

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump-Biden's First Presidential Debate

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Abstract

This study attempts to investigate two contrastive ideologies showed by Trump and Biden. In its widest sense, ideology represents a set of ideas and beliefs that an individual has and affects others. Such ideas and beliefs pave the way to the emergence of the field of Critical Discourse analysis(CDA henceforth). CDA originates from a socio-political ideologies and it endeavors to investigate language in its real use.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Trump, Biden, Presidential Debate

1.1 The Problem

This study is mainly concerned with the ideological analysis of Trump-Biden's first presidential debate. It attempts to find answers to the following questions:

- 1.What are the ideological strategies used by the two presidents in their presidential debates?
1. What are the shared strategies used in the two debates?

This study aims at the following:

1. Finding out the ideological strategies used in the debate.
2. Finding out the shared ideological strategies used in the debate.

1.3 The Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that :

1. Different ideological strategies used in Trump-Biden's debate .
2. Specification and disassociation are the most shared ideological strategies used in Trump-Biden's debate.

1.4 The Procedure

In order to fulfill the aims of the study and test its hypotheses, the current paper follows the procedure of analyzing ten extracts delivered by Trump-Biden in their first presidential debate adapting Van Leeuwen's model of social actor theory.

2. The Model of the Study

Van Leeuwen's theory offers many different sociological categories.

They are listed below:

1-Exclusion: It is a "representation of the social practice of immigration". It is also when social actors are "excluded from an action by either being suppressed or backgrounded". Suppression means to eliminate social actors totally from the text. It is realized linguistically by; 1- passive agent deletion. 2- non-finite clauses that function as participants .3- nominalisation . Backgrounding means to remove social actors from an action, even though they have been mentioned in the text. It is realized linguistically just like suppression, but the social actor is mentioned somewhere else in the text(Van Leeuwen , 2008: 28-32).

2- Role Allocation: Investigating the different roles that social actors are given in discourse is the main issue of this element. " It emphasizes that the role of the social actor does not require correspondence with the grammatical function that it is given".

3- Genericisation and Specification: The choice between generic and specific reference is another important factor in the representation of social actors. They are represented as classes or individuals. They are represented either with a generic reference or a specific reference.

4-Assimilation: It means to "individualize elite persons and assimilate ordinary people". In other words , social actors are depicted as persons or as groups.Van Leeuwen (2008: 35-6) proposes two types of Assimilation: aggregation , wherever , definite and indefinite quantifiers are realized,

Collectivisation, by virtue to discourse, can be realized in different words to denote a group of social actors, as in 'community', 'team' or 'group'.

