



ISSN: 1817-6798 (Print)

Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

available online at: www.jtuh.org/
JTUH
 مجلة جامعة تكريت للعلوم الإنسانية
 Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

Asst. Prof. Nesaem Mehdi Al-Aadili
 (PhD)

Ashwaq Jasim Mohammed

 University of Babylon/ College of Education for
 Human Sciences

 * Corresponding author: E-mail :
ashwaq.j.mohamed@tu.edu.iq
 07716935766

Keywords:

 Bias
 political speech
 speech act
 presupposition
 impoliteness

ARTICLE INFO
Article history:

 Received 4 Aug. 2022
 Accepted 26 Sept. 2022
 Available online 30 June 2023
 E-mail t-jtuh@tu.edu.iq

 ©2023 THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE
 UNDER THE CC BY LICENSE

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

**The Pragmatics of Bias in
 American Political Speeches**
A B S T R A C T

This study deals with analyzing bias in selected American political speeches from a pragmatic perspective. The study aims at finding out the pragmatic strategies that American politicians exploit to issue 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 politician to issue bias, (b) Showing to what extent American politician exploit Grice's maxims to realize bias, (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 issue bias in the political speeches uttered by an American politician, and (e) Specifying the tropes that are utilized to realize bias in the selected data. To achieve the aims of the study and test the validity of its hypotheses, the following procedures are adopted: three random speeches for an American politician have been selected to be analysed according to the adopted eclectic model to identify the types of bias and the pragmatic strategies utilized to issue bias in the selected data. At the end of the research, there are the major findings that the researchers arrived at.

 DOI: <http://doi.org/10.25130/jtuh.30.6.2.2023.24>
دراسة تداولية في الخطابات السياسية التحيزية

أ.م.د. نسائم مهدي العادلي/جامعة بابل / كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

م.م اشواق جاسم محمد/جامعة بابل / كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

الخلاصة:

تتناول هذه الدراسة تحليل التحيز في خطابات سياسية أمريكية مختارة من منظور براغماتي. تهدف الدراسة إلى معرفة الاستراتيجيات البراغماتية التي يوظفها السياسيون الأمريكيون لإثارة التحيز في خطاباتهم

السياسية. من أجل التوضيح، يمكن تقسيم الدراسة إلى الأهداف التالية: (أ) تحديد أفعال الكلام التي يستخدمها السياسي الأمريكي لإصدار التحيز، (ب) إظهار إلى أي مدى يوظف السياسي الأمريكي مبادئ كريس لتحقيق التحيز. ، (ج) تسليط الضوء على فئات الافتراضات المتوفرة في البيانات المختارة ، (د) تحديد استراتيجيات عدم التأذب والاستراتيجيات الفرعية المستخدمة لإصدار التحيز في الخطابات السياسية التي ينطق بها سياسي أمريكي ، و (هـ) تحديد المجازات المستخدمة لتحقيق التحيز في البيانات المختارة. لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة واختبار صدق فرضياتها ، تم اتباع الإجراءات التالية: تم اختيار ثلاث خطابات عشوائية لسياسي أمريكي لتحليلها وفق النموذج الانتقائي المعتمد للتعرف على أنواع التحيز والاستراتيجيات التداولية. تستخدم لإصدار التحيز في البيانات المختارة. اختتمت الدراسة بالنتائج الرئيسية والاستنتاجات التي توصل إليها الباحث

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحيز ، الخطاب السياسي ، الفعل الكلامي ، الافتراض ، عدم التأذب .

1. Bias: An Overview

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 on beliefs in a favorable light. Politicalities involved individuals, of course, who 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. Moreover, bias is considered as an unfaithful direction and lack of sincerity. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (Web source 1) defines bias as the tendency to prefer individuals or points of view depending on preferences of certain religions, cultures and races.

2.1 Types of Bias

Bias could be implicit or explicit. Implicit bias, according to Cameron et al. (2010: 274), is 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 person’s conscious awareness”. Explicit bias, on the other hand, is the attitudes and beliefs someone has about a person or a

group on a conscious level. People are more likely to express explicit biases when they perceive an individual or a group to be a threat to their well-being. These two general types could be:

a. Racial bias

Barnshaw (2008) defines race as a categorization of humans based on shared physical or social qualities into groups generally viewed as distinct within a given society.

b. 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.

c. Social bias

Language has enormous power to project social biases and reinforce stereotypes on 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 peoples 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”.

d. 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) find 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.

e. 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.

f. 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, what their opportunities in education and health.

