A Deictic Analysis of the Political Discourse of some of Donald Trump's Presidential Speeches Based on the Discourse Space Theory

دراسة تحليلية للإشارات النصية في الخطاب السياسي للرئيس الأمريكي "دونالد ترامب" وفقا لنظرية فضاء الخطاب

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Abstract

Based on the Discourse Space Theory, this research sought to analyze the deictics used in the political discourse. Drawing on three speeches of the American President Donald Trump, this research explored the types of deictics and the frequency of using each type in each of the three speeches. To achieve this purpose, qualitative and quantitative analyses were conducted. The AntConc 3.5.0w was used to calculate the frequency of using each deictic type. Then, the percentage and the number of each deixis per 1000 words were calculated to facilitate comparison between the frequency of using each type of deixis in Trump's three speeches. The results indicated that Trump employed different types of deixis including the personal, temporal, spatial, discourse and social deixis. However, the frequency of using each type varied from one speech to another. It was observed that the audiences influenced Trump's use of deixis. Finally, the elements of the space in each speech could be defined. People, entities and events were located on different positions on the spatial, temporal and modality axes of the Discourse Space Theory.

Key words: *political discourse, Discourse Space Theory, deixis, deictic analysis*

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دراسة تحليلية للإشارات النصية في الخطاب السياسي للرئيس الأمريكي
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الملخص

الاشارات النصية هي أحد الأدوات التي تساعد في تحقيق سمة النصية لأي خطاب؛ حيث أنها تساعد في ربط أجزاء الجملة ببعضها، وربط الجمل بعضها البعض، كما تساعد في ربط النص بالسياق الخارجي. ونظرية فضاء الخطاب من النظريات التي تساعد في تحليل الخطاب وفهم الإشارات النصية ودلالاتها؛ اذ يمكن استخدام هذه النظرية في تحديد علاقة القرب والبعد سواء القرب الزماني أو المكاني وكذلك تحديد مدي التقارب الإنساني بين المتحدث وبين الاخرين من أفراد وأشياء وكيانات في السياق الداخلي والخارجي للخطاب. ويهدف البحث الحالي إلى توظيف نظرية فضاء الخطاب في تحليل الخطابات السياسية ومدي استخدام المتحدث للإشارات النصية لتحقيق أهدافه وبيان علاقته بالسياق المحيط به وذلك من خلال التحليل الكمي والكيفي لعينة من الخطابات السياسية للرئيس الأمريكي "دونالد ترامب". ومن الناحية الكمية فقد تم استخدام برنامج كمبيوتر لتحديد نسبة استخدام الإشارات النصية، وتم تحليلها كيفيا وتفسيرها لبيان مدي ارتباطها بما حولها. وقد أشارت النتائج الي أن الرئيس الأمريكي "دونالد ترامب" استخدم مختلف أنواع الإشارات النصية في خطاباته التي شملتها العينة ولكن بنسب مختلفة في كل خطاب، وقد أمكن عزو ذلك الاختلاف لاختلاف طبيعة المستقبلين لكل خطاب، كما تم توظيف نظرية فضاء الخطاب في تحديد علاقة القرب والبعد بين الرئيس الأمريكي "دونالد ترامب" وبين الأشخاص والأشياء والكيانات المرتبطة بكل خطاب.

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Introduction

Politicians use words intelligibly to "disguise unfavorable incidents and to create intimacy with the public" (Reyes, 2015:59). Politicians deliberately use language as a "means to justify the unjustifiable" (Wilson, 2001:400).

Through political discourse, politicians try to distance themselves from their recipients. They invoke political and public authorities by using different techniques (Reyes, 2015). Politicians use linguistic techniques such as phonetic variation, different verb forms, different grammatical constructions and deictics to show their competence and responsiveness (Fetzer & Bull, 2012). The use of deictics help politicians anchor between the political speech and the contexts in which it takes place and to guide the audiences' thinking (Adetunji, 2006). Analyzing these deictics enable the audiences to comprehend the relationship between politicians and the different entities within the political discourse.

Problem of the Research

The main focus of political discourse is to identify "who does what to whom, when, where and how" (Kaal, 2012). Most previous research focused mainly on analyzing personal relations and their role in identifying the speaker-audience position (Hamdaoui, 2015). Most of these studies ignored the role of temporal and spatial references within the discourse. The present research assumes that a broad analysis of personal, temporal and spatial dimensions of political discourse gives a comprehensive view of the self-position of the speaker toward the audience.

The present research attempts to identify space relations in political discourse through defining and analyzing the deixis used in that discourse. Also, the present research seeks to explore the role of different types of deixis in inculcating interpersonal, emotional, cognitive and spatial relations in political discourse. Mainly, the research is based on

Chilton's theory of discourse space (2004:53-63) in which deixis is the root for discourse space analysis.

Purpose of the research

The purpose of the current research is to analyze the space in some of the official speeches of Donald Trump as a representative of the American political speech. The space is analyzed by identifying the different types of deixis used in the presidential speech of president Trump.

Theoretical background

The challenge in analyzing political discourse is "analyzing conceptual aspects that are non-conceptual" (Cienki, Kaal & Maks, 2010:1). The Discourse space theory is a cognitive linguistic theory that tries to construct a meaning from non-conceptual features of a discourse. According to this theory, language is an "embodiment of physical experience" (Hart, 2014:164-165). The embodiment of language is supported by non-linguistic features like space and time, and its conceptual structures is created pre-linguistically based on the interaction with physical environment. So, language interpretation depends on the orientation and location of self in regard to time and space (Hart, 2015).

Deixis is a key feature in the discourse space theory. Deixis refers to "language cues that help localize participants' speech in time and space" (Hart, 2014:163-165). For example, the use of person deixis may encourage the hearers to feel that they belong to the speaker's same group. This feeling may be emphasized by the use of temporal and spatial deixis; which encourage the hearers to position themselves in the same location and time of the speaker (Hart, 2007). The following part focuses on analyzing the discourse space theory and the use of deixis.