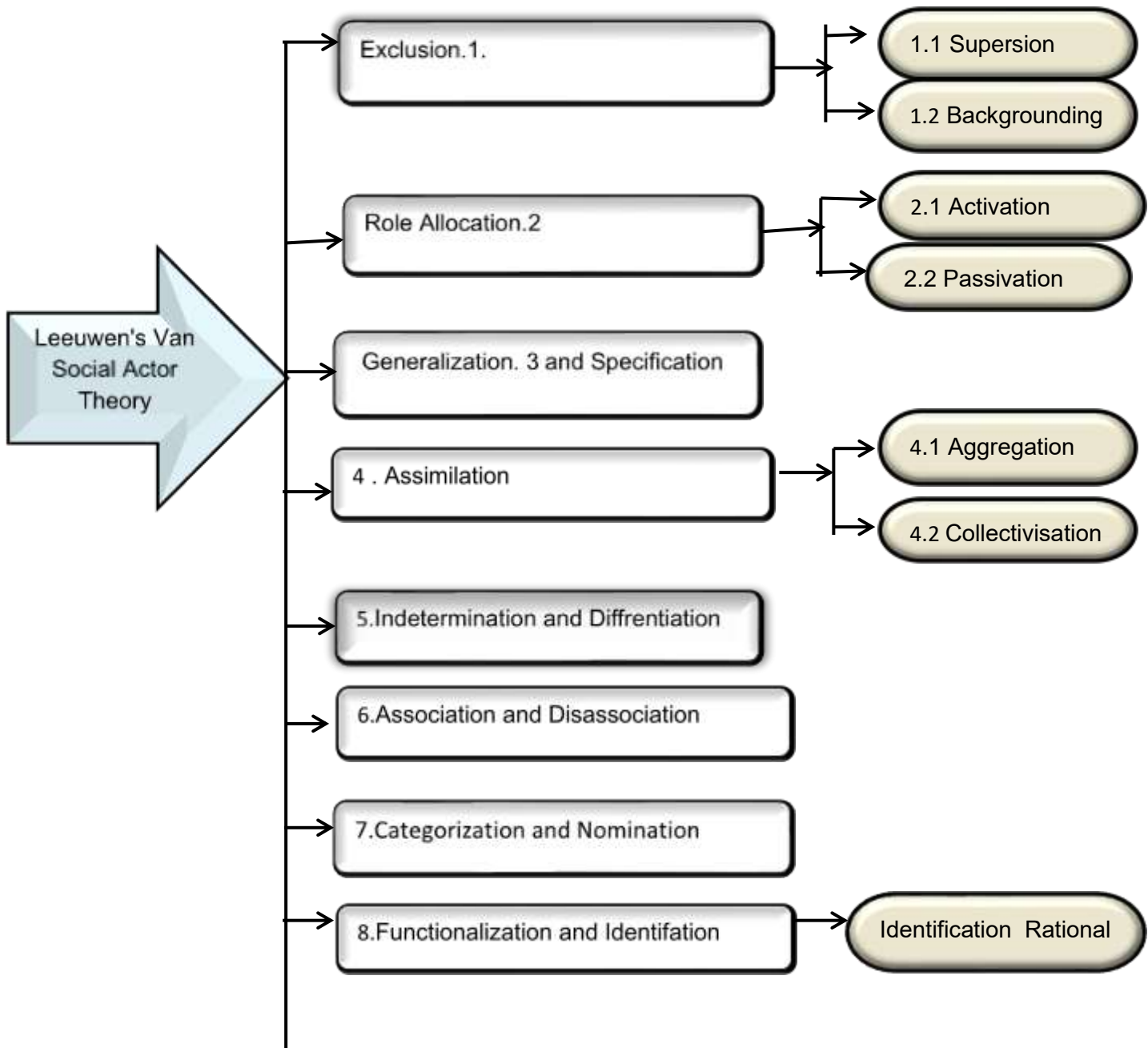
5-Association and Dissociation: They refer to collections of social actors that are shown to take part in the same activity or share the same interest.

It can be recognized by the use of the coordinator '*and*' or by the accompaniment which is represented by the preposition '*with*'.

6-Indetermination and Differentiation: Indetermination occurs when social actors are represented as "unspecified or anonymous". Individuals or groups are indeterminate. 1-It is typically realized by indefinite pronouns (somebody, someone, some people, etc). 2- It may be realized by generalized exospheric reference. e, g: They won't let you go to school until you're six. 3- It also can be realized as an aggregated, for instance, in "many believes" .

7-Nomination and Categorization: Social actors in this element are portrayed by their unique identity which, is called (nomination) or by identities and roles they share with other social actors, which is called categorization. Nomination can be formal, semi-formal or informal, sir name, first name and sir name, and first name, respectively.

8-Functionalisation and Identification: In this category, social actors are depicted on what they do or on their activities. The depiction of this category is as follows: 1- nouns resulting from verbs and suffixes like: -ant, -ee, -ian, -er. 2- nouns that are closely organized to an activity that have the suffix -ist and -eer. 3- by adding 'man', 'woman', 'person', etc.



2.2 Data Analysis

Extract_1_

TRUMP

Thank you very much, Chris, I will tell you very simply. We won the election, elections have consequences. We have the Senate, we have the White House, and we have a phenomenal nominee, respected by all top, top academic -- good in every way, good in every way. In fact, some of her biggest endorsers are very liberal people from Notre Dame and other places so I think she's going to be fantastic. We have plenty of time. Even if we did it after the election itself, I have a lot of time after the election, as you

...w. So I think that she will be outstanding, she's going to be as good as anybody that has served on that court. We really feel that -- we have a professor at Notre Dame, highly respected by all, says she's the single greatest student he's ever had. He's been a professor for a long time in a great school. And we just, we won the election, and therefore we have the right to choose her and very few people knowingly would say otherwise -- and by the way the Democrats, they wouldn't even think about that, doing it. If they had -- the only difference is they'd try and do it faster. There's no way they would give it up. They had Merrick Garland, but the problem is they didn't have the elections so they were stopped, and probably that would happen in reversal so definitely would happen reverse. So we won the election and we have the right to do it.

