicate what they want to their audiences once they succeed in making the audience/listener believe that what is being addressed is what they (listeners) understand and support. As such, the speaker has to communicate at an emotional level and take standpoints that seem morally correct to the listener (Wangatiah et al., 2016: 64).

Political speech as a coherent stream of spoken language that is usually prepared for delivery by a speaker to an audience for a specific purpose on a political occasion. Broadly speaking, there are two main classes of political speech: the first is concerned with the making of political decisions, and the second, is with establishing shared values. Politics does not exist outside of society and is influenced by technological changes in how people interact (Charters-Black, 2018: xiii).

It is also noteworthy that "politics is inherently linked to language, discourse, and communication" Wodak, 2010: 43). Therefore, political speech represents the reality of autonomous discourse produced orally by a politician in front of an audience. The purpose of this is primarily persuasion rather than information or entertainment (Dedaic, 2006:700). Also, Dedaic believes that it is better to look at the ways to relate the details of linguistic behavior to political behavior in order to find out compatibility in analyzing the discourse of politics.

Campbell & Jamison (1990: 14) focus on three types of speeches: forensic, epideictic, and political speeches.

Cothran (2001:1) points out that, in political speeches, the audience is somebody of the decision maker, like a political assembly. Its subject is the future, and its object is to move the audience to take some course of action. The end of such speeches is expediency which is a kind of good. Collins (2002:1) states that political speeches are signaled to"…deliberate oratory in which there is an emphasis on the actions that should be taken by the political speeches...". These speeches often concentrate on matters which touch on public concerns. The only way to affect the audience is by using the right words through powerful speakers, and words can be significant weapons in the field of popular opinion. Ideas and ideologies must be conveyed through language in political speeches so that they are accepted by the recipients as well as anyone who may read or hear parts of the speech later in the media. Words and expressions are used or removed in many ways to impact meaning. Furthermore, political speeches are written by a team of experienced speech writers who have been trained in compelling language. A political speech's success isn't always determined by its accuracy; rather, it may be determined by how well it is presented (Bread, 2000: 18).

Tincheva (2012:1296) asserts that the most important factor in defining a speech as political is social status difference/ distance. Prototypically, the speaker is a politician and of much higher social status than the addressee(s). A likely reason for that fact can be the image of the politician as a leader of society - a fact reflected in the less prototypical status of the frame in which social status distance is the same but the roles are reversed (i.e. an ordinary citizen speaking to politicians). Hence,we notice that politicians are 'graded'

into 'members of political parties', 'party leaders' and 'Heads of State'. The more 'leaderish' the status of the politician (i.e. being a leader of other leaders), the more likely for him (and not her) to be identified as the prototypical deliverer of political speeches PSs. The majority of politicians are unaware that there is a connection between what is said, what is meant, and the action that is transmitted by what is stated. One prominent hypothesis that has proven both effective and appropriate for examination in the study of political speeches is the speech act theory.

2.7 Types of Bias in Political Contexts

1- **Concision bias**: It refers to perspective reporting using only the words necessary to explain a view quickly and spending little or no time to detail unconventional, difficult-to-explain views. Concision bias aims to increase communication by selectively focusing on important information and eliminating redundancy. In a political context, this can mean the omission of seemingly unnecessary details can actually constitute bias in itself depending on what information is deemed unnecessary. Political opinions are often reduced to a simple party understanding or belief system, with other challenging information excluded from its presentation.

2- **Coverage bias**: Ditto et al., (2018: 33), explain that political parties address topics and issues to different extents. This makes certain issues seem more prevalent and presents ideas as more important or necessary. In a political atmosphere, this applies to the presentation of policies and the issues they address, along with the actual coverage by media and politicians.

3- **Confirmation bias**: It is a cognitive bias that favours and seeks information that affirms pre-existing beliefs and opinions (Scott,1993:233). When set in a

political atmosphere, individuals with like-minded political beliefs will seek and affirm their opinions, discounting contradictory information. A recent meta-analysis attempted to compare levels of confirmation bias among liberals and conservatives in the United States and found that both groups were roughly equally biased.

4- **False consensus bias**: This type exists when the normalization of an individual's opinions, beliefs and values are believed to be common. This bias exists in a group setting where the collective group opinion is attributed to the wider population, with little to no inter-group challenges. This is the basis of political party formation and engages in the ongoing attempt to normalize these views within the wider population with little recognition of different beliefs outside the party.

5- **Speculative content bias:** When stories focus on what has the potential to occur with speculative phrasing such as "may", "what if" and "could" rather than focusing on the evidence of what has and/or definitely will occur (Scott, 1993: 223). When a piece is not specifically labelled as an opinion and analysis article, it can lead to further speculative bias. This occurs in a political context, particularly in introducing policies or addressing opposing policies (Hofstetter and Buss,1978: 518). This bias allows parties to make their policies more appealing and appear to address issues more directly, by speculating the positive and negative outcomes (Hofstetter and Buss,1978:518).

6- **Gatekeeping bias**: This type of bias exists through the use of ideological selection, deselection, and/or omission of stories based on individualized opinions (Hofstetter and Buss, 1978:522). This is similarly

related to agenda bias, existing primarily when the focus is on politicians and how they choose to cover and present preferred policy discussions and issues.

7- **Partisan bias**: This exists in the media when reporters serve and create the leaning of a particular political party.

Chapter Three

Bias and Pragmatics

3.1 Bias from a Pragmatic Perspective

Bias, as a process, aims at achieving specific ends. It can be identified in relation to certain concepts such as goals and intentions which have their own roots in pragmatics. This means that bias can be pragmatically studied. Accordingly, this section concerns itself with the discussion of major pragmatic theories in relation to bias, including speech act theory, breaching one or more of the conversational maxims of cooperation, presupposition, and

impoliteness. All these pragmatic theories and issues are essential as far as bias is concerned because their employment is influential in achieving inclined intentions.

Leech (1983:6) states that pragmatics is "the study of meaning in relation to speech situation." In this definition, the role of context is highlighted at the expense of formal features of the language. Mey (1993:42) views pragmatics as "the study of conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society. "In Mey's definition, pragmatics is viewed as the impact a context has on a speaker's meaning. Thomas (1995:22) remarks that pragmatics is "meaning in interaction. In this way, he takes into account the speaker, the hearer, the utterance, and the whole context.

According to Bates (1996:2), pragmatics is a collection of linguistic, cognitive, and social norms that occur at the interface of language, thought, and social motivation to produce sentences that receive their meaning from the context. Cook (2003:51) suggests that pragmatics deals with knowledge and procedures that make people understand each other's words. It is concerned with non-literal meaning, speakers' intention and what makes the intention clear. Yule (2010: 292) defines it as "the study of speaker's meaning and how more is communicated than is said". The example below clarifies the task of pragmatics:

1) I have a headache.

O'keeffe et al. (2011: 1-2) state that the above utterance has a variety of meanings in accordance with when it is used, who uses it, who the person is talking to, where the conversation takes place, and so forth. Thus,

-If a patient says it to a doctor during a medical examination, it means; I *need a prescription.*

-If a mother says it to her teenage son, it could mean; Turn down the music. In all the above interpretations of the utterance, the contextual conditions are taken into account for the sake of the intended meaning. The range of interpretations of the intended meaning is delimited by virtue of context to arrive at the correct interpretation of the utterance. The first interpretation means that I need a prescription because the context plays a role in inferring the meaning.

3.2 Bias in Terms of Speech Act Theory

Bias can be realized in terms of certain speech acts that is why it is important to tackle speech act theory. The term 'speech act 'has originally come as a translation of the German term 'sperchakt' of Buhler 1934 (Lyons,1977:726). The term is used by Austin in lectures delivered in 1955 and published post posthumously in 1962 in a book entitled " How to Do Thing with Words".

Speech act theory has aroused an interest in language use . As a result, linguists' interest is shifted from studying the abstract rules of language within grammar and semantics to the actual use of language. Austin (1962:3-5) distinguishes between two types of utterances: Constatives and Performatives. The former is used to describe the world by being either true or false. The latter is used to perform certain acts.

Austin's ideas are modified by Searle (1969) whose effort is represented by three contributions: his distinction between intention and convention;

felicity condition; and his distinction between illocutionary force indicator and the propositional indicator (Searle,1969:30).

The theory of speech act(s) is inherently relevant to bias since it involves an intention on the part of the speakers/ writers and an inference on the part of the hearers/ readers and intentionality, as (Mey, 1994:112) says that the words can change someone`s status.

Levinson (1983:236) views that language is full of implicit meanings. Sometimes, when a speaker utters something, he does not just utter the utterance, but the speaker means something behind it.

Griffith (2006: 17) argues that speech act does not refer simply to the act of speaking, but to the whole communicative situation, including context of the utterance (including the situation in which the discourse occurs, the participants and any preceding verbal or physical interaction) and paralinguistic features which may contribute to the meaning of the interaction. There are two main classifications of speech acts: these are Austin's and Searle's classifications which will be introduced in the following sub- sections.

3.2.1 Austin's Classification of Speech Acts

Austin's theory was based on his belief that speakers do not merely use language to say things, but to do things and those utterances could be regarded as speech acts. Austin (1962: 108) states that in issuing an utterance, a speaker can perform three acts simultaneously. They are a locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

(1) Locutionary Act

Austin (1962: 108) states that locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. The locutionary acts are acts of speaking in the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. This is in line with Levinson's statement (1983: 236) that the locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference. According to Yule (1996: 48), locutionary act is the basic act of utterance. This is the actual words that the speaker uses. Moreover, Leech (1983: 199) formulates the locutionary act as s says to h that X, in which s refers to the speaker, h refers to the hearer, and X refers to the certain word spoken with a certain sense and reference. Furthermore, there are three patterns of locutionary act according to which English sentences are constructed. They are declarative if it tells something, imperative if it gives an order and interrogative if it asks a question. Levinson (1983: 242) says that all languages appear to have at least two of mostly three of these sentences-types. For example, in the sentence "I've just made some coffee", the locutionary act is that the speaker utters the statement (declarative) that he just made some coffee (Yule, 1996: 48).

(2) Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962: 108) says that an illocutionary act is an utterance that has a certain force. It is an act performed in saying something. It is the intention behind the words. It is the act of using an utterance to perform a function. When saying something, a speaker does not only produce an utterance with no

purpose, he forms an utterance with some kind of function in mind. The formulation of illocutionary act in saying X, S asserts that P (Leech, 1983: 199). (P) refers to the proposition or basic meaning of an utterance. In Yule's example "I've just made some coffee", the speaker makes an offer or statement (Yule, 1996: 48). Closely associated with the notion of illocutionary acts is the concept of illocutionary force, the communicative plan, or design behind a speaker's remark (Leech, 1983: 200). Examples of illocutionary acts include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring war, giving permission, joking, marrying, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking. The functions or actions just mentioned are also commonly referred to as the illocutionary force (point) of the utterance.

(3) Perlocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962: 108), perlocutionary act is the achieving of certain effects by saying something. It concerns the effect an utterance may have on the hearer. Put slightly more technically, a perlocution is the act by which the locution and illocution produce a certain effect in or exert a certain influence on the hearer. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutinary act represents a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intentional or not.

According to Austin (1962:150-151) classified the speech act or speech act verbs into five categories that have been defined as a lexically- based approach, which are as follows:

a. Verdictives: is exemplified by the providing of a verdict, as the name suggests, by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. The verdicts may be official or unofficial. They include assessment, estimation, conviction, etc. ,. The speech

act of verbs of this category are: convict, estimate, assess, appraise, analyze… etc.

b. Exercitives: The exercitive type provides a decision in favor of or against the course of action or advocacy of it. They are the exercising of powers, rights or influence. Some instances are selecting, voting, ordering, urging, advising, warning… etc.

c. Commissives: This type refers to assuming an obligation or declaring of an intention that commits a speaker to a certain course of action such as promising, threatening, vowing, or swearing. There are some instances of this type of verb such as promise, vow, bet, swear…. etc.

d. Behabitives: This is another categorization of speech act verb by Austin which refers to the speaker's reactions to other's past and present behaviors. These are related to social behavior. It contains a diverse type of verb acts such as apologizing, congratulating, commending, condoling, and cursing. Also, the verbs such as apologies, thank, criticize, and welcome.

e. Expositives: the last group is expositives which makes it easier to understand how our words fit into the course of conversation or an argument. Instances of expositives are: "I reply, I argue, I concede, I illustrate, I assume, I postulate."

The proposed dimensions are based on the fit between words and the world, the psychological state of the speaker/ writer, and the purpose of the illocution (ibid.). These five categories, according to Searle (1969: 65), are the following:

3.2.2 Searle's Classification of Speech Acts

Searle (1969: 23-24) starts with the notion that when a person speaks, he performs three different acts, i.e. utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. Utterance acts simply consist of uttering strings of words (morphemes, sentences). Propositional acts (referring, predicating) and illocutionary acts (stating, questioning, commanding, promising, etc.) characteristically consist of uttering words in sentences in a certain context, under certain conditions, and with certain intentions. To these three notions, Searle (1969: 25) adds Austin's notion of the perlocutionary act. There is a correlation between illocutionary acts and their consequences or effects on the actions, thoughts, and beliefs, etc. of hearers. The examples are in italics:

(1) by arguing I may persuade or convince someone

 (2) by warning him I may scare or alarm him

(3) by making a request I may get him to do something,

(4) by informing him I may convince him (enlighten, edify, inspire him, get him to realize)

Searle classifies speech acts into five main classes which could be sub-classified as follows:

(1) Representatives or Assertives

Searle (1979: 12) states that the point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition, e.g. stating, boasting, complaining, claiming and reporting. Therefore, testing a representative can be done by simply questioning whether it can be categorized as true or false. This is similar to Yule's (1996:53) definition that representatives state what the

speaker believes to be the case or not. By performing a representative or an assertive, the speaker makes the words fit the world (belief). For example,

(5) The earth is flat.

In example (5) the speaker asserts that he believes that the earth is flat.

(2) Directives

Searle (1979: 13) explains that directives are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. They express what the speaker wants.

According to Yule (1996: 53), by using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the word (via the hearer). The following sentence is the example of directive:

(6) Would you make me a cup of tea?

In example (6), in saying an interrogative sentence, the speaker has an intention to perform a request that has a function to get the hearer to do something that the speaker wants, i.e. requests someone to make him/her a cup of tea. The speaker does not expect the hearer to answer the question with 'yes' or 'no', but the act of making him/ her a cup of tea.

(3) Commissives

Searle (1979: 14) notes that commisives are illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express what the speaker intends such as promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing, and volunteering. In using a commissive, the speaker

undertakes to make the world fit the words (via speaker). The example is as follows:

 (7) We will not do that.

   Example (7) the speakers have an intention to perform a refusal. The speakers refuse to do something that the hearer asks.

(4) Expressives

   Searle (1979: 15) shows that expressives are illocutionary acts used to express the psychological state of the speaker. They state what the speaker feels and can be statements of joy, pain, sorrow etc., but also expressions of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, etc. (Yule, 1996: 53). In using an expressive, the speaker makes the words fit the world (of feeling). The example is as follows:

 (8) I'm really sorry!

 Example (8) is an expression to show sympathy.

(5) Declarations

   Searle (1979: 16) argues that declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs that is they change the world via the utterance. According to Yule (1996: 53), the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately; typical examples include excommunicating, declaring war, marrying, firing from employment, nominating, etc. An example is:

 (9) Boss: "You are fired"

Utterance (9) can be used to perform the act of ending the employment and Searle's classification of illocutionary acts is used because it is actually a modification of Austin's general theory of speech acts. Searle's classification is based on what the speaker wants to imply in his or her utterances.

Searle, Archer et al. (2012: 37) state, proposed a number of felicity conditions governing the successful production of SAs. These conditions, as Galasinski (2000: 81) has antecedently observed, have to obtain for a SA to be appropriate; they can be presented as a set of propositions whose truth is normally assumed by the participants in the communicative situation when a particular SA is performed. Following Galasinski (ibid.), these conditions can be introduced as follows:

1- Propositional content conditions concerning the propositional act,

2- Preparatory conditions about background circumstances and knowledge about speakers/ writers and hearers/ readers that must hold prior to the performance of the act,

3- Sincerity conditions concerning speakers'/ writers' intentions, beliefs, and desires, and whether the SA under quest is being performed seriously and sincerely, and

4- Essential conditions related to the illocutionary point of an act, namely, "what the utterance counts as".

Galasinski (ibid. 83), as well, has mentioned that the violation of felicity conditions is the essence of fabrication. This means that most SAs may be used fricatively when they are insincere or when they convey a false presupposition so as to achieve a definite perlocutionary effect on the audience (ibid.). For

instance, someone knowingly promising something he cannot do is said to violate the sincerity condition of promising. Thus, the violation of the sincerity condition is one of the most universal features of fabrication, to the extent that there is no fabrication without the speaker/ writer being insincere, as Galasinski (2000: 83) has put it. Phrased differently, fabrication is mainly envisaged as the violation of the sincerity condition, while SA theory, as Birner (2013: 186) mentions, is based on the assumption that SAs can only work if all parties assume that the speaker/ writer is being sincere.

3.2.3 Searle's Account of Indirect Speech Acts:

Searle (1979:30) believes that the simplest cases of meaning are those in which the speaker utters a sentence and means exactly and literally what he says. He suggests that in such cases the speaker intends to produce a certain effect by getting the hearer to recognize his intention to produce it and he intends to get the heater to recognize this intention by dint of the hearer's knowledge of the rules that govern the utterance of the sentences. But he admits that not all cases of meaning are as simple as this. For instance, in hints, insulations, irony and metaphor, the speaker's utterance meaning and the sentence meaning come apart in various ways. That is to say, there is one important class in which that speaker utters a sentence, which means what he says, but also means something more. Searle explicates this by saying that a speaker may utter the sentence "I want you to do it" by way of requesting the hearer to do something. The utterance, he notes, is incidentally meant as a statement, but it is also meant primarily as a request, a request by way of making a statement. The important conclusion to be drawn from is that in certain. In such cases, a sentence involving the illocutionary force indicators for one kind of illocutionary act can be uttered, over and above: another type of

illocutionary act. He also includes other cases in which the speaker may utter a sentence and means what he says and also means another illocution with different propositional content. For example, the sentence "can you pass the salt ?" may be uttered by a speaker and not intended merely as a question but as a request to pass the salt.

When coming across such cases, it is important to emphasize that, the utterance is meant as a request. In other words, the speaker intends to produce in the hearer the knowledge that a request has been made to him, and he intends to produce this knowledge by means of getting the hearer to recognize his intention to produce it. A clear distinction is to be made between such cases in which the utterance has two illocutionary forces and cases in which, for example, the speaker tells the hearer that he wants him to do something. these cases are called indirect speech acts.

Searle (1969: 31) seems to suggest that the problem posed by indirect speech acts is the problem of how it is possible for a speaker to say one thing and mean that but also to mean something else. According to Searle, since meaning consists in part in the intention to produce understanding in the hearer, a large part of that problem rests on how it is possible for the hearer to understand the indirect speech when the sentence he hears or understands means something else. The problem is made further complicated by the fact that some sentences seem almost to be conventionally used as indirect requests. He (ibid:31) adds that for a sentence like "Can you reach the salt?" or "I would appreciate it if you would you get off my foot". It takes some ingenuity to imagine a situation in which their utterances would not be requests.

Searle (1969) suggests that many such utterances could be explained by the fact the sentences in question concern conditions of felicitous performance of speech acts they are used to perform indirectly preparatory l conditions, propositional content conditions and sincerity conditions- and that there use to perform indirect speech acts consists in indicating the satisfaction of an essential condition by means of asserting or questioning one of the other conditions.

3.3 Presupposition

Richardson (2007: 63) notices that not all meanings are immediately there in a text to be simply read from the manifest content. He emphasizes that there are hidden or presupposed meanings in texts and these meanings can be used to mislead and fraud because they presume false information or information that may not be true. In this respect, a presupposed meaning is a taken-for-granted, implicit claim which is embedded within the explicit meaning of a text or utterance (Richardson, 2007: 63).

In a work that has been done before, Reah (2002: 106) has stated that presuppositions could be marked by what is called presupposition triggers (i.e., constructions or items that signal the existence of a presupposition in an utterance).

Richardson (2007: 64) adds another type of presupposition which he calls "nominal presupposition". This type is triggered by nouns and adjectives used to qualify or modify noun phrases as in the following headline printed in the Daily Express (25 February 2005) "Britain's asylum takes new hammering", where the adjective "new" presupposes that Britain's asylum system has experienced old or past '"hammering" (ibid.).

In the same way, Yule (1996: 6) states that presupposition deals with the relationship between two proportions, which gives precondition to be a true statement although the statement is negated. Presupposition must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and address for the utterances to be considered in context. A presupposition of a sentence must normally be part of the common ground of the utterance context in order for the sentence to be felicitous. Sometimes, however, sentences may carry presuppositions that are not part of the common ground and nevertheless be felicitous. For example, upon being introduced to someone that "John's wife is a dentist", this without addressee having ever heard, or having any reason to believe that John has a wife. In order to be able to interpret my utterance, the addressee must assume that John has a wife. This is process of an addressee assuming that a presupposition is true.

Yule (2000: 27) sees that presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic forms are considered to be indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in context with speakers. Thus, he states six types of presupposition which are: existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural and counterfactual. Below are further explanations of the six types of presupposition:

1) The existential presupposition

The existential presupposition is assumed to be present either in possessive constructions (such as: your car presupposes (») you have a car) or in any definite noun phrase as in using expressions like the King of Sweden, the cat, etc. in which the speaker presupposes the existence of the entities named.

2) The factive presupposition

The second type of presupposition is called factive presupposition since some words are used in the sentences to denote facts, such as know, realize, regret, glad, odd and aware. For example, everybody knows that John is ill presupposes that John is ill.

3) The non-factive presupposition

The third type of presupposition is called non-factive presupposition, which is assumed not to be true. Verbs like dream, imagine and pretend are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. e.g. "John dreamed that he was rich" presupposes that John was not rich. Moreover, Palmer (2009: 67) uses the word "likely" to refer to non-factive presupposition, as in "It is likely that John came early", which presupposes that John might or might not come early.

4) The lexical presupposition

There are forms that may be treated as the source of lexical presupposition, such as *manage, stop,* and *start*. In this type, the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. When one says that *someone managed to do something*, the asserted meaning is that the person succeeded in some way. But when one says that *someone did not manage*, the asserted meaning is that the person did not succeed. However, there is a presupposition (non-asserted) that the person tried to do that something. So, *managed* is conventionally interpreted as asserting 'succeeded' and presupposing 'tried'.

5) The structural presupposition

In addition to the presuppositions that are associated with the use of certain words and phrases, there are also structural presuppositions. In this case, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is assumed to be true (Yule,2000: 29). One might say that speakers can use such structures to treat information as presupposed (assumed to be true) and hence to be accepted as true by the listeners. For instance, the wh- forms (i.e. when, where, etc.) can be used in this type, as in *When did John leave?* It presupposes that John left. Acadian et al. (1997: 384) state that "the pragmatic presupposition of a sentence is the set of conditions that have to be satisfied in order for the intended speech act to be appropriate in the circumstances or to be felicitous".

6) The counter-factual presupposition

The last type is called a counter-factual presupposition, in which what is presupposed is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For example, the sentence: *If you were his friend you would have helped him* presupposes that you are not his friend. A conditional structure of this sentence presupposes that the information in the if clause is not true at the time of utterance.

In (1987: 112), Brown and Levinson have focused on presupposition manipulations where speakers/ writers presuppose something when they falsely presume that it is mutually taken for granted, while it is, in fact, not really mutually assumed to be the case. A case of false presupposition is one in which speakers/ writers presuppose that they have the same values as their targets with respect to a relevant predicate. For instance, speakers/ writers, in their attempt to bias, may use certain terms with the presupposition that their

referents are known to the addressees so that they (speakers/ writers) can mislead and pervert the addressees (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 112). Thus, one clue to the speakers'/ writers' intent is to presuppose.

3.4 Bias in Terms of Gricean Theory of Cooperation

Bias can result from the violation of one or more of Gricean maxims. Fabrication can be studied in relation to Grice's conversational maxims non-observance because fabrication is generally viewed as an infringement of one or more of these maxims. According to Grice (1975: 45), conversational maxims support the Cooperative Principle which reads: "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". These maxims, Grice (1989: 26-7) states, are as follows:

1. The Maxim of Quantity**,** "Be informative", with its two sub-maxims:

- "Make your contribution as informative as is required".

- "Don't make your contribution more informative than is required".

2. The Maxim of Quality**:** "Try to make your contribution one that is true". Under it falls

the following sub-maxims:

- "Don't say what you believe to be false".

- "Don't say that for which you lack adequate evidence".

3. The Maxim of Relation**:** "Be relevant"

4. The Maxim of Manner**,** "Be perspicuous", which includes the following four sub maxims:

- "Avoid obscurity of expression".

- "Avoid ambiguity".

- "Be brief" (avoid unnecessary prolixity).

- "Be orderly".

Grice (1989: 26-7) manifests that there are four ways in which speakers/ writers can behave with respect to the aforementioned maxims. More specifically, they can:

- "Observe the maxims",

- "Violate a maxim",

- "Flout a maxim", or

- "Opt out of the maxims".

To illustrate the previous options even more, Birner (2013: 43) states that:

1. Observing a maxim means obeying it (i.e. being informative, truthful, relevant, and perspicuous)

2. Violating a maxim is to fail to observe it with the assumption that hearers/ readers will not realize that the maxim is being violated. A straightforward example is a lie, where the speakers/ writers make an utterance while knowing it to be false and assume that the hearers/ readers will not know the difference (ibid.). Violation of maxims, in general, is intended to fabricate and thus misleading.

3. Flouting a maxim is also violating it, but in this case, the violation is so intentionally blatant that the hearers/ readers are expected to be aware of the violation as in telling a friend "That exam was a breeze", while, in fact, an exam and a (literal) breeze are two completely distinct things (Birner, 2013: 43).

4. Opting out of the maxims altogether is to refuse to play the game at all as when a wife attempts to have an argument with her husband and he responds by opening a newspaper and beginning to read (ibid.).

Out of these four options (or occasions), only maxims violation is relevant to this study that is why maxims non-observance, from now on, will be referred to as maxims violation. Bias, whether in an interview or any other realm of language use, shows a high tendency to maxims violation so as to express their messages implicitly and to avoid being judged for what they bias. Thus, they may conceal information by violating the maxim of quantity; issue lies or falsehoods by violating the maxim of quality; divert from the real topic by violating the maxim of relevance, or prevaricate and obfuscate by violating the maxim of manner. Worded differently, fabricators violate the maxims of cooperativeness so as to fulfill their goals of misleading others and shaping their thoughts. Yet, this violation is not apparent to the targets on the basis that biases are adhering to the maxims. When these maxims are not observed, implicatures will raise.

3.5 Implicature

The British philosopher H. P Grice is one of the main figures who have contributed to the development of pragmatics. Grice's theory is an attempt to explain how the audience get what is meant from what is said (Thomas,

1995:56). Grice makes a distinction between "what is said" and "what is meant". The latter is what Grice named "conversational implicature", while the former does not correspond to the communicative intention of an utterance.

Implicature is defined by Horn and Ward (2007:1) as "a component of speaker's meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said". The initial definition of conversational implicature captures the central role the speaker plays to convey information to the audience that he does not state. The speaker, in this case, provides hints or suggests meaning beyond the semantic one.

 Grice (in Brown and Yule, 1983: 31) defines implicature to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as a distinction from what the speaker literally says. There are two kinds of implicature according to Grice, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. According to Grice, conventional implicature is determined by the conventional meaning of the words used, while conversational implicature is derived from a general principle of the conversation plus a number of maxims that speakers normally obey. The general principle is called the Cooperative Principle which consists of four maxims. The four maxims are important in interpreting a speaker's intention. For example:

(10) A: I'm out of gas.

 B: There is a gas station around the corner.

     In this conversation, Grice (in Brown and Yule, 1983: 32) suggests that derived from the assumption that speaker B is adhering to the Cooperative Principle, the implicature of B's utterance is that the garage is not only around the corner, but it will open and selling petrol. In order to arrive at the

implicature, the hearer has to know certain facts that garages sell petrol and that around the corner is not a great distance away.

Meaning More than "What is Said"

Grice explains the role of the speaker in conveying the meaning through his implying of the intended meaning by hinting and suggesting rather than stating explicitly (Archer et al, 2012: 47).

Grice focuses on how the hearer infers the intended meaning through his interpretation. Implicature and inference are the two important terms that play an important role in the field of pragmatics because both of them (implicature & inference) are not features of words themselves but of interlocutors' intents and interpretations (Archer et al, 2012: 47).

3.6 Non – observances (Breaches) of the Maxims

Any failing to observe a maxim may be referred to as 'breaking a maxim'. When a speaker breaks a maxim, the hearer looks for the implicature. No-observance of maxims is often used intentionally in order to evoke humour or to avoid discomfort. Grice discussed five ways of not observing a maxim. To break a maxim "is the prototypical way of conveying implicit meaning" (Grundy 1995:41). The non-observance of the maxims results in addition to the literal meaning of an utterance, an additional meaning, which is a conversational implicature (Brown and Yule1983:32). Thomas (1995:72) believes that people may fail to observe a maxim for a variety of reasons: they may be unable to speak clearly, or they deliberately choose to lie. The most important of these five ways by far is flouting a maxim, the one that generates implicatures.

There are many occasions on which people fail to observe the maxims and result in either flouting, violating, infringing, opting out, or suspending a maxim, of which the first case is the most important to Grice. Metaphor is one case of maxim exploitation, more precisely flouting the maxim of Quality. The metaphorical content of utterances is not derived by principles of semantic interpretation. Semantics provides a characterization of the literal meaning or conventional content of the expressions involved. Pragmatics will work out with this, together with details of the context, to provide the metaphorical interpretation (Levinson1983:149-56, Thomas1995:64-5).

According to Grice (1995:48), a participant in a talk exchange may fail to fulfill a maxim in various ways, which include the following :-

3.6.1 Flouting a maxim

When flouting a maxim, the speaker, does not intend to mislead the hearer but wants the hearer to look for the conversational implicature, that is the meaning of the utterance not directly stated in the words uttered. Therefore, when the speaker intentionally fails to observe a maxim the purpose may be to effectively communicate a message (Thomas 1995:65). Accordingly, if working under the cooperative principle, the hearer will interpret the message and fill in the missing information relying on the context.

A flout occurs when a speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim for the purpose of prompting the hearer to look a meaning which is different from, or in addition to, the expressed meaning (generating implicature).

a- A flout of the maxim of Quantity occurs when a speaker blatantly (clearly) gives more or less information than is required.

b- A flout of the maxim of Quality occurs when a speaker says something which is blatantly untrue or for which he lacks adequate evidence.

c- A flout of the maxim of Relation occurs when a speaker gives irrelevant response by either changing the subject or failing to address the other person's goal in asking a question.

d- A flout of the maxim of Manner occurs when a speaker's answer is obscure, ambiguous and unorderly (Thomas, 1995 :75).

3.6.2 Violating a maxim

In contrast to flouting, when violating a maxim, the speaker intends to mislead the hearer. It is known as lying because it is intended to mislead (Black, 2006: 24-5). The speaker speaks the truth but implies what is false. The term violate seems to be indiscriminately used for kinds of non- observance of the maxims though Grice defines violation quite clearly as the unostentatious non-observance of a maxim. If a speaker violates a maxim, he will be liable to mislead (Kearns, 2000:257). Violation is there when a maxim is surreptitiously broken, as in the case of lying or misleading or deceiving. It is a case in which someone is disobeying some maxim, but is not doing so purposefully and /or with the intention that the hearer recognizes that a maxim is being disobeyed.

3.6.3 Opting out of a maxim

It is that one is aware of the maxim, but is prevented for some reason from observing it. Politicians and reporters are in this situation. When opting out of a maxim the speaker is unwilling to cooperate and reveal more than he already has (in the way the maxim requires). The speaker chooses not to observe the maxim and states unwillingness to do so (Thomas 1995:74). An example of opting out can be:

If a doctor or a nurse, who has complete confidentiality regarding his/her patients, is asked by the police or the press to reveal something about the patient that s/he is treating, he will reply:

(11)-I am sorry but I can't tell anything.

The doctor or nurse opts out of the maxim of quantity when s/he gives less information than what is required. Reasons for "opting out" are for ethical and legal goals. Another reason for opting out is that speaker's information might hurt a third party or put them in danger (Thomas, 1995:74).

3.6.4 Infringing a maxim

When the speaker infringes a maxim he unintentionally deceives or fails to observe the maxim. The speaker does this with no intention of generating an implicature (Thomas, 1995:74)) Infringing occurs when the speaker does not know the culture or does not master the language well enough, as when he is incapable of speaking clearly , as for example, when drunk (Thomas 1995:74; Mooney 2004:910). The example below illustrates this:

Someone learning English as a second language speaks to a native speaker.

English speaker: Would you like ham or salad on your sandwich?

Non – English speaker: yes.

The interlocutor has not intentionally generated an implicature, he has not understood the utterance. However, the answer might be interpreted as non-cooperative. "This is a case of social implication in the absence of implicature" (Mooney 2004:910). This type of non –observance of the maxims stems from

imperfect linguistic performance rather than from any desire on the part of the speaker to generate conversational implicature or from intention of deceiving.

Thus, they can be breached and it can take a number of forms, as pointed out by Black (2006: 24-5):

1. **Opting out**: It takes place when one is aware of the maxim, but is prevented from observing it. This is found heavily in speeches of politicians and reporters.

2. **Violating a maxim**: It takes place when one has the intention to mislead, known also as lying.

3. A **clash:** It takes place when one cannot be fully cooperative. Thus, for fulfilling one maxim he might break another.

4. **Flouting a maxim**: It takes place when one chooses an indirect way of achieving his intent. For example, flouting by using a metaphor or irony.

3.7 Bias in Term of Impoliteness Theory

Bias can be realized through the use of certain impoliteness strategies since bias itself is an impolite act.

Brown and Levinson's model of politeness (1987) paved the way for the exploration of the phenomenon of impoliteness. Meanwhile, they dealt with politeness as a knotty framework applied to soften face threatening acts. Other linguists including, Culpeper, Bousfield and Eelen, dealt with the opposite direction of politeness. That is to say, they headed for the communicative situations where the speaker aims to damage a hearer's face rather than softening face threatening acts (O'keeffe et al. 2011:71). Both Eelen and Culpeper noticed that all the theorists of politeness barely indicate

impoliteness while, in practice, their keep concentration was on politeness and, thus, their comments on the notion of impoliteness were insufficient and to some extent bias. So, the reason behind the recent interest in impoliteness as "the failure of politeness approaches to explain amply the confrontational and aggressive interaction in the impolite discourse (Boustield ,2008:71).

The most well- known definition of impoliteness is mentioned by Culpeper (1996: 356) in which he describes impoliteness as the use of strategies designed to attack face, and thereby cause social conflict and disharmony". People also invoke guilt and shame in others to diminish their self-esteem for malicious purposes. Guilt is used to make others aware that their behavior are hurtful and those made to feel guilty for their behavior rarely feel positive about the people who intentionally invoke guilt them. People may actively try to rebuke the other party attacking their self-image in order to increase the degree of hurtfulness that their (other party) behavior may have caused in others.

Positive FTAs (face threating acts) inflict damage to one's face by denoting the interlocutor's lack of appreciation and/or approval for one's feeling, wants, desires, etc. These threaten the hearer's face either by expressing the speaker's negative evaluation of the hearer's positive face (e.g., disapproval, insults, complaints, reprimands, contradictions, and disagreements); or by expressing a lack of care for the hearer's positive face (e.g. excessive emotionality, irreverence, misuse of honorifics, mention of taboo topics, belittling, boasting, and interruptions) (kedves,2013: 453).

Impoliteness as a pragmatic strategy has been proposed by Culpeper (1996) in parallel to Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness. As such,

impoliteness is a **pragmatic macro-strategy** that involves five levels of **micro-strategies**, each with its own **sub- micro-strategies**. However, Culpeper (2015) disagrees with Brown and Levinson (1983) in their view that politeness as a strategy might achieve certain pragmatic ends by relying on linguistic means only. Capone and Mey (2015:421) argue that both linguistic and contextual knowledge is the means through which impoliteness attains the required goals because it involves "the coordination of communication through routine and shared linguistic means that are recognized within particular communities". Therefore, **Impoliteness** comprises an attack to the interlocutor's positive or negative face depending on the level utilized. It can damage the interlocutor's face directly as being implemented in a concise way or indirectly as in using irony. This **macro-strategy** is one of the mechanisms exploited by the interlocutors in the data of the present study in order to achieve some of bias **pragmatic functions**. In accordance with Culpeper's (1996:356-8) classification, this **macro-strategy** involves the following **micro-strategies**:

1. Bald on–record impoliteness: the face threat is performed in a direct concise way in circumstances where face is not irrelevant or minimized.

2. **Positive impoliteness** strategies are designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants. Some minor strategies include ignoring, failing to acknowledge the other's presence, disassociating from the other by denying association or common ground, using derogatory nominations, and being unconcerned, disinterested or unsympathetic, among others.

3. **Negative impoliteness** strategies are designed to damage the addressee's negative face wants. To frighten, ridicule and belittle the other.

4. **Sarcasm or mock-politeness:** the threatening of the face is performed with the use of politeness strategies that are obviously insincere to remain surface in realizations.

5. **Withhold politeness** is the absence of politeness work where it would be expected. Failing to thank somebody for a present can be deliberately impolite.

3.8 Tropes

According to Baldick (2001:264), a trope is a "a figure of speech, especially one that uses words in senses beyond their literal meanings". A trope refers to "language used in a figuration way for a rhetorical purpose (McQuarrie and Mick, 1996: 3). There are two kinds of tropes: **Destabilization** and **Substitution** tropes.

3.8.1 Destabilization Tropes

The rhetorical operation of destabilization is seen to involve the use of an expression whose meaning is indeterminate in its context. In a trope of destabilization, one means more than what is said, and relies on the recipient to develop the implications.

3.8.1.1 Metaphor

The rhetorical pragmatic strategy of metaphor depends on flouting the maxim of quality. It involves a comparison of two things X and Y, where X is totally identified with Y as if X is Y itself. This comparison between two different entities aims to arouse imaginative interpretation of one in the light of the

other. In metaphor the convention of truthfulness is deliberately violated. For example:

12-Laughter is the best medicine.

Metaphor is frequently used in the language of politics. Metaphor refers to when a word or a phrase is used which establishes a comparison between one idea and another. When a politician is said to 'take flak' from an opponent, politics is being compared to warfare, with the politician metaphorically being short on the other hand, it may be the politician who is on the offensive, targeting his opponents by 'launching an attack' on their policies (Beard,2000: 19).

Politicians in political systems have been aware of the power of the spoken word and its magic dictates upon the ears of audiences through stirring their emotions and penetrating their hearts where they can legitimize their actions and support their leaderships (Charteris-Black, 2005:1).

