



قوائم المحتويات متاحة على المجلات الأكاديمية العراقية

مجلة رؤية للدراسات الاجتماعية

الصفحة الرئيسية للمجلة: <https://visj.dws.gov.iq/>



A Pragmatic analysis of Speech acts and Implicature in selected Trump Tweets.

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Keywords

Political discourse, implicature, and political communication.

القبول: 1\6\2026

Abstract

The study provides a comprehensive pragmatic analysis of speech acts and conversational implicature in selected Donald Trump's tweets, examining how strategic linguistic choices shape public discourse and political communication. Utilizing Searlean Speech act theory and Gricean Cooperative principle as a theoretical framework, the research investigates the persuasive mechanisms employed across his presidency abilities in Trump's tweets and how they affect the context of political communication. The analysis shows how assertive, directive, and expressive acts are designed to mobilize supporters, undermine opponents, and the policy-related narratives. By identifying the implicit illocutionary forces and perlocutionary effects, the study offers greater insight into how political rhetoric has evolved in the digital era.

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Introduction

Social media has fundamentally altered the landscape of political communication, with few figures embodying this shift as Donald J. Trump, the 47th President of the United States. Trump's use of Twitter (now X) as a tool for policy announcement and personal attacks has made his digital footprint a focal point for linguistic inquiry. (McGranahan 2019: 270)

From the perspective of linguistics, the study of pragmatics is quite useful for scholars seeking to better understand the nuances of Trump's communication and for examining how his tweets often carry significant unexpressed content that shape public perception. (Wodak 2015: 135) (Ott 2017: 62).

By analyzing these utterances through speech acts and implicature, scholars can identify the tactics Trump uses to influence the global public belief. Pragmatics recognizes meaning as not being derived from the sole words spoken but rather the implied meaning and effects on the audience.

Drawing on foundational theories from (Austin 1962: 53), (Levinson 1983: 10), (Halliday & Hasan 1985: 84), and (Verschueren 1999: 55), the study intends to concentrate on

the speech acts- ranging from assertions to endorsements and the pragmatic implicatures used in Trump's tweets. Their purpose is to motivate his followers and grab as much media attention as possible. Finally, the study tries to uncover the extent of social networks over Twitter has transformed political statements and conversations over the globe, and how ordinary citizens and political elites interact. (Fairclough 1995: 43), (Chilton 2004: 105), (Black 2006: 76), and (Cap 2013:164).

Theoretical Framework

The Concept of Pragmatics

Pragmatics reveals the usage of language within a setting, particularly how the setting influences the interpretation of a given language. It refers to how people use and comprehend language transcending words and sentences' meanings, taking into account the context, aim, social norms of a conversation, and the listener's relationship with the speaker. Unlike Semantics, which deals with literal meaning, Pragmatics accounts for the social, cultural, and situational factors that influence interpretation. (Levinson 1983: 22).

Some of the Speech Acts components of language use include: Pragmatics explains how people use language with a

purpose, such as making requests, giving directives, making promises, and issuing apologies. It interprets how utterances have a certain degree of illocutionary force that gives them the ability to do more than just inform. (Austin 1962: 94-100).

Pragmatics deals with how speakers understand the particular words and phrases in the context in which they are used. Contextual influences consist of physical settings, social and cultural particularities, and the shared background information of the speaker and the listener.

Presuppositions are beliefs that speakers hold regarding what their listeners think. Implicatures are implied meaning by a statement but not directly expressed. Pragmatic analysis reveals these underlying meanings of communication. (Grice 1975: 45-49).

Politeness and Face: The management of social identity and the mitigation of threats to a person's "face" during interaction.

Pragmatics in Digital Discourse

Pragmatics is important in examining tweets to show the characteristics in the specific mode of communication. It plays a role in analyzing tweets in different ways, such as

interpreting tweets that requires drawing conclusions from the context, background details, and earlier tweets within a discussion.

Pragmatics refers to the underlying meanings and purposes behind tweets. The tweet threads are analyzed, dialogues, and communication on Twitter and it helps in understanding how users form coherent and significant dialogues and employ conversational implicatures.

