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A Critical Discourse Analysis of Misrepresentation in Selected Trump's Speeches
Keywords: CDA, Misrepresentation, politics

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Abstract

Despite the fact that misrepresenting the truth has negative consequences, the majority of politicians today do so. But there are benefits to this as well. Since incorrect information may influence people's thinking long after the public learns that a particular piece of information is wrong, politicians occasionally seek to create false perceptions about their opponents. Obtaining public support for politicians' agendas is another benefit of political misrepresentation. The study's hypothesis is that by implementing the ideology of the positive self, Biden takes the advantage of misrepresentation.The current study looks at misrepresentation in Trump's political speeches from the standpoint of critical discourse analysis. The study's hypothesis is that Trump's misrepresentation mainly relies on language components to convey his objective.Trump's misrepresentation is positive at the macrostructure level and negative at the microstructure level. Trump has used these misrepresentations in a positive ideological manner in his political speeches. Two different sorts of procedures have been used to accomplish the study's goal and validate its hypothesis: theoretical and practical one. The theoretical section includes an overview of the misrepresentation and general idea about political discourse. However, the practical component mostly uses Van Dijk (1988, 1995) model to analyze three data points being made by Trump. The study's premise was supported by the analysis's findings, which showed that Trump's speeches positively convey misrepresentation.

1.Introduction

The term "representation" has many different meanings, including cultural representation, representation in the mediaand representation in the law, etc. For us, political representation is the most significant. Brennan and Hamlin (1999:109) define political representation as "political agency," i.e., the emphasis is on the substance of representation rather than its appearance. They claim that one feature of representation is mediating assemblies of various kinds between the general people and political decision-making. The idea behind a

mediating assembly is that, rather than the public making political decisions on their own, this is done through a group of agents.

Political representation, according to Dovi (2011:1), happens when political actors speak, stand up for, represent, and take action on behalf of others in the political sphere. Political representation is, in a brief, a form of political assistance. Dovi (2011:2) emphasises that the theoretical literature on political representation has historically been dominated by the argument over whether representatives should act as delegates or trustees. Delegated representatives only carry out the declared will of their constituents. Trustees are representatives who take decisions based on their own assessments of what is best.

Saward (2010:5) shows that "from Rome to early modern times, there are overlapping notions of representation as symbolizing, resembling, portraying, standing for, acting for a collectivity, authorized and nonauthorized portraying". According to Saward (2010: 1-2), authors have made an effort, among other things, to counteract the widespread belief that elected officials are remote and to promote fresh perspectives on what representation in politics is and may be. Whether election-based representation or not, it always starts with a claim to representation.

2. What Political Misrepresentation Means

Since misrepresentation is like a spectrum with numerous colours and meanings, it is highly challenging to give it a single definition. According to its literal definition, "false information-giving activities" frequently occur to gain an advantage (Cambridge Business English Dictionary). This literal interpretation has been "mobilised by actors who aim to create a sense of victimisation around groups that would not normally be seen as victims" (Knops & Cleen 2019:167). Guasti and Almeida (2019:152-164) discuss the idea of claims of misrepresentation, which emerge when claim makers enquiry the monopoly of power held by elected actors.

If Castiglione and Pollak's (2019:22) definition of representation is "making something present something absent," . Then, according to Knops and Cleen (2019:167), accusations of political misrepresentation are anticipated in reaction to the "political absence" or distortion of a particular actor or voice in a debate. According to Saward(2010:98), representation claims that what is "based on the fact that a significant position within a discussion is not being heard or spoken" are considered representative claims .Both a claim of representation and a claim of misrepresentation are included in this definition. Misrepresentation is alleged by saying (is not being heard or voiced). While a

claim of representation is implied by (being misrepresented).The person who accuses a group of being misrepresented also asserts that they:

1) Know the misrepresented group.

2) Intervene in their behalf. (Knops & Cleen 2019: 167)

In term of contract law Šírová (2016:200) states that misrepresentation so refers to being misled into signing a contract by the other contractual party who made a false assertion. Šírová (2016:201) makes a distinction between negligent, fraudulent, and innocent misrepresentation. Galasinsk, however, offers a fantastic concept on the idea of misrepresentation, which I will use in my research. According to Galasinsk (2000:36), the word "misrepresentation" is broad and can refer to anything "from straightforward lies/falsification, through half-truths, to deceptive implications". The speaker's utterance deviates from what the speaker believes to be an accurate description of the extralinguistic situation, according to his proposal that the term "misrepresentation" be used to describe all such instances.