Discourse Space Theory

The discourse space theory suggests that "a type of mental space is opened up to describe conceptually the world in a discourse" (Hart, 2014:164). This mental discourse space consists of three intersecting axes; space, time and modality (Kaal, 2012). The point of the intersection between the axes is called the "deictic center" or "Origo". The deictic center refers to the speaker's current utterance which reflects his/her orientation and situatedness within a discourse (Chilton, 2005). So, the

deictic center of a discourse is the point of anchoring of the discourse events (Chilton, 2004). People tend to position different world entities with regard to themselves. The origo or the deictic center is the self and any place, idea, feeling or event that are considered conceptually close to the self (Hart, 2014:166). On the other hand, counter actions, situations or events which are considered a "Self-threat" are located in distal or proximal positions. This process is called proximization (Chilton, 2005).

Thus, the Discourse Space theory offers a spatial model that is based on three axes: time, space and modality as a ground for analyzing ideologically-based relations in a political discourse. These relations are called worldviews (Kaal, 2012). These three axes are addressed in the following.

Temporal axis (t)

Time is one of the cognitive structures. Temporal cognition needs to be analyzed "semantically and pragmatically to give a coherent representation of time within a discourse" (Moulin, 1997:228). Temporal axis is one of the axes in the discourse space theory. It is a positioning strategy that indicates "the temporal distance between the deictic center and the elements of a text" (Hart, 2015:337-338). The deictic center refers to the time of speaking which is counted as "now". The past or historical events are placed relativ0ely far from the deictic center and are referred to using (-t) or (t $_{past}$) (Hart, 2007). Similarly, future events are situated relatively at a distant position from the deictic center and are referred to as (+t) or (t $_{future}$) (Chilton, 2005).

There are some devices that could be used to reveal the temporal relationships within a discourse like the use of verb tenses, time adverbs, time expressions, and/or a logical order in narrating some events (Moulin, 1997). The speaker may influence the hearer's cognition by using co-temporality between two events to give a sense of unexpectedness. Co-temporality could be expressed through the use of temporal connectors like as, while and when (Verhagen, 2007).

Spatial axis (s)

Space, also, is a cognitive structure. Humans tend to organize the world around them based on an egocentric principle. People use their

spatial discrimination ability to access the position of objects represented in a discourse (Cienki, Kaal & Maks, 2010).

Spatial axis is a "strategy that signals the spatial distance between the deictic center and the entities in a text" (Hart, 2007:117). The deictic center is referred to by "here"; while the extreme remote position is referred to using "there". Similarly, "I", "we", "us" and "our" are at the deictic center of a discourse. "They", and "them" are located at the remote position of the spatial axis (Hart, 2014:170). Hart (2015:337) points out that distance along the spatial axis is not geographical, but rather politically, culturally and/or emotionally. For example, "English people find Australia closer to them than Albania" (Chilton, 2004:58).

Modality axis (M)

The axis of Modality is called the "Evaluative Axis". This axis is the third positioning axis of the Discourse Space theory (Hart, 2007:117). It modifies deictically time/space (Kaal, 2012). This Modal axis is complex because it is related to the discourse ontology of the speaker's ideas. The modal axis has two facets; deontic (M_d) and epistemic (M_e). The deontic aspect is related to rightness of ideas. Ideas that are considered deontically right are placed in the deictic center, but the wrong or illegitimate ideas are located in a remote position. The epistemic aspect is related to the truthfulness of the ideas. Ideas which are "epistemically true are in the deictic center; while the untruthful ideas are positioned in a remote location" (Chilton, 2004: 59-60).

Deixis

The word "deixis" is derived from the Greek word "dektikos", which means "pointing out" or "indicating" (West, 2013). "Deixis", "deictic" and "indexical" are used interchangeably (Maienborn, 2012) to represent a phenomenon in which the discourse is anchored to a speech situation. Deixis refers to language elements whose interpretation depends not only on the semantic value but also on the speech situation (Renkema, 2004). Yang (2011:128) defines "deixis" as the "linguistic forms that denote the speaker/writer and the addressee, their position, and the time of the situation". Deixis is used to trace entities to temporal, spatial, social and discourse context (Hamdaoui, 2015).

Deixis is a referring expression such as *I*, *you*, *there*, *now*, *tomorrow* or a modifier that accompanies referring expressions such as *that* and *this*. Deictic expressions are located on a scale that has two extremes; near to the speaker or away from the speaker (Gjergji, 2015). The interpretation of deictic expressions varies from one context to another and it depends on the context in which these expressions occur. The speaker and the audiences should share the same context to be able to interpret the deictic expressions (Hamdaoui, 2015).

There are two main types of deixis, namely extra-linguistic and linguistic (Gelabert, 2004). Extra-linguistic deixis includes "gestural deictics which refer to deictic expressions in which the hearer could see the gestures of the speaker" (Cruse, 2016: 46). Examples are:

The speaker: *It is this shape*.
  (the speaker makes a shape with his hands.
The speaker: *I need you to help me*
  (the speaker chooses a specific person from the audiences)
The speaker: *This sign is offensive*
  (the speaker points to a specific sign that the audiences can see)

Linguistic deixis could be categorized into three main types, which are personal, temporal and spatial, and two minor categories, which are discourse and social deixis (Cruse, 2016:46). These categories are outlined in the following section.

Personal Deixis

Personal deixis refers to the participants in a speech event. It localizes entities in relation to the speaker. It refers to the speaker, addressee(s) and persons other than the speaker or the addressee. Personal deixis embraces pronouns such as "I", "we", "you", "him", "mine", "yours", "myself", "yourself", and "herself. It embraces also possessive adjectives such as "my", "your" and "her" (Cruse, 2006:126-127).

Personal deixis embodies three categories. The first category is first person pronouns, which are used by the speaker to refer to himself such as "I" and "we". The first singular person pronoun, "I", is usually used to confirm the power and prominence of the speaker and to give a

"inland", "parallel to the coast", "uphill" and "downriver". The last axis is the cardinal axis which is expressed through some words like "north", "south, "west" and "east" (Imai, 2003).

Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is "known as time deixis or time referents" (Hasanah, 2016). It refers to the time in which the events of a discourse take place and it interacts with the exact time in which the discourse is uttered by the speaker and the time in which the discourse is received by the audiences (Ivanova, 2016). Temporal deixis enables the speaker to indicate events with respect to a specific temporal point in a speech event (Cruse, 2016:179). Cruse (2016:180) suggests that the genuine English temporal deictics are "now" and "then".

Time could be conveyed through different features like temporal adjectives (for example: _last_ week, _next_ month), temporal adverbs (for example: He comes _last_, he has _just_ finished), temporal nouns (for example: the youth of _tomorrow_, _yesterday_ is not successful) (Moulin, 1997:228), and temporal prepositions (for example: _in_ the evening, _at_ night, _on_ Wednesday) (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013). Verb tense is proposed to be a deictic reference. Verb tenses are divided into three main points; past (for example: I _discussed_), present (for example: I'_m discussing_), and future (for example: I _will discuss_) (Cruse, 2016:180).

The temporal axis could be divided into the time of speaking, before the time of speaking and after the time of speaking (Hasanah, 2016). Gelabert (2004) explains that locating events on the time axis depends on the speaker's standpoint and the hearer's interpretation of events. The speaker uses time referents to arrange events according to his own estimation.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is known as text deixis or discourse markers (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013). Discourse deictics are expressions that refer to specific portions of the discourse and relate an utterance or a sentence to its surroundings (Rühlemann & O'Donnell, 2014). Interpretation of discourse deictics requires navigation of all the expressions and phrases used throughout the discourse (Hromádková, 2014). Discourse deictics help the audiences construct a viewpoint of the forthcoming portion of the

discourse as an elaboration, continuation, contrast, response and so forth (Rühlemann & O'Donnell, 2014). There are some expressions in the English Language that could be used to show the relation between the previous portion of the discourse and the forthcoming portion, for example *however*, *besides*, *in contrast*, *all and all*, *on the other hand* and so on (Farahmand & Hatami, 2012).

Discourse deixis share some characteristics of the spatial and temporal deixis (for example: <u>*that*</u> *was intelligible* and *it sounds the same as* <u>*this*</u>: *craaack*). "That" in the previous example refers to a preceding expression in the discourse, while "this" refers to an upcoming word (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013).

Social Deixis

Social deixis demarcates language aspects that reveal the social positions of the participants of a speech event or the social relationship between them (Farahmand & Hatami, 2012). Misuse or inappropriate use of the social deixis could be considered as a type of rudeness or impoliteness (Hromádková, 2014).

There are two main axes that could be discriminated along the scale of social deixis. The first axis indicates the relationship between the speaker and the addressees (Rühlemann & O'Donnell, 2014). This axis manifests through the use of some linguistic devices such as pronouns (for example, German *Sie* vs. *Du* or French *Vous* vs. *Tu*) (Hasanah, 2016), titles (for example, *Mr*, *Mrs*, *Sir*, *Madam*, *sergeant*, *Dr.*) (Hromádková, 2014), and the use of Names. This axis could also be expressed through social acts like greetings, insults, and gratitude expressions (Stapleton, 2017). The second axis is the axis of formality which indicates the degree of the formality of the speech situation (for example, *residence* is used instead of *home*) (Rühlemann & O'Donnell, 2014).

Research Questions

The current research seeks to answer the following questions:
1. What are the different types of deictics used by Donald Trump in his presidential speech?
2. Which type of deictics does Donald Trump frequently use?
3. Does Donald Trump use the same types of deictics with the same ratio in all his presidential speeches?

4. Is Trump's use of deictics influenced by the type of audience?
5. How can the space in each speech be described?

Method

To answer the previous questions, three of Donald Trump's presidential speeches are picked out. The first speech is Trump's inauguration speech. The second is his speech in Saudi Arabia and the third is his speech in the climate summit in Paris. These speeches are deliberately chosen because there is a diversity in the kind of audiences involved. The audiences in Trump's inauguration speech are his proponents, but the audiences in Saudi Arabia are the Arabic leaders. Conversely, a congregation of the leaders of different world countries constitutes the audiences of Trump's speech in the climate summit in Paris. The diversity of audiences in each speech is expected to help the researcher examine the impact of the audiences on Trump's use of deixis.

A quantitative analysis of the deixis used in each presidential speech was conducted using *AntConc 3.5.0w* software. This program was devised by Laurence Anthony, Director of the Centre for English Language Education, Waseda University (Japan). AntConc 3.5.0w is a corpus analysis toolkit that helps find out and count the occurrences of deixis in each presidential speech. The researcher calculated the number of deictics in every thousand words (d/1000 words) to get a representative number of deictics in each thousand words. Then, the percentage of the number of occurrences of each deixis was calculated.

Next, the discourse of the three presidential speeches was analyzed qualitatively. The qualitative analysis is based on the Discourse Space Theory that helps conceptualize a mental space of events, people and entities within the discourse. This theory helps analyze the relations within the discourse. The relationship between the speaker and the audiences and the relationship between the speaker and all the entities within the discourse were identified.

Analysis

1. The inauguration speech of Donald Trump

In his 16-minute inaugural speech to the Americans on the 20th of January 2017, President Trump promised a new vision of politics that leads to a new America. This speech was an echo of his election

campaign speech in which he gave promises and hopes for the American people (USA Today, 20/1/2017). Trump employed deixis about 324 times (25.04%) within the discourse of his inauguration speech. The deixis used in this speech is analyzed in the following section.

