

The Implication Analysis of Interpersonal Metafunction in Donald Trump's Victory Speech

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Abstract

This study tries to analyze Donald Trump's Victory Speech from the Interpersonal Metafunction aspect. This paper is going to examine the following implications of speech: (a) The positive declarative sentences. (b) The common uses of the pronouns "we", "I", "you", "it" and also the style of "we"- "you"- "we" respectively. (c) The modal verbal "will", "can" and "must". However, the present study aims to help readers understand, evaluate and analyze the speech according to its suitability which in turn gives the readers some instructions to make better speeches. In the final part of the study, the findings and discussion of this paper will be presented.

The model of study is Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (1970).

Keywords: interpersonal metafunction, Donald Trump's victory speech.

1. Introduction

To Halliday (1988:xiii) "The fundamental components meaning in language are functional components. All languages are organized around three main kinds of meanings such as ideational meanings, interpersonal meanings and textual meanings". These fundamental notions of meanings or metafunctions are adopted in the structure of sentence. On the other hand, the context of a situation is established according to three aspects: field, tenor and mode. Thus, Halliday divides language into three elements: Experiential, Metafunctions, Interpersonal and Textual Metafunctions. All of these three mentioned elements represent a different aspect of the world and concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses, (Halliday, 1994:68). To Halliday (ibid) via the Interpersonal Metafunction, users of language can create, assume and negotiate their positions in social relationships, and this is concerned with clauses as exchange.

In practice, no one can reasonably analyse each and every way in which addressers may vary his selections of words and use them in their language. In the past decades, a huge number of research papers and books on Interpersonal Analysis and discourse analysis as well have been published. For example, the works of scholars like Huang (2002) who writes about n Interpersonal Analysis of Du Mu's "Qingming" and its Translated Versions and Li (2001) who published his book "On the Interpersonal Meaning of Reflexive Expressions in Autobiography". These studies mainly concern and state the relationship between the form and meaning. For discourse analysis we have Van Dijk (1991) who studies racism in the British Press;

Reisigl and Wodak (2001) studies anti-Semantic discourses in postwar Austria by examining media data taken from television and radio news broadcasts and Pestalardo (2006) studies the Iraq war during the week before and the week after the actual war.

Thus, Discourse analysis has been witnessed a great deal, interest and concern by the scholars while in the past and present times for its importance to understand the language of speech in a better way.

However, in the notion of functional grammar, Huang (2002) states that “choice is meaning”. While Li (2004:38) argues that addressers attempt every potential technique frequently and use figures of language widely to make good speeches which in turn help them to fulfill the communicative purposes of their speeches. Thus, speech holds its unique characteristics in terms of language use and becomes a special discourse type.

2. The model of the present study

As we have mentioned previously that the present study will Follow and depend on Halliday's notions (1970) of Systemic Functional Grammar, because his notions are relevant to the aims of the study in which it aims to assist readers to understand, evaluate appreciate Donald Trump's Victory Speech with respect to its suitability via the analysis of the Interpersonal Metafunction of the speech. The study also hopes to provide guidance for the readers about how to make better speeches which in turn help them achieve their purposes and aims.

3. Donald Trump's Victory Speech

On CNN TV American channel, on Nov. 9 2016 at 15:14 pm, U.S. Republican Party candidate Donald Trump claims victory in the U.S. presidential election, addressing about 100,000 supporters at his election party in New York, with the great speech titled "renew and rebuild America." In his victory speech, Trump starts his words to thank his supporters and also thanks and congratulates his family including his wife, sons, daughters, sisters and brothers who support him during the presidential campaign. He also thanks and praises his campaign team as one of the best in history. Trump also congratulates his challenger Hillary Clinton and her family for their courage during the hard fought campaign.

