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Suha Rasheed H. Alkumet

Tikrit University/ College of Arts

 * Corresponding author: E-mail :
suha20072002@yahoo.com

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E-mail

journal.of.tikrit.university.of.humanities@tu.edu.iq

E-mail : adxxxx@tu.edu.iq

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A Phono- Pragmatic Analysis of Threatening and Warning Phrases in Three Selected Speeches of Trump In 2020

A B S T R A C T

Former President Donald Trump is one of the most political figures to join the United States presidential election. He was known for his use of warning and threatening phrases. In the broader domain of verbal expression in speech, intonation's function goes beyond the speaker's level of phrases or sentences. A speaker forms an utterance taking into consideration that it is performed through an expression's communicative force. In this analysis, a descriptive qualitative methodology is employed to achieve the objectives of the study. The selected speeches are analyzed following Speech Act Theory (SAT) and Brazil's model to understand the intended meaning of the words. Other researchers in this field of phonology and pragmatics will benefit from this analysis because it clarifies the role of commissive acts and intonation in political speeches. The findings of this study substantiate the importance of Brazil's model in analyzing tones pragmatically. SAT was utilized to critically evaluate the effectiveness of verbal communication in conveying the speaker's intention. Based on the study results, it is evident that commissive acts, particularly threats and warning, are present in the three speeches expressed in an indirect illocutionary front.

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تحليل صوتي تداولي لعبارات التهديد والتحذير في ثلاث خطابات مختارة لترامب في عام 2020

سهى رشيد حمد الكميت / جامعة تكريت / كلية الآداب / قسم الترجمة

الخلاصة:

يعد الرئيس السابق دونالد ترامب أحد أشهر الأشخاص الذين انضموا إلى الانتخابات الرئاسية الأمريكية وعرف باستخدامه عبارات التحذير والتهديد. تتعدى وظيفة التنغيم مستوى عبارات أو جمل المتحدث في النطاق الأوسع للتعبير اللفظي في الكلام، يشكل المتحدث خطاباً يضع فيه بعض الوظائف ضمن الأولويات خلال القوة التواصلية للتعبير. في هذا التحليل، سيتم استخدام منهجية وصفية نوعية للإجابة عن مشكلة الدراسة عن قصد. وعلى وجه التحديد، يتم تحليل الخطابات المختارة باتباع نظرية قانون الكلام ونموذج العالم برازل لفهم المعنى المقصود للكلمات. وقد يستفيد باحثون آخرون في مجال

علم الأصوات والتداولية من هذا التحليل لأنه يوضح دور الأفعال التفويضية والتنغيم في الخطابات السياسية لأصحاب القرار والسلطة. تثبت نتائج هذه الدراسة أهمية نموذج العالم برازل في التحليل وخاصة في تحليل النغمات بطريقة عملية. كما يتضح أن الأفعال التفويضية ، لاسيما التهديدات والتحذيرات ، موجودة في الخطابات الثلاثة الخاصة بالرئيس ترامب التي تم التعبير عنها في واجهة خطابية او إعلامية غير مباشرة.

1. Introduction

There is no neutral terminology in the study of language as every phrase or word has the things-to-word direction of fit. In other words, Searle et al. (1980:3) argue that every term is an expression of the theoretical assumptions and presuppositions of its users. Former President Donald Trump is a unique politician because his unique presidential oratory kind was different from what the public expected. The United States is proud of its actions in the world's topography, and inactions attract global attention. In some quarters in this connection, the President is perceived as the "President of the world," and this background makes his speech vital. As a candidate and President, Trump has used threatening and warning phrases that sometimes incited violence. Specifically, Trump's three selected speeches will be analyzed following Speech Act Theory (SAT) and Brazil's model to understand the intended meaning of the words. Phonologically oriented researchers agree with Brazil's work on analyzing pitch, frequency, tone, and the role of intonation in communication. The discourses were delivered in 2020 and included his second convection acceptance speech, November 2nd campaign rally in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and December 5th gathering held in Valdosta, Georgia. While the three addresses clock in well at over four hours, this analysis adopts SAT and Brazil's model to express the illocutionary point of threatening and warning commissive acts in the discourses.

2. Theoretical Background

Commissive acts commit the speaker (S) to a particular course of action, and the paradigmatic examples in Trump's case are threats and warnings. In linguistics and language, a speech act is something that an individual expresses that presents knowledge or information and action.

Kurniawan (2017:23) states that SAT affirms that a statement can be analyzed in three levels: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. The former is the fundamental act of expression and can be characterized as a critical lingual articulation. Illocutionary is performed through the communicative force of a phrase, and this dimension is the perlocutionary act. Searle et al. (1980:2-3) shows that SAT is reasonably understood, and while this may sound like a terminological quarrel, it has been shown to have severe consequences for central problems of SAT. He asserts that “Natural language is the most important means of human communication, and communication is the primary objective of language use” . He also clarifies that communication sense belongs to the domain of social interaction. Generally, it can be implemented in various ways, among which intonation and the use of verbal utterances are often the most elaborate and effective ones.

Brazil’s model, improved from Halliday’s, has been the stimulus for an ever-growing body on pragmatic analysis on the function of intonation in communication. Previous research by Gussenhoven (2004:49-50), Durand et al. (2014:89-90), and Tannen et al. (2018:11-12) suggest that speech belongs to the analysis of language being used. With this background, it is now possible to distinguish at least three different traditional superiority to Pragmatics. According to Chun (2002:31-32), discourse is an extended or endless verbal articulation in oral communication or writing. The author defines “pragmatics” as “The linguistic subdiscipline in which language is analyzed,” especially from the user’s view of the choices they make . Mufiah and Nur-Rahman (2019:126), on the other hand, describe “pragmatic” as the “Study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader.” These quotations demonstrate the two features of pragmatics that phonologically oriented researchers agree on regarding conceptual foundations.

The first feature is that a range of academic disciplines significantly informs pragmatics. However, while it receives conceptual influences from many fields, its subject matter is in no sense merely the sum of these efforts. That means pragmatics is a branch of inquiry in its own right, one that can contribute insights to neighboring academic subjects in much the same way that these specialties contribute insights to it. The second feature is its capacity to influence the conceptual development of other disciplines. It is clear from the two broader contexts that both definitions appear to have an apparent pragmatic component, for instance, reference and exclusive phenomena explained by some other non-pragmatic mechanism. The latter reason draws from inferring a

speaker's slurred speech that he or she is befuddled. According to this use, SAT, together with the study of indexical expressions, forms most, or perhaps all, of pragmatics' domains.

2.1. Speech Act Theory

SAT is a sub-field of pragmatics that fundamentally assesses how words are utilized to carry out activities and present information. According to Nordquist (2020:1-2), this model "Was introduced by Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin in *How to Do Things With Words* and further developed by American philosopher J.R. Searle." It is fundamental in this section to explain some of the questions encompassing the presumption behind the utilization of the expressions "speech acts" and "pragmatics." According to Atolagbe (2017:123), pragmatics in linguistics is hinged on the premise of SAT and is concerned with the ways utterances can be used to present information and carry out actions. On the other hand, Nordquist (2019:1) highlights that "a speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener." Subsequently, SAT assumes that the minimal human communication unit is neither an expression nor a sentence. More accurately, it is the performance of individual actions such as asking questions, giving orders, and making statements.

Characteristically, Kissine (2014: 1-3) highlights that an individual performs one or more of these deeds by uttering a sentence(s) and cautions that the doing itself should not be confused with other expressions expressed in its performance. Following John Austin, Kissine (2014: 1-10) notes that such types of doings as exemplified above are illocutionary. They are standardly contracted in literature with certain other kinds of acts, such as perlocutionary and propositional doings. The former has to do with those effects, which a speaker's utterances have on hearers (H) and go beyond their understanding of the statement. On the other hand, human actions such as frightening, amusing, annoying, persuading, and convincing are all perlocutionary doings. For instance, illocutionary acts are often done or directed to achieve perlocutionary effects such as influencing and convincing. However, it has seemed crucial to the theorists of speech to distinguish the former from realizing the latter, which may or may not be achievable by specifically linguistic means.

Table 1: Example of Pragmatics

Sentence: “*What time is it?*”

Literal		Pragmatic
What time is it?	Meaning	Why are you late?
A time, for example, Five o'clock	Response	Give details or reasons for being late

According to Kissine (2014:3-8), a speaker forms an utterance with some function in mind performed through an expression’s communicative force. In other words, the author asserts that one cannot establish a statement with a purpose without intending it to affect. Table 2 below shows examples of the three related acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In this analysis, selected speech acts from former President Donald Trump rallies and conventions will be examined to see if they were intended statements of facts or assertion.

Table 2: Example of Speech Acts

Locution	Illocution	Perlocution
I have just made some tea	Make an offer, a statement, an offer, or for some other communicative purpose	To get the hearer to drink some tea

2.2. Pragmatic and Semantic View of Commissives

Commissive verbs are a subgroup of illocutionary acts obligating a speaker to do something intended in the propositional content. Austin (1962:151-152) maintains that commissives “Are typified by promising or otherwise undertaking”, (Cited in Rashid 2015:23807). However, as they commit a speaker to do something, they also include announcements or declarations of intention: threats and warnings. The pragmatic role of a statement in a sentence is often expressed in grammatical structure. Given a threatening and warning context, the person may expect typical pronoun (we) imperative syntactic construction and arrangement selection of characteristic lexical items. In the semantic field, commissive phrases demand two features: the realization of a future course of action and the agent or recipients who are the addressees. Cummings (2013:4) contends that “No definition of pragmatics would be complete in the absence of some mention of context.” Its role in

language meaning extends beyond social, epistemic, linguistic factors. The author notes that pragmaticists have long recognized context in language, and they are now seriously examining the contribution of contextual factors to argumentation. They assert the importance and role of language meaning despite being a relatively young discipline of pragmatics.