One of the most important points to be emphasized in public speaking is the speaker's awareness of the socio-psychological nature of his/her audience since they have different experiences, lifestyles, attitudes, necessities, desires, etc. (Gregory, 2002 :82-3).

Newmark (1988: 104) defines metaphor as any figurative expression: the transferred sense of physical word; the application of a word or collocation to what it does literary denote. Metaphors may be 'single' (one word) or 'extended' (a collocation, an idiom, a sentence, an allegory, or a completely imaginative text.

3.8.1.2 Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison (using "like" or "as") between two things of unlike nature that yet have something in common (Cruse, 2006: 165).

13-She moved like a deer.

Metaphors and similes are structurally identical except for the presence of the explicit comparison markers such as "like" and "as". Metaphors and similes also appear to be very similar in meaning.

14-Your eyes are *like* sunshine.
15-You are my sunshine.
16-He treats her *as if* she were a delicate piece of porcelain.

The use of *as if* is frequent in the use of this trop (Cruse, 2006:165). The explicit comparison represents a powerful device that may leave a desired impact on the audience. Such a comparison is an imaginative one between two completely different things. The pragmatic function in this strategy is triggered by the violation of Grice maxims of quality and quantity at the same time. Such a violation implies a new meaning that goes beyond the literal meaning of the expression (Harris, 2018:86).

3.8.1.3 Irony

Irony is defined as a discrepancy between what a speaker says and what he or she believes to be true, as in the utterance "What a sunny day!" during a storm (Xiang Li,2008: 5).

According to Leech (1983: 143), irony is used when a "speaker appears to make an innocent assumption which is observably untrue, and by that means

implicates that the opposite assumption, which is impolite, is true." It is apparently a friendly way of being offensive that is employed to avoid direct threats, insults, criticism, etc.

3.8.1.4 Pun

A pun consists in the use of a word in two different meanings leading to two different interpretations of a statement. A pun is an ambiguity; especially, a fore-grounded lexical ambiguity. The term "pun" is a common literary device that can be defined as "a play on words" (Gray, 1984: 168). It is defined as " playing with the various meanings of words ". It is considered as the main source of "ambiguity". Here the ambiguity is brought by one word that has various meanings (Salzmann, 1998: 102).

Webster's dictionary defines pun as " the humorous use of a word or words, which are formed or sounded alike but have different meanings, in such a way as to play on two or more of the possible applications".

Pun can be divided into four terms, they are pun(homonym), pun (antanaclasis), pun (syllepsis) and pun (resonant).

3.8.2 Substitution Tropes

According to McQuarrie and Mick (cited in Abudlmajeed and Finjan, 2017:236), the pragma-rhetorical operation of this type of tropes is accomplished by an expression that requires an adjustment by the audience, the letter's task, metaphorically speaking, is filling the blanks. Substitution tropes comprises rhetorical question and hyperbole.

3.8.2.1 Rhetorical Question

Cummings (2010: 409), defines rhetorical question as "a question used as a challenging statement to convey the addresser's commitment to its implicit answer in order to induce the addresser's mental recognition of its obviousness and the acceptance, verbalized or non-verbalized, of its validity." Pragmatically speaking, a rhetorical question is a pragma- a rhetorical strategy that has the illocutionary force of a question and the perlocutionary effect of a statement (Ilie and Norrick, 2018: 111). Rhetorical questions are not treated as questions although they are interrogatively formatted (Sbisa and Turner, 2013:415), for example:

17-How old are you?

In a situation where the addressee has done something childish, the speaker, clearly, does not need to know the age of the addressee nor expects to hear it. The main function of this strategy is to "induce, reinforce, or alter assumptions, beliefs, ideas, in the addressee's mind" (Sbisa and Turner, 2013: 415). From a pragmatic point of view, this strategy is considered to be an indirect speech act, where the arguer performs one act, while also indirectly he is performing another speech act.

A rhetorical question is an indirect speech act, Colston (2015: 78) believes that the pragma-rhetorical strategy is frequently used impolitely as a "means of scolding someone for behavior or ideas considered inappropriate by the speaker". For example:

18-Are you ever going to grow up?

From a pragma- dialectical perspective, rhetorical question is also considered as indirect speech act because it violates two communication rules, the addresser already knows the answer, secondly, the question is insincere, since he does not expect an answer from the addressee (Emeren and Garssen, 2010:15).

3.8.2.2 Hyperbole

Hyperbole has been one of the many figures of speech studied within rhetoric which is traditionally associated with the production of persuasive speech. Therefore, as a rhetorical figure, hyperbole has a long history of study, going back to Aristotle (Cano Mora, 2006: 15). Hyperbole is an obvious and intentional exaggeration in the sense that it takes things to such an extreme that the audience goes too far and then pulls itself back to a more reasonable position, i.e. it is an extravagant statement or not intended to be taken literally. Examples of hyperbole occur in political rhetoric and advertising slogans.

By definition, hyperbole is an expression that "exceeds the (credible) limits of fact in the given context" and "contains attribute 'more of x', i.e. 'more of the same", in which case it is different from the literal expression which "agrees with the extralinguistic facts in the given context" and "contains semantic attribute expressing 'x'" (Claridge, 2011: 5). This definition tends to place the phenomenon of hyperbole at the semantics-pragmatics interface since it is intrinsically about meaning in and out of context, the out-of-context meaning is hinted at by the word 'literal'. According to Ruiz (2009: 50), "Hyperbole has also been regarded as the structuring of reality, ..., which allows us to focus on one account of reality and downplay rival ones; moreover, it brings the listeners into the perspective of the speaker in a

powerful way". Following Clark (1996: 143), explanation of hyperbole in connection with Grice (1975) maxim of quality according to which speakers should not say on purpose what they know to be untrue, hyperbole is not considered an act of lying despite the fact that it can be viewed as opposed to other views about reality or as something impossible.

3.8.2.3 Allusion

It is an instance of purposive ambiguity through which one can covertly or indirectly refer to someone or something (Lennon, 2004: 39). Allusions, thus, can be used strategically to affect the overall meaning through bias communicating a particular meaning or emotion that would impact the audience.

3.9 Related Studies

This section discusses a number of previous studies that have dealt with bias discourse. A search of the literature has revealed that almost all of the previous research conducted have only focused on a particular approach to bias in isolation. Below, a survey of related studies will be made in order to show their differences and similarities from the present one.

Saidan , J.(2016) conducted a study entitled "A Study of Cultural Bias in Journalistic Translation from English into Arabic and Vice Versa". This study aims at investigating the interference of culture that might make translators of journalistic texts biased in their translation. Moreover, it aims to measure the journalistic translator's tendency to cultural bias when they translate a journalistic text. This study also investigates to what extent

translators of journalistic texts tend to be biased in their translation while they are translating cultural journalistic texts. The result that is shown after investigating by the researcher and extracting the general averages for all of the journalist's responses is that the journalist's translators have a high level of cultural bias while they are translating the journalistic texts.

Yair and Sulitzeanu-Kenan's (2017) study is entitled "The Politics behind Perceptions of Political Bias: The Intergroup Foundations of Neutrality Invocation and Reaction to Bias. This study, however, focused only on media news coverage and basically situated their findings within the relatively narrow hostile media phenomenon literature, according to which partisans tend to perceive ostensibly neutral or "balanced" media coverage as biased against their side. This is while there are perceptions of political bias in many domains other than the media. Moreover, this study also suggested that perceptions of bias are mostly due to partisans' desire to positively differentiate the in-group from the out-group or to decrease symbolic threat. This study is different from the current one as it deals with the hostile media phenomenon literature and the perceptions of biased literature, supporting our model. We conclude with the implications of our framework.

A Study entitled "Bias in theory and practice: a literature review of bias types and a case study of bias views at the Dutch Safety Board" is conducted by Zwaan (2018). There are four distinct kinds of views on bias in the context of an organization that differ from theory. The groups see the most important in 'openness and issue bias', 'science by the book', 'value of output and publication' and 'technical bias'.

Abdulabbas (2021) conducted a study entitled: "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Bias in Selected Newspapers." This study was concerned with political bias from a critical discourse point of view for which critical discourse analysis is introduced. It addresses how political bias is manifested in newspaper discourse and conveyed using an eclectic model of analysis. The aim of this dissertation is to explore the types of bias incorporated in political media to serve certain political ideologies, and according to which framework (positive, negative, and neutral). The dissertation particularly focuses on the role played by language in written newspaper discourse of politics to construct, and to develop a model to analyze this discourse and manifest ideologies that are widely scattered in newspapers such as political bias.

Each one of the above-mentioned studies tackled certain dimensions of biased speech. Hence, the gap left in this field will be highlighted and filled. The current study targets a topic that has not been tackled by any of the previous studies conducted regarding biased speech. The current study is characterized by some features. First, it deals with the pragmatic approach of biased discourse. Second, it tackles biased speech in different contexts. Third, it employs a mixed method, i.e., qualitative and quantitative in analyzing data. It differs from the previous studies in that it aims at exploring the pragmatic approach of biased speech. Another point that distinguishes the current study is that it deals with a biased speech in political contexts.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology utilized in the study. It covers the research design and the eclectic model adopted in the analysis..

4.1 Research Design

The current study makes use of qualitative and quantitative methods. It is primarily qualitative because it allows a deeper understanding of the language analyzed. It is also of explanatory nature which is useful in the investigation by which the pragmatic elements of biased speech can be shown. It is also considered appropriate for the analysis of human feelings and some issues related to them.

The quantitative method will also be used to quantify biased speech. It is used to present the findings arrived at in order to quantitatively support the findings based on the qualitative analysis. As it presents numerical data, the result of the quantitative analysis will be objective. The mixed method of qualitative and quantitative analyses will be used as it ensures an in-depth explanatory account of the former with the objectivity of the latter.

4. 2 Eclectic Model of Analysis

4.2.1 Bias Types

The analysis of bias discourse in American political speeches falls into the general types of bias: divided into explicit and implicit. Explicit biases are those beliefs that individuals are aware that they possess and are, quite often, those biases most strongly associated with racism. For example, discrimination against minority members is conscious of the discriminatory views that they hold.

Implicit biases are those biases that a person may not know or believe that they possess. implicit bias may potentially impact an individual's behavior just as explicit bias may.

Bias is most often thought of as a prejudice. This is reflected in the fact that bias has been defined as, "prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair" (**The New Oxford American Dictionary, 2001**). Essentially, bias is a cognitive phenomenon, although a phenomenon that may be influenced by the social environment of an individual or group. These two types are divided into sub-types of bias which are the following:

1. **Racial bias** means beliefs targeted against abstract ideas such as affirmative action, rather than individuals or is associated with discriminatory behavior, such as non-verbal negativity toward out-group members.

2. **Religious bias:** religious prejudice and bias, along with many of the associated behaviors accompanying it, is a problem in societies and a major driver of societal discord in societies where different groups need to coexist. While religious intolerance is condemned by many, it is still prevalent in the United States; religious bias is the third-leading motivation for hate crimes in the U.S. (Wall, 2022:3).

3. **Social bias:** these are biases that relate to our perceptions of ourselves or others, or the ways that we behave, act, and reach decisions as a group. They play a huge role in our social fabric at a sociopolitical level, and also at a personal level. These factors are very important in most workplaces as well due to the social nature of many forms of employment (Web source 7) .

4. Ethnic bias can be defined as engaging in discriminatory behavior, holding negative attitudes toward, or otherwise having less favorable reactions toward people based on their ethnicity. (Blum, A., Hazlett, C., & Posner, D. ,2021: 1)

5. **Sexual bias:**   "Sexism is defined by Sears (2007) as any act, attitude, or institutional configuration that systematically subordinates or devalues women. Built upon the belief that men and women are constitutionally different, sexism takes these differences as indications that men are inherently superior to women, which then is used to justify the nearly universal dominance of men in social and familial relationships, as well as politics, religion, language, law, and economics." Or This bias indicates that the political sphere is a masculine space in which there is a preference for politicians who display masculine characteristics. Moreover, the political sphere serves as a space in which the social balance of power, especially gender power, is expressed. (Lichtman and Katz 2019: 3)

6. **Cultural bias**: involves a prejudice or highlighted distinction in the viewpoint that suggests a preference for one culture over another. Cultural bias can be described as discriminative. There is a lack of group integration of social values, beliefs, and rules of conduct. Cultural bias introduces one group's accepted behavior as valued and distinguishable from another lesser valued societal group. Cultural bias has been found to be a factor in determining where particular persons live, and what they have available as educational and healthcare opportunities. (Web source 8)

7. **Discriminatory biases**: They are plausibly stereotype-based when they oppose the bias that might be expected as an attitude effect. For example, gender biases that discriminate against women are plausibly stereotype-based, given

that research has found that attitudes toward women are often more favorable than attitudes toward men (Eagly & Mladinic,1989:551).

8. **Unconscious bias**: refers to the attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner. These biases, which encompass both favorable and unfavorable assessments, are activated involuntarily and without an individual's awareness or intentional control (Blair, 2002; Rudman, 2004a).

4.2.2 Pragmatic Analysis of Bias

 This section outlines the main pragmatics included in the eclectic model adopted in the analysis of data. The pragmatic categories are based on Searle's (1979), Grice's model (1975), Yule's (2000), Culpeper's (1996), and tropes

Sub-strategies of bias are pragmatic tools that trigger or realize the aforementioned strategies pragmatically. Briefly, these include the following:

a. Searle's SAs can be used as pragmatic tools that realize various bias strategies due to the fact that they can be used on purpose to produce an intended perlocutionary effect on the audience. This involves twisting their vision of the world and misrepresenting reality by providing them with insincere statements, which results in changing their beliefs and attitudes and invokes actions on their part.

In the arena of biased speeches, these SAs include: (**a**) representative SAs of asserting, claiming, insisting, confirming, stating, and accusing which are used to form insincere beliefs and get the audience to form the same beliefs, (**b**) directive SA of warning and recommending that are employed to get the

audience to carry out a certain course of conduct, and (**c**) expressive SA of criticizing which is biased utilized to affect the audience and arouse their emotions (See 3.2.2). (**d**) Searle (1979: 14) notes that commisives are illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express what the speaker intends such as promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing, and volunteering. (**e**) Searle (1979: 16) argues that declarations affect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs that is they change the world via utterance.

b. Maxims violation

Bias stems from the violation of conversational maxims which are viewed as tools triggering various bias strategies (See 3.6.2 above). In other words, the violation of the maxims can be taken as a heuristic scheme for the analysis of biased speeches. Hence, maxims violation can be employed as a pragmatic tool in the analysis of presidential speeches to mislead the audience and shape their thinking (See 2.6.2). As far as the present study is concerned, McCormack (2009: 9-12) summarizes maxims violation as follows:

- Quantity violation (complete omission of sensitive information, disclosure of some sensitive information, prolonging sensitive information.

- Quality violation (the presentation of completely biased information (lies) or distorted versions of sensitive information).

- Manner violation (manipulating clarity of expressions to bias speeches).

c. Presupposition

Stalnaker (1978: 321) equates presupposition with common knowledge as he says: "Presuppositions are what is taken by the speaker to be COMMON

GROUND of the participants in the conversation, what is treated as their COMMON KNOWLEDGE or MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE."(...)

Brown and Yule (1983: 233) mention that knowledge of the world, includes linguistic knowledge, value judgments, political, sociocultural, and religious beliefs, sex, age, etc.

Yule (1996: 27-30) states that there are certain linguistic forms of the pragmatic presupposition that can only become actual presuppositions in contexts with speakers. Below is a list of them:

1. **Existential presupposition**: it is assumed to be found in possessive constructions (for example, your car >>you have a car' and in a definite noun phrase (for example, the cat, the girl next door, etc.).

2. **Factive presupposition**: the presupposed information that follows verbs like 'know', 'forget' and 'realize' as well as phrases that have to 'be' with 'aware', 'odd', and glad have factive presuppositions, consider the following:

- She didn't realize he was ill (>>He was ill).

- I am glad that it's over. (>>Its over).

3. **Lexical presupposition**: the use of one lexical item with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with understanding another non-asserted meaning. So, in the sentence below, the use of 'stop' is taken to presuppose another (unstated) concept that the person talked about is used to smoke.

- He stopped smoking. (>>He used to smoke).

4. **Structural presupposition**: in this type, certain sentence structures are analyzed as conventionally presupposing that part of the sentence is already

assumed to be true. For example, the 'wh-question' construction is interpreted as presupposing that the information after this construction is already known to the case as in:

- When did he leave? (>> He left).

5. **Non-factive presupposition** is one that is assumed not to be true. Verbs such as 'imagine', 'dream' and 'pretend' are employed with the presupposition that what follows is not true as in:

- He pretends to be ill. (>>He is not ill).

6. **Counterfactual presupposition**: this means that what is presupposed is both untrue and the opposite of what it is true, or 'contrary' to the facts as in:

- If you were my friend, you would have helped me. (>> you are not my friend).

 d. Impoliteness

In accordance with Culpeper's (1996:356-8) classification, this **macro-strategy** involves the following **micro-strategies**:

1 **.Bald on–record impoliteness**: the face threat is performed in a direct concise way in circumstances where the face is not irrelevant or minimized.

2. **Positive impoliteness** strategies are designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants. Some minor strategies include ignoring, failing to acknowledge the other's presence, disassociating from the other by denying association or common ground, using derogatory nominations, and being unconcerned, disinterested or unsympathetic, among others.

3. **Negative impoliteness** strategies are designed to damage the addressee's negative facial wants. To frighten, ridicule, and belittle the other.

4. **Sarcasm or mock-politeness**: the threatening of the face is performed with the use of politeness strategies that are obviously insincere to remain surface in realizations.

5. **Withhold politeness** is the absence of politeness work where it would be expected. Failing to thank somebody for a present can be deliberately impolite.

e. Tropes

Figures of speech have been classified into two types: figures and tropes. Freeborn (1996: 61) states that a figure is one that involves expression whereas a trope is a device that involves meaning. Since only tropes are related to the current study, they will be explored below. According to Baldick (2001: 264), the trope is "a figure of speech, especially one that uses words in senses beyond their literal meanings."

Kreuz et al (cited in Altikriti, 2016: 131) state that "the most common trope used by writers, after metaphor, is the trope of hyperbole." For this reason, these two tropes are chosen to be included in the eclectic model of the current study. Below is an explanation of each of them.

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech widely used in literature and everyday language. Newmark (1988:104) defines metaphor as: Any figurative expression: the transferred sense of a physical word; the application of a word or collocation to what it does literary denote. Metaphors may be 'single' (one-word) or extended'(a collocation, an idiom, a an allegory, a complete imaginative text.

He (ibid:106-112) offers five types of metaphor which are: dead metaphor, one which loses its figurative meaning as in the arm of the chair cliché metaphor, one that is overused so much that cannot convey any figurative meaning as in a transparent lie; stock metaphor which culture-specific as in she sees fear in my heart, recent metaphor are produced by coining as in groovy; and original metaphor arises from writer's or speaker's thoughts as in a forest of fingers.

The classical way of identifying metaphors is made by the form 'x is a y.' Yet, many metaphors do not take this form.

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole can be defined as a "Figure of speech whereby the quantity or value, whether positive or negative, of an objective fact, is subjectively inflated or deflated in varying degrees but always to excess." (Cano Mora, 2009:33). In hyperbole, the role of the speaker outweighs the truthfulness of state of affairs. In this regard, Leech (1983: 146) states that hyperbole refers to" a case where the speaker's description is stronger than is warranted by the state of affairs described."

Pragmatic Study of Bias

General types of bias

Sub – types of bias

Explicit

implicit

Racial   religious   social   Ethnic   sexual   cultural   Discriminatory   unconscious

Pragmatic strategies

trope
→ metaphor
→ hyperbole

Culpeper impoliteness
→ Bald on record
→ positive
→ negative
→ sarcasm or mock
→ withhold

Presupposition
→ Existential
→ Factive
→ non-factive
→ Lexical
→ Structural
→ Counterfactual

Grice maxims
→ quality
→ quantity
→ relevance
→ manner

Searle SA
→ Assertives
→ Directives
→ Commissives
→ Expressives
→ Declarations

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is concerned with the data of the study including their collection and description. It also introduces two types of analysis: pragmatic and statistical. The findings are discussions about the aims and hypotheses of the current study.

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Data Collection

The data of the study represent three American presidential speeches. These speeches include addresses and press conferences. The American president whose speeches are analyzed are: Barak Obama (the 44th Democratic presidents of the United States from 2009 to 2017), Donald Trump (the 45th and former president of the United States who represents the Republican Party), and Joe Biden (the 46th and the current president of the United States, who represents the Democratic Party). The descriptions of the chosen data are:

1. 18 presidential speeches are selected for the three American presidents: Barak Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden evenly distributed as 6 for each. These speeches have been chosen as they include most types of bias.
2. The selected speeches are arranged chronologically in the analysis conducted. Their length varies from one to another.
3. Their pragmatic analysis (the qualitative analysis) is presented first by the contextual features of Hymes' contextual factors. These factors will give fair ideas about the events that happened within these contexts. Such ideas facilitate understanding the data in question.

4. Text is referred to as (text1, text 2, and so forth) in the analysis conducted.

5.1.2 Contextual Description of the Data

On account of the fact that context is a principle of pragmatic meaning which is important for analyzing any type of discourse, it is essential to refer to the contextual factors which govern the data of the present study. To this end, Hymes' (1974) model of context of situation is adopted for the purpose of describing the data in question [1]. It relies on the following factors which are discussed in relation to the data of the current work:

a. Setting

Setting refers to the time and place of the speech/ writing. The selected speeches, which are originally spoken/written and published or evinced in America during the period extending from 2008 to 2022.

b. Participants

Participants refer to the speaker(s)/ and the audience (the hearer(s). As regards the American presidential speeches selected by this study, each is spoken by one and is mainly addressed to the American public as well as the international public.

c. End

End is the goal or the purpose of what is said. The goal of the selected speeches is to distort reality in order to change the attitudes of the public and incite actions on their parts.

_____

[1] For Hymes' (1974) contextual factors, see Hymes (1974: 54-62).

d. Act sequence

Act sequence refers to the form and content of what is said/ written. In other words, it refers to how something is said/ written. It can also refer to the structure of what is said/ written.

e. Key

It is the cue that establishes the "tone, manner, or spirit" of what is issued in the text. In the case of the selected data, this manner is formal and serious.

f. Instrumentalities

This factor refers to the channel through which what is said/ written flows wherein the channel could be speech, writing, or other mediums. As regards the data selected here, they appear in spoken/written/ transcribed forms.

g. Genre

Genre is the kind of speech/ writing. The data under scrutiny represent presidential political speeches of different topics e.g., war speeches whose themes are related to: (1) the war between Ukraine and Russia because of Russian president Vladimir Putin claims that Ukraine is a threat to Russia and that Russia does not feel safe attacks. (2) The political speeches also concern with America's foreign affairs whose theme is related to the relations between America, and China, and Israel- Palestine issue. The other topic that some of the presidential speeches in question concern is the internal affairs of America whose themes are related to (1) immigrants and border security, (2) the politics of discriminatory in America, and (3) the union of America.

5.2 Analysis

5.2.1 Methods of Analysis

The model developed in Chapter Four is the basis for the pragmatic analysis of data. After conducting the pragmatic (qualitative) analysis, the findings are quantitatively supported by a statistical analysis which probes the aims of the study, and tests the validity of its hypotheses.

5.2.1.1 The Pragmatic Analysis

5.2.1.1.1 Donald Trump speech

Text (1)

Trump: "When did we beat Japan at anything? They send their cars over by the millions, and what do we do? When was the last time you saw a Chevrolet in Tokyo? It doesn't exist, folks. They beat us all the time. When do we beat Mexico at the border? They're laughing at us, at our stupidity. And now they are beating us economically. They are not our friends, believe me. But they're killing us economically. The U.S. has become a dumping ground for everybody else's problems.

Thank you. It's true, and these are the best and the finest. When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're not sending you. They're not sending you. They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists. And some, I assume, are good people. But I speak to border guards and they tell us what we're getting. And it only makes common sense. It only makes common sense. They're sending us not the right people. It's coming

from more than Mexico. It's coming from all over South and Latin America, and it's coming probably from the Middle East. But we don't know. Because we have no protection and we have no competence, we don't know what's happening. And it's got to stop and it's got to stop fast".

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is June.16, 2015. The place is New York in the United States of America.
Participants	The speaker is the American president Trump. The addressees are the American people.
End	- Distort reality -Frightens the American people about immigrants.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

The previous speech is considered biased because of the presence of the following criteria which are characteristics of unconscious bias (See 2.3): (1) It presents highly selected facts that lean towards a certain outcome.. (2) It lacks objectivity (3) It pretends to present facts, but offers only an opinion. (4) It Uses extreme or inappropriate language as in *They're rapists*. (5) It relies on unsupported or unsubstantiated claims. (6) and heavily opinionated or one-sided *They're sending us not the right people*. (7) Negative bias is a tendency for

people to remember negative information and let negative emotions dominate decision-making.

In New York, in the United States of America. Trump's speech is considered biased when Trump's speech is anti-immigrant. **Racial bias discrimination** is found in **"*When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're not sending you. They're not sending you. They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us*.**" This is racial bias by accusing immigrants of criminal activity. Trump uses these lexical items that reflect crime and violence to enhance the association of illegal immigrants with criminality. It is also **cultural bias** discrimination to describe illegal immigrants as ***They're rapists*** because it introduces one group's accepted behavior as valued and distinguishable from another less valued societal group. Another example of **cultural bias** is found in ***And now they are beating us economically. They are not our friends, believe me. But they're killing us economically.*** In this extract, Trump's speech is considered biased against Japan. He describes them as killers and accuses them of destroying America's economy.

Ethnic bias as in **"*they're not sending their best.*"** Here, Trump uses negative speech about Mexico. He considers them outside the group not within the group, by the pronoun "*they*". Trump supports narratives that racialize and criminalize immigrants because this solidifies their position in the out-group and reinforces the idea that they are a threat in the minds of his supporters, thereby granting Trump more political power.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a. Speech Act

Donald Trump describes illegal immigrants to the American people, telling them that immigrants will cause problems, chaos and American murder by saying "*They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists*". This type of speech act is assertive because President Trump describes Mexican immigrants as a dangerous out-group to gain political power. Negative other presentation, which involves attributing negative values to others, is pragmatically fulfilled by means of the insincere SA of accusing. A further instance of the assertive speech act of reporting is found in "*They're sending us not the right people. It's coming from more than Mexico. It's coming from all over South and Latin America, and it's coming probably from the Middle East*". It is used to report immigrants which are coming from Mexico and the Middle east. Another assertive speech act of stating is also identified in *The U.S. has become a dumping ground for everybody else's problems.* It implies that everyone has a problem, which could have an economic impact on America's future.

An assertive speech act of stating is found in *"It's true, and these are the best and the finest".* It is used to inform listeners that Mexico has beaten America economically. Directive speech act of question is found in *When do we beat Mexico at the border?* It is used to ask the American people about the way of beating Mexico by building a wall on the border. Another speech act is assertive stating is found in *They're laughing at us, at our stupidity*. It is usually used to state that Mexico is sending lots of its people to America to beat them economically.   The employment of these speech acts in this way may be attributed to the idea that the speaker wants to reveal to the audience that the

American people have suffered from many crimes and killings because of immigrants.

b. Conversational Maxims

An example of a conversational maxim is found *They're not sending you. They're not sending you*. In this use, the speaker flouts the maxim of quantity by giving information more than is required. He speaks too much about immigrants. He flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing immigrants in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows them only the bad side of immigrants to satisfy others in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of **manner** since his speech is not brief. Trump does not flout the maxim of **relation** because his speech is relevant. He talks only about Mexico and how they cause problems for the United States.

c. Presupposition

Trump wants to show the danger of Mexico presence in America by saying *"But we don't know. Because we have no protection and we have no competence, we don't know what's happening"*. This type of presupposition is called factive since the word "know" denotes facts. There are lots of immigrants entering the United States. Examples of presupposition are found in the possessive constructions: *our friends, our stupidity, their cars*. Another employment presupposition is shown in the definite noun phrase like *the border, the best, the right people, the millions*. A further employment presupposition is seen in the demonstrative pronouns as in: *these are best, those problems*. Through the use of possessive constructions, definite noun phrases, and demonstrative pronouns, the speaker is assumed to be committed to the

existence of the above–mentioned entities. It presupposes that those problems faced by American people are caused by immigrants in order to get information that is used against immigrants into the United States. The type of presupposition used in existential. An instance of presupposition in found in *When did we beat Japan at anything?* It is called structural presupposition.

And it's got to stop and it's got to stop fast. The word *stop* is considered a presupposition trigger in lexical presupposition. It is taken to presuppose another unstated information by way of a stated one. This means that Trump's speech against immigration policies is to build a wall around Latin immigrants, to classify them as a dangerous out-group, while still allowing them to live and work in the country to benefit the US economy.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

From a pragmatic standpoint, this strategy is realized by the positive impoliteness wherein Trump tries to call immigrants who come from Mexico rapists " They're rapists". In this case, Trump is impolite because he is more powerful than the hearer. Trump used his power to be impolite when criticizing and commenting on other countries since he became the president a of world power country.

Trump has more power and opportunity as the president of a well-developed country for being impolite when delivering his speech. Hence, a speaker who has a higher position than that of the audience and other national leaders could deliver a speech in an impolite way, like the one Trump.

Another strategy of impoliteness can be found in *They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists.* Trump uses these

lexical items that reflect crime and violence to enhance the association of illegal immigrants with criminality. This type of impoliteness is called negative impoliteness by frightening.

It's coming from more than Mexico. It's coming from all over South and Latin America, and it's coming probably from the Middle East. According to Culpeper's model, negative impoliteness is realized in the form of condescending, scorning, and ridiculing. It is a form of impoliteness that implies humiliating and belittling others. Besides, it is the feeling of somebody that they are smarter or better than others.

Another type of impoliteness strategy found in Trump's speech at *They're laughing at us, at our stupidity*. is sarcasm or mock politeness. In this strategy, the speaker expresses the opposite meaning of them feeling towards something. It is produced with the use of politeness strategies that are clearly dishonest.

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

The U.S. has become a dumping ground for everybody else's problems.

The metaphorical expression in the above extract is triggered by the use of the verb "become" which is attached to the word "dumping". Here, dumping has been borrowed in order to make the listener imagine the United States is engulfed in chaos, murder, and rape everywhere.

- **Hyperbole**

On the lexical level, the hyperbolic adverb *probably,* which is repeated twice, is employed to show that the speaker always suspects that the immigrants come from the Middle East which is attributed to them as rapists. The hyperbolic adverb *all* is employed in order to emphasize that immigrants will entirely come from Latin and South America. Four examples of using hyperbole are shown in *But we don't know. Because we have no protection and we have no competence, we don't know what's happening.* The hyperbolic meaning in the three examples is that of emphasis. It emphasizes that what happened is unexpected or surprising. Another instance of hyperbole is represented by the use of the adjective "only" *in it only makes common sense. It only makes common sense*. The hyperbolic meaning of *only* is intensification. It intensifies the word *makes sense* to refer to that there is no other way to get rid of immigrants except by building the wall. Another example of using hyperbole is represented by the use of the superlative degree *best and the finest*. In this use, the speaker has forcefully exaggerated that Mexico did not send the best immigrants to live in the United State. An instance of using hyperbole is represented by the expression *They send their cars over by the millions*. A numerical hyperbole is created as the speaker mentions a huge number of cars which are entered the United States. He means the imbalance between the two countries.

Text (2)

"Donald J. Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States until our country's representatives can figure out what the hell is going on. We have no choice; we have no choice, we have no

choice. According to Pew Research, among others, there is great hatred towards

Americans by large segments of the Muslim population''

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is December 7, 2015. The place is the New York in United States of America.
Participants	The speaker is the American president, Donald Trump. The addressees are the American people.
End	Preventing Muslim Immigration.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

The above extract is considered biased because it meets with the types of bias (see 2.3). (1) It uses extreme or inappropriate language, it is biased supporting the charges raised against the Muslims population concerning entering United States. (2) It violates the sufficiency principle in that its premises do not present enough evidence to support and prove the claims aroused in it. (3) Excess in the use of words with a negative semantic load when referring to the Muslims such as (*can figure out what the hell is going on.*). (4) Heavily opinionated or one-sided. (5) repetition of the false declaration (*we have no choice, we have no choice*). (6) Negative bias that is tendency for people to

remember negative information and let negative emotions dominate decision-making (7) Trump repeatedly targeted and blamed Muslims in this statements, this bias is religious.

As such, Trump declares that Muslims should not be permitted to set foot in the United States. **Discriminatory bias** is motivated by the belief that all Muslims are responsible and accountable for all types of upheavals and disruptions in the world. *"Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States".*

Another type of bias which is called **religious bias** is found in *"Donald J. Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States until our country's representatives can figure out what the hell is going on."* Here, Trump's speech is related to religious beliefs. Trump associates Arabs and Muslims specifically with terrorism.

Discriminatory bias occurs in *"According to Pew Research, among others, there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population"*. Trump's speech against Muslims.

Racial bias as in *"We have no choice; we have no choice, we have no choice."* Donald Trump further argued that Americans should be given strong protection against Muslims. The counterfactual discursive technique has been engaged by Trump's speech to ban Muslims from entering America as "*we have no choice*" except banning them; otherwise, they may cause a serious threat to the lives of Americans.

This establishes Muslims as a credible threat to the security of America. This prohibition about Muslims (activities) from entering to the United States is considered as negative thing. So, this type of bias is called explicit bias. Trump

was explicitly announcing what he called "banning". He employs the polarization strategy, as he holds Muslims accountable for the destructive and tragic events of 9/11 and all terrorist activities after 9/11 in America. By doing this, he effectively established Muslims as a destructive out-group that is engaged in terrorist activities.

a. Speech act

In the New York in the United States of America, Trump orders to "ban" all Muslims by saying *Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States"* Trump describes Muslims as terrorist and all types of upheavals and disruption in the world. This type of speech act is **Directives speech act** which results from power or influence because bias is generally viewed as an insincere assertion aimed at garbling the vision of the world in the minds of the targets and causing false beliefs in them, because he ordered to ban Muslims from entering into United State. It is also **assertive speech act** because Trump claims to state that "*there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population"*. It is utilized to claim that Muslims hate and destroy the American people.

b.   Conversational Maxims

Trump flouts the maxim of quantity. He speaks too much about Muslims. Trump's speech is more informative than is required (*we have no choice; we have no choice*). He flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing Muslims in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows the American people only the bad side of Muslims to satisfy the audience in process of accusation. He also flouts the

maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. Trump does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant. He talks only about Muslims.

c. Presupposition

Some instances of presupposition are found. One example is represented by the use of possessive construction *our country*. Other examples are shown in the use of the definite noun phrase *the hell*, *the United States, the Muslim*. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the above–mentioned entities. So, an existential presupposition is found.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

According to Culpeper, Trump's utterance is considered positive impoliteness by "dissociating from others." It affects apparently how people see Muslims. He wants to make other people think that Muslims are terrorists. It is also   Bald on Record. This strategy of impoliteness is being utilized by Trump to attack Muslims directly, clearly and unambiguously. Trump uses this strategy to criticize Muslims negatively. He wants to accuse them in front of the audience by using such an expression *" Donald J. Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States until our country's representatives can figure out what the hell is going on ."*

"there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population". In this utterance, Trump is using statements that negatively affect how other people believe that all Muslims hate America. He wants to attack Muslims' negative face. The realization of negative impoliteness is associating the other with negative expression explicitly. Trump uses this strategy to make others disbelieve in Islam. He associates Islam with a negative aspect, which is intended to discriminate Muslims.

E. Tropes

-Metaphor

"*Without looking at the various polling data, it is obvious to anybody the hatred is beyond comprehension*. In this extract, there is a metaphorical assumption saying "*what the hell is going on*". He compares Muslims to terrorists.

-**Hyperbole**

"*According to Pew Research, among others, there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population*" In this extract, there is a hyperbolic reference as Trump in his speech is considered lying because Trump wants to filter the amount of Muslim that come to America because he often relates to violence happen in America mostly because of immigrant and many of them are Muslims.

"We have no choice; we have no choice, we have no choice". The repetition form is used to emphasize the hyperbolic force by repeating the same expression three times without interruption.

Text (3)

Trump: In foreign affairs, we are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty. Our government's first duty is to its people, to our citizens -- to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values. As President of the United States, I will always put America first, just like you, as the leaders of your countries will always, and should always, put your countries first. All responsible leaders have an obligation to serve their own citizens, and the nation-state remains the best vehicle for elevating the human

condition. But making a better life for our people also requires us to work together in close harmony and unity to create a safer and more peaceful future for all people. The United States will forever be a great friend to the world, and especially to its allies. But we can no longer be taken advantage of, or enter into a one-sided deal where the United States gets nothing in return. As long as I hold this office, I will defend America's interests above all else. But in fulfilling our obligations to our own nations, we also realize that it's in everyone's interest to seek a future where all nations can be sovereign, prosperous, and secure.

America does more than speak for the values expressed in the United Nations Charter. Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall. America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies, from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia.

It is an eternal credit to the American character that even after we and our allies emerged victorious from the bloodiest war in history, we did not seek territorial expansion, or attempt to oppose and impose our way of life on others. Instead, we helped build institutions such as this one to defend sovereignty, security, and prosperity for all. For the diverse nations of the world, this is our hope. We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife. We are guided by outcomes, not ideology. We have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goals, interests, and values.

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is Sept. 19, 2017. The place is New York in the United States of America.
Participants	The speaker is the American president Trump. The addressees are the American people, United Nations and the people of the world.
End	Identifies clearly the United States interests and objectives
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

Biden uses **discriminatory bias** and he uses extreme or inappropriate language as in *"I will defend America's interests above all else"*. As if other presidents did not care about their countries, Trump is biased to distinguish and show interest in America and make it the best economically in the world.