Trump's speech touches on the nation's state of affairs and the direction of the new government would be heading, pushing focus away from Trump himself and re-directing it back to the people, talking about how to America to bind the wounds of division, how to America to renew and rebuild again. Best of all, it is optimistic, telling his supporters that even though the country was probably in its hardest days,

there was hope; there was a chance to renew and rebuild it. Thus, Trump's speech is a friendly, optimistic, funny and concise speech as stated by the CNN TV channel.

In the memorial address "I have a dream" of Martin Luther King as one of the most successful speeches in America's history, Donald Trump's Victory Speech includes most of the notable characteristics of speeches as a special discourse type. As we have mentioned previously that the interpersonal metafunction factors make a great contributions to the reliability and validity of this study.

4. The implication Analysis of Interpersonal Metafunction in Donald Trump's Victory Speech

In brief, Ye (2010) writes that the notion of Interpersonal Metafunction in speech represents the following points:(1) the way through which the addresser and the audience interact,(2) the use of language to create and maintain relations with them, (3) to influence behavior of the addresser and the audience, (4) to express our own view point on things in the world, and (5) to show or change the audience's attitudes (Halliday, 1970). This function mainly focuses on the Roles of Addressers and Audience, Mood and Modality.

In order to help the readers to understand Donald Trump's Victory Speech and make comments on his speech about whether it is an effective discourse for its own purpose. And from the perspective of the Interpersonal Metafunction the present study will analyze the following implications of speech: Mood, Pronouns and Modality.

4.1 The implication of Mood

To Gerot and Wignell (1994: 161) spoken and written languages are both complex but in different ways. To them spoken language seems to be complex grammatically while written language seems to be complex lexically. Spoken language tends to be grammatically intricate whereas written language tends to be lexically dense.

In order to keep speech going on, there is a component that is necessary for making the Interpersonal Metafunction of the clause as exchange in English speech (Ye, 2010). This component is named Mood and is consisted of Subject and Finite (Thompson 2000:41). To Eggins (1994: 152) the mood structure of the clause refers to "the organization of the set of functional constituent, including constituent subject". Whereas Halliday (1994:76) states that "the Subject supplies the rest of what it takes to form a proposition, namely, something by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied". The Finite refers to the first functional element of the verbal group. In short, the component mood consists of two elements: (1) the Subject, which represents a nominal group. (2) the Finite operator, which represents the part of a verbal group. According to the roles of addressers

and audience, the most necessary purposes in any speech are the following: (a) giving or demanding information and (b) goods and services. Similarly, Halliday (1994:69) states that in any communicative language, there are four main speech roles: giving information, demanding information, giving goods and services and demanding goods and services. These functions can be represented by the uses of the following grammatical structure of the language: (a) Statement, (b) Question, (c) Offer and (d) Command. For example the function of Statement can be done via the using of the declarative clauses; Question by the interrogative clauses; and Command by the imperative clauses. While, the ordering of the two elements of the mood (Subject and Finite) can help us to know whether the clause is indicative or imperative. As we know that the normal order of English language is that Subject + Finite, i.e., the subject is followed by the finite this is for declarative clauses whereas Finite + Subject, i.e., the finite is followed by the subject is for interrogative clauses.

In this section, The study via its analysis for the identifying of Subject and Finite displays that the ordering of Subject and Finite in most clauses of Donald Trump's Victory Speech is Subject + Finite pattern, i.e., the subject is followed by the finite which represents that most of the clauses in his speech are declarative clauses. By statistic analysis, of 220 major clauses in the data, all together 198 clauses are declarative clauses, taking up 94.5% of the speech; for example if we have 20 clauses: out of 20 clauses we find 18 declarative ones instead we may find only one or two interrogative clause(s). The exclamation clause singles 0 taking up 0.00%.