The Analysis

1.Exclusion

1.1 Backgrounding

This can be seen in "We won the election, *elections have consequences* " Trump backgrounded the subject .in this phrase because already he referred to it.

1.2 Supersession

It can be found in ". We have the Senate, we have the White House, and we have a *phenomenal nominee*, respected by all top, top academic -- good in every way, good in every way." Trump didn't tell wh the phenomenal nomine is.

2.Assimilation

2.1 Collectivisation

If we read the text precisely we find that Trump uses the collectivisation a lot to refer to his followers as a united team. As in :

1. "Trump: We won the election, elections have consequences. We have the Senate, we have the White House, and we have a phenomenal nominee, respected by all top, top academic -- good in every way, good in every way. We won the election, elections have consequences. We have the Senate, we have the White House, and we have a phenomenal nominee, respected by all top, top academic -- good in every way, good in every way.
2. "Trump: And we just, we won the election, and therefore we have the right to choose her and very few people knowingly would say otherwise --"
3. "Trump: We have plenty of time. Even if we did it after the election itself, I have a lot of time after the election, as you know."
4. "Trump: So we won the election and we have the right to do it."

2.2 Aggregation.

There are many texts illustrate aggregation:

In fact, some of her biggest endorsers are very liberal people from Notre Dame and other places so I think she's going to be fantastic."

2. " We really feel that -- we have a professor at Notre Dame, highly respected by all, says she's the single greatest student he's ever had." Trump the definite quantifiers not to praise Amy Coney ,rather to present a justification for choosing her.
3. " Even if we did it after the election itself, I have a lot of time after the election, as you know "
4. " And we just, we won the election, and therefore we have the right to choose her and very few people knowingly would say otherwise -- and by the way the Democrats,"

3.Indetermination

It can be seen in two texts:

1. " In fact, some of her biggest endorsers are very liberal people from Notre Dame and other places so I think she's going to be fantastic."
2. " So I think that she will be outstanding, she's going to be as good as anybody that has served on that court."

4.Functionalization and Identification

Functionalization is depicted in the word "professor" the noun that results from the verb "profess".

Identification is depicted in " We really feel that -- we have a professor at Notre Dame, highly respected by all, says she's the single greatest student he's ever had." Trump brings the mentioning of a professor who taught Amy Coney at her university.

5.Association

It is illustrated in :

1. " I will tell you very simply. We won the election, elections have consequences. We have the Senate, we have the White House, and we have a phenomenal nominee, respected by all top, top academic --"

Critically,association is used to refer to the things that share the same interests in the same activity .In this text Trump 's usage of the coordinator "and" in the last sentence to indicate that since he is the president of US all the things he has mentioned are under his authority "election,consequences,senate, White House, and the phenomenal nominee" So,he wants to indicate that since he is the president of the US and all these things under his hand his decision of nominating Amy Coney to succeed Ruth Bader will be applied.

2. And we just, we won the election, and therefore we have the right to choose her and very few people knowingly would say otherwise -- and by the way the Democrats,"

It can be seen in

1. "In fact, some of her *biggest* endorsers are very liberal people from Notre Dame and other places so I think she's going to be fantastic."
2. "We really feel that -- we have a professor at Notre Dame, highly respected by all, says she's the single *greatest* student he's ever had"

Excerpt-2-

JOE BIDEN

First of all, thank you for doing this and looking forward to this, Mr. President. I -- the American people have a right to have a say to who the Supreme Court nominee is, and that say occurs when they vote for United States senators and when they vote for the President of the United States. They're not going to get that chance now because we're in the middle of an election already -- the election has already started. Tens of thousands of people have already voted. And so the thing that should happen is we should wait, we should wait and see what the outcome of this election is, because that's the only way the American people get to express their view, is by who they elect as president who they elect as vice president. Now, what's at stake here is, the President's made it clear, he wants to get rid of the Affordable Care Act. He's been running on that. He ran on that and he's been governing on that. He's in the Supreme Court right now trying to get rid of the Affordable Care Act, which will strip 20 million people from having insurance, health insurance, now, if they -- if it goes into court and, and the justice and I have nothing -- I'm not opposed to the justice, she seems like a very fine person. But she's written before she went to the bench, which is her right, that she thinks that the Affordable Care Act is not constitutional. The other thing is on the court -- if it's struck down, what happens? Women's rights are fundamentally changed. Once again, a woman could be held -- make more money because she has a pre-existing condition of pregnancy. We're able to, they're able to charge women more for the same exact procedure a man gets, and that ended when we, in fact, passed the Affordable Care Act. And there's 100 million people who have pre-existing conditions, and they'll be taken away as well. Those pre-existing conditions, insurance companies are going to love this. And so it's just not appropriate to do this before this election. If he wins the election and the senate is Democrat or Republican, then he goes forward; if not, we should wait until February

