Discourse Analysis of Language as a Tool in Political Speeches.

Case Study of the USA-Russia Relations

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Dedication

To my father and mother

To all my family and my colleagues

To my dear friends and my

acquaintances

To them all ,I dedicate this dissertation

BounouarAbdelkader

Dedication

"In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful", it is with genuine gratitude and warm regard that we dedicate this research work

to mom & dad, who have never failed to give us financial and moral support,

Our sisters and my brother, who have been encouraging us for our friends, who have helped us and encouraged us to complete this research

Special thanks to Dr.BELAIDOUNIDjilali and all my teachers and professor.

"Word can never fully express how grateful I am to have you in my life."

"Thank you for holding me up and being there for me when I needed you the most."

MAMOURI Sidahmedmokhtar

Dedication

To the best of fathers

To my dear mother

Who have a special love

Who raised me and who never stopped supporting me and supporting me so that I can achieve my goals. May ALLAH keep them and protect them

May this modest work be the expression of the wishes that you have never ceased to formulate in your prayers. May ALLAH preserve your health and long life.

To my brother and my two sisters

For their constant encouragement and moral support

To my second family

And all those who know me from near or far

BENAICHOUCHE Inssaf

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Abstract

Political discourse defines the language in others' views, which is the use of the language in a particular type of discourse; the major concern of this study is the relationship between language and politics. The current study intends to explore the necessity for studying language in different perspectives using linguistic analysis. It aims at analyzing discourses of three participants namely: the two USA presidents; (Donald Trump, Joe Biden), and the Russian president (Vladimir Putin). The choice is based on the fact that they represent the most recent politicians contributing in shaping the USA-Russian relations. Moreover, analyzing a political context leads us to know the value and implications of language in public meetings. The researcher employed a descriptive method acting in qualitative data gathering by analyzing audiovisual speeches of the participants for the assessment of a double objective at once; On the one hand, it is an opened research to keep abreast with political developments between these two great states. On the other hand, it is a linguistic study to the speeches through discourse analysis. Given that the United States is a strong nation with the capacity to affect events in other nations. Findings draw attention to the complicated relation between USA and Russia by analyzing speeches of the three figures.

Key words; political discourse analysis , data analysis, USA-Russia relations, Body language. Discourse analysis

General Introduction

General Introduction

The rising of Ukraine crisis in the winter of 2021-2022 has thrust USA-Russia ties back into the spotlight. Faced with the possibility of a new Russian military incursion, USA President Joe Biden has re-engaged Vladimir Putin in a manner reminiscent of superpower diplomacy.

However, this newest American accommodation attempt raises more concerns than it answers. In the three decades since then, the globe has changed dramatically, the USA-Russia relationship international significance has dwindled, and their cooperation has reached new lows. Is it possible for Washington and Moscow to defy gravity and engage in some sort of pragmatic cooperation? There are valid grounds for skepticism. Neither party is actually invested in cooperation; instead, it is used to achieve other goals. The Obama administration is led by Vice President Joe Biden.

In this dissertation, we are going to talk about the international ties between Russia and the United States, thus we need to spotlight three key figures. It is hard to investigate the above relations without mentioning former USA President Donald Trump, current USA President Joe Biden, and Russian President Vladimir Putin. These three are deeply involved in the relations between these two countries. To further emphasize the topic, we have included three videos from official American channels of the participants in our study so that you may assess their statements and determine whether these relationships are natural or based on business interests. Russian President Vladimir Putin. These three are deeply involved in the relations between these two countries.

To investigate the issue of USA-Russia relations we set the following questions:

1. What are the attitudes of the three participants in the meeting?

2. Does the body language reflect the meaning?

3. How does the history of the relation between trump and Putin affect the USA today?

As probable answers for the previous questions, we set the following hypotheses to be tested:

1. The behaviors of the participants during the meeting differ from one participants to another.
2. The body language sometimes deceive the meaning , in some situations the meaning does not shape the body language of the speaker
3. The relation between Trump and Putin is more personal , the history of this relation contributes the most between The USA and Russia.

The aim of this study is to survey the art of linguistic spin in three speeches USA Former President Donald Trump and The Present President Joe Biden and Russia President Vladimir Putin.

To embark on this exploration, we opted for a descriptive method which implies gathering and analysis of qualitative data. This implies analysis of videos about a meeting of The United State of America Former Trump and Putin and their representatives. Thesetwo presidents are the main participants in which relies our research, without missing the current president John Biden who contributes – in this period- in the relations of these two countries.

This work has two chapters , the first chapter we present the definitions of notions and some terms and characteristics of discourse analysis , that help the reader to know more about the topic , moreover the relation between language and politics and how to analyze a political discourse , the second chapter is a practical part where we present the method used through the research and talk about the relations between the two countries and the participants , take 9 figures to analyze the body language , and sum up the findings and analyze the data, to come to a conclusion that concerns the results and a brief discussion about the research.

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1.1.   Introduction

The discourse analysis is a term which is defined as a linguistics analysis of any ty discourse , in our research we use this term to analyze the analyze the political

context , this chapter includes the definitions that are related to the type of discourse which

we are going to analyze, furthermore the political context is analyzed from many sides ,

we choose to focus on the body language of the politician to sum up the relation bet language and politics.

1.2.   Definition of Notions

This step is dedicated for providing the reader with a sufficient information background about notions related to the issue of discourse analysis. It also gives room for highlighting their correlative meaning in a political context.

1.2.1. Definition of Discourse

In new disciplines, familiar terms often take on new specialized or professional meanings that differ from their commonly used informal or everyday definitions. Discourse analysis is no different. Vandyke ll997c) points out that the term discourse is commonly used to refer to a particular form of language use (e.g., public speeches) or more generally to spoken language or ways of speaking, such as "the discourse of former President Ronald Reagan." Another informal usage refers to the ideas or philosophies propagated by particular people or groups of people (Vandyke 1997c, pp. 1-2). In this usage,Vandyke note, the actual language used by a person or persons is ignored in favor of a focus on the ideas or philosophies expressed,

According toVandyke, the more specialized or professional definition of discourse includes a particular focus on the actual language used in a communicative event. A discourse analyst is essentially interested in "who uses language, how, why and when" (Vandyke 1997c, p. 3). So, for example, a discourse analyst might examine talk occurring during encounters with friends, phone calls, job interviews, doctor's visits, and so forth. Vandyke (1.997c) also touches on another important distinction when he points out that language can be spoken, written, or printed. Each kind of language use, has distinct properties; for example, the communication

may be passive (as in when an individual reads a newspaper), more active (as in e-mail communication), or fully active (as in face-toface dialogue).

It is important that researchers consider these characteristics when conducting analyses. Vandyke's inclusion of both spoken and written forms of language use is a fairly common view (e.g., Gilben 6c Mulkay, 1984; Potter 6(Wetherell, 7987, Kroger, 2000, p. 19). It is not the case, however, that all discourse analysts agree. Some would reserve the term discourse for spoken language and use the term text to describe written or printed language; others use the two terms interchangeably. Most researchers define discourse as the activities of speaking or writing. But there are some researchers who include other aspects of communication in their definitions as well, Brown (1995) studied the role of listeners as they participated in dialogues, and Kroger and Wood (2000) point out that some theorists, such as Fairleigh(1993) and Hac (1995), have the definition of discourse to include 'semiotic practice in other semiotic modalities" (p. 19). That is, these researchers have a broader definition of discourse that includes not only words (spoken or written) but also other kinds of meaningful communication, such as visual images and nonverbal movements (e.9., gestures).

Our research group can be counted among those who accept all of these broader definitions. Finally, there are some implicit agreements among discourse analysis that become significant in contrast to other approaches to language and communication. Discourse analysts would always look closely at the actual language itself rather than secondary sources such as reports or descriptions of what was said, meant, or understood, That is, virtually all discourse analysts would agree with the conversation analysts, such as Atkinson and Heritage (1984), who use only data from behaviors generated in their own context. The observers' and participants' descriptions, interpretations, and comments on conversations are necessarily gathered in different contexts, for different purposes, and this effects the descriptions, These reports might be analyzed as "accounts" Scott 6a Lyman, 1990) or as "remembering" is opposed to "memory"; Banlea, 1932; Edwards 6< Middleton, L987), but they are rot substitutes for the discourse they describe.

1.2.2. Definition of Analysis

The term is used to refer to something which is broken down to its different parts. That is to mean, it does not have a relation with meanings,the analysis of discourse shares its questions with a number of disciplines in which language occupies a prominent position being the

principal means of human communication. This overlap is, as Schifrin (1994) points out, obviously due to the arduousness of describing language in isolation:

It is difficult to separate language from the rest of the world. It is this ultimate inability to separate language from how it is used in the world in which we live that provides the most basic reason for the interdisciplinary basis of discourse analysis. To understand the language of discourse, then, we need to understand the world in which it resides; and to understand the world in which language resides, we need to go outside of linguistics. (Schiffrin as cited in Widows, 1996, p. 110) The construction of discourse itself involves several processes that operate simultaneously. Probing into this construction requires analytical tools that derive from linguistics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, and even philosophy, according to the nature of these processes.

Being informed by approaches in such fields gives discourse analysis an interdisciplinary nature and makes it a wide-ranging and a heterogeneous branch of linguistics with a medley of theoretical perspectives and analytical methods depending on the aspect of language being emphasized. It is possible to distinguish several subfields withindiscourse analysis stemming out of works in different domains. McCarthy (1991) comments that this approach, despite being interdisciplinary, finds its unity in the description of 'language above the sentence' and a concern with the contexts and cultural influences that affect language in use. In a brief historical overview, he specifies the following main contributors to DA research, whose interest has been, in some way, the study of larger stretches of language and their interaction with the external world as a communicative framework.

The following points summarize this complex cross-affiliation ofdiscourse analysis, as expatiated on by McCarthy: 1. Harris's (1952) work on text structure and the links between text and social situation, 2. Semiotics and the French structuralism approach to the study of narrative, 3. Dell Hymen's studies in the 1960's of speech in its social setting, 4.The linguistic philosophers Austin, Searle and Grice's interest in the social nature of speech (speech act theory & conversational maxims), 5.Pragmatics and its focus on meaning in context, 6.M.A.K. Halliday's functional approach to language in the 1970's, 7.Ethnomethodology and its concern with cross-cultural features of naturally occurring communication within specified speech events, 8. The study of classroom talk as developed by Sinclair and Coulthard in the 1970's, 9. Conversation analysis _the study of recurring patterns in natural spoken interaction, 10.The analysis of oral storytelling as part of narrative discourse analysis by William Labov, 11. Text-grammarians' work on written discourse exemplified by Halliday&Hasan's and

Vandyke's interest in internal textual connectedness, 12. The Prague School of linguistics and its focus on the relationship between grammar and discourse.