In New York, Trump speaks to the American people about sovereignty. He says that "*As President of the United States, I will always put America first"*. The above extract direct **cultural bias** by the belief that a neo-isolationist and a neo-sovereigntist approach is driven by his "America First" strategy, as first announced in the United Nations. '*America First'* will be the major of my administration.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a. Speech Act

In New York in the United States of America, Trump gives promises to the American people by saying *"to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values"*. Trump vowed as a president, to defend and protect the American people from any external aggression or harm to the public interest. This type of speech act is **commissive** speech act which rethat from power or influence. There is also **expressive** of expressing feelings as shown in "*The United States will forever be a great friend to the world, and especially to its allies*". It is used to express the speaker's feelings of happiness in defending the United States on the battlefield. An **assertive** speech act of stating is shown in *"Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall"*. It is used to state that citizens of America have sacrificed by their soul in different places on the world. An **assertive** speech act of exposing is found in "The United States will forever be a great friend to the world, and especially to its allies". It is used to express that U.S. has decided to defend and support allies. Another **assertive** speech act of stating is found in "*We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife*". This act is employed in order to state that U.S. do not cause harm to anyone, they want to live in peace, free from violence. **Directive** speech act of requesting is identified in" *But making a better life for our people also requires us to work together in close harmony and unity to create a more safe and peaceful future for all people"*. This act is employed in order to ask the American people to live a decent life, to live in peace to close the gap and end racism.

b. Conversational Maxims

An example of a conversational maxim is found as the President of the United States, "I will always put America first" In this use, the speaker flouts the maxim of quantity by giving information more than is required. He speaks too much about his presidency in the United States. He also flouts the maxim of **manner** because he is not brief. Trump does not flout the maxim of **quality** because his speech is true. Trump does not flout the maxim of **relation** because his speech is relevant. He talks only about the United States and how he protects and defends to his country.

c. Presupposition

There is an instance of employing presupposition by the sentence "*we also realize that it's in everyone's interest to seek a future*". As the verb *realize* is used, the American people's aspiration to a prosperous future is treated as fact. So, the listener will understand this wisdom as a fact. Accordingly, the type of presupposition is factive. Examples of presupposition are employed in the possessive constructions: "our government, our countries, their values, your countries, their right, their own citizens, our people, our obligation, our freedom, our allies, our way of life, our hope". Another employment presupposition is shown in the use of definite noun phrases like "the United States, the leaders, the nation, the world, the United Nations Carter, the freedom, the battlefields, the Middle East, the jungles, the American, the beaches, the deserts, the sovereignty, the bloodiest". It presupposes that there is a truth which is related to American's strength and sovereignty, which supports other countries to maintain their security and sovereignty. An instance of demonstrative pronouns presupposition

has also been used in "their safety, their needs". The type of presupposition used in existential.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Trump's speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, more specifically negative impoliteness is realized by the strategy of condescending as in "As long as I hold this office, I will defend America's interests above all else". Trump wants to belittle other leader's face by saying "America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside our allies, from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia". Trump uses this strategy as if other presidents were weak and unable to protect their countries. He associates other leaders with negative aspects by scoring them in his speech indirectly.

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

On the lexical level, an example of metaphor is used in "our allies emerged victorious from the bloodiest war in history". The image of victory is given to blood in order to show the huge amount of bloodshed as a result of the war that may be fought by allies on the battlefield. By imagining the bloodiest war, the reader will perceive American killing so that they become part of his knowledge system.

- Hyperbole

"*I will always put America first*". An example of hyperbole is identified in the use of the adverb *always*. This employment shows that Trump is responsible for America being strong forever. With respect to hyperbole, two examples are

shown as in *all nations* and *All responsible leaders*. In the first example, the hyperbolic use of the word *all* refers to the idea that no nation does not like prosperity and progress. In the second example, the hyperbolic meaning is expressed by emphasizing that no one will abdicate the responsibility of protecting his people.

The comparative adjective *better life* is used. It's hyperbolic meaning is to emphasize the idea that telling the truth about security and harmony in order to build a better future is preferable to being concerned or bad for the American people.

Text (4)

Trump: My fellow Americans. Tonight, I am speaking to you because there is a growing humanitarian and security crisis at our southern border. Every day customs and border patrol agents encounter thousands of illegal immigrants trying to enter our country. We are out of space to hold them and we have no way to promptly return them back home to their country. America proudly welcomes millions of lawful immigrants who enrich our society and contribute to our nation. But, all Americans are hurt by uncontrolled illegal migration. It strains public resources and drives down jobs and wages. Among those hardest hit are African-Americans and Hispanic Americans. Our southern border is a pipeline for vast quantities of illegal drugs, including meth, heroin, cocaine and fentanyl. Every week 300 of our citizens are killed by heroin alone, 90 percent of which floods across from our southern border. More Americans will die from drugs this year than were killed in the entire Vietnam War.

In the last two years, ICE officers made 266,000 arrests of aliens with criminal records including those charged or convicted of 100,000 assaults, 30,000 sex crimes, and 4,000 violent killings. Over the years thousands of Americans have been brutally killed by those who illegally entered our country and thousands more lives will be lost if we don't act right now. This is a humanitarian crisis, a crisis of the heart, and a crisis of the soul.

Last month, 20,000 migrant children were illegally brought into the United States, a dramatic increase. These children are used as human pawns by vicious coyotes and ruthless gangs. One in three women is sexually assaulted on the dangerous trek up through Mexico. Women and children are the biggest victims by far of our broken system. This is the tragic reality of illegal immigration on our southern border. This is the cycle of human suffering that I am determined to end.

My administration has presented Congress with a detailed proposal to secure the border and stop criminal gangs, drug smugglers and, human traffickers. It's a tremendous problem. Our proposal was developed by law enforcement professionals and border agents at the department of homeland security. These are the resources they have requested to properly perform their mission and keep America safe. In fact, safer than ever before. The proposal from Homeland Security includes cutting-edge technology for detecting drugs, weapons, illegal contraband and, many other things. We have requested more agents, immigration judges, and bed space to process the sharp rise in unlawful migration fueled by our very strong economy. Our plan also contains an urgent request for humanitarian assistance and medical support. Furthermore, we have asked Congress to close border security loopholes so that illegal immigrant children can be safely and humanely returned back home. Finally, as part of an

overall approach to border security, law enforcement professionals have requested $5.7 billion for a physical barrier. At the request of Democrats, it will be a steel barrier rather than a concrete wall.

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is January 9, 2019. The place is at the Oval Office in the United States of America.
Participants	The speaker is the American president Trump. The addressees are the American people.
End	Belittle Immigration
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

Trump uses extreme language, he uses **discriminatory bias** is found in "*like all Americans are hurt by uncontrolled illegal migration*". Overusing words with a negative semantic load while referring to African-Americans and Hispanic Americans this. Type of bias is **racial bias** such as in "*In the last two years, ICE officers made 266,000 arrests of aliens with criminal records including those charged or convicted of 100,000 assaults, 30,000 sex crimes, and 4,000 violent killings.*"

Trump did not support immigrants who came to America to live in a safe place far from violence and war. Racial bias is shown as he indirectly relates this increase of crimes to the large numbers of illegal immigrants inside the U.S as in "*Women and children are the biggest victims by far of our broken system.*" In the above extract is **racial bias** because he discriminates between

white and black people. Discrimination occurs when Trump makes a judgment or takes an action in an anticipation of discrimination by immigrants.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a. Speech Act

Trump states to American people that thousands have been killed, thousands will be lost life if we don't stop immigrants to enter into U.S. as in "*Over the years thousands of Americans have been brutally killed by those who illegally entered our country and thousands more lives will be lost if we don't act right now. This is a humanitarian crisis, a crisis of the heart and a* crisis *of the soul"*.

Trump regards immigrants as illegal, brutal, criminals and murderers destroyers of American job. This type of speech act is assertive speech act. Expressive speech act of deploring is found in *Women and children are the biggest victims by far of our broken system*. This speech act is used to deplore women and children that he will be the first victim in a case emigration continues. An assertive speech act by claiming is found *in all Americans are hurt by uncontrolled illegal migration*. It is used to claim that the hurt is related to the immigrants that cause the problem is an ethnic one. An expressive speech act of reporting is found in *We have requested more agents, immigration judges, and bed space to process the sharp rise in unlawful migration fueled by our very strong economy*. This extract concentrates on the negative impact of illegal immigrants upon the national security of the U.S. He indirectly relates this increase of sharp rise in unlawful immigration which affects the economy of America.

b. Conversational Maxims

Trump violates the maxims of **quantity** because he is more informative than is required. He also provides a lot of information about immigrants. He violates the maxim of **quality** because he deliberately deceives and misleads the people. He does not say the truth because he has no evidence. He also violates the maxim of **manner** because his speech is not brief and clear. Trump's speech is not **relevant**. He violates the maxim of relation since he speaks about immigrants at one time and economy at another.

c. Presupposition

An instance of presupposition is found in *thousands more lives will be <u>lost if</u> we don't act right now*. Here, the counter-factual conditional ***if*** is used in order to state that Trump believes that the immigrants will lose their lives if the government does not act now. Thus, the knowledge expressed about the numbers of illegal immigrants could be merely his beliefs rather than facts. President Trump implicitly indicates that all countries are targeted by these challenges and have to be aware of them and work collectively on solving them together.

Many instances of presupposition are identified. They are represented by the use of definite noun phrase such as: *the entire Vietnam war*, *the last*, *the years thousands, the heart, the soul, the United States, the dangerous, the and department*. Other instances of presupposition are identified by the use of possessive constructions such as: *our southern, our country, their country, our society, our nation, our citizen, our broken system, our proposal, our plan*. The use of these noun phrases and possessive constructions indicates that the speaker

commits himself to the existence of these entities. So, they are assumed to be found. These instances represent existential presupposition.

d. Impoliteness

Impoliteness strategy can be classified as Bald on record as Trump attacked immigrants in a very direct way in an unambiguous way "*those who illegally entered our country and thousands more lives will be lost if we don't act right now*".

There is positive impoliteness through associating the other with a negative aspect explicitly which is intended to attack the recipient's positive face as in. *Every day customs and border patrol agents encounter thousands of illegal immigrants trying to enter our country*. It is also positive impoliteness by calling other names realized in using derogative words. By calling immigrants by the word "floods".

There is negative impoliteness by insulting and disparaging. Trump used the strategy of Disassociating from others. By saying *who should not have been in America*. Trump is disassociating himself from African Americans and Hispanic. Trump is trying to humiliate the immigrants and belittle them by calling them as illegal as in *This is the tragic reality of illegal immigration on our southern border*.

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

Trump uses metaphorical expressions like "*which floods across from our southern border* "," *there is growing humanitarian* ".The first refers to something that is abstract using a word or phrase that in other contexts refers to something that is concrete as in *"the floods*. The second refers to something that is animate.

"Over the years thousands of Americans have been brutally killed by those who illegally entered our country and thousands more lives will be lost if we don't act right now. This is a humanitarian crisis, a crisis of the heart and a crisis *of the soul".*

In the extract above , Trump creates some kind of metaphor through the use of the verbs *killed*, lost, and *lives* in association with the illegal imagination that President Trump utilizes this image of die and lives indirectly and attaches it with African American and Hispanic.

-Hyperbole

An example of hyperbole is found as the speaker uses *those hardest hits*. This is an adjectival phrase with the superlative form of the adjective. It is used to emphasize that African Americans and Hispanics are suffering from strains on public resources and drives down jobs and wages.

"Every week 300 of our citizens are killed by heroin alone, 90 percent of which floods across from our southern border".

The above extract may reveal that Trump is not accurate in giving these percentages and statistical rates about the real exact numbers of illegal immigrants inside the U.S. He does not attribute the knowledge he expresses in his argument to a reliable and trustful source. In this speech, Trump warns the people of America that he emphasizes the bad result of having illegal immigrants inside the U.S.

The meaning of these words conveys that the theme of brutally is clarified. Trump notes that many things have occurred in the U.S. , but they carry the time of thousand years. Actually, he refers to the time that they have entered to U.S.

The hyperbolic marker and numerical expression *thousands* is used by Trump to assert the message of crisis to all humans and show others that this crisis is a true which severs forever. Trump tries to spread the crisis and kill among people by using the theme of crisis as in *Every day customs and border patrol agents encounter thousands of illegal immigrants trying to enter our country*

- **Repetition**

There is a hyperbolic meaning by repeating some words such as "our country",*a humanitarian crisis, a crisis of the heart and a crisis of the soul"*. This prejudice attitude is merely an electoral persuasive strategy to get have more votes or there is a possibility to be guided by a discriminatory bias..

Text (5)

Trump: "*My fellow Americans, tonight, I want to speak with you about our nation's unprecedented response to the coronavirus outbreak that started in China and is now spreading throughout the world. Today, the World Health*

Organization officially announced that this is a global pandemic. We have been in frequent contact with our allies and we are marshaling the full power of the federal government and the private sector to protect the American people. This is the most aggressive and comprehensive effort to confront a foreign virus in modern history".

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factor:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is , March 11. 2020. The place is in the Oval Office in the United States of America.
Participants	The speaker is the American president, Donald Trump. The addressees are the American people.
End	China accused of the coronavirus
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Act Sequences	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Norm	Politics
Genre	Internal and Foreign affairs

Trump accuses China of being the source of coronavirus: "***the coronavirus outbreak that started in China***" . Here, discriminatory **bias** is motivated by the belief that China will cause problem for the American people and all the world because he considers China as the source of dirty and diseases caused by this virus and considers this virus as an aggressive foreign virus. **Cultural bias**

occurs in   when Trump's speech is anti- China as in **"This is the most aggressive and comprehensive effort to confront a foreign virus in modern history"**. This is racial bias and gender when Trump makes anti-Asian speech.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a. Speech Act

By saying "*the coronavirus outbreak that started in China and is now spreading throughout the world*". Trump declares to American people that China is the source of spreading diseases in all the world. This type of speech act is declaration speech act. It is also directives that he wants from his people to overcome this *global pandemic*. So that, the country will be safe from the threat outside. This statement above indicates the feature of direct request. There is also assertive speech acts by stating *Today, the World Health Organization officially announced that this is a global pandemic. This* is an assertive speech act in its form with the illocutionary force of stating. The sentence *I want to speak with you about our nation's unprecedented response to the coronavirus outbreak that started in China and is now spreading throughout the world* is representative in its structure by the illocutionary force of reporting. The sentence *we are marshaling the full power of the federal government and the private sector to protect the American people* is commissive it has illocutionary force of promising .It is utilized to commit the government to protecting the American people. "*Today, the World Health Organization officially announced that this is a global pandemic*". This statement is declaratives because of the

use of the word adverb *officially*. The word *officially* indicates full confidence in declaring something, it is also supported by the verb *announce.*

b. Conversational Maxims

Trump flouts the maxim of **quantity** by giving information less than is required. He flouts the **quality** maxim. He flouts it because he keeps criticizing and accusing China in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows them only the bad side of China to satisfy the others in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of **manner** since his speech is not brief. Trump does not flout the maxim of **relation** because his speech is relevant. He talks only about China and how he causes problems for the United States.

c. Presupposition

Trump employs existential presupposition by the possessive constructions: *My fellow Americans, our nation', our allies* . Another instance of presupposition is shown in the definite noun phrase like *the federal, the World Health Organization officially, the world*. In the use of possessive construction and the definite NP , the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the above – mentioned entities. It presupposes that there is a truth which is related to coronavirus in order to get information that is used against China in their country. The type of presupposition used in is existential.

The word *started* is deemed a presupposition trigger for lexical presupposition. It is taken to presuppose another unstated information by way of the started one. This means that *the coronavirus outbreak that started in China and is now spreading throughout the world,* presupposes that China is considered the source of virus.

d. Impoliteness Strategies

The utterance "*I want to speak with you about our nation's unprecedented response to the coronavirus outbreak that started in China and is now spreading throughout the world*" is an accusation that is said in a direct way without minimizing the face attack. Hence, the speech is stated to declare against China , especially when Trump said by tweeter before "the Chinese virus" trend on social media. So the utterance is a direct insult against China. This type of impoliteness is called bald on record.

According to Culpeper, Trump's utterance is considered positive impoliteness in the form of snubbing the other *the coronavirus outbreak that started in China*." It affects apparently how people see China. He wants to make other people think that China is the source of disease and of epidemic .

" *This is the most aggressive and comprehensive effort to confront a foreign virus in modern history.*" In the utterance above, Trump is using statements that negatively affect how other people believe China people. He wants to attack the Chinese people's negative face. The realization of negative impoliteness is associating the other with negative expression explicitly. Trump uses this strategy to make others hate people Chinese, and this misunderstanding leads to racism and disrespect. He associates coronavirus to China with a negative aspect, which is intended to insult or disparaging them. This type is called negative impoliteness by insulting and associating the other with a negative aspect explicitly.

E . metaphor

In the above extract, no instance of metaphor is identified. With respect to hyperbole, two example are found in The *most aggressive and comprehensive*

and unprecedented . In the first example , the hyperbolic meaning is created by employing the superlative degree *most*. The spread of coronavirus, which started as an outbreak in China and spread throughout the world, is described as being the most aggressive and comprehensive that the normal adjectival form of these adjectives indicates for people who get infected. In the second instance, the adjective *unprecedented* is used to express an emphatic meaning by this adjective, which means that the new outbreak of diseases has never happened before.

Text (6)

Trump: "But this invasion of Ukraine would never have happened if was in the White House not even a chance would have never happened would have never happened not even and I knew Putin very well you know they say oh he knows Putin he knows Putin oh that's a good thing not bad thing medical democrats are spending billions and billions of dollars trying to secure the borders of distant foreign countries many of which you've never even heard of but I believe Americans deserve president who will secure our borders the borders of our nation who will protect our citizens who will defend our sovereignty and who will stop the biggest invasion ever of our country and probably of any country there's never been anything like it. We're being invaded and that's the word we're being invaded by millions and millions of people secretary of State to clean up Michigan's election for good".

 The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is April 2, 2022. The place is Michigan in United States.

Participants	The speaker is the American president Donald Trump. The addressees are the American people.
End	Trump blames Biden invasion of Ukraine.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences .
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

This extract emphasizes the **racial bias** is found in **"*but I believe Americans deserve president who will secure our borders the borders of our nation who will protect our citizens who will defend our sovereignty and who will stop the biggest invasion ever of our country and probably of any country there's never been anything like it".*** In his Republican party in which he criticizes the role of president Biden in his government and he's unwilling to criticize Russian President Vladimir Putin . This type of bias is called racial bias. It presents highly selected facts that lean-to certain outcome. Another type of **discriminatory bias** as in "*medical democrats are spending billions and billions of dollars."* Here, At the same time, Trump accuses Biden of the great financial cost of helping the Ukrainian forces against the Russian occupation.

A further type of bias is **racial** as in **"*But this invasion of Ukraine would never have happened if was in the White House"***. Here, Trump underestimates the Biden government by saying that if I were president, the invasion of Ukraine would not have happened.

a. Speech Act

In Michigan in the United States of America, Trump states an opinion about invasion of Ukraine, it is called representative as in "this invasion of Ukraine would never have happened if I was in the White House". This act is employed to state that Biden caused problems for America as a current president American in the White House. Also, a directive speech act of advising is found in I believe *Americans deserve president who will secure our borders the borders of our nation*. It is used to ask the American people to choose a president to protect them from outside invasion.

a. Conversational Maxims

Trump flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more information than is required because Trump likes to provide the hearer with facts and more details that help the hearer understand the case the president is discussing. Trump mentions many instances where he provides information on certain situations that are related to the economic and security circumstances of the country ; but still the emphasis is on the security. Trump flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing Biden in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of Biden to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. Trump does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant.

b. Presupposition

Trump uses four possessive constructions; namely: *our borders , our nation , our sovereignty , our country* . In the use of possessive construction, the speaker is assumed to commit himself to the existence of these entities. Accordingly, the

type of presupposition is existential. An instance of factive presupposition is presented by the use of the verb know . Here, the stated meaning of this verb is taken to presuppose another meaning that Putin is used to commit action upon the nation (He has a nuclear weapon). Other examples of presupposition are represented by the definite noun phrase as in: the borders, the biggest, the word. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the above-mentioned entities. So, the type of presupposition used is existential. An instance of lexical presupposition is used in the construction *who will stop the biggest invasion ever of our country*. Here the stated meaning of *stop* is taken to presuppose the unstated meaning that the migrants are entering America due to the invasion of Ukraine.

Another instance of counter- factual presupposition identified in *if we know such a person*. The use of **if** – conditional presupposes that the information is not true . So, if Trump was in White House, Russia would not invade Ukraine.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Trump's speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, specifically, positive impoliteness by ignoring the other, which are designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants. He initiates his speech by attacking Joe Biden in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way by saying , "But this invasion of Ukraine would never have happened if was in the White House". Here, Trump uses words to snub the president Biden to damage Biden's positive face. He did positive politeness by saying snub words "I believe Americans deserve president who will secure our borders the borders of our nation". What Trump says above is to insult Biden, and that is called negative impoliteness.

E. Metaphor

In the above extract, no instance of metaphor is found. On example of hyperbole is identified. It is represented by the use of the numerical hyperbole. It has a hyperbolic meaning that is added to show that Biden causes a waste of billon of dollars by saying "medical democrats are spending billions and billions of dollars trying to secure the borders of distant foreign countries". An instance is represented by intensifying adverb *never*. It intensifies the verb *happen.* So, the hyperbolic meaning has an emphatic meaning that the invasion of Ukraine happened by president Putin.

The types of bias and the pragmatic strategies that President Trump appeal to in his political speeches and the most common ones can be summarized in and figures.

Table (1) and figure (1) indicate the frequency and percentages of president Trump's bias identification in his speeches. The discriminatory speech represents the highest frequent totaling (8). Racial bias comes next representing (4) cases. Cultural bias has the frequent number 4. Ethnic, unconscious and religious biases have the same number (1).

Table (1) USA president's Trump frequency in the use of bias identification in his political speeches

No.	Bias Identification	President Trump
1	Ethnic	1
2	Discriminatory	8
3	Social	0
4	Racial	6
5	Cultural	4
6	Unconscious	1
7	Religious	1
Total		21

Bias Identification in USA Presedent Trump Political Speech

	Ethnic	Discriminatory	Social	Racial	Cultural	Unconscious	Religious
Frequency	1	8	0	6	4	1	1
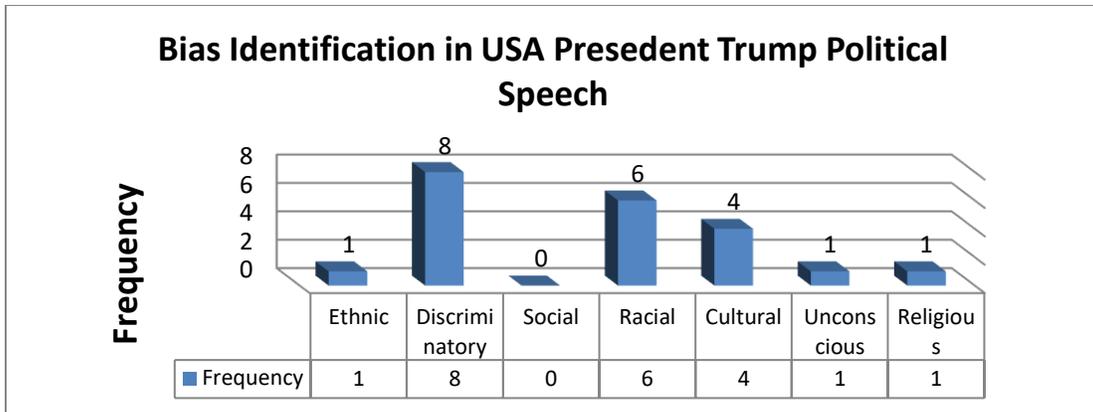
Figure (1) Bias Identification in USA President Trump Political Speech

Figure (2) indicates that the total number of speech acts used by President Trump is (24). Assertives have the highest frequency (13) at (54.16%). Directives are employed at (4) with (16.66%). Expressives come next at (12) with (12.50%), them come the commissives and declaratives at equal frequency (2) with (8.33%).

President Trump Speech Acts Analysis and Percentages

	Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
Speech Acts	54.16%	16.66%	8.33%	12.50%	8.33%
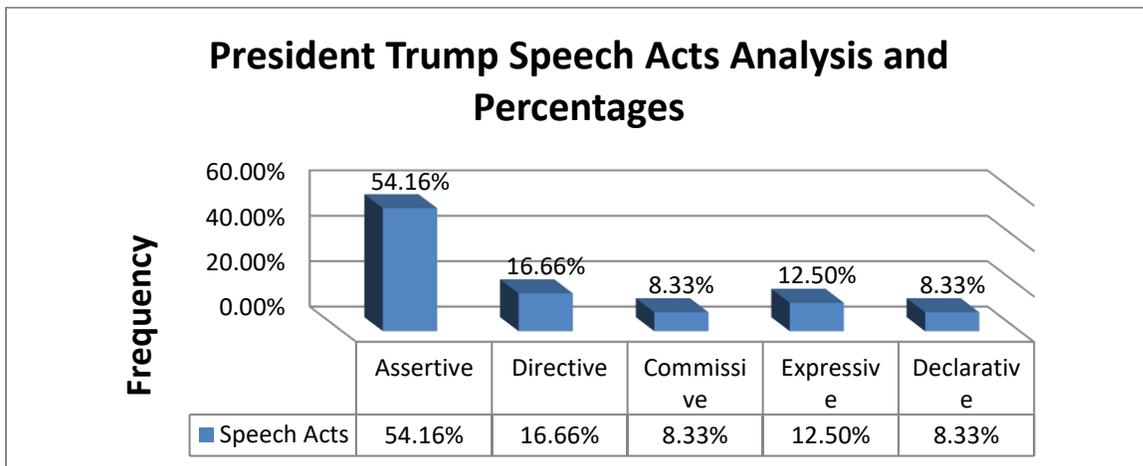
Figure (2): President Trump Speech Acts Analysis and Percentages

As shown in Figure (3), breaching the maxims of quantity and manner appear at the same frequency (6) with (31.57%) for both. Breaching the maxim of quality appears at the frequency (5) with (31.26%). Finally, the maxim of relation appears at the frequency (2) with (10.52).

President Trump Maxims Analysis and Percentages

	Quality	Quantity	Manner	Relation
Maxims	26.31%	31.57%	31.57%	10.52%
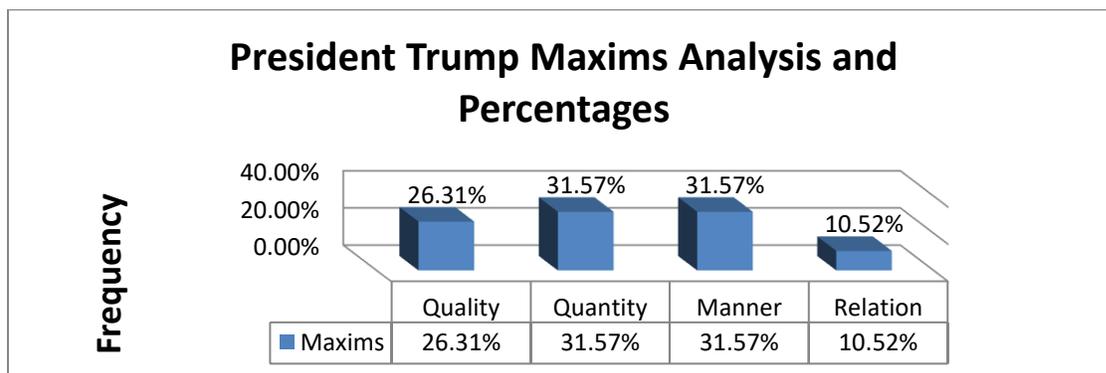
Figure (3): President Trumps Maxims Analysis and Percentages

Regarding PP employed by Trump, Figure (112) illustrate the total number of PP used is (44). Existential PP outnumbers the other types with (36) at (81.81%) followed by factive presupposition at (3) with (6.81%).

President Trump Presupposition Analysis and Percentages

	Existential	Factive	Lexical	Non factive	Structural	Counterfactual
Types of Presupposition	81.81%	6.81%	4.54%	0.00%	2.27%	4.54%
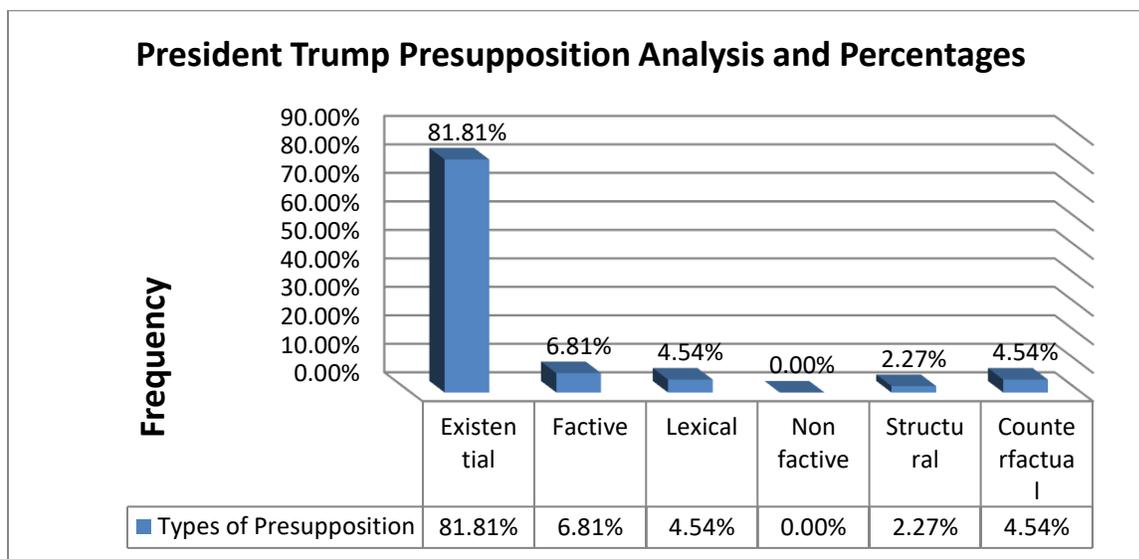
Figure (4): President Trump Presupposition Analysis and Percentages

According to Figure (4), the total number of impolite strategies employed by Trump is (13), and the negative impolite strategy exceeded the other types at (10) with (50%) followed by the positive strategy at (6) at (30%). Bold on record appears at (9) with (15%). Finally comes mock at (1) with (5%).

President Trump Impolite Strategies Analysis and Percentages

Impolite Strategies	Positive	Negative	Mock	Bold on Record
	30%	50%	5%	15%
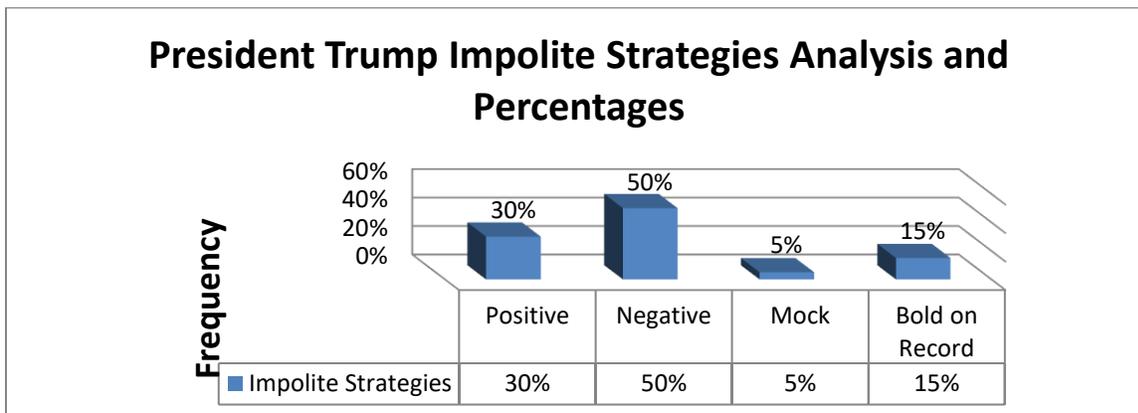
Figure (5): President Trump Impoliteness Strategies

Regarding Trope analysis and percentages, Figure (5) indicates that hyperbole is the most frequently used by Trump at (15) at (65%) followed by metaphor at (7) at (30.43%). Finally comes repetition at the frequency (10) at (4.34%).

President Trump Trope Analysis and Percentages

Trope	Metaphor	Hyperbole	Repitition
	30.43%	65.21%	4.34%
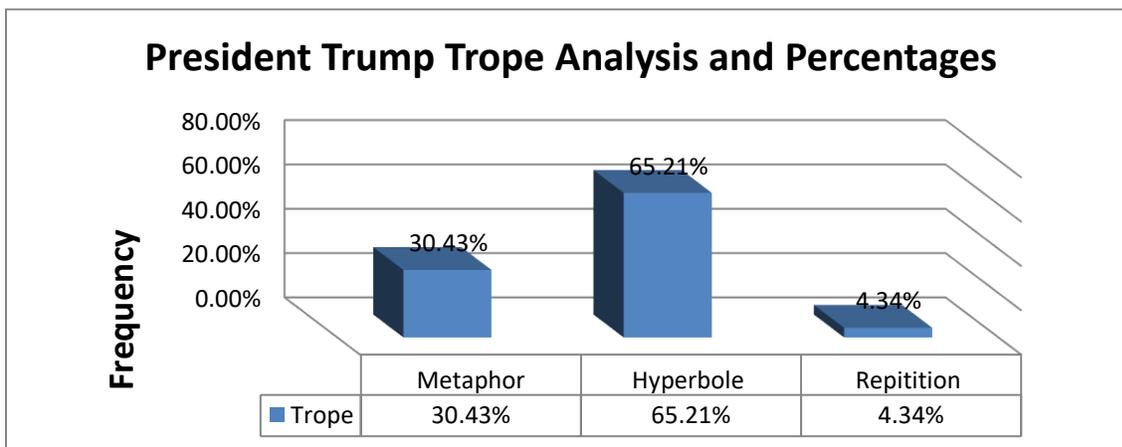
Figure (6): President Trump Trope Analysis and Percentages

5.2.1.1.2 Barrack Obama's Speech

Text (7)

Obama: Now let there be no doubt. The Republican nominee, John McCain, has worn the uniform of our country with bravery and distinction, and for that we owe him our gratitude and respect. And next week, we'll also hear about those occasions when he's broken with his party as evidence that he can deliver the change that we need.

But the record's clear: John McCain has voted with George Bush 90 percent of the time. Sen. McCain likes to talk about judgment, but really, what does it say about your judgment when you think George Bush has been right more than 90 percent of the time? I don't know about you, but I'm not ready to take a 10 percent chance on change.

The truth is, on issue after issue that would make a difference in your lives on health care and education and the economy Sen. McCain has been anything but independent. He said that our economy has made "great progress" under this president. He said that the fundamentals of the economy are strong. And when one of his chief advisers the man who wrote his economic plan was talking about the anxiety Americans are feeling, he said that we were just suffering from a "mental recession," and that we've become, and I quote, "a nation of whiners."

A nation of whiners? Tell that to the proud autoworkers at a Michigan plant who, after they found out it was closing, kept showing up every day and working as hard as ever, because they knew there were people who counted on the brakes that they made. Tell that to the military families who shoulder their burdens silently as they watch their loved ones leave for their third or fourth or fifth tour

of duty. These are not whiners. They work hard and give back and keep going without complaint. These are the Americans that I know.

Now, I don't believe that Sen. McCain doesn't care what's going on in the lives of Americans. I just think he doesn't know. Why else would he define middle class as someone making under 5 million dollars a year? How else could he propose hundreds of billions in tax breaks for big corporations and oil companies but not one penny of tax relief to more than 100 million Americans? How else could he offer a health care plan that would actually tax people's benefits, or an education plan that would do nothing to help families pay for college, or a plan that would privatize Social Security and gamble your retirement?

It's not because John McCain doesn't care. It's because John McCain doesn't get it. For over two decades, he's subscribed to that old, discredited Republican philosophy give more and more to those with the most and hope that prosperity trickles down to everyone else. In Washington, they call this the Ownership Society, but what it really means is you're on your own. Out of work? Tough luck. No health care? The market will fix it. Born into poverty? Pull yourself up by your own bootstraps even if you don't have boots. You're on your own.

Well, it's time for them to own their failure. It's time for us to change America.

You see, we Democrats have a very different measure of what constitutes progress in this country. We measure progress by how many people can find a job that pays the mortgage; whether you can put a little extra money away at the end of each month so you can someday watch your child receive her college diploma. We measure progress in the 23 million new jobs that were created

when Bill Clinton was president — when the average American family saw its income go up $7,500 instead of down $2,000 like it has under George Bush.

We measure the strength of our economy not by the number of billionaires we have or the profits of the *Fortune* 500, but by whether someone with a good idea can take a risk and start a new business, or whether the waitress who lives on tips can take a day off to look after a sick kid without losing her job an economy that honors the dignity of work.

The fundamentals we use to measure economic strength are whether we are living up to that fundamental promise that has made this country great a promise that is the only reason I am standing here tonight.(Obama, 2008)

he aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	-Time is August 28 , 2008. -The place is Invesco Field in the United States of America .
Participants	The speaker is the American president Obama. The addressees are the American people.
End	-Belittle John McCain
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed from audio
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

Obama did not support Bush or McCain in his election campaign. There is a **direct social bias** as in **"*Well, it's time for them to own their failure. It's time for us to change America.*"** In this instance, Obama introduces one group's accepted behavior as valued (Democratic party) and distinguishable from another lesser valued societal group (Republican party).

discriminatory bias is found in **"*We measure progress in the 23 million new jobs that were created when Bill Clinton was president when the average American family saw its income go up $7,500 instead of down $2,000 like it has under George Bush*.** Here, Obama is biased towards Bill Clinton against Bush by praising his leadership in the presidency of the United States. He excesses in the use of words with a negative semantic load. **Social bias** as in to "*it's time for them to own their failure*."

Another type of bias is **Discrimination bias** as in "*You see, we Democrats have a very different measure of what constitutes progress in this country*.**" Here, discrimination occurs when Obama's speech is anti- Bush and McCain about progress in America country. Another example of **discrimination bias** as in *We measure progress in the 23 million new jobs that were created when Bill Clinton was president when the average American family saw its income go up $7,500 instead of down $2,000 like it has under George Bush*. Obama adheres to his beliefs and underestimates the beliefs of others.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies :

a.   Speech Act

In Invesco Field in the United States of America, Obama argues American people by saying *It's time for us to change America*. The sentence can be read as

former president Bush didn't develop America. This type of speech act is assertive. A further instance of employing assertive speech act of criticizing is found in *when one of his chief advisers the man who wrote his economic plan was talking about the anxiety Americans are feeling, he said that we were just suffering from a "mental recession," and that we've become, and I quote, "a nation of whiners.* It is used to criticize the McCain to describing American people as anxious people which is suffering from decline in economic activity .

An instance of declarative speech act of announcing is identified in *John McCain has voted with George Bush 90 percent of the time.* It is utilized to announce that McCain defends Bush and stands by him.

Assertive speech act of reporting is found in *We measure progress in the 23 million new jobs that were created when Bill Clinton was president.* During Clinton's presidency, 23 million jobs were created, according to this speech act. Another assertive speech act of boasting is found in *You see, we Democrats have a very different measure of what constitutes progress in this country*. It is used to boast that Obama is proud of his party's progress in his country.