Language, the key to communication between individuals, allows politicians to explore verbal communicative resources and manipulate phrases to suit their intentions. The bond between linguistics and politics is derivable from the association of communication and words. Lakoff (1990), quoted by Sarah and Oladayo (2018:65), posits that “Language is politics, politics assigns power, and power governs how people talk and how they are understood.” The author further notes that “Political manipulations depend on the use of language because language initiates and interprets power relations”. Hence language can be considered a vehicle of politics and serve to confer or bestow power and delineates the relationship between speaker (S) and hearers (H) through the roles it allows to users. Sarah and Oladayo’s (2018) pragmatic study of Trump’s inaugural speech as the 45th President of the United States of America reveals that he presupposes, among others, the uniqueness of events. On the subject of politeness, it clarifies both threatening and warning acts performed by him and the various strategies employed.

2.3. Pragmatic and Semantic View of Threat and Warning

The pragmatic and semantic aspects of threat and warning differ as the two can be uttered in several ways: explicitly, performatively, and implicitly. The former is expressed from a higher authority as a request or a directive from the speaker to fulfill his interests. Rashid (2015:23808) explains that whether verbally or non-verbally, threats in economic, religious, or political texts can be used and is a statement in which a speaker makes intimidations against somebody. From a semantic point of view, (Ibid) quotes Searle (1969:58 and 1972:142), who demonstrates that “threat is a pledge to do something to you, not for you” for they can be seen as intentions to harm or punish somebody. Further, the author quotes Saeed (1997:219-220), who “Adds that there are two faces of threat: the negative and positive face”. The latter include warning, request, command, advice, suggestion, challenges, promise, and the expression of negative feelings, such as anger and hatred. The former face includes conflict, criticism, and disagreement that potentially damages a person’s autonomy.

Warning patterns such as “be cautious” are invitational perceptual structures formulated for the interest of (H). Consequently, “warning” can be characterized as an occasion or explanation telling somebody that something upsetting will occur later on so they can avoid it. Al-Shafie and Al-Jubbory (2015:11) indicate that Kreckle (cited in Taylor and Cameron, 1987:57) describes warning as “an action that is only created in terms of interaction.” According to Taylor and Cameron (1987:57), “warning, in general, don’t exist,” but “what counts as warning depends on the rules evolved and sustained in concrete interaction with social groups”(Al-Shafie & Al-Jubbory, 2015:12). Indeed, this brief clarification is more thorough and engaging because it features the powerful idea of discourse acts at the expense of its strong and static properties.

On the contrary, threatening is aimed to inconvenience and cause harm to anyone who does not comply with the speaker’s wishes. Syntactically, the verb “threat” specifies a future act stated by the (S) to attract the (H) compelling them to do something for them via the act of threatening. Modal verbs can be employed to express intimidating action, for instance, will and shall. One property of the speech act is that “There is seriousness in the speaker’s intention to do his threats to the hearer” (Rashid, 2015:23809). Inevitably, to constitute the speech act, specific circumstances (felicity conditions of threatening) are necessary to define it. These considerations are a set of regulations or principles responsible for creating a given expression’s illocutionary force. In the literal utterance of a sentence that is threatening (T), the speaker (S) directing it to the hearer (H) seriously and sincerely threatens the (H) to the proposition (P) of the (T) if these conditions are satisfied:

1. The (S) utters (T)
2. Both the (H) and the S understand the (T)
3. The (S) obliges the (H) to perform a future action
4. The (S) hopes the (H) can and will do the action, and the doing is in the interest of the (S)
5. The (S) demand and wants the (S) to do the action in question, although the (H) may not
6. The (S) thinks and intends he or she would utter (T) in the ordinary course of action
7. Both the (H) and (S) are normal conscious beings with no physical problem
8. The (S) is confident that the (H) does not want to do the action

9. When the (T) is uttered, it is considered to have some illocutionary force indicative device (IFID), and it is not spoken unless the conditions are right.

10. In normal circumstance, the (S) and the (H) are interacting, not joking or acting in a play or film

On the other hand, when uttering the (T), the (S) intends to warn the (H) against the (P) provided the following felicity conditions of warning are satisfied:

1. Both the (H) and the (S) understand the (T)
2. Both the (H) and (S) are normal conscious beings with no physical problem
3. In the mind of (S), he or she thinks the (H) will perform a future action in his interest
4. The (S) anticipates the (H) to consider doing the action that is in the (H's) interest
5. The (S) puts himself under obligation to do the action by uttering it
6. The (S) supposes that the (H) wishes or desires the (S) to do the action instead of doing it
7. The (S) deems the (H) can do what he or she tells them and the other way round to avoid a cost
8. The (S) thinks he could do the action
9. When the (T) is uttered, it is considered to have some IFID
10. Per conversational procedures, both the (H) and the (S) are interacting and not joking or acting like in a play or film.

2.4. Brazil's Discourse Intonation Model

As earlier mentioned, Brazil's model improved from Halliday's has motivated an ever-growing body on pragmatic analysis on the function of intonation in communication. It blends intonation elements such as pitch and tune with logical tasks in the context in which the speech happens (Chun, 2002:32). It is essential to note that may be Trump did not have the slightest idea of the power and importance of words in legislation and policymaking. For the past few decades, academic scholars focusing on discourse intonation and building on Brazil's early work have shown an increasing interest in the language found in political affairs. Politics is essentially a matter of phrase in the form of speeches, debates, and negotiations. However, the linguistic aspect that deals with political issues cannot be understood in isolation from SAP and everyday language. Hence, this study adopts Brazil's model because all

languages can act as “political language depending on SAP alone.” The critical part of political utterances is creating meaning, which involves constructing beliefs about the event’s importance.

Brazil’s model provides a complete picture of the selected phrases’ intended meaning in Trump’s discourses. Phonologically oriented analysts view political speeches in the significance and power of words in policymaking and legislation and explain politics in language and authority lines. Specifically, Gussenhoven (2004:134-135) emphasizes this point by arguing that language control is a form of political power and also there is a direct link between it and how individuals view the world. Trump has manipulated this for his own needs, and as Durand et al. (2014:212) postulate, it is the use of political speech and writing in defense of the indefensible. Thus, in Trump’s case, “We will never give up, and we will never back down” is a phrase that directly warns, commands, and threatens (H) to act.

Similarly, the expressions “But you can’t ever accept when they steal and rig and rob” and “He will be the destroyer of America’s greatness” are perfect exemplars of pragmatic strategies of warning and threatening. Al-Shafie and Al-Jubbory (2015:18) cite Seperber and Wilson (1995:15-16), who contend that “Context is a set of inferences and reasoning assumptions that the (H) uses to interpret an utterance expectedly.” In this respect, threatened individuals are likely to analyze and evaluate the illocutionary act of intimidation statements on the foundation of contextual factors. In other words, the threatener’s intentions, mentality, and the concrete characteristics of the world in a particular setting.

As one of the first people to employ the term discourse intonation, Brazil and his British partners improved his discourse intonation model by crediting key, termination, tones, prominence, and tone unit. Brazil contends that every one of these segments has its importance and concurs that there is a restricted or modest number of basically contrastive pitch arrangements. For this situation, “meaning” signifies the choice’s assessment and discusses one prosody or examples of stress and sound designed by the speaker over another to accomplish rationality and attachment in the discourse. Durand et al. (2014:326-330) spotlight that tone and intonation are two sorts of pitch variation, which speakers of many languages use and shape a statement. Gussenhoven (2004:3), in particular, emphasizes that “Tone encodes morphemes and intonation gives utterances a further discursal meaning that is independent of the meaning of the words themselves.” That said, this study adopts Brazil’s model to describe

and analyze the communicative value of intonation features in Trump's speeches.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Method, Design, Data Source, and Analysis

Discourse is where humans attach meaning and make sense of the social world. In other words where representation becomes manifest because all political speeches are organized to make themselves persuasive. Most existing studies on warning and threatening language can be described as "armchair" approaches that do not examine actual words data but work with a reflection on them. Therefore, the analysis of data is made from the selected addresses and show the kind of communication strategy in the illocutionary act. A descriptive qualitative approach was used and interpreted in Brazil's discourse intonational model because the data is depicted in phrases or words delivered by Trump in the speeches.

3.2. Data Analysis

In this analysis, the technique used is collecting secondary data and the procedure or the four steps included finding data, classifying data, and analyzing the result of data. Data was collected using YouTube and included a clip of the conference analyzed by selecting the suitable utterance, and the process was done following these steps:

- a) Search the video of the rally and its script
- b) Read the scripts
- c) Choose the illocutionary acts on the scripts
- d) Group the statements concerning the type of illocutionary act
- e) Analyze the data collected

Although they all clock in at well over an hour and above 5000 words each, the selected clips lasted for approximately 30 seconds long. These criteria were chosen to ensure validity and objectivity of the excerpts.

