



Investigating Trump's Stance on the Killing of The Saudi Journalist Jamal Khashoggi in Terms of John W. Du Bois' Model

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abstract

deals with a very recent , heated and important topic: the This paper murder of Jamal Khashoggi by exploring the theoretical assumptions of stance, as the norms of interpersonal meaning in the discourse of politics and to investigate the production of stance in interviews . In this study, the researcher has adopted Du Bois' model of " The Stance triangle" 2007 in investigating the political stances of D. Trump concerning this crime. The results have shown that Trump has taken a stance that is supportive to Saudi Arabia regardless of who is the one who committed the murder of the Saudi Journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

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Introduction

One can argue that the linguistic choice is highly related to the decision of people concerning how to express themselves in relation to the person or people they are talking to. In any interactive process, speakers (or writers) think and position themselves according to the way that they want to take a stance. Although there is no complete agreement about the definition of

stance, no one can deny its role in any interaction.

Jaffe (2009) has approached stance through a sociolinguistic point of view. She presented stance as being concerned with *positionality*: the way speakers or writers are concerned with having a position to themselves in accordance with the utterances and texts they produce, the other participants and audiences (both real and

virtual/imaginary), and in relation to the context that they perform and respond accordingly. One of the fundamental aims of a sociolinguistic consideration to stance is to investigate how the performing of particular kinds of stance acts are associated with particular subjective positions (social identity), interpersonal and social relationships. Moreover, a sociolinguistics of stance has an vital role in identifying the relationship between stance acts and the sociocultural field specially the role these acts have in the sociolinguistic reproduction and change (p.4).

1.2 Stance

Stance could be understood as a form of social linguistic action whose meaning is built from language, interaction, and sociocultural aspects. It is an act performed publicly by social actors, accomplished interactionally by using communication means (language, gestures), evaluation of objects, locating subjects, and considering the relation to other subjects, in relation to whatever aspect of the sociocultural norms (Bios, 2007, pp.139, 163).

In relation to the academic writings, Stance could be seen as a way in which one can express personal thoughts and feelings in their own writings. The importance of stance in writing is not fully impersonal. Rather, writers get crediting through creating an identity to show their ideology in their evaluation and commitments concerning their thoughts. Furthermore, it is described as requiring interpretive expressions, which necessarily contain subjective judgment. It may be noticed in having personal opinions and interpretations of the previous works of

other researchers. It covers the expression of personal attitudes, feelings, assessments, or evaluation (Baratta, 2009, p.1407).

Some critical linguists have seen stance as a way to reflect the participants' relationship. It is argued that it is the intersection point in discourse between reality and social relations (or between the ideational and interpersonal functions, in terms of the systemic functional linguistics). Stance markers indicate major elements of the participants' relationship like affinity, solidarity, and other authority relationships (Precht, 2003, p. 240).

1.3 Stance Taking

Stance taking is seen as an act through it communicators show their attitudes, positions and points of view intersubjectively as well as dialogically in and through the process of interaction (Haddington, 2005, p.15). The basic idea concerning stance taking is that it requires three units to perform a suitable act of stance: the stance taker (the performer of the stance), the stance object (which is the target of the stance taker's evaluation), and the other participant (Subject2, often the addressee) is pertinent to the stance act. These three elements are required. Since in addition to the evaluation (of the stance object), two other acts are performed. The first one relates the stance taker towards the stance object: the stance taker positions her/himself with consideration to the evaluated object. The second act is the alignment, in which the evaluation of stance taker is done in relation to some other stance taker's (Subject2) evaluation of that object, which is usually a former one (Ariel, 2010, p.216).

Subjectivity and positioning play important roles in the process of stance taking. Subjectivity usually seen in terms of the role played by the speaking subject in a linguistic act. The subject expresses him/herself and represents his/her point of view in discourse (Mushin, 2001,p.2). on the other hand positioning could be seen as the way, in which the participants locate themselves in relation to each other and/or the object of the stance.