Pragmatic analysis examines how individuals use language to interact, persuade, inform, or entertain their audiences. (Jones and Hafner 2021:173). Pragmatics shows how tweets are interpreted

taking into account the characteristics of the Twitter platform. It reveals hidden significance and social interactions. (Fetzer and Weizman 2013:125).

Methodology

The paper is a pragmatic analysis of Trump tweets with a qualitative approach.

Trump's tweets are collected from Trump's official Twitter account (@realDonaldTrump, which is now archived as @DJTDesk).

It is important to understand the tweets for explaining the

intended meaning and pragmatic function of the tweets.

The tweets are divided into different types based on their pragmatic functions. It includes speech acts such as assertions, questions, requests, or expressions of opinion. Specific tweet types are identified which are characteristic of Trump's communication style, such as announcements, attacks, endorsements, or political statements. Five tweets are selected for each specific speech act.

Pragmatic analysis identifies implicit speech acts and the implicatures in Trump tweets. The implicit meaning provides insights into Trump's intended messages and communicative style.

At last, the discussion is presented and the conclusions are stated regarding Trump's use of Twitter as a communication tool.

The Analysis

Speech Acts in Trump's Tweets

Assertion

- 1- *"Our Economy is doing better than EVER. Best employment numbers EVER. Most people working EVER in the history of our Country. We've never had anything like this. Make America Great Again!" (June 7, 2018).*

It is an assertion. The economy is better than ever before. It is

also expressive since it expresses pride in economic achievements.

The intent: it promotes economic success for the political agenda. It also strengthens his message *"Make America Great Again"* by presenting his policies as having direct impact on achieving record-breaking results.

There is a show of pride by highlighting the "best" and "most" in American history.

There is exaggeration. The repetition of "EVER" enhances the message, making it more memorable and significant.

It projects his presidency as a major driver of economic growth, creating a strong link between his leadership and achievement.

There is an emotional appeal, feelings of pride and optimism in supporters.

- 2- *"We are up BIG, but they are trying to STEAL the Election. We will never let them do it. Votes cannot be cast after the Polls are closed!" (November 4, 2020).*

It is assertion; it states a significant lead. It implies that actions should be taken to prevent perceived election theft. The election results are presented as being at risk, seeking to defend his victory.

According to the effect, there is a doubt of the election process and the legitimacy of the results.

"STEAL" is used in all caps and "BIG" show increased emotion. It encourages his supporters to take action against threats to the election results.

- 3- *"Our military is now stronger than ever before."*
(February 3, 2020)

It is representative act (Assertion).

The intent is to reinforce Trump's administration commitment to national defense. It projects strength and security.increases confidence in military investments.

Effect: It implies past military weakness.

- 4- *"We have the worst immigration laws in the history of the world."*
(June 22, 2018)

Speech Act: It is representative act (Assertion).

Intent: It shows frustration with U.S. immigration policies and it gives reasons for stricter immigration laws. It suggests urgency in policy reform.

It believes that U.S. immigration laws are objectively the worst.

- 5- *"The Economy is the BEST IT HAS EVER BEEN!"*
(January 30, 2020)

Speech Act: It is assertion

Intent: It emphasizes economic success under Trump's administration and creates a sense of achievement and progress. It reinforces his leadership as a key factor in

economic growth.

Effect: It assumes there is an objective measure for "best economy ever. The use of strong wording ("*BEST IT HAS EVER BEEN*") to assure impact.

Trump's speech shows confidence, authority, and influence on public opinions and strengthens his own beliefs. Each analysis illustrates the speech act, intent and the pragmatic effect.

Examples of Question:

Below are examples of Trump tweets that illustrate questions:

- 1- *"Why won't the Democrats give us the records of the thousands of people who voted illegally? What are they trying to hide?"*(November 27, 2020)

Speech Act: It is a question (Interrogative) –it indicates rhetorical questions to imply wrongdoing.

It is also assertion – it suggests that voter fraud has occurred.

