A Pragma-stylistic Analysis of Racism in Donald Trump's Speeches

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ABSTRACT

This study is a pragma-stylistic one which scrutinizes how racism is pragmatically realized by the previous American president Donald Trump so as to shed light on the characteristic features that distinguish his style. Consequently, the current study aims at: (1) Investigating the types of racism used by Donald Trump in his racist speeches, (2) Shedding light on the topics that are always referred to by Donald Trump in his racist speeches, (3) Finding out the pragmatic strategies employed by Donald Trump to issue his racist speeches and pinpoint his style, and (4) Revealing the most prevailing strategies that distinguish Trump's style.To achieve the aims of the study, the following procedures are followed: (1) Presenting a theoretical background about pragma-stylistics and racism, (2) Choosing some speeches said by Donald Trump at different occasions and analyzing them depending on a model developed by the researchers, and (3) Coming up with certain conclusions.

1.INTRODUCTION

In societies, communication generally occurs via language since language is regarded as the crux of humanity through which human beings can achieve their goals. In sum, this is done through the access of language users to the linguistic means of communication which are the essence of various fields of language study such as pragmatics and stylistics. While pragmatics focuses on the study of meaning in context, stylisticsis is the study of style (Crystal, 2008: 460) and (Allott, 2010: 116) .

Frugally, this work is devoted to deal pragma-stylistically with the concept

of racism in Donald Trump's speeches. Therefore, the present study investigates this concept from a pragma-stylistic point of view in an attempt to answer the following questions: (1) Which types of racism do Donald Trump use in his racist speeches? (2.)What topics are always referred to by Donald Trump in his racist speeches?   (3) What pragmatic strategies are employed by Donald Trump to issue his racist speeches and pinpoint his style? (4) What are the most prevailing strategies utilized by Donald Trump?

2. Pragma-stylistics

Pragma-stylistics, Hickey (1993:578-9) states, is stylistics but with a pragmatic component added to it. According to Davies (2007:106), pragma-stylistics examines the usefulness of pragmatic theories to the interpretation of literary texts. So, it is a branch of stylistics, which applies conceptions and concepts from linguistic pragmatics to the analysis and interpretation of literary and non-literary texts (ibid.). Since pragma-stylistics is considered as an integration of pragmatics and stylistics, it is essential to briefly review these two terms.

3. Stylistics

Stylistics is that branch of linguistics which is concerned with studying the principles, influence, selection and use of different elements of language (Znamenskaya, 2004: x). It is also defined as the ways in which meaning is engendered through language in literary and non-literary discourse. To achieve this aim, stylisticians use linguistic models, theories and frameworks as their analytical implements in order to describe and explicate how and why a text works as it does (ibid.).

4. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an endeavor to answer certain questions about meaning, particularly the connection between what sentences mean and what the speakers mean when they utter them (Allott, 2010: 14). For Yule (1996: 3-4), pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics concerned with the study of ways in which context contributes to meaning.

Pragmatics also refers to the ability to understand the intended meaning of another speaker. Thus, it is concerned with studying the meaning as conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the listener or reader (ibid.).

4.1 Theories of Pragmatics

4.1.1 Speech Act Theory

Speech act theory, Adolphs (2008:25) mentions, emerged in the 1960s with the work of the English philosopher John Austin "How to do Things with Words" and was later systematized by John Searle (1976). Yet, Austin is generally regarded as the father of pragmatics and speech act theory. This theory is defined by Grundy (2000: 53), as the act or the intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers.

Searle (1969: 65) distinguishes five major classes of speech acts, each

constitutes a host of other sub-acts which can be distinguished from each other by their felicity conditions. These include:

(1) Assertives: Speech acts that have a truth-value which state what the speaker believes to be the case or not.

(2) Expressives: Speech acts expressing the psychological state of the speaker in statements of pleasure, pain, dislike, joy or sorrow.

(3) Declarations: Speech acts in which the speaker must have a special institutional role in a specific context in uttering them.

(4) Directives: Speech acts expressing what the speaker wants.

(5) Commissives: Speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action.

4.1.2 Maxims Non-observance and Conversational Implicature

Ayodaboo (2017: 159) states that in common conversations speakers and hearers participate a cooperative principle which reads as follows "make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged". This principle is supported by four maxims: quality, quantity, relation, and manner (Huang, 2017: 48).