3. Examining political discourse

According to Wilson (2015:776) political discourse "refers to the study of political language where the focus is on aspects of language structure as it constitutes and displays specific political functions. So although rhetoric is one of the oldest academic disciplines, the study of political communication has only recently been interested in these issues. Considering that the word "politics" appears to have a rhetorical implication. Political Discourse is, however, "primarily seen as a kind of political action and a span of the political process," according to Van Dijk (1997:20). while critical-political discourse analysis focuses on the ways that political discourse reproduces, abuses, or dominates political power Van Dijk (1997:11),. Politics, sociology, psychology, sociolinguistics, and other disciplines of study all interact in the study of political discourse (Awawdeh 2021:11–12). The significance of it comes from how this argument will affect the direction of the country. Most individuals are aware that politics directly affects economic, social, cultural, and political facets of life. Political discourse is described by Azodi and Salmani (2015:183) as "a complex form of human activity which is based on the recognition that politics cannot be conducted without language."

Georgiou (2010: 146) investigates the goals of political discourse, including reflecting the current nationalist/culturalist perspective or promoting unification/difference, language/culture maintenance, and official recognition

processes. Political discourse is frequently limited to oral monological speeches and the discourses of political elites. Therefore, it seems that the discourses of beginner actors are underrepresented (Randour et al 2020:11).

The four characteristics of a political discourse, as introduced by Kenzhekanova (2015:197), are as follows:

1. Agonistic ability (competitiveness)

The cornerstone of political speech is an ongoing conversational battle between the ruling party and the opposition, in which opponents attack each other from time to time, hold the fort, reflects blows, and goes on the offensive, is the foundation of political discourse. Kenzhekanova draws comparisons between political discourse and sport discourse, noting that both contain all of the fundamental components of sports and competitive gaming, including the presence of the enemy, rivalry, fight ethics, legal requirements (rules and regulations), strategy and tactics of the fight, victory, defeat, and the victor's triumph. Parliamentary debates and pre-election conventions serve as examples of how combative political discourse can be.

2. Aggressiveness

Aggression is associated with the ideas of hierarchy and domination in a political situation. It is believed that aggressiveness is the basis for dominance, which arises from aggression and creates a hierarchical order in interpersonal interactions. The emergence of territorial or collective roles, the need for authority, social standing, and acknowledgment are all causes of hierarchy. When looking at speech aggression in the context of political communication, the dominant aggression is directed at a particular political figure who is not present in the communication situation, i.e. the political opponent's critic when dealing with a third party or a sizable audience in public speeches, interviews, or political debates.

3. Ideological character

The ideological character stands for the system of social representations, group knowledge, beliefs, and views based on group values, norms, and interests. This quality binds the military and political spheres together. Their interaction is a genre, such as military doctrine or a military and political accord that expresses the ideology and course of the struggle from the perspective of the opponents.

4. Theatricality

Last but not least, theatricality in political discourse is related to the fact that one of the communication parties—the people—plays the role of the observer addressee and views current political events as a particular play performed for them with a plot and an unpredictable conclusion. Politicians constantly remind one another and journalists that they are speaking to "a spectator audience," therefore they try to make an impression.

4. Data Analysis

4.1The Adopted Model

The current paper adopts the eclectic model based on Van Dijk (1988, 1995). The reason for adopting this model is that, as a researcher, it is suitable to be adopted to analyze the ideologies and relations of power, dominance and control of using language. In addition this model can contribute to have two main aims of CDA that are

1. They can raise the conscious of powerless people.

2. They can reproduce strong produced discourse. (Al-Mas' udi 2021:489)
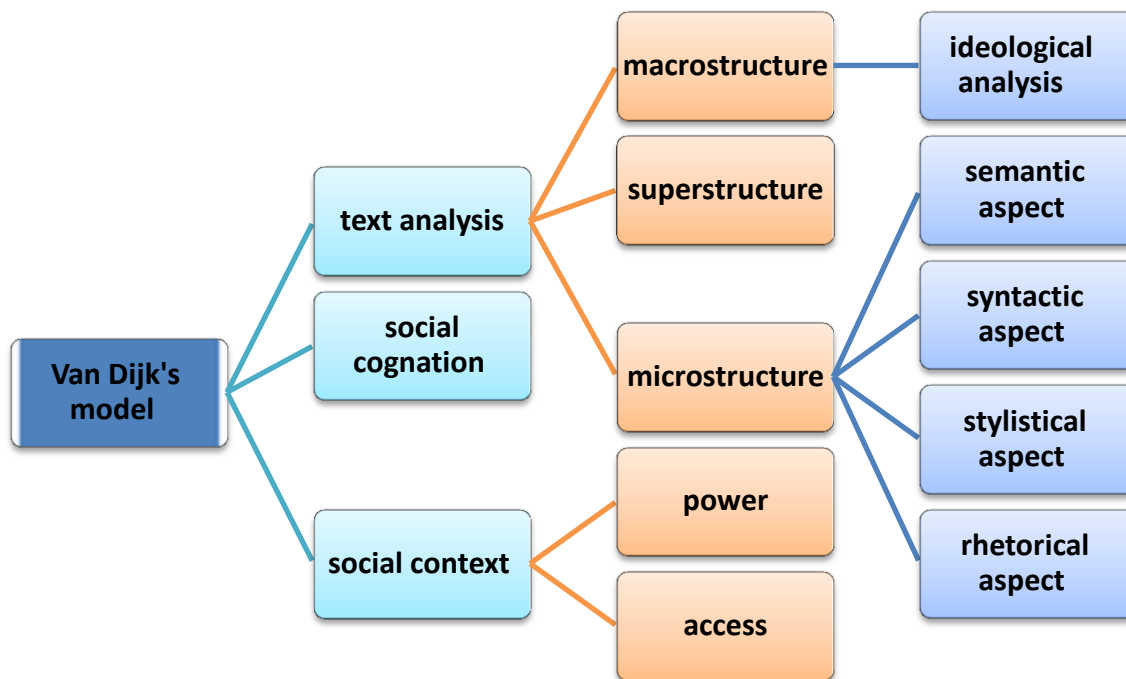
Figure (1) The Main Elements of The Adopted Model