1.2.3. Definition of Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the systematic study of naturally occurring (not hypothetical) communication in the broadest sense, at the level of meaning (rather than as physical acts or features). However, a survey of the literature on discourse analysis would quickly reveal that, although some researchers employ the tern to describe a particular kind of analysis, it is also a label that has widespread usage across several disciplines with diverse goals. Consequently, it is more accurate to think of discourse analysis as a cluster of methods and approaches with some substantial common interests rather than as a single, unitary technique, As Vood and Kroger (2000, p. 18) explain, the existence of several kinds of discourse analysis is undoubtedly due to the developing nature of the field as well as to its diverse disciplinary origins. Discourse analysis began in branches of philosophy, sociology, linguistics, and literary theory, and it is continuing to develop in additional disciplines such as anthropology, communication, education, and psychology. We find this newness and diversity a positive feature of the field. It is not hound by any single discipline, which means that there is a rich infusion of ideas and methods across disciplines. Nor is it commando traditions of the past; indeed, many discourse analysts are rebels and innovators within their own home disciplines who have moved out to coin other like-minded researchers. It is intriguing that one of the original meanings of the verb discourse was "to travel across a course or terrain." like to think of Discourse analysis as still doing that, traveling across many disciplines, often into new territory, rather than staying in one place. In that spirit, in this chapter we travel through (but by no means claim hegemony over) the many Domains of discourse analysis and a wide variety/ of other territories where researchers study naturally occurring language, including conversation analysis, microanalysis, ethnography, some areas of nonverbal communication, and mediated communication is appropriate to this kind of intellectual internationalism, the stimulus for our survey of definitions and approaches is a traveler's curiosity about how people do things differently rather than any goal of standardization.

1.3. Reasons Discourse Analysis

It seems quite legitimate to question the need for such an approach since it has become typical to describe language in linguistic formal or functional terms and since there has been a long tradition of exploring systematic within language and determining regularities at all its levels. The answer lies in what constitutes 'knowledge of language'. It is plain to everyone that any language user subconsciously possesses the aptitude for constructing sentences out of their minor components, i.e. sounds, morphemes, words…, as well as the aptitude for interpreting them. This grammatical knowledge of sentence structure, in the Chomsky an sense, is an element one cannot do without when utilizing language. Carter (1993) illustrates that in many cases of naturally produced language, series of grammatical sentences may not be susceptible to understanding, while grammatically erroneous ones may be easily interpretable. In other words, there are features of language that cannot be accounted for in sentences. 'The sentences that make up a text need to be grammatical but grammatical sentences alone will not ensure that the text itself makes sense' (Nunan, 1993, p.2). This demonstrates that some rules distinct from grammar rules are at work. Yule (1985) concludes that attaining an interpretation of the messages we receive and making our own messages interpretable is not a matter of linguistic form and structure alone. Language users know more than that: they know 'discourse' rules.

1.4. Discourse Theory

Discourse theory, in contrast to Foucault's, aims to construct a universal theory of discourses. Discourse theory considers all social phenomena to be discursive creations and thinks that discourse analysis may be used to investigate them. Discourse theory transforms social realities into language, and language into a discourse analysis object in this way. The finest examples are Ernesto Locale and Chantal Mouffe. By critiquing previous ideas, they have improved discourse theory. First, they emphasize that the smallest unit of a discourse (langue) is the sign, and that discourses consist of a system of signs, each of which is distinct from the others. This is based on structuralism linguistics. Second, they emphasize that signs are imbued with meaning through articulation (signifies), whereas the substance of signs (significant) is always contingent and never stable, drawing influence from post-structuralism. Finally, they emphasize that the articulation is part of a political process, drawing on NeoMarxism for inspiration. Discourse, according to their definition, is a system of signals that are given meaning by articulation.

On the one hand, the articulation is interpreted as a fight between individuals whose goal is to attain political position by imposing a specific taken-for-granted worldview. Discourse analysis, on the other hand, is used to map or track this process as a political process. The goal of discourse analysis is to locate the nodal points that provide meaning to other signals, as well as to examine the process of meaning allocation. For example, in political theory, "democracy" is a nodal point around which ongoing disputes occur. In contrast to Foucault's discourse analysis, discourse theory emphasizes the idea of ideology (or objectivity). Every discourse is ideological because it presents itself as objectivity, the assumed, and therefore hides alternate realities. Discourse theory, unlike Foucault, does not include the idea of knowing in its lexicon. Whereas Foucault's archaeological (diachronic) method might investigate how knowledge has become an archive, the discourse theory (synchronic) approach examines how politics creates meaning. Finally, although Foucault views institutions as sustaining knowledge and therefore capable of having an independent (nonediscursive) position, discourse theory views institutions as discursive constructs with no extra-discursive status.

1.5. Varieties of Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis has been done in linguistics, anthropology, sociology, international relations, communication studies, and political science, among other social science fields. Although political discourse has been used to characterize political discussion or deliberation in political theory and philosophy for centuries, there has only been a theoretical and methodological interest in how to explore the link between language and political action in the last 40 years or so. This began in Europe in the 1960s as part of a conceptual revival of the humanities (including social sciences) that became known as structuralism and post-structuralism, or the Linguistic Turn in more general terms. In the 1970s, With studies of how political notions and political events play a role in the formation of social issues, it extended to the United States. There are numerous ways to understand the function of language in politics today. The history of political ideas, conceptual hyetography, and the philosophy of storytelling are only a few of them. They are all distinct from discourse analysis in that they analyze concepts, narrative, and ideas rather than discourses. The most significant distinction among discourse analytical techniques is between those who aim to understand speech as a contingent form of knowledge and use discourse analysis to track how knowledge and knowledge production have evolved through time, and those who assume "the world" As a result of how we categorize it through our statements, discourse is viewed as a universal sort of social activity, and discourse analysis is used to develop a general theory of speech. Although discourse analytic methods emphasize the relationship between speech and power, they differ in how they link discourse to other notions like knowledge, ideology, ideas, and truth

1.5.1. Discourse and its Interpretations

Many researchers have distinguished national discourses (such as Kazakh, English, French, and so on), as well as poetic, scientific, political, economic, and educational discourses. The existence of the second categorization is predicated on all of these categories of discourse being assigned to one of the national discourses. They "aren't specific sorts of speech, but rather some "modification" of the latter, "adapted" in some way to the realm in which it operates" (Krasnyh, 1999). Nonetheless, a growing number of scientists are speaking about speech kinds without regard to categorization based on national identification criteria. They emphasize certain forms of speech that are commonly utilized in ideological, cultural, historical, and communicative contexts. As a result, it may be analyzed from the perspective

of a broad communication theory: scientific, political, educational, critical, legal, general, private, etc. "Discourse is a major type of communication," according to scientist D.A. Alkebayeva. It's reasonable to rely on communication between the discourse's addresser and addressee, which leads to the emergence of a new branch known as pragma-stylistics. It covers two types of communication: oral conversation and written text. Discourse covers verbal and nonverbal language methods, mental difficulties, communicants' intentions, and communication tools" (Alkebayeva, 2014). Here we see that discourse is identified as an oral form of communication and it's a concern of pragmatics which has a definite purpose in order to influence on the addressee using different methods. The basis of classification of discourse offered by V.I. Karasik, is the criterion of orientation. He identifies two main types of discourse:

1) personal (personal-oriented) in which the speaker acts as the individual in all richness of his inner world;

2) institutional (status-oriented) in which the speaker acts as the representative of a certain social status (Karasik, 2000).

P. Grays, J. Austen, J. Searle, D. Gordon, J. Lakoff, N. I. Formanovskaya, and V. S. Kubryakova all accept a similar distinction between personal and institutional speech. According to Matveeva, the criterion for classifying a discourse is straightforward: categorization is based on the notions of the addresser and addressee. The first type of discourse is monologue conversation with a goal to move closer to a decreased style of communication at a close distance. The second sort of communication is that which occurs within the context of status and role relationships, i.e. verbal interactions between representatives of social groups. The institutional discourse is a form of communication that takes place within the context of status and role relationships. The following categories of anachronisms can be found in modern life with types of an institutional discourse are allocated: political, diplomatic, administrative, legal, military, pedagogical, religious, mystical, medical, business, advertising, sports, scientific, scenic and mass-informational (Karasik, 2000).

V.I. Karasik emphasizes that this list is not rigidly fixed; it can be changed and expanded as public institutes differ significantly from one another and cannot be considered as a homogeneous phenomenon; they are historically changeable, they can merge with one another, and they can emerge as variants within this or that type. It's crucial to remember that the varieties of discourse described below represent only a small portion of the total number

of possible discourses. It is feasible to speak about the discursive practices of each of these domains using a number of public institutes as a starting point. As a result, the reality that each of these discourses will have its own peculiarities isn't even questioned. When we talk about specifics, we're referring to the presence of distinguishing characteristics.

1.6. Classification of Political Discourse

We will discuss the characteristics and symptoms of political conversation in this dissertation, but before we get into the substance, it is necessary to define the phrase "political discourse." We offer the following definition of political discourse, based on various authors' definitions (Baranov and Kazakevich, 1991; Demyankov, 2002; Parshin, 1999; Pocheptsov, 2000; Chudinov, 2007; Shahovskii, 1998; Sheygal, 2004 and others): political discourse is a collection of all speech acts, as well as public law, tradition, and experience, which is determined and expressed in the form of verbal formations, content, subject and the addressee of which belongs to the sphere of politics. We propose, first and foremost, that we address the characteristics of its discursive content when referring to political speech as a sort of institutional communication. The kind of public institution, which is defined by a special term in the collective consciousness of the language and generalized in the fundamental ideas of this institution, in particular, the functioning of political speech as a power, reveals the specifics of institutional discourse (Karasik, 2000). As a result, political discourse is more than just a means of communication; it also brings together certain aims and participants. The objective and participants of a discourse are determined by the type of discourse; for example, the purpose of political speech is the acquisition and derivation of power; and its participants are politicians.

Under the content of political discourse we suggest to understand a set of all essential features of a political discourse that are common to all genres of this discourse and can distinguish it from other types of a discourse. Building a comprehensive and accurate system of distinctive features is rather complicated, as they form a very agile frame, features of which depend on the type and specificity of a concrete discourse. Taking into account the classification of various authors (Alekseeva, 2001; Karasik, 2004; Konkov, 2011; Hlevova, 1999) we suggest highlighting the most common semantic-pragmatic categories, i.e. inherited features as part of the political discourse.

1.6.1. Image of the Author

As a rule, this category is important in characterizing both personal-oriented and status-oriented discourse. Depending on a communication situation the image of the author consists of the following components:

a) The author's abstraction when his personal characteristics and psychological states have no communicative priority;

b) The author's personification when personal characteristics of the interlocutor and his psychological state considerably influence on communication process; Concepts of objectivity and subjectivity correspond to these two situational characteristics. The second component of this category – personification – is peculiar to a political discourse and consequently, subjectivity as well. The addressers use their own personal and professional experience, show author's identity both in selection of factual material, and language means of its organization in the course of political debate and exchange of information about political events and decisions;

c) Style of a statement;

d) Para-textual components (photo of the author, a brief information about author, the image of the author). e.g. Barack Obama's Vision for the Future:

"I believe that the single most important job of any President is to protect the American people. And I am equally convinced that doing that job effectively in the 21st century will require a new vision of American leadership and a new conception of our national security – a vision that draws from the lessons of the past, but is not bound by outdated thinking"(Barack Obama, 2008).

1.6.2. Addressee Capability

A discourse's structure presupposes the presence of two roles: the speaker's and the addressee's. As a result, during the study of a discourse, it is feasible to reconstruct the mental world of communicants, details, and a reality evaluation from two perspectives: from the standpoint of discourse production and from the standpoint of discourse comprehension. As a result, the ability of the addressee as a discourse category is one of the most important. The elimination of some abstract models of the addressee with a complex of features that can assure the normal perception of the message is required when

creating a specific text. Of course, the person in charge of discourse formation is in a unique situation. It is frequently used to impose one's opinions on the recipient. This scenario is particularly essential in the realm of policy, or in other words, in the domain of fate's rulers, and it also ties this category to the following concepts:

a) Communicative leadership (in the situation of communication the communicative leader will be the one who regulates the process of communication by directing it to the achievement of the communicative objects);

b) Communicative equality (in the situation of communication it is possible to speak about equality of interlocutors if allocation of the leader looks formal or non-existent).

