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Detecting the US Hegemony in the US Presidents' Official Speeches: Corpus Analysis of a Selected Donald Trump's Speeches

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Dedication

We dedicate the fruits of this research work to our parents, families` members,
teachers, and colleagues.

Much gratitude and affection extend to our families for their patience and support.

Acknowledgment

We are very grateful to many people whose support and encouragement helped accomplish this research work. First, we are deeply indebted to our supervisor Dr. GHEDEIR BRAHIM Mohammed for his insightful guidance and inestimable advice and recommendations throughout the span of this study.

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Abstract

The United States of America is considered as a global power due to a number of factors that enabled it to take the role of the world leader. For years, America has maintained this role as a global hegemon. Recently, however, there have been many questions, especially during Donald Trump's ascension to the presidential office, whether it is still maintaining this status. This study aims to identify American Hegemony by analyzing Donald Trump's speeches. Following the descriptive-analytical methodology and the qualitative method for corpus analysis, we analyzed six random speeches during Trump's presidential years. The Ant-Conc text analysis program was used as a research tool to identify keywords related to Hegemony, giving the context for each word and its location in the speech. Analysis of the speeches showed that it contains different types of Hegemony: military, economic, scientific, and cultural. Therefore, America still maintains its Hegemony with the prevalence of the economic type.

Key words: Donald Trump's speeches, Foreign policy, Gramscian Theory Hegemony, The AntConc text analysis program.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CL	Corpus Linguistics
IRT	International Relation Theories
ITS	International Trade System
KWIC	Key Word In Context
US	The United States
WWII	The Second World War

List of Figures

Figure 2. 1 <i>Functions of AntConc</i>	34
Figure 2. 2 <i>KWIC Function</i>	34
Figure 2. 3 <i>File View Function</i>	34

List of Tables

Table 2.1: Textual analysis of Trump’s Speech “About the National Security Strategy”	36
Table 2.2 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “At the World Economic Forum”	38
Table 2.3 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “at the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Convention”	39
Table 2.4 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “Declaring a National Emergency”	40
Table 2.5 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “Republican National Convention speech”	41
Table 2.6 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “Final Speech”	42

Table of Contents

Dedication.....	I
Acknowledgment.....	II
Abstract.....	III
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	IV
List of Figures.....	V
List of Tables.....	VI
Table of Contents.....	VII
General Introduction.....	1
1. Background of the Study.....	1
2. Statement of the Problem.....	2
3. Research Questions.....	2
4. Research Hypotheses.....	2
5. Aims of the Study.....	3
6. Research Methodology.....	3
7. Significance of the Study.....	3
CHAPTER ONE:.....	5
Literature Review: US Hegemony: A Theoretical Framework.....	5
I.1. Introduction.....	7
I.2. Historical Roots of the Concept of Hegemony.....	7
I.3. Definition(s) of Hegemony.....	9
I.4. Hegemony in International Relation Theories (IRT).....	10
I.5. Gramscianism Theory.....	12
I.5.1. Gramsci's Definition to the Concept of Hegemony.....	13
I.5.1.1. Origins of Gramsci's Concept of Hegemony.....	13

I.5.2. Hegemony Becomes a Concept	15
I.6. Concepts Related to Hegemony	15
I.6.1. Common sense	16
I.6.2. Civil society	16
I.6.3 Historic bloc	17
I.6.4 The nature of power	18
I.6.5 War of position	18
I.7. American Hegemony	19
I.7.1. US Hegemony before Donald Trump Administration: Special Focus on the Era between George H. W. Bush to Obama.....	23
I.7.2. US Hegemony under the Administration of Donald Trump.....	25
I.8. Conclusion	26
Chapter Two:	27
Detecting US Hegemony in Donald Trump’s Speeches: Corpus Analysis	27
II.1. Introduction	29
II.2. Trump’s Personal Life	29
II.3. Trump’s Political Life	30
II.4. Trump’s Reactions to the US Foreign Policy	30
II.5. Research Method	32
II.5.1. Utilization of Corpus Analysis	32
II.5.2. Materials	33
II.5.3. Data Gathering Tool	33
II.5.4. Procedure	35
II.6. Data Analysis and Interpretation	36
II.6.1. The Analysis and Interpretation of the First Speech	36
II.6.2. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Second Speech.....	38
II.6.3. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Third Speech.....	39
II.6.4. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Fourth Speech	40
II.6.5. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Fifth Speech.....	41
II.6.6. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Sixth Speech	42
II.7. Discussion of the Research Findings.....	43
II.8. Conclusion.....	45

