تحليل خطابي نقدي لمفهوم السلطة في مقابلات دونالد ترامب السياسية

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المستخلص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تحليل مفهوم السلطة في بعض المقابلات السياسية الامريكية. استندت هذه الدراسة فيما يخص اسلوب التحليل على نظرية تحليل الخطاب النقدي لما تحتويه من ابعاد متعددة في تحليل الخطاب المكتوب والمنطوق. انتقت الدراسة خطابات (دونالد ترامب).

اتخذت الدراسة من فرضية عالم اللغة (تيون فان دايك) لعام (٢٠٠٥) نموذجاً لتحليل هذه المقابلات كونها تأخذ في نظر الاعتبار التوجهات والمفاهيم والمواقف المختلفة للمؤلفين بشكل عام وللمتحدثين والكتاب بشكل خاص تفترض الدراسة الحالية فرضية مفادها أن تحليل بعض الخطب حول القضايا السياسية الكبرى من شأنه أن يسمح بالاعتراف بوظيفة وسائل الإعلام على أفضل وجه وسيؤدي بشكل قوي الى فهم أكبر لدور وسائل الاعلام في بيان مفهوم القوة. وافترضت ايضا ان الخطاب السياسي يلعب دورا حاسما في عكس مفهوم السلطة وتأثيره على المجتمع. بالإضافة لما سبق، تفترض الدراسة ان هنالك اختلافاً شاسعاً في طريقة انتقاء اللغة بين السياسيين كأسلوب للتعبير عن اعتقاداتهم. لتحقيق هذه الاهداف، استخدمت هذه الدراسة عشرة ابعاد او وسائل مفاهيمية خطابية لبيان التأثير وللتعرف على كيفية تنظيم اللغة والتلاعب بها. استنتجت الدراسة ان خطب السياسيين مختلفة ولكن ان هذا التنوع في الاختلاف يمكن يبرر سياقياً. كما وشددت الدراسة على ان التراكيب اللغوية التي تحمل في طياتها توجهات معاكسة يمكن ان تستعمل للتلاعب وللسيطرة على ذهن المتلقيين.

الكلمات الافتتاحية: تحليل خطابي نقدي، تحليل لغوي، تراكيب المايكروا والميكروا.

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Power in Donald Trump Political Interviews

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Abstract

The present study aims at examining Power in American interview by adopting Critical Discourse Analysis as a theory of interpreting meanings of discourses. Speeches of American politician are used as the source of data. The American interview are of (Donald Trump). The study adopts Teun Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Model (2005 Critical Discourse Analysis) since it focuses on exploring different ideologies, perspectives and attitudes of authors, in general, the speaker or writer in particular. This study hypothesizes that analyzing some of the speeches on political big issues will enable the best recognition of the media's function in terms of Power. It hypothesizes that Political Discourse plays a crucial role in reflecting and influencing the community. In addition, there are significant discrepancies in the language choices among politicians in expressing and communicating

their beliefs. To achieve the aims of this study, (10) ideological discursive devices are used to reveal their effectiveness in identifying the most disguised organizations of language and manipulation. Politicians employ identical procedures for interacting, communicating, persuading, and influencing public opinion. Politicians' speeches differ as well, but these variations are typically contextual. Powers have been found in their speeches are to control and threat that main characters used in building their conversation.

Key words: CDA, Critical Linguistics, Macro Structure and Micro Structure.

1. Introduction:

CDA has been used to examine written and spoken discourse a lot recently. It arises from Critical Linguistics (CL), critical semiotics, and a socio-politically conscious and appositional approach to language, discourse, and communication. CDA aims at identifying hidden ideologies in literature. [1]is particularly concerned with the use (and misuse) of language for the exercise of socio-political power.