A commissive speech act of promising is shown in *a promise that is the only reason I am standing here tonight.* It is used to make a promise to advance the people of America with progress and prosperity. President Obama aims at assuring to his audience his goodwill and the sincere intention to seek a new beginning based on mutual interest and respect aside from all differences in all forms. A directive speech act of question is found in *How else could he propose hundreds of billions in tax breaks for big corporations and oil companies but not one penny of tax relief to more than 100 million Americans?* It is used to ask about what McCain did not know about taxes. Another directive speech act of

asking is shown in *Tell that to the military families who shoulder their burdens silently as they watch their loved ones leave for their third or fourth or fifth tour of duty.* It is used to ask American military families how they suffer from the absence and loss of their loved ones due to war. An instance of assertive speech act is shown *they call this the Ownership Society.* because Obama informs the fact to the listener about the ownership. This fact can be seen by use of verb **call**. It means that the ownership society named by McCain in the Republican party has lost its credibility because there is no attention and health care.

Another example of directive speech act is employed because the speaker invites someone to do something. This invitation can be seen by the use of verb **let there**. In the statement *Now let there be no doubt*. He tries to ask people to leave doubt and he praises Candidate McCain and owes him respect.

b.   Conversational Maxims

Obama flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more information than is required. He speaks too much about McCain. He flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing McCain in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of McCain to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. Obama flouts the maxim of relation because he talks about Bush and McCain.

c.   Presupposition

President Obama frequently uses presuppositions in his speeches. He employs many presuppositions in increasing degrees of frequency. Some instances of presupposition are found in examples are represented by the use of the possessive construction as in: your lives, our economy, their loved, their

burdens. Other instances of presupposition are represented by the use of definite noun phrase such as: the Republican Nominee, Johan McCain, the uniform, the change, George Bush, the time, the economy, the anxiety, the proud, the American. Another instances of presupposition is represented by the use of demonstrative pronounces as in: these are not whiners, those occasions, this president. The use of these noun phrases, possessive pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns indicate that the speaker commits himself to the existence of these entities. So they are assumed to be found. These instances represent existential presuppositions. Another instance of using presupposition is found in *These are the Americans that I know*. The idea that Obama motivates American people is assumed to be fact. The type of presupposition is factive. Another example of presupposition is shown in *they knew there were people who counted on the brakes that they made.* The information that follows the verb know is treated as fact. So, the idea that McCain belittle of workers is assumed to be fact. The type of presupposition is factive. A further example of presupposition is shown in the use of expression *start a new business*. Here , the unstated meaning is that hard work and developing a new business by someone is that person's job to deserve dignity and honor.

An instance of presupposition is found in *A nation of whiners?* This use shows that Obama addresses the American people whether he has the economic recession. Accordingly, Structural presupposition is employed. The preposition is based on the idea that the information after wh- question word is already known to the hearer. So, the idea of economic recession on McCain has been known to on one of his chief advisor which was talking about the anxiety Americans are feeling.

d.   Impoliteness Strategy

Obama's speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, more specifically positive impoliteness by showing disagreement as in *I don't know about you, but I'm not ready to take a 10 percent chance on change.* Obama shows himself unconcerned to change or reform the country at such a small percentage. Another example of impoliteness is shown in *Tell that to the proud autoworkers at a Michigan plant who.* Obama uses this statement to address the other direction as a means of expressing his needs. He uses the imperative form. This type of impoliteness is called bald on record. A farther example of positive impoliteness is shown by calling the other with another name such as *a nation of whiners.*

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

a nation of whiners. The metaphorical expression in the above extract is triggered by the use of the word *whiners* which is borrowed from whimper to refer to American people.

Another example of metaphor is shown in *Pull yourself up by your own bootstraps — even if you don't have boots.* Here, the word "pull" means "take out" to strive and move forward even if you have nothing.

- Hyperbole

An instance of using hyperbole is represented by the expression *profits of the Fortune 500.* A numerical hyperbole is created as the speaker mentions a huge number of profits on which Obama did not depend, but he depends on a new idea or a new business to advance the United States. Another instance can

be shown in *that is the only reason I am standing here tonight.* The overall hyperbolic meaning is created by the word 'only'. This construction is used in the sense that there is no other choice, which refers to the unique reason that maintains the strength of the United States economy.

Another example of hyperbole is shown in the repetition of the adjective *more* to intensify his speeches, in which is found in *discredited Republican philosophy give <u>more</u> and <u>more</u> to those with the most and hope that prosperity trickles down to everyone else*.

This use may be attributed to the fact that the speaker (Obama) intends to convey specific emotions to the audience and, at the same time, highlights certain aspects related to the distrust of the Republican party of prosperity.

Text (8)

Obama : Many of the leaders now governing Iraq including the Prime Minister - were living in exile. And since then our efforts in Iraq have taken many twists and turns. It was a source of great controversy here at home, with patriots on both sides of the debate.

But there was one constant - there was one constant - your patriotism, your commitment to fulfill your mission, your abiding commitment to one another. That was constant. That did not change. That did not waiver.

It's harder to end a war than begin one. Indeed, everything that American troops have done in Iraq - all the fighting and all the dying, the bleeding and the building, and the training and the partnering - all of it has led to this moment of success.

Now, Iraq is not a perfect place. It has many challenges ahead. But we're leaving behind a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq, with a representative government that was elected by its people.

We're building a new partnership between our nations. And we are ending a war not with a final battle, but with a final march toward home.

This is an extraordinary achievement, nearly nine years in the making. And today we remember everything that you did to make it possible.

We remember the early days: the American units that streaked across the sands and skies of Iraq, the battles from Karbala to Baghdad, American troops breaking the back of a brutal dictator in less than a month.

We remember the grind of the insurgency: the roadside bombs, the sniper fire, the suicide attacks. From the "triangle of death" to the fight for Ramadi, from Mosul in the north to Basra in the south, your will proved stronger than the terror of those who tried to break it.

We remember the specter of sectarian violence. Al-Qaeda's attacks on mosques and pilgrims, militias that carried out campaigns of intimidation and campaigns of assassination.

And in the face of ancient divisions you stood firm to help those Iraqis who put their faith in the future. We remember the surge and we remember the Awakening when the abyss of chaos turned toward the promise of reconciliation.

By battling and building block by block in Baghdad, by bringing tribes into the fold and partnering with the Iraqi army and police, you helped turn the tide toward peace.

And we remember the end of our combat mission and the emergence of a new dawn, the precision of our efforts against al-Qaeda in Iraq, the professionalism of the training of Iraqi security forces, and the steady draw down of our forces. In handing over responsibility to the Iraqis, you preserved the gains of the last four years and made this day possible. Just last month some of you - members of the Falcon Brigade - turned over the Anbar Operations Center to the Iraqis in the type of ceremony that has become commonplace over these last several months.

In an area that was once the heart of the insurgency, a combination of fighting and training, politics and partnership brought the promise of peace. And here's what the local Iraqi deputy governor said: "This is all because of the US. forces' hard work and sacrifice." That's in the words of an Iraqi. Hard work and sacrifice. Those words only begin to describe the costs of this war and the courage of the men and women who fought it. We know too well the heavy cost of this war.

More than 1.5 million Americans have served in Iraq - 1.5 million. Over 30,000 Americans have been wounded and those are only the wounds that show. Nearly 4,500 Americans made the ultimate sacrifice - including 202 fallen heroes from here at Fort Bragg - 202. So today, we pause to say a prayer for all those families who have lost their loved ones, for they are part of our broader American family. We grieve with them.

We also know that these numbers don't tell the full story of the Iraq war - not even close.

Our civilians have represented our country with skill and bravery. Our troops have served tour after tour of duty with precious little dwell time in between. Our Guard and Reserve units stepped up with unprecedented service.

You've endured dangerous foot patrols and you've endured the pain of seeing your friends and comrades fall. You've had to be more than soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen - you've also had to be diplomats and development workers and trainers and peacemakers. Through all this, you have shown why the United States military is the finest fighting force in the history of the world. As Michelle mentioned, we also know that the burden of war is borne by your families.

In countless base communities like Bragg, folks have come together in the absence of a loved one. As the Mayor of Fayetteville put it: "War is not a political word here. War is where our friends and neighbors go." So there have been missed birthday parties and graduations. There are bills to pay and jobs that have to be juggled while picking up the kids. For every soldier that goes on patrol there are the husbands and the wives, the mothers, the fathers, the sons, the daughters praying that they come back.

So today, as we mark the end of the war, let us acknowledge, let us give a heartfelt round of applause for every military family that has carried that load over the last nine years. You too have the thanks of a grateful nation.

Part of ending a war responsibly is standing by those who fought it. It's not enough to honour you with words. Words are cheap. We must do it with deeds. You stood up for America; America needs to stand up for you. (Obama, 2011)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

ontextual Factor	Description
Setting	-Time is December 15 , 2011. -The place is at the Fort Brag in North Carolina in the United States of America .
Participants	The speaker is the American president Obama. The addressees are the soldiers of returning troops army from Iraq.
End	-He describes his army as the strongest in the world. -Praises the US Army. -Discusses the nature of the existence of the American and coalition forces of Iraq.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed from audio
Norm	Military speech
Genre	War

Concerning the bias speech Obama uses Obama speech is considered **discriminatory** bias as in "***More than 1.5 million Americans have served in Iraq - 1.5 million. Over 30,000 Americans have been wounded and those are only the wounds that show. Nearly 4,500 Americans made the ultimate sacrifice - including 202 fallen heroes from here at Fort Bragg – 202".***Obama did not mention of Iraqi deaths just he said the cost in Iraqi lives is believed to run in to the hundreds of thousands.

Unconscious Bias as in *"Dozens of bases with American names that housed thousands of American troops have been closed down or turned over to the Iraqis. Thousands of tons of equipment have been packed up and shipped out".* The president only talks about the financial cost of the war that has contributed significantly to America's economic decline, but he did not mention the losses that occurred in the infrastructure and civil war.

Discriminatory bias as in **"Indeed, everything that American troops have done in Iraq - all the fighting and all the dying, the bleeding and the building, and the training and the partnering - all of it has led to this moment of success".** Obama's studiously avoided declaring victory or the hubris of his predecessor, George Bush. President Obama recently stated that the US has left Iraq better than it found it, despite Bush's horrific crimes against the Iraqi people such as killing, causing chaos, suicide, bombing, and destruction.

Obama uses **racial** bias in "*triangle of death*"the . He overuses words with a negative semantic load when referring to a region south of Baghdad during the 2003–2011 occupation of Iraq by the U.S., which saw major combat activity and sectarian violence. A further example of **cultural** bias is found in **"Iraq is not a perfect place."** Obama is biased only towards his country, the U.S., and he describes Iraq as an unsafe country.

Discriminatory bias as in "*This is all because of the US. forces' hard work and sacrifice*". Here, Obama did not support the Iraqi army in war and he tries to accuse Iraqi people by saying *In an area that was once the heart of the insurgency*. There is direct **cultural** bias because Obama introduces one group's accepted behavior as valued (U.S. military) and distinguishable from another lesser valued societal group (Iraqi people). Discrimination bias occurs in "*We*

remember the grind of the insurgency: the roadside bombs, the sniper fire, the suicide attacks". Obama's speech is anti-Iraqi people.

It can be judged that this speech is **discriminatory** bias because Obama shows American Military superiority over other nations. Also, Obama mentions the big achievements of the American military as in "*Our civilians have represented our country with skill and bravery. Our troops have served tour after tour of duty with precious little dwell time in between. Our Guard and Reserve units stepped up with unprecedented service.*"

Cultural bias is found in *Through all this, you have shown why the United States military is the finest fighting force in the history of the world.* Obama shows the strength of America and its important role in the region.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

c. Speech Act

There is an instance of assertive speech act as Obama states what was going on during Iraq and accuses al- Qaddafi's rule to commit many crimes as well as violating and denying the basic human rights. As in *And we remember the end of our combat mission and the emergence of a new dawn, the precision of our efforts against al-Qaeda in Iraq, the professionalism of the training of Iraqi security forces, and the steady draw down of our forces.*

An expressive speech act of expressing feeling is found in *Indeed, everything that American troops have done in Iraq - all the fighting and all the dying, the bleeding and the building, and the training and the partnering - all of*

it has led to this moment of success. It is used to express the speaker's feelings and gratitude a towards American troops for sacrifices in Iraq.

A further instance of assertive speech act of reporting is found *in* More *than 1.5 million Americans have served in Iraq - 1.5 million. Over 30,000 Americans have been wounded and those are only the wounds that show.* It is used to report the number of fighters who participated against the rule in Iraq. An example of assertive speech act of suggesting identified in *let us acknowledge, let us give a heartfelt round of applause for every military family that has carried that load over the last nine years*. It is used to suggest that America should acknowledge that military families have been patient and have sacrificed for nine years.

Assertive speech act of boasting is found *in the United States military is the finest fighting force in the history of the world.* Obama boasts the strength of American military army.

Part of ending a war responsibly is standing by those who fought it. It's not enough to honour you with words. Words are cheap. We must do it with deeds. You stood up for America; America needs to stand up for you. There is an expressive speech act of respecting, as Obama expresses the total respect of the American Military troops , confirming that America forces deserve all respect and dignity.

A directive speech act of requesting is identified in *We must do it with deeds.* It is used to request American people to do their deeds.

d.   Conversational Maxims

Obama flouts the maxims of quantity and quality in some cases, where he becomes more indirect in conveying what he really thinks to be the case, or he

exactly wants to talk about, assuming that the hearer has already encoded the key point that has been implicated on purpose by president Obama for military speech or private reasons. Obama frequently exploits the maxim of quantity because he likes to provide the hearer with the facts and details that help the hearer understand the case the president is discussing. Obama mentions many instances where he provides information on certain situations that are related to the economic and security circumstances of the country ; but still the emphasis is on the security and American military levels in most of the discussion involved in his speech . He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of Iraq to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. Obama does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant. He talks only about American Army.

c. **Presupposition**

An instance of employing presupposition is represented by the sentence *We know too well the heavy cost of this war.* As the verb *know* is used , American Army is treated as a fact. So, the listener will understand this cost as a fact. Accordingly, the type of presupposition is factive. A further example of presupposition is the use of the possessive construction, *our efforts, your patriotism, your commitment, your mission, your abiding, our nation, our broader, their loved, our civilians, our country, our troops, our Guard, your families, and our friends.* This use presupposes that the speaker is committed to the existence of these entities. Another employment presupposition is shown in the definite noun phrase like the leaders, the Prime Minister, the debate, the

fighting, the dying, the bleeding, the building, the early day, the American Units, the battles, the triangle of death, the fight, the north, the south, the spectre, the future, the United States, the finest, the story, the world, the sons, the mothers, the fathers, the wives, the husbands. The type of presupposition used is existential. The word *begin* is considered a presupposition trigger for lexical presupposition as in *Those words only begin to describe the costs of this war and the courage of the men and women who fought it.*

This means that the word ' begin' has to inspire the men and women of this war. Presuppose that there was no war before.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Obama's speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, more specifically negative impoliteness by frightening, a belief that the action detrimental to the other will occur. *Iraq is not a perfect place.* Obama wants to distort the reputation of Iraq to world. Obama uses this strategy to make other countries frightened and associating Iraq with negative aspect explicitly as in *We remember the grind of the insurgency: the roadside bombs, the sniper fire, the suicide attacks.*

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

An instance of metaphor is found in *triangle of death.* Here, the speaker borrows the meaning of death as a triangle and attributes it to the places where the American forces fought, namely Ramadi, Mosul, and Basra, in which many soldiers were killed in this place.

-Hyperbole

With respect to hyperbole, an example is represented by the use of the superlative adjective *the finest* is found in *the United States military is the finest fighting force in the history of the world.* Here, a forceful exaggeration has been made in order to give impression that the United States military has great army in a way to which no comparison can be made to it. With respect to hyperbole, two examples are shown as in . Indeed, everything that American troops have done in Iraq - all the fighting and *all the dying*, the bleeding and the building, and the training and the partnering - all of it has led to this moment of success. In the first example, the hyperbole use of the word *all* refers to the idea the American troops fought everywhere in Iraq. In the second example, the hyperbolic meaning is expressed by emphasizing that dying of war and bleeding leads to victory .

- **Repetition** by the possessive pronoun as in *your patriotism, your commitment* to fulfill *your mission*, *your abiding* commitment to one another.

Text (9)

Obama: Israel has established a thriving democracy – with a spirited civil society, proud political parties, a tireless free press, and a lively public debate – lively may even be an understatement. And Israel has achieved this even as it has overcome relentless threats to its security through the courage of the Israel Defense Forces, and a citizenry that is resilient in the face of terror. This is the story of Israel. This is the work that has brought the dreams of so many generations to life. And every step of the way, Israel has built unbreakable bonds of friendship with the United States of America.

Those ties began only eleven minutes after Israeli independence, when the United States was the first nation to recognize the State of Israel. As President Truman said in explaining his decision to recognize Israel, "I believe it has a glorious future before it not just as another sovereign nation, but as an embodiment of the great ideals of our civilization" .Since then, we have built a friendship that advances our shared interests. Together, we share a commitment to security for our citizens and the stability of the Middle East and North Africa. Together, we share a focus on advancing economic growth around the globe, and strengthening the middle class within our countries. Together, we share a stake in the success of democracy.

But the source of our friendship extends beyond interests, just as it has transcended political parties and individual leaders. America is a nation of immigrants. We are strengthened by diversity. We are enriched by faith. We are governed not simply by men and women, but by laws. We are fueled by entrepreneurship and innovation. And we are defined by a democratic discourse that allows each generation to reimagine and renew our union once more. So in Israel, we see values that we share, even as we recognize what makes us different. Yet I stand here today mindful that for both our nations, these are complicated times. We have difficult issues to work through within our own countries, and we face danger and upheaval in the world. When I look at young people within the United States, I think about the choices that they must make in their lives to define who we will be as a nation in this 21st century, particularly as we emerge from two wars and a painful recession. No matter how great the challenges are, their idealism, their energy, and their ambition always gives me hope.

I see the same spirit in the young people here today. And given the ties between our countries, I believe your future is bound to ours. So I'd like to focus on how we can work together to make progress in three areas that will define our times: security, peace, and prosperity.

I will begin with security. I am proud that the security relationship between the United States and Israel has never been stronger: more exercises between our militaries, and more exchanges among our political, military and intelligence officials than ever before; the largest program to date to help you retain your qualitative military edge. Those are the facts. But to me, this is not simply measured on the balance sheet. I know that here, in Israel, security is something personal. So let me tell you what I think about when I consider these issues.

When I consider Israel's security, I think about children like Osher Twito, who I met in Sderot – children, the same age as my own daughters, who went to bed at night fearful that a rocket would land in their bedroom simply because of who they are and where they live. That's why we've invested in the Iron Dome system to save countless lives – because those children deserve to sleep better at night. That's why we have made it clear, time and again, that Israel cannot accept rocket attacks from Gaza, and have stood up for Israel's right to defend itself. And that's why Israel has a right to expect Hamas to renounce violence and recognize Israel's right to exist. I think about five Israelis who boarded a bus in Bulgaria, who were blown up because of where they came from; who were robbed of the ability to live, and love, and raise families. That's why every country that values justice should call Hizbollah what it truly is a terrorist organization. Because the world cannot tolerate an organization that murders innocent civilians, stockpiles rockets to shoot at cities, and supports the massacre of men, women and children in Syria. (Obama, 2013)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	-Time is March 21, 2013. -The place is at the Jerusalem Convention Centre in Israel.
Participants	-The speaker is the American president Obama. -The addressees are the Jewish people.
End	-Discussing the relations between Israel and Palestine. -To belittle the Palestine side is not serious in their efforts to make peace.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

The previous speech is considered bias. **Cultural** bias discrimination is used in "*I see the same spirit in the young people here today. And given the ties between our countries, I believe your future is bound to ours.*" Here, Obama did not support the Palestinians as an independent state. On the contrary, he recognized Israel's independence. He supported the Israel people and pointed out the race and the relationship between America and Israel.

Discriminatory bias is found in "*I am proud that the security relationship between the United States and Israel has never been stronger:*

more exercises between our militaries, and more exchanges among our political, military and intelligence officials than ever before; the largest program to date to help you retain your qualitative military edge". Obama's decision in his speech makes discrimination against Palestinians. He underestimates the others(Palestinians) and describes their army as an armed group. A further example is **discriminatory** bias is found in "*Israel has established a thriving democracy with a spirited civil society, proud political parties, a tireless free press, and a lively public debate – lively may even be an understatement"*. Obama discriminate by praising the role that has played in creating a prosperous country, and he did not mention the role of Palestinian state.

Unconscious bias in Obama's speech is found in "*And Israel has achieved this even as it has overcome relentless threats to its security through the courage of the Israel Defense Forces, and a citizenry that is resilient in the face of terror."* Here, Obama's bias towards the Israel army as standing against terrorism, unlike the Palestinian army, describing it, especially Hamas, as a terrorist organization.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies :

a.   **Speech Act**

In the Jerusalem Convention Centre in Israel, Obama warns Jewish people against the Palestinian leaders, especially Hamas and Hezbollah, as they are armed groups by saying *Hizbollah what it truly is – a terrorist organization.* This type of speech act is directive speech act with the illocutionary force of

warning. Which is result of power or influence. A further instance of employing assertive speech act of criticizing is found in *That's why we have made it clear, time and again, that Israel cannot accept rocket attacks from Gaza, and have stood up for Israel's right to defend itself.* It is used to c riticize Gaza as being a source of terrorism.

An expressive speech act of appreciation can be found in Obama's speech. It is used to express his appreciation to Israel politics in in the country of Palestinian. *Israel has established a thriving democracy with a spirited civil society, proud political parties, a tireless free press, and a lively public debate – lively may even be an understatement.*

Directive speech act of request. It is used to request young people to continue fighting for the sake of independence as in *that Israel cannot accept rocket attacks from Gaza, and have stood up for Israel's right to defend itself.*

Assertive speech act of stating is found in *Those ties began only eleven minutes after Israeli independence, when the United States was the first nation to recognize the State of Israel.* This act is used to state that America has announced the state of Israel in Palestine.

A farther expressive speech act of condemning is found in *children, the same age as my own daughters, who went to bed at night fearful that a rocket would land in their bedroom simply because of who they are and where they live.* This act is used to condemn the violence made to Jewish children by Hamas.

Commissive speech act of promise is shown in. *Together, we share a stake in the success of democracy.* It is a promise that America will stay with Israel in the success of democracy. An instance of using a directive speech act of

suggestion is identified in *let me tell you what I think about when I consider these issues.* It is used to make a suggestion to the State of Israel tells them to take care of security.

b.   Conversational Maxims

Obama flouts the maxim of quantity. He speak too much about Israel . He flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing Palestine in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows the world only bad side of Palestinian to satisfy the world in process of accusation . He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. In his speech, Obama flouts the maxim of relation because in his speech he mentioned a number of countries.

c.   Presupposition

Obama uses existential presupposition by possessive constructions *our civilization , our shared, our countries, our political, their energy, their idealism, their ambition, our union, our citizens.* Another employment of presupposition is shown in the definite noun phrase like *the middle East, the United States, the first nation, the story, the Israel Defense Forces, the great.* In the use of possessive constructions and the definite noun phrase, the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the above- mentioned entities. It presupposes that there is a truth which is related to the friendship between America and Israel in order to control the land of Palestine.

The word *begin* is considered a presupposition trigger in for lexical presupposition. It is taken to presuppose another unstated information by way of the stated one. This means that the security between the United States and Israel

is stronger than before, but the security in Israel is personal because there is Hamas in Palestinian authority, which defends its land.

An instance of factive presupposition has been used in *I know that here, in Israel, security is something personal.* The presupposed information that follows the verb *know* can be treated as a fact. So what Obama knows about Israel's security is danger. Obama would support Israel economically and militarily. Accordingly, this idea is understood as a fact by the listeners. Another instance of presupposition is shown in *time and again, that Israel cannot accept rocket attacks from Gaza*. It is assumed that another unstated fact is that Israel has previously been attacked. Accordingly, lexical presupposition is used. Another instance of non factive presupposition is shown in *This is the work that has brought the dreams of so many generations to life*.

d.   Impoliteness Strategy

Obama's speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, more specifically positive impoliteness by excluding authority Palestinian as a state, which are designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants. Obama did not pay attention , ignorance State of Palestine by saying *Those ties began only eleven minutes after Israeli independence, when the United States was the first nation to recognize the State of* Israel. Obama uses this strategy to make others not believe in the existence of a Palestinian state. Obama associates Hamas with negative aspects as scoring or sabotage in his speech, which are intended to fright Palestinian people .

Bald on- record Obama face threat is performed directly and unambiguous statement by saying *That's why every country that values justice should call*

Hezbollah what it truly is – a terrorist organization. He directly accuses *Hezbollah* as terrorist organization.

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

I see the same spirit in the young people here today. The metaphorical expression in the above extract is triggered by the use of the verb *see* which is attached to the word *spirit*. Here, spirit is borrowed from the young people as the same people in the United States.

We are strengthened by diversity. We are enriched by faith. Two instances of metaphor are used. The first one is represented by the employment of *We are strengthened by diversity.* Here, the image of strength refers to the activity , flexibility of the United States in receiving people from all counties. The second one is represented by the use of *We are enriched by faith.* In this use,the image of an enriched human being is borrowed from religion to imply that no state can achieve wealth and economic progress by what we do, how we tolerate, and how we live with the other. Another metaphor is represented by the verb *robe* which is attached to the *who were robbed of the ability to live.*

- Hyperbole

An example of using hyperbole is represented by the use of the superlative degree *the largest program.* In this use, the speaker has forcefully exaggerated the security of the relationship between The United State and Israel of how big military and economy exchange it is.

An instance of hyperbole is used in . And every step of the way, Israel has built unbreakable bonds of friendship with the United States of America.

In the above sentence there is quantifier hyperbole because Israel has a large number of bounds of friendship with United States against Palestinian.

One instance of hyperbole is used as in *mindful that for both our nations*. Here, the hyperbolic meaning is produced by combing the meaning of the adjective mindful which refers to the an essential part of friendship in the *our nations* and the noun *nations*   which refers to the relation between Israel and the United States. So, the overall meaning is to emphasize the success and advance way of relation between them against Palestine.

An instance of hyperbole is shown in the employment of many adjectives in one construction as in *unbreakable, mindful, largest, relentless* . The overall hyperbolic meaning is expressed by combining four adjectives that modify the relationship between The United State and Israel. An example of hyperbole is identified or   represented by the use of the adverb *particularly*. It has a hyperbolic meaning that is added to show that young Americans are the source of energy as they emerge from war and a painful recession. It represents a challenge for young Americans ambition to reach their goals in the country.

Text (10)

Obama: The African-American community is also knowledgeable that there is a history racial disparities in the application of our criminal laws, everything from the death penalty to enforcement of our drug laws. And that ends up having an impact in terms of how people interpret the case.

Now, this isn't to say that the African-American community is naive about the fact that African-American young men are disproportionately involved in the

criminal justice system, that they're disproportionately both victims and perpetrators of violence.

It's not to make excuses for that fact. Although, black folks do interpret the reasons for that in a historical context. They understand that, some of the violence that takes place in poor black neighborhoods around the country is born out of a very violent past in this country. And that the poverty and dysfunction that we see in those communities can be traced to a very difficult history.

And so, the fact that sometimes that's unacknowledged adds to the frustration. And the fact that a lot of African-American boys are painted with a broad brush and the excuses given, "Well, there are these statistics out there that show that African-American boys are more violent," using that as an excuse to then see sons treated differently causes pain.

I think the African-American community is also not naive in understanding that, statistically, somebody like Trayvon Martin was probably, statistically, more likely to be shot by a peer than he was by somebody else.

So -- so folks understand the challenges that exist for African- American boys. But they get frustrated, I think, if they feel that there's no context for it, or -- and that context is being denied. And that all contributes, I think, to a sense that if a white male teen was involved in the same kind of scenario, from top to bottom, both the outcome and the aftermath might have been different. Now, the question, for me, at least, and -- and I think for a lot of folks is, "Where do we take this? How -- how do we learn some lessons from this and move in a positive direction?"

You know, I think it's understandable that there have been demonstrations and vigils and protests and some of that is just going to have to work its way

through as long as it remains nonviolent. If I see any violence, then I will remind folks that that dishonors what happened to Trayvon Martin and his family. But beyond protests or vigils, the question is: Are there some concrete things that we might be able to do? I know that Eric Holder is reviewing what happened down there, but I think it's important for people to have some clear expectations here. Traditionally, these are issues of state and local government. The criminal code and law enforcement is traditionally done at the state and local levels, not at the federal levels. (Obama, 2013)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is July 19, 2013. The place is at White House briefing room.
Participants	The speaker is the American president Obama. The addressees are the African American people.
End	Recognition of the racism and bias against Africans American people.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

The first phase through which Obama triggers **racial bias discrimination** appears in this utterance: "***The African-American community is also knowledgeable that there is a history racial disparities in the application of our criminal laws, everything from the death penalty to enforcement of our drug laws***". Obama beliefs that African American people causes problem to the white American people. Discrimination occurs when Obama's speech is anti – black people . This is racial and gender identities when Obama describes and emphasizes that blacks are still discriminated and treated as divisive classes within the American society . Another example of **racial** bias is found in ***It's not to make excuses for that fact. Although, black folks do interpret the reasons for that in a historical context.*** Obama describes his society's bias of African Americans. That is to say, Obama does not intend to be little the black/ African Americans people. He wants to remember them.

It is also **cultural** bias is found in *"**They understand that, some of the violence that takes place in poor black neighborhoods around the country is born out of a very violent past in this country".*** Obama always acknowledges that racism is deeply rooted in our culture.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a.   Speech Act

In Florida in the United States of America, Obama warns African American people from race by saying *If I see any violence, then I will remind folks that that dishonors what happened to Trayvon Martin and his family.* This type of speech act is called directive. An example of expressive speech act of criticizing is found I *think the African-American community is also not naive in*

understanding that, statistically, somebody like Trayvon Martin was probably, statistically, more likely to be shot by a peer than he was by somebody else. Obama states that African American community are used to racism, violence and murder. Obama does not intend to belittle the black / African American when he indicates their bad reality. He instead wants to victimize them .

I think, to a sense that if a white male teen was involved in the same kind of scenario that, from top to bottom, both the outcome and the aftermath might have been different. In the lines mentioned above, assertive speech act is used to depict the violence of racial discrimination that occurs in white people, surely the outcome is different. Commisive speech act of threating is shown *in then I will remind folks that that dishonors what happened to Trayvon Martin and his family*. It is used to threaten African American people that they will be exterminated if they attack white American people.

Assertive speech act of reporting is found in *The criminal code and law enforcement is traditionally done at the state and local levels, not at the federal levels.* It is used to state that the government is informing the laws according to their power and that criminal and law enforcement occur at local and state levels, not at the federal level.

b.   Conversational Maxims

Obama flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more information than in needed. It is implied that African American should not to listen to the history of racism as in *The African-American community is also knowledgeable that there is a history racial disparities in the application of our criminal laws, everything from the death penalty to enforcement of our drug laws*.

He flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing African American people in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of African American to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief . Obama does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant . He talks only about African American people.

c.   Presupposition

Many instances of presupposition are identified. They are represented by the use of definite noun phrase such as: *the African, the application, the death, the case, the fact, the criminal, the country, the outcome, the aftermath*. The use of these noun phrases indicates that the speaker commits himself to the existence of these entities. So they are assumed to be found. Also, there are possessive pronouns indicated in *our criminal, our drug*. These instances represent existential presupposition. Factive presupposition is utilized in these lines, *You know, I think it's understandable that there have been demonstrations and vigils and protests and some of that is just going to have to work its way through as long as it remains nonviolent.*

To use the **factive** verb 'know,' it is assumed that African American demonstrations and vigils against race and gender are simply victims of race and violence, and that these protests will continue as long as there is no repression or violence.

Consider also: *? I know that Eric Holder is reviewing what happened down there, but I think it's important for people to have some clear expectations here.* In these lines, the **factive** verb 'know' presupposes that Eric Holder as Attorney

General in United States follows the events taking place in the state. Through these two presuppositions, Obama suggests that America is still a racial country.

An example of employing presupposition is identified in *If I see any violence.* Counterfactual presupposition is identified by the use of *if* in this sentence. The presupposition here is that Obama reminds African Americans of Trayvon Martin's death and shooting by neighborhood Zimmerman in 2012. This story exposed racial injustice and also sparked a national debate on race relations. Thus, this type of presupposition is called a counter-factual presupposition.

Another example of presupposition is found in *if a white male teen was involved in the same kind of scenario that* . Here, a counterfactual conditional *if* is employed, so counter-factual presupposition is used. Due to that what is presupposed is that African American people are treated unfairly across different realms of life. And, for many blacks, racial equality remains an elusive goal.

The sentence *if they feel that there's no context for it, or -- and that context is being denied.* Here, counter-factual presupposition is used since the counter-factual conditional *if* is employed. So what is the African American boys' frustrated when there is no government protect them and that context is being denied. This shows that what is presupposed is contrary to facts.

An instances of presupposition are found in *Where do we take this? How -- how do we learn some lessons from this and move in a positive direction?."*

This use shows that the speaker utilizes wh- construction to ask African American people about inequality between black and white . Accordingly, Structural presupposition is based on the ideas that the information after wh-

question word is already known to the hearer. So, the idea of discrimination and racial has been known to the listeners of African American people.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Obama's speech contains impoliteness strategy, more specifically negative impoliteness by associating the African American people with negative aspect explicitly as killing , crime, poverty. Obama wants to belittle African American people's face by saying *The African-American community is also knowledgeable that there is a history racial disparities in the application of our criminal laws, everything from the death penalty to enforcement of our drug laws. And that ends up having an impact in terms of how people interpret the case.*

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

On the lexical level, metaphor is employed in *a lot of African-American boys are painted with a broad brush.* This means that African American boys continue to lag behind their white counterparts. Here, the image of the broad brush that refers to hope is borrowed in order to get rid of violence and racism inflicted on them as a result of inequality to white Americans that they do harm African American people in a way similar to that broad brush. This exposes the listeners to the negative aspects of America.

- Hyperbole

The use of the word *all* is quantifier in *and that all contributes, I think, to a sense that if a white male teen was involved in the same kind of scenario that, from top to bottom, both the outcome and the aftermath might have been*

different. Implies that all African American and white American be recognized that the inequality between them.

One example of hyperbole is identified, by the use of the adverb *probably*. It has a hyperbolic meaning that is added to show that Trayvon Martin was killed by his a friend than he was by somebody else.

Comparison hyperbole is found in the *word more likely to be shot by a peer than he was by somebody else.* The comparison is made between similar things whereas it is used here to compare two different things depending on the basic meaning of the word *peer*. Here, the word *peer* conveys a negative evaluation and criticism to the African American people.

Text (11)

Obama: That is the Hillary I know. That's the Hillary I've come to admire. And that's why I can say with confidence there has never been a man or a woman, not me, not Bill, nobody, more qualified than Hillary Clinton to serve as president of the United States of America. I hope you don't mind, Bill, but I was just telling the truth, man.

And, by the way, in case you were wondering about her judgment, take a look at her choice of running mate. Tim Kaine is as good a man, as humble and as committed a public servant, as anybody that I know. I know his family, I love Anne, I love their kids. He will be a great vice president, and he will make Hillary a better president. Just like my dear friend and brother Joe Biden has made me a better president.

Now, Hillary has real plans to address the concerns she's heard from you on the campaign trail. She's got specific ideas to invest in new jobs, to help workers share in their company's profits, to help put kids in preschool, and put students through college without taking on a ton of debt. That's what leaders do.

And then there's Donald Trump. Don't boo. Vote. You know The Donald is not really a plans guy. He's not really a facts guy, either. He calls himself a business guy, which is true, but I have to say, I know plenty of businessmen and women who've achieved remarkable success without leaving a trail of lawsuits, and unpaid workers, and people feeling like they got cheated.

Does anyone really believe that a guy who's spent his 70 years on this Earth showing no regard for working people is suddenly going to be your champion? Your voice? Hey if so, you should vote for him. But if you're someone who's truly concerned about paying your bills, if you're really concerned about pocketbook issues and seeing the economy grow, and creating more opportunity for everybody, then the choice isn't even close. If you want someone with a lifelong track record of fighting for higher wages, and better benefits, and a fairer tax code, and a bigger voice for workers, and stronger regulations on Wall Street, then you should vote for Hillary Clinton.

And if you're rightly concerned about who's going to keep you and your family safe in a dangerous world – well, the choice is even clearer. Hillary Clinton is respected around the world not just by leaders, but by the people they serve. I have to say this, people outside of the United States do not understand what's going on in this election. They really don't. Because they know Hillary. They've seen her work. She's worked closely with our intelligence teams, our diplomats, our military. She has the judgment and the experience, and the

temperament to meet the threat from terrorism. It's not new to her. Our troops have pounded ISIL without mercy, taking out their leaders, taking back territory. And I know Hillary won't relent until ISIL is destroyed. She will finish the job – and she will do it without resorting to torture, or banning entire religions from entering our country. She is fit and she is ready to be the next commander-in-chief.

Meanwhile, Donald Trump calls our military a disaster. Apparently, he doesn't know the men and women who make up the strongest fighting force the world has ever known. He suggests America is weak. He must not hear the billions of men and women, and children, from the Baltics to Burma, who still look to America to be the light of freedom, and dignity, and human rights. He cozies up to Putin, praises Saddam Hussein, tells our NATO allies that stood by our side after 9/11 that they have to pay up if they want our protection. Well, America's promises do not come with a price tag. We meet our commitments. We bear our burdens. That's one reason why almost every country on Earth sees America as stronger and more respected today than they did eight years ago when I took office.

America is already great. America is already strong. And I promise you, our strength, our greatness, does not depend on Donald Trump.

In fact, it doesn't depend on any one person. And that, in the end, may be the biggest difference in this election – the meaning of our democracy.

Ronald Reagan called America "a shining city on a hill." Donald Trump calls it "a divided crime scene" that only he can fix. It doesn't matter to him that illegal immigration and the crime rate are as low as they've been in decades, because he's not actually offering any real solutions to those issues. He's just

offering slogans, and he's offering fear. He's betting that if he scares enough people, he might score just enough votes to win this election. And that's another bet that Donald Trump will lose. And the reason he'll lose it is because he's selling the American people short. We're not a fragile people. We're not a frightful people. Our power doesn't come from some self-declared savior promising that he alone can restore order as long as we do things his way. We don't look to be ruled. Our power comes from those immortal declarations first put to paper right here in Philadelphia all those years ago: we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that we, the people, can form a more perfect union. (Obama, 2016)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	-Time is July 28 , 2016. -The place is Philadelphia in the United States of America .
Participants	The speaker is the American president Obama. The addressees are American people at the Democratic National Convention.
End	-Belittle Trump -He describes his army as the strongest in the world. -Praises Hillary Clinton against Trump
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed from audio

Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

This excerpt contains the usage of **discriminatory** bias. "***And that's why I can say with confidence there has never been a man or a woman, not me, not Bill, nobody, more qualified than Hillary Clinton to serve as president of the United States of America***". Here, Obama is biased towards Hillary Clinton as the best candidate for the presidency of the United States. Racial bias is found in "***You know The Donald is not really a plans guy. He's not really a facts guy, either. He calls himself a business guy, which is true, but I have to say, I know plenty of businessmen and women who've achieved remarkable success without leaving a trail of lawsuits, and unpaid workers, and people feeling like they got cheated.***" Obama made explicitly racist and tries to make American people to remember negative information about the candidate Trump.

