A Pragma-Dialectical Study of Argumentative Strategies in Chomsky's Interview "Trump has Adopted 'Viva Death' Approach to Presidency"

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Abstract:

This research paper studies the argumentative strategies including the argumentative structure and techniques used by Noam Chomsky's interview on Corona pandemic, based on Van Eemeren and Grootendorst's (1992a) model of argumentation structure. The study reveals that Chomsky employs a diverse range of complex argumentation structures in addition to employing two main argumentative techniques, namely: evaluative language and appeal to authority. These techniques are employed strategically to reinforce the persuasiveness of Chomsky's arguments. By understanding and analyzing the argumentative strategies, the study contributes to a broader understanding of effective argumentation.

Key words: Pragma-Dialectical, Argumentation Strategies .

دراسة تداولية–جدلية للاستراتيجيات الحجاجية في مقابلة تشومسكي "لقد تبنى ترامب نهج "يعيش الموت" للرئاسة"

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ملخص البحث:

يدرس هذا البحث الاستراتيجيات الحجاجية بما في ذلك الهيكل الحجاجي والتقنيات التي استعملها نوم تشومسكي في مقابله حول وباء كورونا، بأعتماد أنموذج فان إيميرين و كروتندورست (١٩٩٢) لبنية الحجاج. تكشف الدراسة عن استعمال تشومسكي لمجموعة متنوعة من هياكل الحجة المعقدة،فضلا عن استعمال نوعين من التقنيات حجاجية وهي:اللغة التقييمية والاستناد إلى السلطة. تُستعمل هذه التقنيات بشكل استراتيجي لتعزيز قوة حجج تشومسكي. من خلال فهم وتحليل التقنيات الحجاجية، تساهم هذه الدراسة في توسيع الفهم حول الحجاج المؤثر.

كلمات مفتاحية: التداولية–الحجاجية، الاستراتيجيات الحجاجية .

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1. Introduction

This interview between Noam Chomsky and George Yancy, conducted on June 5, 2020 and published on TruthOut, is a discussion of President Trump's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. Chomsky argues that Trump's approach to the pandemic is a manifestation of his broader political ideology, which prioritizes individualism and greed mentality. Chomsky suggests that this approach is antithetical to the values of democracy, which prioritize the well-being of all citizens.

Throughout the interview, Chomsky provides evidence to support his argument and responds to anticipated counterarguments. Chomsky notes that Trump's response to the pandemic has been marked by a refusal to take a decisive action, an unwillingness to listen to public health experts, and a focus on maintaining the appearance of strength and power rather than addressing the needs of the American people. Chomsky suggests that this approach is consistent with Trump's broader political ideology, which prioritizes individualism and self-interest over the well-being of society as a whole.

Chomsky's overall argument is that Trump's approach to the pandemic is a threat to democracy, and that it is antithetical to the values of democracy. Chomsky suggests that the American people must reject this approach and work to rebuild a society that values the well-being of all citizens, rather than the pursuit of personal gain.

In summary, the interview provides a thoughtful and critical analysis of President Trump's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, and raises important questions about the role of government and the values that underpin democracy. The interview highlights the importance of engaging in critical discussions about issues of public importance, and of challenging political leaders who prioritize personal gain over the well-being of the people they serve.

2. Pragma-Dialectical Approach

In the 1970s, Frans van Eemeren and Rob Grootendorst (1944–2000) proposed the Pragma-Dialectical Theory (PDA) of argumentation when they were colleagues at the University of Amsterdam. However, the theory has significantly developed in the next four decades (Garssen, 2015, p.1). van Eemeren (2015, p.226) asserts that the term "Pragma" refers to the pragmatic part of the theory whereas the term ''Dialectics'' refers to the dialectical part which highlights the rules of the rational discussion. The dialectical aspect of the theory relates to the normative perspectives borrowed from critical rationalism and formal dialectics, while the pragmatic aspect relates to the descriptive perspectives borrowed from Speech Act Theory, Gricean philosophy of language, and discourse analysis (Eemeren et al. 2014, p. 518).

The PDA aims at "resolving a difference of opinion in accordance with the critical norms of reasonableness" (van Eemeren and Grootendorst, 2004, p.53). For Bonevac (2003, p.451), PDA is "dynamic, context-sensitive, and multi-agent; it promises theories of fallacy and argumentative structure". It is dynamic in that it tackles the pragmatic part and the sensible rules of discussion and it is context-sensitive as it considers the context as one of the most important aspects of the discussion. It is also multi-agent due to the fact that there must be at least two participants in the rational discussion.

Furthermore, Van Rees (2000, p. 119) views PDA as both "embedded in existing controversy" and involved with the "resolution of a difference of opinion". Likewise, Johnson (2000, p. 256) holds that "informal logic is pragmatic, meaning that it is concerned with the uses of argument". While informal logicians may deny the existence of any precise, established criteria for evaluating arguments, they advocate a technique that evaluates the effect of arguments based on their success in resolving disagreements. Thus, at least in principle, the PDA offers critics with a technique for evaluating how effectively certain arguments achieve their rhetorical aims and whether or not they adhere to the standards for fair dialectical processes (Gerber 2011, p.21). The PDA allows the analyst of argumentative discourse to create a theoretically motivated reconstruction of the discourse that results in an analytical overview of all elements that are for critical evaluation (Eemeren and Houtlosser, 2009, p.1).

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3. Eemeren and Grootendorst's (1992a) Model of Argumentation Structure

The Pragma-Dialectical (PD) analysis of the Argumentation Structure (AS) embraces a pragmatic and dialectical point of view, as may be expected. Pragma-dialecticians make an effort to comprehend the various arguments presented in argumentation in response to doubt or criticism from actual or hypothetical interlocutors. From the 1970s, numerous textbooks have been devoted to evaluating arguments and to expressing the findings in diagrams, making it more conventional to examine arguments in more detail. Nevertheless, according to HenKemans, AS is not explored in depth until the 1990s. Yet, with the exception of Eemeren and Grootendorst's (1992a) PD textbook, all of these volumes are written by informal logicians (Henkemans, 2000, p. 455).

