

Critical Discourse Analysis of the Addresses of Donald Trump

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Abstract:

Trump finished his term of office at 2021. In his term of office, He launched a series of administrative regulations. As two important addresses for the American president, it is necessary for audiences to identify the senders' ideology and intended meanings contained in the addresses. Therefore, this paper tries to use critical discourse analysis to analyze the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump. Because the addresses are written text, the linguistic features and its influential factors can be analyzed with the help of Halliday's systemic functional grammar and Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. With the analysis of discourse, it is proved that Trump has adopted various language strategies to gain supports from citizens. Meanwhile, those choices of strategies can also be affected by different factors including political, economic and cultural factors.

Keywords: Donald Trump, Systemic functional grammar, Three-dimensional grammar, CDA

The United States (US) is the independent country. The policies launched by US have also been affected other countries in various fields including economy, politics, and foreign affairs etc. Meanwhile, Trump launched many administrative regulations towards China during his term of the office. Because of those bans, American companies could not make cooperation with Chinese companies in various fields. The diplomatic relation between America and China has also been affected. Trump's administration was regarded as the "Twitter Governance" as well. Trump's political documents can reflect his political strategies. Until now, the diplomatic tie between China and the US has still been affected by the policies designed by Mr. Trump.

As the US president, countries around the world have paid much attention to Trump's inaugural speech and the farewell address. Speech is one of the effective methods of conveying certain information, which can also affect others' opinions and values. When the speech happens in the politic area, there exists relations between the discourse and the ideology of senders. The relations usually serve for delivering the certain purpose of politicians, and convincing the receivers.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was raised by some linguistic scholars including Fowler in *Language and Control* at 1979 (Guo Yu & Zhao Linjing, 2019; Sun Kaiyuan, 2018). Language, power, and fact became three key elements in CDA (Guo Yu & Zhao Linjing, 2019). Language is a kind of social practice, and it is the interfering force. It aims to figure out the action between the ideology and discourse (Sun Kaiyuan, 2018). Through the analysis of critical discourse, the purpose of enhancing the ideology, and pursuing interests can be revealed.

The inaugural speech and farewell address of Donald Trump as the US president can represent the political direction of US administration to some extent. Therefore, this paper tries to find out the relations between the discourse and society during Trump's term of the office, and the difference between the inaugural speech and farewell address. it is helpful for linguists and orators to learn from the structure and diction of the address. it also helps receivers to strengthen the critical awareness of political discourse, and make judges about the development direction of America.

Therefore, this paper adopts CDA to analyze the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump with the theoretical foundations of Halliday's systemic functional grammar and Fairclough's three-dimensional framework.

1. Literature Review

The definition of Critical Discourse Analysis can be discussed in this section. Because the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump belong to the political discourse analysis, and the purpose of this paper is to reveal the relations between political discourse, power, and ideology, this paper also makes use of the three dimensional framework of Fairclough and the systemic functional grammar of Halliday to illustrate the linguistic features and factors of the discourses of Trump.

1.1. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is defined as "a kind of discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore the hidden relations between discourse practice and social and cultural structures" (Fairclough, 1996). It mainly concentrates on the relationship among language, power, and ideology.

The developing process of CDA endures only about 50 years, while Chinese scholars started CDA at 1990s. the researches of CDA abroad mainly contains three elements: the definitions and orientations of CDA, the explanatory frameworks of CDA, and the procedures and methods of CDA. Within China, researches mainly concentrate on three following aspects: combining CDA with other theories, research methods of CDA, and the focus of Chinese issues (Tao Fangyuan, 2020).

It presents four following characteristics (Hu Yan & Sun Yongmei, 2016). Firstly, it owns specific research objectives. CDA reveals the inequality and unfairness of social phenomenon, explores the functions of the language system and the mechanisms of ideology and power, and finally rejects the inequality and unfairness. Secondly, it has the wide scope of research. According to Blommaert (2010), CDA was divided into different categories including the researches of political discourse, ideology, race, immigrants, intermediate, etc. it is proved that CDA is a complex system and it consists of multi-disciplines. Thirdly, those disciplines involved influence each other. Lastly.