3.3. Criteria for Selecting Data

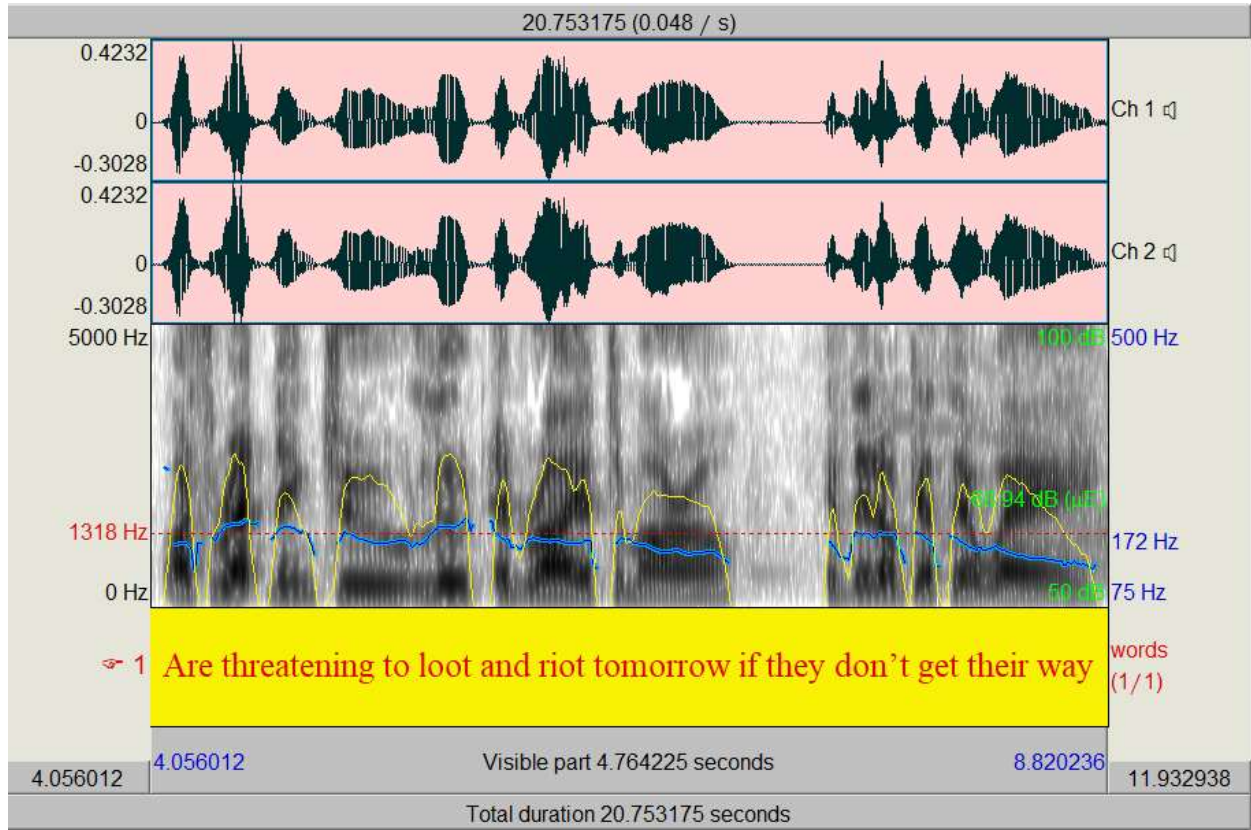
1. The selected texts contain a low, mid, and high level
2. The chosen utterances contain single or short words to acquire variations in the results
3. The selected texts challenge issues that might involve threatening and warning.

3.4. Results and Discussion

In this presentation, the analysis hinges primarily on insights from SAT and Brazil's model of discourse intonation. Because the study is qualitative, the

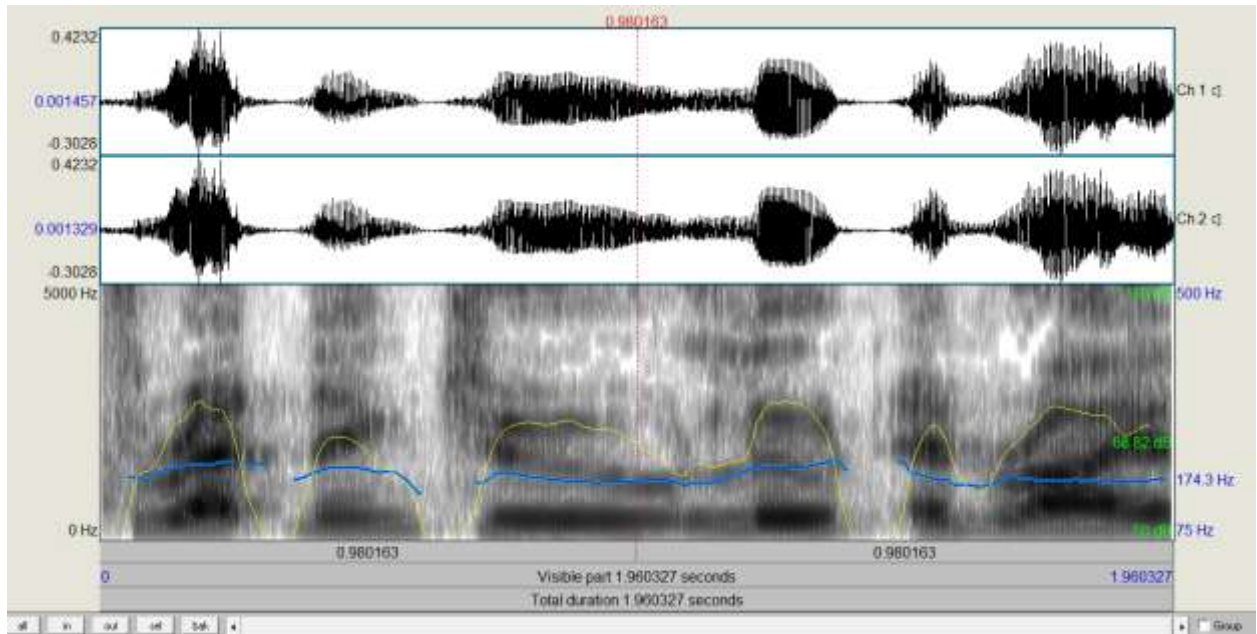
latter framework acoustically shows Hz's pitch values in the prominent syllable. Praat Computer software program was used to examine the tone unit, and below are the examples of the selected texts in Trump's speeches.

Figure 1: Sample One of Praat Analysis of the Frequency, Pitch, and Tone Unit in Trump's Speech



In this utterance, Trump seeks to present Biden's supporters' personality, and the phrase creates an inverted logic. As demonstrated in the previous sections, pragmatics is interested in the context of speech events, which implies that "Context" informs the speaker's word choices. In getting to politicians' ideologies and thoughts like Trump, it is vital to understand that language is a powerful weapon that bestows power to (S). In other words, it is a vehicle of politics that delineates the relationship between (S) and (H) through the roles it allows to users. Each discussion is an expression of the theoretical assumptions and presuppositions of its users. In other words, there is no neutral terminology in linguistics as every locution has the things-to-word direction of fit.

Figure 2: Analysis of Sample One



The statement, “are threatening to loot and riot tomorrow if they don’t get their way,” expresses the illocutionary point of threatening acts in the discourse. Trump threatens his followers that the country could slip into post-election violence if Biden’s supporters do not get their way. On the contrary, one could argue that Trump warns his admirers of an imminent or inevitable civil war as both sides view the other as a “threat” to the country. The pronoun “they” is implicative, and in this context, it means Biden’s fans. The verb “don’t get” has a future implication and likely provokes hostile reactions. Trump, in this phrase, seems emphatic about the destructive and negative effect that would occur should “Biden’s far-left supporters” desired outcome be delayed. However, he knew that many of them would not come out and vote without any fears in his supporters’ hearts.

Ladefoged (1996:22) highlights that pitch is used when referring to the aspect of sound whereby individuals can using their ears, place it on a scale from high to low. Fulop (2011) seems to agree with Collins and Mees (2013) that people speak of the sound frequency when discussing the actual rate of fluctuations or vibrations. Catford (2010:1-6) stresses that to understand speech, one must know how to write down a sound, the acoustic correlations, how it is produced, and how listeners perceive a speech sound. Loudness describes how people hear sounds differ and corresponds to the instrumentally measurable factor (intensity). (Hillenbrand et al., 1995:3099-3102; Wayland, 2019:52; Zsiga, 2013:149-167; Rogers, 2013:134-137; 279-285). Reetz and Jongman (2020:281-281) highlight that subtle variations in pitch have been shown to

convey turn-yielding or turn-taking intentions in conversations. Velupillai (2013:61-62) notes that the range of a speaker depends on psychosocial and physiological factors. In addition to the above information, the analysis shows that Trump is speaking appropriately loud enough to be understood. Tables three and four below summarizes the whole investigation.