06:38 TRUMP

-- Joe. The hundred million people is totally wrong. I don't know where you got that number. The bigger problem that you have is that you're going to extinguish 180 million people with their private health care --

BIDEN

That's simply not true

The Analysis

1.Nomination

1. " First of all, thank you for doing this and looking forward to this, Mr. President."
Biden's aim is to demonstrate the respect to Trump since Trump is the president of US and he is the vice president.

2." the President's made it clear, he wants to get rid of the Affordable Care Act"

2.Role Allocation

2.1 Passivation

1." what the outcome of this election is, because that's the only way the American people get to express their view, is by who they elect as president who they elect as vice president " In this text Biden uses the passive voice and put the subject at the end to emphasise on it.

2." . They're not going to get that chance now because we're in the middle of an election already -- the election has already started."

3.Generalization

This can be founded in:

1." The other thing is on the court -- if it's struck down, what happens? Women's rights are fundamentally changed. Once again, a woman could be held -- make more money because she has a pre-existing condition of pregnancy."

2." -- the American people have a right to have a say to who the Supreme Court nominee is, and that say occurs when they vote for United States senators and when they vote for the President of the United States"

4.Association

1." I -- the American people have a right to have a say to who the Supreme Court nominee is, and that say occurs when they vote for United States senators and when they vote for the President of the United States."

2." He's in the Supreme Court right now trying to get rid of the Affordable Care Act, which will strip 20 million people from having insurance, health insurance, now, if they -- if it goes into court and, and the justice and I have nothing -- I'm not opposed to the justice, she seems like a very fine person"

5.Disassociation

" That's simply not true" Biden disassociate from Trump by showing his disagreement.

6.Assimilation

6.1 Aggregation

1." He's in the Supreme Court right now trying to get rid of the Affordable Care Act, which will strip 20 million people from having insurance, health insurance, now, if they -- "

And there's 100 million people who have pre-existing conditions, and their jobs taken away as well."

3." Tens of thousands of people have already voted"

6.2 Collectivisation

As in " We're able to, they're able to charge women more for the same exact procedure a man gets, and that ended when we, in fact, passed the Affordable Care Act." Biden use the pronoun "we" to refer to his supporters as a united team and "they" to refer to Trump an his supporters.

7.Exclusion

7.1 Supersion

As in:

1." They're not going to get that chance now because we're in the middle of an election already -- the election has already started."

2." Tens of thousands of people have already voted Tens of thousands of people have already voted"

Extract_3_

BIDEN

Number one. He knows that -- what I proposed. What I proposed is that we expand Obamacare, and we increase it, we do not wipe any -- and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win the nomination that I won, were saying that Biden wanted to allow people have private insurance still, they can they do, they will under my proposal.

The Analysis

1.Assimilation

1.1 Collectivisation

This can be seen in ". He knows that -- what I proposed. What I proposed is that we expand Obamacare, and we increase it, we do not wipe any -- and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win the nomination t" Biden uses the pronoun "we" frequently to refer to his supporters.

1.2 Aggregation

As in ", we do not wipe any -- and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win the nomination that I won,"

2.Association

What I proposed is that we expand Obamacare, and we increase it, and we don't wipe any -- and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win the nomination that"

3. Differentiation

As in "-- and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win the nomination that I won" In this text Biden differentiates himself from his 23 colleagues by his being the winner.

5. Categorization

As in "-- and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win the nomination that I won"

Extract_4_

TRUMP

Yes I have. Of course I have. I'll get rid of the individual mandate which was added. That is absolutely a big thing, that was the worst part of Obamacare. The worst part of Obamacare. Well, I'll ask Joe. The individual mandate was the most unpopular aspect of Obamacare. I got rid of it.

WALLACE

I am the moderator in this debate. And I would like you to let me ask my question and then you can answer.

Go ahead.

WALLACE

You, in the course of these four years, have never come up with a comprehensive plan to replace Obamacare, and just this last Thursday, you signed a largely symbolic executive order to protect people with pre-existing conditions, five days before this debate. So my question sir is, what is the Trump healthcare plan.