Hunston and Thompson (2000) (as cited in Baratta, 2009) have mentioned four indicators of stance, these are :

- **Good-bad:** The movie was tedious/The paper was highly beneficial.
- **Level of certainty:** surly, we have accomplished our duty/I think this is the best option.
- **Expectedness:** we would pass if we study hard.
- **Importance:** the most important, however, the idea that.. (p.1407).

1.4 Stance Types and Elements

When people interact, all their linguistic patterns that they use arise from their decisions as they talk to other people. They always think about "who they are" concerning their relation to the other participants. One can say that the participants' primary way of organizing their interaction is by stances.(Kiesling, 2011 , p. 173).In his stance triangle, Du Bois (2007) has approached stance as being a unified form of "key components including the concepts of evaluation, positioning, and alignment as well as the socio-cognitive relations of objective, subjective, and intersubjective intentionality...stance is seen as a single

unified act encompassing several triplet sets of distinct components and processes."(p.162). In this section, there is a consideration of the types and elements of stance.

Human communication is not only reflected in expressing the propositional contents in the given vocabularies, rather, in expressing the commitments and emotions of the participants in relation to these propositions, in what is termed the "epistemic stance". Most languages made some linguistic markers which are related to the expression of epistemic stances. Epistemicity indicates the extent of confidence the speaker has in his/her words i.e. Epistemicity indicates the range of commitment an interactor has in the truth-value the given proposition (Roseano&Prieto, 2015, p.2). Epistemic stance is often seen to mean the way a speaker defines his relationship with the utterances that s/he is producing. It could take the form of modality (certainty), or it could signal the way a speaker comes to know a certain thing (Kiesling, 2011,p.4). Epistemicity usually achieves three important interrelated functions in the process of interaction: (i) showing opinion, (ii) maintain relations among the participants, and (iii) organizing discourse. Being as such, it is both a subjective (expressing the self) and intersubjective (maintaining the relations between participants) device. It allows the participants to locate themselves to their propositions (showing their doubts or certainness concerning what they say) and to the other participant(s). Speakers do not only express their propositional content but even share different subjective feelings and

opinions which are related to their value systems, personality, knowledge etc. (Gablasova et. al. , 2015,p.2).

Alignment could be achieved when participants cooperate with each other in their interaction. Alignment, on the other hand, should be maintained continually in the interactional process. This does not mean that participants agree about a certain denotational content, rather, they are engaged in going the conversation on. Agreement can be considered as a kind of alignment, but also there are some others, such as activity alignment which happens when two participants 'work together' to defend something. Thus, there are different ways of showing or receiving alignment in interaction (Kiesling, 2011,p.4).

1.5 Contextualization of stance

If one considers stance as an activity, so it can be located in utterances. Here it will be discussed on the level of sentences rather than utterance. The sentences can be seen as linguistic structures that are separated from the ideas of specific contexts of use. What can/ cannot the decontextualized sentence reveal ?

The race was nice.

It was really good.

I would like to join.

In these examples, each sentence, has at least one evaluative word: nice , good, and like (and perhaps others). One can notice that such wording is not neutral attitude of external reality obviously , rather, they indicate judgments about the value of certain referent. Their evaluative connotations are evident even from sentences considered in isolation. Actually, one can specify the evaluative meaning by

an arbitrary listing of individual vocabularies (nice , amazing, horrible ,etc). However, with stance the matter is different. For grammarians, presenting only isolated sentences make stance incomplete. The other stance components could be recognized only by having a context for the given utterances, seen as the situational realization of language through its use. The utterances carry cues for their own indexical contextualizations (Gumperz 1992; Silverstein 1976). To understand any stance, one should answer the question: What's missing? In pragmatic terms, this could be translated to: What are the indexical absences? As such, there are two important things that should be identified about stance taking: (1) Who is the stancetaker? (2) What is the object of stance? Each question points to one component of the process of understanding stances.

1.6 Stance taker

In conversations, participants are usually concerned with who says, what says, and pay attention to his/her speech. Any utterance or turn is taken, it shows the identity of the speaker. In the below utterances said by different speakers, the identity of the speaker is represented at the beginning of each turn (Du Bois 1991; Du Bois et al. 1993;and Jefferson 2004),

-Tony ;The race was nice.

-Nani; It was really good.