Please see the following table:

Table 1. The Frequency of Mood in Trump's victory speech

Mood	Declarative	Imperative	Interrogative	Exclamative	Total
Frequency	198	10	12	0	220
Percentage	94.5 %	5 %	6 %	0.00%	

In fact, the main purpose of speech is to show the addresser's attitude on objects or things in the world, which in turn effects the audience to elicit or change their attitudes and to move their passion to take part the same view point of the addresser. For example, in a political speech, one can assume that the main purpose of the addresser is to give information and demand services. On the hand of the addresser, he hopes to convey certain messages to the audience displaying the political attitude and assumption of his own and usually showing his political authority as well. On the other hand, he attempts to demand and wake the audience to have action following his recommendations.. Thus, he generally uses complete declarative clauses in his political speech; imperative clauses come next to them;

while interrogative clauses are the last choices for the addresser to use because these interrogative clauses may make a speech less persuasive, less convincing and less solemn.

According to the above statistic analysis, the most appearances of 198 declarative clauses in Donald Trump's Victory Speech are successful because they are acted as statements in which they give the audience more possible information, through which he succeeded in mentioning his presidential election campaign, stating his gratitude to his supporters, giving promises and encouraging the audience to keep on through the difficulties with the whole nation. Besides, Imperative clause also shows a fundamental role in a speech in which it can appeal the audience to keep on following the addresser's direction, and it can also assist to reinforce the authority of the addresser. Thus, in any speech it is very necessary for the addresser to keep building an equal and mutual relationship with his audience. As stated earlier that the function of command is closely associated with imperative clauses. Halliday (1970) argues that the kinds of messages conveyed by imperative clauses can be as follows: (1) to command others to do something; (2) to motivate the audience to do something together; (3) to make the audience sharing the addresser's attitude. The latter is always done by the structure of "Let me". With references to 3 imperative clauses in the data, Donald Trump chooses "let me" imperative clauses, which indicate that he is very confident about himself. With the applications of three "let me" imperative clauses, Trump successfully shows his authority. In this respect the 3 imperative clauses made Donald Trump's Victory Speech more friendly and comfortable to the audience, that can be presented in the following examples:

(1) Thank you, Chris. The first man, first senator, first major, major politician. Let me tell you, he is highly respected in Washington because he is as smart as you get.

(2) Let me tell you about Reince. I've said Reince. I know it. I know it. Look at all of those people over there. I know it, Reince is a superstar.

Via 3 imperative clauses in the data, Trumps achieves a good friendship relation with his audience, which in turn move the audience's emotion. Moreover, Trump also uses interrogative clauses to help him keep his audience awake and shorten the distance between them to be close friends. In the above style, the audience consider that they are friends with the addresser and naturally share his same proposal. This can be stated in the following examples of the interrogative clauses in Donald Trump's Victory Speech:

(3) I also want to thank my sisters, Marianne and Elizabeth, who are here with us tonight. Where are they? They're here someplace. They're very shy, actually. And my brother Robert, my great friend. Where is Robert? Where is Robert?

(4) He was not easy. He was not easy. Who is that? Is that the mayor that showed up? Is that Rudy?

In short, here via interrogative clauses, Trump doesn't wait for the audience's answers neither to attract the audience's attention, but just to make the situation funny and friendly to the audience. While via declarative clauses Trump in away or another succeeds to make the audience think and rouse their passion for overcoming the current difficulties and share his same proposal.

With the reference to exclamative clauses, Halliday (1970) and Fauzi (2013) mention that the exclamatives used in speech to express emotions such as surprise, disgusts, worry, etc., are mixed of declarative and interrogative patterns which in turn this pattern weakens the speech. Thus, according to the above table we observe that the zero application of exclamation clauses in Trump's speech helps him make his statements strong and formal enough to the audience.

4.2 The implication of Personal Pronoun

Halliday (1970), Li (2002) and Ye (2010) pin out that personal pronouns have the interpersonal function in speech because these pronouns create a specific relationships between the addresser and the audience in a discourse. Therefore, personal pronouns are considered as another method of making interpersonal meaning different from modality and mood (also see (Ye, 2010) .

