

**Critical Discourse Analysis
of the Concept of Hegemony
in Trump's Inaugural Speech**

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ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the concepts of ideology, power and dominance in Trump's First Inaugural Speech. The field of this study is critical discourse analysis because the researcher's aim is to find what is behind a text. The problem of this study is manifested by the overuse of the hidden ideologies that the presidents use in their speeches to convey indirect messages to the audience. Another problem is manifested by the use of specific types of verbs and modal verbs to achieve specific ideologies. The aim of this study is to find out the ideologies implied in the selected speech and whether they are reflected explicitly or implicitly. Looking for the processes of transitivity and modal adjuncts of Halliday's model is another aim. It also aims at finding the rates of these processes and modal verbs. The study hypothesizes that the speech in questions is filled with hidden ideologies that are expressed explicitly and implicitly. It also hypothesizes that material processes precede the other processes and the relational processes follow them.

الملخص

تستقصي هذه الدراسة مفهومي الأيديولوجية والسيطرة في الخطاب الافتتاحي للرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب. مجال هذه الدراسة هو تحليل الخطاب النقدي لأن هدف الباحث هو العثور على ما وراء النص من معنى. تتجلى مشكلة هذه الدراسة في الإفراط في استخدام الأيديولوجيات الخفية التي يستخدمها الرؤساء في خطاباتهم لإيصال رسائل غير مباشرة إلى الجمهور. تتجلى مشكلة أخرى في استخدام أنواع معينة من الأفعال والأفعال النمطية لتحقيق أيديولوجيات محددة. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة الأيديولوجيات المتضمنة في الخطاب المختار وما إذا كانت تنعكس صراحة أو ضمناً. إن البحث عن عمليات التحويل والملحقات الشكلية لنموذج هاليدي هو هدف آخر. كما يهدف إلى إيجاد معدلات هذه العمليات والأفعال الشرطية. تفترض الدراسة أن الخطابات في الأسئلة مليئة بالأيديولوجيات الخفية التي يتم التعبير عنها صراحةً وضمناً. كما تفترض أن العمليات المادية تسبق العمليات الأخرى وأن العمليات العلانية تتبعها. تؤكد نتائج هذه الدراسة هذه الفرضيات من خلال اعتماد نموذج انتقائي لنموذج فيركلوف (1995) ونموذج هاليدي وماتيسون (2004).

1. Introduction

Critical Discourse Analysis has gained popularity in measuring and understanding the underlying meanings of texts and speeches in recent decades. CDA has put the emphasis on the “critical” to specify the purpose of language in typical social and cultural contexts. Van Dijk (2001: 352) propounds a simple yet clear definition of the term: CDA "is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take an explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose and ultimately resist social inequality." However, as one of the most significance subfields of discourse analysis, Critical discourse analysis is based on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). According to Fairclough (2001) critical discourse analysis is concerned with the practical uses of language . As a result, CDA emphasizes the social factors that shape the text as much as its linguistic components. This indicates that the analysis is not limited to the text itself (micro-analysis), but also considers how the text relates to its surroundings (macro analysis).

In light of this, the CDA proposes analysis of "structures at various levels of description," which included not only the grammatical and semantic level but also "higher level properties" like overarching themes and topics of reports' stories and the entirety of schematic forms and rhetorical dimensions of texts (Van Dijk , 1995). Similarly, Fairclough (1989:23) In CDA research, looks at language as a social practice. He declares that "language use is a process that is frequently used as social activity." The three fundamental aspects of Fairclough's CDA theory are relational, dialectical, and multidisciplinary (2010: 3). He went on to say that it is relational in nature since it emphasizes social ties. These connections are arranged hierarchically, connections within connections. Social relations are complicated and hierarchical, and discourse is not a standalone thing that can be understood by examining various relations, hence it is dialectical. The investigation of the dialectical relationship between speech and other objects (such as power) in CDA transcends conventional boundaries between disciplines, making it an interdisciplinary approach (such as linguistics, politics, sociology, etc.) Fairclough (2010) states that. Discourse, according to Foucault, is an event in his own self-interest from which the fight emerges rather than merely a translation of conflict or a mechanism for systematic dominance. The power that people are trying to subdue in this sense is language(Fairclough,