Table 3: Pitch Voice Analysis Information

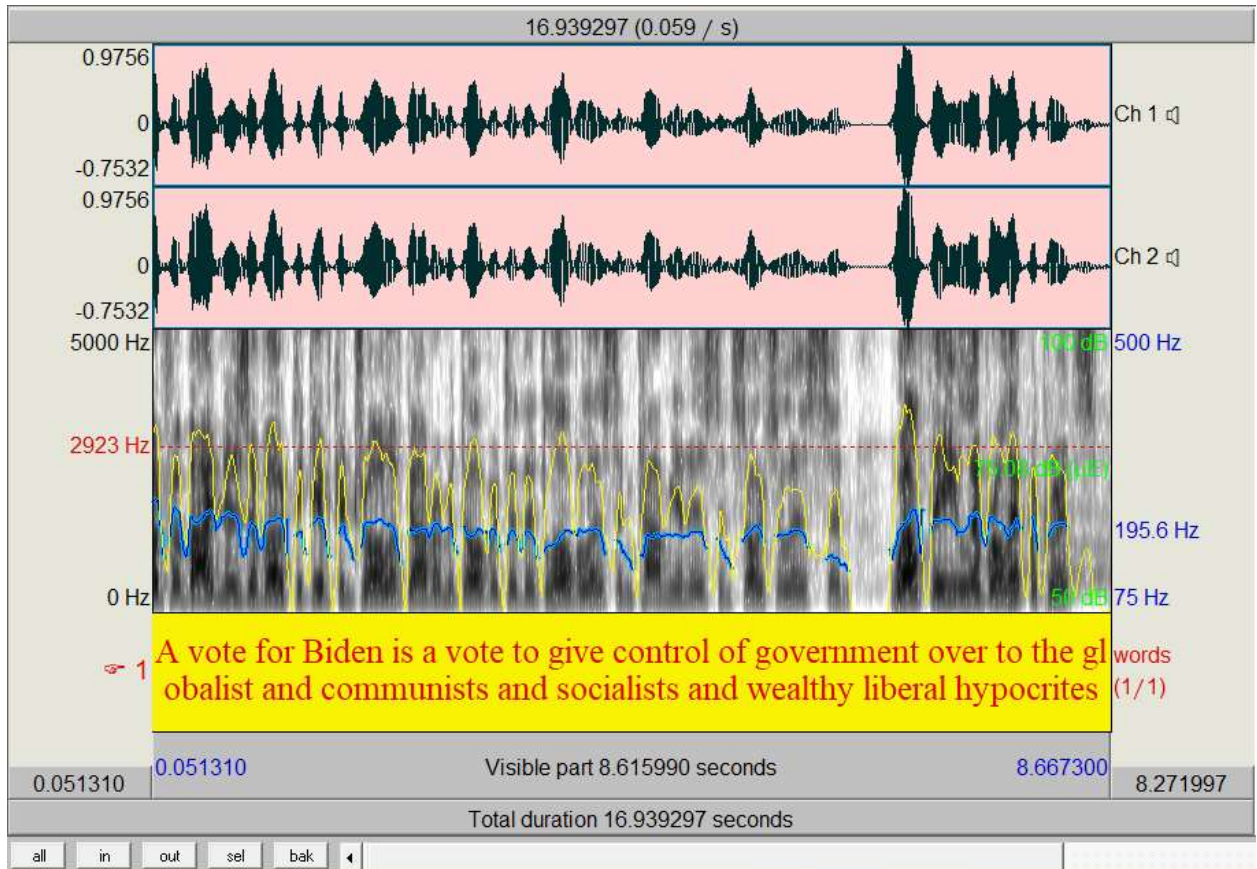
Time domain:
Start time: 0 seconds
End time: 1.9603269633116334 seconds
Total duration: 1.9603269633116334 seconds
Time sampling:
Number of frames: 193 (163 voiced)
Time step: 0.01 seconds
First frame centered at: 0.020160207133660842 seconds
Ceiling at: 600 Hz
Estimated quantiles :
10% = 171.004457 Hz = 148.899872 Mel = 9.28840713 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.73384862 ERB
16% = 171.689863 Hz = 149.422469 Mel = 9.35765839 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.74917264 ERB
50% = 177.74571 Hz = 154.018375 Mel = 9.95777685 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.88360026 ERB
84% = 196.506357 Hz = 168.01722 Mel = 11.6949118 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.28940113 ERB
90% = 200.647808 Hz = 171.060065 Mel = 12.0559847 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.37689583 ERB
Estimated spreading:
84%-median = 18.82 Hz = 14.04 Mel = 1.742 semitones = 0.4071 ERB
median-16% = 6.075 Hz = 4.61 Mel = 0.602 semitones = 0.1348 ERB
90%-10% = 29.73 Hz = 22.23 Mel = 2.776 semitones = 0.645 ERB
Minimum 154.239207 Hz = 135.959891 Mel = 7.50203445 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.35186226 ERB
Maximum 208.963406 Hz = 177.119406 Mel = 12.7590038 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.55038897 ERB
Range 54.72 Hz = 41.1595149 Mel = 5.257 semitones = 1.199 ERB
Average: 182.498954 Hz = 157.529225 Mel = 10.3796474 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.98481577 ERB
Standard deviation: 11.73 Hz = 8.778 Mel = 1.1 semitones = 0.2549 ERB

Mean absolute slope: 189.3 Hz/s = 142 Mel/s = 17.98 semitones/s = 4.131 ERB/s
Mean absolute slope without octave jumps: 17.98 semitones/s

Table 4: Summary of the Analysis

Mean speaking f0 during the connected speech	182.498954 Hz
Pitch sigma or standard deviation of f0 in the connected speech	1.1 semitones
Speaking range in Hz of the conversational speech	54.72 Hz
Mean speaking intensity of conversational speech	68.82015852774744 dB
Mean f0 in sustained vowel	172.954437 Hz
Pitch sigma in sustained vowel	1.746 ST
Jitter in sustained vowel	1.737%
Shimmer in sustained vowel	9.480%
HNR for sustained vowel	13.484 dB

Figure 3: Sample Two of Praat Analysis of Frequency, Pitch, and Tone Unit in Trump's Speech



The expression above about “A vote for Biden” is a warning threat informing his supporters of the possible consequence of particular behavior, but it is ultimately to his benefit. Furthermore, the statement describes a communicative or situational purpose: what role a phrase with specific illocutionary forces carries in that given context. The primary motivation was to intimidate his followers as it is evident that these claims are derived from introspection, and their generability is at least questionable. In this context, Trump uses conditional language as a communication strategy to cause social conflict with the addressee deliberately. It can be argued that he was trying to push disharmony to win the hearts of the voters. From this brief overview, the function of the warning threat is primarily a form of verbal impoliteness.

Figure 4: Analysis of Sample Two

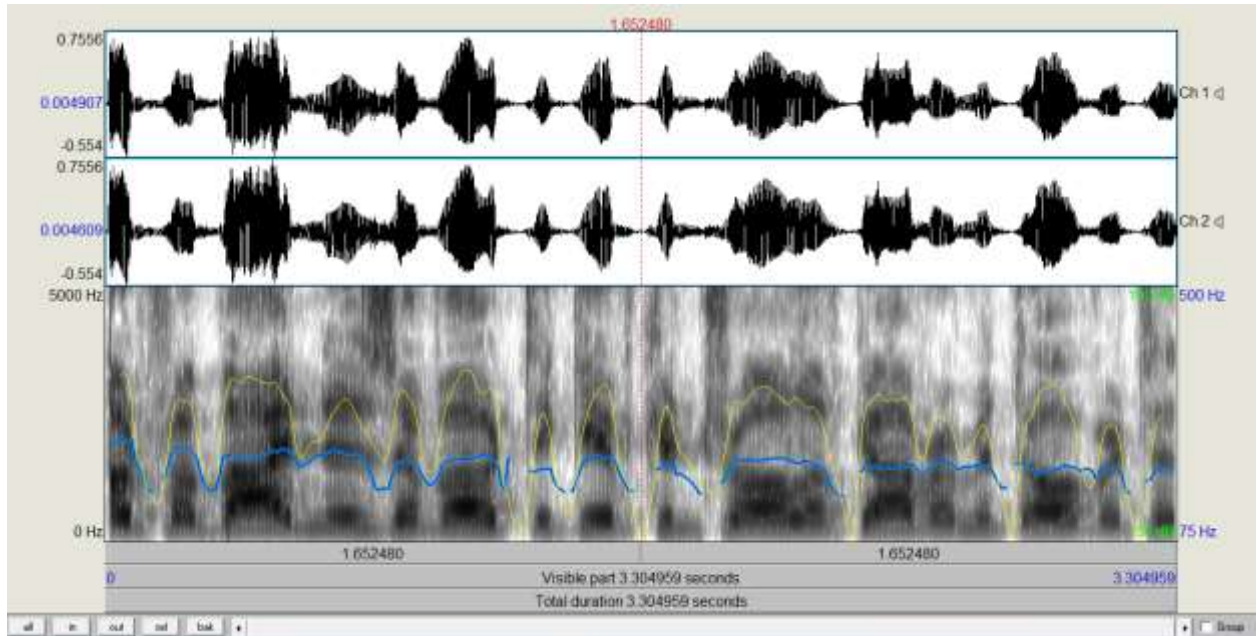


Table 5: Pitch Voice Analysis Information

Time domain:
Start time: 0 seconds
End time: 3.3049591632237836 seconds
Total duration: 3.3049591632237836 seconds
Time sampling:
Number of frames: 327 (290 voiced)
Time step: 0.01 seconds
First frame centered at: 0.022480260256633963 seconds
Ceiling at: 600 Hz
Estimated quantiles:
10% = 168.084763 Hz = 146.668136 Mel = 8.99026739 semitones above 100 Hz =