TRUMP

Well, first of all, I guess I'm debating you not him, but that's okay, I'm not surprised. Let me just tell you something. That has nothing symbolic. I'm cutting drug prices, I'm going with favored nations which no president has encouraged to do because you're going against big pharma. Drug prices will be coming down, 80 or 90%. You could have done it during your 47 year period in government but you didn't do it, nobody's done it. So we're cutting health care, all of the things that we've done -- insulin. I'll give an example: insulin. It's going to, it was destroying families -- destroyed people, the cost -- 'I'm getting it for so cheap; it's like water.' You want to know the truth, so cheap. Take a look at all of the drugs that --- what we're doing, prescription drug prices, we're going to allow our governors now to go to other countries to buy drugs because when they make just a tiny fraction -- this is big stuff

1.Role Allocation

1.1 Passivation

As in :

- 1." I'll get rid of the individual mandate which was added."
- 2." Drug prices will be coming down, 80 or 90%."

2.Exclusion

2.1 Supersession

As in:

- 1."I'll get rid of the individual mandate which was added. "
- 2." Drug prices will be coming down, 80 or 90%."

3.Categorization

As in " That is absolutely a big thing, that was the worst part of Obamacare. The worst part of Obamacare. Well, I'll ask Joe. The individual mandate was the most unpopular aspect of Obamacare."

4.Association

As in ". I'm cutting drug prices, I'm going with favored nations"

5.Differentiation

As in:

1. " I'm going with favored nations which no president has encouraged to do because you're going against big pharma." Trump differentiate himself from other presidents who don't agree to reduce the prescription drug prices .
- 2." You could have done it during your 47 year period in government but you didn't do it, nobody's done I" Trump differentiate himself from Biden by stating that Biden didn't do what he is supposed to do in 47 ago.

6.Indetermination

As in :

- 1." nobody's done it."
- 2." , we're going to allow our governors now to go to other countries to buy drugs because when they make just a tiny fraction -- this is big stuff"

7.Assimilation

7.1 Collectivisation

Extract_5_

WALLACE

I am asking the question. That it will, it will end private insurance and create a government takeover of health care.

BIDEN

It does not. It's only for those people who are so poor they qualify for Medicaid, they can get that free. In most states, except governors who want to deny people are poor, Medicaid. Anyone who qualifies for Medicare -- excuse me, Medicaid -- would automatically be enrolled in the public option. The vast majority of the American people would still not be in that option. Number one -

TRUMP

So you agree with Bernie Sanders, who's left on the manifesto we call it, that gives you socialized medicine

BIDEN

Look. The fact of the matter is, I beat Bernie Sanders --

TRUMP

You got very lucky.

BIDEN

I got very lucky, I'm going to get very lucky tonight as well. And tonight I'm going to -- here's the deal, here's the deal. The fact is that everything he's saying so far it's simply a lie. I'm not here to call out his lies; everybody knows he's a liar. I want to make sure -- I want to make the President --

WALLACE

Can you let him finish sir.

BIDEN

He doesn't know how to do that.

BIDEN

There is no manifesto --

13:25 TRUMP

You just lost the left. You just lost the left. You agreed with Bernie Sanders on a plan.

13:31 BIDEN

s, do we have any idea what this clown is doing?

13:36 BIDEN

Let me tell you what. He is not for any help for people needing health care because he in fact already cost 10 million people their health care that they had from their employers, because of his recession, number one. Number two, there are 20 million people getting health care through Obamacare now he wants to take it away. He won't ever look in your eye and say that's what he wants to do. Take it away,

The Analysis

1.Exclusion

1.1 Supersion

As in ", Medicaid -- would automatically be enrolled in the public option"

2.Role Allocation

2.1 Passivation

As in ", Medicaid -- would automatically be enrolled in the public option"

3.Indetermination

As in :

1. ." *Anyone* who qualifies for Medicare -- excuse me, Medicaid -- would automatically be enrolled in the public option".
2. " *The vast majority* of the American people would still not be in that option. Number one---"
3. " The fact is that *everything* he's saying so far it's simply a lie. I'm not here to call out his lies; everybody knows he's a liar."
4. " In *most states*, except governors who want to deny people are poor, Medicaid."