1992:51). Paltridge (2012:186) Discovering the connection between language use and the social, political, and cultural context in which it takes place, as well as addressing topics like gender, racism, cultural differences, and identity, and how to handle these circumstances, are what is meant by CDA. in the text to emerge, unveil, and reflect. It looks at how language and social systems are mutually dependent on one another and are created through one another. According to Rogers (2011:1), CDA starts with an awareness of the social effects of language use. In other words, discourse both reflects and constructs the social world. Similarly, Clark (1995) points out that such analyses may successfully deconstruct and challenge texts. Thus, the role of the critical analyst is to examine the ideologies and attitudes implicit in the use of discourse as they relate to experience, beliefs, and worldviews (cited in Paltridge, 2012: 186).

Paltridge (2013: 179) expanded on this idea by saying that CDA examines the relationship between language usage and the social contexts in which it takes place. It looks at how topics like gender, race, and cultural diversity are produced and reflected in the text. As a result, CDA seeks to comprehend the social relations that language influences in society, such as power disparities.

According to Fairclough (2001:4), the connections between the use of language and the exercise of power are frequently hidden, but they can be found with the aid of CDA. Critical analysts aim to expose the ideological presuppositions buried in linguistic patterns (Litosseliti, 2018: 126). Moreover, van Dijk (2001) states that Critical discourse analysis initially looks at how social phenomena like power abuse, domination, and inequality in contextual communication are socially and politically formulated and reproduced through text and language . (In the introduction to his book Text, Context, Pretext from 2004, Widdowson asserts that CDA addresses the universal requirement to comprehend how language might imply abuse of power. It also makes an effort to investigate how words might be used to mislead and alter reality. However, Fairclough defines it as follows: Causal and determining relationships between (a) discursive practices, events and texts and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relationships and processes; The study of how these behaviors, occurrences, and texts are influenced by, and ideologically created by, power relationships and power struggles; it also looks at how the obscurity of these connections between discourse and society plays a role in maintaining power and hegemony (1993).

Thus, this research aims at investigating the linguistic elements that symbolize the hegemony in Trum's Speech against the others.

Additionally, it tries to examine the hidden purposes of these linguistic elements which are used in the Trump's speeches and clarify how they are reflected. This study is conducted to fill a gap that according to the researcher's knowledge hegemony in Trump's speeches has not been tackled yet.

2. Material and Method

2.1 Research Design

This thesis is qualitative study, the researcher conducted a descriptive qualitative research methodology to carry out this study. Ary, Jacob, and Razavieh (2010) claim that A qualitative research's objective is to "get knowledge concerning the current situation of phenomena" (150). The key component of qualitative research approaches is often data interpretation. This demonstrates that they present the information in an interpretive fashion even when they are presented in their raw forms. The natural data and the data related to the environment in which they were collected were the key focus of this technique (Willig, 2008).

By focusing on specific individuals or locations, this type of social science research collects and analyzes non-numerical data to better understanding of the social life (Punch, 2013). It captures individuals' perspectives in a natural environment and documents their observations and interpretations of various events (Gentles et al., 2015).

The qualitative research is an investigative style which seeks to explain "how" and "why" a certain social phenomenon or program performs in a given manner under a certain set of circumstances. It aims to illuminate the social context in which we live and the factors that led to the current state of affairs (Polkinghorne, 2005). The focus of qualitative research is on how people interpret and give meaning to their experiences in order to understand people's social realities. Through interviews, diaries, notebooks, observations, and classroom immersions, it gathers data for content analysis of visual and textual resources as well as oral history (Zohrabi, 2013).

