

## The Role of Interaction as a discourse Element in the Political

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### Abstract:

This paper sheds light on interaction that can be seen as the process of communication or direct involvement with someone or something. The aim of this study is to investigate some selected political extracts from the president of the United States of America, Donald J. Trump. The data is limited to five extracts belonging to his inaugural speech after he had been elected on 01/20/2017. It has been observed that his political speech contains some issues concerning interaction. several techniques are used to confirm his ideas to the American people, his promises and convince them that they have chosen the best choice.

**Key words:** interaction, political, culture, inaugural

### المخلص

تلقي هذه الورقة الضوء على موضوع التفاعل (interaction) الذي يمكن وصفه بأنه عملية اتصال أو مواجهة مباشرة مع شخص ما أو شيء ما. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو التحقيق في بعض المقتطفات السياسية المختارة من رئيس الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، دونالد جيه ترامب. اقتصرت المعطيات على خمسة مقتطفات من خطاب تنصيبه بعد انتخابه في ٢٠/١/٢٠١٧. وقد لوحظ أن خطابه السياسي يتضمن بعض القضايا المتعلقة بالتفاعل. استخدام عدة تقنيات لتأكيد أفكاره للشعب الأمريكي ووعوده وإقناعهم بأنهم اختاروا الخيار الأفضل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التفاعل ، سياسية ، حضارة

## 1. Introduction

The importance of using language is to communicate knowledge, and as language is a discipline that has allowed the human species to progress through several civilizations, each with its own set of social and religious norms, rituals, regulations, and religious rituals, trade patterns, and so on. It is important that the speaker should be able to communicate effectively and how should make it clear what one's saying in the restructuring (Brown. G ,1983)

Interaction is one of the most important political components. Speeches, arguments, news releases, brochures, advertising, and manifestos are all examples of how language is employed at various levels of communication. Politicians have always depended on verbal communication word to persuade people of the advantages of their administration. In political debate, language can be a double-edged sword. It has the ability to effectively avoid problems while simultaneously causing controversies in a short period of time. To a considerable measure, how politicians express themselves determines who they are and whether or not they will thrive in their work environment. the social factors that contribute to the formation of the interaction, like the respondents' desire to identify mutual rights and commands.

## 2. Theoretical Background

### 2.1 Concept of Interaction

Broadly speaking, the concept interaction indicates the speech in face-to-face communication is studied. The approach is primarily concerned with the techniques and principles of everyday language, and is characterized by comprehensive transcriptions of taped social interaction, with special attention to characteristics that have previously been overlooked in conversation analysis, such as prosody, body language, silence, and melodic regularities of behaviour between the participants, (Crystal, 2011: 248-249). He (ibid) adds that specific attention is paid to the social factors that contribute to the formation of the interaction, including the respondents' desire to identify mutual rights and directives.

interactional sociolinguistics is a method of discourse analysis that focuses on how people manage their social identities and social activities in face-to-face interactions (Web Ref :1)

On this occasion, Heritage and Clayman (2010: 117) show that the essential foundation of social life is social interaction. It's the required medium for shifting cultures, maintaining relationships, asserting identities, and reproducing social systems of all kinds. It is the very starting point of human sociality. Our ability to perceive the nature of the social world and to participate in it in practically every conceivable way It is based on our social intercalant's abilities and ingenuity. In and of itself, social contact is a form of social organization. Individually, it is ordered, action by action, motion by move, (ibid: 8-12). Moreover, Tannen et al. (2015: 683-684) state that social interaction relies minimally on:

(a) Whether the speaker and other listeners use the same cultural and language conventions to generate certain acts and positions.

(b) Whether the speaker and other listener have the same economic, political, or social histories and norms that link the speaker's behaviours and positions to the specific culture he or she is aiming to project.

c) Whether other interlocutors are competent and willing to accept the speaker's claim to that identity or are otherwise compelled to do so. Furthermore, according to Bhatia (2004:163), social interactions between people in which one person has an effect on another. Being a part of social interaction entails engaging in an exchange in which one's efforts are directed toward the activities of others.