4.2 Analysis of the Selected Data.

  This part focuses on the analysis of misrepresentation according to the adopted model. Thus the analysis will involve text, social context, and social cognition, all of which will be studied via van Dijk's theory. To demonstrate the linguistic and grammatical use of a semantic macrostructure analysis, the researcher looks at the numerous ways macrostructures might manifest more or less immediately in the "surface structures" of the corresponding sentences in the speech. It denotes semantic macrostructures of speech using terms like theme, topic, upshot, and gist. Similarly, thematic (or topical) words or phrases can convey macrostructures in the speech. Then comes superstructure and microstructure, social cognation to social context

    4.1. 1 Analysis of the Text in the Speeches of Download Trump

  Datum1 (Feb. 28, 2017)

"We will keep our promises to the American people thank you it's been a little over a month since my inauguration and I want to take this moment to update the nation on the progress I've made in keeping those promises

Since my election Ford, Fiat Christ, General Motors, Sprint, Softbank Lockhee Intel Walmart and many others have announced that they will invest billions and billions of dollars in the United States and will create tens of thousands of new American job."

Datum 2(Aug.10, 2020)

"The closest thing is in 1917, they say, the great pandemic. It certainly was a terrible thing where they lost anywhere from 50 to 100 million people, probably ended the Second World War. All the soldiers were sick. That was a terrible situation."

Datum 3(Feb. 28, 2017)

"By finally enforcing our immigration laws we will raise wages, help the unemployed, save billions and billions of dollars and make our communities safer for everyone".

4.1.1.1Macrostructure Analysis

The macrostructure aspect of the text is the most important factor to consider while analyzing it. The core notion of macrostructure is that it cannot be identified by individual phrases, but rather requires a comprehensive grasp of the text in order to know the precise point made by the speaker. Here the discussion will be on text's thematic structure.

4.1.1.1.1Thematic structure

The first datum is based on the idea that Trump misrepresented the truth by saying "Since my election, Ford, Fiat-Chrysler, General Motors, Sprint, Softbank, Lockheed, Intel, Wal-Mart and many others have announced that they will invest billions of dollars in the United States and will create tens of thousands of new American jobs". Actually the truth is that according to LOS ANGELES TIMES the president is frequently credited with these employment announcements, several of them were made well before his election. For example, weeks before the November election, Softbank revealed its growth ambitions. Fiat's Chief has stated that the company's expansion decision was decided years ago and has nothing to do with Trump.

In datum 2, the theme is Spanish flu. Here Trump also misrepresented the truth by saying that the pandemic ended the Second World War in 1917. The fact,

according to USA today, Trump is incorrectly citing both the year the pandemic occurred and the year that the Second World War ended. The president was alluding to the Spanish Flu, which broke out in 1918. The first infections were identified in March of that year and lasted until 1920. The Second World War started in 1939 and ended in 1945 with the surrender of the Axis powers, specifically when Japan surrendered unconditionally after the United States dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities. The Spanish Flu did not officially cause the end of World War I. The end of that war came from Germany signing an armistice, which caused the fighting to stop, after suffering great losses on the battlefield.

The theme of the text is in datum 3 immigration where Trump misrepresented the truth by saying that immigration laws will raise wages; help the unemployed, save billions and billions of dollars. LOS ANGELES comments on this misrepresented fact by saying that the problem of whether immigration holds down wages is a passionately debated one. Economists who have considered the issue have generally found a fairly small influence, mostly on employees at the bottom of the pay scale.