According to Crystal (2008: 298), the maxim of quality means that the speakers' contributions should be true– specifically, that they should not say what they believe to be false, nor should they say anything for which they lack adequate evidence. The maxim of quantity means that the speakers' contributions should be as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange, and should not be unnecessarily informative.

As for the maxim of relevance, it means that contributions should be relevant to the purpose of the exchange. Finally, the maxim of manner means that the contribution should be perspicuous–in particular, that it should be orderly and brief, avoiding obscurity and ambiguity.

Yet, speakers do not always adhere to these priciples. Failing to observe the maxims generates an implicature which is something intended by the speaker.

4.1.3 Impoliteness Theory

Impoliteness is defined by Bousfield (2008: 83) as the utilization of utterances or actions that attack an interlocutor's face and cause disharmony and/or social disruption. For Culpepper (1996: 356-7), impoliteness can be realized via the following strategies:

1) Bald-on-record Impoliteness

Culpeper (2016:425) declares that the face threatening act is performed in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way in circumstances where the face is not irrelevant or minimized.

2) Positive Impoliteness

The usage of strategies designed to damage the addressee's positive face wants. It can be performed via some output strategies like ignoring or snubing the other, excluding the other from an activity as in denying association or common ground with the other, using inappropriate identity markers, using obscure or secretive language (for example mystifying the other with jargon), being uninterested or uncomfortable, utilizing taboo words such as swear, or using abusive or profane language (ibid.).

3) Negative Impoliteness

The use of strategies designed to damage the addressee's negative face wants. The output strategies are frightening the other, scorning or ridiculing, being contemptuous, invading the other's space literally (e.g. Position yourself closer to the other than the relationship permits), explicitly associating the other with a negative aspect, putting the other's indebtedness on record and violating the structure of conversation (ibid.).

4) Off-record Impoliteness

Simply speaking, the face threatening act is performed by means of an implicature but in such a way that one attributable intention clearly outweighs any others (ibid.).

5) Withhold Impoliteness

The absence of politeness work where it would be expected. For instance, failing to thank somebody for a gift may be taken as deliberate impoliteness (ibid.).

2.1.4 Pragma-Rhetorical Tropes

1. Metaphor: It is that form of thought and of speech that makes us see something as something else (Mikics,2007: 180-1).

2. Pun: It refers to cases where two or more meanings of an expression are activated concomitantly (Cruse, 2006: 148).

3. Irony: It is a figure of speech that indicates the conflict at the words used in reality with the desired meaning (Wale,2011: 240).

4. Overstatement: Leech (1983: 33) defines it as exaggerating or choosing a point on a scale which is higher than the actual state of affairs.

5. Understatement: It is, as Harris (2018:29) states, a deliberate expression of an idea as less substantial than it actually is, either for ironic emphasis or for politeness and tact .