This paper mainly takes two approaches including systemic functional grammar and three-dimensional framework to illustrate the relations between language, power and ideology conveyed by the addresses of Donald Trump.

1.2. Three-Dimensional Framework of Fairclough

Fairclough believed that "CDA is a kind of discourse analysis that creates strange relationships between different social and cultural groups" (Hassan et al., 2019). He believes that all discourse analysis should contain three dimensions including text, discursive practice and social practice (Zhang Yue, 2018). The text dimension means "the beliefs of the authors or speakers of the texts or talks" (Hassan et al., 2019). The discursive practice refers to the analysis of text generation and interpretation containing production, communication, and acceptance (Hassan et al., 2019). Meanwhile, the discursive practice depends on social practice and the relation between text and social practice can be mentioned by discursive practice. Social

practice means the analysis of social background which involves not only politics but also discourse, economy, and culture. Based on the theoretical foundation of CDA, there are three different stages including description, interpretation, and explanation (Fairclough, 1992).

Description refers to the stage “which is concerned with formal properties of text” (Fairclough, 1989), and the linguistic description of the text such as the classification and vocabularies. In other words, the original discourse can be analyzed. At this stage, the linguistic features of politic discourse should be systematically analyzed such as “vocabulary section” and “grammar section” (Handayani et al., 2018).

Interpretation means the interpretation of discourse practice, and its key is to explain the relationship between text and interaction. It emphasizes on the relations between discourse and discursive practice. Interpretation also contains two processes including institutional process and discourse process (Handayani et al., 2018).

Explanation also refers to the explanation of sociocultural practice, and it focuses on explaining the relationship between communication and social background. “Explanation is concerned with digging out the relationship between interaction and social context”, and it “aims to figure out the larger social cultural, historical and political environments where the text and discursive practice take place” (Fairclough, 1989). It should contain the “institutional”, “situational”, “cultural” and “social contexts”. What is more, because the inaugural and farewell addresses of Trump exactly belong to the political discourse analysis, it “embeds ideology and power at this stage”.

It is proved that the text can be analyzed at the first stage. The interpretation, communication, and consumption of the discourse can also be discussed at the second stage. The social factors can also be analyzed at the last stage.

1.3. Systemic Functional Grammar of Halliday

Systemic functional grammar has been raised by Halliday in 1970s (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It indicates that “language is considered as interlocking options or network of systems for creating meaning” (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015). Language serves as a tool of communication, and has some certain functions to establish and realize the purpose of discourse. The language within the grammatical systems can also provide a basis for explaining the meanings of different kinds (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015). “Systemic grammar is organized around the concept of grammaticalization whereby meanings are construed in networks of interrelated contrasts” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Based on the systemic functional grammar of Halliday, the language functions contain ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015).

Ideational function emphasizes the experiences which are shared by senders and receivers of the discourse, and it is about the relationship between situational expression and information transfer. It refers to “those functions that provide a basis for understanding human experience as a kind of resource for realizing the reality” (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015). The individual experiences can be conveyed.

In order to realize the delivery, transitivity and transformation should be discussed. transitivity refers to “the process that determines the participants’ roles” (Zhang Yue, 2018). It can also be divided into six types including 1): material processes. It refers to the physical action in the real world. 2): relational processes. It

is to express possession, equivalence, attributes, etc. 3): mental processes. It focuses on the processes of cognition, affection, and perception. 4): verbal processes. It refers to the processes of communication. 5): behavioral processes. It indicates the hybrid processes containing material and mental process. and 6): existential processes. It refers to the processes of existing by an empty there in subject position (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015). What is more, transformation refers to “the change of sentence structure from one form to another, which equipped with a special connotation in CDA” (Zhang Yue, 2018).

“The interpersonal function embodies all uses of language to express social and personal relations” (Hu Zhuanglin, 1998; Song Fanghui, 2018). It emphasizes the establishment and maintaining of the relations among persons in society. Language is a kind of social practice, and people can use it to communicate with others. Language is usually used to convey the meanings contained in the discourse, and respond to the senders. In other words, language can “build and maintain the relationships among persons, and influence others’ behavior” (Song Fanghui, 2018).