Immigrants have a lower crime rate than native-born Americans, so enforcing the immigration laws may not have much impact on crime.

The claim that immigration enforcement will save "billions and billions of dollars" is almost certainly an exaggeration. Immigrants in the U.S. illegally impose costs on some parts of the economy .and produce benefits for other parts. Most studies have shown that the net value is positive.

4.1.1.2Superstructure

From the data which have been analyzed, superstructure patterns of the general shape of component of speech found in Trump's speeches just like Biden: opening, content and body. The opening part consists of two elements: greeting and appreciation. In the final part, the speeches have two important elements which are: conclusion and Greeting (salutation).

4.1.1.3 Microstructure

4.1.1.3.1 The Semantic Aspect

4.1.1.3.1.1 Intent

Trump's intent, in datum 1, is to show that since his election as a president for US, the biggest companies such as Ford, Fiat-Chrysler, General Motors,

Sprint, Softbank, Lockheed, Intel, Wal-Mart and many others get growth during a month . This growth will make the economy get thrives and American people get more jobs. In datum 2, Trump wants to compare the Spanish flu with corona virus. But he fails in this comparison at all levels. Firstly, the year that the war broke out and secondly the reason behind ending the Second World War. In datum 3, Trump wants to show the impact of his immigration law and the benefit of the application of such law to the American community.

4.1.1.3.1.2 Background

In datum 1, Trump chooses the background to achieve his goal. This background is "it's been a little over a month since my inauguration." In datum 2, in this datum Trump introduces two backgrounds. The first one is 1917 and the second one is Second World War. In datum 3, Trump introduces background in the following form "By finally enforcing our immigration laws".

4.1.1.3.2The Syntactic Aspect

5.1.1.3.2.1 The Sentence form

In all data, the forms of the sentences used are active sentences. In other words, the emphasis is on the doer of the action. The main syntactic devices have been used by Trump are:

In datum1, Trump uses (since) as proposition. He use "since" twice with synonym words as following "since my inauguration" and "since my election" such phrases use by Trump to show his ego as president of USA. In datum2, trump uses the past tense to show that the great pandemic begins and ends in the past. He uses such tense to misrepresent the present truth. In datum3, Trump uses prepositional phrase begins with "by" at the initial of the sentence. This construction usually uses to give meaning equal to "as result of"

4.1.1.3.2.2 Pronouns

In datum 1, Trump uses "we" to refer to his administration then he uses "our" as possessive pronoun to show that these promises belong to him. He says "you" to address and thank American people. "my" is also used by Trump to show that he becomes a president of US after he has been elected . This phrase "my election" indicates that Trump has unlimited power since he becomes the president.

In datum 2, Trump uses "they" to indicate to people who write the history or the people who live at that area in 1918. "it" is used to refer Spanish flu. In datum 3,

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Trump uses possessive "our" to indicate that immigration law belong to his administration and this indicate to the power that he has.

4.1.1.3.2.3 Lexical Items

4.1.1.3.2.3.1Nouns

Nouns and Nouns phrase are shown by Trump as following:

In datum 1, Trump shows the result of his promises when he names certain companies such as Ford, Fiat-Chrysler, General Motors, Sprint, Softbank, Lockheed, Intel, Wal-Mart to refer to the impact of the impact of Trump's promises. The NPs "billions of dollars" makes the citizens feel that the coming is better. Since this money will make "tense thousands of American jobs". Trump uses all these nouns to misrepresent the truth.

In datum 2, Trump uses (N) "pandemic" to refer to a kind of disease occurs at 1918 then he mentions this pandemic as (N) "thing". Trump uses such fact in misrepresenting the truth when he uses NP "Second World War". Actually Second World War doesn't end because such disease. Finally he mentions that all these acts by the N "situation".

In datum 3, Trump uses N "laws" as one subject of his speech. He thinks that such laws will help in "wages", "the unemployed" and make "communities" harmless. In datum 4, Trump uses NP "The Biden administration" as theme for misrepresentation about the N "education" of refugee N "children" and American N "children", Trump attacks Biden by describing N "school" as Biden's anti-since school.

4.1.1.3.2.3.2 Verbs

In datum 1, Trump also uses groups of verb to misrepresent the reality. He uses verbs like (keep, thank, want, take, update and made) positively to manipulate the audience. Then he adds that the result of this positivity is that many companies will have another positive result. He introduces the verbs (announced, invest, create).

In datum2, he introduces numbers of verbs negatively (say, lost, ended). Thus these verbs hold pessimistic news. In other word these verbs used negatively by Trump. In datum3, Trump uses the verbs to show his misrepresentation about laws when he introduces the verbs (raise, help, save, make). These verbs make the listeners full of hope that he will enjoy by rich and wonderful life.