-John; I would like to join.

An important part of the context of the utterance is the identity of the speaker who has responsibility of it. In the utterances mentioned here, there is someone called Tony who has responsibility for the utterance that a race place is nice; that Nani

has responsibility for the idea that something was really good; and John has responsibility for a display of affect or preference about joining something. However, just attributing speakership in this way cannot reveal much unless the identity of the speaker carries some significant associations for the speakers. In most conversations, participants normally show personal connections with the current speaker, regardless whether they know his/her name or not. They just remember the important information about who they are engaged with in a conversation. This can be considered as a factor in the interpretation of their stances beside what the speaker is mentioning at the present time. Some important inquiries have to be considered: what did the speaker mention before this stance (whether concerning this object or some other); what kind of relationship they have up to now; what accent, voice quality, and what intonation they are using while speaking; what their displayed regional, ethnic, gender, or other identities are; whether they appear entitled to their claimed identities; details of their life story, if known; and so on. Moreover, participants remember information that cannot be forgotten about each other through stances taken previously, which can help to interpret the future processes of stance. If we know the social actor who has responsibility of the specific stance utterance previously, an important difference in the explanation of the present stance utterance, due to the dialogic connections that appear between stances takers.

1.7 The object of stance

To have full information about a given stance, it is necessary to know not only the speakers but also the topic they are talking about. If two people evaluate two different things in same way, that doesn't mean they take the same stance, since the object is different. So, knowing the object being evaluated, one can arrive at specific stance taken by the speakers. As it is important in the previous example to know, what is considered to be nice or wonderful, when the speaker shows a desire to join:

Tifani - The house is nice

Sandra – It is really nice

In the examples, those two subjects are a bit different in their use of the predict (nice-really nice) and the noun phrase that specifies the object of the stance. When someone wants to specify the type of stance is being taken, it is important to know what house and 'it' refer to. So, identifying the stance object is an important process in interpreting a stance. Consider this example;

Tom- This player is amazing

Brown- This book is amazing

The evaluation content of the message conveyed through the evaluation word (amazing) may vary according to what it refers to (the physical ability of the player, his skill and strength...etc, and the value of the information, the method of research and so on. Another example is to be considered here:

. **Sandi** : Few people choose the road of truth

Sonya : It's a wild road.

'Road' in Sandi's sentence is different from the one which is in the Sonya's sentence. In the first sentence, it does not refer to a

physical route or a random route, but precisely to the way of right, while in the second sentence, it means the physical route. In such cases the way in which a stance is uttered within a specific context affects its interpretation in relation with the other position taken by the other participant in the conversation, and that such a reservation remains necessary for the process of interpreting the current stance even if the relevant position has happened as a long time ago. The bottom line is that setting the goal of the stance (on what has been assessed) is an important component of the process of interpreting the stance for both interactants in the conversation and analysts of positions.

1.8 The Stance Triangle

There are three important components of stance that need to be discussed here: evaluation, positioning and alignment. Evaluation is a process in which a stance taker directs to an object of stance and describes it as having a specific quality or value. Positioning is the process whereby the stance taker presents their affective stance (e.g. I am sad) and epistemic stance or declares to change degrees of certainty or knowledge. Concerning alignment, it is the act of deciding the relationship between two stances, and by implication between two stance takers. Subjectivity and positioning are related to each other because in order to indicate the subject's feelings, the speaker positions his/her subjectivity on a range of affective values. For instance, "I like this music" indicates the subject's subjective feelings. What is also clear from this example is that the subject is actually orienting his subjectivity towards an object (in this example, the