2.2 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.

Huang (2017: 155) describes pragmatics as "the study of language use in context," while Yule (2010: 292) defines it as "the study of speaker's meaning and how more than what is spoken is transmitted." The following illustration explains the role of pragmatics:

(1) I have a headache.

According to O'keeffe et al. (2011: 1-2), the meaning of the aforementioned sentence varies depending on the context, the speaker, the listener, the location of the dialogue, etc.

2.2.1 Bias in Terms of Speech Acts

Searle (1969:23-24) begins with the premise that when a person talks, he engages in three distinct actions, "namely utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. Utterance actions consist only of the utterance of strings of words (morphemes, sentences). In contrast, propositional actions (referring, predicating) and illocutionary acts (saying, inquiring, demanding, promising, etc.) consist of pronouncing words in sentences in a particular context, under a particular set of circumstances, and with a particular goal."

Searle classifies speech acts into five main classes as follows:

(1)Representatives or Assertives

According to "Searle (1979:12), the intention or purpose of members of the representative class is to tie the speaker to the veracity of the transmitted idea, including stating, boasting, complaining, asserting, and reporting." Therefore, a statement may be assessed by asking if it can be classed as true or untrue.

(2) Directives

For Searle (1979: 13), "directives are efforts by the speaker to persuade the hearer to do something", including orders, commands, requests, advice, and recommendations. They communicate the speaker's desires.

(3) Commissives

Searle (1979:14) defines commissives as "illocutionary acts designed to bind the speaker to a future action". Such utterances include promising, threatening, refusing, committing, offering, swearing, and volunteering.

(4) Expressives

According to Searle (1979:15), expressives are illocutionary actions that convey the psychological condition of the speaker. They convey the speaker's emotions and may include expressions of pleasure, sadness, sorrow, etc., as well as expressions of gratitude, apology, welcome, congratulations (Yule, 1996: 53).

(5) Declarations

Searle (1979:16) contends that declarations are statements that bring about instantaneous changes in the institutional status quo, i.e., they alter the world via speech.

2.2.2 Bias in Terms of Gricean Theory of Cooperation

Bias may be investigated in connection to Grice's non-observance of conversational maxims since bias is often seen as a violation of one or more of these maxims. According to Grice (1975:45), the cooperative principle reads as "Make your conversational contribution such that it is required at the moment it occurs by the recognized purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are participating." Grice (1989: 26-7) states that this principle is supported by the following maxims:

-The Quantity Maxim "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".

-The Maxim of Quality "Try to make your contribution one that is true" with its two sub-maxims:

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

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

- The maxim of relation

- The Maxim of Manner, "Be transparent," which incorporates the four sub-maxims listed below:

- "Avoid obscurity of expression"
- "Avoid ambiguity"
- "Be brief" ("avoid unnecessary prolixity")
- "Be orderly".

Grice (1989:26-7) demonstrates that speakers/writers might act in four distinct ways with regard to the aforementioned maxims. In particular, they can: "Observe the maxims", "Violate a maxim", "Flout a maxim", or "Opt out of the maxims".

2.2.3 Presupposition

According to Yule (2000: 27), a lot of words, sentences, and structures have been linked to presupposition. These language structures are seen as prospective presuppositional indications that can only materialize in the presence of speakers. Thus, he identifies six different categories of presupposition: existential, factual, non-factual, lexical, structural, and counter-factual. The six different presupposition kinds are further explained as follows":

(1) existential presupposition

There is an "existential presupposition" in possessive phrases (such as (2)"your vehicle presupposes (») that you own a car") and in specific noun phrases (such as (3) "the King of Sweden,"(4) "the cat," etc.).

2) factive presupposition

The second sort of presupposition is known as factual presupposition because the phrases include terms that suggest facts, such as know, realize, regret, be pleased, be unusual, and be aware. For instance, the statement (5)"everyone knows that John is unwell assumes that John is ill."