Depending on the genre of a political discourse, it is possible to find both the first and second type of addressee ability in political communication. For example, political interview genres, political documents (the president's decree, the text of the law), and so on are more peculiar the type of communicative leadership, whereas polemic genres - televised debates, discussion - are peculiar the type of communicative equality. The genre of pre-election race is presented independently as a genre linking both of these conceptions of addressee ability, depending on who the speaker's addressee is at the time - directly the opponent, i.e. the equal adversary, or the audience (live and TV watchers), i.e. the third party. There is, in their perspective, a necessity to have an impact.

1.6.3. Informational Content

This category defines all act of communication to a greater or lesser extent, although it is directly dependent on the communicative aims of a speech. The goal of political speech and its social function is to persuade addressees to do politically right acts.

1.6.4. Intentionality

It is a discourse category that denotes the speaker's communicative aim. Any verbal work (from word to text) is uttered with a specific purpose in mind by the author. This category, like the preceding one in regard to political discourse, is directly dependent on the discourse purpose, which already mandates standards of linguistic conduct to the addressee. The goal of a political discourse might be to indicate to addressees the necessity for action, as well as to estimate. The last component of a political discourse is linked to the next category.

1.6.5. Estimation

The task while creating a political discourse is not set to objectively describe reality but to emphasize certain features of this phenomenon by convincing the recipient, prompting him to some action desired for the creator of a discourse in certain circumstances. Consequently, the formation is performed in a certain society to the political event and its evaluation, which is necessary for this subject, is carried out. For this purpose, in the political discourse the speaker can use axiological (estimated) vocabulary, which is a kind of center of gravity, which emphasizes the attention and influences on the consciousness of the reader.

1.6.6. Conventionality

Some scholars refer to this category as interpretability (Karasik, 2000) or perceptual-ability (Komarov, 2003). We propose using a larger definition of conventionality to simplify realism interpretation systems.

Conventionality will have three forms of manifestation:

a)Cliché (i.e. information clarity and correctness, logicality and simplicity of a statement; cliché and stamps are employed to elicit stereotypes in the minds of listeners, to make information brief and much simpler to grasp);

b) E.g. last but not least, boom and bust, apart from the fact that, in the absence of, to the extent that, by the same token, to take / hold the view that, strictly speaking, to proceed from the assumption that, to sum up the above-said, to bear in mind.

b) Being Terminological (i.e. the presence of terminological apparatus that meets all the requirements: accuracy of meaning, briefness, linguistic correctness, the entry into the system, the use of terminological definitions contributes to the creation of more complex, branched definitions of terms and makes it possible to saturate them with new connotations)

e.g. Soft power – soft influence, i.e. influence via culture, ideology, and propaganda; e.g. to confirm a statement, proponents, a vision, heterogeneous, soft power – soft influence, i.e. influence through culture, ideology, and propaganda; managed democracy, velvet revolution, velvet divorce; hard power – hard influence, i.e. military and economic coercion; coalition of the willing - coalition of voluntary partners; managed democracy, velvet revolution, velvet divorce; Europhobia is defined as a fear of European integration and a negative attitude toward the European Union; Eurosceptic is defined as an opponent of European integration;

and Europhilia is defined as a passion for European integration and a good attitude toward the European Union. Politicians and political scientists play an important role in defining and coining new terminology in politics.

E.g. dark horse – politician not known to be a candidate who, at a deadlocked convention, unexpectedly receives the nomination. This term derives from racing slang for a little-known horse that unexpectedly goes to the front (Dickson, 2013)

Speechwriter David Frum invented the phrase "axis of evil" for George W. Bush's State of the Union speech in 2002. It was a term Bush used to identify states he accused of assisting in the spread of terrorism and WMDs. "In my state of the Union speech, I emphasized the risks faced by Iraq, Iran, and North Korea," Bush said in his autobiography, Decision Points. These countries, along with their terrorist partners, form an axis of evil that is equipping itself to threaten global peace. The phrase "axis of evil" was quickly adopted by the media. They interpreted the sentence to suggest that the three countries had joined forces. That was completely off-topic. The axis I was referring to was the connectivity between states interested in developing WMDs and terrorists who could use those weapons/ There was a larger point in the speech that no one could miss: I was serious about dealing with Iraq" (Dickson, 2013).

> Window of vulnerability is coined by Ronald Reagan to refer to the moment in time when he felt the Soviet Union would be able to wipe out U.S. nuclear weapons capabilities in a single preemptive first strike attack (Dickson, 2013). Obama care – a term of derogation for Barack Obama's Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act., which was proposed by the democratic leadership and became law in March 2010 (Dickson, 2013).

1.6.7. Rituality (I.E. Stereotyping of Behavior)

E.g. No one is immune to the preconceptions that our culture continues to feed us, whether we are black, white, Latino, or Asian. This includes misconceptions about black crime, black IQ, and black work ethic. In general, the degree of assimilation – how closely a minority's speech patterns, attire, or manner fit to the mainstream white culture – continues to be a major criterion, and the more a minority deviates from these external indicators, the more he or she is vulnerable to unfavorable preconceptions. Dickson (Dickson, 2013).

Professor D.A. Alkebayeva claims that "the distinction between clichés and speech stereotypes may be detected in meta-text (target-text), which is an essential condition for communication," thus it's important to make a declaration about clichés and speech stereotypes. It refers to the addresser and addressee's direct or indirect alteration of speech signals, whether consciously or subconsciously, expressly or implicitly" (Alkebayeva, 2014).

1.6.8. Emotiveness/ Expressivity

The different combinations of syntactic components that offer concrete discourses and texts, as creative embodiments of discourses, not only integrity and connectedness, but also an extra expression, form the foundation of this category. In a political discourse, expressional shades can range from pleasant familiar to somewhat caustic, depending on the objective of their use for conveying these or those semantic features, therefore traditional canons of institutional, i.e. official etiquette of formulations are frequently ignored. According to A.Yu.Mazayev, political speech has always been brilliantly colored by emotional character, because the goal of such performances is to persuade the audience that specific linguistic qualities of a political discourse are implied (Mazayev, 2005).

The presence of emotion in a political speech also varies by genre. It is difficult to present emotional features in decrees, laws, informative notes, and analytical articles, for example, whereas emotiveness is an essential component of public political speech (e.g., the inaugural address or the president's farewell speech), polemics, and interviews with politicians. The amount of emotiveness in political discourse is determined not only by the genre chosen, but also by the precise discursive events or issues discussed. As an example, in legislative speeches, the category of factual substance will clearly win out over the category of emotiveness. In the case of ordinary legislative action, informational material will take precedence over "hot" political topics. such as approval or withdrawal of a candidate on or

from the state post or discussions about the conduct or failure to conduct new reforms and etc are on the agenda. In the latter case, agonistic function of political discourse moves to the forefront and the informational content gives way to expressivity.

1.6.9. Modality

The category of a modality is defined as the speaker's attitude toward reality in his or her depiction. Speakers' assessments of the content of expressions in terms of reality / unreality, possibility, necessity, or desirability, degree of certainty of the reported thing, and qualitative estimation of the content of statements are characteristics that apply not only to the discourse participants, but to the discourse as a whole. The component of modality, which might be regarded as prescriptive, implements expressions of necessity and desirability (a reasonable expression of prescriptions). In another sense, modality denotes the speaker's level of confidence, which demonstrates the speaker's level of expertise, as well as the severity of the impact made by the speaker's political performance.

e.g. "America is the country that helped liberate a continent from the march of a madman. We are the country that told the brave people of a divided city that we were Berliners too. We sent generations of young people to serve as ambassadors for peace in countries all over the world. And we're the country that rushed aid throughout Asia for the victims of a devastated tsunami. Now it's our moment to lead – our generation's time to tell another great American story. So some day we can tell our children that this was the time when we helped forge peace in the Middle East. That this was the time when we confronted climate change and secured the weapons that could destroy the human race. This was the time when we brought opportunity to those forgotten corners of the world. And this was the time when we renewed the America that has led generations of weary travelers from all over the world to find opportunity, and liberty, and hope on our doorstep"(Barack Obama, 2007)..

Here the use of we/ our adds to the speech of Baraka Obama coloring and makes his speech much more rich and touches everyone's heart deeply so that it can reach its purpose.

1.6.10. Inter-Textuality

Relationships between public and linguistic structures realized in the universal text, a set of general and specific features of texts, the process of continuous absorption and transformation, creation and reinterpretation of the text, and the inclusion of other texts or their elements imply manifestation of the category of inter textuality. It is a term that is usually associated with literary discourse. Any life (social or spiritual) presupposes the presence of at least two consciousness's, two texts that are crossed with each other to complete absorption of one in the other, so that each is a total context of the other, ensuring its existence. As a result, different parts from multiple discourses might interpenetrate one another, resulting in a semantic loading. Given this, we believe it is appropriate to consolidate the category of intersexuality as a sign unique to each form of discourse. As a result, intersexuality serves as both a universal construction principle and a content-level political text.

1.6.11. Socio-Cultural Context

This category denotes the ability to engage and incorporate the recipients' complex of socio-cultural settings (knowledge) in the perceptual process (Filonenko, 2005). Understanding political oral and written materials is dependent on the reader's ability to recognize the subject, subject matter, and references that are required to comprehend the content. All of the following semantic-pragmatic categories are typical markers of texts in a political discourse, and they are all present in the text. As a result, when analyzing a political discourse, linguists should consider both extra linguistic (the circumstances surrounding the events described in the text, the background that explains these events, and participant estimation) and linguistic factors (the text's phonetic system, grammatical, and stylistic features).

After listing the primary semantic and situational characteristics of a political discourse, it's time to discuss its communicative and functional characteristics:

A) Form of communication

B) Means of communication

If the last category is presented by two components: verbal/nonverbal means of communication, whereas forms of communication are presented by four types:

- depending on the method of information transfer: oral / written;

- depending on the number of participants of communication:poly-logical / dialogue.

As a result, poly-logicality is defined by traits of adaptability and compositional poly-orientation (Alekseeva, 2001). Political discourse is distinguished by a poly-logical form of communication, i.e. a unique multilaterally mediated form of speech communication, structural and compositional address to many interlocutors, and polyphony of different authors. As a result, all 12 primary discursive elements will be components of a political discourse's substance. Despite the fact that we have discussed their characteristics of operating within a political discourse, similar characteristics may also be found in the content structure and other forms of discourse, and so serve as a foundation for comparison and opposition of other types of discourse.

1.7. Main Features of Political Discourse

But it is necessary to note the particular or distinctive aspects that are unique solely to this specific sort of discourse, such as the substantiality and otherness of poetic discourse (the special mechanism of reproduction, the most important phenomenological and genetic principle of poetry).

Specific characteristics of a political discourse are the following 4 features:

1) agonistic ability;

 2) aggressiveness;

3) ideological character;

 4) theatricality.

1.7.1. Agonistic Ability

A continual conversation duel between the ruling party and the opposition, in which opponents attack each other from time to time, hold the fort, reflect blows, and go on the offensive, is the foundation of political discourse. The reflection of all the basic elements of sports and gaming competition in the sphere of politics shows convergence of political discourse on this feature with sports discourse: the presence of the enemy, fight of rivals, ethics of fight, legal regulations (rules and regulations), strategy and tactics of fight, victory, defeat, triumph of the winner, winning. Parliamentary discussions and pre-election

corporations both demonstrate the competitiveness of a political discourse with the most proof.