So interactional signals, discourse markers, and hedging devices are all common features of spoken conversation. (ibid)

## 2.2 Discourse Analysis(DA)

Discourse analysis is a fundamental method or technique for methodically analyzing and assessing how a text's structure and content encode ideas and the relationships between those ideas. (Hamuddin, 2012)

According to (Collins Concise English Dictionary, 1988) DA

1. verbal communication; chat, conversation;
2. a systematic treatment of a topic in speech or writing;
- 3- a text unit used by linguists to analyse linguistic phenomena that span more than one sentence
4. to debate about/on: to formally discuss or write about;

5. to lead a conversation;

6. to put on a show (music) (archaic). (14th century, from Medieval Latin *discursus*, meaning "discussion," derived from.)

Crystal (2011: 148) points out that discourse is a linguistic term that refers to a prolonged stretch of (particularly spoken) language longer than a sentence — however there are many distinct applications within this broad definition. There are a variety of apps available. In its most basic level, a discourse is a pre-theoretical linguistic behavioural unit, consisting of a list of utterances including any identifiable language system (no reference being made to its linguistic structuring, if any) e.g. a discussion, a joke, a discourse, an interview. He (ibid) adds that in sociolinguistic research, a typology of speech functions is frequently carried out, with specific reference to the type of subject-matter, the circumstance, and the speaker's behaviour or (more specifically) debating, ritual, insults, narrative, and so on.

Some researchers have used grammatical, phonological, and semantic criteria to try to discover linguistic regularities in discourses (discourse analysis or DA) (e.g. consistency, anaphora, inter-sentence and connectivity). Discourse markers - sequentially dependent elements that demarcate speech units – have received special attention has been concentrate on discourse markers – sequentially dependent factors which demarcate units of speech for instance; “*oh, well, and I mean*”. It is now obvious that there are significant linguistic dependencies between sentences, but it is less clear how systematic these dependencies are for establishing

linguistic units higher than the sentence (ibid). Besides, Trask (1999: 52) describes the word discourse as any related unit of speech or writing.

A discourse can be created by a only one speaker or writer, or by two or more people conversing or (rarely) exchanging words in writing. Discourse analysis has risen in popularity in recent years, with a wide range of methodologies. While differences exist, discourse analysis refers to a method that relies heavily on traditional grammatical concepts, conversation analysis refers to an empirical method that rejects traditional notions and looks for patterns in data, and text linguistics refers to the study of large units of language, each with a distinct communicative function. He (ibid) adds that there are two basic concepts in the study of discourse are cohesion and coherence. *She, this, after, thus, and but* are examples of explicit verbal linkages that offer recognised structure. The degree to which a discourse makes sense in the context of our understanding of the world is referred to as *coherence*. In response to the question, for instance,

“Who’s going to drive to the Christmas party? “

the statement” *Susie’s on antibiotics*” might seem unrelated and awkward, but of course it gives faultless logical meaning if one was told about the real-world relations between alcohol and Christmas celebrations, alcohol and driving, and alcohol and antibiotics. Furthermore, Fasold (1990: 65) says that the study of discourse is the study of any feature of linguistic use. In this respect, Candlin (1997: ix) states that discourse is” *language in use*”, as a procedure which is socially found. As for discourse analysis, Johnstone (2008: xiv) suggests that the term discourse can be seen as an

open-ended heuristic is a research strategy that consists of a list of subjects to think about in relation to any instance of discourse. This heuristic can assist discourse analysts pay attention to every possible element of a stretch of talk or writing's potential meaning, such as every form of context, every source of creativity, and every source of restrictions (ibid). On this ground, Brown and Yule (1983: 1) view that Discourse analysis is the study of language in action. As a result, it is impossible to describe linguistic forms without considering the objectives or functions that these forms are intended to fulfil in human affairs. Nevertheless, Schiffrin (1994: 363) claims that Text and context are two types of information that contribute to the communicative content of a speech, according to all discourse analysis methodologies. In terms of utterances, text refers to the linguistic content, while context refers to the environment in which people generate the utterances, which has an impact on the final meaning established by the interlocutors in their conversation. In conclusion, Eckert and Ginet (2003:257) illustrate that the conception discourse can be seen as a social practice indicates a relationship between a specific discursive a situation and event. Socially, discourse is constituted and conditioned. It consists of context, objects of data and the interactions of people and groups of people.

Discourse structure research can be limited to the study of combinations in constrained texts, such as the examination of turn taking in a single exchange or the usage of connectives to establish coherence between phrases. This involves the study of gender in groups of diverse texts in the sense that language can be used creatively to perform various aspects of social identity.