3) non-factive presupposition

The third kind of incorrect assumption consists of non-factual assumptions. The usage of dream, imagine, and pretend suggests that what follows is fictitious. (6)"John thought himself to be affluent" presupposes that John was not really wealthy. Palmer (1988:67) applies the word probable to a non-factual

assumption, as in (7) "It is likely that John came early," which assumes that John may or may not have come early.

4) lexical presupposition

The shapes of words like "manage," "stop," and "start" are often assumed to constitute their meaning's foundation. When one form and its declared meaning are used together, it is common practice to assume that a third (implied) meaning is also intended. "When mentioning that a person was able to finish a task, it is inferred that the person was successful in some way. However, when one argues that another did not succeed, they imply that the other did not succeed. However, it is inferred (but not asserted) that the person endeavored to do that. Therefore, managed is often interpreted as claiming success while tried is assumed".

5) structural presupposition

In addition to the assumptions linked with the use of certain words and phrases, there are also structural assumptions. Certain sentence structures were appraised in this case as conventionally and often supposing a piece of the structure to be true (Yule,2000: 29). One may claim that speakers can use such structures to treat information as presumptive (assumed to be true) and, thus, to have listeners accept the information as true. For example, "when John went, the wh- forms (when, where, etc.) may be used. It is presumed that John has left. According to Acadian et al. (1997:384), the pragmatic presupposition of a phrase is the collection of requirements that must be met for the intended speech act to be suitable or felicitous under the circumstances.

6) counter-factual presupposition

The last type is usually known as "a counter-factual assumption, in which the presumption is not only true but also opposed to the facts." For example, "If you were his friend, you would have helped him" presupposes that you are not his friend. The conditional structure of this phrase presume that the knowledge in the if-clause is false at the time of utterance."

2.2.4 Bias in Term of Impoliteness Theory

Culpeper (1996:356) defines impoliteness as "the deployment of methods aimed to attack face, and so produce social conflict and discord." In accordance with Culpeper's (1996:356-8) classification, impoliteness can be realized by the following strategies:

1. **Bald on –record impoliteness:** In situations when the face is neither irrelevant or diminished, the face threat is executed in a straightforward, simple manner.
2. **Positive impoliteness:** Strategies are intended to harm the recipient's positive face needs. Among other minor methods include ignoring, neglecting to recognize the other's existence, disassociating from the other by denying affiliation or common ground, using disparaging nominations, and appearing careless, uninterested, or unsympathetic.
3. **Negative impoliteness:** Strategies are intended to harm the recipient's unfavorable face desires. To intimidate, ridicule, and degrade the other.
4. **Sarcasm or mock-politeness:** Face-threatening is accomplished by the employment of plainly false politeness methods so as to stay superficial in realizations.
5. **Withhold politeness:** Where it might be anticipated, does the lack of civility exist? It might be intentionally disrespectful to not express gratitude for a gift.

2.2.5 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 "figurative language used for rhetorical effect" (MacCurrie and Mick, 1996: 3). Two types of tropes exist: "Destabilization tropes" and "Substitution tropes."

1. Destabilization Tropes

When using a destabilization trope, the speaker suggests more than what is actually spoken and relies on the audience to create the meanings of what they are hearing. They include:

a. Metaphor

The pragmatic rhetorical approach of metaphor hinges on disregarding the quality maxim. It entails comparing two items, X and Y, in which X is completely connected with Y, as if X were Y. This comparison of two distinct phenomena is intended to inspire creative interpretations of one in light of the other. In metaphor, the norm of veracity is intentionally disregarded. For instance:

(8) Laughter is the best medicine.

2. Substitution Tropes

The pragma-rhetorical function of these tropes, according to Mc Quarrie and Mick (1996: 3), is carried out by a statement that requires the listener to make an adjustment; metaphorically speaking, the letter's function is to fill in the gaps. Hyperbole is used as a substitution trope.

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole has been one of the many figures of speech studied within rhetoric which is traditionally associated with the production of persuasive speech. As a result, the study of exaggeration as a rhetorical figure dates "back to Aristotle (Cano Mora, 2006: 15).

3.Data Analysis

This section is concerned with the pragmatic analysis of the data of the study which represents three speeches issued by Donald Trump in different occasions. The pragmatic strategies used to realize bias are identified in the selected texts.