2.2 Data Collection

1. Finding the data

The process of gathering data started with a search of the text and video transcripts of Donald J. Trump's speeches that were taken from his official

website (www.donaldjtrump.com). The validity of the research depended on the textual data.

2. Watching and verifying the data

The videos was viewed to verify the transcription, which was the next phase of the data collection procedure. To make sure the text was pertinent, the researcher did this.

3. Categorize the data by highlighting

The researcher classified the data, which was in the form of a script, in this step by highlighting the analyzed part.

4- Downloading the Data

A political speech namely ***inauguration speech transcript***, delivered by Donald Trump served as the basis of the data for this study. The researcher uploaded Donald Trump's speech from www.Trumpspeeches.com. The transcript is uploaded and put it as a link, because it is very long. The bibliography technique was used to collect the data for this study. According to M. Nazir, who makes this claim in his book "Metode Penelitian," that "The study of bibliography is the technique of collecting data by conducting a review of the study of books, literatures, records, and reports that had to do with the problems that had been solved" (Nazir 112). In this case, the data collection box was used in the manner described below:

2.3 Data Description

The data of this study is a political speech delivered by Donald Trump, namely ***Donald Trump's full inauguration speech***. Donald Trump is a significant figure whose words have the power to alter the mood of the country, so the researcher is interested in examining his inaugural address. Trump spoke in gloomy terms about the country's current state of things during his inaugural address on January 20, 2017, with a focus on offering a new vision for governing America. Trump vowed to strengthen the country by prioritizing the interests of its citizens. It is only going to be America first moving ahead, he declared. The time for empty talk is over, "We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action, continually grumbling but never doing anything about it," Trump continued.. The time for action is now. He pleaded with Americans to resist listening to arguments that something couldn't be done and vowed that the U.S.

2.4 Model Adopted

Fairclough's (1989, 1992, 1995, 2001) three-dimensional method and Halliday's (1985, 1994, 2004) SFL approach, which regard language as

multifunctional and which, in turn, has three functions that are seen through analysis, will be combined in the study of the chosen data. By analyzing a text in the larger context of discursive practices and its influence on sociocultural practices, this approach takes into account the relational and dialectical links between media texts and sociocultural occurrences to evaluate the chosen transcripts of the 45th U.D. President Donald Trump.

In this study, the first adopted model is Fairclough (1989, 1992, 1995, 2001). According to Fairclough (1989, 1992, 1995, 2001), This paradigm offers a three-dimensional approach to discourse analysis with its three dimensions of discourse ideas. The aspects for "text," "interpretation," and "context" were described in Fairclough's model (1992, 1995, 2001). His strategy makes the assumption that language and other social components have a dialectical relationship. It implies that there is a fluctuation between the text, interpretation, and context that aids in differentiating between ideological perceptions.

The CDA process is divided into three phases:

1. Description: This stage focuses on the text's linguistic characteristics.
2. Interpretation: In this phase, the relationship between the text and the discursive production and interpretation processes is discussed.
- 3.Explanation - this phase examines the interaction between social conditioning and the processes (production and interpretation).

The second adopted model is according to Halliday (19985, 1994, 2004), Halliday's (1985, 1994, 2004) SFL theory is also a source of inspiration for this study, as Halliday's method of analysis focused on the social nature of texts. Texts can be used for "ideational," "interpersonal," and "textual" purposes.

For the purpose of examining language in context, whether it be in the context of science, advertising, politics, or any other context, Halliday (1985, 1994, 2004) offers a useful methodological framework. In SFL, "language in use" is described. It rejects the idea that language is a "collection of generalized principles cut off from any specific context of use." Three semantic metafunctions are used by SFL to categorize language, and together they describe how meaning is understood through language. The ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings are matched by these metafunctions.