The interpersonal function takes effects within mood and modality. Mood concerns “the role that the speaker plays” (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015; Zhang Yue, 2018). What is more, modality refers to “speaker’s attitudes toward what they are saying” and it extends between “extensive positive and extensive negative in social communication” (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015; Zhang Yue, 2018).

The textual function indicates “the mode, the internal organization and communicative nature of a text” and “it comprises textual interactivity, spontaneity and communicative distance” (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015). The textual function mainly contains “the thematic structure”, “information structure” and “the cohesive system” (Zhang Yue, 2018).

2. Research Methodology

In order to fulfill the purpose and target of this paper, this section clearly illustrates the research objectives, and research questions. Based on the theoretical frameworks of three-dimensional framework and systemic functional functions, the research procedure can also be strictly followed in this section.

2.1. Research Objectives

There are two research objectives including the inaugural speech and farewell address of Donald Trump for this paper. Both addresses are collected from the official website of the White House. As for the inaugural speech of Trump, it was delivered at 20th January 2017, and it concludes 1464 vocabularies. Trump delivered his farewell address at 19th January 2021, and it has 2775 vocabularies. The linguistic features of discourse and the relations between discourse and social factors can be analyzed based on two frameworks of Fairclough and Halliday.

2.2. Research Questions

In order to realize the purpose of this paper, there are two main research questions for this paper. (1). What linguistic features are presented by the addresses of Donald Trump? (2). What social factors influenced Trump’s ideology through the linguistic features of his inaugural and farewell addresses?

3. Research Results and Findings

This paper collects two representative politic discourses including the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump as the corpus, analyzes the linguistic features of those addresses, and tries to present the relations between discourses, power, and ideology contained in the analysis. This section first tries to present the relations from the perspectives of description, interpretation, and explanation.

3.1. Description of Linguistic Features

Description is the first stage analyzed at the Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. Meanwhile, the framework of Fairclough needs to be more systematic, Halliday's systemic functional grammar can be adopted to fulfill the shortage (Zhang Yue, 2018). According to the Halliday's framework, description can be analyzed from the perspectives of ideational function and interpersonal function.

Ideational function, like what the passage illustrated above, can be divided into transitivity and transformation. There are six types of processes in the transitivity including material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioral process, and existential process. While the transformation focuses on the lexical choice and the change of the sentence structure.

Transitivity has the function of reflecting speaker's inner intention and logical relations between the real world and other objects (Zhang Yue, 2018), and it mainly contains six processes what have been illustrated clearly above. Different processes and its distribution in two addresses can be presented in the following table.

Table 1. Six processes of transitivity and its distribution

Address	Material	Mental	Relational
Inaugural (Total: 108)	87 (80.56%)	2 (1.85%)	10 (9.26%)
	Verbal	Behavioral	Existential
	4 (3.70%)	1 (0.93%)	4 (3.70%)
Address	Material	Mental	Relational
Farewell (Total: 130)	78 (60.00%)	17 (13.08%)	28 (21.54%)
	Verbal	Behavioral	Existential
	3 (2.31%)	1 (0.77%)	3 (2.31%)

According to the statistics collected in the table 1, it is proved that the material, mental, and relational processes occupy the larger proportion of the transitivity accounting for nearly 93.28%, while the verbal, behavioral and existential processes occupy the smaller proportion accounting for about 6.72%. This paper discusses each process with its examples from the inaugural and farewell addresses of Mr. Trump.

Example 1. material process: We will *build* new roads and highways and bridges and airports and tunnels. (from the inaugural speech)

From the first example, Trump draws a blueprint for American citizens about the national instructions. The vocabulary "build" can be done physically, and people can exactly see the process of constructing. This sentence in the address means that Trump, as the American president, gives its promise and show his loyalty to the people. What is more, this sentence appears in the inaugural address, and it is helpful for Trump to

receive massive supports from citizens. The type of material process is mainly presented by the vocabularies which shoulder the physical behaviors like “build”.