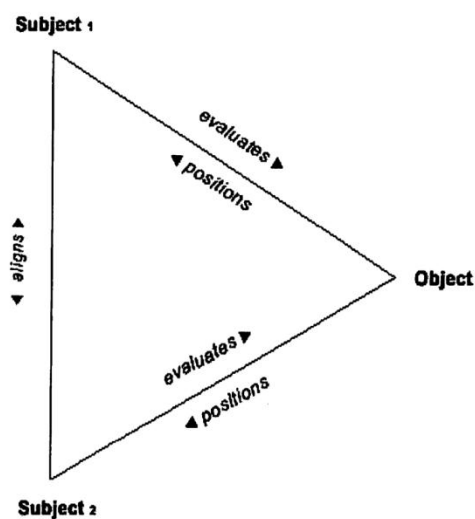
object is this music). Therefore, the process of taking a stance includes a subject (I), an object (song), and a specific intentional relation (e.g. liking, hating, or loving). The dual function of stance in the above example and many other examples is quite interesting. It does not only position the subject using the predicate (like) but also submits the stancetaker to a particular evaluation of the object. It combines both positioning and evaluation (Du Bois, 2007, p.144).

Concerning whether an utterance can indicate subjectivity only without evaluation or cannot. The matter can be illustrated through utterances like *I am happy* or *I am glad*. In these examples, there is no indication of an object of stance to evaluate since it is not present in the utterances. However, there is no stance without object. For example, an individual does not feel happy or glad in vain, unless there is something the subject is oriented towards it. Knowing the whole context of an utterance, it would be clear that there is an object which is being evaluated (Ibid, p.153).

Moreover, the third important component of taking a stance is the alignment, which depends on the relationship between interlocutors whether good or bad. "[T]he alignment toward other interlocutors". It is based on the agreement or disagreement about that. Du Bois has approached alignment not as a binary aspect between positive (alignment) and negative (disalignment) but rather as a scale of continuous variables. More specifically, he treated it as convergent or divergent to some point or degree. However, evaluating something positions subjects with

consideration to an object and the created relationship between the interlocutors constructs an alignment or disalignment between them. So, interlocutors engage in a conversation or in the alignment process, converge to varying degrees and they diverge to varying degrees (Ibid, p.162).

As a conclusion, stance is seen as three acts that are gathered to form a single unified stance act, these elements are: (evaluation, positioning, and alignment). "In taking a stance, the stancetaker (1) evaluates an object, (2) positions a subject (usually the self) and (3) aligns with other subjects". In a more informal way, "I evaluate something, and thereby position myself, and thereby align with you". The following diagram was designed by Du Bois to further illustrate his point of view (p.165):



In the examples, those two subjects are a bit (example, the object is this music). Therefore, the predict (nice- really nice) and the noun phrase stance includes a subject (I), an object (song), and the stance. When someone wants to specify the relation (e.g. liking, hating, or loving). The dual function taken, it is important to know what house and above example and many other examples is quite in the stance object is an important process in interaction only position the subject using the predicate (like this example;

Tom- This player is amazing

Brown- This book is amazing

The evaluation content of the message conveyed through the word (amazing) may vary according to what it represents the ability of the player, his skill and strength...etc., the information, the method of research and so on. And this is considered here:

. **Sandi** : Few people choose the road of truth

Sonya : It's a wild road.

'Road' in Sandi's sentence is different from the 'road' in Sonya's sentence. In the first sentence, it does not mean a route or a random route, but precisely to the way of thinking. In the second sentence, it means the physical route. In general, a stance is uttered within a specific context and is in relation with the other position taken by the other in the conversation, and that such a reservation remains in the process of interpreting the current stance even if the stance happened as a long time ago. The bottom line is that the stance (on what has been assessed) is an important part of the process of interpreting the stance for both interactants and analysts of positions.

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Moreover, the third important component of alignment, which depends on the relations between whether good or bad. "[T]he alignment towards based on the agreement or disagreement approached alignment not as a binary aspect between and negative (disalignment) but rather as a scale. More specifically, he treated it as convergent or degree. However, evaluating something requires consideration to an object and the created interlocutors constructs an alignment or disalignment. Interlocutors engage in a conversation or converge to varying degrees and they diverge (Ibid, p.162).