1.1. Personal Deixis

Trump employed different types of personal deixis throughout the discourse of his inauguration speech. He used personal deixis 127 times (9.70%). These pronouns are illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1 Personal Deixis in Trump's Inauguration Speech

Personal Deixis		Pronouns	%	d/1000
1st person pronoun	Singular	I/Me	0. 31%	3
	Plural	Inclusive "We"/"us"/"our"	4.88%	48
		Exclusive "We"	1.39%	14
2nd Person pronoun		You/Your	1.70%	17
3rd person pronoun	Plural	They/their	0.93%	9

In addition to these personal pronouns, there were other words that were used to embody personal deictic meaning. The word *together* was used four times in combination with the pronoun *we* to emphasize the meaning of the plural first person pronoun*, We*. For example, "together we'll determine. However, *together* was used once with a similar meaning to the plural third person reflexive pronoun, *with themselves*, for example, "people live together in unity". Also, the word *politicians* was used two times and it indicates the meaning of the plural third person pronoun, *they*. Additionally, *everyone* was used four times within this discourse. *Everyone* was used three times instead of a third person pronoun, for example, "everyone watching all across America". However, *everyone* was used once more to refer to the audiences instead of the second person pronoun, for example, "it belongs to everyone gathered here".

1.2. Spatial Deixis

Trump employed spatial deictics about 28 times (2.16%) in his inauguration speech. He employed *here*, *this* and *these* about 7 times (0.54%) to refer to entities in the deictic center. He used *those* once to

refer to remote entities. *In* was used as a place reference 8 times (0.62%), while *at* was used 4 times as a spatial deixis.

That was used many times within this discourse as a conjunction or as a temporal deixis not as locative *that*. *There* also was used many times as discourse deixis not spatial deixis. Other expressions that functioned as spatial deixis include "*from mountain to mountain*", "*from ocean to ocean*", "*the urban sprawl of Detroit*", and "*the windswept plains of Nebraska*". Each of the previous expressions is used once.

1.3. Temporal Deixis

Time referents were expressed in different ways within Trump's inauguration speech. The present that represented the time near to the deictic center, was expressed through different features. For example, *now* was used five times, *today* was used seven times, *moment* which refers to the moment of speaking was used twice, *this* was used four times to denote the present time, *time* was used once to denote the moment of speaking, and the preposition *at* was used to refer to the present time once. Also, the present continuous (verb to be +Verb+ -ing) was used five times, for example, "we're transferring" and the present tense was employed twenty times within this discourse, "it belongs to you".

However, past events that were at a distal position from the deictic center were expressed through different phrases. For example, *for too long, that is the past, the time ... is over, and the past* were used once. Also, the word *before* was utilized twice to denote to past events, for example, "like never before". Likewise, the past tense was used about ten times within this discourse, for example, "Washington flourished" and the present perfect tense was used about fourteen times to indicate past events which were not at a big distance from the deictic center, for example, "they have celebrated".

Similarly, future events were conveyed through different deictic features. First, tomorrow, *years to come* and *future* were all utilized once. Second, the future tense was expressed by using the modal *will* forty times, for example, "we will face challenges".

In sum, temporal deixis is used 117 times (9.04%) within the discourse of Trump's inauguration speech. The deictics that referred to

present events were about 44 times while the deictics that denoted past events were employed 30 times. Meanwhile, the deictics that referred to future events were utilized 43 times.

1.4. Discourse Deixis

Trump employed different kinds of discourse deixis. He utilized discourse deixis about 48 times (3.71%) in his inauguration speech. First, *it* was employed 11 times to indicate other portions of the discourse, for example, "don't allow anyone to tell you it cannot be done". *It* in the previous sentence referred to the challenges that faced America. Likewise, *however* was used once and *but* was used eleven times. *And* was used 16 times and *while* was used six times. Finally, *so* was used thrice.

1.5. Social Deixis

Social deixis were not used so much (four times, 0.31%) within Trump's inauguration speech. He used the word *president* three times and the phrase *chief justice* only once.

The analysis of Trump's inauguration speech indicates that he employed different types of deixis. He employed personal and temporal deixis more than any other type. Discourse deixis was employed more than spatial and social deixis. However, social deixis is the least used type in Trump's inauguration speech.

2. Trump's speech in Saudi Arabia

In his 33-minute speech on 21st of May 2017 in Saudi Arabia, the birth land of Islam, Trump tried to introduce himself as a friend to Muslims. This vision contradicted his words during his election campaign when he said "Islam hates us" (The Atlantic, 21/5/2017). Throughout the discourse of this speech, Trump tried to change the vision of Arab leaders and Arab people about himself. To strengthen his new vision, Trump emphasized that he did not instruct anyone about how to live or how to manage life obstacles. So, Trump did not talk about democracy, freedom, or human rights (The Washington Post, 21/5/ 2017). To convey his new vision, Trump used different kinds of deictics, about 838 times (24.65%) within his 4400-word speech in Saudi Arabia.

2.1. Personal Deixis

Trump adopted different forms of personal deictics to convey his own view. He used personal deictics about 305 times (8.97%). Table 2 summarizes most of these deictics.

Table 2 Personal Deixis in Trump's speech in Saudi Arabia

Personal Deixis		Pronouns	%	d/1000
1st Person Pronoun	Singular	I/Me/Mine	0.61%	6
	Plural	Inclusive "We"/"us"/"our"	1.86%	19
		Exclusive "We"/"our"	0.30%	3
2nd Person pronoun		You/your	0.79%	8
3rd Person Pronoun	Singular	He/his	0.07%	1
	Plural	They/them/their	0.93%	9

In addition to personal pronouns, Trump used other personal referents. He used proper names five times, for example, "King Abdulaziz". Also, Trump used the word *people* eighteen times. It was used ten times to refer to people who were not near to the deictic center, for example, "the people of Iran". In contrast, *people* was used eight times to refer to the American people who were in the deictic center or to the people of the Arab countries with the Americans, for example, "these are the just demands of our beloved peoples". Similarly, the word *person* was used twice as an alternative to the singular third person pronoun. Also, *leaders* was used nine times; one of them as a synonym to a second person pronoun, for example, "I have had the pleasure of welcoming several of the leaders present today in the White House". It was used four times as a synonym to a plural first person pronoun and was located in the deictic center, for example, "We in this room are the leaders of our peoples". On the other hand, *leaders* was used four times as an alternative to a plural third person pronoun to refer to people who are far from the deictic center, for example, "but the people of Iran have endured hardship and despair under their leaders".