6. Rhetorical Question: It is that type of question which is asked for the sake of persuasive effect rather than as a genuine request for information. In this sort of questions, the speaker is implying that the answer is too obvious to require a reply (Abrams and Harpham, 2012 , 347)
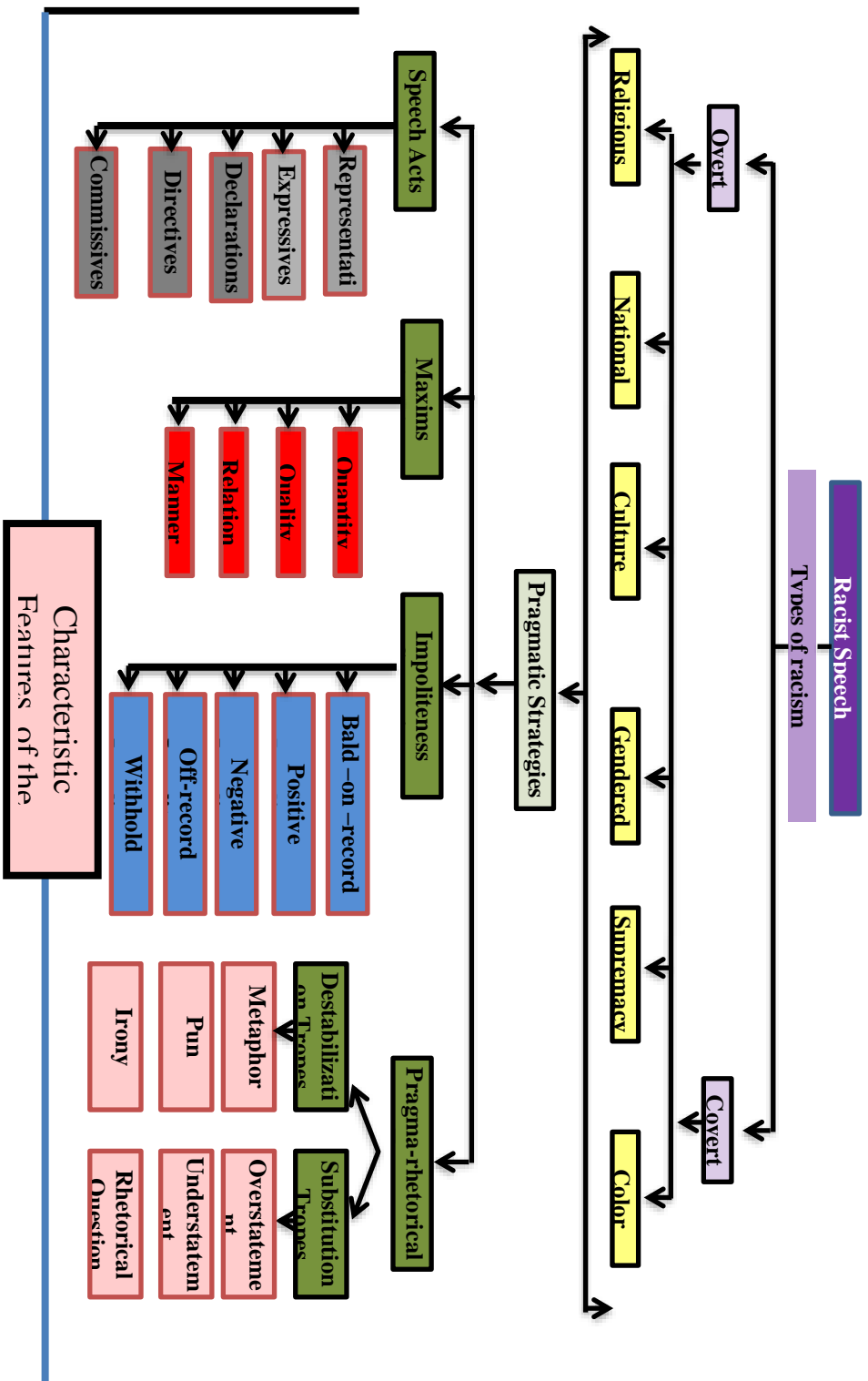
5. The Concept of Racism

In whole regions of the world, racism subsists in varying degrees. One of its ultimate forms in the history of the world is slavery, colonialism, and

genocide (Bangura and Stavenhagen, 2005: 1). Generally speaking, racism could be covert or overt. Covert racism manifests hidden by the norms of association, affiliation, group membership and/or identity, while overt racism refers to explicit acts of oppression toward people of color and unconcealed attitudes of racial superiority (Constantine, 2006: 4). Types of racism include:

1.Cultural Racism: A form of racism that depends on cultural differences rather than on biological markers of racial superiority or inferiority (Mukhopadhyay and Chua, 2008: 377).

2. Gendered Racism: Brah (1996:154) mentions that gendered racism refers to the discrimination between men and women.

3. Religious Racism: This type of racism refers to treating a group of people differently due to the prevailing belief that they belong to a specific religion (Duriez and Hutsebaut, 2000: 87).

4. Color–Based Racism: Hall (2010: 24) states that this type of racism refers to the efforts by a dominant ethnic group to exclude another ethnic group according to observable physiological characteristics of skin color.

5. Supremacy Racism: This type refers to the idea that white people are superior to some other races what makes them have control over others (Web Source 1)

6. Racial Nationalism: It is an ideology that calls for a racial definition of the national identity and that seeks to preserve "racial purity" of a nation by prohibiting race mixing and the immigration of other races (Web Source 2)

6. Model of Analysis

Depending on what has been discussed previously, the model developed for the analysis of certain texts in the following section is diagrammed as

Racist Speech

Types of racism

Overt

Covert

Religious

National

Culture

Gendered

Supremacy

Color

Pragmatic Strategies

Characteristic Features of the

Speech Acts
- Representati
- Expressives
- Declarations
- Directives
- Commissives