In general speaking, the first personal pronoun "I" and "we" indicate the addresser, while the second personal pronoun "you" points to the person(s) whom spoken to. Through the adaptation of personal pronouns in Donald Trump's Victory Speech we can find that the first personal pronoun takes up 80%, of which the plural form "we" and its anamorphous "us" and "our" occupy 56%; the first single personal pronoun "I" records 42%. While the second personal pronoun "you" takes up 37 % and the third personal pronouns "she\he" and "it" single 20.8 % as shown in the table below:

Table 2. The Frequency of personal pronouns in Trump's victory speech

Personal Pronouns	We	I	us	our	you	your	me	she	he	it	they	Total
Frequency	39	50	7	26	43	4	13	2	13	20	17	208
Percentage	33 %	42 %	3 %	20 %	37 %	0.9 %	6 %	0.8 %	6 %	14 %	13 %	

Via the analysis of Trump's speech, we find that Trump adopts the first personal pronoun "I" to refer to his election campaign team and show his gratitude to them as stated in the following examples:

(5) First, I want to thank my parents, who I know are looking down on me right now. Great people. I've learned so much from them. They are wonderful in every regard.
Truly great parents.

(6) I also want to thank my sisters, Marianne and Elizabeth, who are here with us tonight.

(7) To Melania and Don and Ivanka and Eric and Tiffany and Barron, I love you and I thank you, and especially for putting up with all of those hours.

(8) So I want to thank my family very much. Really fantastic. Thank you all. Thank you all.

According to the above examples, we find that the usage of the first personal pronoun "I" successfully indicates how Donald Trump is a thankful, sincere and simple person. Similarly, via the pronoun "I" Trump shows his firm confidence and optimistic side as noted in the following examples:

(9) I say it is time for us to come together as one united people.

(10) I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be President for all of Americans, and this is so important to me.

On the other hand, the first personal pronoun "we" and its anamorphous is mostly seen in Donald Trump's victory speech and singled a high rate in his speech. Halliday's notions (1970) of Systemic Functional Grammar, states that the pronoun "we" and its anamorphous can assume both "inclusive" and "exclusive". To him (ibid) the former indicates "I and you (the person(s) spoken to)". Ye (2010) adds that the inclusive implication of "we" determines the emotional effectiveness of the audience, therefore this help reduce the distance between the speaker and audience make the audience feel relief and participate common purposes. While, the latter, which is "exclusive we" stands for "I and others" not "I and you (the person(s) spoken to), indicates a feeling of authority, making the audience believe in the addresser and his team as strong as possible to overcome any difficulties and do everything. Via statistic analysis, the study finds that Trump uses "we" 39 times, of which 35 are inclusive ones, 4 ones are exclusive as stated in the following examples:

(11) We will embark upon a project of national growth and renewal.

(12) Working together, we will begin the urgent task of rebuilding our nation and renewing the American dream.

The first personal pronoun "we" in the above example (18) and (19) indicates "I and you (the person(s) spoken to), here the application of "we" refers to Trump as a

normal citizen of America, indicating that both Trump and all the Americans have the same task which is rebuilding and renewing their nation (America), i.e., they are in the same vehicle. Thus, we can say that Trump succeeds in shortening the distance between him and his people; creating an equal relationship between them. Trumps also succeeds to convince the audience to participate his same attitude that's to face the difficulties and take actions even there are wars every where including financial crisis in a century.

Whereas the application of the exclusive “we” we can show the following example:

(13) We are going to fix our inner cities and rebuild our highways, bridges, tunnels, airports, schools, hospitals. We're going to rebuild our infrastructure, which will become, by the way, second to none. And we will put millions of our people to work as we rebuild it.

In the above example, “we” involves an exclusive meaning, it refers to “I and others (the government)”, indicating Trump and his government as being a strong staff with high spirit, having powerful authority and determination to offer a good life to their citizen and guide their country to a bright future. Thus, the exclusive “we” assist Trump to win the confidence of Americans in the new elected government.