Eemeren and Grootendorst (1992a) expanded on the "basic argumentation structure of a single argumentation," which consists of a single stated "argument" (typically made of one premise and one unexpressed premise that serves as bridging premise) in favour of a certain viewpoint. They argue that complicated reasoning involving several arguments can always be analytically reduced to a collection of single arguments, each of which has a particular relationship to the other arguments and to the position being defended.

AS can be divided into two categories, according to Eemeren and Grootendorst: the Simple Argumentation Structure (SAS), which denotes a single argument presented simply, and the Complex Argumentation Structure (CAS), which denotes a case in which an argumentation consists of multiple arguments advanced in support of the same point of view at issue, depending on the arguer's assumption of the necessity to persuade the opposing party of the acceptability of his or her standpoint. CAS includes: Multiple Argumentation Structure (MAS), in which the argument consists of multiple independent reasons that support the same standpoint, Coordinative Argumentation Structure (CoAS), in which the argument consists of multiple dependent reasons that should be taken together to constitute a conclusive defence of the standpoint, and Subordinative Argumentation Structure (SuAS), in which the argument consists of a multiple layers, each of which builds upon the previous one (Eemeren et al., 2021, p. 37).

5. Argumentative Techniques

van Eemeren's PDA to argumentation offers a framework for analyzing various argumentative techniques. This study focuses on two main techniques. Namely: Evaluative Language and Appeals to Authority. In persuasive communication, these three persuasive techniques can be effectively used to influence an audience's perception and perspective. Evaluative language involves using language that expresses a positive or negative evaluation of a person, object, or situation. According to van Eemeren (1992a, p. 223), evaluative language can be used to influence the audience's perception of the argument, either positively or negatively.

The second technique is the appeal to authority. For Walton (1998, p.74), an appeal to authority is a type of argument that involves citing a source or expert in support of a claim or argument. It is often used to establish credibility or to provide evidence for a particular position. Appeals to authority can be effective in persuasive communication when the authority cited is relevant to the argument and is considered reliable by the audience. However, appeals to authority can also be fallacious if the authority cited is not relevant or if the authority is not actually an expert in the field in question.

In conclusion, evaluative language and appeals to authority are two persuasive techniques that can be effective when used appropriately in persuasive communication. The PDA provides guidelines for the legitimate use of these techniques in argumentation, but it is also important to consider the potential drawbacks and limitations of each technique. By carefully considering the use of these persuasive techniques, speakers can communicate their message effectively while maintaining ethical and honest discourse.

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6. Data analysis and Discussion

In the PDA of critical discussion, the process of argumentation passes through four main phases or stages as to resolve the difference of opinion on merits. These four stages are the confrontation stage, the opening stage, argumentation stage, and the concluding stage. In this interview the four stages are demonstrated as follows:

In the Confrontation stage, Chomsky frames the issue at hand as a failure of leadership and responsibility in the US government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically under the Trump administration. He argues that the government's failure to act effectively has resulted in a catastrophic public health crisis.

In the opening stage, Chomsky maintains his opposition to Trump and his administration. Chomsky criticizes Trump's approach to the pandemic building on his analysis of Trump's public statements and policy decisions. Chomsky argues that Trump has downplayed the severity of the pandemic, ignored scientific data and advice, and prioritized economic interests over public health. Chomsky's opposition to Trump's approach to the pandemic is based on his commitment to social justice, democracy, and the pursuit of knowledge, which he believes have been undermined by Trump's actions.

In the argumentation stage, Chomsky supports his position through a series of arguments and responds to anticipated counterarguments. Chomsky supports his claims by including data on the spread of COVID-19 in the US, the government's delayed response to the pandemic, and its efforts to undermine public health measures. He also critiques the for-profit orientation of the US healthcare system and argues that the pandemic has exposed deep-seated social and economic inequalities in the country.

In the conclusion stage, Chomsky concludes by reiterating his main points and highlighting the urgent need for systemic change. He argues that the failures of the US government's response to the pandemic are not isolated incidents, but rather symptoms of a larger problem of corporate influence and government inaction. He calls for a fundamental transformation of US society and politics to address these systemic issues and build a more just and equitable society.

In this interview, Chomsky presents eight arguments that highlight the authoritarian tendencies of Trump administration and its disregard for democratic norms and values. Each argument will be analyzed to reveal its underlying structure, showing how Chomsky employs a range of argumentative techniques, including appeals to authorities, evaluative language and rhetorical questions, to build a persuasive case for his critique of the Trump administration.