Chilton [2] says that CDA is a device for social justice because of the tools it employs in social theory and linguistics. CDA has obvious implications on social theory, but these are just avoidance of the hard scientific knowledge. This is owing to the presumption that no contribution to CDA is mentioned at all when dealing with "pure cognitive sciences". Analysts, critics, and researchers have all worked hard to define this phrase, and they all agree that it is a multidisciplinary effort that encompasses a variety of fields. [3] states that "CDA is certainly not a homogeneous model, nor a school or a paradigm, but at most a shared perspective on practicing linguistics, semiotics, or discourse analysis." Furthermore, according to [3] the social problems exposed in this section are those of examining power relations, particularly those who are in a position to exercise power and those who are under the influence of power. [3] claims that CDA is difficult to implement since it focuses on struggle and challenge, such as male dominance over females, whites over blacks, affluent over poor, and so on. According to [3] privileged access to discourse and communication is one of the social resources that is linked to power and domination. When discourse, style, context, and participation have a significant impact, then institutions' social power is affected, and elites appear stronger than before. In fact, there is a 'discourse access profile' for each group, position, and institution, with position being the most powerful. The failure of controlled access to discourse, on the other hand, is the source of powerlessness [4].

2.The Problem

Power, according to [5], is a complex strategic state of affairs in a specific society or social circumstance. It is a gauge of an entity's capability. The traditional notion of Power, which holds that dominance is simply exercised by actions of authority, is refuted by Foucault. However, power is a key notion in Critical Discourse Analysis (henceforth: CDA) and Positive Discourse Analysis (henceforth: PDA), since one of the main justifications for CDA is that it is a method that involves studying language that has connotations like dominance, power, discrimination, and control underpinning it [6]. The study of discursive techniques of power abuse and misuse with forms of social inequality and dominance is the main focus of CDA [7]. According to CDA, power is a systemic

characteristic of interaction that is non-static and transformational and that is both legitimated and involved in every contact [8]. According to [9], power specifies the relationships between institutions, social groups, and establishments. He emphasizes social power since it has a significant impact on the behavior and consciousness of manipulated groups. Power in this context refers to the dominance of the controlled groups over the members of the social group, whether through persuasion or coercion. Nearly, all people in positions of authority, such as presidents, prime ministers, doctors, and journalists, enjoy exceptional privileges. As a result, they can raise public awareness of their power and its implications for interactions between various social groups [9]. The problem addressed in this study can be represented by the sort of uncertainty that may exist over the answers to the following research questions:

1-To what extent does Power achieve the aim of the interlocutors?

2-What are the main similarities and differences between American and British interviews in terms of powerful disparities? Which discursive strategies can achieve the most percentage in the use of American interviews?

3-Which discursive strategies can achieve the most percentage in the use of British interviews.

3.The significance of the study

The outcomes of the current study are hoped to enrich the field of CDA in terms of the power of media with new findings. In addition, the findings are useful for those who are interested in linguistics in general.

4.The Aims

The goal of the current study is to examine a few speeches made by politicians in order to determine the following: first, how the politicians attempt to justify their positions; second, how they persuade their audience by incorporating ideological discourse structures into their speeches. The study also aims at examining the manner by which the discursive strategies are employed to make their meanings clear.

Depending on van Dijk‟s framework (2005) of PDA, this study tries to answer the following questions:

1.What are the variations and similarities in the ways that politicians use discursive strategies when they speak?

2.How do politicians try to convince the government and defend their positions?

5.The limits of the study

The present study is limited to investigate:

1.The use of the linguistic strategies suggested by van Dijk's model, the researcher investigates only twenty political interviews, ten of which are American and the other ten are British.

2.The speeches of the six politicians as a case study.

6. The Procedures

To classify and examine the political interviews, the following procedures comprise the following steps:

1. The relevant information needed for the examination of the discursive decisions under investigation has been selected from the media sources.

2. The interviews are manually analyzed and evaluated under the light of van Dijk's (2005) Model. This is done by presenting the model, outlining its discursive elements, and highlighting their importance.

3. To illustrate the occurrences of the discursive analysis statistically, the instances of interviews are examined in tables.