Halliday (1970) and Li (2001) share the same view point that the second personal pronoun “you”, can play a fundamental role in the discourse, since it can assist to offer a dialogic style in the speech, which in turn creates a strong relationship between the addresser and the audience; therefore motivates the audience to interact with the addresser effectively during his speech. This argument can be stated in the examples below:

(14) So it's been what they call a historic event, but to be really historic, we have to do a great job, and I promise you that I will not let you down.

(15) We're going to get to work immediately for the American people, and we're going to be doing a job that hopefully you will be so proud of your President. You will be so proud. Again, it's my honor.

According to the above examples, the use of “you” seemed to create a close relation between the addresser and the audience make the audience feel in relief as being friends of the addresser. Via "you" Trump succeeds not only to attract the audience's attention and but also shorten the distance between him and them which in turn makes the audience share the same views and proposal of the addresser. Moreover, Trump again succeeds to present his respect and care to the audience via using "you" in his speech

In short, the present study can conclude that via the pattern of using “we”-“you”-“we” in Donald Trump's Victory Speech, Trump succeeds to create a dialogic style, which helps him to reduce the gap between him and the audience which in turn helps him to win a large support for his new elected government.

According to "it", in fact the pronoun "it" has many implications in the speech, but the present study will limit itself with the one implication that's the present moment, otherwise the other implications will be out of the scope of the this study.

Thus, with the reference to "it" , Halliday (1970) and (1988) states that "it" as being a dummy subject; it may refer to the present time, i.e., may refer to moment of the addresser's speaking. This statement can be shown in the following examples:

(16) I mean that very sincerely. Now it is time for America to bind the wounds of division, have to get together. To all Republicans and Democrats and independents across this nation, I say it is time for us to come together as one united people.

(17) It is time. I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be President for all of Americans, and this is so important to me.

With "it" Trumps again succeeds to refer to the present events, i.e., present difficulties and try to overcome these present difficulties leading his nation to the right path to achieve the peace.

4.3 The implication of Modality

Halliday (2004:72), Lyon (1977) and Ye (2010) pin out that modality also shows a fundamental role and gives certain meanings and nuances in speech through utilizing the interpersonal metafunction of clauses relating to what degree the proposition seems valid. He adds that modality can also indicate the space between “yes” and “no”, relating to the speaker’s assessment of the probability or obligations of what he\ she is saying. Scholars like Fairclough (1992), Lyons (1977) and Thompson (2000:57) state that modality consists of two terms Modalisation and Modulation, i.e., ‘epistemic’ and ‘deontic’. Ye (2010) argues that the former term "modalisation" relates to the speaker’s judgment of the validity of the proposition, and covers the scale of in terms of probability (possible-probable-certain) and usuality (sometimes-usually-always) Whereas Thompson (ibid) pin points that the latter term "modulation" refers to how confident the speaker can be in the eventual success of the exchange, and it includes the degree of obligation (allowed-supposed-required) and the inclination (willing-keen-determined). Lyons (1977) states that there are several ways to represent modality, and this can be done through non-verbal and verbal, non-deliberate features and deliberate features. However, the most common way to represent modality is via modal verbal operators. Halliday (1994) argues that since modality includes degrees and scales relating to the validity of a proposition,

we have three main values of modal commitment: high, median and low on the scale. And any different scales of modal commitment means we have different meanings.

Via statistic analysis, 35 modal verbal operators are examined in Donald Trump's Victory Speech. The most frequently adopted ones are as the following: “will” used 29 times, “can” is used 4 times, “must” turns up for 2 times as reported in the following table:

Table 3. The Frequency of Modality in Trump's victory speech

Modal verbs	Will	Can	Must	Total
Frequency	29	6	1	36
Percentage	97.5 %	5 %	0.005 %	

Here, "will" used as a marker of the future tense is about 21 times in Donald Trump's Victory Speech to refer to the future; as in the following examples:

(18) We will embark upon a project of national growth and renewal.

(19) We will double our growth and have the strongest economy anywhere in the world.