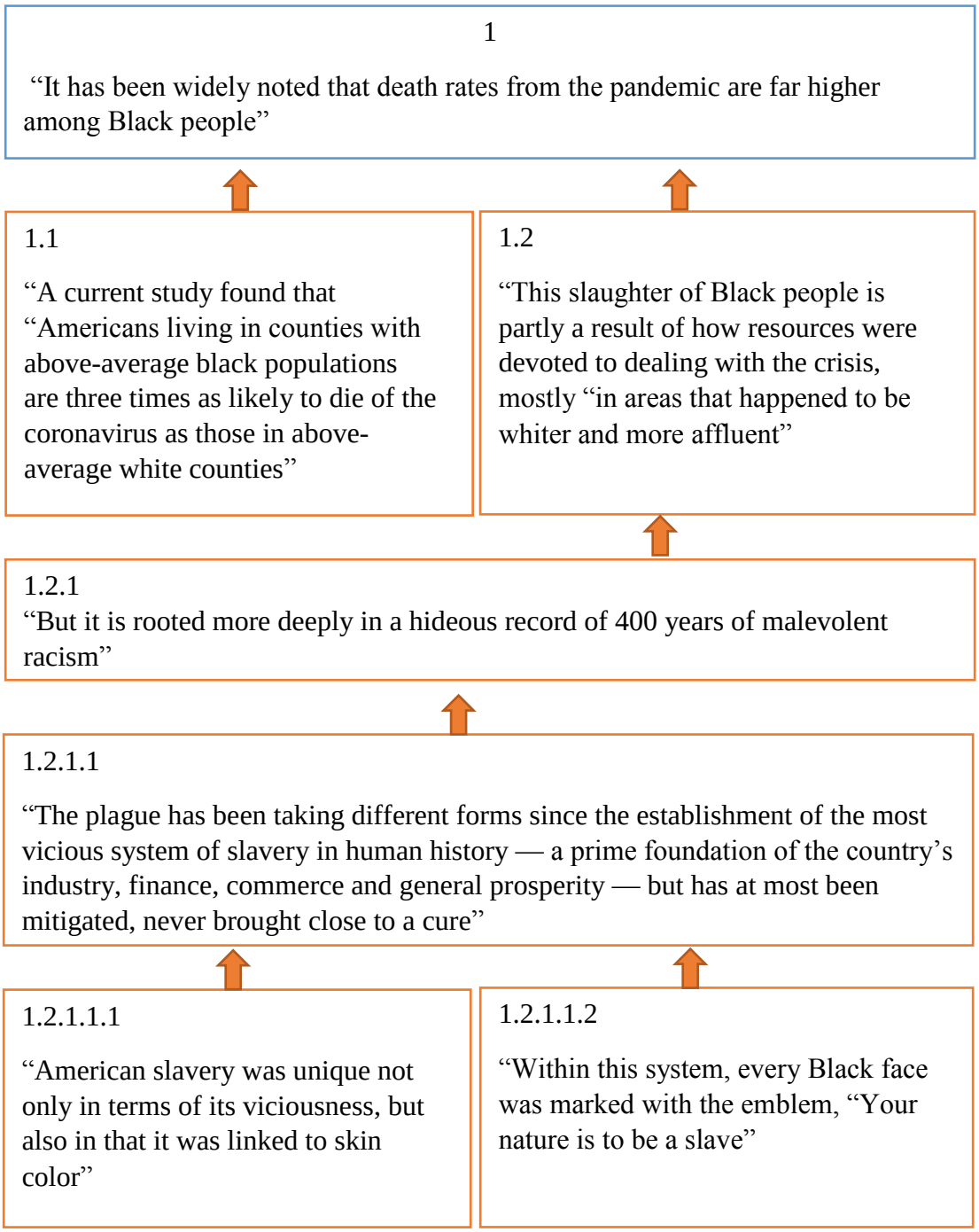

Fig (1) A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument One

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6.1 Argument One Analysis

In Argument One, Fig. (1), Chomsky argues that the high death rates of Black people during the pandemic is a result of both the allocation of resources and deeply rooted racism in the United States. He also argues that this racism has been present for 400 years, starting with the establishment of slavery, which was not only vicious but also linked to skin color. Chomsky implies that this systemic racism has not been effectively addressed, and that Black people continue to suffer from its effects.

In the above argument, Chomsky uses a combination of two different AS, MAS and SuAS, to defend his viewpoint, *1. "It has been widely noted that death rates from the pandemic are far higher among Black people"* To begin with, , Chomsky constructs a MAS by advancing two arguments (1.1 and 1.2) that both support the same stance, which is aimed at anticipating and addressing any counterarguments that may be raised against his viewpoint.

After that, Chomsky uses SuAS by adding two subarguments (i.e. 1. 2.1 and 1.2.1.1) that supports the previous argument (i.e. 1.2) and serves as additional evidence. This further strengthens his argument by providing more detailed and specific information that supports the main viewpoint. Finally, Chomsky uses MAS again by providing two defenses (i.e. 1.1.2.1.1 and 1.1.2.1.2) of the same subargument (1.1.2.1), aiming at creating a conclusive defense of his main viewpoint. This final step serves to solidify his argument and leaves little room for counterarguments.

Additionally, he uses the evaluative language many times throughout this argument such as "*malevolent racism*", "*hideous record*", and "*vicious system of slavery*" which in turn contributes to make the argument more conclusive and reflects his negative evaluation of the way Trump's administration handled the pandemic.

In summary, Chomsky's argument is well-structured and effectively uses a combination of different argumentation structures and the evaluative language to provide a strong defense of the main viewpoint. It is clear that Chomsky has put a lot of into his argument and has worked to provide a comprehensive defense of his viewpoint.

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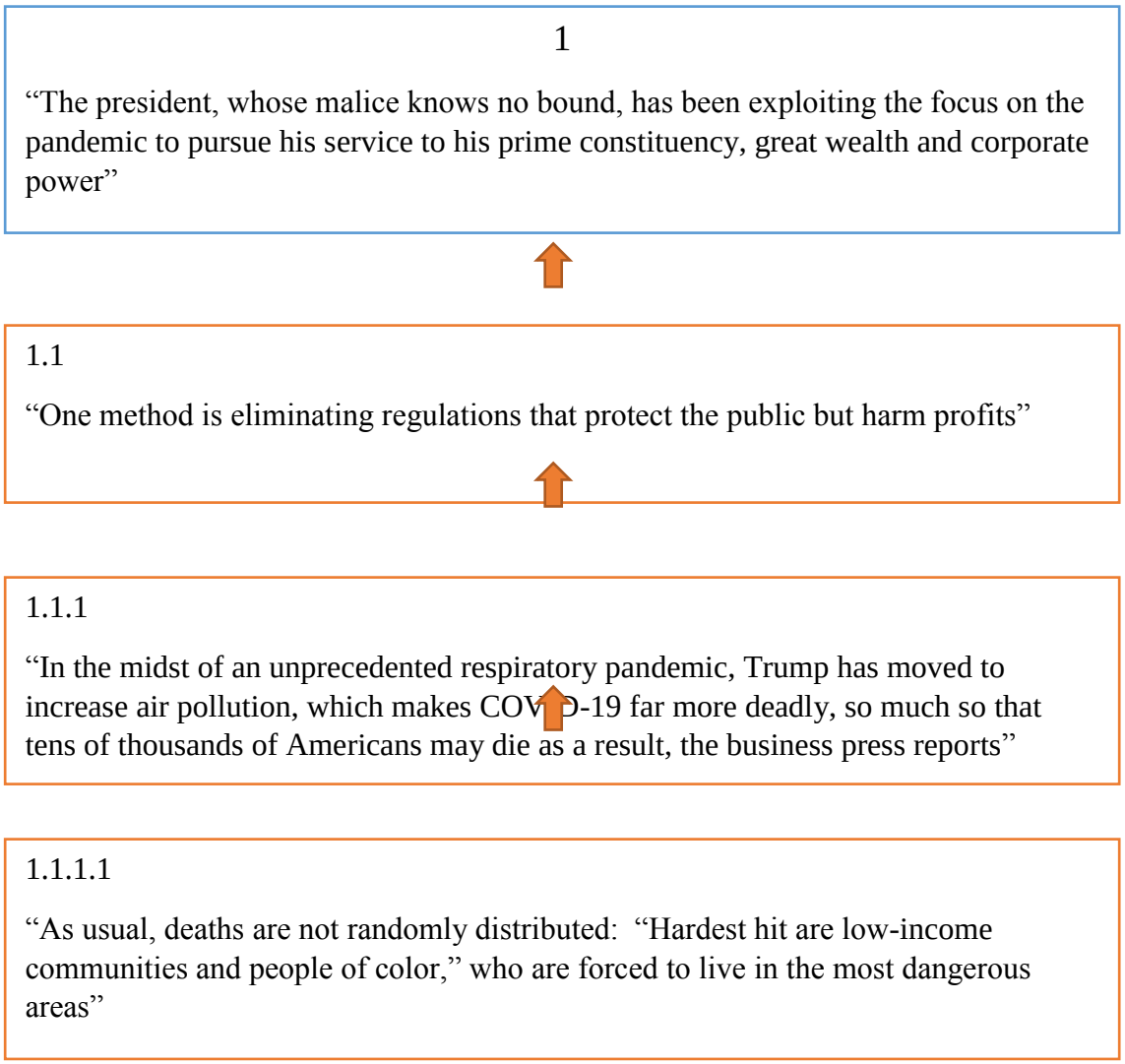