The ideational metafunction demonstrates how people interpret human experience. There are two meanings for this metafunction: logical and experiential. There are six different categories of existential meanings: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. However, interpersonal meta-function and "language as action" demonstrate how interpersonal interactions are achieved. The interaction between the writer and the reader in written language serves as a representation of the interpersonal metafunction, which is the second metafunction. Mood and modality are included in this function. Declarative, interrogative, and imperative interpersonal clause structures are the three varieties found in English. They're all referred to as moods. The final metafunction of Halliday is the textual metafunction, which can be viewed as the element that enables the speaker to arrange his or her words so that they make sense in the surrounding context and serve their intended purpose as a message.

3. Data Analysis

There are two key bases of SFG that are combined together forming the concept of metafunctions. These metafunctions are experiential (ideational), interpersonal and textual metafunctions. The first one is reflected by the perspective of how language is used to talk about events, entities and states in the world, to construe the speaker's view of the world. The focus of an experiential (ideational) analysis of a clause is on the process (implied by the verb). There are cognitive categories reflected by the six main types of processes which are: Material (processes of action), Mental (processes of sensing which construe our interior world). Relational (process of being and having). Verbal (processes of conveying messages, by saying, and so on.), Behavioral (human physiological processes) and Existential (processes of existing).

The second one comprises systems whose function is to enact social relations between speakers, to show the speaker's view point of things and events in the world, and to influence the addressee's behavior or view. Choosing forms is imposed naturally by the context. This means that the variation in wordings is due to the meaningful choice. The textual metafunction focuses on the way by which the meanings in the clause are designed to fit the context of surrounding messages and the wider context of the utterance.

The basic element of the second metafunction is 'MOOD element' that implies the burden of the clause as an interaction event. It consists of two constituents which are nominal-type element (Subject) and a verbal-type element (Finite). The function of the Finite is to fix the proposition by bringing it down to the earth to make it arguable. Finite can be Temporal

Finite Verbal Operators or it can be Finite Modal Operators. The former appears with the clauses with tense (past, present and future) while the latter anchor the proposition not by reference to the tense but by reference to Modality. Modal Adjuncts can be of four types which are: A - Mood Adjuncts B - Polarity Adjuncts C - Comment Adjuncts D - Vocative Adjuncts. The first two act directly on the MOOD constituent while the last two affect the clause as a whole.

1 - Mood Adjuncts

- I) Expressions of probability: (perhaps, may be)
- II) Expressions of usuality: (sometimes, usually)
- III) Expressions of intensification or minimization: (really, absolutely)
- IV) Expressions of presumption: (obviously, evidently)
- V) Expressions of inclination: (happily, willingly)

The analysis of data will adopt mood adjuncts only to answer the research question. Both modal operators and Mood Adjuncts can be of three types or kinds depending on the degree of certainty or usuality they express: High = (must, certainly, always) Median = (will, probably, usually) Low = (may, possibly, sometimes).

First Extract:

“Together, we will(modal) determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come. We will(modal) face challenges, we will(modal) confront hardships, but we will(modal) get the job done”

Trump has been found using attention-seeking inflammatory rhetoric to propagate the hegemonic discourse of domination disguised in the straight-talking political word of mouth. Trump has also been discovered employing attention-seeking, incendiary rhetoric to propagate the hegemonic discourse of dominance while disguising it as straightforward political discourse. This Trumpian discourse has been inhumane to immigrants, Muslims, and ethnic minorities, as well as inciting hatred and ordination towards political opponents, state institutions, and the traditional cooperative model. He particularly designed the motto of “America First” to reclaim the structure of American exceptionalism but with the coercive use of intimidation. With his incoherent communication strategies based on systematic disinformation and ironic infotainment, he dominated the political arena by limiting American politics to the Us. His rhetoric has polarized American society and politics, as is evident. This strategy is manifested by the occurrence of the words, ‘determine,

challenges and confront hardships'. It is clear that, in the above paragraph, Trump neglects the role of the world because America is responsible for drawing this role.

In the above paragraph, there are four material process which are reflected by the verbs 'face, confront, get and gather'. Mental process is reflected by the verb 'determine' and there are two relational processes manifested by the sentences 'we are grateful' and 'they have been magnificent'.