Intent: it implies election fraud without direct evidence.

Effect: Presupposition: it assumes that illegal votes exist and Democrats are hiding them.

It encourages followers to demand an investigation.

- 2- *"Why is Germany paying Russia billions of dollars for gas and energy? Why are we protecting Germany when they pay Russia?"*(July 10, 2018).

Speech Act: it is a question

(Interrogative)– Germany's actions to imply inconsistency.

It is assertion, it suggests a contradiction in U.S.-Germany relations.

Intent: it implies that the U.S. is treated unfairly. It enforces Germany to reduce dependence on Russian gas.

Effect: it assumes Germany's payments to Russia are problematic.

- 3- *"Why did the U.S. pay tens of millions of dollars to the NATO budget when Germany and other countries are not paying their fair share?" (March 26, 2018)*

Speech Act: it is a question. It challenges NATO's financial burden-sharing.

Intent: it implies that the U.S. is unfairly carrying NATO's costs.

It shows U.S. as financially burdened, appealing to his "America First" stance. It pressures NATO members to increase military spending.

Effect: Presupposition: it assumes Germany and others are not paying enough. It justifies Trump's demand for greater NATO contributions.

There is public persuasion: it reinforces Trump's narrative of unfair international agreements.

- 4- *"Do you believe the Fake News Media is pushing hard on a recession? They are willing to lose their wealth, or a big part of it, just for the possibility of*

winning the Election?" (December 9, 2019).

Speech Act: it is a question to challenge the media's motives.

The media is intentionally causing harm for political gain.

Intent: it is an attempt to influence the election results, at the public's expense.

Effect: this means that the media is deliberately emphasizes damaging Trump's chances.

- 5- *"How can you impeach a President who has created the greatest Economy in the history of our Country?" (August 7, 2019)*

Speech Act: The tweet is a rhetorical question to challenge the legitimacy of impeachment efforts.

Trump defends his presidency by emphasizing financial achievements.

There is a national pride by framing his economic achievements as unprecedented.

It implies that economic success should be a defense against impeachment.

Examples of Request:

- 1- *"Congress must immediately pass our STRONG but FAIR Immigration Laws. Don't wait until after the November Elections to do it!" (May 21, 2018).*

Speech Act: It is a directive request. It urges Congress to act quickly on immigration laws.

It is also representative act (assertion).

Intent: It pressures Congress to act before elections. It creates urgency by emphasizing timing ("immediately").

Effect: It pushes for legislative movement earlier than elections. Capitalized words ("STRONG," "FAIR") are used for emphasis and emotional appeal.

- 2- *"I am asking for CALM & PEACE today in respect of George Floyd's memory. Honor him and make your voices heard in a peaceful way!" (June 4, 2020).*

Speech Act: It is a directive request, it calls for calm and peaceful protests.

It is also expressive request and condolence. It acknowledges George Floyd's memory.

Intent: Trump tries to put himself as a unifier during civil unrest. He frames peace as a way to honor Floyd, appealing to moral values.

Effect: It aims to extend tensions while maintaining control.

"CALM & PEACE" are used in capitals for emphasis. It directly encourages peaceful activism.

- 3- *"LIBERATE MICHIGAN!" (April 17, 2020).*

Speech Act: it is directive (Command). There is a call for action against state restrictions.

Intent: it mobilizes supporters by framing the issue as a fight for freedom.

It applies pressure on Michigan's leadership, particularly the Democratic governor.

Effect: The single-word, all-caps intensifies urgency.

It implies the need for direct action, potentially protests or defiance.

- 4- *"States, get your ventilators! We have thousands ready to be shipped out on a moment's notice." (March 27, 2020).*

Speech Act: it is directive (Command/Request). It urges states to take action in acquiring ventilators.

Representative (Assertion). Ventilators are available for immediate distribution.

Intent: It shifts responsibility to state governments for securing ventilators.

It defends federal response to the COVID-19 crisis by emphasizing readiness.

Effect: It uses imperative tone ("get your ventilators!") to push states to act.

It implies that delays or shortages are the states' responsibility.