Fig. (2) A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument Two

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6.2 Argument Two Analysis

In Argument Two, Fig. (2), Chomsky argues that the current administration, led by President Trump, is exacerbating the suffering of Black Americans by prioritizing the interests of the wealthy and corporations over the well-being of the public. He highlights the administration's elimination of regulations that protect public health and increase air pollution, which worsens the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and disproportionately harms low-income communities and people of color. Chomsky also argues that the president's actions reveal his malice towards these groups and his commitment to serving corporate power.

To this end, Chomsky uses a SuAS to defend his main claim, *1. "The president, whose malice knows no bound, has been exploiting the focus on the pandemic to pursue his service to his prime constituency, great wealth and corporate power"*. The use of SuAS enables Chomsky to provide multiple layers of argumentation to create a strong defense of his claim. It also allows him to present a main claim and then provide supporting evidence via subarguments and sub-subarguments. The SuAS is characterized by the use of subarguments and sub-subarguments. A subargument is a secondary argument that provides additional support for the main argument or claim. A sub-subargument is a further elaboration of a subargument, providing even more detailed and specific information to support the main claim. This creates a hierarchical structure where each layer of argumentation builds upon the previous one, ultimately leading to a more comprehensive and convincing argument.

Remarkably, in this argument Chomsky uses the evaluative language, particularly in the phrase "whose malice knows no bound," which expresses a negative evaluation of the president. Additionally, the phrase "as usual, deaths are not randomly distributed" implies a critical view of the situation being described.

In conclusion, the use of this technique in addition to the use of SuAS strengthens this argument. They allow Chomsky to build a detailed and comprehensive defense of his main claim by anticipating and addressing counterarguments providing multiple layers of evidence and argumentation. The hierarchical structure of the argumentation makes it more convincing and less likely to be dismissed.

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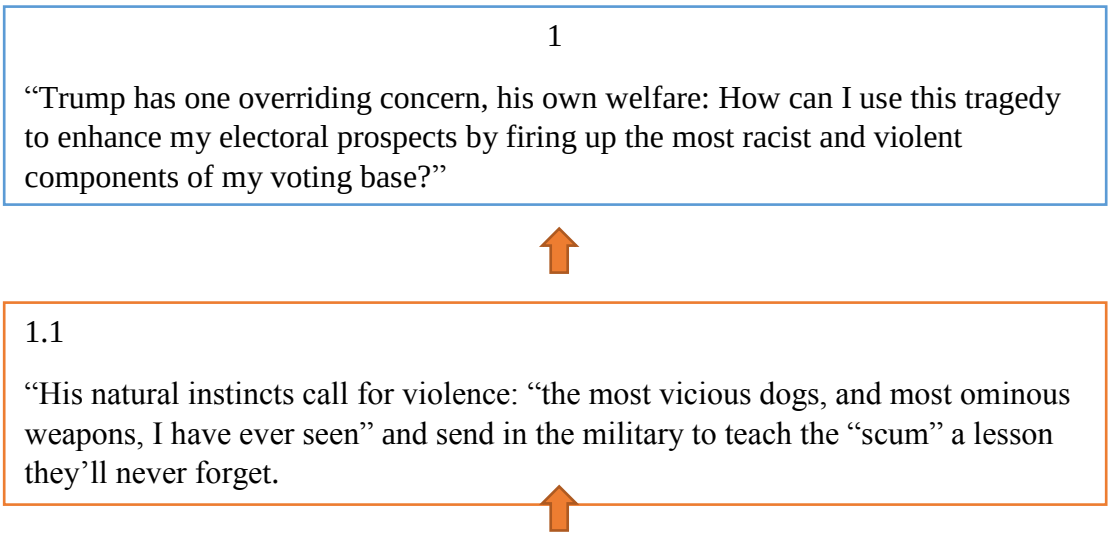

Fig. (3)

A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument Three

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6.3 Argument Three Analysis

In Argument Five, Fig. (3), Chomsky argues that President Trump's response to the recent protests has been motivated by his own self-interest and a desire to enhance his electoral prospects by firing up the most racist and violent components of his voting base. He also argues that Trump's natural instincts call for violence and that his plan to "dominate" the errant population by violence has elicited widespread anger and condemnation, including from former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Chomsky suggests that Trump's response to the protests is rooted in racism and that it is causing harm to African Americans and other marginalized communities.