Maxims
- Quantity
- Quality
- Relation
- Manner

Impoliteness
- Bald –on –record
- Positive
- Negative
- Off-record
- Withhold

Pragma-rhetorical

Destabilization Tropes
- Metaphor
- Pun
- Irony

Substitution Tropes
- Overstatement
- Understatement
- Rhetorical Question

7. Data Analysis

 Text (1)

"So interesting to see "Progressive" Democrat Congresswomen, who originally came from countries whose governments are a complete and total catastrophe, the worst, most corrupt and inept anywhere in the world (if they even have a functioning government at all), now loudly...... and viciously telling the people of the United States, the greatest and most powerful Nation on earth, how our government is to be run. Why don't they go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came. Then come back and show us how.... It is done. These places need your help badly, you can't leave fast enough. I'm sure that Nancy Pelosi would be very happy to quickly work out free travel arrangements!" (Web Source 3).

<u>Analysis</u>

   Pragmatically, Trump's comments are marked by racial discrimination against four democratic women in the Congress from different minorities. They are the deputies Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ayanna Pressley, Ilhan Omar, and Rashida Tlaib on the ground of criticizing his policy. Trump's clear talk of racism (overt racism) includes color, culture, gender, and supremacy racism. To achieve his racist goals, Trump employs the following pragmatic strategies:

1. Speech Acts

  Trump utilizes the representative speech act of describing in "So interesting to see "Progressive" Democrat Congresswomen, who originally came from countries whose governments are a complete and total catastrophe, the worst, most corrupt and inept anywhere in the world". He describes the governments of those black women with several negative descriptions such as "complete catastrophe", "the worst", "most corrupt", and "inept". He, also, employs an indirect speech act in "Why don't they go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came" which is a question in form but a statement in function wherein Trump implicitly tries to assert that the four black congresswomen women should leave America and go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came. In addition, he makes use of representative speech act of asserting as in "These places need your help badly, you can't leave fast enough" and "I'm sure that Nancy Pelosi would be very happy to quickly work out free travel arrangements!" wherein he asserts that these women should not leave their countries because it would be better for them to help raise their countries rather than run for the presidency of the United States.

2. Maxims Non-observance

    Trump violates the quantity maxim in this speech by exaggerating his description when he describes the governments from where the black candidates came as "total catastrophe", "the worst", "most corrupt" and "inept".

3. Impoliteness Strategies

With regards to impoliteness strategies, it is worth noting that Trump resorts to positive impoliteness through relying on the use of abusive or profane language represented by these words "catastrophe", "the worst", "most corrupt" and "inept anywhere in the world". The employment of these words indicates the extent of offense to the original home of the women deputies. Another kind of impoliteness strategies is negative impoliteness which is evident in explicitly associating the other with a negative aspect. This is clear in "Why don't they go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came?" wherein Trump associates crime and broken law with the countries from which the black representative congresswomen came. At the same time, he refers to the US as the greatest and most powerful nation on earth. Moreover, Trump makes use of the positive politeness strategy exclude the other (deny association or common ground with the other). By saying "Why don't they go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came. Then come back and show us how", Trump tries to disassociate the four black congresswomen as if he directly says that they do not have the right to run for presidency because they are not from the US.

4. Tropes

In Trump˙s speech , there is an exploitation of the pragma- rhetorical trope rhetorical question as shown in "how our government is to be run" which is an indication that the US government cannot be managed by such women, so it is better for them to return to their countries. Another rhetorical question is "Why don't they go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came?" through which Trump indicates that these four women should return to their countries and contribute to reforming the situation there instead of their presence in the United States of America as they do not belong to America. Another trope is that of overstatement wherein Trump exaggerates in his description of the governments to which the black congresswomen belong.

Text (2)

" Rep, Elijah Cummings has been a brutal bully, shouting and screaming at the great men &women of Border patrol about conditions at the Southern Border, when actually his Baltimore district is FAR WORSE and more dangerous. His district is considered the Worst in the USA…… As proven last week during a congressional tour, the Border is clean, efficient & well run, just very crowed. Cumming District is a disgusting, rat and rodent infested mess. If he spent more time in Baltimore, maybe he could help clean up this very dangerous &filthy place. Why is so much money sent to the Elijah Cummings district when it is considered the worst run and most dangerous anywhere in the United States. No human being would want to live there .Where is all this money going ?How much is stolen ?Investigate this corrupt mess immediately!" (Web Source 4)