1.7.2. Aggressiveness

Aggression is one of the most significant aspects of a political speech. The term "aggression" is described as "violent or aggressive sentiments, action, or attitude" in English explanatory dictionaries (Oxford, 2000). This word has a long list of synonyms in thesaurus: antagonism, assault, attack, bellicosity, belligerence, combativeness, destructiveness, encroachment, hostility, impingement, incursion, injury, intrusion, invasion, jingoism, militancy, offense, onslaught, provocation, pugnacity, raid, and so forth (Wordsworth, 1993).

In a political context, aggression is linked to the concepts of hierarchy and dominance. Domination comes from the Latin word "dominants," which means dominating, and hierarchy comes from the Greek word "hieros," which means sacred, and "arche," which means power; the relations of subordination, the chain of commands, the chain of commands from the lowest to the highest, and hierarchy comes from the Greek word "hieros," which means sacred, and "arche," which means power; aspiration to domination, prevalence, and leadership. Aggressiveness is said to be the foundation of dominance, which is a result of aggression and forms a hierarchical order in human connections.

The quest for power, social status, and recognition, as well as the development of territorial or collective positions, are all reasons for hierarchy. When it comes to speech aggression in the context of political communication, it's important to remember that the dominant aggression is directed at a specific political figure who isn't present in the communication situation, i.e. the political opponent's critic "for eyes" in dealing with the third party or mass audience in public speeches, interviews, or political discussions.

Specific speech behaviors exhibit verbal aggressiveness. When it comes to aggressive speech, it should be recalled that all of them are actions of political power intended to lower the position of the recipient. In a political debate, standard verbal actions of aggressiveness are assigned:

- Expressive wills with semantics of exile (acts of will);
- Categorical requirements and appeals;
- Speech acts of a damnation (in slogan genres);
- Speech acts of threat (Sheygal, 2004).

1.7.3. Ideological Character

The system of social representations, group knowledge, ideas, and views based on group values, norms, and interests is represented by the ideological character. This characteristic connects the political and military worlds. As we all know, war is just the continuation of policy through various methods. Military doctrine, military and political agreement, an ultimatum, and peace negotiations are examples of genres that provide the ideology and direction of the conflict from the standpoint of the warring parties.

1.7.4. Theatricality

The term "theatricality" encompasses a combination of political, commercial, and scenic discourses. Theatricality in a political discourse is linked to the fact that one of the communication parties - the people - plays the role of the observer addressee, who sees current political events as a specific show performed for them with a captivating narrative and an unpredictable ending. Politicians, in their interactions with one another and with media. Always keep in mind "a spectator audience" and behave or "work for public" in order to generate an impact and "break an applaud," whether purposefully or inadvertently. Images of politicians are used in political "theatre." If a plot-role component of political discourse is referred to mostly in a metaphorical sense, its "director's" component occurs explicitly in a number of political events in which a performance element (script and prewritten texts, role distribution, rehearsals) is required.

If fate had put Gore and Bush in the other's place on election night, the drama of the next five weeks would have had everybody playing the opposite role. This election is not an award for past performance, Congressional Digest, October 2000. We celebrate the peaceful transition of power in a democracy; and then we sit back and judge how the players perform – how graceful the losers, how gracious the winners, a fierce pageant of patriotism and pride and prejudice all tightly staged on the Capitol, Time. Hearings serve as a kind of overture to the First act of a new President, a preview of all the themes and characters that will share the stage and shape the combat for the next four years, Time.

First and foremost, political advertising is a highly exaggerated genre. The goal of political advertising is to create a specific "image" of a public figure or organization, as well as to motivate people to follow a given course of action in regard to them. Both are employed in political advertising and in the genres of political propaganda (posters, presentations, public speeches, debates) and agitation (posters, presentations, public speeches, debates) (appeals,

leaflets, banners, speeches at meetings). Second, these ritual activities, such as inaugurations or acts commemorating national holidays, give the appearance of a mass spectacle.

There are so-called pseudo-events, which are carefully organized events for the goal of instant presentation or transmission of information about them, in addition to ritual occurrences that occur independent of mass media and are only lighted in mainstream media. Pseudo-events include things like an interview, a press conference, a television talk, a television discussion, a television debate, and so on. All of these discursive versions are communication events in which dramatic art is heavily influenced by mass media, despite the fact that the majority of them are mostly spontaneous

1.8.   Systematic Functional Linguistics

A complete critical account of the SF notion of 'context' would need a thorough general evaluation of SFL as a body of linguistic theory, if not as a movement. Such a huge enterprise is however clearly outside the scope of this chapter and of this book, and I shall therefore mainly focus on the various uses of 'context' by different SFL theorists. However, since the notion of 'context' in SFL is linked to many of its other theoretical constructs, I cannot avoid developing a somewhat broader perspective for my critical remarks. Also, SFL is not only a linguistic theory, but many SFlinguists have also contributed to the study of discourse. This means that my evaluation of the analysis of 'context' in SFL is also related to my critical perspective on SFL as a framework for the study of discourse. Indeed, many of the limitations in SF theories of 'context' are in my view a function of the shortcomings of its more general approach to language and discourse and as a paradigm of research. These shortcomings may be summarized by the following propositions which I shall further develop below:

1- Too much linguistic (lexico-syntactic") sentence grammar.

2- Too few autonomous discourse-theoretical notions.

3- Anti-mentalist; lacking interest in cognition.

4- Limited social theory of language.

5- Too much esoteric vocabulary.

6- Too little theoretical dynamism, development and self-criticism.

These shortcomings may generally be explained in terms of the origins of SFL in the linguistic theory of clause structure, that is, as a sentence grammar. The more serious consequence of these shortcomings is the problem that despite its general claim to provide a functional theory of language, SFL's limited social theory and its lacking cognitive theory hardly provide an explanatory functional theory of language use and discourse. It should be emphasized from the start, however, that the shortcomings mentioned above are general tendencies. This means that they do not apply to all SF linguists, all the time, but to the more continuous mainstream during the last decades. Even in the SFL community there are of course dissidents, despite the general admiration for the work of its founder and leader. It should also be repeated that my critique does not mean that SFL has not made significant contributions to the study of language and discourse. It has. No theory and no approach in linguistics are however perfect. In that respect also SFL is only human.

1.8.1. Ideational Function

The ideational function is a set of functions that serve as a foundation for understanding human experience and as a resource for realizing "reality" (Halliday, 1994). To put it another way, this function transmits both fresh information and elements that the listener is unfamiliar with. This function represents events and experiences in both the real and intuitive worlds. This function is divided into logical and experiential met functions, according to Halliday. The combining of two or more grammatical units into a more complex one is referred to as logical. The experiential function refers to grammatical alternatives that allow people to make meaning out of the world around them, and language has evolved as a result of this process. The concept of 'transitivity' and 'voice' are used to analyze the text using this ideational function.

In grammar, the transitivity system symbolizes the ideational function. There are six processes in the transitivity system:

1) Processes involving materials: Real-world physical activity

2) Relational processes: Possession, equivalence, characteristics, and so on

3) Cognition, affection, and perceptual processes are examples of mental processes.

4) Communication processes.

5) Behavioral processes: A hybrid process is one that combines physical and mental elements.

6) Existential: Existential processes using an empty subject.

1.8.2. Interpersonal Function

"The interpersonal function incorporates all uses of language to express social and personal interactions," according to Huzhuanglin (1988, p. 313). This comprises the many methods in which the speaker approaches a speech situation and performs a speech act. "The interpersonal function refers to a text's elements of tone or interactivity," according to O' Halloran (2006, p. 15). "Likefield, tenor is divided into three parts: the speaker/writer persona, social distance, and relative social position." "While a case has been made that these two characteristics can also apply to written texts, social distance and relative social statues are solely applicable to spoken texts."

The speaker/writer personal is determined by the speaker/attitude, writer's personalization, and location. This is about the speaker's and writer's neutral attitudes when utilizing positive and negative language. Relative social statues look at whether or not speakers are equal. Coffin (2006, p. 22-23), for example, claims that "social distance" refers to how close the speakers are, as evidenced by the use of nicknames. In terms of authority and knowledge on a subject, relative social statues assess whether they are equal. For example, the relationship between a mother and her child would be regarded unequal. The focus is on speech acts (e.g., whether one person asks questions and the other responds), who decides the topic, turn management, and so on.

Language is used by the speaker to establish a connection with the listener. He uses words to convey information, ask questions, greet people, persuade them, and so on.

Modality and mood are two concepts that are commonly used to describe interpersonal functions. In social communication, modality refers to the range of positive and negative expressions. The speaker's position in a speaking situation, as well as the role assigned to the addressee, are both influenced by mood. 1988 Huzhunglin.

1.8.3. Textual Function

"The textual function is concerned with mode; a text's internal arrangement and communicative nature," according to O'Halloran (2006)."Textual interactivity, spontaneity, and communication distance are all part of this" (Coffin, 2006, p. 245). The spontaneity of a sentence can be determined by criteria such as lexical density, grammatical complexity, coordination, and the use of nominal groups. The communicative distance seeks to look into the text's cohesiveness in terms of how itis put together and how abstract language is used.

According to Coffin (2006), lexical chains, speech register, tonality, tonicity, and tone can be used to assess cohesiveness in the context of lexical, grammatical, and intentional features. The lexical component emphasizes lexical reiteration and sense association. Grammatical considerations include the function of linking adverbials and the meaning repetition indicated by ellipsis, substitution, and reference.

1.9.   Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis became one of the domains of discourse studies research at the end of the 1970s. It is a method that is founded on the integration of linguistics and social theory (Fairclough, 1992). Critical discourse analysis explores how social power is abused and how text and conversation in the social and political context depict, reproduce, and fight dominance and injustice. Norman Faircloughis the mostwell-known figure in thisfield, having devised a three-dimensional framework for understanding speech. The goal of thisparadigmis to incorporatethree aspects intoanother language text analysis. In otherwords, it encompasses both discourse practice (text production, dissemination, and consumption) and discourse events analysis.

Critical discourse analysis is primarily concerned with public speech, such as political speeches, advertisements, newspapers, and official documents. The goal of Critical discourse analysis is to investigate the relationship between language, ideology, and power, as well as the assessment and exploitation of linguistic dominance through text.

Holliday's systematic functional grammar is one of the most important linguistic theories associated with a critical discourse approach. Some linguists, such as (Chouliaraki and Fairclough 1999, Fairclough, 1992, 1995 a and b, Kress, 1985), endorse it because systematic functional grammar plays an important role in critical interpretation of language expression in a variety of discourses. In fact, the systematic functional linguistic model was utilized.

1.10. Definition of Rhetoric

This term is widely defined by different scholars, yet the definition of Aristotle is highly praised by various researchers. For him rhetoric can be used to refer to the art of persuasion, that is to say, it is used to refer to the strategies and tactics that the speakers and the writers use in order to persuade and impress the audience and the readers ; as Robert (2004) says : ' Rhetoric may be defined as the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion , this is not a function of any other art' . (p07)

1.11. Politics and Language

How can politics be defined? who say that politics varies according to one's situation and purposes – a political answer in itself. But if one considers the definitions, implicit and explicit, found both in the traditional study of politics and in discourse studies of politics, there are two broad strands. On the one hand, politics is viewed as a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it. Some states are conspicuously based on struggles for power; whether democracies are essentially so constituted is disputable. On the other hand, politics is viewed as cooperation, as the practices and institutions that a society has for resolving clashes of interest over money, influence, liberty, and the like. Again, whether democracies are intrinsically so constituted is disputed. Cross-cutting these two orientations is another distinction, this time between 'micro' and 'macro'. At the micro level there are conflicts of interest, struggles for dominance and efforts at co-operation between individuals, between genders, and social groups of various kinds. As Jones et al. (1994: 5) put it at the micro level we use a variety of techniques to get our own way: persuasion, rational argument, irrational strategies, threats, entreaties, bribes, manipulation – anything we think will work.