In this argument, Chomsky resorts to a SuAS, to defend his main claim *1. "Trump has one overriding concern, his own welfare: How can I use this tragedy to enhance my electoral prospects by firing up the most racist and violent components of my voting base?".* This structure allows him to provide a comprehensive defense of his claim by presenting multiple layers of argumentation, each building upon the previous one.

To strengthen his argument, Chomsky employs two argumentative strategies, namely: the evaluative language and the appeal to authority. Concerning the evaluative language, there are two instances in this argument: "His natural instincts call for violence" and "Trump's plan to 'dominate' the errant population by violence elicited widespread anger". On the other hand, there is also an appeal to authority when the former Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman Admiral Mike Mullen is quoted.

In summary, the use of SuAS supported by the two aforementioned argumentative techniques creates a strong defence of the main claim. It allows Chomsky to provide a detailed and comprehensive defense of his main claim by anticipating and addressing counterarguments through multiple layers of evidence and providing evaluations that are supported by appealing to authority.

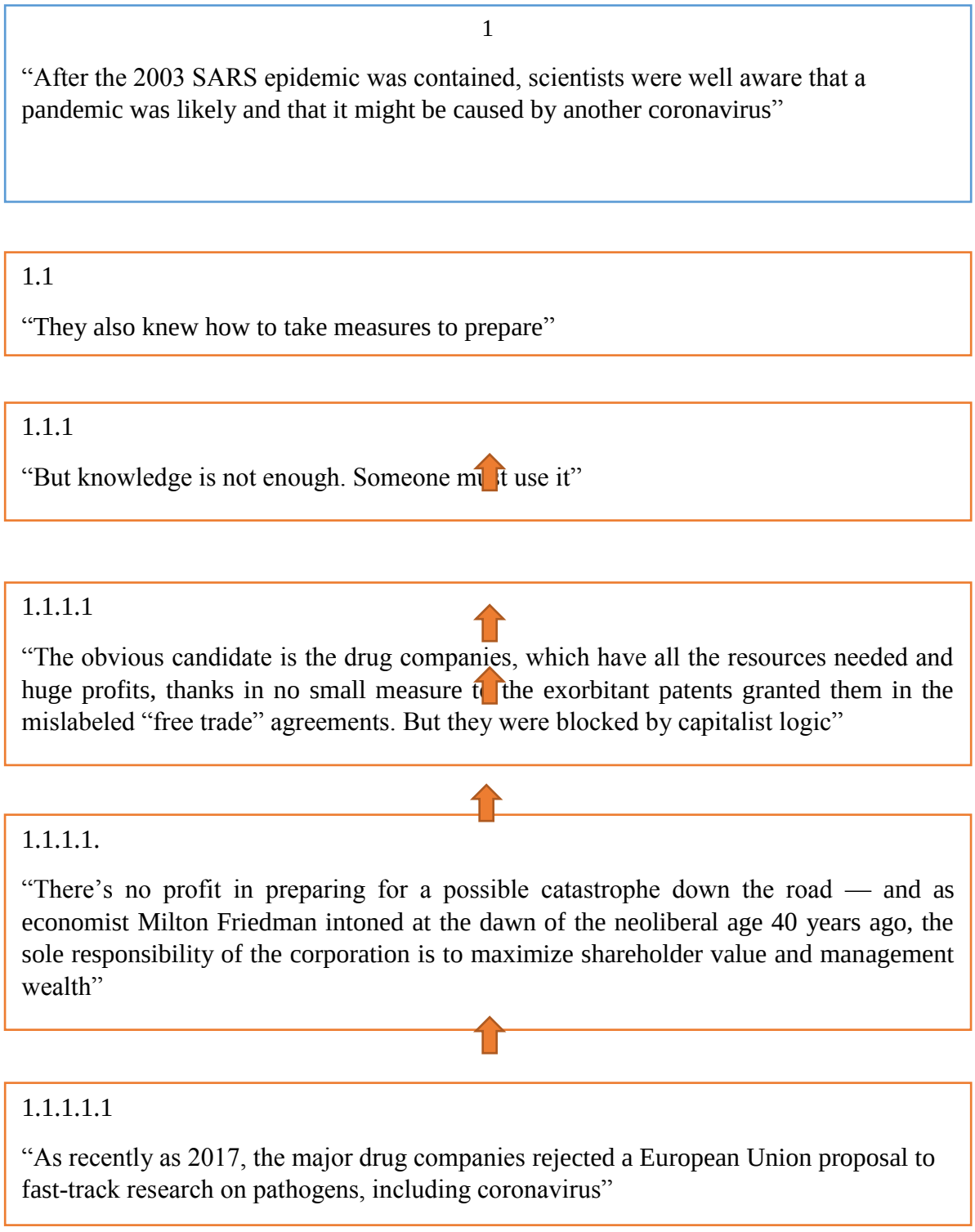

Fig. (4) A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument Four

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6.4 Argument Four Analysis

In Argument Four, Fig. (4), Chomsky argues that the failure to adequately prepare for the COVID-19 pandemic was due to the capitalist logic of drug companies, who prioritize maximizing shareholder value over investing in research and development for potential catastrophes like a pandemic. The arguer highlights the knowledge and resources available to scientists and drug companies after the 2003 SARS epidemic, but argues that capitalist logic prevented the necessary measures from being taken to prepare for a pandemic. The rejection of a proposal to fast-track research on pathogens, including coronavirus, by major drug companies in 2017 is used as evidence to support this argument.

Once again, Chomsky employs a SuAS, to defend his main claim 1. *"After the 2003 SARS epidemic was contained, scientists were well aware that a pandemic was likely and that it might be caused by another coronavirus"* which is of particular effect because it helps him to provide a strong defense of his main claim. By using this structure, Chomsky creates a hierarchical structure where each layer of argumentation builds upon the previous one, ultimately leading to a more comprehensive and convincing argument.