4.1.1.3.2.3.3 Adjectives

In datum1, Trump uses only one Adj. which is "new" to show the additional job after the investment of many companies. In datum2, Trump uses Adj. "closest" to show the comparison between the Spanish pandemic and corona virus. Then he uses "great" for exaggeration about the pandemic. The Adj."terrible" to describe such situation and "sick "to describe the result of such situation on the solider. In datum3, Trump uses the adjective "safer" to misrepresent the truth about enforcing the immigration laws make American community suffer.

Table (1) Positive & Negative Linguistic Elements in Trump's Speeches

Da. No.	Nouns or Noun phrases		Verbs		Adjectives	
1	positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
	Promise American-people Inauguration This moment Progress Election Ford, Fiat-Chrysler, General Motors, Sprint, Softbank, Lockheed,		Keep Thank Want Take Update Made announced Invest Create		New	

	Intel, Wal-Mart Dollars Job		715			
2		Pandemic Thing People Second World War Soldier Situation		Say Lost Ended		Great Terrible Sick
3	Immigration-laws Wages The unemployed Community		Raise Help Save Make Enforcing		safer	

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Table (4.2) Ideological Squire Analysis

No.	The data / and comment	Ideological squire	
1	The datum	Us	Them
	Since my election, Ford, Fiat-Chrysler, General Motors, Sprint, Softbank, Lockheed, Intel, Wal-Mart and many others have announced that they will invest billions of dollars in the United States and will create tens of thousands of new American jobs.	Trump	The companies
	The comment In this part, Trump wants to show that he is great president for US since he makes many groups of companies invest theirs dollar in US. This reveals the ideology of Trump (Us) toward number of companies (Them). Here Trump misrepresents the reality because (Them) announced that they will invest their dollars before Trump becomes a president. This shows Trump's misrepresentation to draw manipulating ideology toward American people through positive self- presentation		
2	The data The closest thing is in 1917, they say, the great pandemic. It certainly was a terrible thing where they lost anywhere from 50 to 100 million people, probably ended the Second World War. All the soldiers were sick. That was a terrible situation.	Trump	people
	The comment		

	Here in this datum, the misrepresentation is represented by Trump when he tells the listeners that the Spanish flu occurs at the 1917 and also the Second World War ended. We can see the ideology of Trump through emphasizing on negative side of pandemic to compare it with corona virus.		
3	**The data** By finally enforcing our immigration laws we will raise wages, help the unemployed, save billions and billions of dollars and make our communities safer for everyone.	Trump	American community
	The comment In this part, Trump's ideology is shown when his immigration laws will make American community peaceful by this. He presents a positive self-presentation strategy when he stresses on his good jobs to show American community that he is a good choose to them.		

4.1.1.3.3 The Stylistic aspect

4.1.1.3.3.1 The Lexical Choice

In datum1, through the context Trump uses "announce, invest, create new job". This reveals the economical nature of Trump since he is a businessman before he becomes a president. The lexical words that chosen by Trump to communicate his speech reveal that he wants to economy of America as good as possible. He wants to show to his follows that he responsible about all these good action but the reality he isn't.

In datum2, Trump puts himself in bad and misery images when he chooses "great pandemic" to be the reason to "ended the Second World War" he misrepresents the truth by saying that. Then he says "soldier sick" and "horrible situation" to show the bad situation he described. In datum3, Trump chooses

lexical word such as "our immigration laws, raise wages, safer, save billions of dollars" all these positive words represent the positive self-representation toward American fellows.

4.1.1.3.4 The Rhetorical Aspect

Rhetoric is the use of linguistic style to persuade and enhance the specific information that is intended to be revealed to the reader or listener (HUSNAYA 2019:32). In datum1, Trump uses alliteration that means the repetition of the first letters or sounds, in words that come close together in phrase or sentence usually consonants as in "<u>w</u>e <u>w</u>ill" and " <u>F</u>ord, <u>F</u>ait"   and also "<u>s</u>pring, <u>S</u>oftbank". Trump uses parallelism or paralleled structure which means aligning the arrangement of the word or sentences in similar ways as "they <u>will invest billions of dollars</u> in the United States and <u>will create tens of thousands </u>of new American jobs."

In datum2, Trump also uses alliteration in "<u>th</u>ey say <u>th</u>e great…." <u>W</u>orld <u>w</u>ar"

In datum3, Trump uses alliteration in "<u>w</u>e <u>w</u>ill raise <u>w</u>ages…"

4.1.2 Social Cognition

According to the data, Trump gives numbers of claims. However, the researcher can conclude the most relevant characteristics concerning the speaker's context in the following list:

1. Date : (FEB.20,2017),(AUG.10,2020),(FEB.20,2017)
2. Race: White
3. Affiliation: Republican
4. Gender: male
5. Professional role: former U.S president and businessman
6. Overall goals: in datum 1, Trump wants to prove that he, as a president, keeps his promises and this opposite the truth. In datum2, one of Trump's lies is that Spanish flu ended the WWII. In datum3, Trump wants to say that his law helps American people.
7. Formal addresses: In datum1, Trump outlines his agenda to congress in his first month. In datum2, he speaks through press conference to media. In datum3, he speaks to congress.