As a conclusion, stance is seen as three actions in a single unified stance act, these elements are (1) aligning (2) positions and (3) evaluating (alignment and alignment). "In taking a stance, the speaker (1) positions a subject (usually the self or another subject)". In a more informal way, "I evaluate my position myself, and thereby align with you". The diagram designed by Du Bois to further illustrate his position

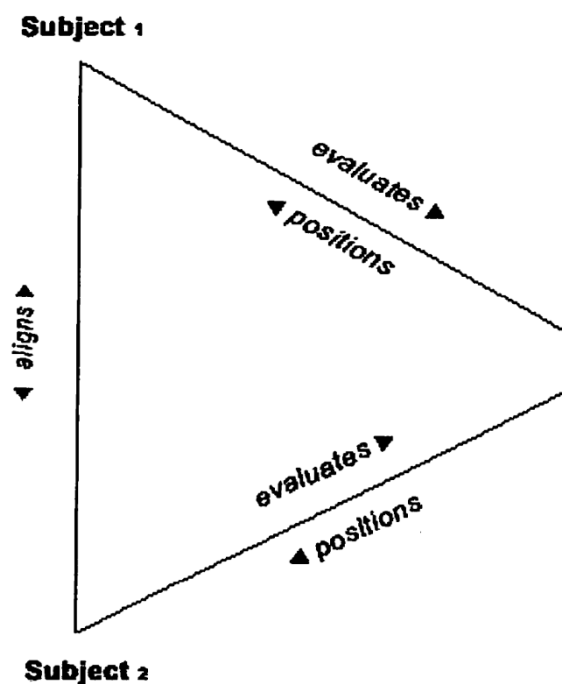


Figure (1): The Stance Triangle (Du Bois, 2007).

As it is shown in the diagram above, there are two subjects and evaluating a single stance object and at the same time aligning with each other. Each stance subject evaluates and aligns which makes a total of six stance actions. This enables us to know whether the two subjects are aligning or disaligning concerning a specific object. Du Bois has proposed the structure of the dialogic action represented in the stance triangle framework for analyzing the realization and interpretation of stance. He further exemplified this in the following:

-SAM: I don't like those.

-ANGELA: I don't either.

Here, both of the stance subjects are represented by the first name. The first refers to the subject (Sam), and second to the object in the first utterance is (those). However, there is what is often known as a zero or a deleted reference, which implicitly that Angela refers to the same referent as Sam. In Sam's utterance, the stance predicate (don't like) positions and evaluates the stance object represented by (those). In Angela's utterance signifies the intersubjective alignment with the stance proposed by Sam (Du Bois, 2007, p.165).

2.1 Analysis of stance

Some of Trump's interviews are chosen for the purpose of this study. All the interviews

are aired by an American satellite channels and all these interviews have been downloaded from the **World Wide Websites**. Since the videos have no immediate transcriptions, the researcher allocated enough time to write them in their original occurrence, especially with their syntactic mistakes. The significance of listening is to realize all the paralinguistic features that may be gained from the politicians after being faced with the interviewers' questions. However, some expressions are overlooked when they do not appear to function as Stance -Taking, that is, they only demonstrate an individual's habit of speech. In other words, the research embarks on the expressions and utterances that significantly modify the illocutionary force of speech acts in two perspectives: attenuation and accentuation. In some interviews, some audience are allowed to ask Trump the relevant questions or may comment on his answers. It is worth emphasizing that the subject of this analysis tackles only the utterances and expressions of Trump not that of the interviewers. The reason behind this is due to the fact that the modulators' utterances show a very low degree of involvement simply because their ultimate goals are to run the interview and to elicit as much information as possible. This can be handled through asking the interviewee challenging and abrupt questions that the audience are eager to get their answers.

Du Bois looks at stance taking as linguistic processes in that participants use some linguistic tools that are available for them such as, morphosyntactic, prosodic or lexical. Such theoretical framework is drawn primarily on previous functional

linguistic research, conversation analysis (e.g. Goodwin, 1987 & Pomerantz, 1984).

Several studies by DuBois (2002a; 2002b) have shown that stance taking is a tri-act activity. The stance-taking activity (Figure 1) contains three "elements": *Subject1*, *Subject2* and *Stance Object*. The first two refer to two speakers, while the *Stance Object* refers to the topics under concern, or (a person, an event, or an issue) that the interlocutors are speaking about. It should be noticed that in a stance-taking activity the *Stance Object* could remain or be changes without violating the coherence of the process.