4. Finally, analysis of the interviews is provided, and the findings are drawn from different viewpoints.

1. CDA V. DA

DA has become well recognized as a discipline of linguistics concerned with the examination of coherent texts since the 1970s. It is defined as a method of addressing and considering a problem. This type of investigation can disclose what happens behind people's backs [10]. DA has taken the description of structure one-step further, looking at actual lengths of connected text or transcripts of dialogue and providing descriptions of the structure of paragraphs, stories, conversations, speeches, and so on.

CDA can be considered a subset of DA because it seeks to uncover the underlying reasons behind a text. "CDA is a – critical – viewpoint on undertaking scholarship: it is, to speak, discourse analysis 'with an attitude" as [11] put it. "The same questions that discourse analysts ask are also asked by critical discourse analysts. They both address fundamental questions like, "Why is this section of discourse the way it is?" Why is there no alternative option? Why are these words arranged in this precise order?" To respond to these inquiries, the critical discourse analyst asks a series of further questions, some of which are answered outside of the text, such as "what is the text about?" Who was it that said (or authored) that? Who was the intended audience, and who were the actual listeners and readers? What is the text's motivation and medium (or media)? What language is it written in? Both CDA and DA are qualitative methods that require a little quantity of data. They do not make assertions about how frequently something happens in a language, a genre, a debate, or a political speech. Though qualitative, quantitative, and hybrid methodologies all have their role in discourse analysis, the qualitative approach is preferred, despite the fact that qualitative researchers are frequently accused of bias. As a result, they must exercise caution and refrain from making unreasonable generalizations about their findings. Though CDA and DA have many parallels, CDA is more critical, ideological and political.

2- Teun van Dijk

Teun A. van Dijk was one of CDA's most prominent members. Van Dijk's in most recent work, focuses on discourse and power, as well as the function of context in speech as evidenced in his books [12]. Van Dik was interested in text linguistics, DA, and text and context in the 1970s, as evidenced by his book Text and Context (1977). His latest work is mostly concerned with media and political debate. He draws together the theories and applications of a number of academics who are interested in the production, usage, and function of media discourses. He has recently concentrated on themes of racism and ideology [13]. Following early work on generative poetics, text grammar, and the psychology of text processing, his work since 1980 has taken a more critical tone, focusing on discursive racism, press coverage, ideology, knowledge, and context [14].

Van Dijk employs a "socio-cognitive" discourse analysis approach to CDA. He recognizes the importance of cognitive research in the critical analysis of discourse, communication, and interaction. He claims to have no particular method and to not represent any methodology, school, or other scholarly factions. He does not even want his coworkers or classmates to follow him. He also states that he does not have a ready-made CDA offer. He believes that good scholarship, particularly effective CDA, should bring together the best work of many people working in various fields [15]. Van Dijk's socio-cognitive perspective differs from Foucault's conception of power as productive. He is also cognitive, which sets him apart from the majority of the others. According to him, power is always oppressive; it is imposed on passive subjects by specific interest groups, and language is exploited by these organizations [16]. Van Dijk has been chastised for not selecting texts at random from a corpus of statements given in the context of a certain topic; instead, he chooses texts written by conservative or far-right political figures. This objection is unjust, at least in the eyes of someone who has studied CDA in all of its dimensions, because CDA, like modern linguistics, is descriptive. It attempts to explain how certain people's speeches are biased.

Van Dijk [17] is one of the most commonly quoted/cited in critical studies of media discourse, even among CDA general practitioners. He extends his wide theory of discourse to the discourse of news in the press, and he does it on a national and international level, using actual news reports as examples. What sets him apart in his studies of news discourse is his demand for not just a methodical analysis of media discourse at the structural and textual levels, but also for explanations and analysis at the production and comprehension levels. [18] Van Dijk theorizes a structural analysis that is intended to explain not only the grammatical, morphological, phonological, and semantic levels, but also. Nonetheless, he thinks that a structural examination alone will not suffice. It is a complex communication affair that stands for a social environment, highlighting participants (and their features), as well as production and reception processes [19].