Text (1)

“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”.

Analysis

a. Speech Acts

Donald Trump describes illegal immigrants stating that they 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 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 speech act of accusing. A further instance of 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 that the immigrants are coming from Mexico and the Middle east. Another assertive speech act is that of stating which is obvious 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. The directive speech act of questioning 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 the assertive speech act of stating which 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 American people have suffered from many crimes and killings because of immigrants.

b. Conversational Maxims

An example of conversational maxims flouting is found in “*They're not sending you. They're not sending you*” wherein Trump flouts the maxim of quantity by giving information more than is required. He speaks too much about immigrants. He also 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 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 Mexico and how they cause problems for the United States.

b. 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 friend, our stupidity, their cars*.” Another employment of presupposition is shown in the definite noun phrase like “*the border, the best, the right people, the millions*.” A further employment of 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 which highlight the assumptions that the 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 is existential.

An instance of presupposition is found in “*When did we beat Japan at anything?*” It is called structural presupposition.

In “*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 stating another. 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.

c. Impoliteness Strategy

From a pragmatic standpoint, Trump resorts to positive impoliteness wherein he 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 uses his power to be impolite when criticizing and commenting other countries since he became the president of USA. Another impoliteness strategy 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 here uses 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 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.

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 as being 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 into 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*”

Analysis

a. Speech Acts

In the New York in the United States of America, Trump orders to “ban” all Muslims from entering the US by saying “*Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States*”. Trump describes Muslims as terrorists and all types of upheavals and disruption in the world. This type of speech act is a **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 US. Trump also utilizes the **assertive speech act** of stating wherein he states that “*there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population*”.

b. Conversational Maxims

Trump flouts the maxim of quantity. He repeats saying “*we have no choice*” three times. He also 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 them of the accusation he made. 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 .

b. Presupposition

Some instances of presupposition are represented by the use of the 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.

c. Impoliteness Strategy

Trump utilizes the positive impoliteness strategy of “dissociating from others.” The way non-Muslims perceive Muslims may change as a result. His goal is to convince others that all Muslims are potential terrorists. And it's officially a Nullity. Trump is using this disrespectful tactic to launch a plain and unmistakable attack on Muslims. By employing this statement, he hopes to publicly accuse

them" *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 .*"

In the utterance "*there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population*", Trump is using expressions that negatively affect how other people believe that all Muslims hate America. He wants to attack Muslims' negative face. To be impolite in a bad way is to make a clear connection between one's words and the other person's feelings. Trump uses this strategy to encourage widespread skepticism about Islam. His intention in doing so is to prejudice against Muslims by associating them with anything unpleasant.

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 by saying "*what the hell is going on*" wherein Trump compares Muslims to terrorists.

-Hyperbole

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

Text (3)

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 more safe and 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 the 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.

Analysis

a. Speech Acts

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 vows himself as a president to defend and protect American people from any external aggression or harm to the public interest. This type of speech act is a commissive speech act which results from power or influence. There is also an expressive speech act 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 battlefields. An assertive speech act of stating is obvious 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 their soul in different places in 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. The 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 conversational maxims flouting is found in “*I will always put America first*” wherein Trump flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more information 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 his country.

c. Presupposition

There is an instance of employing presupposition in the sentence “*we also realize that it’s in everyone’s interest to seek a future*”. As the verb *realize* is used, 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 of 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 is existential.

d. Impoliteness Strategy

Trump's speech contains negative impoliteness which 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 a negative aspect 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 blood shed 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*" is an example of hyperbole which 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 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 responsibilities of protecting his people.

4. Conclusions

Depending on the results of the pragmatic analysis, the following conclusions are arrived at: The validation of the first hypothesis signals that speech acts, Grice's maxims, presupposition, impoliteness, and pragmatic tropes are the strategies employed by American politician to achieve the aforementioned super-strategies and hence to issue bias in his political speeches. Regarding the speech acts employed by American politician in his bias speeches, it is found that assertives and directives are used more in bias speeches than his counterparts in presidential bias speeches. The most commonly maxims which are breached in bias political speeches are the maxim of quantity and manner in approximate percentages. Existential presupposition is exploited more than the other presuppositions in the process of bias speeches in American presidential speeches. Negative impoliteness is concerned, the American president express his negative assessment of his target's positive face. As far as the tropes employed in bias presidential speeches are concerned, hyperbole is used more than metaphor in bias speech. Moreover, it is more abundantly used in bias presidential speeches.