Let us assume that there is a spectrum of social interactions that people will at one time or another, or in one frame of mind or another, think of as 'political'. At the macro extreme, there are the political institutions of the state, which in one of the views of politics alluded to above serve to resolve conflicts of interests, and which in the other view serve to assert the power of a dominant individual (a tyrant) or group (say, the capital-owning bourgeoisie, as in the traditional perspective).1 Such state institutions in a democracy are enshrined in constitutions, in civil and criminal legal codes, and (as in the case of Britain) in precedent practice. Associated with these state institutions, are parties and professional politicians, with more or less stable practices; other social formations – interest groups, social movements –

may play upon the same stage. What is strikingly absent from conventional studies of politics is attention to the fact that the micro-level behaviors mentioned above are actually kinds of linguistic action – that is, discourse. Equally, the macro-level institutions are types of discourse with specific characteristics – for example, parliamentary debates, broadcast interviews. And constitutions and laws are also discourse – written discourse, or text, of a highly specific type. This omission is all the more striking as students of politics often make statements like the following:

Politics involves reconciling differences through discussion and persuasion. Communication is therefore central to politics. (Hague et al. 1998: 3–4).

   And Hague as cited in Miller (1991: 390), who says that the political process typically involves persuasion and bargaining. This line of reasoning leads to the need to explain how use of language can produce the effects of authority, legitimacy, consensus, and so forth that are recognized as being intrinsic to politics. What is the role of force? What is the role of language? As Hague et al. (1998: 14) point out, decisions, reached (as they must be, by definition) through communication, i.e. persuasion and bargaining, become authoritative – a process that involves force or the threat of force. However, as they also point out, 'politics scarcely exists if decisions are reached solely by violence but force, or its threat, is central to the execution of collective decisions'. If the verbal business of political authority is characterized by the ultimate sanction of force (fines, imprisonments, withholding of privileges and benefits, for example), it needs to be also pointed out that such force can itself only be done by means of communicative acts, usually going down links in a chain of command. However politics is defined, there is a linguistic, discursive and communicative dimension, generally only partially acknowledged, if at all, by practitioners and theorists.

1.12. Analyzing Political Discourse

Anyone interested in the way language is employed in politics should read Analyzing Political Discourse. The book employs the theoretical framework of linguistics to study the ways in which we think and behave politically, invoking Aristotle's thesis that we are all political animals, capable of using language to promote our own objectives. Domestic and international politics are scrutinized linguistically. In a radio interview, what do politicians actually say? In a parliamentary debate, what kinds of verbal games do they engage in? analyzing Political Discourse takes an international perspective on the shifting landscape of global political language in the aftermath of September 11, focusing on self-legitimizing language and the increased use of religious imagery in political discourse. The speech given by Bill Clinton to persuade his country to go to war in Kosovo is studied, as are speeches given by George Bush and Osama bin Laden in connection to each other. Analyzing Political Discourse, written in a colorful and engaging way, provides a fundamental introduction to political discourse analysis as well as a new theoretical viewpoint on the study of language and politics.

Paul Chilton is a Professor of Linguistics at the University of East Anglia, the birthplace of Critical Linguistics. Orwellian Language and the Media (1988), Security Metaphors (1996), and Politics as Text and Talk (co-edited with Christina Schäffner) are among his prior works (2002).

1.13. Conclusion

The study we are about to do , was done by many researchers before , But the actual study is way different than the previous studies , in this chapter we defined the terms that are used to analyze the political discourse , the content of this part includes also the relation between politics and language , the terms help us as researchers to maintain the objectives of this task.

Chapter Two

Research Method and Data Analysis

Chapter Two : Research Method and Data Analysis

2.1. Introduction

2.2. Social and Political Background of the Participants

2.2.1 Donald Trump

2.2.2. Joe Biden

2.2.3. Vladimir Putin

2.3. Putin Relation with Trump

2.4. Russia in Biden's World

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2.6. Research Method

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2.8.Poltician's Body Language

2.8.1. Body Language of Donald Trump.

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2.8.4. Putin and Trump Body Language Analysis

2.8.5. Joe Biden on Body Language Analysis of Both Putin and Trump

2.9. Data Analysis

2.10. Politicians Personalities According to Psychologists

2.10.1. Donald Trump Personality

2.10.2. Joe Biden Personality

2.10.3. Vladimir Putin Personality

2.11. Conclusion

2.1. Introduction

The study we present include the relations between Russia and the United State of America , we have searched about this theme , it is vast and full of assessments which lead tovarious branches , this thesis is analytical research about the relations between the participants and linking those relations with the USA and Russia, furthermore analyzing the body language and the background of the personality's psychology according to psychologists of the politicians , To explore the nature of the USA-Russia relations and drawsattempts about the body language and the use of language in a political context.

2.2.Social and Political Background of the Politicians

The following step is a brief description of the sample under investigation in terms of their constructs, social and political background.

2.2.1. Donald Trump

(Born June 14, 1946) is an American politician, media personality, and businessman who served as the 45th president of the United States from 2017 to 2021.

Trump graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania with a bachelor's degree in 1968. He became president of his father Fred Trump's real estate business in 1971 and renamed it The Trump Organization. Trump expanded the company's operations to building and renovating skyscrapers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. He later started side ventures, mostly by licensing his name. From 2004 to 2015, he co-produced and hosted the reality television series The Apprentice. Trump and his businesses have been involved in more than 4,000 state and federal legal actions, including six bankruptcies.

Trump's political positions have been described as populist, protectionist, isolationist, and nationalist. He won the 2016 United States presidential election as the Republican nominee against Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton while losing the popular vote,[a] becoming the first U.S.A president with no prior military or government service. His election and policies sparked numerous protests. The 2017–2019 special counsel investigation led by Robert Mueller established that Russia interfered in the 2016 election to benefit the Trump campaign, but not that members of the Trump campaign conspired or

coordinated with Russia. Trump made many false and misleading statements during his campaigns and presidency, to a degree unprecedented in American politics, and promoted conspiracy theories. Many of his comments and actions have been characterized as racially charged or racist, and many as misogynistic.

Trump ordered a travel ban on citizens from several Muslim-majority countries, diverted military funding towards building a wall on the U.S.A–Mexico border, and implemented a policy of family separations for apprehended migrants. He signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, which cut taxes for individuals and businesses and rescinded the individual health insurance mandate penalty of the Affordable Care Act. He appointed 54 federal appellate judges and three United States Supreme Court justices. In foreign policy, Trump pursued an America First agenda. He withdrew the U.S.A from the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement, the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Iran nuclear deal, and he initiated a trade war with China. Trump met with North Korean leader Kim Jong-un three times, but made no progress on denuclearization. He reacted slowly to the COVID-19 pandemic, ignored or contradicted many recommendations from health officials in his messaging, and promoted misinformation about unproven treatments and the need for testing.

Trump lost the 2020 presidential election to Joe Biden but refused to concede, falsely claiming widespread electoral fraud and attempting to overturn the results by pressuring government officials, mounting scores of unsuccessful legal challenges, and obstructing the presidential transition. On January 6, 2021, Trump urged his supporters to march to the Capitol, which many of them then attacked, resulting in multiple deaths and interrupting the electoral vote count. Trump is the only federal officeholder in American history to have been impeached twice. After he pressured Ukraine to investigate Biden in 2019, he was impeached by the House of Representatives for abuse of power and obstruction of Congress in December. The Senate acquitted him of both charges in February 2020. The House of Representatives impeached Trump a second time in January 2021, for incitement of insurrection. The Senate acquitted him in February, after he had already left office. Scholars and historians rank Trump as one of the worst presidents in American history.

2.2.2. Joe Biden

(/ˈbaɪdən/ BY-dən; born on November 20, 1942) is an American politician who is the 46th and current president of the United States. A member of the Democratic Party, he previously served as the 47th vice president from 2009 to 2017 under Barack Obama and represented Delaware in the United States Senate from 1973 to 2009.

Biden was born and raised in Scranton, Pennsylvania, moving with his family to New Castle County, Delaware, in 1953 when he was ten. He studied at the University of Delaware before earning his law degree from Syracuse University in 1968. He was elected to the New Castle County Council in 1970 and became the sixth-youngest senator in U.S. history after he was elected to the United States Senate from Delaware in 1972, at age 29. Biden was the chair or ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 12 years and was influential in foreign affairs during Obama's presidency. He also chaired the Senate Judiciary Committee from 1987 to 1995, dealing with drug policy, crime prevention, and civil liberties issues; led the effort to pass the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act and the Violence Against Women Act; and oversaw six U.S. Supreme Court confirmation hearings, including the contentious hearings for Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas. He ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988 and 2008. Biden was reelected to the Senate six times and was the fourth-most senior sitting senator at the time when he became Obama's vice president after they won the 2008 presidential election, defeating John McCain and his running mate Sarah Palin. Obama and Biden were reelected in 2012, defeating the Republican ticket of Mitt Romney and Paul Ryan.

During eight years as vice president, Biden leaned on his Senate experience and frequently represented the administration in negotiations with congressional Republicans, including on the Budget Control Act of 2011, which resolved a debt ceiling crisis, and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, which addressed the impending "fiscal cliff". He also oversaw infrastructure spending in 2009 to counteract the Great Recession. On foreign policy, Biden was a close counselor to the president and took a leading role in designing the withdrawal of U.S.A troops from Iraq in 2011. In 2017, Obama awarded Biden the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction.

Biden and his running mate Kamala Harris defeated incumbent president Donald Trump and vice president Mike Pence in the 2020 presidential election. He is the oldest president and the

first to have a female vice president. Biden proposed, lobbied for and signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act to help the United States recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant recession. He proposed the American Jobs Plan, aspects of which were incorporated into the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which was also signed into law. He nominated Ketanji Brown Jackson to the Supreme Court. Biden proposed an expansion of the social safety net, but those efforts, along with voting rights legislation, failed in Congress. In foreign policy, Biden restored the U.S. into the Paris Agreement on climate change. He completed the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, during which the Afghan government collapsed and the Taliban seized control. He responded to the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine by imposing sanctions on Russia and authorizing billions in foreign aid and weapons shipments to Ukraine.

2.2.3. Vladimir Putin

(/ˈpuːtɪn/; Russian; born 7 October 1952) is a Russian politician and former intelligence officer who is the president of Russia, a position he has filled since 2012, and previously from 2000 until 2008. He was also the prime minister from 1999 to 2000, and again from 2008 to 2012.

He worked as a KGB foreign intelligence officer for 16 years, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel ,before resigning in 1991 to begin a political career in Saint Petersburg. He moved to Moscow in 1996 to join the administration of President Boris Yeltsin. He briefly served as director of the Federal Security Service (FSB) and secretary of the Security Council, before being appointed as prime minister in August 1999. After the resignation of Yeltsin, Putin became acting president and, less than four months later, was elected outright to his first term as president. He was reelected in 2004. As he was constitutionally limited to two consecutive terms as president at the time, Putin served as prime minister again from 2008 to 2012 under Dmitry Medvedev. He returned to the presidency in 2012 in an election marred by allegations of fraud and protests and was reelected in 2018. In April 2021, following a referendum, he signed into law constitutional amendments including one that would allow him to run for reelection twice more, potentially extending his presidency to 2036.