Mental process focuses on the individual’s feelings and perceptions. According to Zhang Yue (2018), “Trump uses mental processes for many times, which is higher than any other presidents and also makes his speech more unique”. Besides, Trump would like to express his emotions more directly by using the mental processes, which makes his speech more attractive and motivational to the people, and also presents his individual political position obviously.

Example 2. mental process: America had given me so much and I *wanted* to give something back. (from the farewell speech)

From the second example, the vocabulary “want” is usually used to express the individual cognition. In this sentence, the vocabulary “want” is used to express the political position of Trump. The sentence “America had given me so much” shows that American people decided to give the administrative power to Trump. In return, he delivered this speech to present the achievements he has gained in his term of office. When the receivers including the audiences hear the farewell address, they begin to think about the affairs which have been done. By delivering the speech, the distance between the sender Trump and American citizens can be successfully shortened.

Example 3. relational process: That all changes, because this moment *is* your moment -- it belongs to you. (from the inaugural address)

From the third example, the verb “is” is used to connect two nouns. Before the sentence, Trump has listed many changes he would like to do in his term of office. After the changes, the power of the nation can be given back to the citizens. The purpose of inaugural address is to illustrate the promise given by the president, and the use of relational process can make the promise more definite.

Example 4. verbal process: The Bible *tells* us, how good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity. (from the inaugural address)

The Bible is quite important for people from the western world, and many people believe in the principles and regulations in the Bible. As for the fourth example, Trump cited the words from the Bible to prove that people should keep in unity otherwise they cannot be good and pleasant. In other words, American citizens should keep in unity, and make America great. The vocabulary “tell” indicates that those clauses are cited from the Bible and also increase the authority of Trump’s words.

The last two processes including behavioral process and existential process mainly focuses on the subject position and the inter-media between the material and mental processes. The number of two processes existing in inaugural and farewell addresses of President Trump are quite limited. Therefore, this paper only introduces first four categories of processes.

Transformation refers to the inflection of the words or the change of different composition in one sentence, and as the main device of transformation, Passivization can be further analyzed.

Example 5. Passivization: In America no one *is forgotten* because everyone matters and everyone has a voice. (from the farewell address)

The sentence structure can be used to illustrate that everyone is a part of the nation and no one can be left behind. The main purpose of this sentence is to present that every American should have rights to

express themselves and have their own opinions. When the receivers hear the address of Trump, they are put in the center of the context of the address, and they are easier to understand the real meanings of the speech. The purpose of delivering this speech has been fulfilled successfully.

The purpose of interpersonal function is to express the attitude, position, judgment, and willingness of the proposition to the listener in the communicative interaction. It concentrates on the social relations between the senders and receivers. This paper mainly focuses on two aspects including the modal verb and personal pronouns.

Modal verbs are usually used with another verb to express ideas such as necessity, likelihood, ability, permission, and obligation. According to the research (Yu Qian, 2020), modal verbs are mainly used to present the probability, obligation and inclination.

Table 2. three categories of modal verbs

Types	Probability	Obligation	Inclination	Total
Inaugural	2 (4.00%)	4 (8.00%)	44 (88.00%)	50 (100.00%)
Farewell	11 (27.50%)	11 (27.50%)	18 (45.00%)	40 (100.00%)
Total	13 (14.44%)	15 (16.67%)	62 (68.89%)	90 (100.00%)

According to the collection of statistics, it is proved that the modal verbs of inclination are widely used in the inaugural speech of Trump, and the same situation appears in the farewell address. The modal verbs of probability and obligation are rarely used in the political addresses. In general, the modal verbs of inclination are most commonly used in both inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump. Those three types of modal verbs can be analyzed with examples.