Moreover, *together* was employed ten times and *everyone* was employed once to denote the audiences and the speaker with each other, for example, "we will discuss many interests we share together", and "if everyone in this room does their fair share". Also, the word *Muslim* was used fourteen times to refer to people who are not in the deictic center but

are not so far from the deictic center. Likewise, the word *victims* referred to people with whom the deictic center sympathized deontically. Other personal referents that were used once to refer to persons who are so far from the deictic center include *criminals*, *enemy*, *Taliban*, *Qaeda*, *Hamas*, *Hezbollah*, and Houthi *militants*. Furthermore, *terrorist* was used eleven times, *ISIS* was used five times, and *others* was used three times. Conversely, people who were not in the deictic center but were near to it included *refugees*, *friends*, and *partners* which were used thrice and *migrants*, *Jordanian pilots*, *Lebanese army*, and *Emirati troops* which were used once. People in the deictic center were Americans and *American troops* which were used once.

Trump used personal deixis in his speech in Saudi Arabia to identify persons who are with him in the deictic center like Americans and Arab leaders and persons who are at a remote position like IS Militants, criminals and terrorists. Trump referred to people with whom he sympathizes like refugees, victims and friends' armies.

2.2. Spatial Deixis

In the discourse of Trump's speech in Saudi Arabia, he employed spatial deixis about 174 times (5.12%). Table 3 outlines the spatial deixis used in Trump's speech.

Table 3 Spatial Deixis in Trump's Speech in Saudi Arabia

Spatial Deixis	%	d/1000	Spatial Deixis	%	d/1000
Here/this/these	1.34%	13	Between	0.11%	1
Those/that	0.14%	1	Among	0.03%	-
In	0.97%	10	Alongside	0.03%	-
At	0.15%	1	From	0.21%	2
Where	0.06%	1	To	0.24%	2

In addition to the previous spatial deixis, Trump employed some spatial referents. He referred to some countries that were considered near to the deictic center like *Saudi Arabia*, *Egypt*, *United Arab Emirates*, *Bahrain*, *and Kuwait*. Other countries were considered emotionally far from Trump like *Iran*, *Afghanistan*, *Syria* and *Yemen*. The country which was in the deictic center was *America* which was repeated 13 times. Similarly, cities that were near to Trump were *Cairo*, *Giza*, *Alexandria*, *Riyadh*, *Jerusalem*, *Bethlehem* and *Luxor*. A city that was considered far from Trump was *Mosul*. Other place referents included *your country*,

tremendous home of King Abdulaziz, *South America*, *Africa*, *Suez Canal*, *the middle East*, *the holiest sites*, *home to modern ones*, *a thriving center of learning*, *a land of natural beauty*, and *a cradle of civilization*.

2.3. Temporal Deixis

In the discourse of his speech in Saudi Arabia, Trump used time referents 260 times (7.65%). He presented time through different vehicles. Table 4 illustrates temporal deixis in Trump's speech in Saudi Arabia.

Table 4 Temporal Deixis in Trump's Speech in Saudi Arabia

Temporal deixis	%	d/1000	Temporal deixis	%	d/1000
Now	0.12%	1	Then	0.15%	1
Today	0.32%	3	Future	0.29%	3
Day	0.06%	1	When	0.12%	3
Moment	0.06%	1	This + (time)	0.12%	3
Time	0.15%	1	At + (time)	0.03%	-
Tomorrow	0.03%	-	In + (time)	0.06%	1
Yesterday	0.03%	-	For + (time)	0.06%	1
Last year	0.03%	-	Each year	0.03%	-

In addition to the previous time deictics, Trump employed tenses to distinguish between the events that were near to him and the events that he considered far from him. He used the present tense about 5o times to indicate incidents that were close to the deictic center, for example, "other extremist groups that spread destruction and chaos across the region". Also, he used the present continuous 80 times to denote events that were considered in the deictic center, for example, "A new spirit of optimism is sweeping our country". Trump used the past tense 19 times to express events that were away from him in the past, for example, "united your great people". The incidents that were not in the deictic center but were not so far in the past were expressed using the present perfect tense which was used 31 times, for example, "America has suffered repeated barbaric attacks". Future events were expressed using different forms like *modal+ infinitive* or *verb to be +going +to +infinitive*. The future is referred to 72 times in this discourse "we will be sure to help our Saudi friends to get a good deal from our great American defense companies" and "we are

going to defeat terrorism". Another future event was expressed by referring to a year in the future, which was 2030.

Trump's use of temporal deixis indicates that he directed the attention of the audience to his achievements at the moment of speaking and to his future promises. He used the present continuous and the future about 152 time (3.45%), whereas he used the past and present perfect tenses about 49 times (1.14%) and the present tense about 50 times (1.11%).

2.4. Discourse Deixis

Within his speech in Saudi Arabia, Trump utilized different forms of discourse deixis 81 times (1.29%). He used *it* to refer to other portions of his speech 20 times, for example, "there can be no tolerating it". Also, he used *that* to denote other portions of the discourse twice, for example, "that means honestly". Likewise, *this* was used 10 times as a reference to other parts of the discourse, for example, "this future". Additionally, Trump used some words that gave the meaning of adding some portions of the discourse to previous portions. He used *and* eleven times, *above all* twice, *in addition to* once and *also* thirteen times. Trump used words that show the contradiction between different parts of his speech like *but* which was used fifteen times and *instead of* which was used once. He used *so* six times to point out that the following part is a result of the previous part., for example, "*So* this historic and unprecedented gathering of leaders is a symbol to the world of our shared resolve and our mutual respect."

2.5. Social Deixis

Trump used social deixis about 18 times (0.53%) within the discourse of his speech in Saudi Arabia. He used *president* twice, *king* seven times, *the crown prince* once, *the deputy crown prince* once, *head of state* once, *custodian of the two holiest sites* once and *the prime minister* once. He used some expressions to indicate the uniqueness of his audiences like *special gathering*, *distinguished heads of state*, *unprecedented gathering*, and *our gathering is unique*.