During Putin's first tenure as president, the Russian economy grew on average by seven percent per year, following economic reforms and a fivefold increase in the price of oil and gas. He also led Russia during a war against Chechen separatists, reestablishing federal control of the region. As prime minister under Medvedev, he oversaw military reform and police reform, as well as Russia's victory in its war against Georgia. During his

third term as president, Russia annexed Crimea and sponsored a war in eastern Ukraine with several military incursions made, resulting in international sanctions and a financial crisis in Russia. He also ordered a military intervention in Syria against rebel and jihadist groups.

During his fourth term as president, his government responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, and he presided over a military buildup on the border of Ukraine. Putin accused the Ukrainian government of committing atrocities against its Russian-speaking minority, and in February 2022, he ordered a full-scale invasion of the country, leading to widespread international condemnation, as well as expanded sanctions and calls for Putin to be pursued with war crime charges. Under Putin's leadership, Russia has experienced democratic backsliding and a shift to authoritarianism. Putin's rule has been characterized by endemic corruption, the jailing and repression of political opponents, the intimidation and suppression of independent media in Russia, and a lack of free and fair elections. Putin's Russia has scored poorly on Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index*, the Economist Intelligence Unit's *Democracy Index*, and Freedom House's *Freedom in the World* index. Putin is the second-longest currently serving European president after Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus.

2.3. Putin Relation with Trump

On the surface, Trump and Putin seem to agree on a lot of things. They have a pragmatic perspective of international affairs and a tendency to agree with authoritarians. They despise the establishment, which in Trump's case is domestic and in Putin's case is worldwide. Trump shares the 'besieged fortress' attitude (the world is against us) that has long been a component of Russian strategic culture. Both presidents use highly individualized decision-making processes and place a premium on personal relationships with other international leaders. Such commonalities should provide a solid foundation for a better USA–Russia partnership. Despite this, practically nothing has been accomplished in the nine months since Trump took office. Instead of progress, there is a reversal sanctions on Russia have been tightened by the United States. The allegations of Russian meddling in the USA political process have become louder. On counter-terrorism cooperation, there has been little progress. Even Trump's decision to stop the CIA's covert help to the Syrian rebels, which was depicted as a capitulation to Moscow, had been planned long before he was elected.

So, why hasn't there been much progress? There are several explanations for this. Some are long-standing and widespread, such as strong anti-Kremlin sentiment in Congress and among

Republicans. However, the Trump administration's dysfunction is the largest impediment to progress in the USA–Russia relationship.

The first is the all-consuming distraction provided by multiple Russia-related controversies. The White House has found it tough to pursue a Russia agenda in an environment where every concession to Moscow, no matter how slight, is considered as suspect or worse. The controversies have put Trump's administration in jeopardy, forcing him to focus on his political survival.

The administration's anarchy, which is riven by conflicts and infighting, is the second hindrance to advancement. It is incapable of self-government, let alone serious policy initiatives. Not only with Russia, but also with major aspects of the Republican domestic program, such as repealing the Affordable Care Act ('Obamacare,' immigration reform, and tax reform. The nominations of Rex Tillerson as Secretary of State, James Mattis as Secretary of Defense, and HR McMaster as National Security Advisor were expected to bring professionalism — 'adults back in control' — to the government's business. 51 However, these well-liked people have had a tough time carrying out their duties.

Most importantly, there is the issue of a president with a short attention span, a great knowledge of global affairs, and who considers policy swings to be a virtue. As a result, there is no policy consistency inside the administration, particularly on Russia, where there is a significant divergence between Trump on the one hand and the USA defense and security establishment on the other, with State department Tillerson stuck in the middle. The slow pace of appointed positions to high offices in the Defense and State Departments has exacerbated the situation.As a result, the gap between policy statements and execution has never been wider. Talk about cooperating with Russia is mostly just that: talk.

Third, despite its great public visibility, Trump does not place a strong focus on Russia. It's instructive that his first formal meeting with Putin didn't take place until he'd been in the White House for six months, and even then, it was simply a bilateral encounter on the sidelines of a global conference. Part of the reason for the delay was political sensitivity around the Russia link. But it also highlighted the fact that Trump's foreign policy agenda pales in comparison to his domestic agenda.His trip to Warsaw and Hamburg in July was only his second since taking office. Russia scores low even among foreign policy objectives, after the Middle East, relations with China, and Europe. Its importance is mostly functional. It is seen as a tool of achieving other, more pressing goals, such as combatting international

terrorism and limiting Iranian influence in the Middle East. This is comparable to the attitudes of Bush and Obama, who both regarded Russia as a niche ally (or irritation), rather than a full-fledged partner.

Fourth, even in areas where their goals are supposed to align, American and Russian interests frequently clash. For example, in the fight against terrorism, the United States is concentrating its efforts on defeating the Islamic State. Russia's top aims, on the other hand, are to maintain its leadership in Syria, expand its strategic presence in the Middle East, and promote itself as a global actor. In Ukraine, Washington is aiming for a more or less impartial outcome, but Moscow wants to reclaim its old dominance over Kyiv. Both Washington and Moscow have been harsh critics of NATO, albeit from opposing perspectives. Secretary of Defense Mattis has reaffirmed the United States' long-held (and long-ignored) position that European member states must do more to share burdens in order for NATO to be more successful. The alliance's dissolution or emasculation is exactly what Moscow wants. In a context of increasing uncertainty, all of these inequalities are amplified.

Fifth, economic links are insufficient to counteract the relationship's many flaws. The United States accounted for only 4.5 percent of global GDP in 2016.Russia's international commerce (compared to 43.3 percent for the European Union)Russia was not even in the top ten percent (compared to China's 14.1 percent).Twenty of the United States' commercial partners. ExxonMobil and the Russian government partnered in 2012. Rosneft, the Russian oil corporation, has signed a major agreement to produce oil and gas in the country. But sanctions forced this initiative to a halt in the Kara Sea (Arctic).halt. Global energy costs have dropped by more than half since then. Reducing the profitability of such collaboration. The growth of USA shale gas has pushed prices even down, eroding one of Moscow's main weapons for projecting power and causing yet another source of strain in the relationship.

Finally, Trump and Putin's personal relationship has been primarily unfavorable. Where progress would normally be impossible, presidential diplomacy can occasionally help. Trump and Putin, on the other hand, are such polarizing characters in Washington that their direct engagement in policy projects has contributed to delegitimize them.When former Director of National Intelligence James Clapper said that many of Trump's activities appeared to be meant to "make Russia great," not America, he represented a commonly held perspective. Putin is obviously aware of this view. When asked if he was disappointed with Trump during a press conference following the 2017 BRICS meeting in Xiamen, he said arrogantly, "he is not my bride, and I am not his wife or fiancé."

Despite Putin's attempts to pretend otherwise, Trump's triumph came as a shock to the Kremlin. It shattered key beliefs about American foreign policy, USA–Russia ties, and the transatlantic alliance in an instant. It also elicited mixed reactions. The general mood in Moscow was one of schadenfreude at witnessing Hillary Clinton get her comeuppance, while taking pleasure in the unmistakable dismay of the Washington elite. Some moderate pundits were also delighted with the decision because it gave the theoretical potential of halting the rapid slide in ties with the United States; a little optimism was better than none at all, they reasoned. At the same time, there were few illusions about the severity of the crisis with Washington or the enormous challenges Trump would face in putting his good intentions toward Russia into action.

Putin has taken a wait-and-see strategy for the last nine months. He hasn't made many public demands and has mostly avoided gloating over the White House's ways.Given the tumultuous political atmosphere in Washington, he recognizes that pressing Trump to relax sanctions or scale up missile defense would be fruitless. It would simply bolster congressional opposition and reduce Trump's maneuvering flexibility. However, such prudence does not imply that Putin lacks a clear purpose or that he is willing to wait indefinitely. He will eventually seek concrete results, both in terms of America's general approach to Russia and in individual policy areas. Trump will be judged on his ability to deliver on his promises

2.4. Russia in Biden's World

In Biden's worldview, Russia has a perplexing position. It is viewed as a nefarious actor whose actions directly threaten American interests. It is, however, seen as a dwindling and insecure power. Biden's inconsistent views on Russia were emphasized in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance of March 2021, his administration's first major policy paper. "Russia remains determined to strengthen its global influence and play a disruptive role on the global scene," the memo added. 14 It went on to compare "a destabilizing Russia" to "an increasingly aggressive China." 15 The plain implication was that Moscow was "disruptive" and "destabilizing" exactly because it was weak—in contrast to a powerful China, which, predictably, drew considerably more attention in the media.

Biden's statements as he was about to board the plane to return to Washington following the Geneva summit with Putin in June 2021 were even more telling: "Russia is in a very, very tough place right now." China is putting pressure on them. They are determined to maintain their status as a significant power... They are striving to... be relevant." He repeated the old Soviet Union description of it as "Upper Volta with nuclear weapons."

On one level, Biden's attitude toward Russia mirrors that of his previous boss, Barack Obama, who memorably labeled it as a "regional power" in 2014, whose actions in annexing Crimea demonstrated weakness rather than strength. However, there are two significant variances. Biden now has a better understanding of Russia's disruptive capabilities and how they affect USA interests. Given Moscow's meddling in the 2016 USA presidential election, successful cyber-hacking operations, the deployment of 100,000 troops near the Ukrainian border in March and April 2021, and, most recently, it is even larger and more threatening military buildup against Ukraine in the winter of 2021-2022, it could hardly be otherwise.

The word "neutralization" appears frequently in Biden's Russia strategy. During his presidency, he has tried three variations of this strategy: marginalization, triangularism centered on luring Moscow away from Beijing, and stability. Initially, the United States mostly disregarded Russia. However, with the latter's military build-up in March/April 2021 and the resulting increased threat of conflict, this proved impossible. The White House then shifted to triangular, in response to calls from some sectors in Washington to reach out to Moscow, assuage Russian sensibilities, and prevent the Sino-Russian relationship from becoming even stronger. However, this "reverse-Kissinger" approach25 has also proven ineffective. The Kremlin sees its strategic cooperation with China as a global force multiplier and is hesitant to risk it.

Stabilization is the result of this, with the goal of a "stable and predictable" connection. This does not, however, entail a "reset." Even under the best-case scenario, Moscow would remain opposed to American interests and Western liberal principles, and active collaboration would be limited. The Kremlin, on the other hand, would show prudence and avoid potentially harmful measures. Regular contact would take place through a variety of bilateral channels and structures, including presidential summits, a Strategic Stability Dialogue, senior official meetings, and their respective diplomatic missions. It's possible that a new "normal" may develop, one marked by order, method, and relative clarity.

Stabilization tries to reconcile a number of tensions: between Biden's liberal values and his realist tendencies; between a major focus on China and the need to respond to Russian activities; and between a desire to control Moscow's aggressiveness and a lack of sufficient tools to do so.

2.5. United States in Putin's Foreign Policy

The biggest issue Biden confronts in dealing with Russia is that Putin and his entourages see the USA as a decaying and increasingly discredited force. Although they acknowledge that the United States is the world's top power, they feel that the gap between the USA and the leading non-Western nations, notably China, has closed significantly. Not only is liberalism out of date, but so is the Western idea of a rules-based international order. The "long wars" in Afghanistan and Iraq, the global financial crisis of 2008, Trump's presidency, the USA's poor reaction to the epidemic, and the spectacular collapse of the government in Kabul—all point to a strong historical trend against America and the West in general.

The most recent Russian National Security Strategy (July 2021) reflects these thoughts (NSS). The "modern world is entering a time of upheaval," according to the report, in which various political and economic centers have developed, and the global order's institutions, laws, and values are shifting. 28 The NSS shows a scared "West"—a clear allusion to the United States—beset by a slew of internal and foreign issues, echoing Biden's assessment of Russia as "desperate."