Obama did not support Trump as a candidate out of concern. **Discriminatory bias** is found in "***And I promise you, our strength, our greatness, does not depend on Donald Trump.***" Discrimination occurs when Obama's speech is anti–Trump because he caused many problem when he was as president.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a.   Speech Act

In Philadelphia in the United States of America, Obama requests from American people at the Democratic National Convention to vote for Hillary Clinton not to vote for Trump by saying *nobody, more qualified than Hillary Clinton to serve as president of the United States of America* because Trump causes problem, and people feel like they got cheated. This type of speech act is **directive**. An instance of speech act of commissive with the illocutionary force of promising as is found in *we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that we, the people, can form a more perfect union*. Obama encourages and hopes American people to be union, equal between them. Further example of speech act is assertive by stating that Trump states America is weak as in *America is weak.*

An expressive speech act of praising is issued by the president Obama in *She's got specific ideas to invest in new jobs, to help workers share in their company's profits, to help put kids in preschool, and put students through college without taking on a ton of debt. That's what leaders do.* In order to show that Hillary's nominee is distinguished from other nominees for president and to appreciate and express her effort in all aspects of life.

A directive of requesting (causing to make a particular action, vote) is issued to the American people to vote for Hillary as *in If you want someone with a lifelong track record of fighting for higher wages, and better benefits, and a fairer tax code, and a bigger voice for workers, and stronger regulations on Wall Street, then you should vote for Hillary Clinton*.

A Directive speech act of warning is found in *Donald Trump calls our military a disaster. Apparently, he doesn't know the men and women who make up the strongest fighting force the world has ever known. He suggests America is*

weak. This shows how the president Obama warns American people from Trump who is not really a person to qualified for presidency.

b.　　Conversational Maxims

Obama flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more information than is required. He speaks too much about Hillary Clinton . He flouts the quality maxim when he keeps criticizing and accusing Trump in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of Trump to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. Obama flouts the maxim of relation because he talks about Trump and Hillary Clinton.

c.　　Presupposition

An instance of presupposition is employed in *you should vote for Hillary Clinton.* This presupposes that Democratic party vote to Hillary for the presidency of the United States by the American people whereas Republican party is neglected . the unstated meaning is presupposed by way of the stated one of the word should . this type of presupposition used is lexical.

Presuppositions can also be found in this extract of the speech by way of definite articles is shown as *the Hillary Clinton, a man ,a woman, Bill, the United States, the truth, Tim Kaine, Anne, the concerns, Trump, the judgment, the experience, the end, Ronald Reagon.* Possessive constructions can be found in*: their kids, their company's profits, your champion, your voice, your bills, your family, our intelligence, our diplomats, our military, our troops, their*

leaders, our country, our protection, our commitment, our burdens, our strength , our greatness, our democracy, our power. Demonstrative pronouns are shown in *that is the Hillary, I know, this earth, this election, those issues, these truths.* In the use of these the definite articles , demonstrative pronouns, and possessive constructions, the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of these three entities. The type of presupposition used is existential. Another presupposition is used *in I know plenty of businessmen and women.* As the information that follows the verb *know* is presupposed, it means that Obama knows a lot of businessmen and women who have not failed in their work and that their work is successful. For this reason, factive presupposition is used in this sentence.

A further employment of presupposition is represented by the sentence *If you want someone with a lifelong track record of fighting for higher wages, and better benefits, and a fairer tax code, and a bigger voice for workers, and stronger regulations on Wall Street, then you should vote for Hillary Clinton.* Here, counter – factual presupposition is used since the counter- factual conditional *if* is employed. So what Obama says about Hillary's reforms is untrue, just propaganda for the election campaign that does not match reality and is opposite is true. Accordingly, neither is his lifelong track record of fighting for higher wages nor his strength on Wall Street. This shows that what is presupposed is contrary to facts. An instance of using presupposition is found in *if you're rightly concerned about who's going to keep you.* In this use, the counter –factual conditional *if* is employed. So what is presupposed is untrue. Accordingly, the presupposition that Obama is in Hillary Clinton is untrue. The type of presupposition is counter- factual.

d.   Impoliteness Strategy

Obama's speech includes more than one impoliteness strategy , more specifically negative impoliteness by insulting or criticizing as in *Donald is not really a plans guy. He's not really a facts guy.* Obama uses this strategy to make others disbelieve Trump. Another strategy of impoliteness is positive impoliteness by showing disagreement as in he'll lose it is because he's selling the American people short. Obama commits   positive impoliteness by frightening people to discredit Trump in front of the audience and to convince them that there is no use to listen to Trump's claims and arguments.

our strength, our greatness, does not depend on Donald Trump. Obama intentionally wants to ridicule Trump in front of the public. So, it can be said that Obama commits negative impoliteness to distort Trump's image and to enhance Hillary image.

It doesn't matter to him that illegal immigration and the crime rate are as low as they've been in decades, because he's not actually offering any real solutions to those issues. He's just offering slogans, and he's offering fear. Obama commits positive impoliteness strategy by excluding the other from activity, which are designed to distort Trump image in front of the audience.

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

*We're not **a fragile people**. We're not a **frightful people**.* Substance metaphor is a kind of ontological metaphor that is used to identify something abstract like experiences, emotions ¸ ideas as physical things.

*Seeing the **economy grow**.* Obama portrayed economy as an object like a plant that can grow in the soil. This one is an ontological metaphor where abstracts are viewed as concrete things. It represents the economy as the process of building a strong construction.

Another metaphor can be found in Obama's speech in *without taking on a **ton of debt.*** The word *ton* is a unit of measure. It is used as a unit of weight.

And I promise you, our strength, our greatness, does not depend on Donald Trump. Obama says that America is physically strong and would use that strength to defeat enemies which jeopardize the national security. Obama uses these metaphors to justify war if that time would come and implies that America only would act in self- defense.

Another example of metaphor is represented in *Baltics to Burma, who still look to America to be the light of freedom, and dignity.* The metaphorical expression in the above text gives a positive evaluation. America is described as having a strong and freedom by which it guides other people and countries and this gives America a sort of leadership position. Seeing light in somewhere could mean finding a solution for problem

- **Hyperbole**

An example of hyperbole is found in using the comparative degree *more qualified.* The hyperbolic meaning is conveyed by way of comparison. The aim of this employment is to arouse the emotions of the American people to vote for Hillary as president of the United States of America. Hyperbole is employed by the speaker as he uses the word *any.* In the sentence *it doesn't depend on any one person,* the speaker tries to generalize that anyone can be, However Donald Trump should be avoided. America depends on the democratic party. In this

way, a sort of vagueness is highlighted by the speaker in order to inform the reader that any person of Republican party like Trump for presidency should be excluded.

The hyperbolic adverb *already* is used twice. This use can be attributed to the way the speaker tries to lay emphasis on Democratic party all the time in order to avoid Trump Republican part as president in the United States of America. Another instance of hyperbolic adverb *really* is used. This can be attributed to the fact the speaker wants to emphasize that Donald Trump does not seriously plan and it is not the right person for the presidency of the United States. This leads to negative evaluation of this ideology. Another example of hyperbole is found in the comparative form *better* in *he will make Hillary a better president.* The hyperbolic meaning lies in the way of the comparative adjective made in that the comparison is made between similar things whereas it is used here to compare two different thing s depending on the basic meaning of the word *better*. Here, the word *better* conveys a positive evaluation and praise to Hillary.

Another example of hyperbolic meaning is provided by the use of comparative adjectives, in *higher wages, better benefits, bigger voice, stronger regulation, more opportunity.* These are used to emphasize the characteristics that praise Hillary Clinton and to arouse the emotions of the American people to vote for her against Donald Trump. An example of hyperbole in superlative degree is found in *the biggest deference.*

Here, the hyperbolic meaning is produced by the meaning of the adjective *biggest*. The Democratic party, which refers to a significant way in which the

difference occurs, and the noun difference, which refers to changing America for the better, are both represented by the Democratic party.

Text (12)

Obama said: "I have sat in the Oval Office with both of the men who are running for president. I never expected that my successor would embrace my vision or continue my policies. I did hope, for the sake of our country, that Donald Trump might show some interest in taking the job seriously; that he might come to feel the weight of the office and discover some reverence for the democracy that had been placed in his care. "But he never did. For close to four years now, he's shown no interest in putting in the work; no interest in finding common ground; no interest in using the awesome power of his office to help anyone but himself and his friends; no interest in treating the presidency as anything but one more reality show that he can use to get the attention he craves. "Donald Trump hasn't grown into the job because he can't. And the consequences of that failure are severe. 170,000 Americans dead. Millions of jobs gone while those at the top take in more than ever. Our worst impulses unleashed, our proud reputation around the world badly diminished, and our democratic institutions threatened like never before". (Obama, 2020)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is August 19, 2020.

		The place is Philadelphia in the United States of America.
	Participants	The speaker is the American president Obama. The addressees are the American people.
	End	Belittle Trump
	Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
	Key	Formal
s	Instrumentalitie	Spoken/transcribed
	Norm	Political speech
	Genre	Politics

Obama did not support Trump as a candidate out of concern **"Donald Trump hasn't grown into the job because he can't. And the consequences of that failure are severe".** Direct bias **discrimination** is motivated by the belief that candidate's identity will cause problem to the American people. Discrimination occurs when Obama's speech is anti- Trump. This is racial and gender identities when making strategic calculations about who is most likely to beat Donald Trump. Another instance of **discriminatory** bias is found in "*Our worst impulses unleashed, our proud reputation around the world badly diminished, and our democratic institutions threatened like never before".* Obama uses negative adjectives to discredit Trump.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a. Speech Act

In Philadelphia in the United States of America , Obama warns American people from Trump by saying "*For close to four years now, he's shown no interest in putting in the work; no interest in finding common ground; no interest in using the awesome power of his office to help anyone but himself and his friends; no interest in treating the presidency as anything but one more reality show that he can use to get the attention he craves*". Obama describes Trump as a 'selfish' , destroyer of American's job who only serves his own interests and only his close friends . This type of speech act is directive speech act which results from power or influence. It is also assertive to state that *he's shown no interest in putting in the work*. It is utilized to state the lack of interest in jobs that are shown to the American audience.

b. Conversational Maxims

Obama flouts the maxim of quantity. He speaks too much about Donald Trump . He flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing Trump in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of Trump to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. Obama does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant. He talks only about Trump.

c. Presupposition

Obama uses three possessive constructions "*my successor would embrace my vision or continue my policies*". The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities mentioned above. This type of presupposition is existential, it represents the background knowledge shared by two interlocutors.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Obama's speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, more specifically positive impoliteness by excluding Trump from activity, which are designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants.

Obama wants to belittle Trump's face by saying *"Donald Trump hasn't grown into the job because he can't. And the consequences of that failure are severe"*. Obama uses this strategy to make others disbelieve Trump . He associates Trump with negative aspect by scoring him in his speech, which are intended to insult him.

E. Tropes

-metaphor

"that he might come to feel the weight of the office and discover some reverence for the democracy that had been placed in his care".

The metaphorical expression in the above extract is triggered by the use of the verb "feel" which is attached to the word "weight". Here, weight is personified as a feel who has been for years .

-Hyperbole

"170,000 Americans dead. Millions of jobs gone while those at the top take in more than ever"

The above extract is numerical hyperbole by the *170,000, Millions* . The speaker notes that many things have happened in a short time .

-Repetition by the possessive pronoun "our proud" , our democratic.

The types of bias and the pragmatic strategies that President Obama appeal to in his political speeches and the most common ones can be summarized in and figures.

Table (2) and figure (6) indicate the frequency and percentages of president Obama's bias identification in his speeches. The discriminatory speech represents the highest frequent totaling (17). Racial bias comes next representing (4) cases. Cultural bias has the frequent number (5). Ethnic, unconscious and religious biases have the same number (0).

Table (2) USA president's Obama frequency in the use of bias identification in his political speeches

No.	Bias Identification	President Obama
1	Ethnic	0
2	Discriminatory	17
3	Social	2
4	Racial	3
5	Cultural	5
6	Unconscious	1
7	Religious	0
Total		28

Bias Identification in USA President Obama Political Speech

	Ethnic	Discriminatory	Social	Racial	Cultural	Unconscious	Religious
Frequency	0	17	2	3	5	1	0
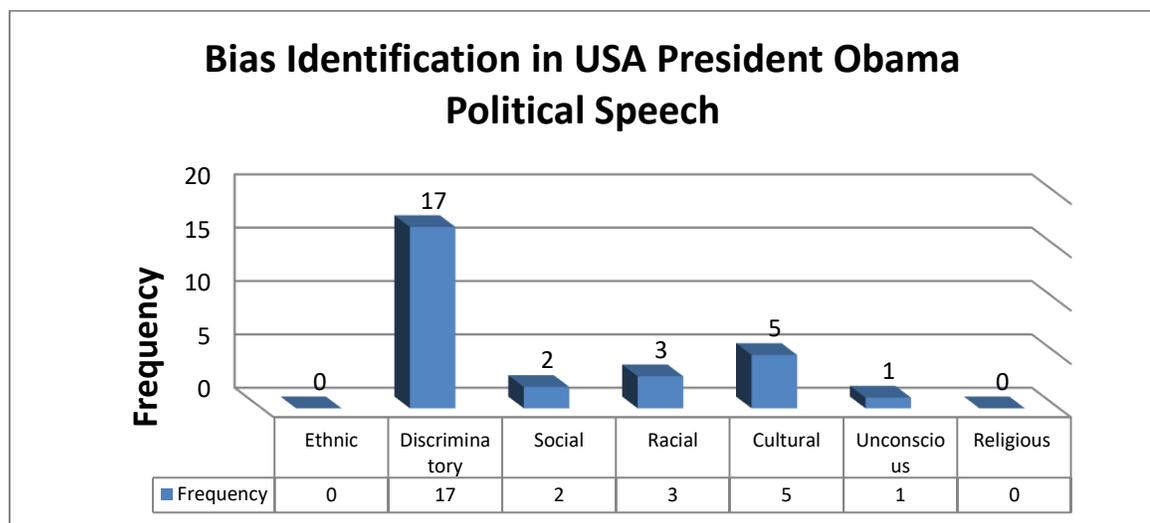
Figure (7) Bias Identification in USA President Obama Political Speech

Figure (7) indicates that the total number of speech acts used by President Obama is (38). Assertives have the highest frequency (16) at (42.10%). Directives are employed at (12) with (31.57%). Expressives come next at (6) with (15.78%), then come the commissives at an equal frequency (4) with (10.52%).
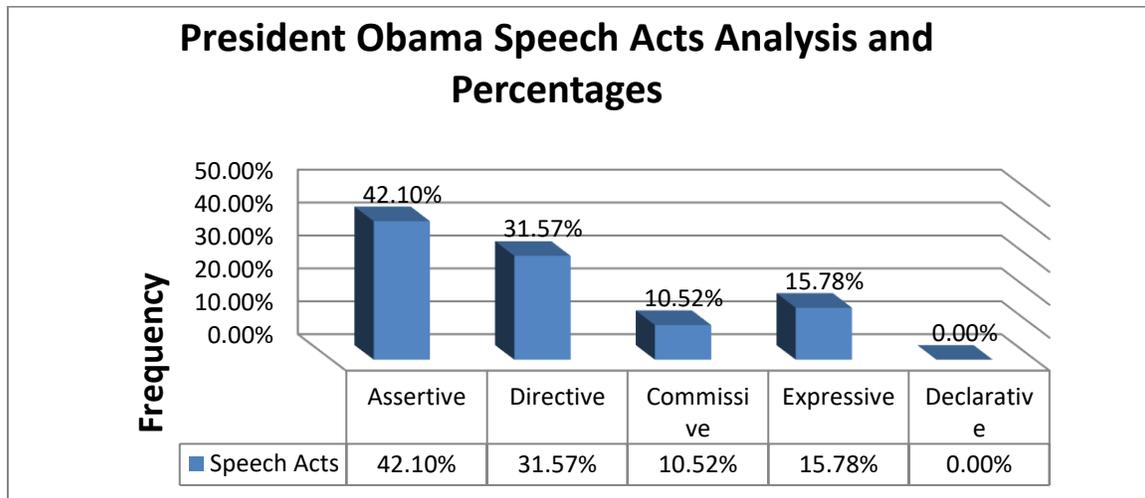
Figure (8): President Obama Speech Acts Analysis and Percentages

Concerning Conversational maxims, as shown in Figure (8), for Obama, breaching the maxims of quality appears at the frequency (7) with (31.81%). Quantity and manner appear at the frequency (6) with (27.27%) and (27.27%) respectively. Finally, the maxim of relation appears at the frequency (3) with (13.63.).
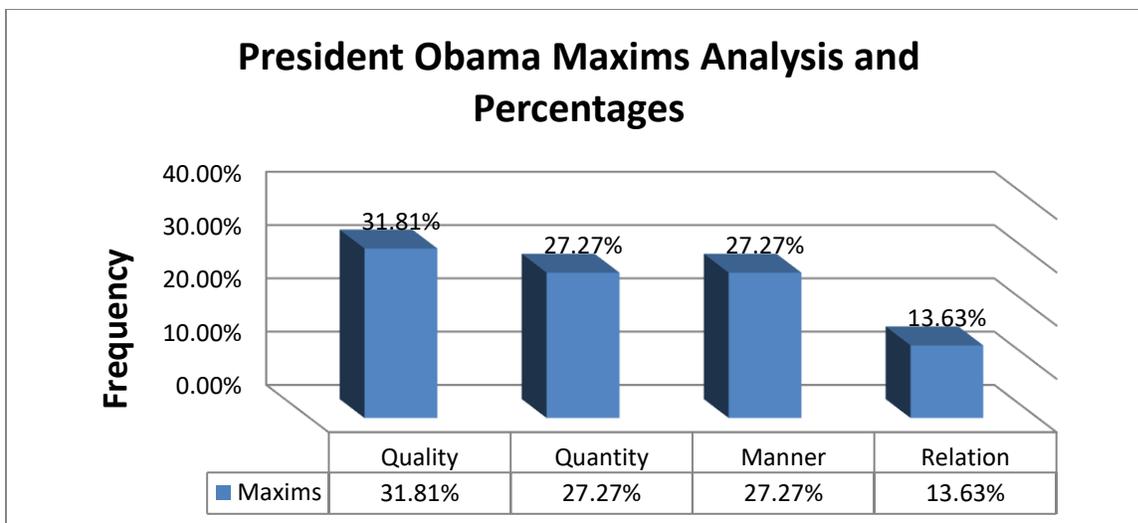
Figure (9): President Obama Maxims Analysis and Percentages

Regarding PP employed by Obama, Figure (9) illustrate the total number of PP used is (140). Existential PP outnumbers the other types with (120) at (85.71%) followed by factive presupposition at (7) with (5%). Counterfactual presupposition appears at the frequency (6) with (4.28%), lexical presupposition (4) with (2.85%), structural (2) 2ith (1.42%) and non-factive (1) 1ith (0.71).
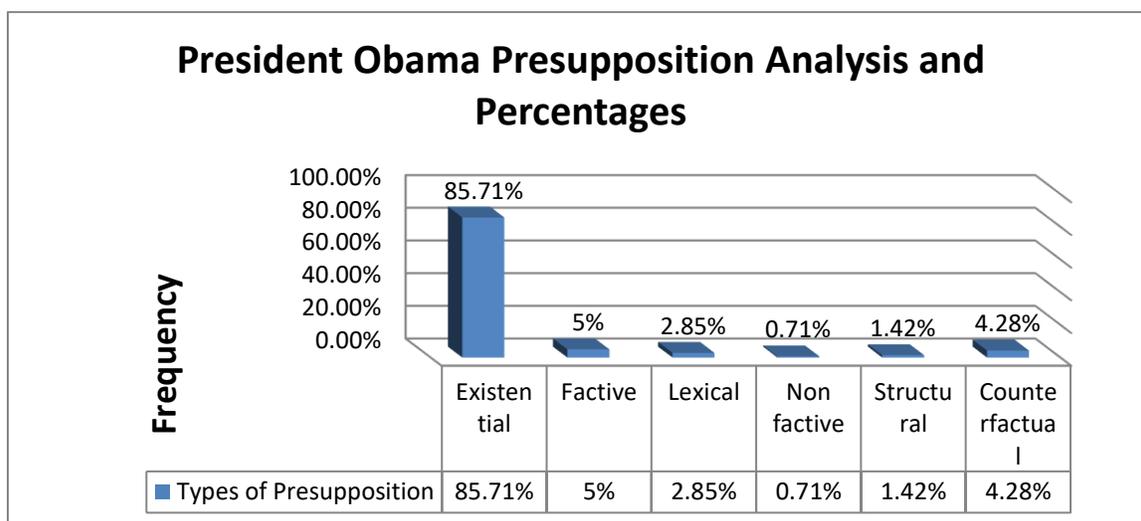
Figure (10): President Obama Presupposition Analysis and Percentages

According to Figure (10), the total number of impolite strategies employed by Obama is (14). The positive and negative impolite strategy appear at the same frequency (6) with (42.85%) followed by the bold on record strategy at (2) at (14.28%).
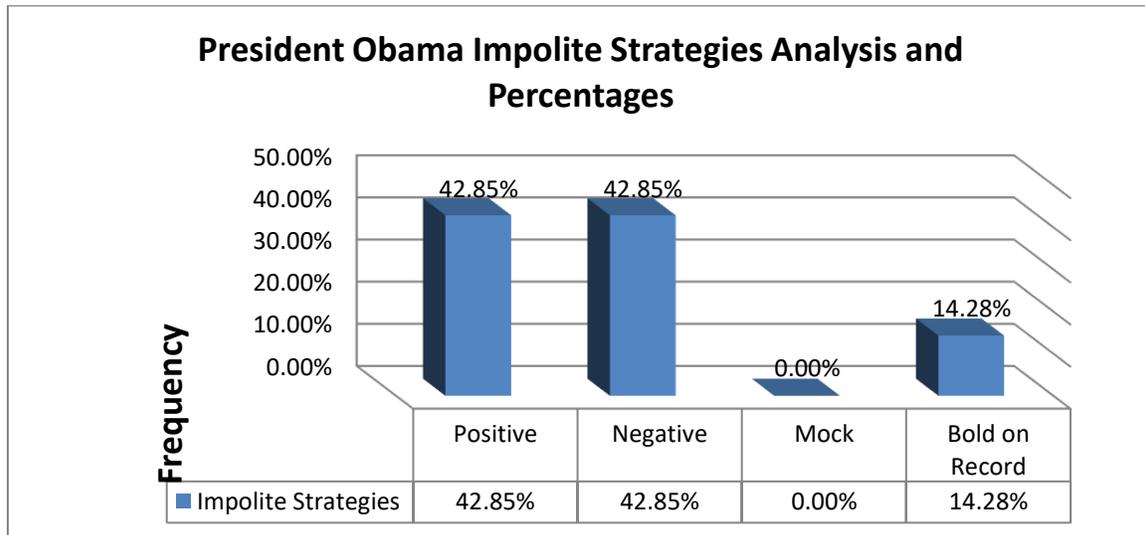
Figure (11): President Obama Impoliteness Strategies Analysis and Percentages

Regarding Trope analysis and percentages, Figure (11) indicates that the total number of tropes used is (4). Hyperbole is the most frequently used by Obama at (25) at (62.50%) followed by metaphor at (13) with (32.50%). Finally comes repetition at the frequency (2) with (5%).
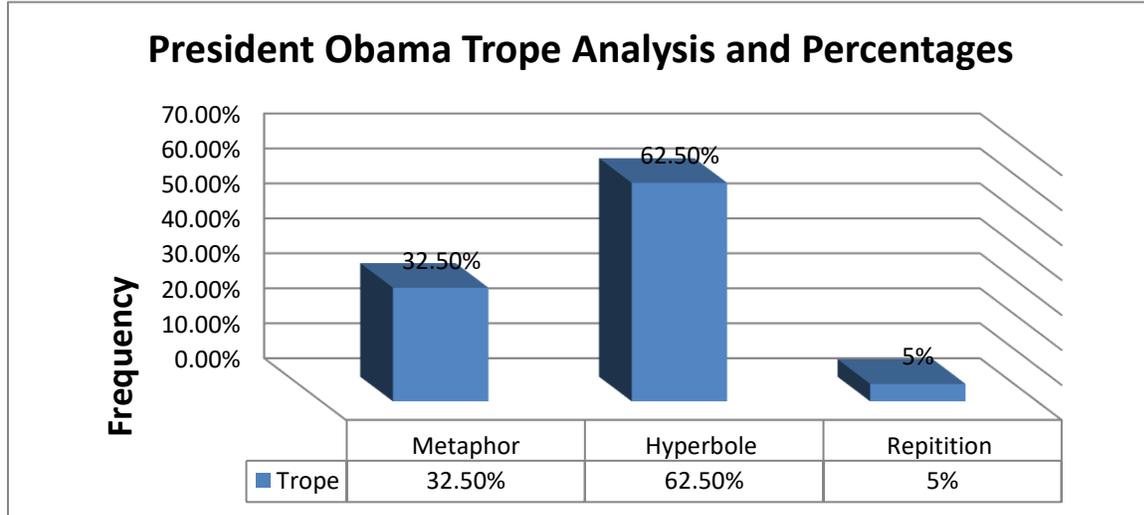
Figure (12) President Obama Trope Analysis and Percentages

5.2.1.1.3 Joseph President Biden's Speech

Text (13)

Biden: In all my time in the United States Senate, and I want you to know there's only four senators senior to me, but Barack, there's still 44 older than me. I want you to know that part. But all kidding aside, of all my years in the Senate, I have never in my life seen Washington so broken. I have never seen so many dreams denied and so many decisions deferred by politicians who are trying like the devil to escape their responsibility and accountability. But, ladies and gentlemen, the reckoning is now. And the reality, the reality is that we must answer the call or we will risk the harshest version and verdict of history. These times call for a total change in Washington's worldview. These times require more than a good soldier. They require a wise leader. A leader — a leader who can deliver. A leader who can deliver the change we need.

I'll say straight up to you John McCain, and the press knows this, is genuinely a friend of mine. I've known John for 35 years. He served our country with extraordinary courage and I know he wants to do right by America. But the harsh truth is, ladies and gentlemen, you can't change America when you boast. And these are John's words, quote, the most important issues of our day, I've been totally in agreement and support of President Bush. Ladies and gentlemen, that's what he said. You can't change America when you supported George Bush's policies 95 percent of the time. You can't change America when you believe, and these are his own words, that in the Bush administration we've made great progress economically. You can't change America and make things better for our senior citizens when you signed on to Bush's scheme of privatizing Social Security. You can't change America and give our workers a fighting chance when after 3 million manufacturing jobs disappeared, you continue to support tax breaks for companies who ship our jobs overseas. You can't change America and end this war in Iraq when you declare and, again, these are John's words, no one has supported President Bush in Iraq more than I have, end of quote. Ladies and gentlemen, you can't change America, you can't change America when you know your first four years as president will look exactly like the last eight years of George Bush's presidency.

My friends yes, we can. My friends, I don't have to tell you, this election year the choice is clear. One man stands ready to deliver change we desperately need. A man I'm proud to call my friend. A man who will be the next president of the United States, Barack Amer

You know, you learn a lot of things being up close with a guy. Let me tell you about Obama. You learn a lot about a man when you campaign with him. When you debate him 12 or 13 times. When you hear him speak. When you see

how he thinks. And you watch how he reacts under pressure. You learn a lot about his strength of his mind, and I think even more important, the quality of his heart. Ladies and gentlemen, no one knows better than I do that presidential campaigns are crucibles in which you're tested and challenged every single day. And over the past 18 months, I've watched Barack meet those challenges with judgment, intelligence, and steel in his spine. I've watched as he's inspired millions of Americans, millions of Americans to this new cause.

And during those 18 months, I must tell you, frankly, I've been disappointed in my friend, John McCain, who gave in to the right wing of his party and yielded to the very swift-boat politics that he so — once so deplored. And folks, campaigns for presidents are a test of character and leadership. And in this campaign, one candidate, one candidate has passed that test.

Barack has the vision, and what you can't forget, you know his vision, but let me tell you something. He also has the courage, the courage to make this a better place, and let me tell you something else, this man is a clear-eyed pragmatist who will get the job done. I watched with amazement as he came to the Senate. I watched with amazement. He made his mark literally from Day 1 reaching across the aisle to pass legislation to secure the world's deadliest weapons, standing up to some of the most entrenched interests in Washington, risking the wrath of the old order to pass the most sweeping ethics reform in a generation. But I was proudest, I was proudest, when I watched him spontaneously focus the attention of the nation on the shameful neglect of America's wounded warriors at Walter Reed Army Hospital. Ladies and gentlemen, I know I'm told I talk too colloquially, but there's something about this guy. There's something about this guy. There's something about Barack Obama that allows him to bring people together like no one I've worked with

and seen. There's something about Barack Obama that makes people understand if they make compromises they can make things better. (Biden, 2008)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	-Time is August 23 , 2008. -The place is at the Springfield, Ill in the United States of America .
Participants	The speaker is the American president Biden. The addressees are the American people.
End	- Belittle McCain
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed from audio
Norm	Election campaign
Genre	Politics

In bias level Biden presents highly selected facts that lean to a certain outcome. Biden did not support McCain in election campaign as a candidate out of concern. **Direct bias discrimination** is found in   "*frankly, I've been disappointed in my friend, John McCain.*" This excerpt is motivate by the belief that candidate's identity will cause problem to the American people. Discrimination occurs when Biden's speech supports Obama against McCain.

Another instance of **racial bias** occurs in "*Ladies and gentlemen, you can't change America, you can't change America when you know your first four years as president will look exactly like the last eight years of George Bush's presidency.*" Here, Biden's speech makes a judgment or takes an action in an anticipation of discrimination by McCain. This is racial and gender identities

when making strategic calculations about who is most likely to win in an election campaign.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a.   **Speech Act**

In Springfield, Ill in the United States of America, Biden warns the American people not to elect McCain by saying *I have never in my life seen Washington so broken. I have never seen so many dreams denied and so many decisions deferred by politicians who are trying like the devil to escape their responsibility and accountability*. Biden describes McCain and Bush as devil , destroyer of America's job whom only serves their own interested, also irresponsible for their own people. This type of speech act is **directive** speech act of describing.

A further instance of employing **assertive** speech act of criticizing is found in   *You can't change America and give our workers a fighting chance when after 3 million manufacturing jobs disappeared, you continue to support tax breaks for companies who ship our jobs overseas*. It is used to criticize the Bush administration and McCain.

Expressive speech act of approving is found in *There's something about Barack Obama that makes people understand if they make compromises they can make things better*. It is used to show that the speaker to take a satisfactory view of Obama. Another example assertive speech act of stating is identified as the speaker mentions that *You learn a lot about his strength of his mind, and I think even more important, the quality of his heart*. This speech act is employed in the sense of stating that Obama is very intelligent. Commissive speech act is

found in *I must tell you, frankly*. This act is used by the speaker to commit himself to tell the truth to the audience about a candidate McCain.

Directive speech act of suggesting is used in *let me tell you something*. This speech act is used to suggest that Barak Obama is the better one to choose him for presidency.

Expressive speech act of praising is found in *He also has the courage, the courage to make this a better place.* This speech act is used by the speaker (Biden) to praise nominee Obama in election campaign. Another instance expressive speech act of appreciation is found in *I watched with amazement. He made his mark literally from Day 1 reaching across the aisle to pass legislation to secure the world's deadliest weapons, standing up to some of the most entrenched interests in Washington, risking the wrath of the old order to pass the most sweeping ethics reform in a generation. But I was proudest, I was proudest, when I watched him spontaneously focus the attention of the nation on the shameful neglect of America's wounded warriors at Walter Reed Army Hospital.* It is used to express to appreciate Obama's efforts to stand in the reform of the country and his concern for America's wounded at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

b.   Conversational Maxims

An example of conversational maxim is used in *There's something about this guy*. The speaker flouts the maxim of **manner** using the obscurity of expressing *something*. The speaker will make the listener feel obscurely worried because of the difficulty of understanding that something. The speaker also flouts the maxim of **quantity** by giving information more than is required. So

the speaker speaks too much about Barack Obama. He louts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing McCain in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of McCain to satisfy the audience not to vote for him. Obama flouts the maxim of relation because his speech is intended to stress the strong election campaign between these two nominees (Obama and McCain).

c.   Presupposition

There are some instances of using presupposition. Examples are represented by the use of the definite noun phrase as in: *the United States Senate, the devil, the reality, the harshest, the change, the most important, the past, the wrath, the old order.* Other two instances are shown in the employment of the possessive constructions *a friend of mine*, *your first*. In the use of the definite noun phrase and the possessive construction, the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of these entities. Accordingly, the type of presupposition used is existential.

I know I'm told I talk too colloquially, but there's something about this guy. As the verb *know* is employed so what follows it is presupposed to be fact. As a result, the speaker presupposes that Biden knows the talk about Obama. The type of presupposition is factual.

An example, of using the counter- factual presupposition is identified in the use of the counter-factual conditional if in *Obama that makes people understand if they make compromises they can make things better.* This structure presupposes the information regarding the compromises of American people which is included in the if - clauses is not true at the same time of the utterance.

An instance of presupposition is found in *You can't change America and end this war in Iraq when you declare and, again, these are John's words, no one has supported President Bush in Iraq more than I have, end of quote*. The word *again* is considered a presupposition trigger in for lexical presupposition. It is taken to presuppose another unstated information by way of stated one. This means that McCain supported Bush in the war on Iraq before he could change America.

d. **Impoliteness Strategy :** *I've known John for 35 years. He served our country with extraordinary courage and I know he wants to do right by America. But the harsh truth is, ladies and gentlemen, you can't change America when you boast.*

In this utterance Biden has used negative impoliteness strategy by ridiculing the other person and damages McCain's negative face wants and emphasizes his bad actions over the American people.

Another instance of impoliteness is found in *frankly, I've been disappointed in my friend, John McCain* . In this extract is bald in record impoliteness by direct ,clear and unambiguous statement. Biden tries to distort reputation of McCain to make others disbelieve him. It is utilized to state the lack of interest in jobs that are shown to the American audience.

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

An example of metaphor is found in *I have never in my life seen Washington so broken. I have never seen so many dreams denied and so many*

decisions deferred by politicians who are trying like the devil to escape their responsibility and accountability. Here, the image of the devil is borrowed in order to express the speaker's opinion of the politicians (McCain and Bush)as being wicked and cruel. Another instance of metaphor is represented by the use of the verb *broken*. The metaphorical meaning is that politicians destroy the country and do not think the same as their people, only thinking of their own interests.

- **Hyperbole**

On the lexical level, the hyperbolic adverb *all* found in *all my years in the Senate*, I have never in my life seen Washington so broken. The adverb *all* is employed in order to emphasize that Biden served in the Senate. He has never seen America is destroyed only when Bush and his assistant took over the presidency in that time. Another example of hyperbole is represented by the use of the adverb *desperately* in *One man stands ready to deliver change we desperately need*. The hyperbolic meaning of this adverb is emphatic. It reveals the speaker's positive evaluation in that man Obama. He is the only person who can change America for the better.

An example of hyperbole is represented by the use of the superlative adjective *The harshest*. Here, a forceful exaggeration has been made in order to give an impression that the Washington has suffered the oppressed people in a way to which no comparison can be made to it.

On the lexical level, one example of hyperbole is used in *the most entrenched*. The hyperbolic meaning is created by using the superlative degree *most*. Here, From Day 1, Obama stood up for one of the most important jobs that

he did, reaching across the aisle to pass legislation to secure the world's deadliest weapons. Knowing that the normal adjectival form of this adjective denotes hurt to its practitioner.

- **Repetition**

But I was proudest, I was proudest. It is used to emphasize that Biden is proud of what Obama did to the United States when he was in the Senate.

Text (14)

Biden: All elections are important. But we know in our bones this one is more consequential. America is at an inflection point. A time of real peril, but of extraordinary possibilities .We can choose the path of becoming angrier, less hopeful, and more divided. A path of shadow and suspicion. Or we can choose a different path, and together, take this chance to heal, to be reborn, to unite. A path of hope and light.

This is a life-changing election that will determine America's future for a very long time. Character is on the ballot. Compassion is on the ballot. Decency, science, democracy. They are all on the ballot. Who we are as a nation. What we stand for. And, most importantly, who we want to be. That's all on the ballot.

And the choice could not be clearer. No rhetoric is needed. Just judge this president on the facts. 5 million Americans infected with COVID-19. More than 170,000 Americans have died. By far the worst performance of any nation on Earth.

More than 50 million people have filed for unemployment this year. More than 10 million people are going to lose their health insurance this year. Nearly one in 6 small businesses have closed this year. If this president is re-elected we know what will happen. Cases and deaths will remain far too high. More mom and pop businesses will close their doors for good.

Working families will struggle to get by, and yet, the wealthiest one percent will get tens of billions of dollars in new tax breaks. And the assault on the Affordable Care Act will continue until its destroyed, taking insurance away from more than 20 million people -- including more than 15 million people on Medicaid -- and getting rid of the protections that President Obama and I passed for people who suffer from a pre-existing condition.

And speaking of President Obama, a man I was honored to serve alongside for 8 years as Vice President. Let me take this moment to say something we don't say nearly enough.

Thank you, Mr. President. You were a great president. A president our children could and did look up to.

No one will say that about the current occupant of the office.

What we know about this president is if he's given four more years he will be what he's been the last four years.

A president who takes no responsibility, refuses to lead, blames others, cozies up to dictators, and fans the flames of hate and division. He will wake up every day believing the job is all about him. Never about you. Is that the America you want for you, your family, your children? I see a different America.

One that is generous and strong. Selfless and humble. It's an America we can rebuild together.

As president, the first step I will take will be to get control of the virus that's ruined so many lives. Because I understand something this president doesn't.

We will never get our economy back on track, we will never get our kids safely back to school, we will never have our lives back, until we deal with this virus.

The tragedy of where we are today is it didn't have to be this bad.

Just look around. It's not this bad in Canada. Or Europe. Or Japan. Or almost anywhere else in the world.

The President keeps telling us the virus is going to disappear. He keeps waiting for a miracle. Well, I have news for him, no miracle is coming. We lead the world in confirmed cases. We lead the world in deaths. Our economy is in tatters, with Black, Latino, Asian American, and Native American communities bearing the brunt of it. And after all this time, the president still does not have a plan.

Well, I do. If I'm president on day one we'll implement the national strategy I've been laying out since March.

We'll develop and deploy rapid tests with results available immediately. We'll make the medical supplies and protective equipment our country needs. And we'll make them here in America. So we will never again be at the mercy of China and other foreign countries in order to protect our own people.