The analysis of the deixis used in Trump's speech in Saudi Arabia indicates that Trump used personal and temporal deixis more than any other type because he focused on personal relations at the moment of

speaking and in the future. However, personal deixis was employed more than temporal dixis. Also, the spatial deixis was used more than discourse and social deixis to identify the proximity of different entities to the deictic center. Discoursed deixis and social deixis were employed in this speech more than in Trump's inauguration speech.

3. Trumps speech in the climate summit in Paris

On the 21st of June 2017, Trump gave his 28-minute speech to about 192 of the world leaders in Paris. In this speech, he declared his withdrawal from the global accord addressed to climate change and called for a new fair record. Throughout this 2891-word speech, he used different types of deixis (519 times,17.95%) as presented in the following section.

3.1. Personal Deixis

In the discourse Trump's speech in Paris, he used personal deixis 204 times (7.06%) to justify his decision. Table 5 summarizes these deictics.

Table 5 Personal Deixis in Trump's Speech in the Climate Summit in Paris

Personal Deixis		Pronouns	%	d/1000
1st person pronoun	Singular	I/Me/My/Mie	1.69%	17
	Plural	Inclusive "We"/"ours"	0.31%	3
		Exclusive "We"/"us"/"our"/"ours"	3.04%	30
2nd Person pronoun		You	0.52%	5
3rd Person pronoun	Plural	They/them/their	0.93%	9

Trump used other person referents within his speech. He used *people* ten times; six times to refer to the American people, once to refer to the leaders of the world and thrice to refer to people in general. The word *leaders* was utilized three times. Also, the word *president* was used five times to indicate Trump himself. *Palestinians Israelis,* and *Obstructionists* were used once. Similarly, *someone* and *no one* were used once as alternatives to a singular third person pronoun.

3.2. Spatial Deixis

In the discourse of Trump's speech in the climate summit, he employed different types of spatial deixis. These deictics were used 102 times (3.53%). Table 6 outlines the spatial deixis in Trump's speech.

Table 6 Spatial Deixis in Trump's Speech in the Climate Summit in Paris

Spatial Deixis	%	d/1000	Spatial Deixis	%	d/1000
Here/This + (Place)/these	0.66%	7	Where	0.17%	2
Those/that	0.17%	2	Place	0.10%	1
In + (Place)	0.90%	9	Down	0.31%	3
At + (Place)	0.14%	1			

Trump utilized other place referents like the word *overseas* which was used once. He used *America* 23 times as a place located in the deictic center. Other places in the deictic center included American states like *Pennsylvania*, *Ohio*, *Detroit*, *Michigan* and *Pittsburg*. Other places that were far from the deictic center included *foreign countries*, which was used once, and *India* and *China*, which were mentioned three times.

3.3. Temporal Deixis

In the discourse of his speech in in Paris, Trump used time referents 176 times (6.09%). He presented time through different vehicles. Table 7 illustrates some of the words that were used to express time deictics.

Table 7 Temporal Deixis in Trump's speech in the Climate Summit in Paris

Temporal Deixis	%	d/1000	Temporal Deixis	%	d/1000
Now	0.07%	1	When	0.03%	-
Today	0.03%	-	This + (time)	0.14%	1
Day	0.10%	1	At + (time)	0.03%	-
Time	0.24%	2	In + (time)	0.21%	2
Year	0.14%	1	For + (time)	0.07%	1
Then	0.03%	-	Long remembered	0.07%	1
Future	0.07%	1			

Trump used some other time referents like verb tenses to locate incidents on the temporal scale. He used the present continuous 30 times to indicate incidents in the deictic center, for example, "the economy is starting to come back". He used the present tense 25 times to indicate events close to the deictic center, for example, "My job as President is to

do everything within my power". Conversely, he used the past tense 30 times to indicate past events that are far from the deictic center, for example, "I was elected". Similarly, Trump employed the present perfect 14 times to indicate events that were near to the present, for example, "I have just returned from a trip overseas". Also, he used modals 44 times and be +going +to +infinitive 11 times to indicate future events that were not near to the deictic center, for example, "many of them will never pay one dime" and "I'm going to try".

3.4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deictics were employed 37 times (1.28%) within the discourse of Trump's speech in Paris. *That* was used 6 times, for example, "do that", and *Thus* was employed twice, for example, "Thus, as of today, the United States will cease all implementation of the non-binding Paris Accord". *According to* was employed thrice, for example, "According to this same study,". Similarly, *while* was employed thrice, for example, "The world leader in environmental protection, while imposing no meaningful obligations on the world leading polluters". *As* is used five times, for example, "As the Wall Street Journal wrote this morning". *Further* was used twice, for example, "Further, while the current agreement effectively blocks the development of clean coal in America". *Not only* and *for example* were used once, for example, "Not only does this deal subject our citizens to harsh economic restrictions, it fails to live up to our environmental ideals" and "For example, under the agreement, China will be able to increase these emissions". Additionally, *and* was used 14 times to add a part of the discourse to another, for example, "And we all make it good, and we won't be closing up our factories".

3.5. Social deixis

Social diexis was not employed within the discourse of Trump's speech in the climate summit in Paris.

The analysis of deixis used in Trump's three presidential speeches reveals that the most frequently used types of deixis were the personal deixis and temporal deixis. Spatial deixis was used more than discourse deixis and social deixis. However, he did not employ social deixis in his

speech in Paris. Table 8 summarizes the percentages of using each type of deixis in each of the three speeches.