The schadenfreude in Moscow is tempered with apprehension. According to the NSS, America's refusal to acknowledge changing international realities has resulted in a slew of negative consequences, including geopolitical instability and conflict, the shattered of universal norms and principles of international law, the dismantling of bilateral and multilateral agreements, efforts to sever ties between Russia and former Soviet republics, and the labeling of Russia as an enemy. The USA is also attempting to undermine Russian national unity and society, as well as harming its economy, polluting its values, distorting history, and inciting interethnic and interconfessional conflicts, while falsely accusing Russia of a variety of transgressions ranging from cyber-hacking to interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Nonetheless, the NSS's (and other official declarations') overall message is upbeat. Russia has re-established itself as a global actor. The liberal order is on the verge of collapsing. The transatlantic agreement is more vulnerable than it has ever been. Even in the face of heavy American pressure, China continues to prosper. And the world is no longer willing to accept the United States as the world's leader. Following events have only bolstered these viewpoints. The departure from Afghanistan, in particular, demonstrated that Washington was unable to deliver to its allies and partners, and that Biden was no different from Trump when it came to prioritizing American interests over all others'.

The incentives for Moscow to create a constructive relationship with Washington aren't particularly strong in these circumstances. In some cases, the inverse is true. Scandals like Russian cyber operations and meddling in the 2016 USA presidential election amplify Moscow's reach and power while counteracting Western perceptions of Russian decline. Similarly, keeping the USA and Europe in the dark about Russia's intentions in Ukraine strengthens Russia's position. The Kremlin, on the other hand, is determined to avoid open confrontation with the USA. The task now is to strike the appropriate mix between risk and reward, putting Biden's political will and guts to the test while avoiding confrontation.

This balancing effort highlights a deeper problem that Moscow is grappling with: how much of its own declined narrative about America to believe. Despite China's meteoric rise, the United States continues to play a significant, if diminished, role in Moscow's worldview. For better or worse, it remains the exterior yardstick against which Russia judges itself as a major state. This isn't just a matter of status; it also means an end to Western "interference" in Russian domestic politics (i.e., no promotion of democracy); guarantees of strategic stability; a de facto Russian influence in the Middle East in the post-Soviet neighborhood; and the right to participate in any regional or global issue it chooses.

Although Putin Despite his criticisms of American exceptional, he insists on Russia's own exceptional. In doing so, he seeks Washington's approval. The United States also acts as a justification for a lot of things that are done in Russia's name. "If America didn't exist, Russia would have to invent it," wrote Edward Lucas in 2013. Russia has positioned itself as the "anti-America"—everything that America is not, from specific actions to political philosophy, national identity to global order visions—under Putin. Although the United States is an adversary, it is a "useful adversary."

The Biden's relation with Putin is different and it focuses more on the international affaires for both USA and Russia , after the last crisis in Ukraine , from Biden's speech he has described Putin with a dictator and he has warned Putin about moving one more inch in the Nato territory , from the speech we can see that Biden's words are always going against Putin we can observe that their relation is no good in these last months .

2.6. Research Method

A Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of the relation between The United State of America and Russia , as samples to our study we have set two speeches for the discourse Analysis , our work is divided in two chapters , the first chapter starts with an introduction and definitions of the terms and some points that are important in discourse analysis and the relation between politics and language , as a literature review about certain functions and features of the discourse   , The second chapter starts with mentioning the participant's social and political background and we deal with their relations as politicians through the development of these relations , after that we are going to present the speeches of

 participants The Former President Of United State Donald Trump, The Current Joe Biden and The Russian President Vladimir Putin to analyze the body language of each participant , the personal attitude in front of audiences and verbal expressions to know how language is used to manipulate the listener, and discover the nature of the USA-Russia relation.

The tool we used in this study is based on collecting the data from the official international channels, especially BBC channel. For a correct body language interpretation we spot the light on seven figures of the previous participants as samples for the analysis, also within the field of political psychology, the study of personality in politics offers a window to the future. That's because personality — a person's ingrained behavior patterns — partially dictates how an individual will act over time across a broad range of situations. In short, accurate personality assessment enables presidential scholars to hypothesize general expectancies for leadership behavior in office or in public.

The second part of the second chapter is scientifically practical to analyze data and findings, which will be discussed in the end of this chapter then a conclusion to the work to maintain the objectives of the study to present the results of the conducted research.

2.7. Aimof Study

The main objectives of this research is to study language from a different angle , the language as a tool , is used in all the different aspects of interactions and situations , the purpose of this study is the way of using language in political positions and learn more about language in a political context , besides observing and analyzing the attitudes and body language and its role in politics ,and test the hypothesis comparing with findings moreover the leadership style and behaviors , also the aim of this paper is to keep abreast of the language in international relations developments and keeping pace with political events.

politicians we agreed to include in this study are the main characters who contribute the most to the development of this relationship, when we talk for instance about Putin we surely are going to mention Russia , because the speeches we analyze explain the nature of the relation between these two countries , Trump's relation with Putin is more personal than the Biden's relation with Putin , because it is obvious from trump's speech that he admires Putin a lot and supports him in everyway , for instance Trump saying about Putin 'He is a very strong man', the media has surely check for more information , they could claim that it is business , Putin also has shown respect to Trump as well in the interview .when we talk about Biden and Putin their relation is more complicated , especially after the last invasion of Russia in Ukraine .

2.8. PoliticiansBody Language

There has been research on the relationship between people's manner of life and language since the mid-nineteenth century. Individuals find out what a speaker is expected to say and why he or she is speaking in a certain environment. A casualty, for example, may leave the last message due to self-destruction; it is theoretically possible to learn the reason for death and the last request to the family (Triana et al., 2020). This is merely the beginning of the discussion.

The cycle focuses on the relationship between language and social situations. In a political context, the listener will be confronted with several considerations in order to comprehend an explanation. In political debate, the speaker selects language highlights to persuade the audience, influencing the crowd's perceptions and forming an acceptable self-personality. It is a legislator's strategy for engaging in political activities in order to win the compassion of everyone who hears them (Kameswari and Mamidi, 2018). Acknowledgement is a form of indistinguishable perspective that exists across linguistic and socio-political contexts. Furthermore, we must recognize that the way of life and cognition of linked individuals have

an impact on language comprehension in a political context. It's the result of a political discussion inquiry that necessitates proof, authority, and truth (Dunmire, 2018). The political situation in the United States has always been fascinating to investigate since it i s a powerful country with the ability to influence events in other countries. According   to ongoing diaries (Beckley, 2018), countries' power can be calculated by focusing on financial circumstances, military power, political circumstance, worldwide collaboration, state-building, exchange, policymakers, democratization, and the atomic office.

2.8.1. Body Languageof Donald Trump

In terms of pronunciation, Donald Trump has figured out how to communicate a powerful message through a variety of methods, all of which were evidently thoroughly considered before the delivery of the lecture. Against my expectations, the discourse is delivered in a firm but quiet manner, and it is not perceived as as forceful as it appeared to be at first in the broad communication stages. The delivery of the speech has been meticulously considered; he knows it by heart as well as having completed the necessary stops for commendation. His inflection changes throughout the speech, emphasizing simple yet powerful terms like "America first," raising his voice to make an even more powerful impression, and then pausing to let the audience respond. When it comes to Mr. Trump's nonverbal communication, he knows how to maintain a serious signal all over the place, and he clearly glares throughout the first debate.Donald Trump's hand is continually raised in the air, and he stares at the sky as well as the crowd. If he isn't staring at the sky, his hand is open, and his palm is facing the crowd.

Trump's movements are crucial for a confusing intervention of Trump's big-name image as it relates to his overall image. Trump is a well-known character who has a long history of using performativity humor to engage large crowds in the United States. His wit works because it emphasizes the central figure of speech of obscenity. Trump is a Rabelaisian figure who uses risqué comedy to captivate his audience.

He makes fun of other competitors, their bodies, their beverages, and their stiffness, in carnivalesque minutes. Trump, like Rabelais, understands that crude humor can bring down the regal classes — also known as the political establishment — as well as anyone who opposes him. He uses it to promote "anti-politics governmental concerns" that have been active in the open arena in the United States since at least the mid-1990s.

2.8.2. BodyLanguageofJoe Biden

While Joe Biden remains solemn and quiet throughout the debate, his gaze is fixed on the podium. His hands, on the other hand, move in a controlled manner with no overt motions or audible variations. "This is a decent country, and we are terrific humans," says the speaker in a calmer, more measured tone than the rest of the conversation. This message could be effectively deciphered as having two sides: the first, directed at his fellow Americans who should be energized and trust the positive qualities of the USA; and the second, directed at the global crowd who has lost faith in the USA as a serious power as a result of Donald Trump's organization and worldwide recognition as a turbulent joke. The conversation and motions are clearly portrayed and remembered. By all accounts, Biden is aware of the deafening effect of nonverbal communication in conveying a message related to the conversation's central theme. Regardless of the fact that he increases his tone for a few minutes, the message is one of encouragement and motivation, reminding the crowd of times when the USA has been engulfed in a state of emergency and still rose. In comparison to his ancestor, it's intriguing to see the vastly different approaches the two USA Presidents have chosen in terms of both language and non-verbal correspondence.

2.8.3.Body Language ofVladimir Putin

The nonverbal correspondence of Russia's president, Vladimir Putin, has been strange recently. Tales of a possible medical problem have persisted since the start of his battle with Ukraine, and his most recent public appearance appears to confirm this theory due to his unusual signals.

There are some aspects of our bodies that we cannot control willingly, and a few major international news organizations, such as The Telegraph and The Sun, have previously published, based on clinical specialists' assessments, the actual symptoms that Putin may be suffering from a serious illness.

His infrequent limping could be due to his observably swollen face as a result of areas of strength or the usage of exaggerated distances with other political pioneers due to a psychotic worry of contracting the virus due to the lack of his invulnerable foundation.

This physical act is uncommon, according to nonverbal communication theories; however, if performed for a few moments or a couple of moments, it could imply some inconvenience,

stress, conflict, or disappointment. It would depend on the circumstances and subject of the conversation.

2.8.4.Putin and Trump Body Language Analysis

The intelligence services and professionals who specialize in the body language of leaders and followers will be watching Trump and his Russian counterpart, President Putin, during their encounter, not just the eyes of the viewer. The two presidents' body language during their encounter played a significant role in deciding the scope of the two countries' relationship. Body language was present to put this partnership to the test.

The analysts studied their body language and discovered that it differed significantly from what they normally do at diplomatic talks. The length of the meeting was mentioned by the experts. They also referred to how they shook hands, with Trump's handshake with Putin differing from that of his counterparts in the presidents, in which Trump extended his hand towards Putin to shake him, and it was clear that Trump always sits steadily with his hands clenched between his legs, implying both closure and roughness.

Putin, on the other hand, was sitting with his left arm on the side of the seat, indicating more confidence and comfort, and he was passing his hand over his fingers in a circular motion, indicating that he was either nervous or unsure who was sitting with him, as Putin's quick glances at Trump suggested. He examines him as if he were an examination, recalling his espionage experiences. President Putin is known for his uncommon smile, which is considered a subservient response in body language that suggests that you do not represent a threat to the other, as well as demonstrating strength and control, and this is what he is known for.