According to Fairclough

(1995) there are three different kinds of analysis

- 1- the analysis of a text (description),
- 2- The analysis of processing (interpretation),
- 3-The analysis of social context (explanation).

### 2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Rendering to Van Dijk (2004) Critical discourse method is a study of discourse analysis study that relies on how text and talk in social and political contexts ratify, reproduce, and oppose social power abuse, dominance, and inequality. “The use of language and discourse to achieve social goals is of interest to critical discourse analysts “. Critical discourse analysts are interested in how language and discourse are used to achieve social goals, as well as the role they play in social change and preservation. The understanding that discourse is an essential part of power and control is central to CDA.

CDA is a form of discourse analytical that emphasizes on how text and talk in the social and political context are used to impose, reproduce, and resist social power abuse, dominance, and inequality. It is concerned with social problems, implicit agendas, and texts that have an impact on life, and claims to take an ethical approach in dealing with authority.

### 2.4 Political Discourse Analysis

Political speeches are usually planned, or written, as, to be delivered as though they were not written. To put it another way, the speech is scripted



but delivered in a way that reflects spontaneous conversation. Of course, some political speeches are completely spontaneous, while others are professionally prepared but not delivered directly from the script (Bloor .M & Bloor.Th, 2007). It's also worth remembering that often political speeches are composed by aides of skilled speech writers rather than the individual who delivers them; in some cases, they're the product of group collaboration. It's possible to combine preparedness and spontaneity in every way. Another important consideration is that the speaker has a privilege on the stage, with the exception of hecklers, and thus, although it is a form of face-to-face conversation with the audience as a main participant, it is one-sided in terms of verbal performance. (ibid).

### 3.Methodology

#### 3.1 Data collection

This current section will be concentrated on the analysis and investigation the nature of interaction. The data is limited to some selected conversation of the previous American president Donald Trump as a political speech. This conversation is stated as ready for conveyance inaugural address which is extracted from the internet source.

#### 3.2 Data Analysis

##### Extract (1)

*“Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans and people of the world, thank you”.*

##### Discussion

It is obvious that Trump's presupposition can be seen in his first utterance where he denotes that his watchers is addressed by everybody, that is, the American former presidents, the American citizens and the whole world. Stalnaker (1987) defines presupposition; (What is perceived by the speaker to become the common ground of the listeners in the discourse) Brown and Gilman's pioneering study (1960) indicated that addressing others in their proper names shows unity and equality. Inequality and social distance are shown when you approach somebody with a "higher rank" in a diverse way than that person would address you. Both power and solidarity are social interactions involving at least two persons, and power imbalances exist in all cultures. (ibid :1ff)

Extract (2)

*"We the citizens of America are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people"*

Discussion

In this extract, the presupposition is clearly observed where the audience has a consciousness that America suffers from certain difficulties. This is noticed when Trump mentions rebuild and restore. If one analyzes these two significant words, he/she will infer the truth that because America has lost its value, which the speaker conveys as conventional knowledge. Trump uses the pronoun We which is a notable pronoun in political speeches because it reflects "institutional identity," or when someone speaks as a illustrative of or on behalf of an organization. ( We) is a word that is often used to express the concept of a political group or a team, with a mutual responsibility. We, is also often used by politicians to avoid talking about themselves as people,

often implying that others are interested, perhaps to divert negative attention away from the speaker. The speaker incorporates others in the utterance by using the pronoun we, forming a party with a distinct identity and holding others accountable for future issues (Bramley 2001: 76ff). The benefit of using the pronoun we in political speeches is that it helps share responsibility (Beard 2000:45)

#### Extract (3)

*“We will build new roads and highways and bridges and airport and tunnels and railways all across our wonderful nation”.*

#### Discussion

Another significant presupposition that is stated by Trump is the common consciousness of some current growth. This is normally meanwhile it will be unacceptable to his audience that his administration is initiating everything new. Instead of his emphasis on the inadequacy and gibberish of the previous presidents, there are some achievements that have been performed by them.

#### Extract (4)

*“Together, we will make America strong again. We will make America wealthy again. We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And yes, together we will make America great again.”*

#### Discussion

Throughout the aforementioned comments, Trump repeats the word "again: five times, emphasizing that America was and still is powerful,

affluent, proud, secure, and glory. The recurrence of the same word or words at the end of successive phrases, clauses, or sentences is known as epistrophe. Epiphora and antistrophe are two other names for it . It is the antonym of anaphora and a figure of speech. Because the emphasis is focused on the last word of a phrase or sentence, it is an exceptionally forceful tactic.