Additionally, Chomsky uses evaluative language and appeal to authority in this argument. The phrase "mislabeled 'free trade' agreements" uses evaluative language, implying that the agreements are falsely labeled as free trade. Moreover, the phrase "capitalist logic" also contains evaluative language, suggesting that the logic of capitalism is flawed. On the other hand, we can see an appeal to authority when the arguer cites economist Milton Friedman as an authority on the responsibilities of corporations. The author implies that the logic of maximizing shareholder value, as espoused by Friedman, is problematic and leads to a lack of preparation for catastrophes such as pandemics.

In summary, the use SuAS helps to overcome objections, presents a clear and logical flow of reasoning, and makes it easy for the audience to follow and understand the argument whereas the use of the argumentative techniques helps to make the argument more persuasive.

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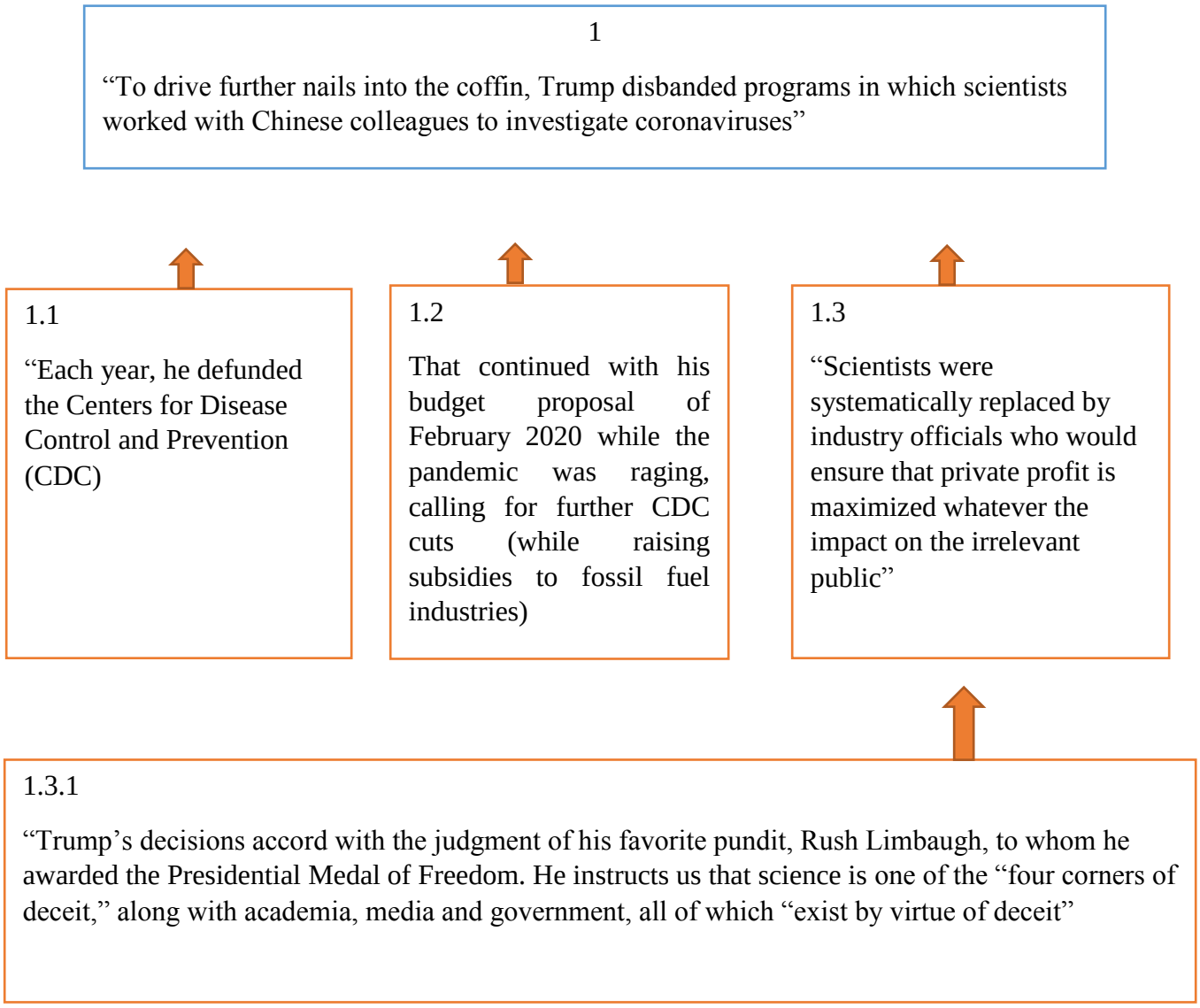

Fig. (5) A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument Five

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6.5 Argument Five Analysis

In Argument Five, Fig. (5), Chomsky argues that Trump's actions and decisions, including disbanding programs and defunding the CDC, have contributed to the U.S. being unprepared for the COVID-19 pandemic. He also argues that Trump prioritizes private profit over public health and disregards the advice of scientists and experts. Chomsky criticizes Trump's rhetoric and his tendency to downplay the importance of science and intelligence. Overall, the argument suggests that Trump's actions and worldview have had negative consequences for public health and preparedness in the face of a pandemic.

Regarding the structure of this argument, Chomsky combines two different types of AS, namely MAS and SuAS, to defend his main claim in *1. "To drive further nails into the coffin, Trump disbanded programs in which scientists worked with Chinese colleagues to investigate coronaviruses"*

Firstly, Chomsky employs an MAS by advancing three independent arguments that serve as alternative defenses of the same standpoint and contribute to the overall strength of the argument. This creates an alternative defense of the main standpoint and provides additional support for the main argument. Secondly, Chomsky resorts to a SuAS by advancing another layers of evidence (i.e. 1.3.1) that supports the previous argument in order to create a conclusive defense of the standpoint. The use of multiple layers of evidence in SuAS allows Chomsky to build a stronger case for his position, and to address potential counterarguments by providing evidence that refutes them.