3- Micro V. Macro Structures in CDA

The three major aspects of discourse are syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Any theory of language can be used to describe all features of discourse. Other characteristics of discourse, on the other hand, cannot be characterized solely in terms of the standard syntax, semantics, and pragmatics as applied to isolated sentences. This is a micro level of description in which sounds, words, phrase patterns, and their meanings are all included. To describe complete parts of discourse, or entire

discourses, another description at a more comprehensive, global level is required. Discourse, for example, is said to have a subject or topic, which cannot be explained just in terms of the semantics of individual phrases. To account for the global meanings of entire paragraphs, sections, or texts, a higher level is required. This is referred to as macro-semantics.[20] Macro-syntax is also required to characterize the general forms of a discourse, referred to as schemata or superstructures by [21]. Various forms of Opening or Closing a discourse, a setting in stories, or headlines in news reports are all examples of broad organizational patterns in stories and talks. Language use, discourse, verbal engagement, and communication are micro-level concepts in CDA, whereas power, dominance, and inequality between social groups are macro-level concepts. CDA aims to close the gap between micro and macro scales [22]. When analyzing the relationship between micro and macro levels, [23] points out that linguistic analysis progresses from small scale (micro) study of words to larger scale (macro) examination of the arrangement of meaning throughout a text as a whole. There are two degrees of analysis in text analysis: micro-textual analysis and macro-textual analysis. The first is about the organization a collection of propositions, words, and phrases. The second is concerned with the interplay between proposition, rhetoric, and story.

4- Ideology V. Identity in Relation to Power

If identity refers to a social actor's relationship with and sense of belonging to a certain group, ideology concerns the social actor's thoughts and beliefs. Identity and ideology cooperate to determine the power relations in a social power structure. Because ideologies are what determine an individual's or a group's identity, there is a direct connection between ideology and identity. The depiction of a group in a social system, which serves to define the identity of the group, constitutes ideologies [24]. The group's ideas and beliefs disclose its ideologies, and it is via these ideas and beliefs that the group's identity is established. As a result, ideologies are in charge of creating the group's identity. Social representations define the social identity of a group since identities are defined by representations of the individuals or groups. Social identity refers to a group's shared perceptions of its fundamental principles, including its modes of existence and reproduction [25]. The power system places significant emphasis on social identities. They decide where groups fit into the social structure and how they fit into the power structure as a social entity. In diverse types of groupings where social identity serves as the primary connection, social identities are consequently accountable for the establishment and maintenance of power relations.

The nature of a group might be social, political, or religious, including various professions and social strata, as well as political parties and religious organizations. Group ideologies form the foundation of individual identities, and these beliefs not only influence one another but also play a part in defining one another. They are crucial components of a power structure since they aid in establishing the balance of power. In a society, power relations can take many various forms and might vary from one institution to another. Religious relationships are created as a result of people's devotion to a certain religion or sect and are based on their personal religious ideas and identities. In a religious setting, power is acquired ideologically, and religious leaders use the group's ideologies to their advantage.

Those who are religiously knowledgeable, which is what a particular organization wants, the knowledgeable person has the ability to sway the group members, dominating them without

opposition. Comparatively fewer religious relationships are changed than political ones because people tend to follow powerful individuals without questioning their authority because of their emotional affinity to them. Power relationships between political actors serve as the foundation for political structures. They are built on power and dominance. Politicians use intimidation to maintain their position of authority within a given political system. One individual gives the right political power to the other. Ideologies and identities of social actors coexist in both environments and have an impact on the power structure. While developing his theory of Critical Discourse Analysis, Fairclough (1989) studied ideologies and identities simultaneously. In this theory, identities, ideologies, and discourse are interconnected on all levels.