4.Assimilation

5.1 Aggregation

As in:

1. " He is not for any help for people needing health care because he in fact already cost *10 million people* their health care that they had from their employers, because of his recession, number one."
2. " Number two, there are *20 million people* getting health care through Obamacare now he wants to take it away."

5.2 Collectivisation

As in" Folks, do *we* have any idea what this clown is doing? "

TRUMP

The country would have been left wide open, Millions of people would have died, not 200,000. And one person is too much -- it's China's fault, it should have never happened. They stopped it from going in, but it was China's fault, by the way when you talk about numbers you know how many people died in Japan. How many people died in Russia. How many people died in India. They don't exactly give you a straight count, just so you understand. But if you look at what we've done. I closed it and you said he's xenophobic, he's a racist and xenophobic because you didn't close in our country. You didn't think we should have closed our country because you thought it was too -- it was terrible. You wouldn't have closed it for another two months. By my doing it early -- in fact Dr. Fauci said President Trump saved thousands of lives. Many of your Democrat governors said President Trump did a phenomenal job.

1.Exclusion

1.1 Backgrounding

As in "*The country would have been left wide open*, Millions of people would have died, not 200,000. And one person is too much -- it's China's fault" Trump uses the passive voice, he backgrounded the social actor that is responsible of the dying of the people in the beginning of the statement, yet at the end of the statement he reveals that it is china's fault.

2.Role Allocation

2.1 Passivation

1. As in "*The country would have been left wide open*, Millions of people would have died, not 200,000. And one person is too much -- it's China's fault"

3.Indetermination

1. "... by the way when you talk about numbers you know *how many* people died in Japan. *How many* people died in Russia. *How many* people died in India. *They* don't exactly give you a straight count, just so you understand.
2. "*Many* of your Democrat governors said President Trump did a phenomenal job"

4.Diffrenetiation

As in:

" How many people died in India. They don't exactly give you a straight count, just so you understand. But if you look at what we've done. *I closed it*" Trump differentiates himself as the president of the state from other states' presidents.

5.Nominatiion

As in " By my doing it early -- in fact *Dr. Fauci* said President Trump saved thousands of lives"

As in " By my doing it early -- in fact Dr. Fauci said President Trump saved thousands of lives"

7.Assimilation

7.1 Aggregation

As in:

1. " Millions of people would have died, not 200,000. And one person is too much -- it's China's fault"
2. " how many people died in Japan. How many people died in Russia. How many people died in India."
3. " Many of your Democrat governors said President Trump did a phenomenal job"

7.2 Collectivisation

As in :

1. But if you look at what we've done"
2. Many of your Democrat governors said President Trump did a phenomenal job.
3. " You didn't think we should have closed our country because you thought it was too -- it was terrible"

8.Identification

8.1 Rational Identification

As in " Many of your Democrat governors said President Trump did a phenomenal job"

9.Categorization

As in ". I closed it and you said he's xenophobic, he's a racist and xenophobic because you didn't close in our country." Trump uses Appraisal in the social actors are evaluated as a good or bad people to indicate the way Biden see him.

Extract_7_

Trump

We worked with the governors. Oh, really, go take a look. The governor said I did a phenomenal job, most of them said that they attract people that would not be necessarily on my side, said that President Trump's a phenomenal job. We did. We got the gowns, we got the masks, we made the ventilators -- you wouldn't have made ventilators -- and now we're weeks away from a vaccine. We're doing therapeutics already, fewer people are dying when they get sick, far fewer people are dying. We've done a great job. The only thing I haven't done a good job, and that's because of the

news, no matter what you say to them, they give you a bad press on www.eximiajournal.com. They give you good press, they give me bad press, because that's the way it is, unfortunately. I don't care. I've gotten used to it. But I'll tell you, Joe, you could never have done the job that we did, you don't have it in your blood. You could have never done that yet.

1. Assimilation

1.1 Aggregation

1. " We're doing therapeutics already, fewer people are dying when they get sick, far fewer people are dying."
2. " They give you good press, they give me bad press, because that's the way it is, unfortunately. I don't care"

1.2 Collectivisation

As in "We did. We got the gowns, we got the masks, we made the ventilators -- you wouldn't have made ventilators -- and now we're weeks away from a vaccine. We're doing therapeutics already, fewer people are dying when they get sick, far fewer people are dying. We've done a great job"

2. Generalization

As in " The governor said I did a phenomenal job, most of them said that they attract people that would not be necessarily on my side, said that President Trump's a phenomenal job."