During Trump's victory speech “will” is also used 8 times as a modal verbal operator to indicate “determination and strong wish” as adopted in the examples below:

(20) We will be. We will have great relationships. We expect to have great, great relationships.

(21) We will seek common ground, not hostility; partnership, not conflict.

As mentioned previously if we have different scales of modal commitment means that we will have different meanings. The modal verb “Will”, which indicates a higher scale of modal commitment; shows a higher degree of certainty about the validity of a proposition. Therefore, the use of “will” in Trump's speech is successful as representing his strong mind and keen desire to lead his nation America to go through the possibilities and difficulties. Moreover, , the higher modal commitment of “will” indicates more actions will be no doubt done in the future.

In this same respect, the modal verb “can” indicating a low value modulation (Halliday, 1970). To Halliday (ibid) permission of “can” is representing the lowest degree of pressure, offering the possibility for the other persons to do the action but leaving the decision to them; similarly, here through his speech Trump uses “can” to make his speech less strong, i.e., weakens his authority, to shorten the distance between him and the audience and not to obligate and command them to follow his

directions. However, the most general semantic meaning of “can” is “have the ability to do something or to show ability”, this can be stated by the following statements in Trump's speech:

(22) we can work together..... .

(23) You will say that -- you will say that that was something that you were -- really were very proud to do and I can — thank you very much.

According to the above examples, the implications of “can” is to enhance Americans to believe in both him and themselves that they are capable to do anything. Trump also tries to inform the nation that in spite the hardest and darkest days America probably goes on these days, there is a hope, there is a opportunity to turn it around and see the light again, i.e., go back into the light.

Whereas the modal verb “must”, indicating the highest scale of modal commitment; records the highest extent of pressure on the other people to do a command. Therefore, “must” is usually used in a political speech since the addresser need to present his firm determination, in order to encourage the audience to do actions which in turn help them achieve their common objectives. It is noted that there is no exception in Donald Trump's Victory Speech, that the adopting of “must” in his speech can be presented in the following example:

(24) We must reclaim our country's destiny and dream big and bold and daring.

In the above example, Donald Trump adopts the modal verb "must" in order to present his firm determination to face the difficulties and also encourage his people to carry out strong actions for achieving their dreams, in which their dreams may come to be true.

5. The findings and discussion of the study

From the perspective point of view of the interpersonal metafunction, the study comes up with that Trump in his victory speech uses a number of components. His first choice is positive declarative clauses while imperative clauses come as the second choice. The first personal pronouns “I and We”, the second personal pronoun “you” and their anamorphous terms are mostly used. Then, the third personal pronoun "it" comes next. The modal verbal operators “will”, “can” and “must” are adopted frequently to achieve the function of modality in his speech.

It can be concluded that this study can offer readers some identifying marks which in turn help them to make better speeches. These marks can be stated below:

Positive declarative clauses are suggested to offer many possible messages to the audience and pursue them with facts; suitable usage of imperative clauses are helpful in creating suggestions and persuasion. (b) Using “We” as the personal pronoun and adopting “we”-“you” –“we” manner can assist to make an intimate dialogic style and reduce the distance between the addresser and the audience, which in turn can encourage the audience to participate the same views of the addresser. (c) Modal verbal operators with higher or highest modal commitment, nevertheless, can display the strong determination of the addresser to achieve the duty, and “can” is useful to reinforce both the addresser and the audience with confidence believing that the addresser and the audience are capable to achieve a task , i.e., to encourage their abilities.

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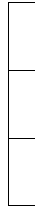
Appendix

Here's the full text of Donald Trump's victory speech

CNN Staff

Updated 1704 GMT (0104 HKT) November 9, 2016





Donald Trump's entire election victory speech 15:14

(CNN) *Here is the text of the speech Donald Trump delivered when he became the President-elect of the United States of America:*

Thank you. Thank you very much, everybody. Sorry to keep you waiting.
Complicated business. Complicated. Thank you very much.