Methodology

1. The Adopted Model

The model adopted in this study is based mainly on van Dijk's study Socio-cognitive Discourse Studies (2005), with some modifications to make it more suitable for the purpose of the study. The figure (4.1) below shows the main elements of the model adopted in this study.
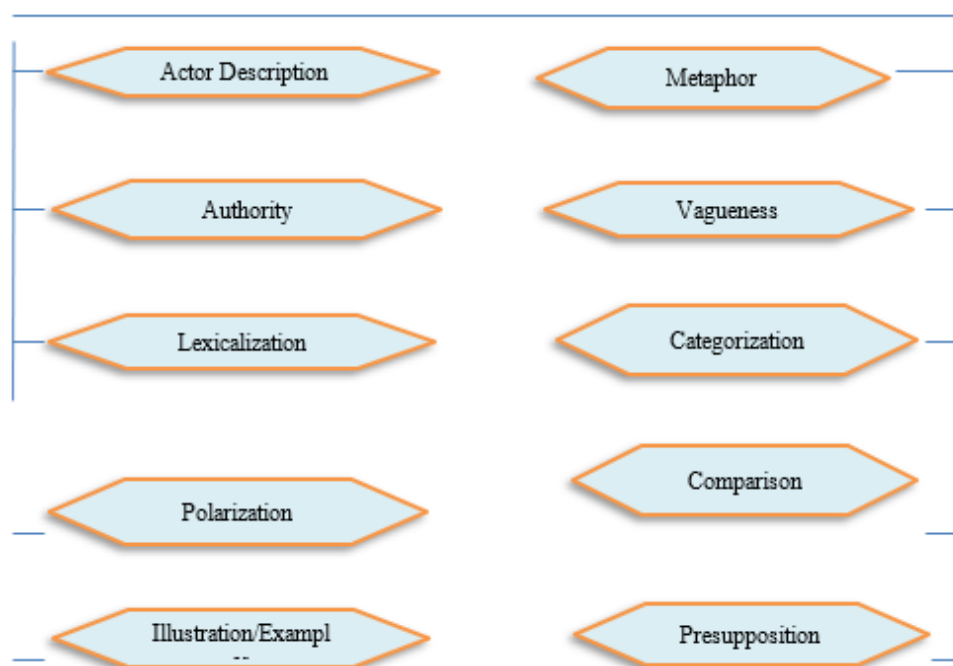

Figure (4.1) Elements of the Adopted Model

Van Dijk proposes examining discourses that are infused with ideology. Ideological research using a cognitive model includes social, discursive, and cognitive evaluations. CDA's socio-cognitive model serves as a foundation for investigating political speech, which is fertile ground for ideological perspectives.

2.van Dijk's (2005) Model (Socio-cognitive Discourse Studies) mediator, while discourse practice serves as a facilitator. Politicians must be ideologically conscious and organized in order to win political battles. Van Dijk [26] introduces (10) discursive strategies which in Dijk's words are:

2.1 Actor description:

It introduces detailed and comprehensive "knowledge on an entity, such as a place, person, or item, and the manner in which this entity plays a good or negative role in a social or political context, etc" [26]. Ideologies enact the way people are depicted in discourse in order to portray them in a negative light. In the same way, a focus on action and people entails a variety of actor descriptions. As a result, actors can be classified into a variety of categories based on their first or last name, role, function, or group, position or relationship to other people, acts, (supposed) powers, or attitudes, and so on. "In the expression of opinions and standpoints about (il)legitimacy, descriptions are never neutral, but have semantic, rhetorical, and argumentative roles." [15].

2.2 Authority

It is a category that signifies discourse makers' understanding of a topic by "relying on information or evidence offered by authorities to copy up the discourse producers' views, opinions, or claims in order to trace the audience's feelings". To put it another way, numerous speakers in parliament have used the fallacy or misleading notion of citing authorities to justify or sustain their positions. Furthermore, "authority is frequently linked to the semantic motion of evidentiality." [15].