3. Disassociation

As in " But I'll tell you, Joe, you could never have done the job that we did, you don't have it in your blood. You could have never done that yet"

4. Diffrenetiation

As in " But I'll tell you, Joe, you could never have done the job that we did, you don't have it in your blood. You could have never done that yet"

5. Functionalization

It is embodied in the noun "governor" as in" The governor said I did a phenomenal job, most of them said that they attract people that would not be necessarily on my side, said that President Trump's a phenomenal job."

6. Nomination

As in " But I'll tell you, Joe, you could never have done the job that we did, you don't have it in your blood. You could have never done that yet."

7. Association

The only thing I haven't done a good job, and that's because of the fake news, no matter what you say to them, they give you a bad press on, it's just fake news."

Extract_8_

BIDEN

He has no plan for healthcare. He sends out wishful thinking, he has executive orders that have no power, he hasn't lowered drug costs for anybody, he's been promising a health care plan since he got elected. He has none. Like almost everything else he talks about, he does not have a plan. He doesn't have a plan. And the fact is, this man doesn't know what he's talking about

1.Role Allocation

1.1 Activation

As it is seen in this text all the statements are active because Biden wants to put Trump as the dynamic part of his utterance.

2.Assimilation

2.1 Agregation

As in " he hasn't lowered drug costs for anybody, he's been promising a health care plan since he got elected. He has none. Like almost everything else he talks about, he does not have a plan."

3.Indetermination

As in "" he hasn't lowered drug costs for anybody, he's been promising a health care plan since he got elected. He has none. Like almost everything else he talks about, he does not have a plan."

Extract_9_

BIDEN

14,000 people died, not 200,000. There was no economic recession. We didn't shut down the economy. This is his economy, it's been shut down. The reason it's shut down is because -- look you folks at home. How many of you got up this morning and had an empty chair at the kitchen table because someone died at COVID. How many of you are in a situation where you lost your mom or dad and you couldn't even speak to the nurse holding the phone up so you could in fact say goodbye. By the way, his own CDC director says, we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year, and he held up he said, if we just wear a mask we can save half those numbers -- just prefer a vaccine, but I don't trust him at all, and neither do you, I know you don't. What we trust is a scientist

1.Assimilation

As in:

1. "14,000 people died, not 200,000. There was no economic recession."
2. "How many of you got up this morning and had an empty chair at the kitchen table because someone died at COVID. How many of you are in a situation where you lost your mom or dad and you couldn't even speak to the nurse holding the phone up so you could in fact say goodbye."
3. "By the way, his own CDC director says, we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year,"

1.2 Collectivisation

As in "his own CDC director says, we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year, and he held up he said, if we just wear a mask we can save half those numbers -- just just a mask. And by the way, in terms of the, the whole notion of a vaccine. We prefer a a vaccine, but I don't trust him at all, and neither do you, I know you don't. What we trust is a scientis"

2.Association

As in:

1. "How many of you got up this morning and had an empty chair at the kitchen table because someone died at COVID. How many of you are in a situation where you lost your mom or dad and you couldn't even speak to the nurse holding the phone up so you could in fact say goodbye"
2. ". By the way, his own CDC director says, we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year, and he held up he said, if we just wear a mask we can save half those numbers --"

3.Functionalization

As in :

1. " What we trust is a scientis"
2. ". By the way, his own CDC director says, we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year"

4.Identification

4.1 Rational Ideentification

As in "How many of you got up this morning and had an empty chair at the kitchen table because someone died at COVID. How many of you are in a situation where you

you don't see your dad and you couldn't even speak to the nurse holding the phone up so you could in fact say goodbye"

5.Generalization

As in "How many of you got up this morning and had an empty chair at the kitchen table because someone died at COVID. How many of you are in a situation where you lost your mom or dad and you couldn't even speak to the nurse holding the phone up so you could in fact say goodbye" Because Biden's utterance is directed to all the people of the united state.

6.Specification

". By the way, *his own CDC director* says, we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year"

Extract_10_

TRUMP

We want to -- he wants to shut down the country. We just went through it. We had to because we didn't know anything about the disease. Now, we've found that elderly people with heart problems and diabetes and different problems are very, very vulnerable. We learned a lot -- young children aren't, even younger people aren't. We've learned a lot. But he wants to shut it down. More people will be hurt by continuing -- if you look at Pennsylvania, if you look at certain states that have been shut down -- they have Democrat governors all. One of the reasons they're shut down is because they want to keep it shut down until after the election. This is political

WALLACE

I wonder what's --

TRUMP

Those states, those states are not doing well that are shut down.