In the same paragraph, there are four modal verbs manifested by the word 'will'. The use of this modal operator is due in such situation because it reflects median certainty. In this paragraph, Trump speaks about the future which requires the use of median certainty.

Second Extract:

"Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent. Thank you"

Six tactics to invest in populism and stir units are used in Trump's speeches. These tactics consist of Argumentum and populum, paralipsis, and American exceptionalism. Argumentum and populum is a term used to describe techniques for praising followers as knowledgeable and intelligent in an effort to gain their approval. As a result, supporters feel valued and fortified in their convictions, and they support imaginative ideals. Paralipsis is a technique used to spread rumors about the opposition and cultivate relationships with supporters.

The first tactic is usually occurs in such genre and Trump , in the above paragraph, mentions the names of 'President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama' to express his praise to their role in building new America. This step should be taken in such speech to gain the previous leaders' support. Expressing hegemony is reflected through the use of the world 'first lady'. This expressing is usually is used to nominate the wife of presidents and kings but with mentioning the name of the country but in American speech the name of the country is intentionally neglected.

In the above paragraph, there are two material verbs which are reflected by the two verbs 'gather' and 'carry'. The use of material processes is necessary in such speech because they are speeches of acting more than saying. There are also two relational processes. "we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition". "They have been magnificent. Thank you" are

these relational processes. There is neither modal operators nor modal adjuncts in this paragraph.

Third Extract:

“Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning because today, we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the people”.

Trump is conscious of the real problems facing the United States of America, and he, like any other political leader, is aware that they will not be resolved any time soon. So, in his inaugural address, he employs the power of dissonance to shift the public's responsibility for choosing him as their leader. His political speech reflects the art of oratory and rhetoric, which can make lies appear as the ultimate truths and debaucheries respectful, and the tone blends with the words to convey a sense of pure wind, but with assertiveness. The terms "transferring" and "giving" are synonymous resonates with the permissive ability of Trump to allow the people to think of themselves as leaders while they remain as political subjects at the core.

In the above paragraph, the occurrence of hegemony is implicitly appeared where the president uses the word ‘special’ to say that America has its own strong system which distinguishes it from all the countries. He supports the word ‘special’ by repeating the verb ‘transfer’ twice and the verb ‘give’ which are used explicitly. The explicit use of hegemony is justified in the data in question where the elected president tries to say that America is the first force in the world.

Here, they are four processes. The first one is reflected by ‘possession’. It is a relational process. In English system, there are three types of relations which can be ‘intensive’ ‘possessive’ and circumstantial. They appeared with two modes of being. The first one is ‘attributive’ while the second is ‘identifying’. The three processes are materials that are reflected by the appearance of the verb ‘transfer’ twice and the verb ‘give’. The paragraph does not contain any modal operator or modal adjuncts.

Fourth Extract:

For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth. Politicians prospered, but the jobs left and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories

have not been your victories. Their triumphs have not been your triumphs. And while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land

Trump is one of the individuals who use a cluster of words to determine the deeper meanings. Rather than relying solely on the use of force, his discourse emphasizes the significance of ideology in maintaining power relations. To demonstrate the means of power, he is making universally accepted claims. For example, he uses the word borne to express his sympathy for the labor force, and this expression will allow him to shape his policy.

In the above paragraph, Trump as the previous leaders makes a comparison between the past and the present. He resorts to an explicit style to express his ideologies. The use of the words, 'small group' and 'little' is an evidence of this explicit style. He was direct in his speech to attack the previous leaders when he said, "Their victories have not been your victories. Their triumphs have not been your triumphs". He contradicted himself because He thanked the leaders who preceded him for their efforts in building USA. This ideology is applicable in all political speeches where the new elected president talks and attacks the previous ones to show himself/ herself as the savior of the country.