<u>Analysis</u>

Trump speaks in an overt racist formula, where the speech includes a kind of

racism based on color since it involves showing overt hatred towards black people, especially the deputy is an African –American. Also, Trump refers to the boycott of the deputy with a kind of racism, which is environmental and cultural especially when he describes it with several negative characteristics such as the "Worst in the USA" and "Cumming District is a distinguishing ,rat and rodent infested mess". To achieve this end. Trump resorts to the following pragmatic strategies:

1.Speech Acts

Trump describes the deputy Elijah Cummings by using the representative speech act of describing wherein the description here is negative: "Rep , Elijah Cummings has been a brutal bully , shouting and screaming at the great men &women of Border patrol about conditions at the Southern Border. Also, Trump negatively describes Baltimore region (a black majority region) considering it the most dangerous and the worst in the United States of America. This is evident in "When actually his Baltimore district is FAR WORSE and more dangerous. His district is considered the Worst in the USA"

Furthermore, Trump makes use of the directive speech act of asking "why is so much money sent to the Elijah Cummings district when it is considered the worst run and most dangerous anywhere in the United States" with the aim of asserting that Elijah Cummings district is the worst and most dangerous anywhere in the United States of America. Once again, he asks "Where is all this money going ?" and "How much is stolen ?" with the aim of asserting that Cummings is a thief. Then, he utilizes the representative speech act of informing by saying "No human being would want to live there". Finally, Trump ends his speech with the directive speech act of commanding "Investigate this corrupt mess immediately !" in which Trump expresses his wish that the Congress investigates Cummings.

2. Maxims Non-observance

Trump violates the quantity maxim in this speech when he depicts Cummings as being "brutal bully", "shouting" and "screaming at the great men and women of Border patrol about conditions at the Southern Border". These are exaggerated descriptions. Trump seems to violate quantity maxim again when he describes Baltimore district as the worst in the USA and infested mess "Baltimore district is FAR WORSE and more dangerous. His district is considered the Worst in the USA" and "Cumming District is a distinguishing ,rat and rodent infested mess". At the same time, Trump violates manner maxim (i.e., Be brief) by repeating the same information about Cummings and Baltimore district.

3. Impoliteness Strategies

In this excerption, positive impoliteness is clearly demonstrated through Trump's reliance on the utilization of profane language in his description of the black Cumming's boycott. This is represented by these words "FAR WORSE", "a distinguishing, rat and rodent infested mess", "worst run", and "most dangerous anywhere in the United States". Also, negative impoliteness

represented by the strategy of scorning or ridiculing is evident in the text particularly in using the following words to describe Elijah "brutal bully", "shouting" and "screaming"; through this exploitation, Trump intends to belittle the deputy. In addition, Trump makes use of off record impoliteness wherein the FTA is performed by means of an implicature. By saying "Why is so much money sent to the Elijah Cummings district when it is considered the worst run and most dangerous anywhere in the United States. Where is all this money going? How much is stolen ?Investigate this corrupt mess immediately !", Trump implicates that Elijah Cummings is stealing the money sent to the district.

4. Tropes

Trump utilizes the pragma-rhetorical trope of overstatement wherein he exaggerates his negative descriptions of Cumming and his district wherein he expresses his contempt. He, also, makes use of the rhetorical question "How much is stolen" wherein he tries to assert that the money sent to Cumming's district is stolen by him. Another rhetorical question is clear in "Why is so much money sent to the Elijah Cummings district when it is considered the worst run and most dangerous anywhere in the United States." which is intended as an objection submitted by Trump about sending the funds to the boycott as if Trump intends to say that there is no need to send the money to the boycott.

Text (3)

"I think Islam hates us," Trump said in March to journalist Anderson Cooper of CNN, before adding, "We cannot allow people to come from these countries that have hatred toward the United States." (Web Source 5).

<u>Analysis</u>

In the previous text, racism is overt because Trump uses a direct expression which reflects racism. He employs religious racism because he attacks Islam, which is the religion of Muslim countries. This indicates discrimination according to the religion of the people and the distinction between those religions. As for the pragmatic strategies employed ,they include the following :

1. Speech Acts

Trump commences his speech with the speech act of expecting which is evident in "I think Islam hates us" and the speech act of asserting in "We cannot allow people to come from these countries that have hatred toward the United States". The above two utterances are representative speech acts in which Trump's intentions are to yield a negative expectation about Islam and to assert that Muslim countries are haters of the United States.