References

- Acadian, A., Former, A., and Garnish, R. 1997. **Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication**. London: Mit Press.
- Ali, H. ,Abudlraman, R. (2021). The Role of Prosodic Features in Showing Interactional Negotiation among Participants in Selected American Political Interviews. Article . **Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities** Vol. 28. No1
- Baldick, C. (2001). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Barnshaw, John (2008). "Race". In Schaefer, Richard T. (ed.). *Encyclopedia of Race, Ethnicity, and Society*. Vol. 1. SAGE Publications. pp. 1091–3. ISBN 978-1-45-226586-5.
- Cameron, D. , Payne, K, and Knobe, J (2010) “Do Theories of Implicit Race Bias Change Moral Judgments?” Published online: 30 November .Soc Just Res 23:272–289
- Cano Mora, L. (2006). “**How to make a mountain out of a molehill**”: **A corpus-based pragmatic and conversational analysis study of hyperbole in interaction** (PhD dissertation). Universitat de València, València, Spain.
- Crandall, C. S., & Eshleman, A. (2003). A justification-suppression model of the expression and experience of prejudice. **Psychological bulletin**, 129(3), 414.
- Culpeper, J. (1996). Towards an Anatomy of Impoliteness. **Journal of Pragmatics**, 25, 349-367.
- Fiske, S. T. (1993). Social cognition and social perception. **Annual review of psychology**, 44(1), 155-194.
- Greenwald, A. G., & Banaji, M. R. (1995). Implicit social cognition: Attitudes, self-esteem, and stereotypes. **Psychological Review**, 102, 4–17.
- Grice, H. A. (1975) “Logic and Conversation” in Cole and Morgan (eds) *Syntax and Semantics* Vol.3 Speech Acts. New York. Academic Press PP: 41-58.
- Grice, H. P. (1989). **Studies in the Way of Words**. Harvard: Harvard University Press.
- Huang, Y. (2017). **The Oxford Handbook of Pragmatics**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Kelly, D. (2013). "Implicit Bias and Social Cognition", The Encyclopedia of Philosophy and Social Science, Ed. B. Kaldis. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications. Vol 9: 460 462. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781452276052.n17281>
- May, S., Wilson, E. K., Baumgart-Ochse, C., & Sheikh, F. (2014). "The Religious as Political and the Political as Religious: Globalisation, Post-Secularism and the Shifting Boundaries of the Sacred. Politics," **Religion & Ideology**, 15(3), 331–346. doi:10.1080/21567689.2014.94852
- McQuarrie, E and Mick, D. (1996). "Figures of Rhetoric in Advertising Language". **The Journal of Consumer Research**, Vol. 22, No. 4. The University of Chicago Press, pp. 242-38.
- Monteith, M. J., & Spicer, C. V. (2000). Contents and correlates of whites' and blacks' racial attitudes. **Journal of Experimental Social Psychology**, 36, 125–154.
- Niven, D. (2001). "Bias in the news: Partisanship and Negativity in media Coverage of Presidents George Bush and Bill Clinton." **Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics**, 6(3), 31-46.
- O'keeffe, A., Clancy, B., and Adolphs, S. (2011). **Introducing Pragmatics in Use**. London: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.
- Saidan, J. I. (2016) "**A Study of Cultural Bias in Journalistic Translation from Arabic and Vice Versa.**" M.A. Thesis. Faculty of English and Science. Middle East University.
- Searle, J. R. (1969). **Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. (1979) **Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts**. Cambridge: Cambridge University press.
- Sears, J. (2007) ". The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Love, Courtship, and Sexuality through History," Volume 6: **The Modern World**. Westport, conn.: Greenwood.
- Salih, A. M., Haji, M., R. (2020). Collocations in the Prophetic Hadith with Reference to Their Realizations in English. **Jurnal of Tikrit University for Humanities**. ISSN: 1817-6798. 27(9) 37-15
- Yule, G. (2000). **Pragmatics**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yule, G. (2010) **The Study of Language** (4th ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.