Example 6. probability: We worked to build a country in which every citizen *could* find a great job. (from the farewell address)

In the sixth example, the vocabulary “could” present the high probability, and a kind of expectation. In Trump’s term of office, he delivered a series of administrative regulations and policies to stimulate the national industry. Job opportunities in America have also been increased. Therefore, those modal verbs of probability make the receivers have enough space to imagine the future with great jobs and wonderful families. However, this type of modal verbs presents the individual feelings of senders, and it is rarely used in the political addresses as well as the modal verbs of obligation.

Example 7. Obligation: Americans *should* take tremendous satisfaction in all that we have achieved together. (from the farewell address)

The modal verb “should” is more likely to show the responsibility and obligation of senders or receivers. As for the seventh example, Trump believes that American citizens should feel satisfied with the achievements. Before leaving his term of office, the vocabulary “should” proves that Trump has been satisfied with his own efforts, and those contributions should also be lasted in the future by other administrative power. The farewell address of president can draw a conclusion for his team.

Example 8. Inclination: Protection *will* lead to great prosperity and strength. I *will* fight for you with every breath in my body, and I *will* never, ever let you down. (from the inaugural address)

As for the eighth example, the vocabularies “will” are used to express the expectation and willingness. These words appear in the inaugural address of Trump, and it is to show the determination of Trump to make America great, and to make American citizens equal. In this address, the audiences of delivering the inaugural address can definitely be attracted by those expectations formed by the inaugural address, and can give more supports to Trump and his administrative power.

Personal pronouns can be divided into three categories including the first person, the second person and third person. Different personal pronouns can create different distance between the senders and receivers. According to the researches (e.g. Zhang Yue, 2018), the distances of different personal pronouns can be divided into eight categories. The process is presented in the following figure.

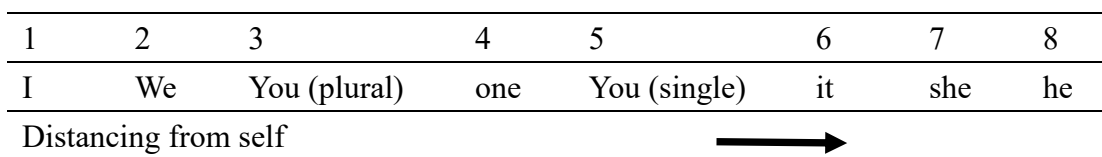


Figure 1. Personal pronouns

From the figure one, it is proved that the first personal pronoun can more effectively shorten the distance between senders and receivers than the second and third personal pronouns. This paper selects all the personal pronouns in the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump, and those statistics can be further analyzed.

According to the table three, Trump has adopted most personal pronouns in his inaugural and farewell addresses, but he still does not use the single third personal pronouns. First personal pronouns are most commonly used in his addresses, and he wants to keep close relations with his audiences. Besides, it is also discovered that the plural first personal pronouns are most commonly used in the addresses. Because not only the inaugural address but also the farewell address of Donald Trump should attract audiences’ attention. Trump should effectively use his vocabularies and context to make himself stand with his audiences. In this way, Trump can get more supports from the audiences, and reduce his opposites.

Table 3. distribution of personal pronouns

3.2. Interpretation of Discursive practice

Types		Single	Plural	Total
Inaugural (98)	First person	3 (3.06%)	53 (54.08%)	56 (57.14%)
	Second person	26 (26.53%)		26 (26.53%)
	Third person	0 (0.00%)	5 (5.10%)	5 (5.10%)
	Third person (it)	11 (11.22%)		11 (11.22%)
Farewell (192)	First person	42 (21.88%)	100 (52.08%)	142 (73.96%)
	Second person	16 (8.33%)		16 (8.33%)
	Third person	0 (0.00%)	11 (5.73%)	11 (5.73%)
	Third person (it)	23 (11.98%)		23 (11.98%)

Fairclough (1989) deems that “only explanations can be used for critical analysis of dialogue, and the explanation phrase requires supplementary explanations and explanations”. The interpretation involves “the relation between the discourse creation process and the social environment in which it occurs, and it declares how a text is produced, distributed and consumed” (Yu Qian, 2020). Therefore, this paper tries to consider from three aspects including “how the addresses are produced”, “what keep elements have been involved in”, and “what role of language in the addresses is”.