Furthermore, Chomsky uses of evaluative language in "Trump disbanded programs" and "Each year, he defunded the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)" to imply a negative judgment on Trump's actions. While the sentence "Scientists were systematically replaced by industry officials who would ensure that private profit is maximized whatever the impact on the irrelevant public" is used as evaluative language to criticize the replacement of scientists with industry officials. He also appeals to authority in "Trump's decisions accord with the judgment of his favorite pundit, Rush Limbaugh" - using Rush Limbaugh's opinion as an authority to support the argument that Trump's decisions were harmful.

In summary, Chomsky' use of MAS and SuAS and the argumentative strategies makes his argument more powerful and hard to refute.

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1

"Tens of thousands of Americans died as a result of Trump's dedicated service to his primary constituency: extreme wealth and corporate power"

1.1.

"A few weeks after discovery of the first symptoms last December, Chinese scientists identified the virus, sequenced the genome, and provided the information to the WHO and the world"

1.1.1

"Countries in Asia and Oceania reacted at once, and have the situation largely under control others varied"

1.1.1

"Trump brought up the rear"

1.1.1.1

"For two crucial months, U.S. intelligence and health officials tried to capture the attention of the White House, in vain"

1.1.1.1.1

"Finally, Trump noticed — possibly when the stock market crashed, it has been reported. Since then it has been chaos"

Fig. (6)A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument Six

6.6 Argument Six Analysis

In Argument Six, Fig. (6), Chomsky argues that Trump's focus on serving extreme wealth and corporate power led to tens of thousands of American deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic. He criticizes Trump for his delayed response to the pandemic, highlighting how other countries in Asia and Oceania acted more quickly and effectively to contain the virus. Chomsky also suggests that Trump only began to take the pandemic seriously when the stock market crashed, and that his subsequent actions have only contributed to chaos.

In this argument, Chomsky employs a SuAS to defend his main claim in *1. "Tens of thousands of Americans died as a result of Trump's dedicated service to his primary constituency: extreme wealth and corporate power".* He relies on a SuAS as it helps him to construct an argument that consists of multiple layers whereby each of which supports another layer as to arrive ultimately to a conclusive defence of his stance.

Moreover, Chomsky makes use of the evaluative language in his argument. He uses words like "malevolence" and "extreme wealth and corporate power" to convey a negative view of Trump and his actions. By using such technique, he attempts to make his argument more persuasive and hard to refute.

In summary, using a SuAS along with the evaluative language serve to make Chomsky's argument more powerful through using a multiple layers of defense which leave little room to skepticism and using the evaluative language as a powerful tool to persuade the audience in his stance.

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1

"Not surprisingly, Trump and his minions have been thrashing around desperately to find some scapegoat to blame for his crimes against Americans, oblivious to how many more people he slaughters"

1.1

"Defunding and then pulling out of the WHO [World Health Organization] is a sadistic blow against Africans, Yemenis, and many other poor and desperate people who had been protected from rampant diseases by WHO medical aid even before the coronavirus struck, and are now facing new catastrophes in addition"

1.1.1

"They are dispensable if it will improve his electoral prospects"

1.1.1.1

"Trump's charge against the WHO, which is too ludicrous to discuss, is that it was being controlled by China"

1.1.1.1.1

"By pulling out, he increases Chinese influence but it is unfair to criticize him for foolishness"

1.1.1.1.1.1

"The outcome only underscores the fact that he never cared about this in the first place"

Fig. (7) A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument Seven

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6.7 Argument Seven Analysis

In Argument Seven, Fig. (7), Chomsky argues that Trump's decision to defund and pull out of the WHO is a cruel and selfish move that will harm poor and vulnerable people around the world. He also argues that Trump is searching for a scapegoat to blame for his mishandling of the pandemic and is willing to sacrifice the health and lives of others to improve his political prospects. In this argument, Chomsky suggests that Trump's accusation that the WHO is being controlled by China is baseless and that his decision to pull out of the organization only serves to increase Chinese influence. Generally, he portrays Trump as indifferent to the suffering of others and motivated solely by his own interests.

Once again, Chomsky resorts to a SuAS to support his main stance presented in *1. "Not surprisingly, Trump and his minions have been thrashing around desperately to find some scapegoat to blame for his crimes against Americans, oblivious to how many more people he slaughters".* Using such structure enables the arguer to make a defense that takes a hierarchal design whereby the evidence is arranged in a way that each one back up the other and finally together constitutes a conclusive defense that would remove any doubts that might be raised by the other party or the audience.

Furthermore, Chomsky uses the evaluative language demonstrated in words such as "sadistic," "crimes," and "foolishness," to express strong negative opinions about Trump's actions. He also appeals to authority when referencing to the World Health Organization (WHO) and its medical aid as being critical for protecting poor and desperate people from diseases. This suggests that the WHO is an important and trustworthy authority on public health, and that Trump's decision to defund and pull out of the organization is misguided.

In conclusion, using a SuAS, evaluative language, and the appeal to authority serve to strengthen Chomsky's argument by employing multiple layers of defence that leave little room for skepticism and by using the evaluative language and the appeal to authority as effective tools to persuade the audience of his stance.