4.66831886 ERB

16% = 178.840675 Hz = 154.845282 Mel = 10.0640987 semitones above 100 Hz =

4.90772291 ERB

50% = 201.263135 Hz = 171.51073 Mel = 12.1089953 semitones above 100 Hz =

5.38983318 ERB

84% = 216.494027 Hz = 182.549745 Mel = 13.3719267 semitones above 100 Hz =

5.7050493 ERB

90% = 221.010325 Hz = 185.780918 Mel = 13.7293652 semitones above 100 Hz =

5.79671208 ERB

Estimated spreading:

84%-median = 15.26 Hz = 11.06 Mel = 1.265 semitones = 0.3158 ERB

median-16% = 22.46 Hz = 16.69 Mel = 2.048 semitones = 0.4829 ERB

90%-10% = 53.02 Hz = 39.18 Mel = 4.747 semitones = 1.13 ERB

Minimum 150.209423 Hz = 132.803653 Mel = 7.04370381 semitones above 100 Hz =
4.25793322 ERB

Maximum 245.99716 Hz = 203.322537 Mel = 15.5836999 semitones above 100 Hz =
6.28972938 ERB

Range 95.79 Hz = 70.5188839 Mel = 8.54 semitones = 2.032 ERB

Average: 199.887171 Hz = 170.320331 Mel = 11.9066746 semitones above 100 Hz =
5.35291418 ERB

Standard deviation: 19.25 Hz = 14.21 Mel = 1.724 semitones = 0.4099 ERB

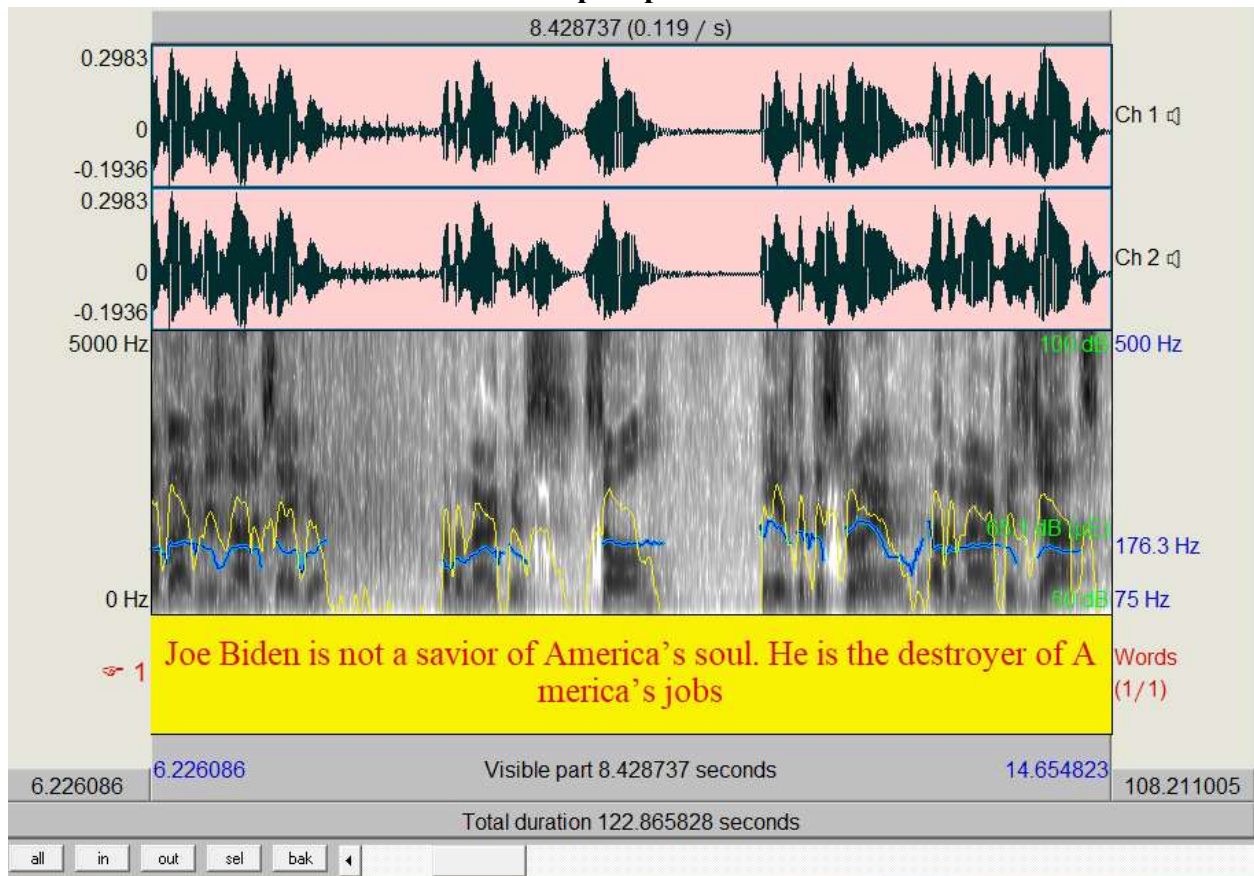
Mean absolute slope: 464.3 Hz/s = 344.9 Mel/s = 42.5 semitones/s = 9.977 ERB/s

Mean absolute slope without octave jumps: 42.5 semitones/s

Table 6: Summary of the Analysis

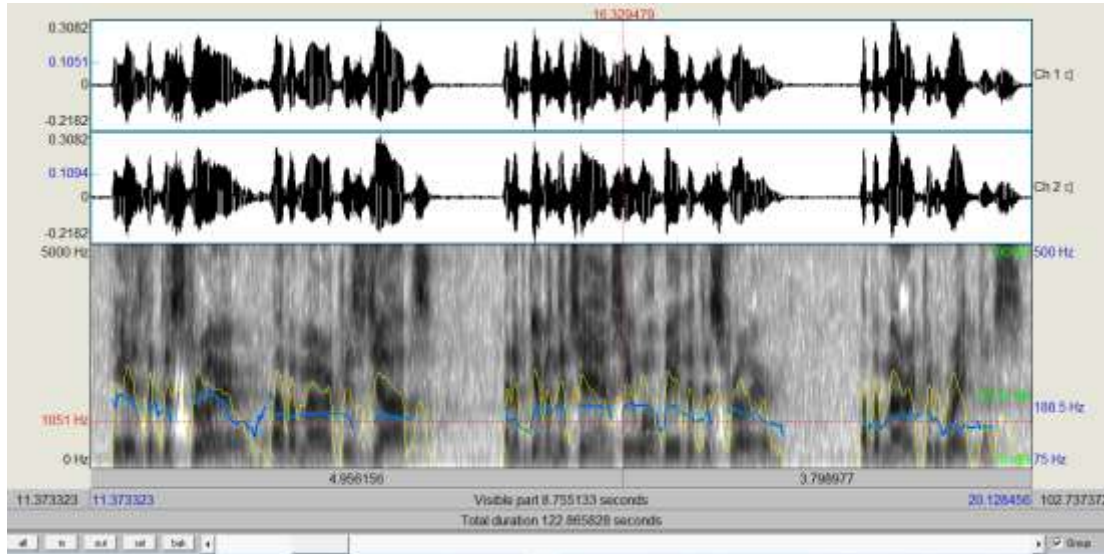
Mean speaking f0 during the connected speech	199.887171 Hz
Pitch sigma or standard deviation of f0 in the connected speech	1.724 semitones
Speaking range in Hz of the conversational speech	95.79 Hz
Mean speaking intensity of conversational speech	48.44299218973106 dB
Mean f0 in sustained vowel	195.996429 Hz
Pitch sigma in sustained vowel	1.75 ST
Jitter in sustained vowel	1.922%
Shimmer in sustained vowel	10.263%
HNR for sustained vowel	13.061 dB

Figure 5: Sample Three of Praat Analysis of Frequency, Pitch, and Tone Unit in Trump's Speech



In this excerpt, Trump makes assertions about Biden that are not true with particular reference to “American greatness.” The pronoun “He” reveals the S’s intention and highlights the personality of the accused. The text supplies information regarding Trump’s plan to carry out future actions once he is re-elected. In this phrase, he takes a direct aim at Biden’s assertion battling for the soul of the country, proclaiming that “Joe Biden is not a savior of American soul.” He added that “He is the destroyer of American’s jobs, and if given the chance, he will be the destroyer of American greatness.” In the context of this speech, he invites his supporters to reject Biden jointly and applies commissives and a politeness strategy to communicate his directives. In addition to the above information, the analysis shows that Trump is speaking appropriately loud enough to be understood.

Figure 6: Analysis of Sample Three



Contrarily, a warning is ambiguous between assertive and directives because it tells H that something unpleasant will happen to him or elicit some action on their behalf. Most linguistic, however, deem it a directive speech act as it is in the long run seen as a meaning of “not doing” essence. On the other hand, threatening is a hybrid speech act. Some authors accommodate it within commissives, citing it is spoken-oriented, while others like Searle include it within directives.