As for the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump, both of them are important enough for the president to illustrate their political positions from the perspective of administration. Those addresses are from the beginning and the end of his term of office. As for the inaugural speech, it is mainly used to express his thanks to his teams and supporters, state generally and clearly what the president will do in his or her term of office, draw a blueprint about the whole nation and gain more supports from his audiences. While in the farewell address, the purpose is to draw a conclusion of the president’s term of office.

By analyzing the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump through the RST tool, those two addresses are multi-centered. In the inaugural address, it emphasizes that all the administrative regulations should serve for American citizens and the whole nation. He mentions many aspects including trade, taxes, immigration and foreign affairs. Two general principles of “buy America” and “hire America” were also raised. While in the farewell address, Trump extended great thanks to his teams and supporters. He expressed his political position from many perspectives including the trade relationships, pandemic, justice and alliances. However, both of addresses own the same center American citizens.

It is inevitable that the coverage of spreading the addresses has gradually become wider with the rapid development of globalization, internet and public media. For example, the official website of the White House usually uploads the inaugural and farewell addresses of the president. The mass media like VOA and BBC also upload the videos of delivering speeches. People around the world can get the information directly online. What is more, before becoming the US president, Trump does not get professional training of foreign affairs and administration. Therefore, it is difficult for the professionals to predict what Trump will do from the perspective of administrative regulations. In other words, the role of the language in the political addresses is to present the ideology of the senders, and to try to persuade receivers to accept and support the senders’ ideology and political positions.

3.3. Explanation of Social practice

From the analysis of previous sections, the relations between language, power and ideology have become clear, and are affected by the social factors. “the purpose of interpretation is to portray discourse as a part of social practice and a part of social processes” (Yu Qian, 2020). Therefore, the addresses should be discussed in a wider social environment. In this paper, the inaugural and farewell addresses of President Trump are analyzed from the following three aspects including political factors, economic factors, and cultural factors.

3.3.1. Political factors

According to Fairclough (1989), “language is a tool to fight for the power, and the speaker can establish the power by means of a series of language strategies” (Yu Qian, 2020). Trump launched a series of administrative regulations to reconstruct the existing construction of political rules.

The Obama’s term of office endures eight years, but there are three main issues which have not been achieved including “the illegal immigrant, the recovery of industries, and administrative regulations” (Zhang Yue, 2018). For example, many Mexicans have gone across the border of the nation, and hunted for jobs in America. However, this causes many problems including unemployment and social security. Trump prefers to build a wall between along the border between America and Mexico. Besides, considering about the job opportunities and the national security, Trump decided to deliver many administrative regulations on the overseas companies.

What is more, Covid-19 has spread all over the world, and has caused heavy costs. Because Wuhan became one of the cities which was influenced most at the early period of pandemic, many people from western world believed that the pandemic had begun at Wuhan city, and the mass media from the west called covid-19 “Wuhan virus” and “China virus”. WTO also believed that there is no direct evidence to prove that the pandemic derived from Wuhan city. However, in Trump’s farewell address, he still called covid-19 as “the China virus”, which obviously presented the consideration of politics. The purpose of using “China virus” is to transfer the pressure of pandemic and of transforming administrative power to other objectives like China. With the influence of those political factors, Trump has successfully received great supports from American citizens, and finally transferring administrative power.

3.3.2. Economic factors

It is proved that “economy is the strong basis of superstructure” for the whole nation. The financial crisis has caused great influence in 2008, and the economy of America has also been hit for the later years. “the economy still in the condition of sluggish and the GDP of US increase 1.9% in 2016” (Zhang Yue, 2018). Therefore, many economic issues such as unemployment have been attached great attention, and American citizens prefer to have a president to pull America out from the economic swirling. Trump raised many solutions for those issues, which made American citizens have strong confidence on him.

As for the farewell address of Trump, it is inevitable for the president to talk about the economic issues with the strong influence of pandemic. According to the official statistics from American department, the American economy has decreased 3.5% compared with 2019, while the economy of China has increased about 2.3%. the pandemic in China has also been well controlled.