2.3 Categorization

It is used to categorize people based on their actions and perspectives, such as religious and political ones. "People tend to label people," [26]. People, even speakers in parliament, are known to classify people, according to social psychology, especially when others such as immigrants are included. They can attribute positive or negative attributes to groups once they have been separated and classed with lexically changeable terms [15].

2.4 Comparison

A comparison is commonly used to demonstrate individuals, processes, locations, events, and things. In the words of [26], "comparative speech is made to." "Outgroups are compared adversely, and ingroups are compared positively," he adds [26]. [15] distinguishes the category of comparison from rhetorical similes by stating that comparisons as understood here occur in talk minority, namely when speakers compare ingroups and outgroups. Such parallels often imply a negative score for the o accused of not wanting words in racial discourse. Another common comparing strategy is to compare present conditions or actions to similar ones:

2.5 Example/Illustration

Authors of discourse believe that it is a powerful move in argumentation when it is used to give concrete examples. These concrete examples make "speeches more lively," and when they are direct

experiences (stories of constituents). They imply the democratic values of a speaker who takes his or her role as a representative of the people seriously [15].

2.6 Lexicalization

Lexicalization indicates, [26], as discourse makers" choice of lexical items, is reliant on "the position, role, goals, point of view, or opinion of the speaker, that is, as a function of context features". In other words, we may normally find such as expressions as "", as we also know them from the tabloid press in the UK."

2.7 Metaphor

"In the deluge of metaphors, abstract, difficult, unfamiliar, fresh, or emotional concepts may therefore be rendered more familiar and concrete."

2.8 Polarization

Polarization is the classification of people. Furthermore, according to [15], polarization "may be rhetorically increased when portrayed as a clear contrast, that is, by attaching attributes of "Us" and "Them" that are semantically opposites."

2.9 Presupposition

Simply stated, presumption is "Strategically, presuppositions are often utilized to assume the validity of some notion when such truth is not proved at all," [26]. It is a particular kind of semantic implication. Thus, assertions whose truth significance is accepted "for granted and uncontested" may be communicated in this indirect manner [15]. This is usually the case for everyone and knowledge.

2.10 Vagueness

The term "vagueness" is commonly used. In this sense, ambiguity refers to how discourse producers utilize language. Speakers attempt to use ambiguous or imprecise terms in nearly all circumstances, and these expressions lack obvious referents. For example, [15] defined the normative limitations on biased speech and the significance of may expect different sorts of Vagueness.

3.   Data Analysis

3.1. The Analysis of Donald Trump's Interview

3.1.1 Interview No.1

Host: Fox Sports.

Program: Fox News Channel

Headline: Another big week for the Trump administration

Interviewer (presenter): William James O'Reilly Jr was an
American conservative commentator, journalist, author, and television host.

Interviewee (Guest): Donald Trump

Topic: Bill O'Reilly interviews President Donald Trump before Super Bowl LI | FOX SPORTS - YouTube

Date: 6th of Feb, 2017

Duration: 09:49 minutes

In this interview, President Donald Trump sat down with Bill O'Reilly before Super Bowl LI. The interview lasted for 09:49 minutes, during this interview, power occurred as follows

3.1.2 Authority"

1. At 00:41 When the presenter Bill O'Reilly asked the president 'Trump' about his opinion of Iran, 'Trump' responded that Iran was the worst deal for him and that he thought that this deal would not have needed to be negotiated. Also, he said that this deal was signed by Obama and that it was a shame for them to reach this decision and that he was forced to sign a deal like this.

2. At 01:32 Trump slammed President Obama for providing the date and time of their entry to any location, much like they did when they entered the city of Mosul, and stated he did not believe that. This demonstrated his strength because he criticized directly and without hesitation.

3. At 02:18 According to "Trump," who regarded the conflict with ISIS as a significant Islamic conflict, he respected Putin and could work with him since he was the leader of his nation and could cooperate with Russia.