The classification of the communicative events as a whole is first found in this non-exhaustive list. Trump would not know where he is or what to do if he did not represent the whole event. His actions must be self-representative (in his cognition context model).

Self-representations are a significant and essential combination of categories described in Trump's context model. Trump definitely understands who he is, what he is doing, who he is speaking for, and so on. That is, his context model requires categories to represent his numerous 'identities,' such as his personal identity (Trump), professional job (Us president), affiliation or party membership (Republican), and so on. Some of these context categories may contain completely personal information, such as Trump's own self-image of his character (as former president or as a candidate for the presidency), while others will contain instantiations of social and shared knowledge and ideas, such as (corona virus etc.).

4.1.3 The Social Context

Humans demonstrate their social cognition by explaining their actions, biases, likes, and dislikes in speech and writing, but the restrictions of verbal contact, people's conventions, values, and other social context characteristics impact people's discourse. However, if these limits are cognitively represented by social groupings, they have the potential to impact discourse.

According to van Dijk's model, there are two elements in social analysis which are power and access. One of the important elements in the reproduction of power is the access to discourse and social events. As a researcher, I can conclude that discourse is the base of power and to such power there is unequal access. For example, not all of us have equal access to the media, as well as medical, legal, political and academic texts and speeches. Access can also be examined in terms of discourse topics or referents, or who is written about or spoken about. To put it simply, access is defined as the response to the question of who may talk or write to whom, about what, when, and in what context, or who may take part in such communication events in various recipient roles. Power is predicated on having preferred access to valuable social resources like income, jobs, prestige, or even preferential access to public speech and communication.

In the current study, because of his prominent role in the United States, Trump has access to economic, Corona virus, and travel restriction concerns. Trump is now involved in politics and social media. However, the people will never forget Trump's influence on US politics during this decade. People all across the world acknowledged him as one of America's most important politicians. With this access, Trump has the ability to speak out on problems that worry many people.

According to the research, the writer discovered that Trump's function as a former politician had the greatest influence. People regard him as a politician and national leader. As a result, when he spoke about the topics described in the three data points above, people responded to his speeches with positive comments and negative comments, particularly in newspapers and television shows. His powerful statement also landed him the front page of newspapers at the time.

5. Discussing the Results of Analysis

Here, the findings of the analysis of the chosen data are presented as an answer to the inquiry.

1. What are kind of linguistic elements in Trump's speeches at macro and microstructure levels 2.What is the most dominant ideology that Trump represents? And 3.What is the significance of language in the social relation of power? The frequency & percentage of positive and negative linguistic components in Trump's speeches, as well as the frequency & percentage of positive and negative ideologies in the chosen data, are summarized in Tables (6.1) and (6.2), respectively, and may be used to determine the answer to these issues. . The equation followed for the analysis is the following
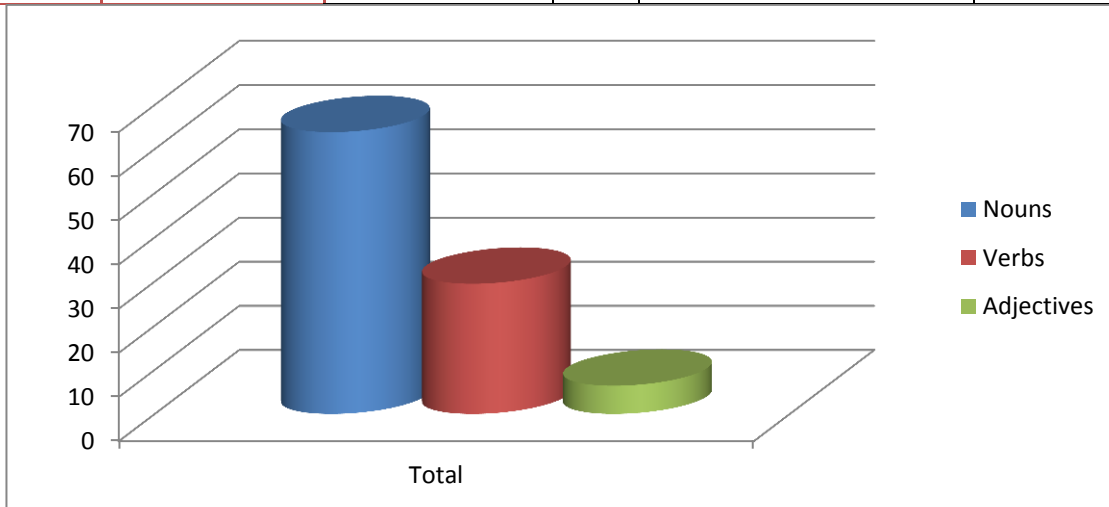
Percentage (100 %) = (Value/Total value) × 100