Concerning the processes of SFG, there are eight material processes which are reflected by the following bold verbs:

"For too long, a small group in our nation's capital **has reaped** the rewards of government while the people **have borne** the cost. Washington **flourished**, but the people **did not share** in its wealth. Politicians **prospered**, but the jobs **left** and the factories **closed**. The establishment **protected** itself, but not the citizens of our country"

There is one behavioral relation which is reflected by the bold verb in this sentence:

And while they **celebrated** in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land". In the sentence, the Behavioral Process likes Material one.

There are two relational processes that are manifested by the two bold verbs in the following sentences:

Their victories **have not been** your victories. Their triumphs **have not been** your triumphs. And while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land"

This relation is an attributive one because it shows that the victories are the share of the government but not the people.

An existential process is manifested in the use of the word, ‘there’ in the following sentence:

There was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land.

Fifth Extract:

“That all changes starting right here and right now because this moment is your moment, it belongs to you”

In the above sentence, Trump uses a hidden ideology by which he wants to say that he is different from the previous leaders because he is one of the people and cannot do everything without them. He affirms that any victory will not be on the behalf of the government but on the behalf of the people and in the result will be on the behalf of their government.

There are two relational processes that are manifested by the use of the verb, ‘is’ and the use of the verb, ‘belongs’. The latter can be replaced by this statement, ‘ this moment is yours’.

Sixth Extract:

"It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America. This is your day. This is your celebration. And this, the United States of America, is your country".

In this paragraph, Trump resorts to a hidden ideology by using the word (all) to address the immigrants and the people who believe in American dream. He wants to say that anyone who cannot find himself in his/her country can come to achieve his/ her dreams in USA. He confirms this ideology by repeating the word, ‘your’ three times and this word is a referent to the word, ‘all’. All the American leaders are aware that USA is built by the immigrants who came from outside USA.

In the above paragraph, there are four processes. All of them are relational ones which are represented by the bold words in the following paragraph:

It **belongs to** everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America. This **is** your day. This **is** your celebration. And this, the United States of America, **is** your country.

It does not contain any modal operator or modal adjuncts.

Seven Extract:

“What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether our government is controlled by the people”

In the above sentence, Trump tries to gain the people's support by the application of an explicit ideology. The content of this ideology is not correct but it can draw and convince the people. He said that leadership in America must be in the hand of American people but he is confident that there are two parties who conflict to win the elections.

In the above sentence, there are two processes. The first one is a relational process that is manifested in the verb 'is not'. The second one is a material process where the verb 'control' that requires an act is found.

This sentence does not have any modal operators or modal adjuncts.

Eighth Extract:

“January 20th, 2017 will(modal) be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again”

Trump's use of explicit ideology is justified because he will be the leader of the first force in the world. He affirms that this day in which he will a president is the same day in which American people will lead it.

There are two processes in it. The first one that is reflected by the verb 'remember' is a mental one. The second is a relational process where the sentence, 'the people became the rulers of this nation again' can be replaced by this sentence 'the people will be the rulers of this nation again'.

The use of the modal operator is due here because the speaker talks about something that will happen in the future.

Nineth Extract:

“The forgotten men and women of our country will(modal) be forgotten no longer”

In this sentence, Trump uses an implicit ideology where he wants to say that the previous leaders were not just in dealing with all the segments of society. He cannot mention that directly because this may make him lose allies' support.

There are two mental processes which are reflected by the appearance of the verb 'forget' twice. The use of the modal operator is found through the verb 'will'

Tenth' Extract:

“Everyone is listening to you now. You came by the tens of millions to become part of a historic movement, the likes of which the world has never seen before”.

Trump expresses the force of America by the use of an exaggeration when he said ‘everyone’ ‘tens of millions’ and ‘has never seen before’. This use shows that all the people listen to Trump’s speech because he is the leader of the first force in the world.

There are three processes which are mental, material and mental respectively. The first process is apparent through the verb ‘listen’ while the second is manifested by the verb ‘come’. The verb ‘see’ reflects the third process.