Table 7: Pitch Voice Analysis Information

Time domain:
Start time: 0 seconds
End time: 8.492687305541853 seconds
Total duration: 8.492687305541853 seconds
Time sampling:
Number of frames: 846 (564 voiced)
Time step: 0.01 seconds
First frame centered at: 0.021346472335095897 seconds
Ceiling at: 600 Hz
Estimated quantiles:
10% = 154.886776 Hz = 136.465401 Mel = 7.57456769 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.36687814 ERB
16% = 158.329674 Hz = 139.145242 Mel = 7.95518003 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.44635325 ERB
50% = 177.04756 Hz = 153.490489 Mel = 9.8896435 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.86819054 ERB
84% = 193.087237 Hz = 165.492344 Mel = 11.3910337 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.21660963 ERB

90% = 196.676672 Hz = 168.142688 Mel = 11.7099102 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.29301381 ERB

Estimated spreading:

84%-median = 16.05 Hz = 12.01 Mel = 1.503 semitones = 0.3487 ERB

median-16% = 18.73 Hz = 14.36 Mel = 1.936 semitones = 0.4222 ERB

90%-10% = 41.83 Hz = 31.71 Mel = 4.139 semitones = 0.927 ERB

Minimum 135.402272 Hz = 121.048205 Mel = 5.24702336 semitones above 100 Hz = 3.9053967 ERB

Maximum 215.708857 Hz = 181.986055 Mel = 13.309025 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.68903074 ERB

Range 80.31 Hz = 60.9378502 Mel = 8.062 semitones = 1.784 ERB

Average: 177.009353 Hz = 153.317121 Mel = 9.80890879 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.8608704 ERB

Standard deviation: 16.69 Hz = 12.61 Mel = 1.636 semitones = 0.3682 ERB

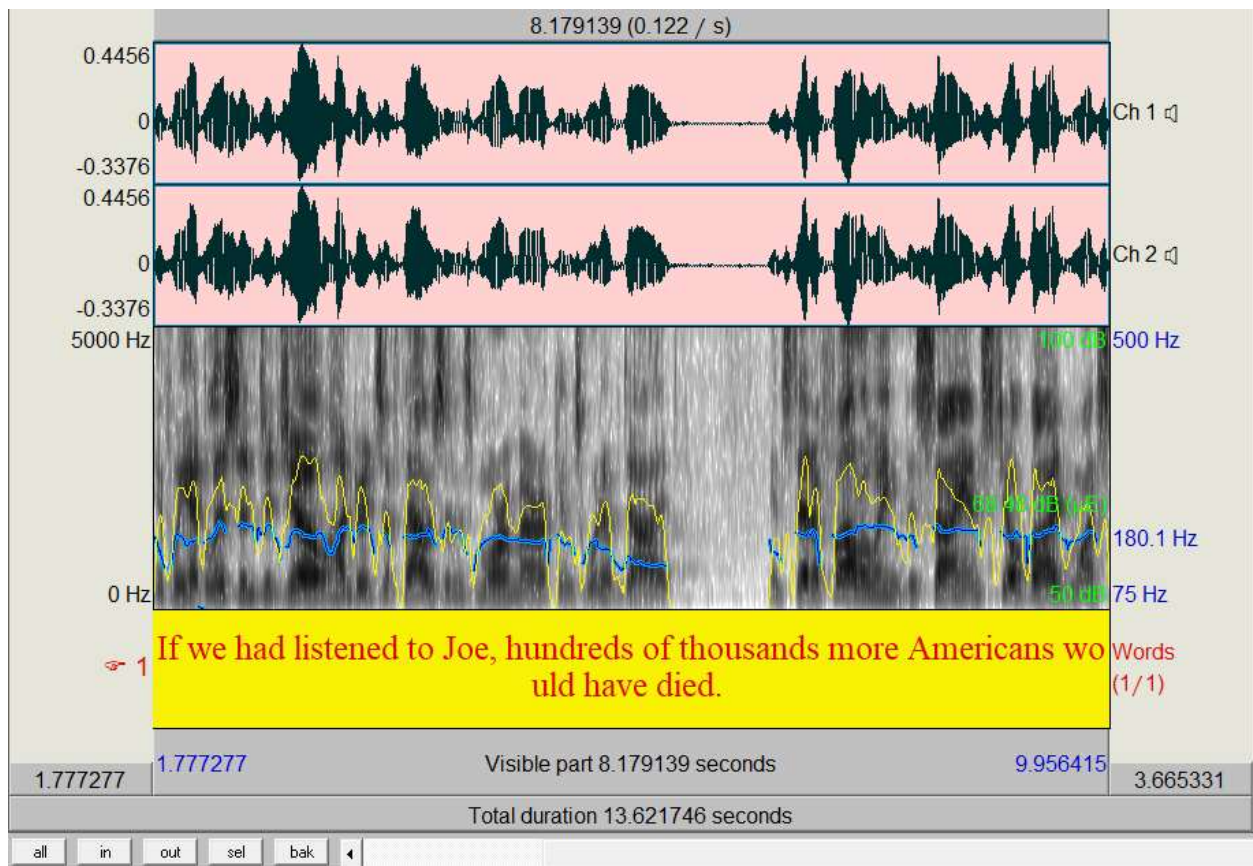
Mean absolute slope: 194.3 Hz/s = 147.6 Mel/s = 19.48 semitones/s = 4.322 ERB/s

Mean absolute slope without octave jumps: 19.48 semitones/s

Table 8: Summary of the Analysis

Mean speaking f0 during the connected speech	177.009353 Hz
Pitch sigma or standard deviation of f0 in the connected speech	1.636 semitones
Speaking range in Hz of the conversational speech	80.31 Hz
Mean speaking intensity of conversational speech	58.01206394523293 dB
Mean f0 in sustained vowel	176.693789 Hz
Pitch sigma in sustained vowel	1.653 ST
Jitter in sustained vowel	1.975%
Shimmer in sustained vowel	9.567%
HNR for sustained vowel	10.714 dB

Figure 7: Sample Four of Praat Analysis of the Frequency, Pitch, and Tone Unit in Trump's Speech



In this statement, Trump points to two different aspects of threats intricately interlinked: manipulative/directive force of a “threat” and the contingency of an impending punishment if Biden is elected. According to both views, this warning conveys a greater directive force on the addressee because it expresses a relation between consequences and demands more explicitly. Of course, intentional manipulation is not a query of a “threat’s form. The fact that this statement could have influenced his followers’ behavior is inextricably connected to the notion of social power. Such a statement conceptualizes “threats and warnings” as an intensified form of politicians exercising power over their subjects, mostly to counter “persistent resistance.” It is noteworthy in this context to mention that this was Trump’s strategy to win the hearts of many in the re-election campaign. Furthermore, the analysis shows that Trump is speaking appropriately loud enough to be understood.

Figure 8: Analysis of Sample Four

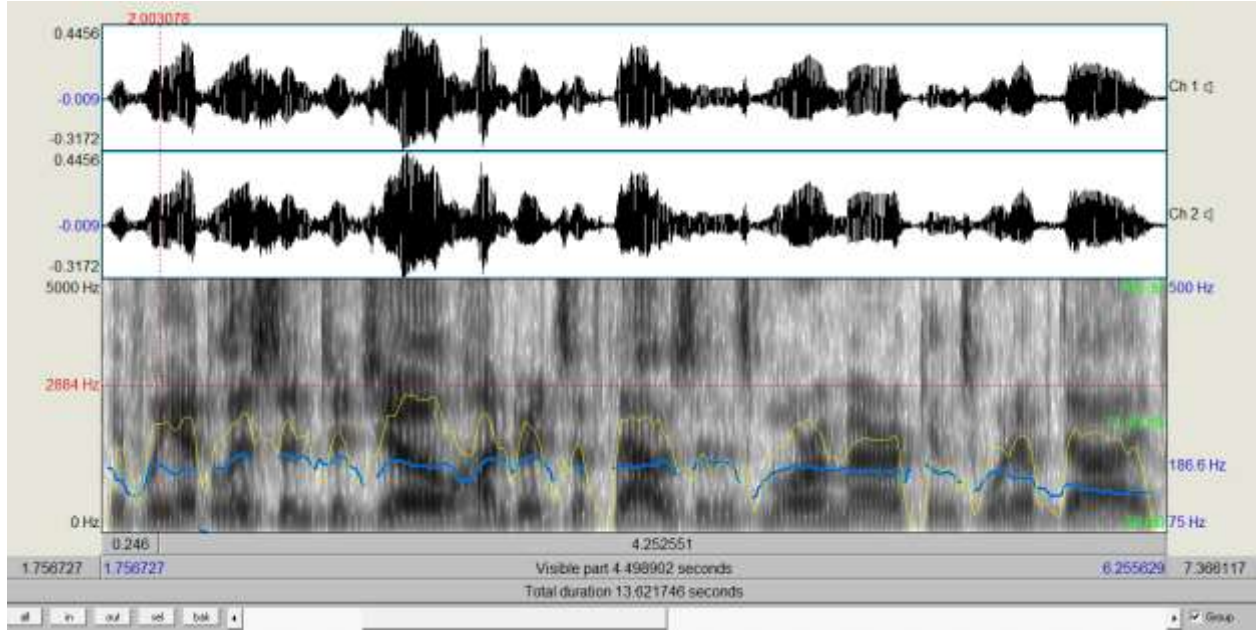


Table 9: Pitch Voice Analysis Information

Time domain:

Start time: 0 seconds

End time: 4.4166496171909895 seconds

Total duration: 4.4166496171909895 seconds

Time sampling:

Number of frames: 438 (375 voiced)

Time step: 0.01 seconds

First frame centered at: 0.023323706919820105 seconds

Ceiling at: 600 Hz

Estimated quantiles:

10% = 143.673288 Hz = 127.645543 Mel = 6.27350231 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.10377407 ERB

16% = 151.374493 Hz = 133.718031 Mel = 7.17746558 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.28517602 ERB

50% = 180.441409 Hz = 156.051909 Mel = 10.2183655 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.94288808 ERB