3.3.3. Cultural factors

Cultural factors mostly concern with the living environment of individuals. With the influence of the American mechanism of politics “the separation of the three powers”, President has become not only a political position but also the administrative power of a nation. This type of system has endured for many decades.

The individual identity plays an important role in Trump's term of office. Trump still emphasizes on "American dream" and "American first" in his term of office. In other words, all the administrative regulations are concerned with the national interests. The only purpose of delivering administrative regulations is to rebuild America prosperity. The inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump are both presented the ideology and the national identity of President Trump.

4. Analysis and Conclusion

With the analysis of both inaugural and farewell addresses of President Trump, the relations between language, power and ideology have been discussed in previous sections. Therefore, this paper then discusses the analysis of findings, and its implications and limitations.

4.1. Analysis of the research findings

This research focuses on the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump from the perspective of critical discourse analysis, analyzes both speeches through Fairclough three-dimensional framework and Halliday's systemic functional grammar, and finally answers following two research questions.

For the first research question, this paper mainly adopts systemic functional grammar to illustrate the linguistic features in the addresses of President Trump. As for the linguistic features, this paper analyzes it with Halliday's systemic functional grammar including ideational function and interpersonal function. Ideational function is discussed from two perspectives of transitivity and transformation. Trump adopted material processes most both in the inaugural address and in the farewell address. There only exists slight differences between those two speeches. This process makes Trump's addresses more convinced because those addresses raise concrete measures to solve those problems. Rational processes are also frequently used in his addresses to increase the credibility. What is more, the modal words are commonly used in his speeches especially the inclination modal words. Inclination modal words helps the receivers to form a blueprint about what the senders prefer to describe, and gives the audiences enough expectations about the future of America. It is helpful for Trump to get great supports from American citizens and his teams. He also tries to make use of personal pronouns to shorten the distance between himself and his audiences to make others easier to perceive his individual ideology. Those features all contribute to the audiences' perceptions, and also helps to fulfill the purpose of delivering addresses.

For the second research question, this paper analyzes the social factors which influences the choices of language strategies from the perspectives of the relations between language, power and ideology. Inaugural address of President Trump has aroused people's attention to the future of America because he gave promise to American citizens, and it aims to attracts citizens' supports for his presidential selection. Farewell address of Trump mainly focuses on the achievements Trump has achieved. it is worth to mention that Trump still wants to impute his dereliction of duty to other countries or organizations such as the United Nations and China. Besides, Trump mentioned many economic regulations he has preferred to do in his term of office, which made him get a lot of supports, while at the end of his term, he did not make great contributions to the recovery of American economy. He described the economic achievements in terms of announcing his own excellence to manage the economic issues. What's more, he insists on his individual ideology "American

first” in not only the inaugural address but also the farewell address. His ideology about the nation contributes a lot to enhancing the unity of America.

It is proved that President Trump selected proper language strategies to address his political position in his addresses from the perspective of linguistic features. However, those choices cannot be made only according to his individual influence. His strategies have been affected by social factors as well, such as the political factors and cultural factors. All those elements contribute to his selection of the America president, and the transforming of administrative power to the next president.

4.2. Implications and limitations of the study

This paper analyzes the inaugural and farewell addresses of Donald Trump from the perspective of critical discourse analysis, and it has research values theoretically and practically. On the one hand, it improves the implication of both Halliday’s systemic functional grammar and Fairclough’s three-dimensional framework to analyze the political discourse. On the other hand, it helps senders to consider about his or her public speaking skills and the language strategies. Language exactly carries the individual’s ideology. If people do not carefully concern about his or her discourse, it is easy for them to make prejudice or misunderstandings.

However, the size of the addresses of Trump is limited. Besides, the addresses are influenced by complex factors, and this paper just discusses three aspects including politics, economy and culture. Due to the limitation of life experiences, it is also difficult to cover all the influential factors. For further studies, the size of research objectives from the perspective of CDA should be enlarged. What is more, the influential factors should also be considered and discussed more carefully.

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