2. Maxims Non-observance

A violation of quantity maxim is clear in the utterance "I think Islam hates us" by mentioning something which is less informative than is required. Trump here merely gives an expectation without justifying it (he does not

justify what makes him think that Islam hates them). Similarly, there is a violation of the maxim of quality since Trump says something which is actually false or something for which he does not have adequate evidence (i.e., Islam and Muslims do not hate USA because they are not Muslims).

3. Impoliteness Strategies

It can be observed that Trump uses a bald-on record face-threatening act as an impoliteness strategy in "We cannot allow people to come from these countries that have hatred toward the United States". By asserting that they can't allow people from Muslim countries to enter the USA, he directly expresses his objection to Muslim's entrance to the USA.

4. Tropes

Trump resorts to overstatement in the utterance "We cannot allow people to come from these countries that have hatred toward the United States". He exaggerates his assertion that Muslim countries hate the United States.

Text(4)

"Lebron James was just interviewed by the dumbest man on television, Don Lemon. He made Lebron look smart, which isn't easy to do. I like Mike!" (Web Source 6).

Analysis

In the aforementioned text, racism of color is the main topic. The kind of racism is overt since Trump is explicitly mocking both Don Lemon and Lebron James who are dark skin men. The pragmatic strategies used to explain racism are as follows:

1. Speech Acts

Trump utilizes the representative speech act of mocking from Don Lemon by saying "Lebron James was just interviewed by the dumbest man on television, Don Lemon", and from the basketball star Lebron James by saying "He made Lebron look smart, which isn't easy to do". He directly mocks them and his mockery is stimulated by their being dark skin men. Moreover, Trump employs another representative speech act which is that of informing in "I like Mike!" which is a clear reference to preferring Michael Jordan (who is a black man) over James. Mike is a former American basketball player . He is considered one of the best players in Basketball history and is regarded the best athlete of his generation . He helped the United States basketball team to excel in the eighties and nineties of the twentieth century .

2. Maxims Non-observance

A violation of the maxim of quality is clear in "Lebron James was just interviewed by the dumbest man on television" because Trump mentions something for which he lacks adequate evidence (i.e., there is no evidence that Don Lemon is the dumbest man on television.

3. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump exploits negative impoliteness particularly the strategy of scorning or ridiculing wherein he scorns and ridicules Don Lemon by saying "the dumbest man on television, Don Lemon". Moreover, he resorts to off record impoliteness because he performs a FTA by means of an implicature. By saying that Don Lemon made Lebron look smart, he intends to say that Lebron is not in fact smart.

4. Tropes

Trump gives an exaggerated characterization of Don Lemon when he says that he is "the dumbest man on television" by employing overstatement.

Text (5)

"Black guys counting my money! I hate it. The only kind of people I want counting my money are short guys that wear yarmulkes every day.… I think that the guy is lazy. And it's probably not his fault, because laziness is a trait in blacks. It really is, I believe that. It's not anything they can control" (Web Source 7).

<u>Analysis</u>

Trump issues an overt racism of the kind color racism through mentioning people with black skin in his speech. Pragmatically, Trump resorts to the following pragmatic strategies:

1-Speech Acts

In this text Trump makes use of several representative speech acts one of which is the speech act of criticizing as in the following sentence "Black guys counting my money! I hate it". This is an indication of his unwillingness for black–skinned people working with him. By saying "I hate it", Trump reflects his hatred to black people, his abhorrence of them, and enmity to them. Trump uses the representative speech act of describing in "The only kind of people I want counting my money are short guys that wear yarmulkes every day" to describe the group of people who would like to work with him and count his money. Then speech acts of informing is resorted to in "I think that the guy is lazy" and "laziness is a trait in blacks" as well as the speech act of stating in "I believe that". Trump keeps attributing negative descriptions to blacks.

2. Maxims Non-observance

Trump violates the maxim of quality in his speech regarding guys "I think that the guy is lazy" and "laziness is a trait in blacks". The violation is a result of mentioning something which he lacks adequate evidence to. There is no evidence that blacks are lazy but the attribution of laziness to blacks is merely a reflection of Trump's hatred to them.

3. Impoliteness Strategies

Trump resorts to negative impoliteness through his employment of the strategy of explicitly associate other with a negative aspect. In his sentence "laziness is a trait in blacks", he associates laziness to blacks. Moreover, Trump makes use of bald on record impoliteness in his sentence " Black guys

counting my money! I hate it" wherein he directly asserts his unwillingness of blacks counting his money.