4. At 05:10 President Trump said that refugee towns were absurd and that he deeply opposed them when the presenter Bill O'Reilly asked him about the coming conflict between California and the United States of America. They drive crime, and there were several issues.

5. At 07:02 When the presenter Bill O'Reilly asked Trump whether Americans might anticipate a tax cut in 2017, Trump responded that they could, and before the year was over. This demonstrated how powerful Trump was and how confidently he controlled the nation.

6. At 07:20 When the presenter Bill O'Reilly asked Trump about coming up with a health care plan for the next year, Trump responded that it would be a process that would follow a fantastic legal plan and that Obama was not doing something similar, so it would take time but was within the plan.

3.1.3 Lexicalization

1. At 01:11 President 'Trump' was asked by presenter Bill O'Reilly "whether he would tear up that deal." Trump responded that he would consider it later but that ignoring the issue was of greatest importance to his nation. He also described Iran as a disgraceful nation where people send money all over the world and cannot implement sanctions.

2. At 03:52 President "Trump" was asked by presenter Bill O'Reilly on whether he thought Mexico was corrupt because of drugs. Trump stated that he loved the people of Mexico and thought the

country's leader was excellent. He added that we could coexist with Mexico, but that they had a problem with not taking control over crucial aspects of their society, such as the most important one: drugs.

3. At 05:31'Trump' claimed that he could affect California in a variety of ways that were   outside his control and that cutting off funding is a weapon. However, he did not want to do this since he did not want the city to be ready to pay anyone because they needed the money.

3.1.4 Polarization

1. At 01:44; President "Trump" was asked by presenter Bill O'Reilly about whether he was optimistic about Iran." Trump expressed his cynicism about Iran, claiming that it had damaged his nation and that they had lost respect for him as a result of chasing their ships and planes everywhere.

3.1.5 Comparison"

1. At 03:22 President 'Trump' was questioned by presenter Bill O'Reilly about whether he had warned President Nito in Mexico that he could not deal with drug cartels in the United States. According to "Trump," he spoke with the president to push him to take action against the cartels since the president was a respectable man and willing to receive assistance from them. "Trump" also claimed that since the cartels operated in his nation, Mexico had a problem that also affected them.

3.1.6 Illustration

1. At 04:32 President "Trump" was informed by presenter Bill O'Reilly that "Mexico was afraid of him." "Trump" claimed that he was unsure of their level of fear and that the most important thing was to carry out their task in the proper manner. He also claimed that Mexico had spoken to the wrong individuals, but that they would now do what was right and return to their workplaces and all other locations.

3.1.7 Actor description

1. At 08:10 Trump claimed that as he reached the White House's front entrance, he reminded himself that it was an awesome or air force interference event that was somewhat strange, but that he needed to get through it in a specific way because there was a lot of work to be done.

Note: The discursive strategies that did not appear in this interview are: Metaphor, Vagueness, Categorization and Presupposition

 Interview No.2

Host: CBS Channel

Program: Sunday Morning.

Headline: TALKING ABOUT UNPARALLED COMPAIGN OF TRUMP.

Interviewer (presenter): Journalist Ted Koppel is a senior contributor, "Sunday Morning" CBS. Former Anchor and managing Editor, "Nightline", ABC News.

Interviewee (Guest): Donald Trump

Topic: Trump: My whole life has been winning https://youtu.be/jW6sPngOIKg

Date:24ᵗʰ of Jul, 2016

Duration: 06:55 minutes

In this interview, senior contributor Ted Koppel talks with Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump about his unparalleled campaign, his relationship with the media, and whether he does all of his own tweeting. The interview lasts for 06:55 minutes, during this interview, power occurs as follows:

3.2.1 Authority

1. At 0:45 The journalist asked the president "Trump" whether he expected that he would sit here as a candidate for the great Republican Party. The president responded that he would win and acknowledged that he needed to work toward it because if he did not think about winning, he would not win. He added that he even gave speeches to the media to announce his victory.