Trump emphasis of a phrase or sentence is placed on the last word.

Trump is seeking to generate fear in his audience by asserting that as a result of Washington's policies, they are experiencing severe shortages and inadequacies, and that under his future administration, he will give everything the people require while he rebuilds the country. And fearmongering, also known as alarmism, is a type of manipulation in which exaggerated tales of impending peril are used to create dread. As a result, the widespread national and worldwide understanding that America is currently weak, destitute, and dangerous fits and guarantees these ages that existed in past speeches.

Extract (5)

*“Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth. Politician prospered, but the job left and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories. Their triumphs have not been your triumphs”*

## Discussion

The president lets American people thought that the reason behind America's setback belong to certain people among them who have regularly disagreed others of the supposedly common chance. Both the knowledge of the loss and the agents of refusal are communicated as common through structural parallelism, "but not the citizens of our country". Moreover, Trump presupposes the present state of America as a fruit of chaos and egotism which he encodes as common awareness through contiguity of their political contribution and national requirements. As a result, presupposition can be seen as a basic topic in the domain of pragmatics. To presuppose a proposition in the pragmatic meaning indicates counting its truth for granted, and to postulate that others involved in the context do alike. Nevertheless, Trump's speech is full of pragmatic presuppositions. He uses this strategy for the purpose of telling them that he has an adequate background about what is happened for American people and what is existed nowadays in the whole world.

He severely limits the scope of his audience by saying, "Their victories have not been your victories," creating a deep schism between the previous government, whom he refers to as Washington DC, and the speech's listeners, the citizens of our country. He repeats the phrase for emphasis, using synonyms, "Their triumphs have not been your triumphs," emphasizing that there is a (them) and there is a (you) (Int:3). It is incredibly polarizing rhetoric to say that if you're not celebrating in the streets, you're a you, not a they. Trump, on the other hand, does not include himself in the equation. Is

he part of them in Washington, D.C., or part of you, the struggling families across the country? as it happens, No, he isn't a part of either, and by doing so, he positions himself as an outsider, a new choice, and a unique perspective.

## Conclusion

It has been concluded that the results of the present study have revealed the facts that:

1. The foundation of social existence is interaction. It is the required medium for shifting cultures, maintaining relationships, asserting identities, and reproducing social institutions of all kinds.
2. The phrase "dissemination" Is any linked speech or piece of writing. A discourse can be created by a single speaker or writer, or it can be created by two or more persons conversing.
3. As for the relation between pragmatic presupposition and culture, there are much of inter-cultural misinterpreting among interlocutors of a particular or different culture are due to the fact that they may have different, or not shared, and, hence, unfamiliar pragmatic presuppositions.
4. Concerning data analysis, it is observed that Trump uses discourse strategy as a strategy for the purpose of telling Americans that he has an adequate background about what is happened for American people as well as what is existed nowadays in the whole world.

اما اهم النتائج التي توصل لها البحث فهي - :

١-التفاعل هو حجر الأساس للحياة الاجتماعية. إنها الوسيلة الضرورية التي يتم من خلالها تغيير الثقافات، والحفاظ على العلاقات، وتأكيد الهويات، وإعادة إنتاج الهياكل الاجتماعية من جميع الأنواع.

٢-مصطلح الخطاب هو أي جزء من الكلام أو الكتابة. قد يتم إنتاج الخطاب من قبل متحدث أو كاتب واحد، أو من قبل شخصين أو أكثر يشاركون في محادثة أو (نادراً) في تبادل مكتوب.

٣-فيما يتعلق بالعلاقة بين الافتراض العملي والثقافة، هناك الكثير من سوء التفسير بين الثقافات فيما بين المحاورين لثقافة معينة أو مختلفة يرجع إلى حقيقة أنه قد يكون لديهم افتراضات مسبقة عملية غير مألوفة أو مختلفة

٤- فيما يتعلق بتحليل البيانات، لوحظ أن ترامب يستخدم استراتيجية الخطاب كاستراتيجية بغرض إخبار الأمريكيين بأن لديه خلفية كافية حول ما حدث للشعب الأمريكي وكذلك ما هو موجود في الوقت الحاضر في العالم بأسره.

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