We'll make sure our schools have the resources they need to be open, safe, and effective. We'll put the politics aside and take the muzzle off our experts so the public gets the information they need and deserve. The honest, unvarnished truth. They can deal with that. We'll have a national mandate to wear a mask-not as a burden, but to protect each other. It's a patriotic duty. In short, I will do what we should have done from the very beginning. Our current president has failed

in his most basic duty to this nation. He failed to protect us. He failed to protect America. And, my fellow Americans, that is unforgivable.

As president, I will make you this promise: I will protect America. I will defend us from every attack. Seen. And unseen. Always. Without exception. Every time. (Biden, 2020)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	- Time is August 21 , 2020. - The place is at the Democratic Presidential Nomination in the United States of America.
Participants	- The speaker is the American president Biden. - The addressees are the American people.
End	- Biden distort reputation president Trump's struggle to contain the coronavirus pandemic. -Praises the former president Obama.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed from audio

Norm	political speech
Genre	Election Campaign

On the bias level Biden uses **discriminatory** bias is found in *"He failed to protect us. He failed to protect America*.". Here Biden excesses in the use of words with a negative semantic load when referring to the failed to protect us.

Biden did not support Trump in election but he support Obama because he believes in that party and the work that the party intends to do. For example, in election time , Biden favors specific party (Democratic party) who he thinks is fit to win. **Racial bias** in which he would bring out all the positive information he has about the party or individual as in "*I will do what we should have done from the very beginning."*

It is also **discrimination bias** as in "*All elections are important. But we know in our bones this one is more consequential. America is at an inflection point".* Here, Biden supports Obama in his speech and price him as former president while he did not support Trump as a Republican party for the past four years in his presidency.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a.   Speech Acts

In Democratic Presidential Nomination in the United States of America, Biden warns American people from Trump by saying *What we know about this president is if he's given four more years he will be what he's been the last four years.*

A president who takes no responsibility, refuses to lead, blames others, cozies up to dictators, and fans the flames of hate and division. He will wake up every day believing the job is all about him. Never about you. Is that the America you want for you, your family, your children?. Biden describes Trump as a selfish , destroyer economy of America, racist and no responsibility. This type of speech act is **Assertive speech** act which result of power or influence. Another **Assertive speech act** of arguing is employed in the form of a question *Is that the America you want for you, your family, your children?* The sentence can read as American people will not choose the president Trump for another four years… So the listener is informed in an indirect way that the American peoples are responsible for their choice by the way of election time .

An example of **Expressive speech act** of criticizing is found in *The President keeps telling us the virus is going to disappear. He keeps waiting for a miracle. Well, I have news for him, no miracle is coming*. It is used to criticize Trump that he has ignored the suffering of American people from coronavirus caused to death to many people in the United States of America.

Another instance of employing **Commissive speech act** of promising is used as Biden says *We will never get our economy back on track, we will never get our kids safely back to school, we will never have our lives back, until we deal with this virus.* It is used to promise the American people to find a vaccine for corona virus.

Directive speech act of requesting is identified in *If this president is re-elected we know what will happen.* It is used to request the American people not to elect   Trump a second time for the next four years.

An instance of **Commissive speech act** of pledging is found in *As president, I will make you this promise: I will protect America. I will defend us from every attack. Seen. And unseen.* Biden pledges that he will defend and protect America from any external or internal attack.

Another example of speech act is represented by **Expressive speech act** by thanking as in *Thank you, Mr. President. You were a great president.* It is used to thank the former president Barak Obama for his concern for the American people and the development of the economy.

b. Conversational Maxims

Biden flouts the maxim of quality as in *America is at an inflection point.* Because he keeps criticizing and distorting Trump in front of audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only the bad side of Trump to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He flouts the maxim of quantity. He speaks too much about Donald Trump. He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. Biden does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant. he talks about Trump and coronavirus.

c. Presupposition

An example of presupposition is found in *If I'm president on day one we'll implement the national strategy I've been laying out since March.* The hearer can presuppose that Biden is not president that on day one because Trump was as a president in that time he did not bring vaccine to his people when he was a president in the United States. Trump does not deal with coronavirus crisis properly and causes thousands of people to lose their lives. This type of presupposition is called counterfactual. Another instance of employing

presupposition is identified in *If this president is re-elected we know what will happen.* Here, the speaker presupposes that Trump has committed a mistake in the past. Thus, the type of presupposition is counterfactual.

An instance of employing presupposition is represented by the sentence *What we know about this president is if he's given four more years he will be what he's been the last four years.* As the verb *know* is used , Trump is not fit to be the same president for the next four years because he is irresponsible. Accordingly, the type of presupposition is factive. The non- asserted meaning of the word *again* can be understood by way of the asserted one as *in So we will never <u>again</u> be at the mercy of China.* So, the presupposed meaning is that China has already sent the vaccine to United States. The type of presupposition is used is lexical.

Regarding presupposition, many examples are used. A remarkable use of possessive constructions is shown as in: *our bones, their doors, our children, your family, your children, our economy, our current, my fellow*. Another instances of demonstrative pronouns is shown as in :*the path, the wealthiest, the last, the tragedy, the world*. In these examples, it is assumed that the speaker commits himself to the existence of the above- mentioned entities. The type of presupposition used in these examples is existential.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Biden's speech contains more than on impoliteness strategy, more specifically **negative impoliteness** is considered to damage the hearer's negative face wants by associating the other with a negative aspect explicitly

Biden wants to be little Trump's face by saying . *By far the worst performance of any nation on Earth.* Biden uses this strategy to make American people will not choose him again for their presidency.

Bald on record impoliteness is applied when there is the speaker intends to attack the other's face s which is found within Biden's speech that contain the speaker intends to damage the other's face as in *The President keeps telling us the virus is going to disappear. He keeps waiting for a miracle. Well, I have news for him, no miracle is coming. We lead the world in confirmed cases. We lead the world in deaths.* In the utterance above, it seemed very clear that Biden did not hesitate to say that Trump leads people to death in his country. Biden also repeated the word " we lead the world" to affirm his speech. His utterance might attack the hearer's face, especially Trump who have not responsibility contribute to develop the country. This utterance was categorized as bald on record. The sentence was uttered unambiguous.

E. Tropes

- Metaphor

America is at an inflection point. Metaphor is used by the word *inflection.* Here, the image of get rid or against the former president Trump. This word is borrowed in order to bring the American people hope and optimism to America's future.

Another examples of metaphorical expression in these sentences is triggered by the use of the verb 'protect'. Here, Biden depict as defender of all human rights as in   *, I will make you this promise: I will <u>protect</u> America* introduce the latter political leader as the only US president who is determined to

fight not only for statutory provisions but mostly for the welfare of American citizens:

We'll make the medical supplies and <u>protective</u> equipment our country needs. And we'll make them here in America. So we will never again be at the mercy of China and other foreign countries in order <u>to protect</u> our own people.

He failed to protect us. He failed to protect America. And, my fellow Americans, that is unforgivable. As president, I will make you this promise: I will protect America. I will defend us from every attack. Seen. And unseen

Here the protection concept is not only employed in order to show that the Republicans are dangerous for society and the citizens must be protected from them, but it is also used to emphasize all the positive and beneficial changes that have been initiated by the president and the Democratic Party. The scope of protection includes such significant values and areas as life, family and workers, which are extremely important for the working class that forms the biggest part of Biden's electorate. Therefore, WAR metaphor, expressed in the above statements proves the electorate 's hopes and meets their expectations.

- **Hyperbole**

More than 50 million people have filed for unemployment this year. More than 10 million people are going to lose their health insurance this year. The above extract is numerical hyperbole by the *50 million people* and *10 million.* The speaker notes that many things have happened in a short time. Another example of hyperbole is found in *This is a life-changing election that will determine America's future for a <u>very long time</u>.* This use is represented by the employment of *very*. This means that the American people whom they went to ballot boxes to elect the best president for the future of their country. Another

instance of hyperbole is represented by the superlative degree *worst.* As in *By far the <u>worst</u> performance of any nation on Earth.* Biden tries to distort Trump reputation so as to enhance his own image in front of the audience because the ultimate aim of the politicians is to gain the audience's approval, not to gain the other politician's acceptance or approval.

-Repetition is found in the possessive pronounces as in *We will never get our economy back on track, we will never get our kids safely back to school, we will never have our lives back until we deal with this virus.* Biden emphasizes that he will bring a vaccine to his people until life returns to normal.

More than 170,000 Americans have died.

By far the worst performance of any nation on Earth.

More than 50 million people have filed for unemployment this year.

More than 10 million people are going to lose their health insurance this year.

taking insurance away from more than 20 million people -- including more than 15 million people on Medicaid

Repetition is found in comparison *more than* that was repeated five times. Here, the speaker emphasizes the numerical hyperbole to show the audience the bad side of Trump in his presidency.

Text (15)

Biden: Donald Trump fails to condemn white supremacy. He doesn't believe there's systemic racism as a problem. And he won't say Black Lives Matter because they do. We know they matter. That's why a season of protests broken out all across the nation. Protesting though, is not burning and looting. Violence can never be a tactic or tolerated and it won't. But much of it is a cry for justice from a community that long had the knees of injustice on their necks. The names of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Jacob Blake, will not soon be forgotten. Not by me, not by us, not by this country. Folks, they're going to inspire a new wave of justice in America. But true justice is also about jobs. Good paying jobs. The least as the mayor got done here, a $15 minimum wage and financial stability. We're going to pass a national $15 an hour minimum wage.

Nobody should have to work two jobs to be above the poverty level. It's wrong. We're going to change it. And by the way, when we do it, what all the experts will tell you, even the Wall Street types, we're going to raise the economy, raise the standard of living for everybody. When folks at the bottom do better, everybody does better all the way up the ladder

We're going to give black and minority families are real shot to own a home, start a small business, send a child to college debt free so they can build wealth and pass on opportunity through the generations like everybody else who's moved to the middle class has been able to do. We're going to invest $70 billion in our HBCUs and minority serving institutions so students like Maya studied at Howard or students at Morehouse, Spelman, Clark Atlanta University. The future generations of proud students continue to get the very best education. And by the way, in the White House, I've committed, there is going to be in the

outreach community, a section of The Divine Nine will be included. That's a promise.

I've been told that I kind of grew up with a little bit of a chip on my shoulder being an Irish Catholic kid in a town that kind of looked down on it. I tell you what, I didn't realize I do, but I realized I do have a chip on my shoulder. When I read from serious people about eight months ago, something about how if I were elected president, I'd be the first president who didn't go to an Ivy league school in a long time. Like somehow it meant I didn't belong. I know Senator Harris will be the first HBCU graduate to serve as vice president. And I say it's about time a graduate from a state university and a HBCU graduate are in the White House. Don't tell me we can't do it because if we're sitting there, you will be there, too. I promise you.

Folks, I'm optimistic because I know that we can meet the challenge of the climate crisis by unleashing American ingenuity and manufacturing to create millions of new high paying jobs, investing in technology and research. Folks, this is all in our capacity. We can do this.

There aren't a lot of pundits who would've guessed four years ago that a Democratic candidate for president of 2020 would be campaigning in Georgia on the final week of the election. Or that we'd have such competitive Senate races in Georgia, but we do because something's happening here in Georgia and across America. People of different races, backgrounds, Democrats, Republicans, independents, they're coming together to transcend the old divides and show it's possible. And this is the most important election in any of your lifetimes. It's a battle, as I said at the outset, for the soul of America, and we're

showing who we are. You and I, Reverend Warnock, Jon Ossoff, all of us. This country can't afford four more years of Donald Trump and Mitch McConnell. They can't afford four more years of leaders who think they're only responsible for people who vote for them.

Folks, I don't see America that way. This has to change. It will change with me. Every American, including the guys on the other side of the fence, will be seen and heard and respected by me. If elected president, there will be no red states or blue states, there'll only be the United States of America. I was reminded of that earlier this month when I went to the sacred grounds of Gettysburg. Abraham Lincoln taught us about the need of united nation. I was reminded of that earlier today when I was up in Warm Springs, reflecting on Franklin Roosevelt, taught us about the need to heal our nation. Folks, I'm running as a proud Democrat but I'll govern as an American president to unite and to heal.

I promise you, look at my whole career. I'll work as hard for those who don't support me as those who do. That's the job of a president. A duty to care for everyone. So in these final days, stay empowered, stay optimistic, stay united because you too have a sacred duty. The duty to vote. It matters. Georgia, it matters. So, please vote. Help get out the vote. Early in-person voting in Georgia goes through October 30th. If you're voting by mail, return your ballot as soon as possible and make sure everyone you know does the same. Don't just take yourself to the polls, bring your brother, your sister, your mom, your dad, your neighbor, your friends. Drop your ballot off in a ballot box. Visit IWillVote.com/GA to find the location in your community.

America's future. The only thing that can tear America apart is America itself. No other nation can.And remember, remember the final words left to us by your late Congressman and my personal friend, an American hero, John Lewis. He said, "The vote is the most powerful, nonviolent change agent you have in a Democratic society." He went on to say, "You must use it. It's not guaranteed. You can lose it." Use it. You have the power to win this election. There's nothing beyond our capacity. There's no limit on do it. Only America can tear America apart. Everybody knows who Donald Trump is. Let's show them who we are. We choose hope over fear, unity over division, science over fiction, and yes, truth over lies. So folks, it's time to stand up and take back our democracy and any place, we can do it here in Georgia. We win Georgia, we win everything. God bless you all and may God protect our troops. Thank you, thank you, thank you. All right. Thank you. (Biden, 2020)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is October 27, 2020. The place is Atlanta, Georgia in the United States of America.
Participants	The speaker is the American president Biden. The addressees are the American people.

End	He accuses Trump of racism
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Election campaign.
Genre	Politics

Biden biases into his party because he discriminates against Republican party especially the former president Trump. Biden's view is different from Trump's view. This bias is called **discriminatory** bias that is tendency for people to remember negative information and let negative emotions dominate decision-making as "***in This country can't afford four more years of Donald Trump and Mitch McConnell. They can't afford four more years of leaders who think they're only responsible for people who vote for them*.***".

Biden accuses Trump of being racist, which means he is biased towards white Americans and does not care about black Americans. This type of bias is called **racial bias** as in "***Donald Trump fails to condemn white supremacy. He doesn't believe there's systemic racism as a problem. And he won't say Black Lives Matter because they do. We know they matter.***"

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies :

a. **Speech Act**

In Atlanta, Georgia in the United States of America, commissive speech act of promising by Biden's speech is found in *I promise you, look at my whole career. I'll work as hard for those who don't support me as those who do.* These speech acts are used by Biden to promise the Republican party and Democratic party to work hard and look after the American people. Expressive speech act of thanking is found in *Thank you, thank you, thank you. All right. Thank you.* It is used to express the speaker's feeling towards American people as an electoral candidate towards his voters. Directive speech acts of request are found in *Don't just take yourself to the polls, bring your brother, your sister, your mom, your dad, your neighbor, your friends. Drop your ballot off in a ballot box. Visit IWillVote.com/GA to find the location in your community.* These three speech acts are used by Biden as a candidate to tell the audience to vote for him and do not go alone to the polls, but to take their families, neighbors and friends. Expressive speech acts of expressing opinion is found in *I don't see America that way.* It is used to express Biden's opinion towards Trump and Mitch McConnell regarding bad policies.

Directive speech act of suggestion is found in. *Let's show them who we are.* It is used to suggest that Biden will show Trump about the change he makes for America. Assertive speech act of reporting is employed in *They can't afford four more years of leaders who think they're only responsible for people who vote for them.* It is used to report that the audience should not vote for those who think only of their interests and leave those who do not elect them.

b.   Conversational Maxims

Biden flouts the maxim of quantity by adding more information than is required. Biden flouts the maxim of manner by way of obscurity of meaning. The implied meaning is that he urges the voters to elect him and do not choose Trump. He flouts the quality maxim because he keeps criticizing and accusing Trump in front of the audience without any proof or evidence. He gives incomplete facts and shows American people only bad side of Trump to satisfy the audience un the process of accusation. Biden does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant.

c. Presupposition

Many instances of presupposition are found. An employment of the definite noun phrase is shown in *the nation, the names, the mayor, the way, the generations, the experts, the Wall Street, the economy, the standard, the bottom, the ladder, the future, the White House, the Divine Nine*. A remarkable use of the two possessive construction is also identified. They are *their necks, our democracy*. In the expression that involve the definite noun phrase and the possessive construction, the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities mentioned above. So, they represent existential presuppositions.

d.   Impoliteness Strategy

Donald Trump fails to condemn white supremacy. He doesn't believe there's systemic racism as a problem. And he won't say Black Lives Matter because

In the utterance above, it is impoliteness by bald on record because it seems very clear that Biden did not hesitate to say that he wants from people who came to vote for the presidency to discredit Trump and say he is a racist.

We had already known that United States was a well-developed country which had much wealth. So, he tried to keep his assets.

This country can't afford four more years of Donald Trump and Mitch McConnell. They can't afford four more years of leaders who think they're only responsible for people who vote for them.

Trump performed negative impoliteness by frighten and put the other's indebtedness on record, explicitly associate the Trump and Mitch McConnell with a negative aspect, he tries from the audience do not vote for him .

E. Tropes

- **Metaphor**

No instance of metaphor is identified. With respect to hyperbole, an example is represented by the use of superlative adjective *best*. Here, a forceful exaggeration has been made in order to give an impression that the future of education in America is very best in a way to which no comparison can be made to it as in *The future generations of proud students continue to get the very best education.*

Text (16)

Biden: Today, Russia has strangled democracy has sought to do so elsewhere, not only in its homeland. Under false claims of ethnic solidarity, it has invalidated [sic] neighboring nations.

Putin has the gall to say he's "de-Nazifying" Ukraine. It's a lie. It's just cynical. He knows that. And it's also obscene.

President Zelensky was democratically elected. He's Jewish. His father's family was wiped out in the Nazi Holocaust. And Putin has the audacity, like all autocrats before him, to believe that might will make right.

In my own country, a former president named Abraham Lincoln voiced the opposing spirit to save our Union in the midst of a civil war. He said, "Let us have faith that right makes might." "Right makes might."

Today, let us now have that faith again. Let us resolve to put the strength of democracies into action to thwart the denigns [sic] of our the designs of autocracy. Let us remember that the test of this moment is the test of all time.

The Kremlin wants to portray NATO enlargement as an imperial project aimed at destabilizing Russia. Nothing is further from the truth. NATO is a defensive alliance. It has never sought the demise of Russia.

In the lead-up to the current crisis, the United States and NATO worked for months to engage Russia to avert a war. I met with him in person and talked to him many times on the phone.

Time and again, we offered real diplomacy and concrete proposals to strengthen European security, enhance transparency, and build confidence on all sides. But Putin and Russia met each of the proposals with disinterest in any negotiation, with lies and ultimatums. Russia was bent on violence from the start. I know not all of you believed me and us when we kept saying: "They are going to cross the border. They are going to attack." Repeatedly, he asserted, "We have no interest in war." Guaranteed he would not move. Repeatedly saying he would not invade Ukraine. Repeatedly saying Russian troops along the border were there for "training" all 180,000 of them. There is simply no justification or provocation for Russia's choice of war. It's an example of one of

the oldest of human impulses: using brute force and disinformation to satisfy a craving for absolute power and control. It's nothing less than a direct challenge to the rule-based international order established since the end of World War II. And it threatens to return to decades of war that ravaged Europe before the international rule-based order was put in place. We cannot go back to that. We cannot.

The gravity of the threat is why the response of the West has been so swift and so powerful and so unified, unprecedented, and overwhelming. Swift and punishing costs are the only things that are going to get Russia to change its course. Within days of its invasion, the West had moved jointly with sanctions to damage Russia's economy. Russia's Central Bank is now blocked from the global financial systems, denying Kremlin's access to the war fund it stashed around the globe. We've aimed at the heart of Russia's economy by stopping the imports of Russian energy to the United States. To date, the United States has sanctioned 140 Russian oligarchs and their family members, seizing their ill-begotten gains: their yachts, their luxury apartments, their mansions. We've sanctioned more than 400 Russian government officials, including key architects of this war. These officials and oligarchs have reaped enormous benefit from the corruption connected to the Kremlin, and now they have to share in the pain.

The private sector is acting as well. Over 400 private multinational companies have pulled out of doing business in Russia left Russia completely from oil companies to McDonald's. As a result of these unprecedented sanctions, the ruble almost is immediately reduced to rubble. The Russian economy that's true, by the way. It takes about 200 rubles to equal one dollar.

The economy is on track to be cut in half in the coming years. It was ranked Russia's economy was ranked the 11th biggest economy in the world before this evasion [sic] invasion. It will soon not even rank among the top 20 in the world. Taken together, these economic sanctions are a new kind of economic statecraft with the power to inflict damage that rivals military might.

These international sanctions are sapping Russian strength, its ability to replenish its military, and its ability its ability to project power. And it is Putin it is Vladimir Putin who is to blame, period. At the same time, alongside these economic sanctions, the Western world has come together to provide for the people of Ukraine with incredible levels of military, economic and humanitarian assistance.(Biden, 2022)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	-Time is March 26 , 2022. -The place is at the Royal Castle in Warsaw in Poland .
Participants	The speaker is the American president Biden. The addressees are the people of Warsaw.
End	- Biden condemns the Russian occupation of Ukraine . - Accuses president Putin of lying
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal

Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed from audio
Norm	Military speech
Genre	War

Biden did not support Putin in his war on Ukraine and he tries to accuse Putin of **ethnic bias** by saying "***Under false claims of ethnic solidarity, it has invalidated neighboring nations. Putin has the gall to say he's "de-Nazifying" Ukraine. It's a lie. It's just cynical.***".

Another instance of **discriminatory bias** is found in "***Time and again, we offered real diplomacy and concrete proposals to strengthen European security, enhance transparency, and build confidence on all sides. But Putin and Russia met each of the proposals with disinterest in any negotiation, with lies and ultimatums. Russia was bent on violence from the start. I know not all of you believed me and us when we kept saying: "They are going to cross the border. They are going to attack by the belief that Putin 's identity will cause problem to the American country."*** Discrimination occurs when United States and the world offer their support to Ukraine in their fight for freedom. Biden pretends to present facts that these acts are cruel and criminal and wrong and evil. This is racial and gender bias identities when making strategies calculations about who is most likely to beat Vladimir Putin.

Racial bias when Biden and other allies are united as "***in the Western world has come together to provide for the people of Ukraine with incredible levels of military, economic and humanitarian assistance.***" Biden is biased towards white immigrants from Ukraine against black immigrants from Africa, who have not received the wide international support or urgent international

government action that the invasion of Ukraine has inspired. Biden heavily opinionated or one- sided towards Ukraine people against Russian people

Social bias against the Russian people is found in *"It's nothing less than a direct challenge to the rule-based international order established since the end of World War II. And it threatens to return to decades of war that ravaged Europe before the international rule-based order was put in place. We cannot go back to that. We cannot."* He accuses Putin of threatening and says he wants to take revenge on the Europeans by repeating World War II.

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies:

a.   Speech Act

In Warsaw at the Royal Castle in Poland, Biden predicts war on Ukraine from Russia by *saying I know not all of you believed me and us when we kept saying: "They are going to cross the border. They are going to attack."* This type of speech act is called assertive. Another instance of speech act is assertive of asserting found in *Russia was bent on violence from the start*. It is used to assert that Russia under Putin leadership, he is determined to occupy Ukraine. Directive speech act of inviting is employed in *Time and again, we offered real diplomacy and concrete proposals to strengthen European security, enhance transparency, and build confidence on all sides.* It is used to invite Putin to union with the European security to build confidence in all side.

Directive speech act of warning is identified in *Within days of its invasion, the West had moved jointly with sanctions to damage Russia's*

economy. It is used to warn Putin that he will destroy his country's economy if he does not withdraw from Ukraine. Directive speech act of advising are used in *the United States and NATO worked for months to engage Russia to avert a war*. It is used to advise the Russia to avoid war against Ukraine.

Another directive speech act of suggesting is found in *Let us remember that the test of this moment is the test of all time.* It is used by the speaker to give an impression that what he intends do is to remind listener some important actions of Russian invasion of Ukraine.

b.   Conversational Maxims

Biden clearly flouts more than one maxim. He exploits the maxim of manner (avoid obscurity) and conveys a conversational implicature. He specifies sanction to Russia but not the rest of other country. He speaks too much about Russia as in *We've sanctioned more than 400 Russian government officials, including key architects of this war*. He, at the same time, violates the quantity maxim by giving more information than the situation requires. He does not flout the quality maxim because Russia has already invaded Ukraine. Biden does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant. he talks only about the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

c.   Presupposition

Presupposition is triggered in these lines *I know not all of you believed me and us when we kept saying: "They are going to cross the border. They are going to attack."* The **factive** verb ' know' triggers a presupposition which Biden knows Russia will occupy Ukraine. Through this presupposition, Biden tries to convince his allies that Putin is planning to occupy Ukraine.

Many examples of presupposition are identified. They are represented by the use of definite noun phrase such as: *the gall, the rule- based international, the pain, the Kremlin, the Russian economy, the economy, the world, the power, the Western world.* The use of these noun phrases indicates that the speaker commits himself to the existence of these entities. So they are assumed to be found. These instances represent **existential** presuppositions.

An example of presupposition is found in the expression *faith again* . The word 'again' presupposes that Democratic has taken up before into action to thwart autocracy. The type of presupposition used is **lexical.**

d. Impoliteness Strategy

it is Vladimir Putin who is to blame, Biden utterances might attack the hearer's face, especially Putin who ordered war on Ukraine. This utterance was categorized as **bald on record**. The sentence was uttered unambiguous. **Negative impoliteness** by insulting or point criticism as in *There is simply no justification or provocation for Russia's choice of war. It's an example of one of the oldest of human impulses: using brute force and disinformation to satisfy a craving for absolute power and control.* 'Brute force' can be considered as an attack on negative face by explicitly associating the other with a negative aspect.

Another instance of negative impoliteness because Biden freighting Putin and Russian country by destroying Russia's economy. The characteristic of this sub strategy is giving influence or belief that bad action will occur in the economy of Russia as in *these economic sanctions are a new kind of economic statecraft with the power to inflict damage that rivals military might*.

E. Tropes

- **Metaphor**

We've aimed at the heart of Russia's economy by stopping the imports of Russian energy to the United States.

The metaphorical expression in the above extract is triggered by the use of the 'heart' is the fundamental organ of the body. The word 'heart' which is associated here to Russia's economy lost. Another instance of metaphor is in *Today, Russia has strangled democracy*. Here, the speaker tries to refer to an experience of suppression, or lack or freedom and especially to an experience where someone is denied self-expression. Another metaphorical expression is found in *Right makes might.* The image of *might* is borrowed to refer to Ukraine should defend to their land by resistance of Russia's occupation of its land.

- **Hyperbole**

Repeatedly, he asserted, "We have no interest in war." Guaranteed he would not move. Repeatedly saying he would not invade Ukraine. Repeatedly saying Russian troops along the border were there for "training" all 180,000 of them.

In the above sentences have hyperbolic meaning that is added to show that Putin is insists on invading Ukraine. The speaker repeated the adverb *repeatedly* three times to refer the emphasize meaning to the audience.

Text (17)

Q   Mr. President, what made you use the word "genocide" today?
Q   Mr. President, have you seen enough evidence to declare genocide in Ukraine, sir?

Biden said: *"Yes, I called it genocide because it has become clearer and clearer that Putin is just trying to wipe out the idea of being able to be Ukrainian and the evidence is mounting,"*.

"It's did different than it was last week the more evidence is coming out of the literally the horrible things that the Russians have done in Ukraine and we're going to only learn more and more about the devastation and we'll let the lawyers decide internationally whether or not it qualifies but it seems that way to me". Thank you .(Biden, 2022)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is April 12, 2022. The place is at Des Moines International Airport in Iowa in the United States of America. .
Participants	The speaker is the American president Joe Biden. The addressees are the reporters , USA TODAY news , Damien Henderson,

	Associated Press.
End	Biden described Russia's atrocities in Ukraine as "genocide,
Act sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentality	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Interview
Genre	Politics

Biden presents highly selected facts that lean to a certain outcome. **Discriminatory bias** is found in *"the horrible things that the Russians have done in Ukraine."* That is to say, the scenes of horror have emerged from Ukraine, including in the town of Bucha, where images of dead civilians and mass graves drew international outcry). Discrimination occurs when Biden's speech is anti- Putin. **Racial bias** by using uses extreme or inappropriate language in his speech when he said 'genocide'. He excesses in the use of words with a negative semantic load when referring to the '*wipe out', genocide.*

Biden did not support Putin in war and he tries to accuse Putin by saying "*Putin is just trying to wipe out the idea of being able to be Ukrainian*". Here, Direct **cultural bias** because Biden introduces one group's accepted behavior as valued (Ukrainian people) and distinguishable from another societal group (Russia)..

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies :

a.   Speech Act

In Iowa of the United States , Biden states '*Yes, I called it* genocide '. Here, Biden assures assertive speech act by stating. It is used to state the atrocities of the Russian President Vladimir Putin against Ukraine people *the horrible things that the Russians have done in Ukraine* . Which means that Putin caused problems for Ukrainian people when he announces war against Ukraine. Speech act of Directive by warning. Biden warns the Ukrainian people that the president Putin wants to wipe Ukraine out from existence by saying *"Putin is just trying to wipe out the idea of being able to be Ukrainian and the evidence is mounting,"*.

Biden said it would be up to lawyers to decide if Russia's conduct met the international standard for genocide, as Ukrainian officials have claimed, but Biden said "*it sure seems that way to me*". Second, Speech act of Expressive , Biden expresses his feeling toward what is happening inside the Ukraine: *"It's did different than it was last week the more evidence is coming out of the literally the horrible things that the Russians have done in Ukraine and we 're going to only learn more and more about the devastation and and we'll let the lawyers decide internationally whether or not it qualifies but it seems that way to me"*. He expresses his feeling toward what is happening in Ukraine and he describes horrible things that [Russian forces are] committing all these terrible crimes in order to destroy the whole country , Crimes against humanity are just as serious as genocide.

b. Conversational Maxims

Dealing with Grice's maxims of this stage which is the flouting the maxim of quality Biden flouts the maxims of **quantity** because he talks about Putin too much and provides too many details and information to describe him. He does not flout the maxim of **manner** because his speech is brief. Biden does not flouts the maxim of **relation** and **quality** because his speech is relevant and true. He talks only about Putin.

c. presupposition

Through the use of the definite article *the* in his speech , President Biden creates some kind of presupposition where he focuses on the '*the horrible things'* presupposes that there are kill, immigrants , destroy the infrastructure , lack of nutrients and gas shortage. This type of presupposition is existential, it represents the background knowledge shared by two interlocutors.

An example of   presupposition is identified in using the definite noun phrases the idea , the devastation , the lawyers, the evidence . In this use the speaker commits himself to the existence of these entities . So they are assumed to be found. This type of presupposition is an existential. It is also lexical presupposition by saying *genocide* .

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Joe Biden speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, more specifically the subcategory of bald on-record impoliteness strategy by attacking Russian President Vladimir Putin "in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way" by saying, " *Putin is just trying to wipe out the idea of being able to be Ukrainian and the evidence is mounting," * .

Biden utilizes this strategy of impoliteness to destroy and damage Biden's face. The realization of negative impoliteness is recognized in the form of frightening. He warns the world that there is dangerous from Putin to Ukrainian people *" Yes, I called it genocide because it has become clearer and clearer that [Russian President Vladimir] Putin is just trying to wipe out the idea of being able to be Ukrainian and the evidence is mounting,".*

E. **Tropes**

- **Hyperbole**

The form of repetition in hyperbole ultimately appears in Biden's speech. Here, the repetition is the re-occurrence of the same item without interruption by other items. As in:

" *we 're going to only learn more and more about the devastation and and we'll let the lawyers decide internationally"*

' it has become clearer and clearer'

The repetition form is used to emphasize the hyperbolic force by repeating two times without interruption.

On the lexical level , an example of hyperbole is found in using the comparative degree *more evidence* . The hyperbolic meaning is conveyed by way of comparison . The aim of this employment is to arise emotions of the Ukraine people.

Text (18)

Biden: My fellow Americans in life, there's truth. And tragically, there are lies. Lies conceived and spread for profit and power. We must be absolutely clear about what is true and what is a lie. And here's the truth: the former president of the United States of America has created and spread a web of lies about the 2020 election. He's done so because he values power over principle.

Because he sees his own interest as more important than his country's interest and America's interest. And because his bruised ego matters more to him than our democracy or our constitution. He can't accept he lost. Even though that's what 93 United States senators, his own attorney general, his own vice president, governors and state officials in every battleground state have all said: he lost.

That's what 81 million of you did as you voted for a new way forward. He has done what no president in American history, the history of this country has ever, ever done. He refused to accept the results of an election and the will of the American people.

While some courageous men and women in the Republican Party are standing against it, trying to uphold the principle of that party, too many others are transforming that party into something else. They seem no longer to want to be the party, the party of Lincoln, Eisenhower, Reagan, the Bushes.

But whatever my other disagreements are with Republicans who support the rule of law and not the role of a single man, I will always seek to work together with them, to find shared solutions where it possible. Because if we have a shared belief in democracy, that anything is possible. Anything. And so at this moment, we must decide, what kind of nation are we going to be? Are we

going to be a nation that accepts political violence as a norm? Are we going to be a nation where we allow partisan election officials to overturn the legally expressed will of the people? Are we going to be a nation that lives not by the light of the truth but under the shadow of lies? We cannot allow ourselves to be that kind of nation. The way forward is to recognize the truth and to live by it. The Big Lie being told by the former president and many Republicans who fear his wrath is that the insurrection in this country actually took place on Election Day, Nov. 3, 2020.

Think about that. Is that what you thought? Is that what you thought when you voted that day? Taking part in an insurrection, is that what you thought you were doing, or did you think you were carrying out your highest duty as a citizen and voting?

The former president's supporters are trying to rewrite history. They want you to see Election Day as the day of insurrection. And the riot that took place there on January 6th as a true expression of the will of the people.

Can you think of a more twisted way to look at this country, to look at America? I cannot. Here's the truth. The election of 2020 was the greatest demonstration of democracy in the history of this country. More of you voted in that election than have ever voted in all of American history. Over 150 million Americans went to the polls and voted that day in a pandemic. Some at great risk to their lives. They should be applauded, not attacked. (Biden, 2022)

The aforementioned text is governed by the following contextual factors:

Contextual Factor	Description
Setting	Time is January 6, 2022. The place is Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol of America.
Participants	The speaker is the American president Biden. The addressees are the American people.
End	He blamed Trump for the Capitol attack and accused him of lying.
Act Sequence	Sequences of sentences
Key	Formal
Instrumentalities	Spoken/transcribed
Norm	Political speech
Genre	Politics

Racial bias that is tendency for people to remember negative information and let negative emotions dominate decision-making as in "***The Big Lie being told by the former president and many Republicans who fear his wrath is that the insurrection in this country actually took place on Election Day, Nov. 3, 2020.***"

Another instance of **racial bias** is found in *"the former president of the United States of America has created and spread a web of lies about the 2020 election".* Biden did not respect Trump as a candidate out of concern. Bias is motivated by the belief that the identity of the American candidate Trump caused a lot of problems and chaos for the candidate Biden during the election period. It is a "racist" thoughts because of pernicious stereotypes that operate largely outside of conscious awareness and control. It is also **social bias** as in *"The election of 2020 was the greatest demonstration of democracy in the history of this country."* Because of the the way or behavior that Biden said frankly in front of the public may annoy and degrade Trump, in a meaningful way, and the manner of his implicit and explicit speech in this way has an impact on people's judgment of others.

Implicit discriminatory bias. This occurs because Biden linked the events that occurred in 2020 to President Trump, and the supporters of President Trump were indicative of violence, riots, and rebellion as in *"The former president's supporters are trying to rewrite history. They want you to see Election Day as the day of insurrection".*

Pragmatically, the above extract can be analyzed as including the following strategies :

a.   **Speech Act**

In Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol of America. Biden warns American people from Trump by saying " *he sees his own interest as more important than his country's interest and America's interest. And because his bruised ego matters more to him than our democracy or our constitution".* Biden describes Trump as a selfish and rebellious person who provokes riots and

sabotage and frightens people not to vote for him with his repressive methods. This type of speech act is expressive speech act which result of power or influence. It is also assertive of stating is found in *"The former president's supporters are trying to rewrite history. They want you to see Election Day as the day of insurrection"*. This act is used to state that those who support Trump have been trying to cause riots and destruction for President Trump. Assertive speech act of reporting is found in *"Over 150 million Americans went to the polls and voted that day in a pandemic"*. The speech act is used to report that the American people went to the polls to choose the best for their country despite the Corona pandemic.

An instance of directive speech act of requesting is found in "*Are we going to be a nation that lives not by the light of the truth but under the shadow of lies? We cannot allow ourselves to be that kind of nation"*. It is used to ask the American people to be aware and honest towards their nation.

Another instance of commissive speech act of promising is shown in *I will always seek to work together with them, to find shared solutions where it possible*. It is used to make a promise by Biden to commit to support Trump's followers and support them on the truth for America. Assertive speech act of exposing is found in *We must be absolutely clear about what is true and what is a lie*. This speech act is used to expose that the American people must Know hat Trump's truth is a lie.

b.   Conversational Maxims

Biden flouts the maxim of quantity by giving information more than is required. He speaks too much about Trump. He flouts the maxim of quality

because he keeps criticizing and accusing Trump in front of the audience without any prof or evidence. He gives incomplete fact and shows American people only bad side of Trump to satisfy the audience in the process of accusation. He also flouts the maxim of manner since his speech is not brief. He does not flout the maxim of relation because his speech is relevant. He talks only about Trump.

c.   Presupposition

Presupposition is used. It is represented by the use of the definite noun *phrases the truth, the history, the will, the principle, the party , the role, the big lie, the insurrection, the United States*. It is assumed that the speaker is committed to the existence of the above- mentioned entities. The type of presupposition used is existential presupposition. Presupposition is used as in *Some at great risk to their lives.* Here, presupposition is made by possessive construction *their lives* . The speaker pragmatically presupposes the lives of American citizens at risk from the virus Corona. The type of presupposition is existential.

An instances of presupposition are found in the possessive constructions *our democracy, my fellow America, our construction*. As the circumstances are associated with the presupposition of the existence of the entities referred to, it is assumed that the speaker commits himself to that. It is called existential presupposition.

An instance of presupposition is found in *if we have a shared belief in democracy, that anything is possible.* Here, the counter-factual conditional is used in order to state that the Republican party has the shared belief with the Democratic party anything is possible. Accordingly, what is presupposed is

untrue, so they are not shared. For this reason, counter-factual presupposition is used. *he sees his own interest as more important than his country's interest and America's interest.* The verb *see* is used in the sense of realized, so the information follows it is treated as a fact. So the reasons Trump is interested in his own wealth in America, as well as the reasons Biden criticizes him are assumed to be facts. Structural presupposition are used as in *what kind of nation are we going to be?* The question word what in the structure of utterance has already contained a true assumption that is a nation. Another instance of structural presupposition is found in *Are we going to be a nation that accepts political violence as a norm?* It is presuppose that there is violence in Trump's policy.

d.   Impoliteness Strategy

Biden's speech contains more than one impoliteness strategy, more specifically negative impoliteness by insulting Trump by his speech, which are designed to damage the addressee's negative face wants.