2. At 03:02 The journalist informed "Trump" that many people were skeptical of him and did not think that "Trump" was the candidate and asked him how to persuade them. "Trump" responded that he had confidence in his ability to become president throughout his entire life and that "he would win and he had a successful personality at work." He even appeared on television with great success.

3.2.2 Lexicalization

1. At 01:13 The president, "Trump," acknowledged that the media was dishonest, but he tolerated it and attempted to tailor his dishonesty to the media. He also claimed that certain media sources are honest, but he had access to a wealth of information and that he used his authority to good effect.

3.2.3 Vagueness

1. At 02:35 The journalist informed the president that the former candidate had so far been against him. He said that he had received the most votes—roughly 14 million—ever cast for a Republican candidate. Trump's reaction was ambiguous in this case. They were not really sure if he did not really care about them or if he meant that they supported him because he received their votes.

3.2.4 Illustration

1. At 04:14 'Trump' used Hillary as an example to demonstrate his integrity and strength of leadership, saying that she was fiercely competitive and that he knew how to run the nation; when there was a rival, he got up and finished. He also claimed that Hillary would defeat him and that she spent 102 million dollars on negative ads; he claimed that he did not bought a literal advertisement, which would have cost the state a lot of money.

3.2.5 Presupposition

1. At 04:41 When the journalist asked whether Trump's campaign was different from Hillary's, "Trump" responded that he was adept at discussing his policies and what he would do for the nation. He even brought up the health care crisis and the military's wider business, demonstrating how well-informed 'Trump' was about the state of the nation.

Note: The discursive strategies that did not appear in this interview are: Actor description, Categorization, Comparison, Metaphor, and Polarization.

Table 1. The Findings

Interviews NO.	Actor description		Authority		Lexicalization		Polarization		Illustration		Metaphor		Vagueness		Categorization		Compression		Presupposition		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	1	2%	6	13%	3	7%	1	2%	1	2%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	1	2%	-	0%	13	28%
2	-	0%	2	4%	1	2%	-	0%	1	2%	-	0%	1	2%	-	0%	-	0%	1	2%	6	13%
Total	1	2%	8	17%	3	7%	1	2%	2	4%	0	0%	1	2%	-	0%	1	2%	-	0%	17	100%

As shown in table (1), the discursive strategy that are achieved highly is "Authority " which used (8) achieved (17%), the most frequently used in the interview (1). The other discursive strategies are used intermediate. The strategy of Actor description used (1) which achieved (2%), Lexicalization used (3) which achieved (7%), Polarization used (1) which achieved (2%), Illustration used (2) which achieved (4%), Vagueness used (1) which achieved (2%) and Comparison used (1) which achieved (2%) while the discursive strategy of Presupposition, Categorization and Metaphor are not used which achieved (0%).

4. Discussion of Results Analysis

The focus of critical discourse analysis is to examine how language, power, and ideology are related. It is not just concerned in the meaning of discourse, but also in the processes that lead to the production of meaning in discourse. Through the use of simple language, it is possible to see how ideology has an impact on the text as well as how the text responds to ideology. *Which discursive strategies can achieve the most percentage in the use of American interviews?*

In the American interviews, the discursive strategy that are achieved highly is "Authority" which used (8) achieved (17%), the most frequently used in the interview (1).

5. Conclusion:

The analysis of the speeches using an inclusive framework reveals that politicians frequently demonstrate how they defend their positions, using a variety of ideological discourse structures. In order to justify and persuade their announced activities, authority, polarization, and lexicalization are commonly used as powerful and active devices. These discourse patterns, which they employ in their PD, have been demonstrated to be effective strategies that have been applied in several instances where politicians seek to influence the thoughts of their audiences. This validates the second hypothesis which spells out as follows: Political discourse plays a crucial role in reflecting and influencing the community.

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