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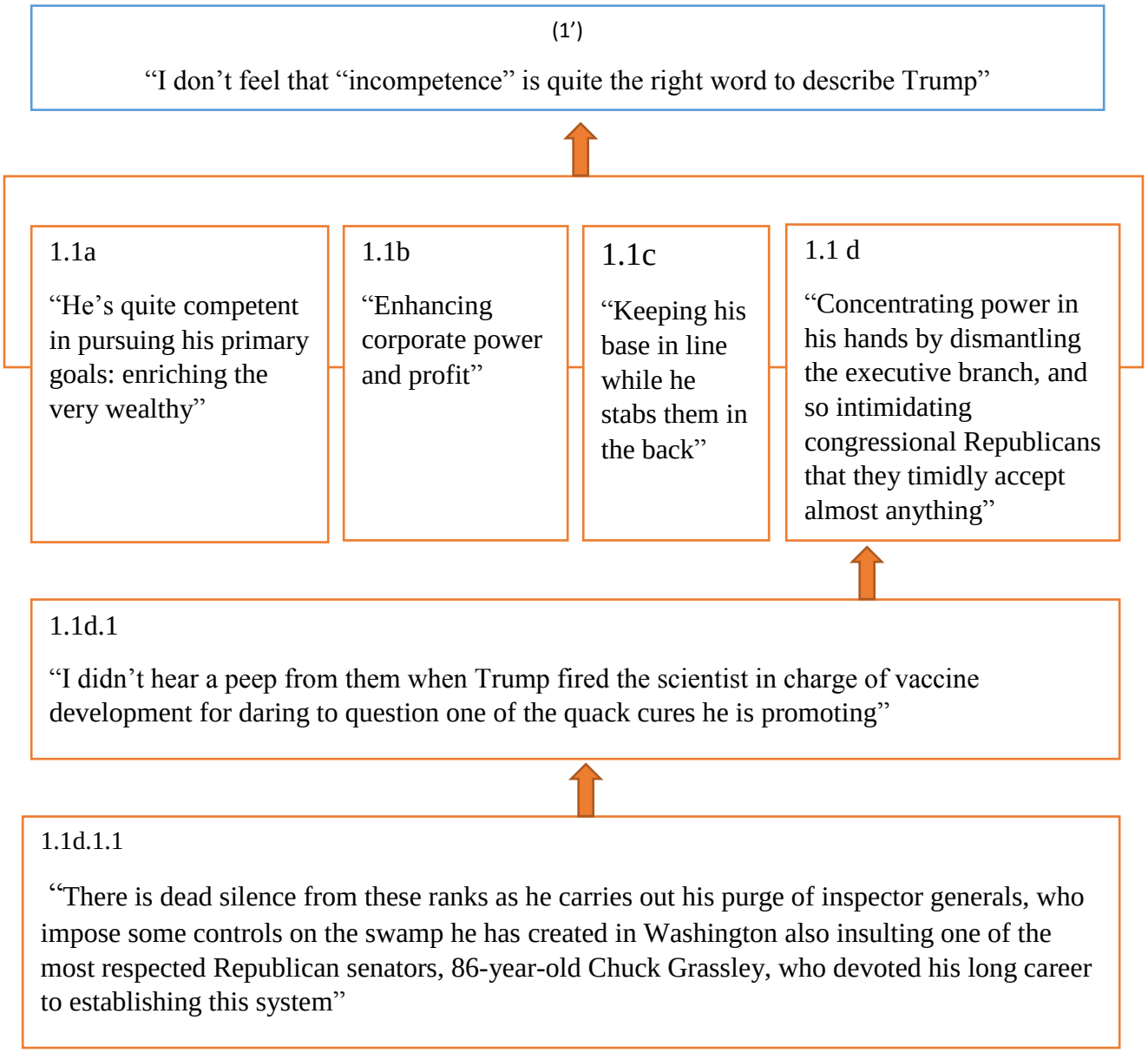

Fig. (8) A Schematic Representation of the Structure of Argument Eight

6.8 Argument Eight Analysis

In Argument Eight, Fig(8), Chomsky argues that Trump is not incompetent, but rather quite competent in pursuing his primary goals of enriching the wealthy, enhancing corporate power and profit, concentrating power in his own hands, and intimidating congressional Republicans. He also criticizes Trump for firing the scientist in charge of vaccine development for questioning his promotion of "quack cures" and carrying out a purge of inspector generals who impose controls on the "swamp" in Washington, and insulting respected Republican Senator Chuck Grassley.

In this argument , Chomsky makes use of two AS, namely CoAS and SuAS. At first, he uses CoAS to defend the standpoint presented as 1. "I don't feel that "incompetence" is quite the right word to describe Trump" by advancing four reasons: 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.1c, and 1.1d. This is mainly because each one of them cannot stand by itself as sufficient defense of the standpoint in hand. Therefore, using such AS would erase any anticipated objection that might be raised as a result of being too weak separately.

After that, Chomsky employs SuAS by adding two subarguments (i.e. 1.1d. 1 and 1.1d.1.1) that supports the previous argument (i.e. 1.1d) and serves as additional evidence. This further strengthens his argument by providing more detailed and specific information that supports the main viewpoint. In this argument, Chomsky uses evaluative language in "enriching the very wealthy," "enhancing corporate power and profit," and "stabbing [his base] in the back." he is also making an appeal to authority by referencing Chuck Grassley as a respected Republican senator.

To summarize, Chomsky's argument is well-structured and effectively uses a combination of different argumentation strategies to provide a strong defense of the main viewpoint.

7. Conclusions

This research paper has analysed the argumentation strategies used in one of Chomsky's interviews on the Corona pandemic. The analysis revealed that Chomsky makes use of a combination of different argumentation structures, including CoAS, MAS, and SuAS. The use of each type serves a particular purpose in response to the argumentative situation. In addition to use different argumentative techniques including evaluative language and appeal to authority. These techniques are commonly used in debates, public speaking, and written discourse to sway the audience towards the speaker's perspective

Regarding the different AS used, the use of CoAS allows Chomsky to present multiple pieces of evidence that, when taken together, strengthen the overall argument. This is particularly useful in situations where a single piece of evidence may not be enough to convince an audience, but multiple pieces of evidence can be more convincing. The use of MAS allows Chomsky to present multiple independent lines of reasoning that support the same main argument. The use of SuAS enables Chomsky to provide multiple layers of argumentation to create a strong defense of his claim. This allows him to address different perspectives and counterarguments, and to provide a more comprehensive defense of his position.

Furthermore, the use of a combination of different argumentation structures helps Chomsky to anticipate and address potential counterarguments, and to provide a more robust defense of his position. This is particularly important in the context of a pandemic, where there is often a lot of misinformation and conflicting information circulating. By using a variety of argumentation structures, Chomsky can present a clear and well-supported position on the pandemic, making it more difficult for his opponents to refute his argument and more convincing to the audience.

This research paper has shown that the use of a combination of different argumentation strategies in Chomsky's interview on the Corona pandemic is an important aspect of his argumentative strategy. By utilizing different structures and techniques, Chomsky is able to present a comprehensive and robust defense of his position, making it more convincing to the audience and more difficult for his opponents to refute. This highlights the importance of mixing different argumentation strategies in order to speak effectively about complex issues like pandemics.

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