Table 8 Summary of the Percentage of the Deixis Used in Trump's Three Speeches

The speech	Personal	Temporal	Spatial	Discourse	Social
Inauguration	9.70	9.04	2.16	3.71	0.31
Saudi Arabia	8.97	7.65	5.12	1.29	0.53
Paris	7.06	6.09	3.53	1.28	-

Findings and Discussion

The analysis of Trump's three presidential speeches indicates that Trump employed different types of deictics in his speeches. However, the frequency of using each type varied from one speech to another. As for the personal deixis, first person pronouns were employed more frequently in Trump's speech in the Climate Summit in Paris than in his other two speeches. In this Climate Summit, he used the singular first person pronouns and the plural exclusive first person pronouns about 47d/1000 words, while he used these deictics 17d/1000 words in his inauguration speech and 12d/1000 words in his speech in Saudi Arabia. The excessive use of the singular first person pronouns and the plural exclusive first person pronouns was assumed to be related to narcissism, but Carey et al (2015) refuted this idea and indicated that there is no relationship between the use of person pronouns and narcissism. Wageche and Chi (2016) attributed the excessive use of first person pronouns to the speaker's desire to reflect his power and dominance. Kacewicz, Pennebaker, Davis, Jeon and Graesser (2013) indicated that the overuse of first person pronoun has a strong relationship with the feeling of insecurity, anxiety and instability. Trump may feel insecure because he decided to withdraw from the Climate Accord. This withdrawal decision contradicted the decisions of 192 of the world leaders. So, Trump's excessive use of first person pronouns may be related to his desire to highlight his power and significance in Paris Summit, or it could be attributed to his feeling of insecurity. On the other hand, his little use of singular first person pronouns (0.61%) and exclusive plural first person pronouns (0.30%) in Saudi Arabia could be attributed to his feeling of security and supremacy

over the leaders of the Arab countries. Also, in Saudi Arabia, he seemed unwilling to separate his identity from the identity of his audiences and he depicted this congregation as a solid unity.

Trump's use of second person pronouns and the plural inclusive first person pronouns was excessive in his inauguration speech (64d/1000 words). Conversely, the density of using these pronouns in his speech in Saudi Arabia is 31d/1000 words, while its density in Paris Summit is 8d/1000 words. The excessive use of second person pronouns and the plural inclusive first person pronouns in the inauguration speech could be attributed to his desire to involve his audience, who are his proponents, in his decisions and let them share him the responsibility. This result is in accord with the results of Wageche and Chi (2016) who observed that the use of second person pronouns and inclusive person pronouns enable the politician to show himself as a sensitive person who appreciated his audience. The moderate use of second person pronouns and the plural inclusive first person pronouns in Saudi Arabia could be explained as Trump's desire to make his audiences share the decision of fighting terrorism, extremism and their shared enemies. This idea was supported by invoking the achievements of the Arab leaders in the development of their countries and their efforts in fighting enemies (Li, 2009). In contrast, in the Climate Summit in Paris, Trump excluded his audience. He did not want to share their decision. He wanted to strengthen his position as a separate identity who was able to take a decision that contradicted all his audience.

Trump used third person pronouns more frequently (17d/1000 words) in his inauguration speech than in his speech in Saudi Arabia (10d/1000words) and in his speech in Paris Summit (10d/1000 words). In his inauguration speech, Trump used plural third person pronouns to thank Obama and his wife and other presidents of the United States. So, the third person pronouns were not used in the negative sense. However, Trump tried to indicate that he admired all people even those who are away from him. In this speech, he tried to get the support of all of the Americans. This interpretation agreed with Bramley's (2001) explanations of the different uses of the third person. In contrast, Trump used third person pronouns in his speech in Saudi Arabia to refer to

people whom he considered enemies like terrorists, extremists and radicalisms. He tried to make his audience share him this hostile feeling against those people (Hart, 2014:168-170). So, the use of third person in his speech in Saudi Arabia carried a negative implication. On the other hand, third person pronouns used in the Climate Summit in Paris referred to people and communities who were away from Trump. He did not specify them because he felt they represented nothing for him. Additionally, the little dense of third person pronouns in Trump's speech in Paris (9d/1000 words) may be attributed to his focus on himself and his decision not on any other people or entities.

Concerning the use of spatial deixis, Trump employed distance, geometric and geographical deixis in his three presidential speeches. However, he focused on distance spatial deixis to locate people and entities in distance from him (Mihas, 2012). In his speech in Saudi Arabia, Trump employed spatial deictics that indicate closeness like *this*, *these* and *here*. In this speech, he tried to bring everything and every entity closer to his audience to direct them get a vision like his own vision and this is one of the functions of near distance spatial deixis (Imai, 2013). Also, he referred to terrorist attacks using near spatial deixis to justify his previous attack on Islam to his audiences, the leaders of Arabic and Islamic countries. So, he employed these spatial deictics more frequently in his speech in Saudi Arabia (17d/1000 words) than in his inauguration speech (8d/1000 words) and in his speech in Paris (7d/1000 words). The little dense of near distance spatial deixis in his inauguration speech and his speech in Paris could be attributed to the absence of prejudgments on his audiences. As for the far spatial deictics, *that*, *those* and *there*, were employed extremely the same in the three speeches. Also, the geometric and geographical deictics were utilized approximately with the same ratio.

In respect to temporal deixis, adverbs of time that were closely related to the deictic center like *now* and *today* were used more frequently in Trump's inauguration speech (9d/1000 words), in contrast to 4d/1000 words in his speech in Saudi Arabia and 1d/1000 words in his speech in Paris. In his inauguration speech, Trump tried to direct the attention of his proponents to the moment of success and the efforts they exerted to reach

this moment (Pardillos, 1995). Similarly, he used in this inauguration speech the present tense 20d/1000 words, whereas he used it 17d/1000 words in his speech in Saudi Arabia and 10d/1000words in his speech in Paris. So, it is clear that, in his inauguration speech, Trump focused on the present. On the other hand, he concentrated on the future in his speech in Paris (27d/1000 words) more than in his speech in Saud Arabia (25d/1000 words) and in his inauguration speech (8d/1000 words). In his speech in Paris, he tried to show that he had calculated all the future consequences of his decision, withdrawing from the Climate Accord. The dense of the future tense used in Trump's speech in Saudi is similar to its dense in his speech in Paris. In his speech in Saudi Arabia, he tried, also, to focus on the future consequences of his landmark meeting with the Arab leaders and of the great agreements they signed. Likewise, Trump employed the present continuous tense more frequently in his speech in Saudi Arabia (24d/1000 words) than his other two speeches to refer to the great gains of his meeting with the Arab Leaders. On the contrary, the past tense was employed more frequently in Trump's speech in Paris (10d/1000 words) than in the other two speeches. It could be attributed to Trump's desire to indicate the ruins of the Climate Accord that the United States suffered from.