84% = 193.939488 Hz = 166.122781 Mel = 11.467279 semitones above 100 Hz =

5.23480123 ERB

90% = 197.404934 Hz = 168.678862 Mel = 11.7738966 semitones above 100 Hz =

5.30844744 ERB

Estimated spreading:

84%-median = 13.52 Hz = 10.08 Mel = 1.251 semitones = 0.2923 ERB

median-16% = 29.11 Hz = 22.36 Mel = 3.045 semitones = 0.6586 ERB

90%-10% = 53.8 Hz = 41.09 Mel = 5.508 semitones = 1.206 ERB

Minimum 76.7063346 Hz = 71.8078827 Mel = -4.59098846 semitones above 100 Hz =

2.37885641 ERB

Maximum 205.558991 Hz = 174.646771 Mel = 12.4746297 semitones above 100 Hz =

5.47970957 ERB

Range 128.9 Hz = 102.838888 Mel = 17.07 semitones = 3.101 ERB

Average: 175.746096 Hz = 152.280001 Mel = 9.62137049 semitones above 100 Hz =

4.82911563 ERB

Standard deviation: 20.47 Hz = 15.88 Mel = 2.331 semitones = 0.4711 ERB

Mean absolute slope: 275.4 Hz/s = 211.7 Mel/s = 29.62 semitones/s = 6.242 ERB/s

Mean absolute slope without octave jumps: 24.13 semitones/s

Table 10: Summary of the Analysis

Mean speaking f0 during the connected speech	175.746096 Hz
Pitch sigma or standard deviation of f0 in the connected speech	2.331 semitones
Speaking range in Hz of the conversational speech	128.9 Hz
Mean speaking intensity of conversational speech	72.67386397116974 dB
Mean f0 in sustained vowel	182.201769 Hz
Pitch sigma in sustained vowel	1.592 ST
Jitter in sustained vowel	1.970%
Shimmer in sustained vowel	9.257%
HNR for sustained vowel	12.277 dB

Figure 9: Sample Five of Praat Analysis of the Frequency, Pitch, and Tone Unit in Trump's Speech



Trump responds to “never surrender.” His use of referring plus high tone with high pitch emphasizes his view and shows that he takes this matter seriously. Trump reacted, “We will not bend, we will not break, we will not yield, we will never give in, we will never give up, we will never back down, we will never, ever surrender.” In particular, this quote highlights that his plans must succeed and expresses his physiological state of mind. According to Brazil’s discourse intonation model, this message indicates that Trump proclaims some truth that needs to be recognized. The effect is that Trump persuaded and inspired his followers to continue the fight. He further tries to include the act of commanding, warning, and condemning, urging, and disagreeing. In this statement, the modal auxiliary “will” capture the futurity of the speaker’s intention or action. Therefore, Trump performs the illocutionary act of threatening and warning to do something, the consequence of which will be experienced in the future. Trump’s use of “we” here demonstrates a common identity. In addition to the above information, the analysis shows that Trump is speaking appropriately loud enough to be understood.

Figure 10: Analysis of Sample Five

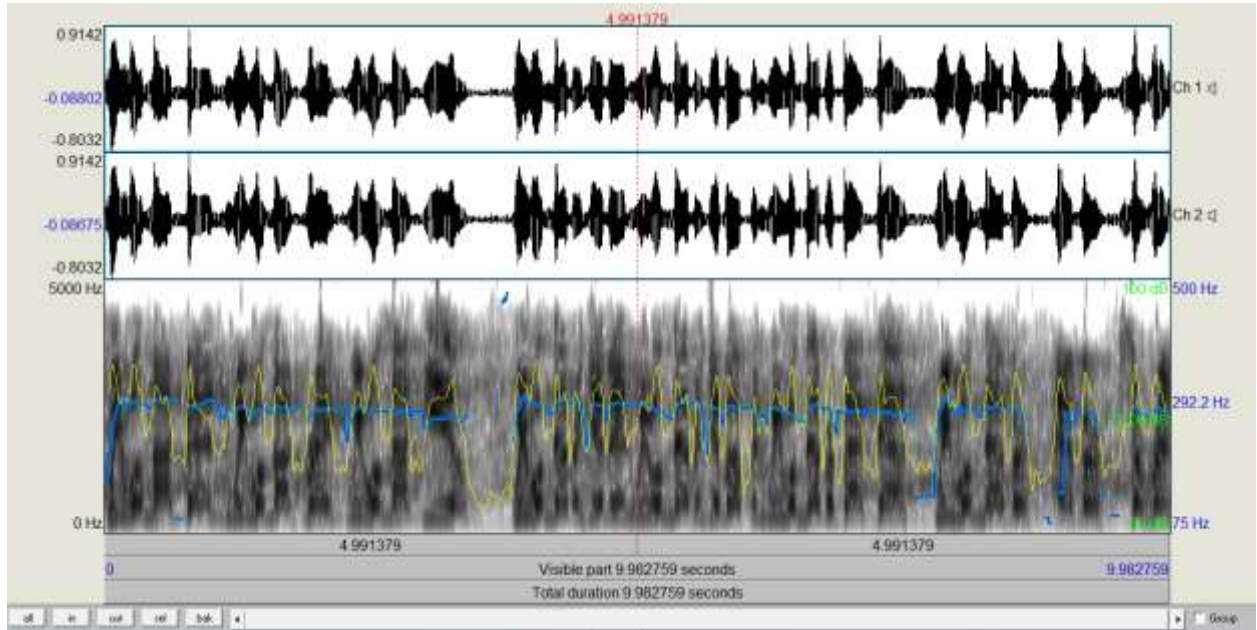


Table 11: Pitch Voice Analysis Information

Time domain:

Start time: 0 seconds

End time: 6.80992806334741 seconds

Total duration: 6.80992806334741 seconds

Time sampling:

Number of frames: 677 (628 voiced)

Time step: 0.01 seconds

First frame centered at: 0.024966929275351487 seconds

Ceiling at: 600 Hz

Estimated quantiles:

10% = 218.420918 Hz = 183.930657 Mel = 13.5253324 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.74425633 ERB

16% = 255.410886 Hz = 209.788857 Mel = 16.2338402 semitones above 100 Hz = 6.46955901 ERB

50% = 279.628966 Hz = 226.083161 Mel = 17.8021658 semitones above 100 Hz = 6.91832243 ERB

84% = 290.208887 Hz = 233.052742 Mel = 18.4451004 semitones above 100 Hz =

7.10841015 ERB

90% = 292.651342 Hz = 234.649251 Mel = 18.5901947 semitones above 100 Hz =

7.15179983 ERB

Estimated spreading:

84%-median = 10.59 Hz = 6.975 Mel = 0.6434 semitones = 0.1902 ERB

median-16% = 24.24 Hz = 16.31 Mel = 1.57 semitones = 0.4491 ERB

90%-10% = 74.29 Hz = 50.76 Mel = 5.069 semitones = 1.409 ERB

Minimum 92.3824713 Hz = 85.3960787 Mel = -1.37170747 semitones above 100 Hz =

2.80862511 ERB

Maximum 477.881365 Hz = 343.935216 Mel = 27.0798301 semitones above 100 Hz =

9.99942869 ERB

Range 385.5 Hz = 258.539138 Mel = 28.45 semitones = 7.191 ERB

Average: 267.083708 Hz = 216.764032 Mel = 16.6407691 semitones above 100 Hz =

6.64875465 ERB

Standard deviation: 45.85 Hz = 32.86 Mel = 3.944 semitones = 0.9386 ERB

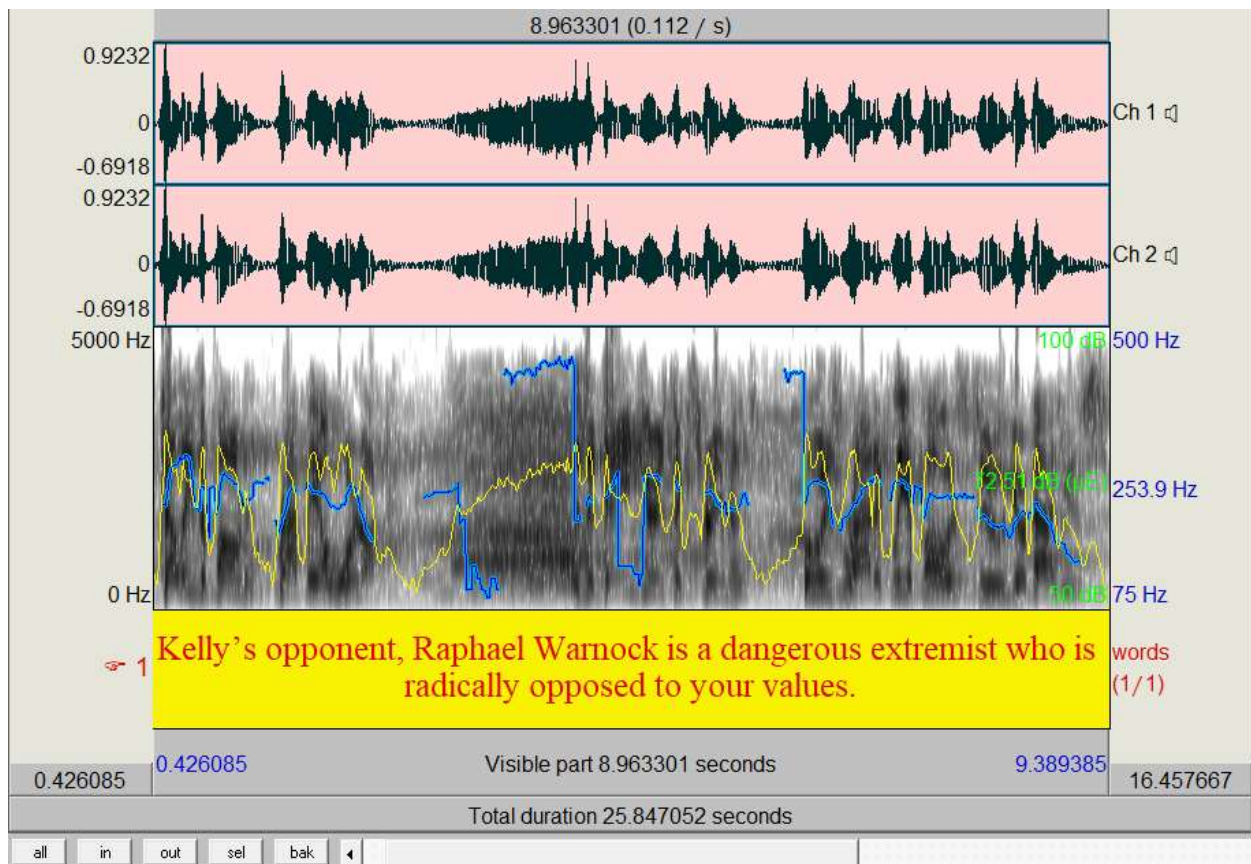
Mean absolute slope: 490.6 Hz/s = 341.2 Mel/s = 37.59 semitones/s = 9.588 ERB/s