Figure 1 : Putin meets Trump

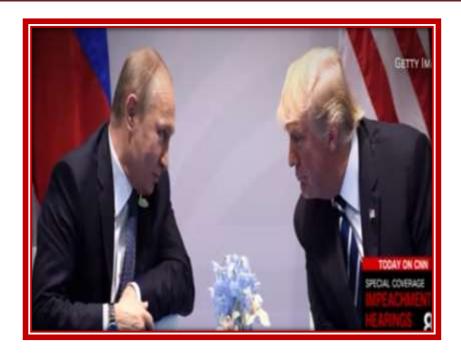**Figure 3:Putin in the Meeting**   **Figure 2: Trump in the Meeting**

Figure4: **Trump and Putin**

2.8.5. Joe Biden on Body Language Analysis of Both Putin and Trump

For the sake of correct body language interpretation, it is not required to select a single movement and base a judgment on it at first we must consider the surrounding environment as well as series event when we examine Biden body language during his meeting with Putin. We focus on the movement of his index finger .The second issue is Biden's use of a negative tone at the end of his speech, such as when he says "moving on one single inch of NATO territory." And this tone is more dominant than the rising tone at the end of the speech, and he appears more confident and assertive. Nevertheless, we saw that this tone is not constant, as if he is attempting to strike a balance between expressing strength and appearing non-threatening.

We also noted his arms opening and the sole of his hand almost pointing upwards, which is a symbol of submission rather than dominance because it suggests a request and

a lack of threat.Also, as demonstrated in the images below, its transparency has diminis hed, indicatig dissent and disagreement with what you hear.

Figure 5: Biden Warning Putin

Figure 6 : Biden meets Trump

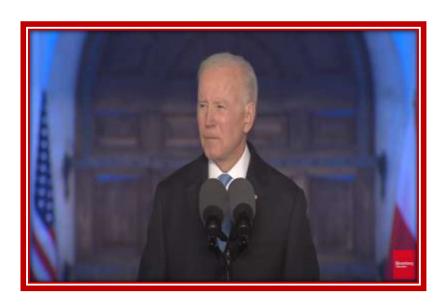**Figure 7 : Biden Delivering his Speech**

Figure 8 : Biden Facing Audiences

2.9. Data Analysis

After collecting the data , we come to analyze the relation between the United and Russia , and we define it as a complicated one , the history of these two countries is wide ,

a number of negative effects, including geopolitical instability and conflict, the destruction of universal norms and principles of international law, the dismantling of bilateral and multilateral agreements, efforts to sever ties between Russia and former Soviet republics, and the designation of Russia as an enemy, have been brought about by America's refusal to acknowledge changing international realities .

As mentioned the concept of the research is the relationship between language and social situations, in political context , we set seven figures to analyze the bodies language of the participants , Trump is a good communicator he is confident and uses humor to captivate audiences , he talks quietly but he knows how to communicate , he used high voice sometimes to make the audience listen, he is an active positive presidential character with mobilization — the ability to arouse, engage, and direct the public — the attitude he takes in the figures seemed that he is calm and aware and he has shown respect by going the first for the handshake with Putin , Putin and Trump relation is different from what they do when it comes to diplomatic talks , Putin in the figures also seemed to be confident but nervous ,he is known for his unusual smile, which is seen as a servile reaction in body language that implies that you do not pose a threat to the other while yet exhibiting strength and dominance, Joe Biden The current USA President is also a good communicator and during his speech he motivates Americans to stand with their country, he has powerful impressions when it comes to the issue of Ukraine and the NATOterritory , he uses positive and negative tone equally , to captivate the audiences and he also seemed to speak to the brains , he inspires the minds with words that are picked carefully . this dissertation represents an open research to keep abreast of the language in all aspects of its developments with the development of political events.

2.10. The Politicians Personalities According to Psychologists

These studies are done within inclusive vision of the political personalities throughout their attitudes and gestures besides the body language.

2.10.1. Donald Trump Personality

Donald Trump's personality is an interesting question for mental health professionals. Does he have any kind of mental disorder? His theatrical behavior, narcissism, lack of empathy and impulsiveness amaze people, some of whom work with him on a daily basis. The power he possesses means that, if these suspicions are true, his personality could pose a serious danger to every living thing on the planet. Since Donald Trump became president, reports of his mental health have been published. However, it is important to point out that this raises some ethical concerns. First, behavioral science and health professionals are not allowed to report on people without rigorous evaluation. "On what basis are these hypotheses advanced?" is another question to ask if you want to do a psychological personality analysis. Second, many assessments have been conducted that focus more on the personality than the person. And few public figures have invested as much in creating their own personality and identity as Donald Trump. However, we know nothing of the innermost realms in which man lives and not the caricature. For example, where we can see how he relates to his family and others close to him. That said, the real problem is we're not just talking about an old public figure. Donald Trump's personality, with its ups and downs - and the tweets - of him arouses above all distrust. And unpredictability is a risk when it comes to a public figure with that much power.

Donald Trump doesn't like rules, protocol, criticism or opposition. He often defies the status quo and takes no orders. If we add his impulsiveness to this behavior, . He has a very short attention span. She shows little interest in opinions other than his ownand her mental boxes are very rigid. His ability to process written information is limited. He just lives in the present and gives the impression that he does not consider the possible long-term consequences of his behavior. Donald Trump has a distinctly narcissistic personality. He also tends to trust very few people and has a very dichotomous thought process about relationships: are you friend or foe, are you a patriot or you are not. He seems to have little impulse control. He doesn't trust intellectuals, he calls journalists "dangerous" and he avoids any experts because he assumes they

will oppose his opinion. Donald Trump is very socially acceptable, but with one goal: to be the center of attention. When he is not the center of attentionhe becomes frustrated and angry.The stable temperament characteristics of the most prominent personality models are of particular interest. That determines Trump's political behavior.

2.10.2. Joe Biden Personality

Relevant psycho diagnostic data on Biden has been collected from biographical sources Media reports and synthesized into a personality profile using the Millon diagnostic inventory .The personality profile obtained from the MIDC was analyzed using interpretative guidelines provided in the MIDC and Millon Index of Personality Styles manuals. The personality model was found to be extroverted/sociable complemented by a secondary Easygoing/cooperative role model and ambitious/confident subordinate traits. The focus on the outgoing model paired with a distinctive accommodating model in his overall personality configuration points to the forgiving extrovert subtype. The personality composite provides the person logical substrate for a strong pattern of belonging. These individuals are pushed to request approval; They want others to love them and see them as a friend or allies. To achieve this motivational goal, they often compliment, praise or flatter others and present, an image of goodwill. When disagreements arise, they sometimes try to arrange things at the expense of concession.

- Executives with Biden's personality profile are likely to display an interpersonal leadership style, characterized by flexibility, compromise and an emphasis on teamwork. About Marguerite Hermann's leadership traits framework ranks Biden as a respectful leader.

- Coercive, open to information and primarily driven by a relational orientation – prompting a collegial and accommodating style of leadership focused on overcoming - Differences and building consensus Building. Based on his personality profile and associated leadership traits, Biden's general tenor the presidency is likely to be

conciliatory, which could leave the president vulnerable to manipulation from pressure groups and hinder negotiations or conflicts with foreign opponents. Biden's personality, the researchers found, is predominantly outgoing/gregarious, with lesser features of accommodating/cooperative and ambitious. The leadership of individuals who have this profile has an interpersonal focus that involves "flexibility, compromise, and an emphasis on teamwork."

2.10.3. Vladimir Putin Personality

Putin's primary personality patterns were found to be Dominant/controlling (a measure of aggression or hostility), Ambitious/self-serving (a measure of narcissism), and Conscientious/dutiful, with secondary Retiring/reserved (introverted) and Dauntless/adventurous (risk-taking) tendencies and lesser Distrusting/suspicious features. The blend of primary patterns in Putin's profile constitutes a composite personality type aptly described as an expansionist hostile enforcer. Dominant individuals enjoy the power to direct others and to evoke obedience and respect; they are tough and unsentimental and often make effective leaders. This personality pattern comprises the "hostile" component of Putin's personality composite. Ambitious individuals are bold, competitive, and self-assured; they easily assume leadership roles, expect others to recognize their special qualities, and often act as though entitled. This personality pattern delineates the "expansionist" component of Putin's personality composite. Conscientious individuals are dutiful and diligent, with a strong work ethic and careful attention to detail; they are adept at crafting public policy but often lack the retail political skills required to consummate their policy objectives and are more technocratic than visionary. This personality pattern fashions the "enforcer" component of Putin's personality composite. Retiring (introverted) individuals tend not to develop strong ties to others, are somewhat deficient in the ability to recognize the needs or feelings of others, and may lack spontaneity and interpersonal

vitality. Dauntless individuals are adventurous, individualistic, daring personalities resistant to deterrence and inclined to take calculated risks. Putin's major personality-based strengths in a political role are his commanding demeanor and confident assertiveness. His major personality-based shortcomings are his uncompromising intransigence, lack of empathy and congeniality, and cognitive inflexibility.

2.11. Conclusion

USA-Russia relations is going wide nowadays especially in social media , the press in the world writes , the interviewers wonder and seek after the facts and event in the political content of these two powerful countries to explore the development in their relations , researchers in linguistics, we believe that relating the analysis of the politicians speeches and their relations and body language should be another concept of using language in the political context .This task is an open study based on descriptive analytic method, gathering data from three videos about the present theme using seven figures and the analysis of bodies language and relation between the participants through the aim of describing the relations and testing the hypothesis and compare results, in order answer the questions and maintain the objectives of this research.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

It is important for master candidates in the linguistics field to study language in its all aspects and interpretations and its relation with politics, our research is a descriptive study , based on collecting data (videos) from the social media YouTube channel BBC , our work tackles the USA -Russia relations , it contains three main participants for the body language analysis , the Former USA President Donald Trump , the current USA President Joe Biden, and the Russian President Vladimir Putin, these participants have contributed the most in the development of the USA-Russia relations , we agreed on this theme because language and politics are strongly related , we also have dealt with the discourse analysis and the participants relations with bodies language analysis to sum up the main objectives of this research which is opened and wide and researchers and analysts have talked about the language and politics , from the test of our hypothesis , we have found that the body language of a person sometimes does not reflect the expression or the situation , Putin relation with Trump is not strong as it appears in reality because when analyzing their body language , the findings were different from the first impression we have taken when we first saw the videos , and it is all analyzed with figures and body language details .

This conducted research have results like any other research , Russia and America relations are kind of complicated recently especially after the Ukraine crisis, Joe Biden in his speech has warnedRussia about the nato territory , he also has named Putin as a dictator , he motivates the American community to support USA and to not lose hope on America as one of the most powerful state in the world, the study we presented is a descriptive and analytic to describe events and learn more about language within political character and how is language used   to   persuade   the   audiences   and   listeners   to   win   political   debates   .

The Participants which are the presidents of these countries , their role is very important in the content of this study , as researchers we used these samples to analyze the body language, we found that Putin and Trump shared different attitudes during the meeting , these two has the history that shaped the USA-Russia relations , the linguistic study we made is based on features of the body language of the participants , moreover politicians try to manipulate using language and through the analysis, language can be shaped in both verbal and none-verbal , because in order to captivate the audience , you can use a word or an expression , or a move , both are for the same goal, Biden's in his speech he was stop once in instance , to feel the silence , to know that he controls the speech , this is one of the features that the speaker uses to   get the attention , the meeting of Putin and Trump , has shown that America did not want Russia to include her self in the American elections,

To conclude this descriptive study , an open study that describes the USA-Russi relations , and discourse analysis and language as a tool in political speeches , language has power in the political context , because using language , nations can decide their own destiny , besides it contributes in the changes or the development of the international political relations , the given study is a sample of the concept of using language in political discourse.

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