Stance is taken according to prior relationships holding *Subject1* and *Subject2*. However, (As it is shown in figure 1) it starts when *Subject1* introduces a *Stance Object* in an utterance. In his utterance, he evaluates the *Stance Object*. Through having the activity of taking a stance, *Subject1* not only creates a relationship between himself/herself and the *Stance Object* (i.e. positions himself), but necessarily between himself/herself and *Subject2*. The latter relationship represents one of the milestones of the intersubjectivity in interaction.

The second act takes place if *Subject2* evaluates the same object that is evaluated by *Subject1*. *Subject2* also not only evaluates the *Object*, but also positions himself in relation to it as well as with *Subject1*. This relation is considered as the *backward-type* intersubjective act. The notion of alignment in Du Bois's "theory of stance" does not mean to have agreement, rather the ways by which interactants position themselves in relation to each other, or to be engaged with each other. In

other words, as Du Bois (2007) suggests, alignment is "putting my stance vs. your stance". So, alignment can be understood as a range of possible types of intersubjective alignment which are accomplished by subtle uses of the multiple interactions.

2.2 Stance and News Interview

Stance taking, for Du Bois is "a dynamic, dialogic, intersubjective, and collaborative social *activity* in which speakers actively construct stances by building on, modifying, aligning and engaging with the stances of other speakers. This understanding of course strongly resonates with fundamental conception of interaction; that different practices should be taken into account within their sequential context in order to provide detailed accounts of interactional situations".

The following examples, which come from some of the Trump's interviews, are about Khashoggi's killing. In these interviews, according to Du Bois's model in stance taking, *subject(1)* is Trump, *subject (2)* is Saudi Arabia, while the *object* is Khashoggi's killing.

Example 1

"If we didn't have Saudi Arabia, we wouldn't have a big base, we wouldn't have any reason probably, ... I mean if you look at Israel, Israel would be in a big trouble without Saudi Arabia. So, what that means. Is Israel going to leave? Want Israel to leave?. We have a very strong ally in Saudi Arabia. We have an ally that said 'they did not commit at the top level, the Crown Prince, the king. They did not commit this atrocity'".

In this example, Donald Trump (*Subject1*) says something about *Stance Object*

(Khashoggi killing) and "puts a stance on the table" (Du Bois 2007). while Trump (*Subject1*) took the stance, he pursues two things. First, he has established a relationship between himself and the *Stance Object*. In this way, he positioned himself in relation to it. Indeed, the arrow in Figure 1 points back to *Subject1* indicating that this positioning is resulted from the evaluative acts i.e. he takes such stance through the evaluation of the *Stance Object* in his own way. Secondly, in this example, Trump has focused a lot on the United State's relationship with Saudi Arabia (*Subject 2*). However, in the above example, this context is done through the evaluative action and topical contents.

Trump in this televised interview has pointed out several things: he first mentioned the importance of Saudi Arabia as being "*a very strong ally*" which plays an important role in protecting Israel "*if you look at Israel, Israel would be in a big trouble without Saudi Arabia*". in this way, Trump has indexed the previous relationships that holds the united states and Israel at one hand, and Saudi Arabia in the other. Such reference to their relation might reveal the conception of Trump towards the matter or even prepare the audience to accept the stance that Trump is trying to take "*Is Israel going to leave? Want Israel to leave?*". Having this, Trump has called the intersubjective relationship with *Subject2*.

Then, Trump has also called a previous stance that was taken by officials of Saudi Arabia concerning the same issue "*We have an ally that said 'they did not commit at the top level, the Crown Prince, the king'*". Mentioning this stance, Trump tries to

support his recent stance through supporting the denial of Subject2. In this way, he has indicated his position towards the crime of killing Khashoggi saying *"They did not commit this atrocity"*. Trump, through this utterance, has positioned himself by evaluating the object, the murder of Khashoggi, as being *atrocity* and also expressed his denial of accusing the *Crown prince*, Mohammad bin Salman, as being responsible of this crime. In this way, Trump expressed a high intensity of alignment by having a stance that meets the previous taken stance by Saudi Arabia. Such kind of alignment adds much more to the American-Saudi relations.