- 5- *"Never seen such Republican ANGER & UNITY as I have concerning the lack of investigation on Clinton made Fake Dossier. Now \$12,000,000? The House & Senate should immediately investigate this disgrace!" (October 29, 2017)*

Speech Act: Representative

(Assertion). It claims anger and unity.

Directive (Request/Command). It calls on Congress to investigate.

Expressive (Dissatisfaction). It expresses frustration over the issue.

Intent: it amplifies frustration over alleged bias in investigations. It calls for immediate action by Congress against Hillary Clinton.

Effect: it uses capitalized words ("ANGER & UNITY") to intensify emotions. It encourages Republicans to pressure lawmakers.

Trump tweets show how he used requests to pressure opponents and shape public opinion to drive his agenda. The directness of these requests was characteristic of his communication style on Twitter.

Examples of Announcement:

- 1- *"As your President, one would think that I would be thrilled with our very strong dollar. I am not!" (July 3, 2019)*

Speech Act: Representative (Assertion). It declares his stance on the strong dollar.

Expressive (Dissatisfaction). It shows frustration.

Intent: it challenges the expectation that a strong dollar is always good. It signals concerns about trade competitiveness. It establishes authority by addressing the

public directly.

Effect: it creates impact by opposing common belief.

- 2- *"We will be imposing tariffs on steel and aluminum imports next week." (March 1, 2018)*

Speech Act: The tweet is representative (announcement). It notifies about upcoming economic policy measures.

Intent: To inform industries and international partners of impending tariffs.

Effect: it impacts global markets and trade relationships. It indicates a move towards protecting domestic industries.

- 3- *"It is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel." (December 6, 2019)*

Speech Act: it is representative announcement. It states a significant foreign policy decision.

Intent: To declare about the official recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Effect: it delivers on a campaign pledge, appealing to certain voter bases.

- 4- *"I will be signing a 25% Tariff on Steel Imports and a 10% Tariff on Aluminium next week." (March 1, 2018)*

Speech Act: it is representative announcement.

Intent: it announces a major policy decision affecting international trade. It assures authority and control over U.S.

economic policy.

Effect: it assumes tariffs are necessary for national economic security. It may cause economic reactions, such as stock market shifts and It also signals a warning to trade partners about economic policies.

5- "Proud to announce a \$100 billion investment in AI infrastructure, partnering with leading tech companies to secure America's future." (January 25, 2025)

Speech Act: it is representative announcement.

Intent: it informs the public about significant investments in artificial intelligence infrastructure. It highlights collaboration with major technology companies and it emphasizes commitment to maintaining technology leadership.

Effect: it recognizes the audience values advancements in AI and technology. It suggests proactive steps toward future economic and technological security.

Examples of Attack:

- 1- *"I was never a fan of John McCain and I never will be. He campaigned on repealing and replacing Obamacare for years and then got his thumbs down, not for the good of the people, but for the good of himself." (August 17, 2018).*

Speech Act: it is expressive

criticism.

Intent: Trump discredits John McCain by emphasizing a personal dislike. He reinforces loyalty expectations among Republican politicians by criticizing deviation from party lines.

Effect: Trump believes that McCain acted out of self-interest rather than genuine political belief. Trump has undermined McCain's reputation among conservatives by portraying him as untrustworthy.

- 2- *"President Obama did NOTHING about Russia after being informed by the FBI in September before the election – and why? Because he thought Crooked Hillary was going to win and he didn't want to upset the apple cart!"*

(February 19, 2018)

Speech Act: it is an expressive criticism.

Intent: Trump discredits Obama's response to Russian interference. He implies political bias in Obama's actions.

Effect: Trump assumes Obama knew about Russian interference but chose inaction. He undermines Obama's credibility on national security.

He frames Obama and Clinton as dishonest figures to Trump's supporters.

- 3- *"The Fake News Media is doing*

everything possible to stir up and anger the pols and as many people as possible seldom mentioning the fact that the Mueller Report had as its principle conclusion the fact that there was NO COLLUSION WITH RUSSIA. The Russia Hoax is dead!" (March 25, 2019).