He refused to accept the results of an election and the will of the American people. Joe Biden used that utterance above to refute Donald Trump's accusation. That utterance is included in the category of positive impoliteness because Joe Biden continues to reject and does not accept the views and accusation provided by Donald Trump. That utterance has in disassociate from the other of positive impoliteness strategy.

Biden wants to ridiculing Trump's by saying *And because his bruised ego matters more to him than our democracy or our constitution. He can't accept he lost*. Biden uses this strategy to make others disbelieve Trump. He associate

Trump with negative aspect by disparaging and scoring him in his speech, which are intended to insult him.

E. Tropes

- metaphor

the former president of the United States of America has created and spread a web of lies about the 2020 election. The image of the web of lies is given in order to show its huge amount as a result of the attack that was made by Trump on election day.

- Hyperbole

On the lexical level, the hyperbolic adverb *actually* is employed to show that the speaker is almost certain about the impact of instruction that happened in the United States on Election Day. This use is also intended to make listeners agree with him about that. *Over 150 million Americans went to the polls* . The above extract is numerical hyperbole by the *150 million.* The speaker notes that lots of people went to polls.

We must be absolutely clear about what is true and what is a lie. Hyperbole is identified by the use of the adverb *absolutely*. It has a hyperbolic meaning that is added to show that Trump is the cause of destruction and sabotage in the country.

Another example of hyperbole is represented by the use of *all. More of you voted in that election than have ever voted in all of American history.* The hyperbolic meaning is that traces of election day are wholly voted. It is used to

convey specific emotions regarding America. An example of hyperbole is found as the speaker uses *the greatest* . This is an adjectival phrase with the superlative form of adjective. It is used to emphasize that election day is the greatest day in 2020.

   - **Repetition** the possessive pronoun " our democracy", "our construction"

The types of bias and the pragmatic strategies that President Biden appeal to in his political speeches and the most common ones can be summarized in and figures.

Table (3) and figure (12) indicate the frequency and percentages of president Biden's bias identification in his speeches. The discriminatory and Racial bias represent the highest frequent totaling (7). Socii bias comes next representing (2) cases. Ethnic and Cultural bias has the frequent number (1). Unconscious and religious biases have the same number (0).

Table(3) USA president's Biden frequency in the use of bias identification in his political speeches

-

No.	Bias Identification	President Biden
1	Ethnic	1
2	Discriminatory	7
3	Social	2
4	Racial	7
5	Cultural	1
6	Unconscious	0
7	Religious	0
Total		18

-
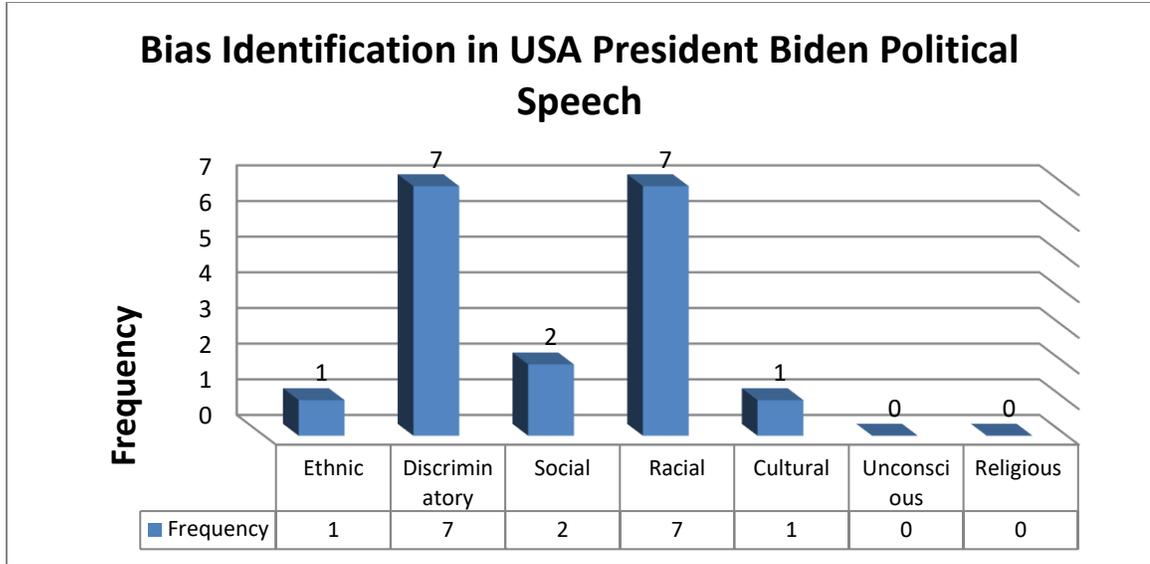
Figure (13) Bias Identification in USA President Biden Political Speech

Figure (14) indicates that the total number of speech acts used by President Biden is (37). Directives have the highest frequency (12) at (32.43%). Asserives are employed at (10) with (27.02%). Expressives come next at (11) with (29.72%), then come the commissives at equal frequency (4) with (10.81%).
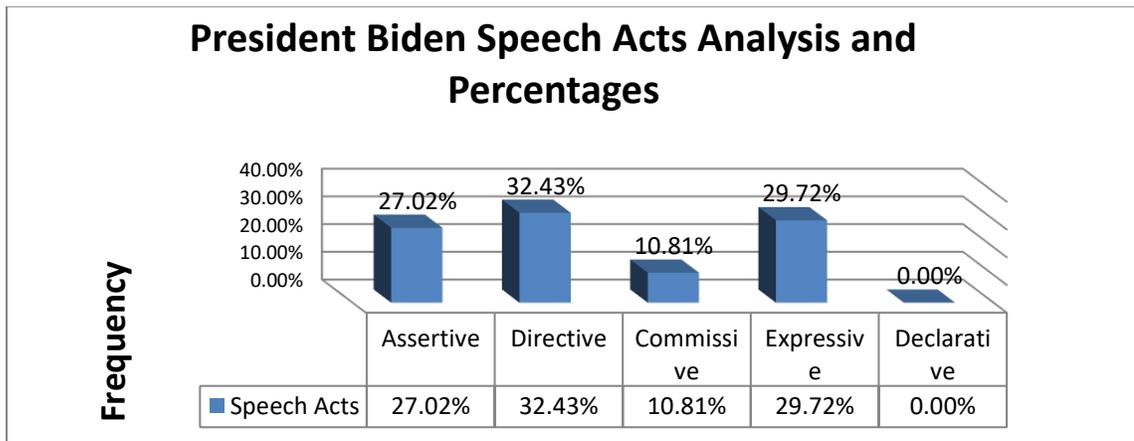
Figure (14): President Biden Speech Act Analysis and Percentages

Concerning Conversational maxims, as shown in Figure (15), for President Biden, violating the maxims of quantity and manner appear at the frequency (6) for each type with (33.33%) and (33.33%) respectively . Quality appears at the frequency (4) with (22.22%). Finally, the maxim of relation appears at the frequency (2) with (11.11).

President Biden Maxims Analysis and Percentages

	Quality	Quantity	Manner	Relation
Grice's Maxims	22.22%	33.33%	33.33%	11.11%
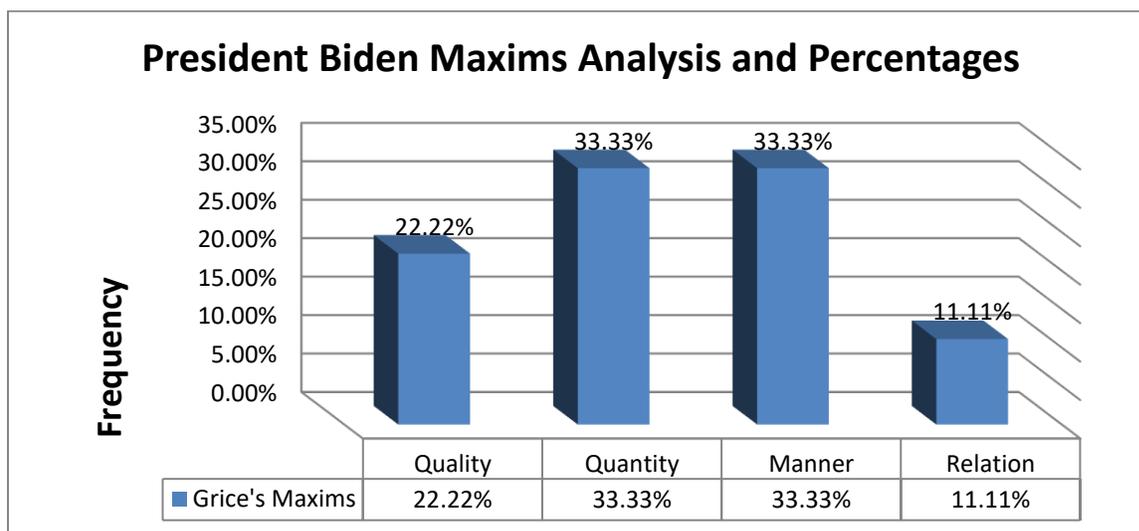
Figure (15): President Biden Maxim Analysis and Percentages

Regarding PP employed by President Biden, Figure (16) illustrate the total number of PP used is (80). Existential PP outnumbers the other types with (68) at (85. %) followed by counterfactual presupposition at (5) with (6.25%). Lexical presupposition appears at the frequency (6) with (4.28%), factive presupposition (3) with (3.75%), structural (0) with (1.42%) and non-factive (0).
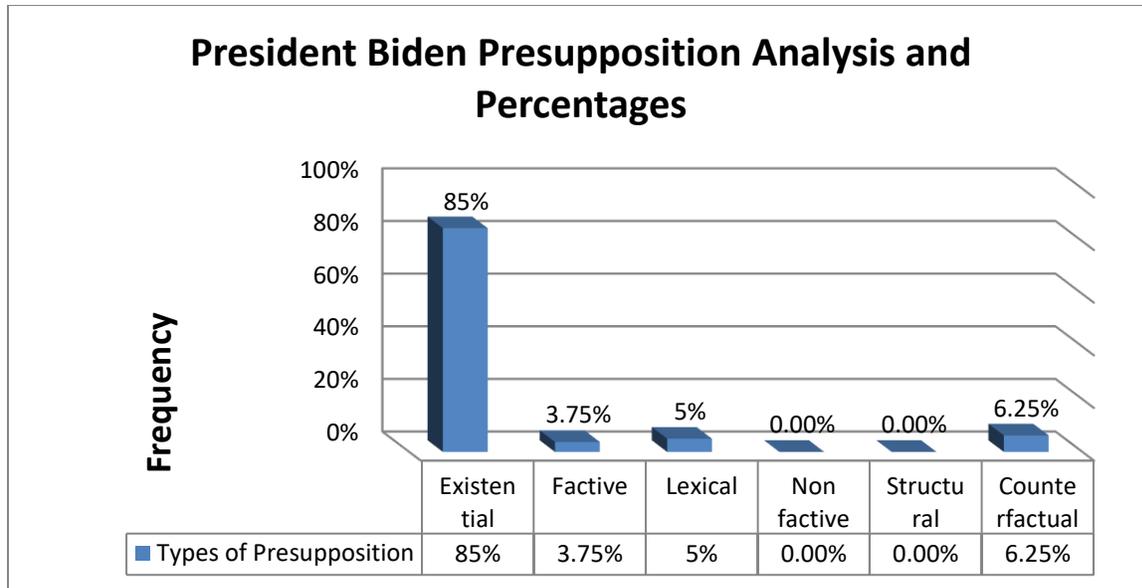
Figure (16): President Biden Presupposition Analysis and Percentages

According to Figure (17), the total number of impolite strategies employed by President Biden is (14), and the negative impolite strategy exceeded the other types at (9) with (64.28%) followed by the bold on record strategy at (4) at (28.57%). Positive strategy appears at (1) with (7.14%).
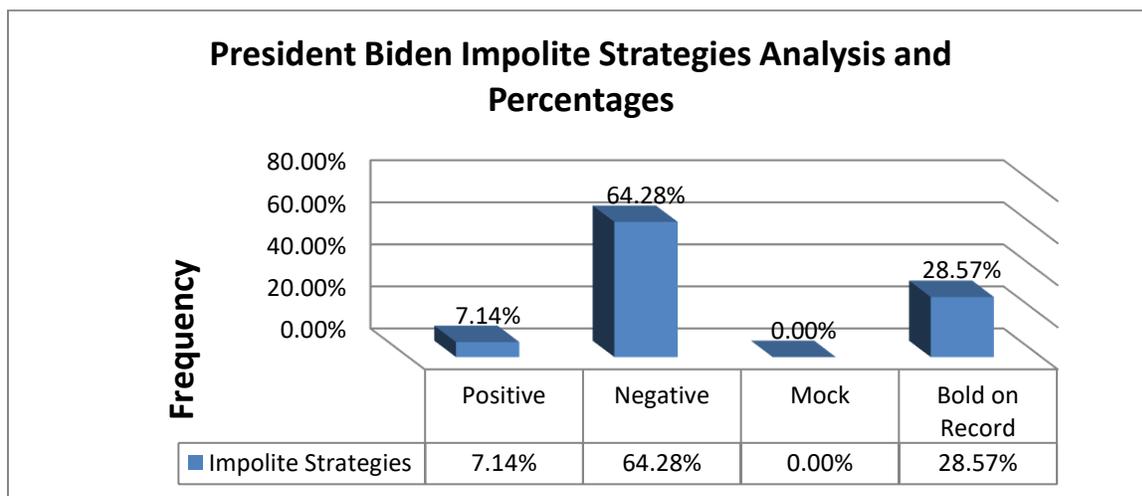
Figure (17): President Biden Impolite Strategies Analysis and Percentages

Regarding Trope analysis and percentages, Figure (18) indicates that the total number of tropes used is (4). Hyperbole is the most frequently used by Biden at (17) at (41.66%) followed by metaphor at (15) with (42.22%). Finally comes repetition at the frequency (4) with (11.11%).

President Biden Trope Analysis and Percentages

	Metaphor	Hyperbole	Repitition
■ Trope	41.66%	47.22%	11.11%
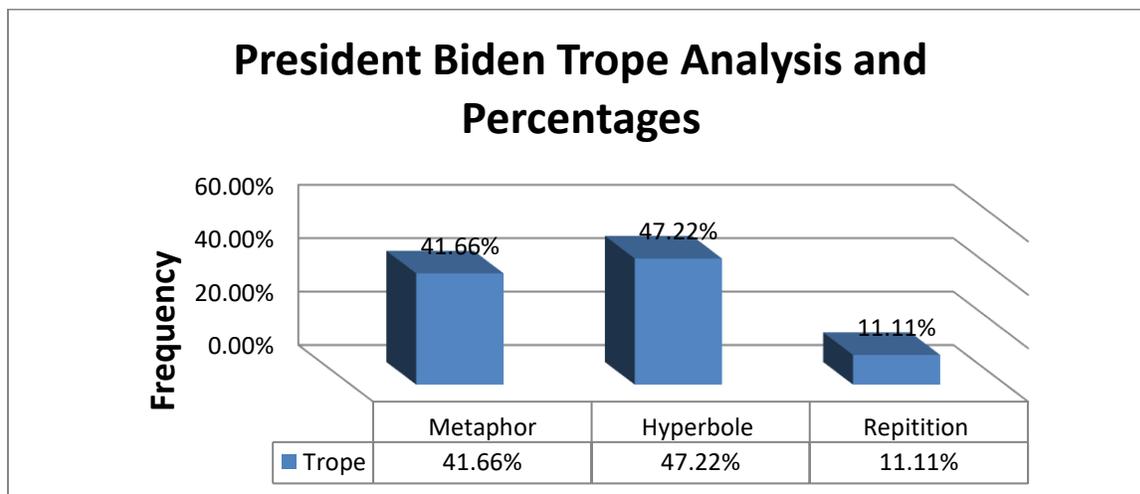
Figure (18): President Biden Trope Analysis and Percentages

5.2.1.2 Findings and Statistical Analysis

This section presents the statistical analysis of texts that represent biased speech in American speeches with the aim to find out the most frequent use of the pragmatic strategies employed by them to issue bias in their speeches.

Table (4) and Figures (19) and (20) show that the total number of bias identification in the speeches of the presidents under study is (67). Discriminatory has the highest frequency (32) with (47%), whereas the rate of racial is (16) with (23.88%). Racial bias has the rate (10) with (14.92%). The percentage of discriminatory bias reveals that hypothesis (1) which reads *American politicians appeal to racial bias and cultural bias in their political speeches and these types of bias are the most common ones,* is not verified.

No.	Bias Identification	USA Presidents' Use and Frequency				
		President Obama	President Biden	President Trump	Total	Percentage
1	Ethnic	0	1	1	2	2.98%
2	Discriminatory	17	7	8	32	47.76%
3	Social	2	2	0	4	5.97%
4	Racial	3	7	6	16	23.88%
5	Cultural	5	1	4	10	14.92%
6	Unconscious	1	0	1	2	2.98%
7	Religious	0	0	1	1	1.49%
Total		28	18	21	67	99.98%

Table (4) USA president's frequency in the use of bias identification in their political speeches

	Ethnic	Discriminatory	Social	Racial	Cultural	Unconscious	Religious
Obama Speech	0	17	2	3	5	1	0
Biden Speech	1	7	2	7	1	0	0
Trump Speech	1	8	0	6	4	1	1
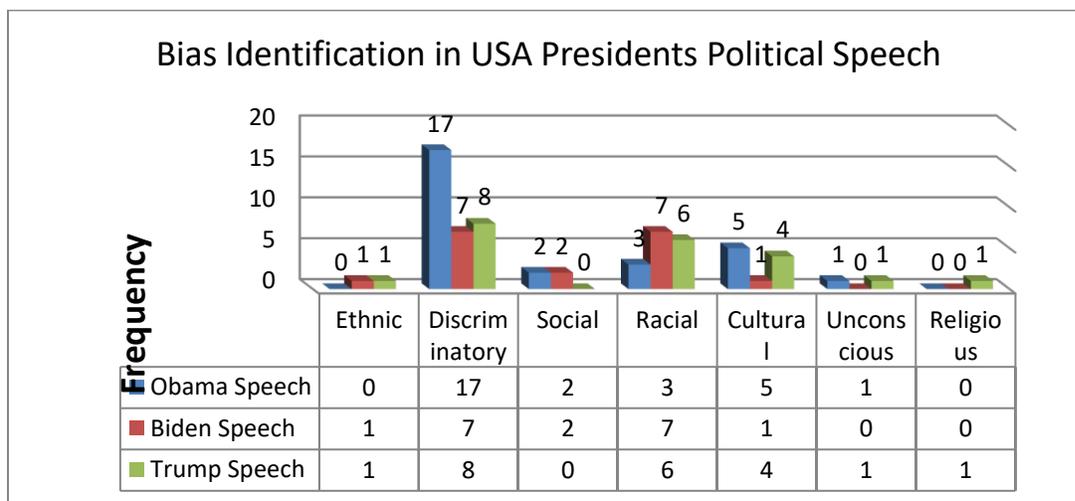
Figure (19) Bias Identification in USA Presidents' Political Speech
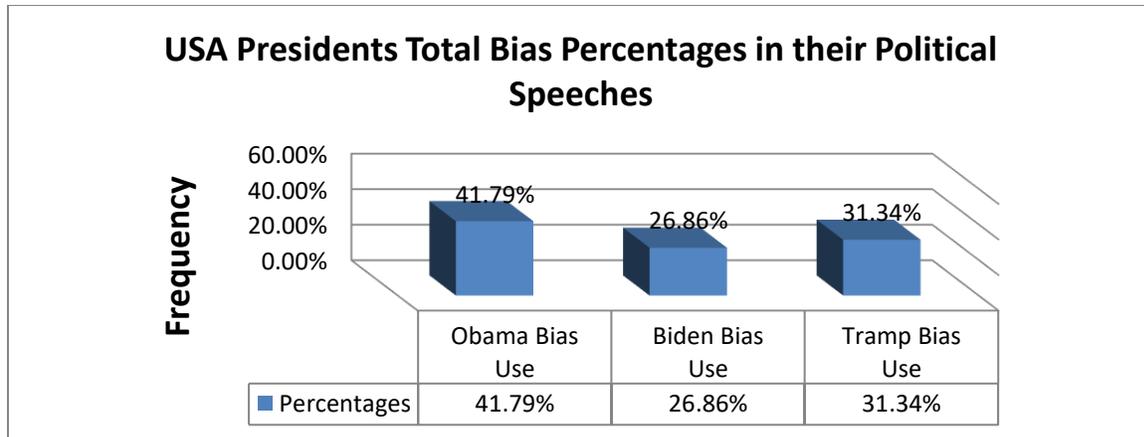
Figure (20): USA Presidents Total Bias Percentages in their Political Speeches

Table (5) and figure (21) indicate that the total number of speech acts used by the three presidents is (99). Assertive speech acts have the highest frequency (39) with (39.39%), whereas the rate of directive speech acts is (28) with (28.28%). Expressive speech acts are employed at the rate (20) with (20.20%). Then comes the commissive speech act at the rate (10) with (10.10%). The least frequent is the declarative speech act at the rate (2) with (2.02%). The percentage of the assertive and directive speech act reveals that hypothesis (2: a) which reads *Representative and expressive speech acts are utilized by American politicians to issue bias in their political speeches* is not verified.

Statistician Analysis of Bias Identification

A one-way ANOVA test revealed that there was not statistically significant difference in speech acts between the three presidents (F (2, 18=.205) = P= .816). For more details, see the Appendix.

Table (5) USA Presidents' Frequency in the Use of Speech acts Classifications in their Political Speeches

No.	Speech Acts Types	USA Presidents Use and Frequency				
		President Obama	President Biden	President Trump	Total	Percentage
1	Assertive	16	10	13	39	39.39%
2	Directive	12	12	4	28	28.28%
3	Commissive	4	4	2	10	10.10%
4	Expressive	6	11	3	20	20.20%
5	Declarative	0	0	2	2	2.02%
Total		38	37	24	99	99.99%

USA Presidents Use of Speech Acts

Frequency	Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
President Biden	27.02%	32.43%	10.81%	29.72%	0.00%
President Trump	54.16%	16.66%	8.33%	12.50%	8.33%
President Obama	42.10%	31.57%	10.52%	15.78%	0.00%
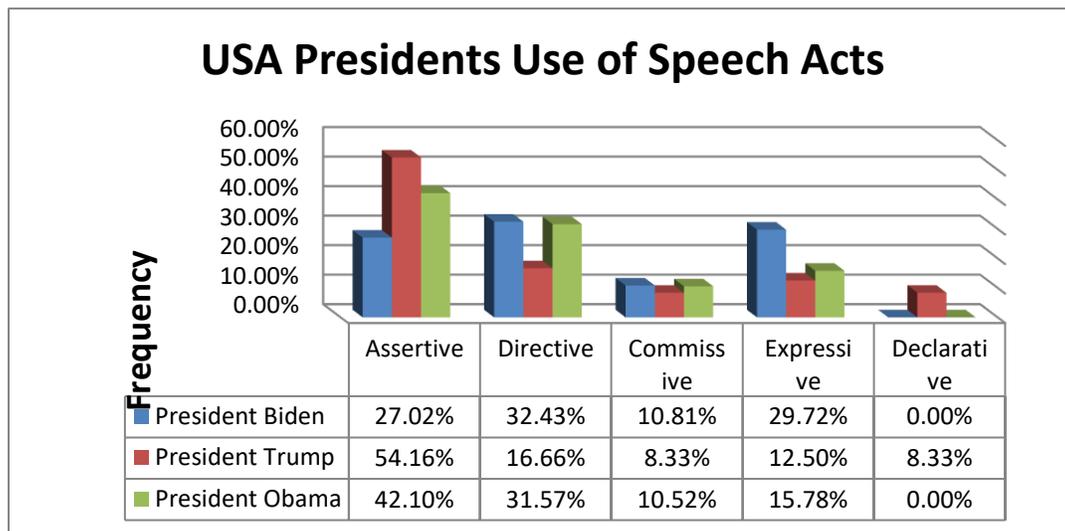
Figure (21) USA Presidents Uses of Speech Acts

Statistician Analysis of Speech Acts

A one-way ANOVA test revealed that there was not statistically significant difference in Speech Acts between the three presidents (F (2, 12=.410) = P=673). For more details, see the Appendix.

Table (6) USA president's frequency in the violation of maxims in their political speeches

No.	Maxims	USA Presidents Use and Frequency				
		President Obama	President Biden	President Trump	Total	Percentage
1	Quality	7	4	5	16	27.11%
2	Quantity	6	6	6	18	30.50%
3	Manner	6	6	6	18	30.50%
4	Relation	3	2	2	7	11.86%
Total		22	18	19	59	99.97%

As shown in Table (6) and figure (22), there is non-observance of the maxims by all the officials under study to issue bias in their speeches. Violating the maxims of Quantity and manner maxims have the highest frequency (18) and (18) with (30.50%) and (30.50/5) respectively. This verifies the hypothesis (2: b) which reads that *American politicians exploit the non-observance of Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches.*

USA Presidents Use of Maxims

	Quality	Quantity	Manner	Relation
President Biden	22.22%	33.33%	33.33%	11.11%
President Trump	26.31%	31.57%	31.57%	10.52%
President Obama	31.81%	27.27%	27.27%	13.63%

Figure (22): USA President's Use of Maxims

Regarding PP, Table (7) and Figure (23) illustrate that the total number of PP used is (264). Existential PP outnumbers other types with (224) at (84.84%), followed by factive and counterfactual PP (13), (13) with (4.92%) and (4.92%) respectively. Lexical PP comes third with the frequency (10) at the rate (of 3.78%). Finally Structural PP has a frequency (3) with a rate (1.13%). The percentages reveal that hypothesis (2:c) which reads *Lexical presupposition and existential presuppositions are available in the selected data* is verified.

Statistician Analysis of Grice Maxims

A one-way ANOVA test revealed that there was not statistically significant difference in Grice Maxims between the three presidents (F (2, 9=.317) = P=736). For more details, see the Appendix.

Table(7) USA president's frequency in the use of types of presupposition in their political speeches

No.	Presupposition Types	USA Presidents Use and Frequency				
		President Obama	President Biden	President Trump	Total	Percentage
1	Existential	120	68	36	224	84.84%
2	Factive	7	3	3	13	4.92%
3	Lexical	4	4	2	10	3.78%
4	Non factive	1	0	0	1	0.37%
5	Structural	2	0	1	3	1.13%
6	Counterfactual	6	5	2	13	4.92%
Total		140	80	44	264	99.96%
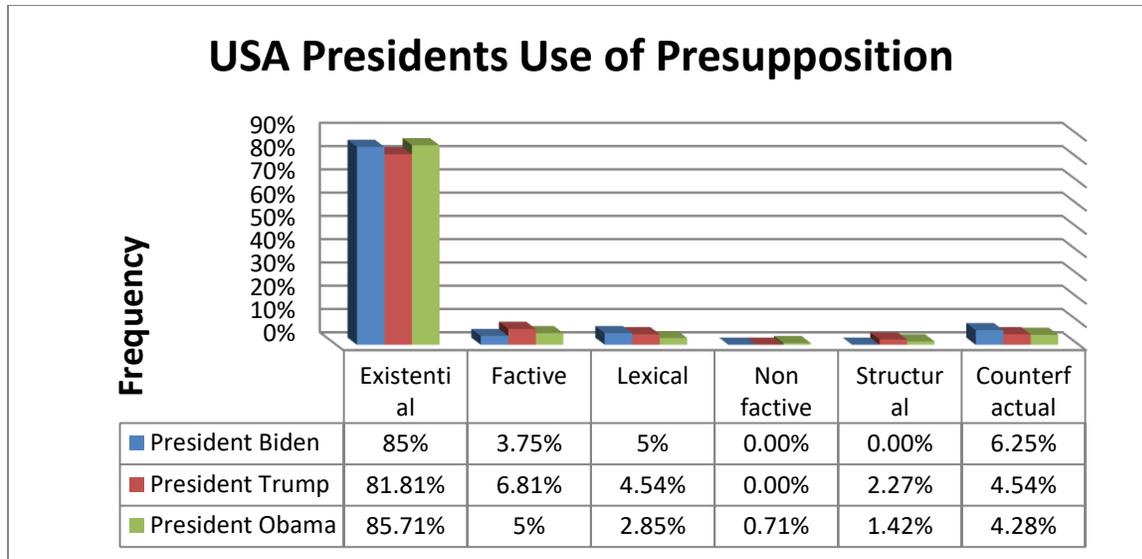
Figure (23) : USA Presidents' Use of Presupposition

Table (8) and figure (24) illustrate the frequency and percentages of impoliteness straggles employed by the three officials. Negative impoliteness strategy appears at the highest rate of frequency with (52) with (52%) followed by Positive impolite strategy at (13) with (27%). Bold on record strategy has the rate of (9) with (18.75%) whereas mock comes last at (10) with (2.08%). This partially verifies hypothesis (2: d) which reads *Bald on record impoliteness and negative impoliteness strategies as well as the sub-strategy of using profane language are used to issue bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians*.
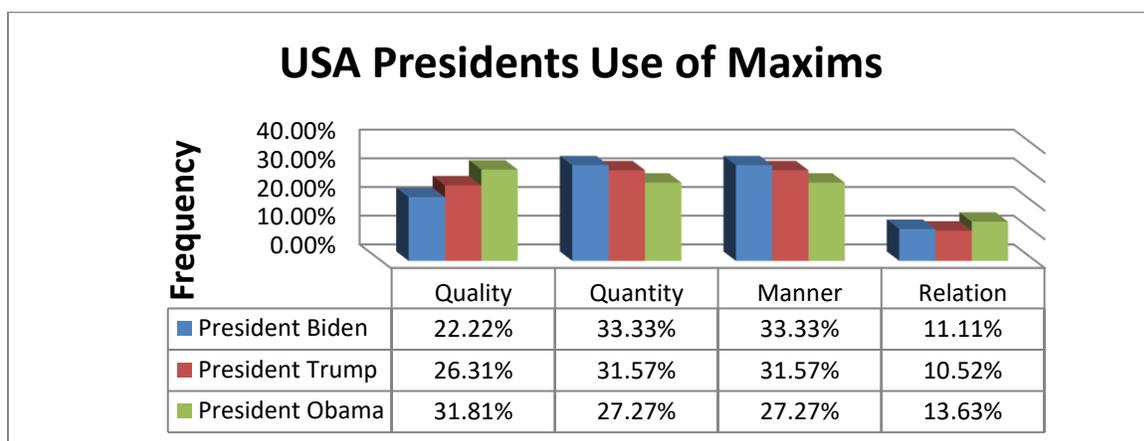
Statistician Analysis of Presupposition

A one-way ANOVA test revealed that there was not statistically significant difference in presupposition between the three presidents (F (2, 9=.371) = P=696). For more details, see the Appendix.

Table (8) USA president's frequency in the use of impolite strategies in their political speeches

No.	Impolite Strategies	USA Presidents Use and Frequency				
		President Obama	President Biden	President Trump	Total	Percentage
1	Positive	6	1	6	13	27.08%
2	Negative	6	9	10	25	52.08%
3	Mock	0	0	1	1	2.08%
4	Bold on Record	2	4	3	9	18.75%
Total		14	14	20	48	99.99%

USA Presidents Use of Impolite Strategies

	Positive	Negative	Mock	Bold on Record
President Biden	7.14%	64.28%	0.00%	28.57%
President Trump	30%	50%	5%	15%
President Obama	42.85%	42.85%	0.00%	14.28%
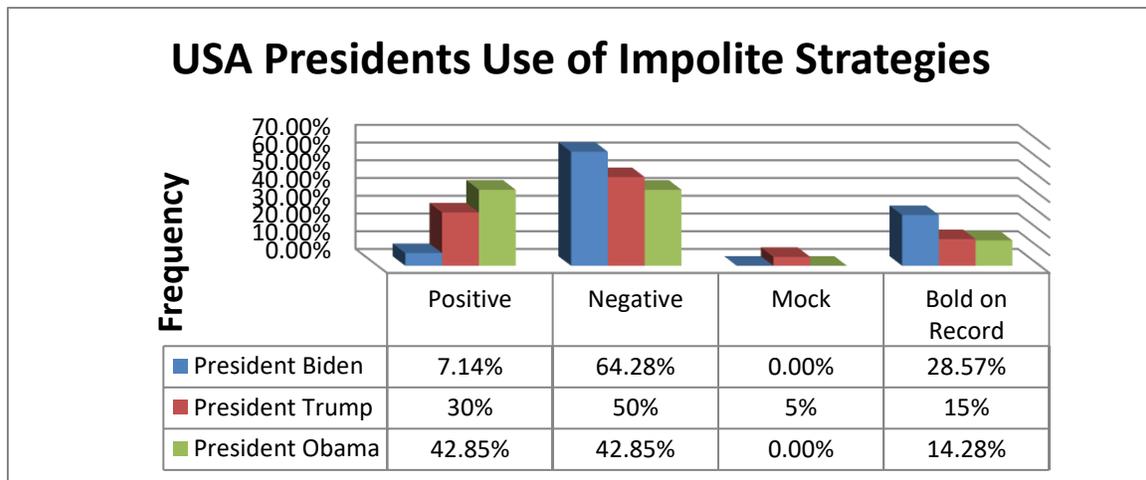
Figure (24): USA Presidents Use of Impoliteness Strategies

Regarding Trope analysis and percentages, Table (9) and Figure (25) indicates that the total number of tropes employed by the three officials is (99). Hyperbole is the most frequently used at (15) at (57%) with (57.57%) followed by metaphor at (35) at (35.35%). Finally comes repetition at the frequency (7) at (7.07%). This verifies hypoethesis (2: e) which reads *Hyperbole and metaphor are the tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data.*

Statistician Analysis of Impolite Strategies

A one-way ANOVA test revealed that there was not statistically significant difference in Impolite Strategies between the three presidents (F (2, 9=.221) = P=806). For more details, see the Appendix.

Table (9) USA president's frequency in the use of tropes in their political speeches

No.	Tropes	USA Presidents Use and Frequency				
		President Obama	President Biden	President Trump	Total	Percentage
1	Metaphor	13	15	7	35	35.35%
2	Hyperbole	25	17	15	57	57.57%
3	Repetition	2	4	1	7	7.07%
Total		40	36	23	99	99.99%

USA Presidents Use of Tropes

	President Biden	President Trump	President Obama
Metaphor	41.66%	30.43%	32.50%
Hyperbole	47.22%	65.21%	62.50%
Repitition	11.11%	4.34%	5%
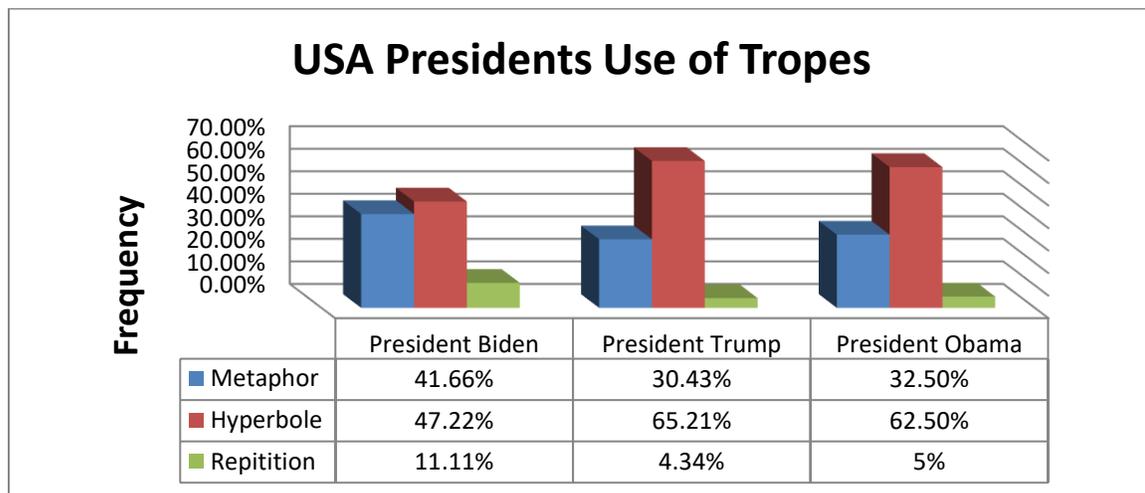
Figure (25): USA Presidents' Use of Tropes

Statistician Analysis of Tropes

A one-way ANOVA test revealed that there was not statistically significant difference in Impolite Strategies between the three presidents (F (2, 6=.342) = P=723). For more details, see the Appendix.

Throughout the tables and figures presented above, it can be seen that there are discernible differences/ similarities among the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to issue bias is concerned, and this verifies hypothesis 5.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedures, limits, and value of the study. Besides, it familiarizes the readers with the value of its findings that is supposed to be harvested by different fields of language study.

1.1 The Problem

The word "bias" denotes some sort of deviation. Lack of neutrality constitutes such a deviation, political bias in our case (Yair & Sulitzeanu, 2017: 6). Bias is disproportionate weight in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. Biases can be learned implicitly within cultural contexts. People may develop biases toward or against an individual, an ethnic group, a sexual or gender identity, a nation, a religion, a social class, a political party, or theoretical paradigms and ideologies within academic domains. Biased discourse is one-sided, lacking a neutral viewpoint, or not having an open mind. Bias can come in many forms and is related to prejudice and intuition. It may occur in different contexts and the political one is not excluded. As pragmatics concerns itself with language about its users and the contextual factors that govern the issuance of that language, it is appropriate then to utilize this approach in investigating biased discourse.

Accordingly, this study tackles biased discourse in American political speeches as it is noticed by the researcher that this kind of discourse has not been given its due scholarly investigation from a pragmatic perspective. To this end, political speeches by Barak Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden are selected

as samples for the current study. Analyzing some political speeches delivered by these politicians reveals the differences among politicians in their speeches and shows the influence of their personalities on their communication approaches. This can be particularly significant in our understanding of the way presidents use context to convey meaning based on the circumstances in which the presidents are speaking. Thus, the present study attempts to find answers to the following questions:

1. What are the types of bias that American politicians appeal to in their political speeches and what are the most common ones?
2. What are the pragmatic strategies that American politicians exploit to issue bias in their political speeches? This question can be sub-divided into the following questions:
a. Which speech acts are utilized by American politicians to issue bias in their political speeches?
b. To what extent do American politicians exploit Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches?
c. What are the categories of presupposition that are available in the selected data?
d. Which impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies are used to issue bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians?
e. What are the types of tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data?
3. What are the most frequently used pragmatic strategies to issue bias in the selected speeches by American politicians?