Eleventh Extract:

At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction, that a nation exists to serve its citizens. Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their families, and good jobs for themselves. These are just and reasonable demands of righteous people and a righteous public. But for too many of our citizens, a different reality exists: mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities; rusted out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system flush with cash, but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all knowledge; and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential. This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.

In this paragraph, Trump attacks the previous government implicitly by mentioning the fact that the American society suffers from many problems such as poverty , education system and crimes and drugs. He wants to say that the previous governments are responsible for these problems. He confirms this fact by the last sentence in the paragraph when he says, “This American carnage stops right here and stops right now”.

In this paragraph, there is one relational process which is reflected by this sentence:

“At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction”

There is one mental process that is reflected by the following sentence:

“Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their families, and good jobs for themselves.”

It also contains three existential processes. They are manifested in the following sentences:

“That a nation exists to serve its citizens. These are just and reasonable demands of righteous people and a righteous public. But for too many of our citizens, a different reality exists”

Eight material processes are present by the verbs that imply ‘doing’ and ‘happening’.

“Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities; rusted out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system flush with cash, but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all knowledge; and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential. This American carnage stops right here and stops right now”

4. Data Discussion

This section aims at giving a brief discussion of the findings arrived at in each speech

4.1.1 The Analysis of Processes of Transitivity in the First Speech

The material processes come in the first step of the ladder because the use of these processes is due to express future events that are required in such genre. The speaker resorts to these processes to commit himself doing something in the future. Talking about the future events in a common feature in the political speech. These processes came with a number of (66) to occupy a percentage of (51.16%). The analysis of the first speech shows that relational processes occupy the second rank. This rank is due to the importance of such processes in such genre. The speaker resorts to the relational processes to describe things that require the use of verb to be. It comes with a number of (32) to have a percentage of (24.80%). The mental processes come third in the ladder with a number (18). This number is a logical one because these processes are used with low rates in such genre. It occupies a percentage of (13.95%). Existential processes come to be the fourth step in the ladder. The low rate is expected because they require the use of the word (there) and limited number of verbs. It appears five times with a percentage of (3.87%) Verbal and behavioral come last in the order with the same number (4) to each one of them. Their percentage is (3.100%). The numbers and percentages are clarified in the following table:

Table (4.1): The Frequencies of the Processes of Transitivity in the First Speech (Inaugural Speech)

Processes of Transitivity	Material Processes	Relational Processes	Mental Processes	Verbal Processes	Existential Processes	Behavioral Processes
Number	66	32	18	4	5	4
Frequency	51.16%	24.80%	13.95%	3.10%	3.87%	3.10%

4. 1.2 The Analysis of Modal Adjunct in the First Speech

The appearance of the modal adjuncts come with the following order: (will :44), (must:3), (can:2) and (should:1). These numbers are logical one because the modal (will) belongs to the speech act of commissive in which the speaker commit himself to do something in the future.

Table (4.2): The Frequencies of the Modal adjuncts in the First Speech (Inaugural Speech)

Modal Adjunct	Probability	Usuality	intensification or minimization:	presumption	Inclination
Number	46		4		
Frequency	92		8%		

5. Conclusions

Throughout the theoretical and practical parts of this study, it is concluded that Trump's Inaugural Speech is filled with ideologies. The rate of the ideologies that are expressed explicitly is higher than the ideologies that are expressed implicitly. All the processes of transitivity are available in the speeches but with different rates. The material processes occupies the first rank among other processes to express verbs of doing that must be available in such genre. The relational processes come in the second step to satisfy the necessity of describing which requires the use of verb to be and linking verbs. Mental verbs come third in the ladder to expresses what is found in the mind of the speaker. Additionally, Verbal processes that imply verbs of saying are necessary in these speeches and they come in the fourth rank. The existential processes occupies the fifth step among other processes. Behavioral processes have its share to be in the sixth rank from

the total number of the processes. Finally, Probability modal verbs have the first position among other modal types with priority to the modal verb (will) that implies the meaning of the word 'promise' in such genre.

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