Speech Act: It is an expressive criticism.

Intent: Trump frames the Russia as a "hoax," dismissing it as a failed narrative.

Effect: Trump assumes the Mueller Report's conclusion is underreported by means of media.

He undermines the credibility of both the media and the Russia investigation.

He regards the media as the enemy.

- 4- *"I heard poorly rated @Morning_Joe speaks badly of me (don't watch anymore). Then how come low I.Q. Crazy Mika, along with Psycho Joe, came..." (June 29, 2017).*

Speech Act: The tweet is expressive insult, representative assertion and implicit directive.

Intent: it is an attack to *Mika Brzezinski* and *Joe Scarborough* through calling them "low I.Q. Crazy Mika" and "Psycho Joe." Trump discredits their display *Morning Joe* as "poorly rated." and he dismisses their criticism as unworthy of interest.

Effect: Delegitimization: Trump uses personal insults instead of engaging with their arguments.

It creates negative associations together with his critics.

Implicit Directive: it encourages supporters to attack the reporters.

- 5- *"Joe Biden is a corrupt politician – and you know that. He has been a failure for 47 years. Why would anyone want four more years of that?" (October 22, 2020).*

Speech Act: The tweet is representative assertion, expressive criticism, and implicit persuasion.

Intent: Trump calls Biden "corrupt" and a "failure." He means that Biden's is an evidence of inefficiency.

He encourages voters to reject Biden in favor of Trump.

Effect: It connects Biden to corruption and failure.

Presupposition: It shows Biden has never accomplished anything.

Implicit Call to Action: It encourages people to vote against Biden.

Endorsement:

- 1- *"Congressman Tom Reed of New York's 23rd District has done a great job. He has my Complete and Total Endorsement!" (August 12, 2020).*

Speech Act: it is expressive

praise.

Intent: Trump publicly supports Congressman Tom Reed and encourages voter to believe him.

It shows Trump's impact over Republican politicians.

It highlights loyalty and performance of deserving endorsement.

Effect: Trump thinks that Tom Reed's role is effective.

Trump shows that Reed agrees with his regulations and values.

This encourages Trump's supporters to vote for Reed.

Reed is a trustworthy and capable leader.

- 2- *"Brad Parscale is a great addition to the Trump Team. He has been with us since the beginning and is the perfect person to be the new Campaign Manager. We're building a stronger campaign than ever - we're going to WIN!" (March 28, 2018).*

Speech Act: it is an expressive praise, representative endorsement and commitment.

Intent: Trump announces Brad Parscale as the new Campaign Manager.

Trump's campaign is stronger than ever.

Trump motivates supporters with a positive and confident tone about victory.

Effect: It assumes Parscale's contributions have been valuable to Trump's team.

Trump's endorsement positions Parscale as the proper preference for campaign leadership.

- 3- *"Congratulations to Doug Jones on his hard fought victory. The write-in votes played a very big factor, but a win is a win. The people of Alabama are great, and the Republicans will have another shot at this seat in a very short period of time!" (December 13, 2017).*

Speech Act: The tweet is expressive congratulations and representative assertion.

Intent: Trump officially acknowledges Doug Jones' victory while subtly downplaying it.

He means that the Republican candidate could have won under exceptional circumstances.

Effect: Trump thinks that the Republican loss was influenced by write-in votes rather than a clear preference for Jones.

Republicans are encouraged to stay hopeful for a future win.

- 4- *"I am giving my Complete and Total Endorsement to Congresswoman Mary Miller of Illinois. She is doing a fantastic job representing the people of Illinois!" (July 9, 2020).*

Speech Act: it is a commissive endorsement and expressive praise.

Intent: Trump endorses Mary Miller as a strong Republican leader.

Trump's influence over GOP candidates is shown by giving him "full and Complete support".

Effect: Mary Miller is believed to be successful in serving the people of Illinois.

Trump's supporters are urged to vote for Miller.