With regard to the discourse deictics, these deictics were employed more frequently in Trump's inauguration speech (37d/1000 words) than in his speech in Saudi Arabia (24d/1000 words) and in his speech in Paris (13d/1000 words). The interpretation of discourse deixis depends mainly on the shared context between the speaker and the audience (Rühlemann, & O'Donnell, 2014). So, the excessive use of discourse deixis in Trump's inauguration speech could be attributed to the shared background between Trump and his audience, his proponents. Additionally, discourse deixis created coherence and signals the referents' salience (Grenoble, 1994). So, in his inauguration speech, Trump tried to signal some referents like the moment of change (for example, all changes starting right here and right now because this moment is your moment. *It* belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America today.) and the change of power (for example, we are not merely transferring power from one

administration to another – but transferring _it_ from Washington DC and giving it back to you the people.).

Concerning the social deixis, these deictics were employed in Trump's speech in Saudi Arabia (5d/1000 words) more than in his inauguration speech (3d/1000 words) and in his speech in Paris (0d/1000words). In his speech in Saudi Arabia, Trump tried to be courteous with his audience. He wanted to exclude his audience's negative feelings because of his previous anti-Islamic declarations. In his inauguration speech, the social deixis was not directed to his audience but to the previous presidents of America. Trump was in good terms with his audience who trusted him. So, he did not to praise or glorify them. On the contrary, Trump did not use social deixis in his speech in Paris because he wanted to show the negative consequences of the Climate Accord and the mistake of those who continue with this accord.

The deictic analysis of the discourse of the three speeches of Trump's presidential speeches helps depict the space of each of these speeches. As for the inauguration speech, it was concluded that Trump located himself, the audience and all the American people in the deictic center. Also, Trump placed America, American cities, and American sites like mountains in the center of the spatial axis. According to Trump, the need for change in America, the focus on American issues and thanking the previous American leaders were in the deictic center on the axis of modality. Unknown people and politicians were considered far from the center on the spatial axis. At the far position of the modality axis, illegitimate concepts such as closing the factories, the inequality of Americans and bad education were set. On the far past of the temporal axis, one could find the time of empty talk, taking care of other countries and depriving Americans of their wealth. In the near future, one could detect the refreshment of the American economy, opening the factories and offering jobs for Americans. However, in the far future, bright future for America was placed.

Concerning Trump's speech in Saudi Arabia, he located himself, Americans, the Arabic leaders, Arabic peoples, and the victims of the terrorist attacks in the deictic center. Also, he located some places such as

the place in which the speech was delivered, America, American cities and some Arabic cities in the deictic center. Additionally, Trump considered safety and security of the world counties and the need for change in America and in the Arab counties as righteous demands that were located in the deictic center. People who did not share Trump his ideas like criminals, terrorists, and extremists are located on the far position of the spatial axis. In a position that is near to the deictic center on the spatial axis, one could find, Muslims, refugees, friends, partners, military forces of some Arab countries, some Arabic countries and cities, and some holy places. Likewise, fear, terrorism, extremism, radicalism, tolerating terrorism and lecturing other people were located on the far position on the axis of modality. In the far past, Egypt as a thriving center for learning and Iraq as a cradle of the civilization were placed. Also, barbaric attacks in America and the world countries and the incredible heights that were constructed in Emirate were positioned in the near past. However, driving out of extremism and friendship of America and Arab countries would be realized in the far future.

In his speech in the Climate Summit in Paris, Trump located himself, the American people, America, American cities, fighting against terrorism, respecting the promises of the election campaign, and the moment of speaking in the deictic center. Trump located his day of election in the near past, while the fruits of his labor was located in the near future. However, in the far future, he located people's acceptance of his view and the possibility of coming back to the accord in the far future. On the other hand, Trump positioned unfair agreements and ignoring the advantages of America for the sake of other countries in the far position of the axis of modality. In the far position on the spatial axis, Trump located people other than the Americans and countries other than America.

Conclusion

In his three presidential speeches, President Donald Trump employed different types of deixis. In his inauguration speech, he focused on personal pronouns more than any other type. He employed the second person pronoun *you* and the inclusive plural first person pronoun *we* more than any other personal pronoun. He tried to express appreciation and praise for his audience who were his proponents. In his speech in Saudi Arabia, Trump concentrated on the personal pronouns and temporal pronouns. He tried to discriminate between past, present, and future events. He tried to glorify the moment of meeting Arab leaders and the outcome of this meeting. Also, he expressed his admiration and praise to the Arab Leaders by utilizing social deixis. Also, it was elicited that Trump tried to eliminate any previous feelings due to his previous anti-Islamic announcements. Similarly, the personal pronouns were the most frequently used type in Trump's speech in the climate summit in Paris. He employed first person singular pronoun *I* and the exclusive first personal plural pronoun *we* more than any other type because he focused on himself and the returns of his decision. In this speech, he focused on America and the American people. Also, he did not employ any social deixis within his speech. The space elements differed from one speech to another. It was thought that the variation of audience and the place in which the speech was delivered affected the construction of the space.

Limitations

This research was limited to the linguistic deixis. It did not focus on extra-linguistic deictics. As Trump's political and economic perspectives have a great influence on the global community (The Gurdian, 2016), this research was confined to the speeches of Trump as a representative of American presidential speech.

Further research

The effects of extra-linguistic deictics could be a good basis for further research. Additionally, an analysis of more presidential speeches of Trump could guide further research to give a more elaborate conclusion about Trump's vision of the world. Moreover, further research may focus on a comparison between the deictics employed by President Trump and the deictics employed by any ex-American president.

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