4. Are are there any significant differences/similarities among the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to issue bias is concerned?

1.2 The Aims

In association with the questions above, the study attempts to achieve the following aims:

1. Identifying the types of bias that American politicians appeal to in their political speeches and identifying the most common ones.

2. Finding out the pragmatic strategies that American politicians exploit to convey bias in their political speeches. For the sake of clarification, this aim can be sub-divided into the following aims:

a. Specifying the speech acts that are utilized by American politicians to manipulate bias in their political speeches.

b. Showing to what extent American politicians exploit Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches.

c. Shedding light on the categories of presupposition that are available in the selected data.

d. Identifying the impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies that are used to convey bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians.

e. Specifying the tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data.

3. Finding out the most frequently used strategies to convey bias in the selected speeches by American politicians.

4. Explicating whether there are significant differences/ similarities among the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to convey bias is concerned

1.3 The Hypotheses

Regarding the aims of the work, the following hypotheses can be introduced:

1. American politicians appeal to racial bias and cultural bias in their political speeches and these types of bias are the most common ones.

2. Various pragmatic strategies including speech acts, Grice's maxims, presupposition, impoliteness, and pragmatic tropes are exploited by American politicians to manipulate bias in their political speeches. This hypothesis can be further divided into the following hypotheses:

a. Representative and expressive speech acts are utilized by American politicians to manipulate bias in their political speeches.

b. American politicians exploit the non-observance of Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches.

c. Lexical presupposition and existential presuppositions are utilized in the selected data.

d. Bald on record impoliteness and negative impoliteness strategies as well as the sub-strategy of using profane language are used to convey bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians.

e. Hyperbole and metaphor are the tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data.

3. Representative speech acts and bald-on-record impoliteness are the most frequently used strategies to convey bias in the selected speeches by American politicians.

4. There are discernible differences/ similarities between the three American politicians as far as the use of the strategies used to manipulate bias is concerned.

1.4 The Procedures

To achieve the aims of the study and test the validity of its hypotheses, the following procedures are adopted:

1. Providing a literature review about bias as a pragmatic phenomenon.
2. Developing an eclectic model as the basic apparatus for the sake of analyzing the data of the study.
3. Selecting 18 speeches issued by the three American politicians Obama, Trump, and Biden.

4. Analyzing the data of the study according to the adopted eclectic model to identify the types of bias and the pragmatic strategies utilized to issue bias in the selected data.

5. Conducting a statistical analysis to support the pragmatic analysis and achieve some aims of the study.

6. Discussing the results of the pragmatic (qualitative) and statistical (quantitative) analyses to come up with certain conclusions.

1.5 The Limits

The present study limits itself to the pragmatic investigation of bias in selected speeches by three American politicians: Barak Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden. More specifically, the study is restricted to deal with 18 presidential speeches chosen from particular websites, American newspapers , and news sites, namely "The Guardian, rev., White House, CNBC, the Washington Post BBC, c. span, CNN, Politico, The New York Times, CNBC Independent, and American news during a period extending from 2008 to 2022

to differentiate among the three American politicians as far as bias is concerned. The current study adopts an eclectic model to analyze the data in question. This model is based on Searle's (1969) speech acts, Grice's (1989) conversational maxims, Yule's (2000) presupposition, Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness theory, and McQuarrie and Mick's (1996) figures of speech.

1.6 The Value

It is supposed that the present study will be valuable to the fields of linguistics in general, and pragmatics in particular. It is also hoped that it will be of value to researchers and students of linguistics in the departments of English and political science. Those who are interested in politics and pragmatics can get benefit from the theoretical and practical parts of the study. Furthermore, the findings of the study are supposed to be beneficial to readers in general as they are expected to provide them with theoretical and practical backgrounds about bias. As far as pragmatics is concerned, the study is expected to reveal certain pragmatic aspects of speech that can be of interest to pragmatists and pragmatic studies. Besides, the findings of the study could be of obvious significance to those interested in text analysis since the data of the study are texts taken from various sources and their analysis reveals different textual aspects.

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Ministry of Higher Education

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University of Babylon

College of Education for Human Sciences

Department of English

A Pragmatic Approach to Biased Discourse in Selected American Political Speeches

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Council of the College of Education For Human Sciences, University of Babylon in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctorate of Philosophy in Education/English Language/Linguistics

by

Ashwaq Jassim Mohammed Altimimy

Supervised by

Asst. Prof. Dr. Nesaem Mehdi Abdullah

September 2022 A. D.   **Moharram**1444 A. H

﴿ قُل لَّوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مِدَادًا لِّكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّي لَنَفِدَ الْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَن تَنفَدَ كَلِمَاتُ رَبِّي وَلَوْ جِئْنَا بِمِثْلِهِ مَدَدًا ﴾

صَدَقَ اللهُ الْعَظِيم

سورة الكهف – الآية (109)

In the Name of Allah,
The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Say (O Muhammad   to mankind): "If the sea were ink for (writing) the Words of my Lord, surely, the sea would be exhausted before the Words of my Lord would be finished, even if we brought (another sea) like it for its aid."

Allah Almighty has Spoken the Truth (Al-Kahf, 109, Al-Hilali and

Khan, 1404 H, 401)

ii

The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that this dissertation entitled (**A Pragmatic Approach to Biased Discourse in Selected American Political Speeches**), written by **Ashwaq Jassim Mohammed**, has been prepared under my supervision at the University of Babylon, College of Education for Human Sciences, Department of English, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctorate of Philosophy in Education/English Language/Linguistics.

Signature:

Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Nesaem Mehdi Abdullah

Date: /   / 2022

In view of the available recommendations, I forward this dissertation for debate by the Examining Committee.

Signature:

Head of the department: Asst. Prof. Dr. Hussein Hameed Ma'yuuf

Date: /   /

The Examining Committee's Certificate

We certify that we have read this thesis (**A Pragmatic Approach to Biased Discourse in Selected American Political Speeches**) written by Ashwaq Jassim Mohammed and, as Examining Committee, we examined the student in its content, and that in our opinion it is adequate as a dissertation for the degree of Doctorate of Philosophy in Education/English Language/Linguistics.

Signature: Signature:

Name: Name:

(Chairman)   Member

Signature: Signature:

Name: Name:

Member   Member

Signature: Signature:

Name: Name:

Member   Member and Supervisor

Approved by the Council of the College of Education for Human Sciences

Signature:

Name: **Asst. Prof. Riyadh Hatif Ubaid Al-Khafaji (Ph.D.)**

Dean of the College of Education for Human Sciences

Date: /   / 2022

Appendix

BIAS IDENTIFICATION

Identifying the types of bias that American politicians appeal to in their political speeches and identifying the most common ones.

Descriptive

BIASIDENTIFICATIONFREQUENCY

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
PRESIDENT OBAMA	7	4.0000	6.00000	2.26779	-1.5491	9.5491	.00	17.00
PRESIDENT BIDEN	7	2.5714	3.10146	1.17224	-.2969	5.4398	.00	7.00
PRESIDENT TRUMP	7	3.0000	3.05505	1.15470	.1745	5.8255	.00	8.00
Total	21	3.1905	4.10632	.89607	1.3213	5.0597	.00	17.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
BIASIDENTIFICATIONFREQUENCY	Based on Mean	.697	2	18	.511
	Based on Median	.248	2	18	.783
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.248	2	12.601	.784
	Based on trimmed mean	.473	2	18	.631

ANOVA

BIASIDENTIFICATIONFREQUENCY

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.524	2	3.762	.205	.816
Within Groups	329.714	18	18.317		
Total	337.238	20			

Post Hoc Tests Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: BIASIDENTIFICATIONFREQUENCY

	(I) USAPRESIDENTSBIASIDENT IFICATION	(J) USAPRESIDENTSBIASIDENTI FICATION	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	PRESIDENT OBAMA	PRESIDENT BIDEN	1.42857	2.28770	.809	-4.4100	7.2671
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	1.00000	2.28770	.901	-4.8386	6.8386
	PRESIDENT BIDEN	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-1.42857	2.28770	.809	-7.2671	4.4100
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-.42857	2.28770	.981	-6.2671	5.4100
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-1.00000	2.28770	.901	-6.8386	4.8386
		PRESIDENT BIDEN	.42857	2.28770	.981	-5.4100	6.2671
LSD	PRESIDENT OBAMA	PRESIDENT BIDEN	1.42857	2.28770	.540	-3.3777	6.2348
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	1.00000	2.28770	.667	-3.8063	5.8063
	PRESIDENT BIDEN	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-1.42857	2.28770	.540	-6.2348	3.3777
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-.42857	2.28770	.853	-5.2348	4.3777
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-1.00000	2.28770	.667	-5.8063	3.8063
		PRESIDENT BIDEN	.42857	2.28770	.853	-4.3777	5.2348

Homogeneous Subsets BIASIDENTIFICATIONFREQUENCY

	USAPRESIDENTSBIASI DENTIFICATION	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05 1
Tukey HSD[a]	PRESIDENT BIDEN	7	2.5714
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	7	3.0000
	PRESIDENT OBAMA	7	4.0000
	Sig.		.809

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 7.000.

MEANS PLOTS BIAS IDENTIFICATION MEAN PLOTS
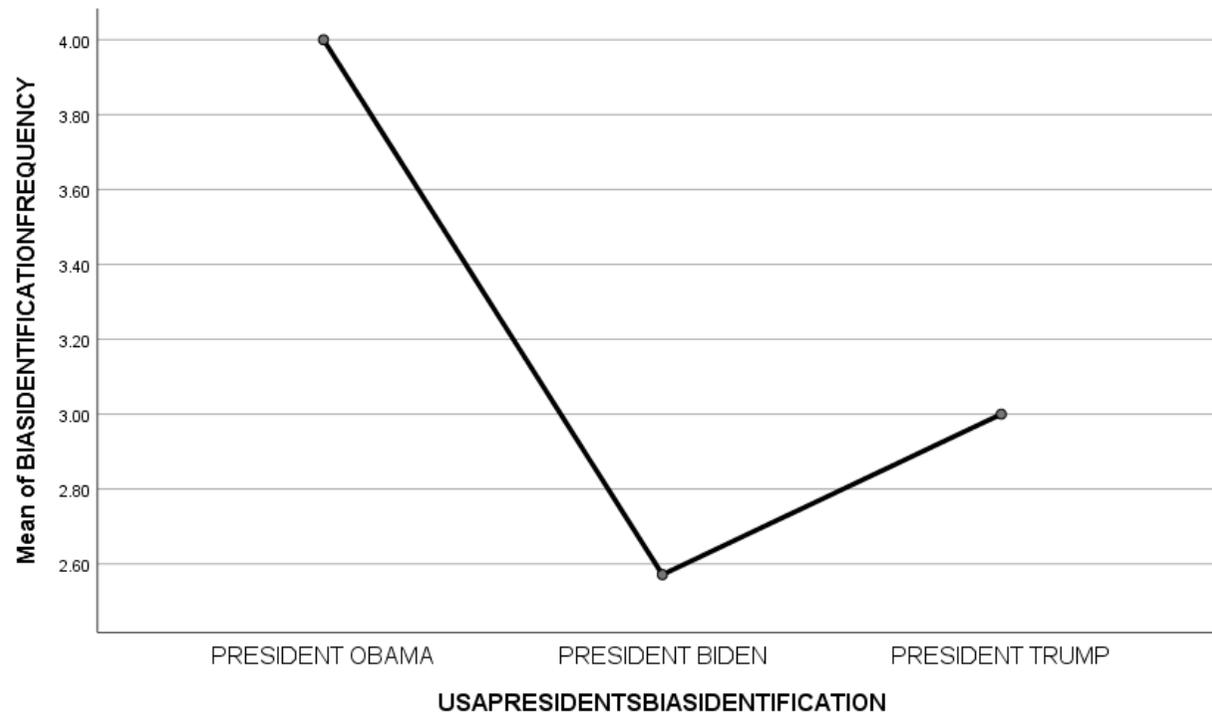
SPEECH ACTS

Specifying the speech acts that are utilized by American politicians to issue bias in their political speeches

ANOVA

SPEECHACTSFREQUENCY

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	24.400	2	12.200	.410	.673
Within Groups	357.200	12	29.767		
Total	381.600	14			

Descriptive

SPEECHACTSFREQUENCY

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
PRESIDENTOBAMA	5	7.6000	6.38749	2.85657	-.3311	15.5311	.00	16.00
PRESIDENTBIDEN	5	7.4000	5.17687	2.31517	.9721	13.8279	.00	12.00
PRESIDENTTRUMP	5	4.8000	4.65833	2.08327	-.9841	10.5841	2.00	13.00
Total	15	6.6000	5.22084	1.34801	3.7088	9.4912	.00	16.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
SPEECHACTSFREQUENCY	Based on Mean	.646	2	12	.541
	Based on Median	.366	2	12	.701
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.366	2	11.959	.701
	Based on trimmed mean	.704	2	12	.514

Means of Speech Acts Frequency of the three American Presidents
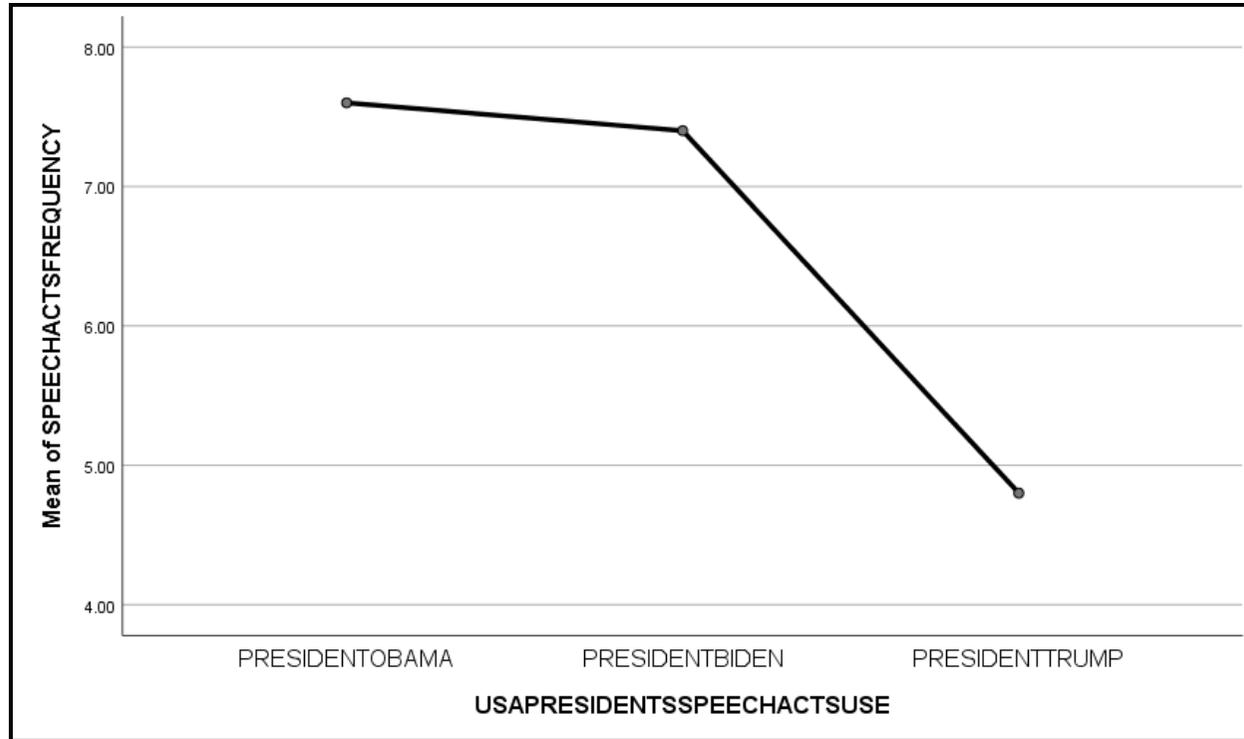
Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SPEECHACTSFREQUENCY

	(I) USAPRESIDENTSSPEECHAC TSUSE	(J) USAPRESIDENTSSPEECHAC TSUSE	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	PRESIDENTOBAMA	PRESIDENTBIDEN	.20000	3.45060	.998	-9.0057	9.4057
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	2.80000	3.45060	.703	-6.4057	12.0057
	PRESIDENTBIDEN	PRESIDENTOBAMA	-.20000	3.45060	.998	-9.4057	9.0057
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	2.60000	3.45060	.737	-6.6057	11.8057
	PRESIDENTTRUMP	PRESIDENTOBAMA	-2.80000	3.45060	.703	-12.0057	6.4057
		PRESIDENTBIDEN	-2.60000	3.45060	.737	-11.8057	6.6057
LSD	PRESIDENTOBAMA	PRESIDENTBIDEN	.20000	3.45060	.955	-7.3182	7.7182
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	2.80000	3.45060	.433	-4.7182	10.3182
	PRESIDENTBIDEN	PRESIDENTOBAMA	-.20000	3.45060	.955	-7.7182	7.3182
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	2.60000	3.45060	.466	-4.9182	10.1182
	PRESIDENTTRUMP	PRESIDENTOBAMA	-2.80000	3.45060	.433	-10.3182	4.7182
		PRESIDENTBIDEN	-2.60000	3.45060	.466	-10.1182	4.9182

GRICES MAXIMS

USA PRESIDENTS MAXIMS
MEANS PLOT

Showing to what extent American politicians exploit Grice's maxims to realize bias in their political speeches
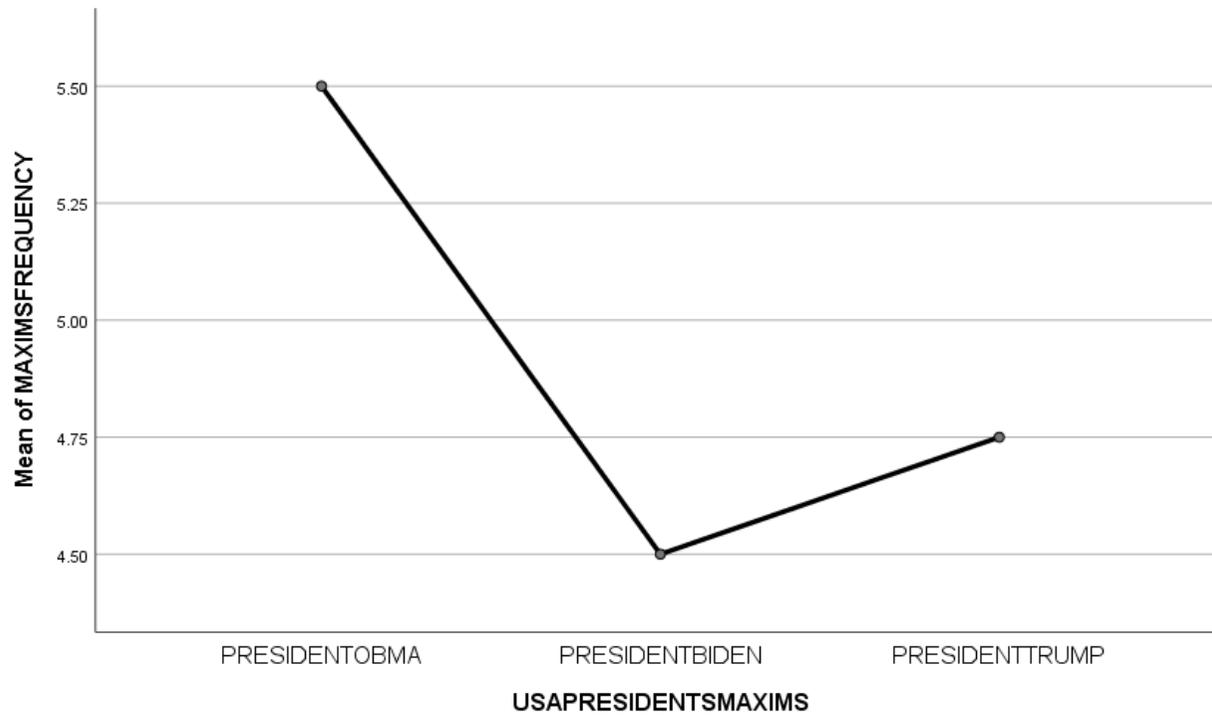
Post Hoc Tests Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: MAXIMSFREQUENCY

	(I) USAPRESIDENTSMAXIMS	(J) USAPRESIDENTSMAXIMS	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	PRESIDENTOBMA	PRESIDENTBIDEN	1.00000	1.30703	.733	-2.6492	4.6492
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	.75000	1.30703	.837	-2.8992	4.3992
	PRESIDENTBIDEN	PRESIDENTOBMA	-1.00000	1.30703	.733	-4.6492	2.6492
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	-.25000	1.30703	.980	-3.8992	3.3992
	PRESIDENTTRUMP	PRESIDENTOBMA	-.75000	1.30703	.837	-4.3992	2.8992
		PRESIDENTBIDEN	.25000	1.30703	.980	-3.3992	3.8992
LSD	PRESIDENTOBMA	PRESIDENTBIDEN	1.00000	1.30703	.464	-1.9567	3.9567
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	.75000	1.30703	.580	-2.2067	3.7067
	PRESIDENTBIDEN	PRESIDENTOBMA	-1.00000	1.30703	.464	-3.9567	1.9567
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	-.25000	1.30703	.853	-3.2067	2.7067
	PRESIDENTTRUMP	PRESIDENTOBMA	-.75000	1.30703	.580	-3.7067	2.2067
		PRESIDENTBIDEN	.25000	1.30703	.853	-2.7067	3.2067
Bonferroni	PRESIDENTOBMA	PRESIDENTBIDEN	1.00000	1.30703	1.000	-2.8339	4.8339
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	.75000	1.30703	1.000	-3.0839	4.5839
	PRESIDENTBIDEN	PRESIDENTOBMA	-1.00000	1.30703	1.000	-4.8339	2.8339
		PRESIDENTTRUMP	-.25000	1.30703	1.000	-4.0839	3.5839
	PRESIDENTTRUMP	PRESIDENTOBMA	-.75000	1.30703	1.000	-4.5839	3.0839
		PRESIDENTBIDEN	.25000	1.30703	1.000	-3.5839	4.0839

MAXIMSFREQUENCY

	USAPRESIDENTSMAXIMS	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05 1
Tukey HSD[a]	PRESIDENTBIDEN	4	4.5000
	PRESIDENTTRUMP	4	4.7500
	PRESIDENTOBMA	4	5.5000
	Sig.		.733

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 4.000.

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
MAXIMSFREQUENCY	Based on Mean	.071	2	9	.932
	Based on Median	.143	2	9	.869
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.143	2	8.217	.869
	Based on trimmed mean	.081	2	9	.923

ANOVA

MAXIMSFREQUENCY

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.167	2	1.083	.317	.736
Within Groups	30.750	9	3.417		
Total	32.917	11			

Descriptives

MAXIMSFREQUENCY

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
PRESIDENTOBMA	4	5.5000	1.73205	.86603	2.7439	8.2561	3.00	7.00
PRESIDENTBIDEN	4	4.5000	1.91485	.95743	1.4530	7.5470	2.00	6.00
PRESIDENTTRUMP	4	4.7500	1.89297	.94648	1.7379	7.7621	2.00	6.00
Total	12	4.9167	1.72986	.49937	3.8176	6.0158	2.00	7.00

PRESUPPOSITION

Shedding light on the categories of presupposition that are available in the selected data.

ANOVA

PRESUPPOSITIONFREQUENCY

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	(Combined)		784.000	2	392.000	.371	.696
	Linear Term	Contrast	768.000	1	768.000	.727	.407
		Deviation	16.000	1	16.000	.015	.904
Within Groups			15838.000	15	1055.867		
Total			16622.000	17			

Descriptives

PRESUPPOSITIONFREQUENCY

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1.00	6	23.3333	47.41167	19.35573	-26.4222	73.0888	1.00	120.00
2.00	6	13.3333	26.86013	10.96560	-14.8546	41.5213	.00	68.00
3.00	6	7.3333	14.08072	5.74843	-7.4435	22.1101	.00	36.00
Total	18	14.6667	31.26923	7.37023	-.8832	30.2165	.00	120.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
PRESUPPOSITIONFREQUENCY	Based on Mean	1.666	2	15	.222
	Based on Median	.330	2	15	.724
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.330	2	8.829	.727
	Based on trimmed mean	1.137	2	15	.347

PRESUPPOSITIONS MEANS PLOT
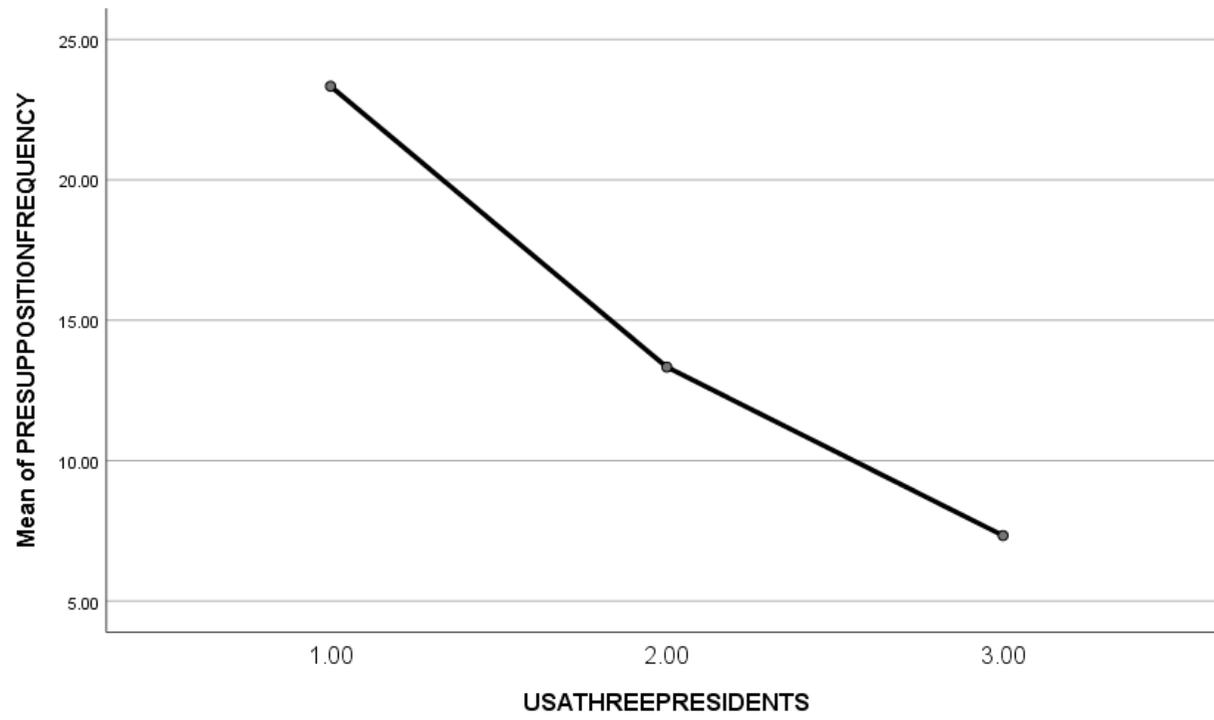
Post Hoc Tests Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: PRESUPPOSITIONFREQUENCY

	(I) USATHREEPRESIDENTS	(J) USATHREEPRESIDENTS	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	1.00	2.00	10.00000	18.76048	.856	-38.7298	58.7298
		3.00	16.00000	18.76048	.677	-32.7298	64.7298
	2.00	1.00	-10.00000	18.76048	.856	-58.7298	38.7298
		3.00	6.00000	18.76048	.945	-42.7298	54.7298
	3.00	1.00	-16.00000	18.76048	.677	-64.7298	32.7298
		2.00	-6.00000	18.76048	.945	-54.7298	42.7298
LSD	1.00	2.00	10.00000	18.76048	.602	-29.9870	49.9870
		3.00	16.00000	18.76048	.407	-23.9870	55.9870
	2.00	1.00	-10.00000	18.76048	.602	-49.9870	29.9870
		3.00	6.00000	18.76048	.754	-33.9870	45.9870
	3.00	1.00	-16.00000	18.76048	.407	-55.9870	23.9870
		2.00	-6.00000	18.76048	.754	-45.9870	33.9870

IMPOLITE STRATEGIES

Identifying the impoliteness strategies and sub-strategies that are used to issue bias in the political speeches uttered by American politicians.

ANOVA

IMPOLITESTRATEGIESFREQUENCY

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.000	2	3.000	.221	.806
Within Groups	122.000	9	13.556		
Total	128.000	11			

Descriptives

IMPOLITESTRATEGIESFREQUENCY

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
PRESIDENT OBAMA	4	3.5000	3.00000	1.50000	-1.2737	8.2737	.00	6.00
PRESIDENT BIDEN	4	3.5000	4.04145	2.02073	-2.9309	9.9309	.00	9.00
PRESIDENT TRUMP	4	5.0000	3.91578	1.95789	-1.2309	11.2309	1.00	10.00
Total	12	4.0000	3.41121	.98473	1.8326	6.1674	.00	10.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
IMPOLITESTRATEGIESFRE QUENCY	Based on Mean	.120	2	9	.888
	Based on Median	.097	2	9	.909
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.097	2	6.881	.909
	Based on trimmed mean	.120	2	9	.889

Post Hoc Tests Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: IMPOLITESTRATEGIESFREQUENCY

	(I) USAPRESIDENTSIMPOLITES TRATEGIES	(J) USAPRESIDENTSIMPOLITES TRATEGIES	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	PRESIDENT OBAMA	PRESIDENT BIDEN	.00000	2.60342	1.000	-7.2688	7.2688
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-1.50000	2.60342	.836	-8.7688	5.7688
	PRESIDENT BIDEN	PRESIDENT OBAMA	.00000	2.60342	1.000	-7.2688	7.2688
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-1.50000	2.60342	.836	-8.7688	5.7688
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	PRESIDENT OBAMA	1.50000	2.60342	.836	-5.7688	8.7688
		PRESIDENT BIDEN	1.50000	2.60342	.836	-5.7688	8.7688
LSD	PRESIDENT OBAMA	PRESIDENT BIDEN	.00000	2.60342	1.000	-5.8893	5.8893
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-1.50000	2.60342	.579	-7.3893	4.3893
	PRESIDENT BIDEN	PRESIDENT OBAMA	.00000	2.60342	1.000	-5.8893	5.8893
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-1.50000	2.60342	.579	-7.3893	4.3893
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	PRESIDENT OBAMA	1.50000	2.60342	.579	-4.3893	7.3893
		PRESIDENT BIDEN	1.50000	2.60342	.579	-4.3893	7.3893

Homogeneous Subsets
IMPOLITESTRATEGIESFREQUENCY

	USAPRESIDENTSIMPOLIT ESTRATEGIES	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05 1
Tukey HSD[a]	PRESIDENT OBAMA	4	3.5000
	PRESIDENT BIDEN	4	3.5000
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	4	5.0000
	Sig.		.836

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 4.000.

IMPOLITE STRATEGIES MEANS PLOTS
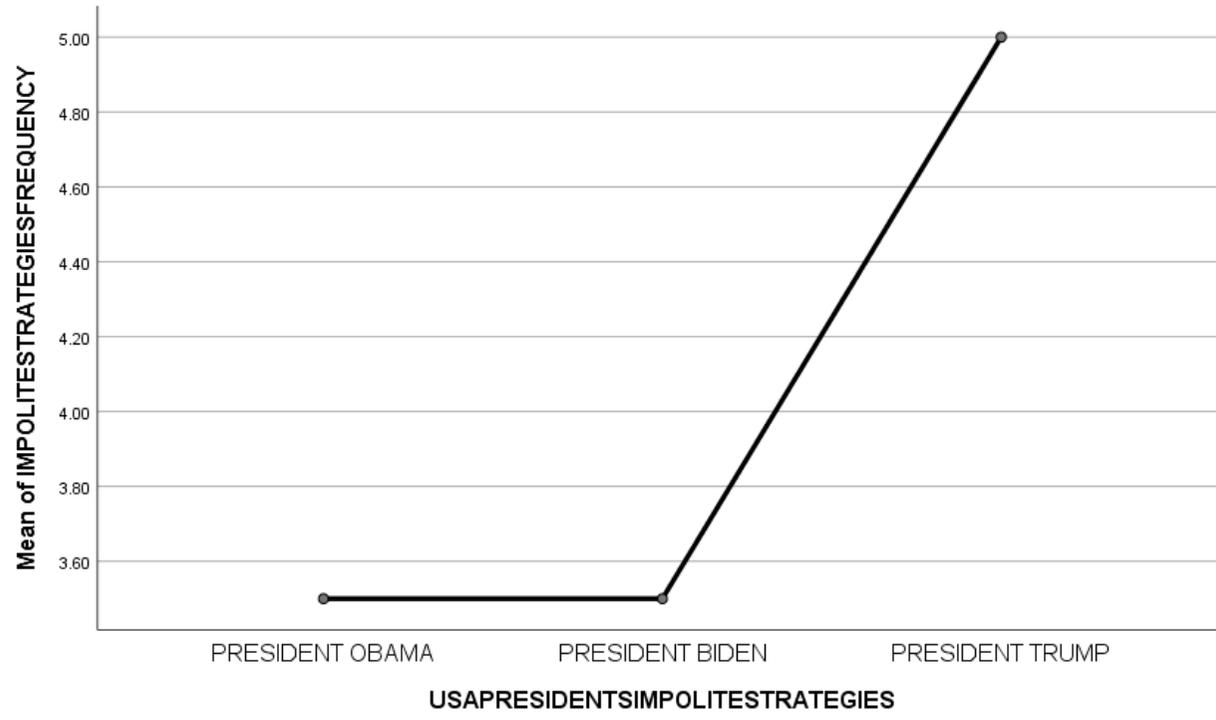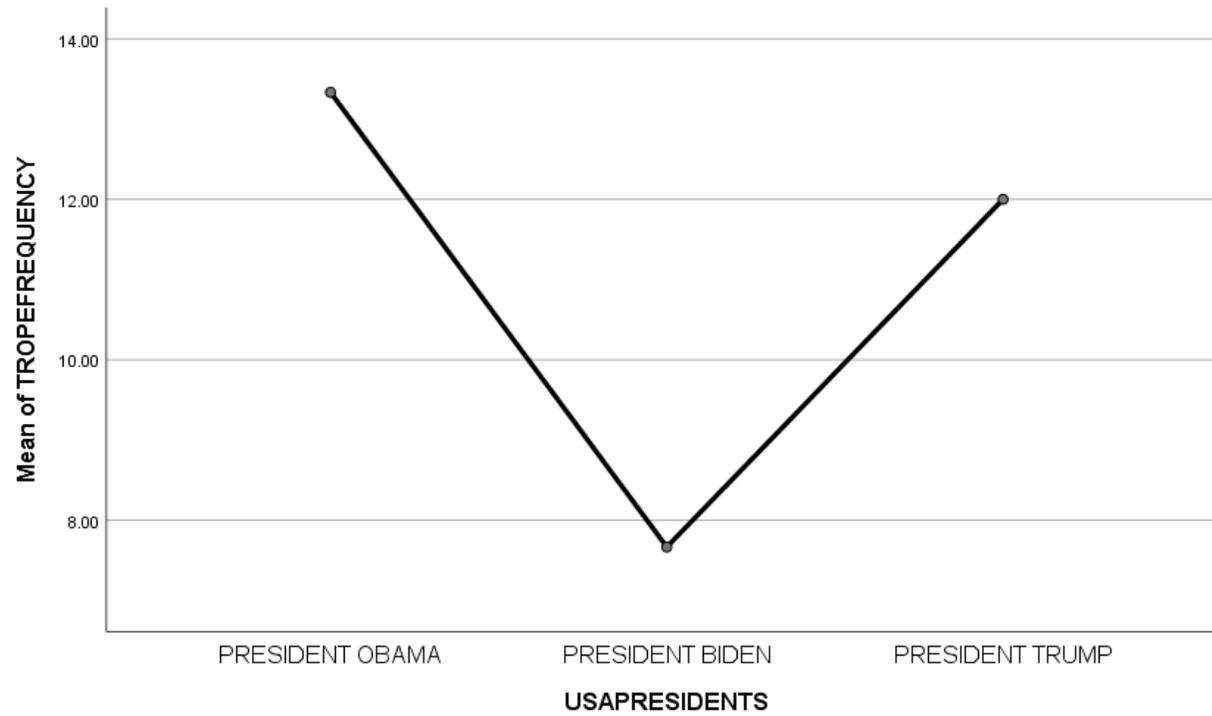
TROPE

Specifying the tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data

ANOVA

TROPEFREQUENCY

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	52.667	2	26.333	.342	.723
Within Groups	461.333	6	76.889		
Total	514.000	8			

USA PRESIDENT TROPE MEANS PLOTS

Homogeneous Subsets

TROPEFREQUENCY

	USAPRESIDENTS	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
			1
Tukey HSD[a]	PRESIDENT BIDEN	3	7.6667
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	3	12.0000
	PRESIDENT OBAMA	3	13.3333
	Sig.		.722

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: TROPEFREQUENCY

	(I) USAPRESIDENTS	(J) USAPRESIDENTS	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	PRESIDENT OBAMA	PRESIDENT BIDEN	5.66667	7.15956	.722	-16.3008	27.6342
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	1.33333	7.15956	.981	-20.6342	23.3008
	PRESIDENT BIDEN	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-5.66667	7.15956	.722	-27.6342	16.3008
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-4.33333	7.15956	.823	-26.3008	17.6342
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-1.33333	7.15956	.981	-23.3008	20.6342
		PRESIDENT BIDEN	4.33333	7.15956	.823	-17.6342	26.3008
LSD	PRESIDENT OBAMA	PRESIDENT BIDEN	5.66667	7.15956	.459	-11.8521	23.1855
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	1.33333	7.15956	.858	-16.1855	18.8521
	PRESIDENT BIDEN	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-5.66667	7.15956	.459	-23.1855	11.8521
		PRESIDENT TRUMP	-4.33333	7.15956	.567	-21.8521	13.1855
	PRESIDENT TRUMP	PRESIDENT OBAMA	-1.33333	7.15956	.858	-18.8521	16.1855
		PRESIDENT BIDEN	4.33333	7.15956	.567	-13.1855	21.8521

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
TROPEFREQUENCY	Based on Mean	.355	2	6	.715
	Based on Median	.316	2	6	.741
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.316	2	5.351	.742
	Based on trimmed mean	.353	2	6	.716

Descriptives

TROPEF REQUENCY

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
PRESIDENT OBAMA	3	13.3333	11.50362	6.64162	-15.2432	41.9099	2.00	25.00
PRESIDENT BIDEN	3	7.6667	7.02377	4.05518	-9.7813	25.1147	1.00	15.00
PRESIDENT TRUMP	3	12.0000	7.00000	4.04145	-5.3890	29.3890	4.00	17.00
Total	9	11.0000	8.01561	2.67187	4.8387	17.1613	1.00	25.00