WALLACE

Gentlemen, we're going to go on to another subject. You have begun to increasingly question the effectiveness of masks as a disease preventer, and in fact recently you have cited the, the issue of waiters touching their masks and touching plates. Are you questioning the effectiveness of masks?

TRUMP

No, you have to understand -- if you look, I mean, I have a mask right here. I put the mask on it, you know what I think I need it. As an example, everybody's had a test, and you've had social distancing and all of the things that you have to, but I wear a mask, when needed -- when needed, I wear masks. I don't -- I don't wear masks like him. Every time you see him, he's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from me, and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen.

1.1 Passivation

As in " One of the reasons they're shut down is because they want to keep it shut down until after the election"

2.Assimilation

2.1 Collectivisation

As in " We want to -- he wants to shut down the country. We just went through it. We had to because we didn't know anything about the disease. Now, we've found that elderly people with heart problems and diabetes and different problems are very, very vulnerable. We learned a lot -- young children aren't, even younger people aren't. We've learned a lot."

2.2 Aggregation

As in:

1. " More people will be hurt by continuing -- if you look at Pennsylvania, if you look at certain states that have been shut down"
2. "As an example, everybody's had a test, and you've had social distancing and all of the things that you have to, but I wear a mask, when needed -- when needed, I wear masks"
3. Every time you see him, he's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from me, and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen.

3.Generalization

As in " elderly people with heart problems and diabetes and different problems are very, very vulnerable. We learned a lot -- young children aren't, even younger people aren't. We've learned a lot. But he wants to shut it down."

4.Indetermination

1. "More people will be hurt by continuing -- if you look at Pennsylvania, if you look at certain states that have been shut down"
2. "As an example, everybody's had a test, and you've had social distancing and all of the things that you have to, but I wear a mask, when needed -- when needed, I wear masks"
3. Every time you see him, he's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from me, and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever

5.Functionalization

As in:

more people will be hurt by continuing -- if you look at Pennsylvania, you look at certain states that have been shut down -- they have Democrat governors all "

2. " You have begun to increasingly question the effectiveness of masks as a disease preventer"

6. Categorization

As in " Every time you see him, he's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from me, and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever..."

2.3 Result of Analysis

Table (1) The Results of Analysis of Biden's Speech

Biden													
Exclusion		Role Allocation		Generalization		Specification		Indetermination		Differentiation		Association	
Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%
2	20%	3	30%	1	10%	1	10%	2	20%	1	10%	3	30%
Disassociation		Assimilation		Nomination		Categorization		Functionalization		Identification			
Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%
1	10%	5	50%	1	10%	2	20%	1	10%	1	10%		

Table (2) The Results of Analysis of Trump's Speech

Trump													
Exclusion		Role Allocation		Generalization		Specification		Indetermination		Differentiation		Association	
Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%
3	30%	3	30%	2	20%	1	10%	4	40%	3	30%	4	40%
Disassociation		Assimilation		Nomination		Categorization		Functionalization		Identification			
Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%	Times	%

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1	10%	4	40%	2	20%	4	40%	3	30%	2	20%

The above two tables present a comparison between the application of Van's theory on the utterance of both of them ;Trump and Biden.

Conclusions

1. Exclusion has been used by Trump 3 times which means 30% while Biden's percent is 20%.
2. Trump's percent of using Role Allocation is 30% while Biden's once is 30%.
3. Trump's percent of Generalization is 20% while Biden's once is 10%.
4. Specification is used by Trump and Biden one time which means 10% for both of them.
5. Trump percent of using Indetermination is 40% while Biden's once is 20%.
6. Biden's percent of using Differentiation is 10% while Trump's one is 30%.
7. Trump's percent of using Association is 40% while Biden's percent is 30%.
8. 10% is the percent of using Disassociation by Trump and Biden.
9. Nomination percent of Trump is 20% while Biden's one is 10%.
10. Categorization is used by Trump 4 times which means 40% while Biden's usage is 20%.
11. 30% is the percent of using Functionalization by Trump while Biden's one is 10%.
12. Identification is used by Trump 20% while Biden's usage is 10%.
13. 40% is the percent of Trump's usage of Assimilation while Biden's one is 50%.