Table (6.1) Frequency & Percentage of Positive and Negative Linguistic Elements in Trump s' speeches for the Sake of Misrepresentation

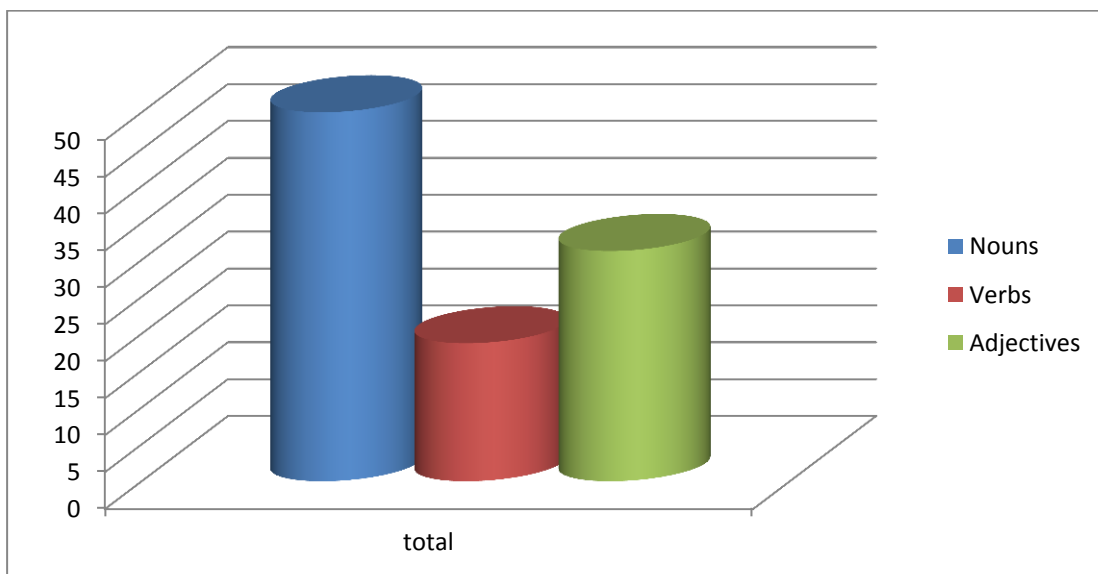| Data	Positive Linguistic Elements						Negative		Linguistic Elements			
	Nouns		Verbs		Adjectives		Nouns		Verbs		Adjectives	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	22	42.30	9	30	2	15.3						
2							8	17.3	3	11.1	5	31.2
3	8	15.38	5	16.6	1	7.69						
Total	30	63.82	14	29.47	3	6.38	8	50	3	18.7	5	31.2

Table (6.2) Frequency & Percentage of Positive and Negative Ideologies of Trump s' Speeches for the Sake of Misrepresentation
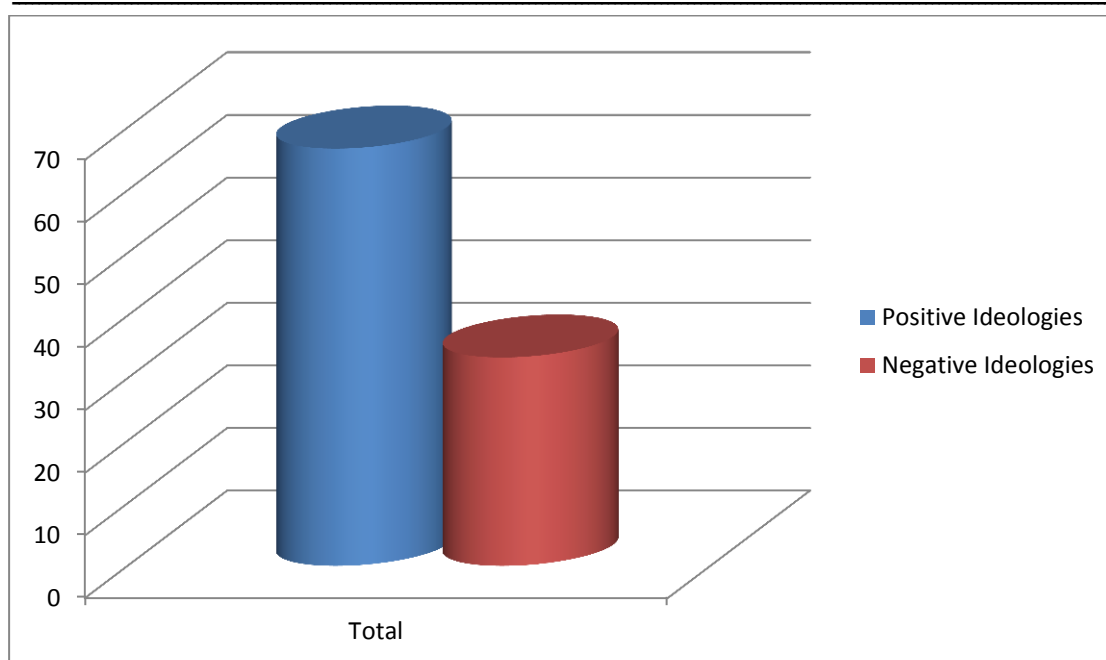
No	Positive Ideologies		No	Negative Ideologies	
	F	%		F	%
1	1	50	2	1	100
3	1	50			
Total	2	66.66		1	33.33