- 5- *"Congratulations to Brian Kemp on his victory in Georgia's Governor's race. It is time to move on!" (November 16, 2018).*

Speech Act: it is an expressive congratulation and directive encouragement to accept the result.

Intent: Trump acknowledged Brian Kemp's victory in the Georgia governor's race.

He tells both supporters and opponents that the election is over and it should be accepted.

All controversies related to the election should end.

Effect: Trump believes that the election results are final.

"It is time to move on" implies that any protest against the results is unnecessary.

This encourages a focus on the future rather than debates about the election.

Implicit Speech Acts

- 1- *"Despite the constant negative press covfefe" (May 31, 2017).*

Speech Act: it is implicit representative assertion and implicit expressive complaint.

Intent: The incomplete nature of the sentence suggests an incomplete idea, likely criticizing negative media coverage.

The word "covfefe" is widely interpreted as a coded message, adds ambiguity.

Effect: the press is negative about Trump.

Implicit Criticism: the intended attack on the media is clear.

- 2- *"Just had a very open and successful election. Now professional protesters, incited by the media, are protesting. Very unfair!" (November 10, 2016).*

Speech Act: it is implicit representative assertion, expressive complaint, and implicit directive criticism.

Intent: the election was fair and successful and Trump is the winner.

The media is being unfair. That is why people are protesting.

Effect: it is assumed that everyone will believe that the election was "very open and successful."

The media causes problem by telling people to protest.

- 3- *"I will be making a decision soon on the appointment of new Justices of the Supreme Court!" (June 27, 2018).*

Speech Act: it is commissive promise and implicit directive.

Intent: It declare that Trump will soon decide on new Supreme Court Justices.

Referring to his supporters, political allies, and opposition, Trump said an important legal decision is coming.

He implicitly strengthens his authority in shaping the Supreme Court, a key issue for conservatives.

Trump believes that there is a vacancy. He indicates that his choice agrees with his political agenda, prompting anticipation among supporters and concern among opponents.

4- "NO COLLUSION, NO OBSTRUCTION, COMPLETE AND TOTAL EXONERATION!" (March 24, 2019)

Speech Act: it is implicit representative assertion.

Intent: It reinforces that the Mueller Report cleared him, despite nuances in the actual findings and it shapes media narratives in his favor.

Effect: this ignores the report's statement that it did not exonerate him from obstruction.

Implicit Directive: Encourages his followers and political allies to discredit the investigation.

5- "LAW & ORDER!" (September 3, 2020)

Speech Act: it is implicit directive enforcement and implicit expressive criticism.

It implies that there is a lack of law and order in cities that face protests and unrest.

This signals support for police crackdowns and strict policies.

The opponents are weak when it comes to crime.

According to presupposition, there is widespread chaos that requires control.

Implicit Criticism of Democrats: Since protests occurred mostly in Democratic-led cities, it is suggested that Democrats were unable to maintain order.

Pragmatic implicature

Pragmatic implicature shows the implied meaning conveyed through context and implicatures. Below are examples showing the pragmatic implicature.

1- "Some people say this is the best deal ever. Tremendous support!" (January 31, 2019).

Speech Act:

The tweet is representative assertion and implicit endorsement.

According to the implicature; "Some people say..." states an approval and creating an impact

of strong endorsement.

"Best deal ever" means that this deal is traditionally unmatched.

"Tremendous support!" supports the concept of popularity, implying that the majority of people returned the deal, although no proof is given.

Effect: It frames opposition as minor by emphasizing "tremendous support."

It encourages acceptance by means of making the claim appear like common knowledge.

- 2- "Big rally tonight! I hope we get a huge turnout!" (November 1, 2018).

Speech Act:

The tweet is expressive (Expectation), Directive (Encouragement)

Implicature: It implies significance and pleasure, encouraging participation.

It indirectly refers to an action, urging supporters to attend without explicitly demanding it.

A huge turnout is necessary, reinforcing the concept of public enthusiasm.

Effect: It creates urgency and anticipation among followers.

It encourages attendance without direct coercion.

It frames the rally as a major occasion, signaling political momentum.