Interviewees usually do not evaluate the Object of the Stance explicitly. however, a possibility of the interviewee's turn in one way or another "evaluates" the Object, and the interviewees therefore position themselves in relation to the Stance Object. Secondly, even if the interviewee avoids having standpoints in relation to Stance object, i.e. their refrain from aligning with them, some kind of alignment often happens between the interviewee and the interviewer, in two directions. The following extract of the above example in which one can specify implicit stances taken by Donald Trump:

"If we didn't have Saudi Arabia, we wouldn't have a big base... We have a very strong ally in Saudi Arabia"

Simply, in this example, Donald Trump's words show his implicit positive stance toward Saudi Arabia and its Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman by considering it as a strong ally. In this way Trump has expressed implicitly that he is not ready to lose his *ally* for the sake of such issue.

Example 2

"For me very simple it is America first. Ah, Saudi Arabia, if we broke with them, I think your oil prices will go through the roof, I've kept them down they helped me keep them down, right now we have low oil prices or relatively, I'd like to see it go down even lower lower but I think that it's a very simple equation for me I'm about make America great again and I'm about America first."

In this interview, Trump has called for a very important issue concerning taking a stance: the intersubjectivity as he explained how Saudi Arabia is beneficiary to America *"I'm about make America great again"*. Trump's stance concerning the murder of Khashoggi was not taken as a separated occasion in which he should express his objection and resentment. Rather, he was thinking basically of how would the American-Saudi relationships be after taking this stance? How this would affect America Economically? Trump seemed to be expecting two different stances that could be taken by Saudi Arabia depending on the nature of his stance: if his stance attacked them, *"I think your oil prices will go through the roof"* which indicates destructive effects on the American economy. If vice versa, what Trump prefers, he expects or even asks Saudi Arabia to bear in mind that they should *"[help] me keep them down, right now we have low oil prices or relatively, I'd like to see it go down even lower, lower"*. This was the equation on which Trump has built his stance by evaluating not only the object of the stance, Khashoggie's murder, but also his intersubjective relationship with Saudi Arabia through positioning

himself in a way that makes him get benefit of the occasion by maintaining the relationship through taking likable stance of the other subject, Saudi Arabia. Thus, this, for him, was "*a very simple equation*" to "*make America great again*".

2.3 Conclusion

The current study is concerned with the analysis of stance in political discourse. The importance of the study lies in that it is the first attempt to tackle an important subject, which is **the killing of the Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi**. The researcher analyzed some of Donald Trump's televised interviews to investigate the stance he has taken on the topic. However, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

- 1- For **Du Bois**, the process of taking a stance is not a matter of choice rather it is a process in which there are several parts and aspects that should be taken in consideration by the speaker before taking a stance. These relationships and aspects are represented by his stance triangle, in which he considered the relationship between subject(1) and subject (2), the relationship between the subjects with the object and the way the subjects evaluate and position themselves from the object.
- 2- Throughout the practical investigation, it seems that *Du Bois'* model is applicable for Trump's stances concerning the murder of Khashoggi in which Trump expressed his stance as well as the relationship with Saudi Arabia.
- 3- Within the presented samples, Trump tries to maintain the intersubjective

relationship that holds United State with Saudi Arabia as well as expressing the reason behind this maintaining by indicating the economical effect that could affect America if he broke the relationship with Saudi Arabia.

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المستخلص :

تناولت هذه الورقة البحثية موضوع ساخن ومهم في وقتنا الحالي ألا وهو جريمة قتل جمال خاشقجي وذلك من خلال استكشاف المفاهيم النظرية للموقف وجوانب المعنى المشترك في الخطاب السياسي واستكشاف كيفية انتاج الموقف في المقابلات . تبني الباحث في هذه الورقة البحثية نموذج دي بوا " مثلث الموقف" لعام 2007 من خلال استقصاء الموقف السياسي لدونالد ترامب فيما يتعلق بهذه الجريمة . أظهرت النتائج ان ترامب قد اتخذ موقفا مؤيدا للعربية السعودية بغض النظر عن الشخص الذي ارتكب جريمة قتل الصحفي السعودي جمال خاشقجي.