Mean absolute slope without octave jumps: 25.39 semitones/s

Table 12: Summary of the Analysis

Mean speaking f0 during the connected speech	267.083708 Hz
Pitch sigma or standard deviation of f0 in the connected speech	3.944 semitones
Speaking range in Hz of the conversational speech	385.5 Hz
Mean speaking intensity of conversational speech	63.488692789590196 dB
Mean f0 in sustained vowel	272.529502 Hz
Pitch sigma in sustained vowel	3.533 ST
Jitter in sustained vowel	1.857%
Shimmer in sustained vowel	11.269%
HNR for sustained vowel	10.921 dB

Figure 11: Sample Six of Praat Analysis of the Frequency, Pitch, and Tone Unit in Trump's Speech



In this utterance, Trump points out his beliefs that are not observable from outside analysts. As it is evident from this statement, he employs frightening threats, which are similar to warning and pure “threats,” except that no coercion is involved. Trump’s form, intention, and ability to carry out this “threat” does not appear relevant but serves his purpose. The formal characteristics to be taken for discussion from this phrase are the lexico-grammatical features that highlight the illocutionary point of who-does-what-do-whom of a “frightening” scenario. Again, the pronoun “He” announces the S’s intentions and stresses the accused’s personality. Unlike the threats discussed in the previous section, this one appears to have a post-event character supported by past tense phrases. For this reason, the function of this intimidation cannot be described as “manipulative” in the same sense as in the above examples. In addition to the above information, the analysis shows that Trump is speaking appropriately loud enough to be understood.

Figure 12: Analysis of Sample Six

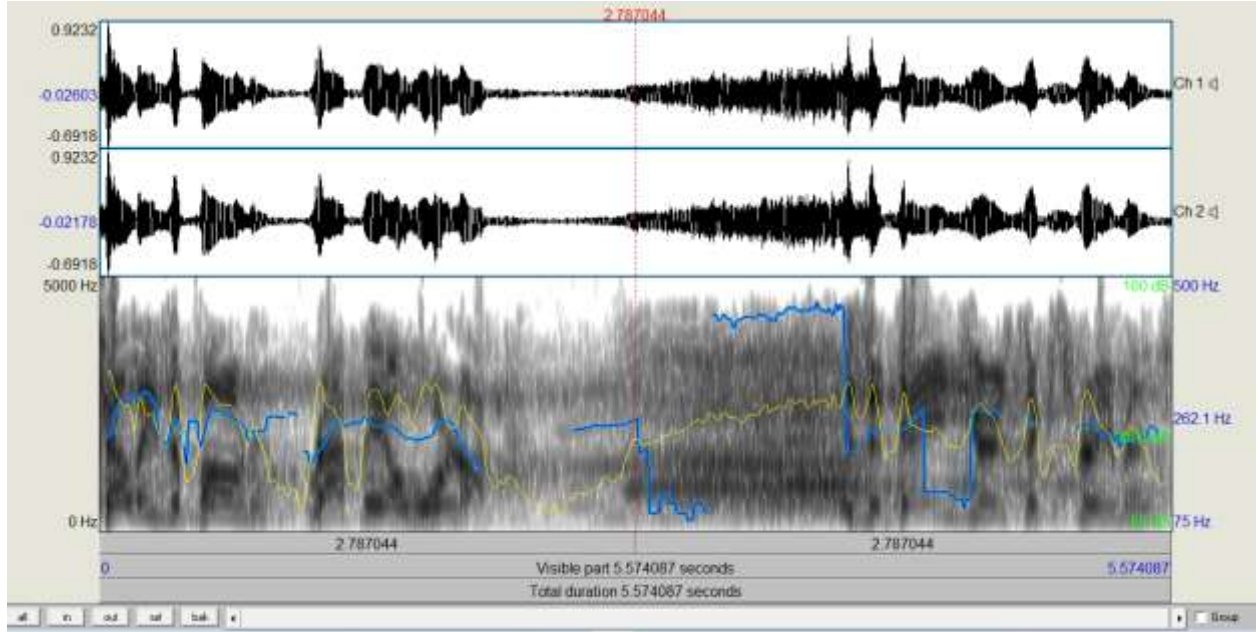


Table 13: Pitch Voice Analysis Information

Time domain:

Start time: 0 seconds

End time: 5.574087383192479 seconds

Total duration: 5.574087383192479 seconds

Time sampling:

Number of frames: 554 (440 voiced)

Time step: 0.01 seconds

First frame centered at: 0.02204489690284028 seconds

Ceiling at: 600 Hz

Estimated quantiles:

10% = 141.215789 Hz = 125.69358 Mel = 5.97481682 semitones above 100 Hz = 4.04522187 ERB

16% = 205.273082 Hz = 174.438607 Mel = 12.4505334 semitones above 100 Hz = 5.47375188 ERB

50% = 251.467824 Hz = 207.089602 Mel = 15.9644858 semitones above 100 Hz = 6.39461464 ERB

84% = 307.493203 Hz = 244.252236 Mel = 19.4466542 semitones above 100 Hz =

7.41160238 ERB

90% = 434.28378 Hz = 320.097784 Mel = 25.4236568 semitones above 100 Hz =

9.39740526 ERB

Estimated spreading:

84%-median = 56.09 Hz = 37.2 Mel = 3.486 semitones = 1.018 ERB

median-16% = 46.25 Hz = 32.69 Mel = 3.518 semitones = 0.9219 ERB

90%-10% = 293.4 Hz = 194.6 Mel = 19.47 semitones = 5.358 ERB

Minimum 93.867093 Hz = 86.6657271 Mel = -1.09570336 semitones above 100 Hz =

2.84843626 ERB

Maximum 457.770576 Hz = 333.067648 Mel = 26.3354968 semitones above 100 Hz =

9.72618133 ERB

Range 363.9 Hz = 246.401921 Mel = 27.43 semitones = 6.878 ERB

Average: 262.175388 Hz = 211.221169 Mel = 15.6757546 semitones above 100 Hz =

6.46879183 ERB

Standard deviation: 88.71 Hz = 58.69 Mel = 6.062 semitones = 1.619 ERB

Mean absolute slope: 500.6 Hz/s = 345.4 Mel/s = 38.14 semitones/s = 9.692 ERB/s

Mean absolute slope without octave jumps: 25.01 semitones/s

Table 14: Summary of the Analysis

Mean speaking f0 during the connected speech	262.175388 Hz
Pitch sigma or standard deviation of f0 in the connected speech	6.062 semitones
Speaking range in Hz of the conversational speech	363.9 Hz
Mean speaking intensity of conversational speech	68.3954284044323 dB
Mean f0 in sustained vowel	260.765188 Hz
Pitch sigma in sustained vowel	6.109 ST
Jitter in sustained vowel	2.735%
Shimmer in sustained vowel	14.022%
HNR for sustained vowel	7.070 dB

4. Conclusions

In light of these seemingly obvious facts, what truth underlies Trump's ideas in the three discourses is crystal clear. The format data seem to imply two general tendencies: threatening and warning to do something. As mentioned earlier, intonation plays a fundamental role in communicating emotions and feelings. Praat computer software program was used to study pitch, frequency, and tone units to understand his thoughts. Pitch analysis of the six samples was conducted, and relevant parameters (high and low pitch) were extracted digitized at 0 to 600Hz. The method scored 100 percent in its indication of stress through the six waveform analysis. The above figures and tables give a conclusive suggestion that threats and warnings reinforce each other when they occur in a speech act set. All samplings hold strong personal views about the 2020 election. The utterances lead to the ratiocination that Trump's statements are a gamut of illocutionary acts of commanding, directing, advising, asserting, declaring, warning, and threatening. Another conclusion in terms of the linguistic context is that the illocutionary acts examined are intentional and are phrases that have contents. Overall, analysis of the six texts reveals that the three addresses have the same political objective, designed to persuade listeners to respond or act in a way Trump purposely intended.

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