I've just received a call from Secretary Clinton. She congratulated us. It's about us. On our victory, and I congratulated her and her family on a
very, very hard-fought campaign.

I mean, she fought very hard. Hillary has worked very long and very hard over a long period of time, and we owe her a major debt of gratitude for
her service to our country.

I mean that very sincerely. Now it is time for America to bind the wounds of division, have to get together. To all Republicans and Democrats and independents across this nation, I say it is time for us to
come together as one united people.

It is time. I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be President for all of Americans, and this is so important to me. For those who have chosen not to support me in the past, of which there were a few people, I'm reaching out to you for your guidance and your help so that we can
work together and unify our great country.

As I've said from the beginning, ours was not a campaign but rather an incredible and great movement, made up of millions of hard-working men and women who love their country and want a better, brighter
future for themselves and for their family.

It is a movement comprised of Americans from all races, religions, backgrounds, and beliefs, who want and expect our government to serve
the people -- and serve the people it will.

Working together, we will begin the urgent task of rebuilding our nation and renewing the American dream. I've spent my entire life in business, looking at the untapped potential in projects and in people all over the world.

That is now what I want to do for our country. Tremendous potential. I've gotten to know our country so well. Tremendous potential. It is going to be a beautiful thing. Every single American will have the opportunity to realize his or her fullest potential.

The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer.

We are going to fix our inner cities and rebuild our highways, bridges, tunnels, airports, schools, hospitals. We're going to rebuild our infrastructure, which will become, by the way, second to none. And we will put millions of our people to work as we rebuild it.

We will also finally take care of our great veterans who have been so loyal, and I've gotten to know so many over this 18-month journey. The time I've spent with them during this campaign has been among my greatest honors. Our veterans are incredible people.

We will embark upon a project of national growth and renewal. I will harness the creative talents of our people, and we will call upon the best and brightest to leverage their tremendous talent for the benefit of all. It is going to happen.

We have a great economic plan. We will double our growth and have the strongest economy anywhere in the world. At the same time, we will get along with all other nations willing to get along with us. We will be. We will have great relationships. We expect to have great, great relationships.

No dream is too big, no challenge is too great. Nothing we want for our future is beyond our reach.

America will no longer settle for anything less than the best. We must reclaim our country's destiny and dream big and bold and daring. We

have to do that. We're going to dream of things for our country, and
beautiful things and successful things once again.

I want to tell the world community that while we will always put
America's interests first, we will deal fairly with everyone, with
everyone. All people and all other nations.

We will seek common ground, not hostility; partnership, not conflict.

And now I would like to take this moment to thank some of the people
who really helped me with this, what they are calling tonight a very, very
historic victory.

First, I want to thank my parents, who I know are looking down on me
right now. Great people. I've learned so much from them. They were
wonderful in every regard. Truly great parents.

I also want to thank my sisters, Marianne and Elizabeth, who are here
with us tonight. Where are they? They're here someplace. They're very
shy, actually.

And my brother Robert, my great friend. Where is Robert? Where is
Robert?

My brother Robert, and they should be on this stage, but that's okay.
They're great.

And also my late brother Fred, great guy. Fantastic guy. Fantastic family.
I was very lucky.

Great brothers, sisters, great, unbelievable parents.

To Melania and Don and Ivanka and Eric and Tiffany and Barron, I love
you and I thank you, and especially for putting up with all of those hours.
This was tough.

This was tough. This political stuff is nasty, and it is tough.

So I want to thank my family very much. Really fantastic. Thank you all.
Thank you all. Lara, unbelievable job. Unbelievable. Vanessa, thank you.
Thank you very much. What a great group.

You've all given me such incredible support, and I will tell you that we have a large group of people. You know, they kept saying we have a small staff. Not so small. Look at all of the people that we have. Look at all of these people.

And Kellyanne and Chris and Rudy and Steve and David. We have got tremendously talented people up here, and I want to tell you it's been very, very special.