Figure (6.1) The Percentage of Positive Linguistic Elements in Trump s' speeches

Figure (6.2) The Percentage of Negative Linguistic Elements in Trump s' speeches

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Figure (6.3)The Percentage of Positive and Negative Ideologies of Trump s' Speeches

As Table (6.1) displays that the frequency & percentage of positive linguistic elements in Trump s' speeches are higher than the frequency & percentage of negative linguistic elements. Where 47 positive elements are used including: 30 Ns representing %63.82 of the total number of Ns are used in Trump's speeches, 14 Vs. representing %29.47 of the total number of the Vs., and 3 Adjs. representing %6.38.while 16 negative elements are used including: 8 Ns representing % 50of total number of Ns, 3 Vs representing %18.3 of total numbers of verbs and 5 adjs representing %31.2 . The result can reveal that Trump uses the linguistic elements positively at macrostructure level and vice versa at microstructure level. The most dominant ideology that Trump represents is the positive ideology which is 2 representing 66.66% and that negative ideology is 1 representing 33.33%. In other words, Trump employs the positive-self presentation to misrepresent the listeners

8. Conclusion
The following conclusions can be made in light of the study's findings:
1. Trump uses the linguistic tools (such as syntax ,style, semantics etc.) to misrepresent the truth .
2. He uses lexicalization to express his ideology. Trump uses the linguistic elements positively at macrostructure level and negatively at microstructure level.
3. Finally the positive –self presentation is the ideology that Trump uses to misrepresent the truth

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تحليل خطاب نقدي للتحريف في خطابات ترامب المختارة

الكلمات المفتاحية: التضليل ، السياسة CDA

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الملخص

على الرغم من حقيقة أن تشويه الحقيقة لـه عواقب سلبية ، فإن غالبيـة السياسيين اليوم يفعلون ذلك. لكن هناك فوائد لهذا أيضًا. نظرًا لأن المعلومات غير الصحيحة قد تؤثر على تفكير الناس لفترة طويلة بعد أن يعلم الجمهور أن جزءًا معينًا من المعلومات خاطئ ، يسعى السياسيون أحيانًا إلى خلـق تصورات خاطئة عن خصومهم. الحصول على الدعم العـام لأجندات السياسيين هو فائدة أخرى للتحريف السياسي. فرضية الدراسة هـي أنه من خلال تنفيذ أيديولوجيـة الـذات الإيجابيـة ، يستفيد بايـدن مـن سـوء التمثيل ، حيث تبحث الدراسـة الحاليـة فـي التحريف فـي خطابات ترامب السياسية من وجهة نظر تحليل الخطاب النقدي. تتمثل فرضية الدراسة في أن تحريف ترامب يعتمد بشكل أساسي على مكونات اللغة لإيصال هدفه ، كمـا أن تحريف ترامب إيجابي علـى مستوى البنية الكليـة وسلبي علـى مستوى البنية المجهرية. استخدم ترامب هذه التحريفات بطريقة أيديولوجية إيجابية في خطاباته السياسية. تـم استخدام نـوعين مختلفين مـن الإجـراءات لتحقيـق هـدف الدراسـة والتحقـق مـن صـحة فرضيتها: النظرية والعملية. يتضمن القسم النظري نظرة عامـة على التحريف والفكرة العامـة للخطاب السياسي. ومع ذلك ، فإن المكون العملي يستخدم في الغالب نموذج Van Dijk (1995)   ، 1988لتحليل ثلاث نقاط بيانـات قدمها ترامب. تم دعم فرضية الدراسة مـن خلال نتائج التحليل ، والتي أظهرت أن خطابات ترامب تنتقل بشكل إيجابي تحريفًا.

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