4. Tropes

In his speech, Trump utilizes overstatement in saying that blacks are lazy and laziness is a trait in them.

As for the quantitative analysis of the data which is intended to reveal the style that distinguishes Donald Trump in his speeches, the following tables are drawn:

Table (1): The Frequencies and Percentages of the Speech Acts Used by Trump in his Racist Speeches

Type of Speech Acts	Frequency	**Percentage**
Representatives		
Describing	11	39.285%
Stating	1	3.571%
Mocking	2	7.142%
Informing	4	14.285%
Criticizing	1	3.571%
Asserting	3	10.714%
Expecting	1	3.571%
Expressives		
Declarations	**0**	0%
Directives		
Asking	**4**	14.714%
Commanding	**1**	3.571%
Commissives		
Total	**28**	

The speech act of describing is most frequently exploited by Trump as table (1) elucidates with the attribution (39.285%). Trump resorts to negative descriptions to negatively describe those whom he dislikes such as blacks and immigrants from some countries like Mexico, Somalia, and Muslim countries. Describing, in brief, is a representative speech act through which the speaker provides a view of the world according to what he understands. Trump resorts to this speech act to give his opinion of the world according to what he thinks explicating his negative ideas and beliefs**.**

Table (2): The Frequencies and Percentages of Maxims Non-observance in Trump's Racist Speeches

Maxims Non-observance	Frequency	Percentage
Quantity	10	71.428
Quality	4	28.571
Relation	0	0%
Manner	0	0%
Total	14	

The table above elucidates that Trump exceedingly violates the maxim of quantity with the ratio (71.428%) specifically by mentioning too much information or by exaggerating a particular description. Concerning the maxim of quality, Trump penetrates it with the percentage of (28.571%) by stating fake information or information lacking accurate evidence.

Impoliteness Strategies	Frequency	Output Strategies	Percentage
Bald on-record	The FTA is performed in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way	8	19%
Positive	Exclude the other from an activity	1	40.476%
	Use taboo words—swear, or use abusive or profane language	16	
Negative	Frighten	0	28.571%
	Condescend, scorn or ridicule—emphasize your relative power	3	
	Explicitly associate the other with a negative aspect (personalize, use the pronouns "I" and "you"; put the other's indebtedness on record)	9	
Off-record	The FTA is performed by means of an implicature	5	11.904%
Withhold impoliteness	The absence of politeness work where it would be expected	0	0
Total		42	

The above table gives an indication that positive impoliteness with its output strategies (using profane language and ignoring and snubbing) scores the highest percentage (40.476%). This shows that in most of his speeches, Trump has recourse to the use of derogatory or profane expressions to belittle others (i.e., immigrants, blacks, and the like whom he considers inferior).

Table (4): The Frequencies and Percentages of Pragma–rhetorical Tropes Used by Trump in his Racist Speeches

Pragma-rhetorical Tropes	Frequency	Percentage
Overstatement	5	55.555%
Rhetorical Question	4	44.444%
Total		9

The table displays that overstatement is the most frequently utilized pragma-rhetorical trope by Trump scoring (55.555%). This portrays how Trump adds an exaggeration to his racist speeches by exaggerating several things such as exaggerating his negative descriptions of Cumming and his district wherein he expresses his contempt. He, also, tends to use rhetorical question with a ratio of (44.444%).

8. Conclusions

The present study comes up with the following conclusions:

1.By reviewing Donald Trump's texts on racism, it becomes clear that the most frequent type of racism used by Donald Trump is overt racism rather than covert racism what reflects his boldness.

2. Immigration, language, and hatred of Muslims and black people are the topics that are usually referred to by Donald Trump in his racist speeches through his rejection of immigrants from Muslim countries and other countries like Somalia.

3. Donald Trump operates the strategies of speech acts, maxims non–observance, impoliteness strategies, and pragma-rhetorical tropes.

4. The most prevailing strategies used by Donald Trump is the representative speech acts, particularly that of negatively describing others. The other strategy with high prevalence is the non-observance of quantity maxim which is materialized by either more or less information . The other strategy is that of positive impoliteness which is represented by the use of profane language. Overstatement is the pragma-rhetorical trope that prevails in Donald Trump's racist speeches and is intended to negatively exaggerate descriptions related to others whom Trump himself is against.

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