I want to give a very special thanks to our former mayor, Rudy Giuliani. He's unbelievable. Unbelievable. He traveled with us and he went through meetings, and Rudy never changes. Where is Rudy. Where is he?

Gov. Chris Christie, folks, was unbelievable. Thank you, Chris. The first man, first senator, first major, major politician. Let me tell you, he is highly respected in Washington because he is as smart as you get.

Sen. Jeff Sessions. Where is Jeff? A great man. Another great man, very tough competitor. He was not easy. He was not easy. Who is that? Is that the mayor that showed up? Is that Rudy?

Up here. Really a friend to me, but I'll tell you, I got to know him as a competitor because he was one of the folks that was negotiating to go against those Democrats, Dr. Ben Carson. Where's Ben? Where is Ben? By the way, Mike Huckabee is here someplace, and he is fantastic. Mike and his family Sarah, thank you very much. Gen. Mike Flynn. Where is Mike? And Gen. Kellogg. We have over 200 generals and admirals that have endorsed our campaign and they are special people.

We have 22 Congressional Medal of Honor people. A very special person who, believe me, I read reports that I wasn't getting along with him. I never had a bad second with him. He's an unbelievable star. He is ... that's right, how did you possibly guess? Let me tell you about Reince. I've said Reince. I know it. I know it. Look at all of those people over there. I know it, Reince is a superstar. I said, they can't call you a superstar, Reince, unless we win it. Like Secretariat. He would not have that bust at the track at Belmont.

Reince is really a star and he is the hardest-working guy, and in a certain way I did this. Reince, come up here. Get over here, Reince.

Boy, oh, boy, oh, boy. It's about time you did this right. My god. Nah, come here. Say something.

Amazing guy. Our partnership with the RNC was so important to the success and what we've done, so I also have to say, I've gotten to know some incredible people.

The Secret Service people. They're tough and they're smart and they're sharp and I don't want to mess around with them, I can tell you. And when I want to go and wave to a big group of people and they rip me down and put me back down in the seat, but they are fantastic people so I want to thank the Secret Service.

And law enforcement in New York City, they're here tonight. These are spectacular people, sometimes underappreciated unfortunately. We appreciate them.

So it's been what they call a historic event, but to be really historic, we have to do a great job, and I promise you that I will not let you down. We will do a great job. We will do a great job. I look very much forward to being your president, and hopefully at the end of two years or three years or four years or maybe even eight years you will say so many of you worked so hard for us, with you. You will say that -- you will say that that was something that you were -- really were very proud to do and I can — thank you very much.

And I can only say that while the campaign is over, our work on this movement is now really just beginning. We're going to get to work immediately for the American people, and we're going to be doing a job that hopefully you will be so proud of your President. You will be so proud. Again, it's my honor.

It's an amazing evening. It's been an amazing two-year period, and I love this country. Thank you.

Thank you very much. Thank you to Mike Pence.

تحليل وظيفة تبادل الادوار في خطاب النصر للرئيس الامريكي دونالد ترامب

المخلص

تحاول هذه الدراسة تحليل خطاب النصر للرئيس الامريكي الجديد دونالد ترامب من جانب وظيفة تبادل الادوار بين الاشخاص وسوف يدرس هذا البحث تضمينات الخطاب في الكلام ا- الجمل الاعلانية الايجابية ب- على التوالي) نحن , انت , نحن (وايضا اسلوب الاستخدامات الشائعة للضمائر)انت , انه , انا , نحن (ج- الافعال المساعدة) يجب , يستطيع , سوف ()

مع هذا فان هدف الدراسة هو مساعدة القراء على فهم وتحليل ووتقييم الخطاب طبقا لملائمته والذي بدوره سيزود القراء ببعض الارشادات التي تجعل الخطابات تظهر بصورة افضل اما في الجزء الاخير من البحث سيتم عرض النتائج ومناقشتها اعتمدت الدراسة على مبادئ المنهجية القواعدية لعالم اللغة هالدي . 1970