- 3- "We need to protect our borders and ensure the safety of American citizens." (June 22, 2018).

Speech Act:

It is directive (Call to Action) and representative (Assertion)

Implicature: The borders are currently not secure enough, suggesting a threat.

It implies that according to immigration-related problems, Americans are at risk.

There are stricter border policies without explicitly stating specific measures.

Effect: It frames immigration as a security issue, reinforcing the idea of external threats.

by implying immediate action is necessary.

- 4- "Other countries are taking advantage of the U.S. on trade. This will stop!" (March 2, 2018)

Speech Act:

The tweet is representative (Assertion) and directive (Promise)

Implicature: America is being exploited in trade offers.

Trump has the power to change the situation and taking action.

It indicates that previous leaders failed to protect American interests.

Effect: It justifies tougher trade policies.

It puts Trump as a defender of American workers.

5- *"We have tremendous support, more than ever before!" (October 30, 2020)*

Speech Act:

Representative (Assertion),
Expressive (Encouragement)

Implicature: It suggests his popularity is at an all-time high, regardless of any bad reports.

It implies that momentum is increasing, even if not backed by data.

There is a belief that victory is inevitable.

Effect: It counters negative media narratives about declining popularity.

It mobilizes voters by means of implying that becoming a member of his movement is a part of a historic moment.

The Discussion

Donald Trump's tweets shows communication with distinct speech acts that fulfill different purposes. His use of assertions, questions, requests, announcements, attacks, endorsements, and indirect speech acts suggests a way to persuade public opinions and using political narratives.

Trump's assertive statements aim to undermine opponents, dismiss criticism, and reinforce Trump's own beliefs.

The questions indicate redirect interest, criticize opponents, or emphasize perceived failures. These questions do not collect information and more about framing problems, casting doubt, or promoting his agenda by implying faults or biases.

Trump's requests, whether direct or implicit, mobilize action, press for immediate responses, or impact policy decisions. His requests often imply an urgent or critical tone, to stress opponents, or enchantment to his supporters for mobilization.

According to the announcements, Trump gives vital decisions, policy changes, and challenge leadership. He also like to challenge people in charge. Trump talks to the public directly and asserting his effect on it.

Trump's attacks tweets are characterized by the use of language to attack people. These tweets are meant to accuse people of doing things and make himself look like a hero who is fighting against things that are not fair.

In endorsements, Trump refers to loyalty, help, and alignment with his agenda. They are often signaled by strong, hyperbolic language to influence electoral results.

Many of Trump's tweets consist of implicit messages with indirect

criticisms, revealing his strategy to influence public opinion and deal with political situations.

Trump's use of Twitter suggesting speech acts is to promote his political desires and shape public discourse. His tweets now function not only as direct statements, but also as tools of persuasion and narrative control. The evaluation shows the importance of Trump's approach to virtual communication and its impact on political discourse.

In pragmatic implicature, Trump suggests a strategic use of language to convey underlying meanings and influence public perception. He uses language that shows his personal opinion without immediately indicating it. The indirect method allows him to stay away from direct disagreement.

He seeks to influence public opinion by using implicit meanings embedded in the context to engage the target market and advances his goals.

Conclusion

This pragmatic analysis of Donald Trump's tweets shows a strategic use of language. Through a careful examination of different speech acts - assertions, questions, requests, announcements, attacks, and endorsements - as well as implicit speech acts and

pragmatic implicatures, a constant pattern of communication designed to form public discourse.

Trump tweets frequently appoint assertive statements to challenge established norms, rhetorical questions to cast doubt on opponents, and focused requests to mobilize his base. The use of announcements and endorsements suggest authority and influence, while attacks on perceived adversaries refers to disruptive pressure in politics.

Trump messages are conveyed indirectly and shapes public opinion while avoiding direct explicit statements that might be easily refuted.

His use of Twitter dominates political discourse and hold an immediate connection with his supporters. The effects of his communication style extend beyond Trump himself, reshaping expectations for political discourse within the digital age and affecting the future techniques to social media use by political figures.

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