General Conclusion.....	47
References.....	49
Appendices.....	54
Appendix A: Trump’s Speech about National Security Strategy	54
Appendix B: Trump speech at the world economic forum.....	56
Appendix C: Trump’s Speech at the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Convention	57
Appendix D: Speech Declaring a National Emergency.....	58
Appendix E: Trump’s Republican National Convention Speech	59
Appendix F: Trump’s Final Speech.....	60
ملخص.....	61

General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Hegemony can be defined as the control of a powerful state that has economic, cultural and military influence that qualifies it to control less powerful states. Some believe that the existence of a dominant state is necessary to ensure the stability of the global system, which explains why states do not attempt to remove this system. Rather, they compete to gain this dominance (Habash, 2021).

The world has been engaged in a bipolar conflict between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, for fifty years since the end of World War II to succeed in gaining control of the world. The collapse of the Soviet Union allowed the United States to take over as the sole pole in the world and the first superpower without a rival (Lebow & Kelly, 2001). As a result, the world system was dominated by America, which possessed the four dimensions of power (military, economic, technological, and cultural), and the world was a subject to its Hegemony (Habash, 2021).

With the different ruling personalities and the change in the methodology of governance, American Hegemony also witnessed a change that resulted in two conflicting beliefs: the first believes that America still maintains its Hegemony over the world, while the other believes that its Hegemony is declining due to the emergence of other powers such as China. These emerging superpowers threaten the US position as the world leading state. The conflict between these two beliefs escalated during the era of Donald Trump, who was considered a breakthrough in American political history because of his policies that were built on the principle of profit and loss (Habash, 2021).

2. Statement of the Problem

The emergence of superpowers is considered as a real threat to the US position as the world leading state. However, with the coming of Donald Trump to the US presidency office, he made several economic, military, and political decisions against the US rivals to the extent that specialists` viewers questioned about whether America is still maintaining its Hegemony during the Trump presidential era, or it has retreated.

3. Research Questions

The current study attempts to answer the following questions:

- ❖ Did America maintain its Hegemony during the era of Donald Trump?
- ❖ What are the types of domination the US exerted over the other during Trump administration?
- ❖ Which countries or organisms are targeted by the US Hegemony during Trump's era of presidency?
- ❖ Did Donald Trump's speeches reveal, in terms of words and expressions, the US Hegemony?

4. Research Hypotheses

Based on the previously listed questions, the study attempts to test the following hypotheses:

- ❖ The US Hegemony may enhance during Donald Trump's era based on the personality and the character of this American president.
- ❖ America may exert mainly a military and economic Hegemony over the other relying on the background of Donald Trump and the power of the military industry wing in the US.

- ❖ The US Hegemony may target its main international competitors as China and Russia.
- ❖ The American Hegemony can be manifested in Donald Trump's speeches.

5. Aims of the Study

This study aims to trace the US Hegemony over the history focusing on the post-Cold War era and its aftermath. This research work is an attempt to detect American Hegemony during Trump's administration via analyzing his speeches after understanding Hegemony in general and US Hegemony in specific. Through using corpus analysis and AntConc text analysis program, the study also aims to determine the manifestation of different forms of Hegemony through textual analysis.

6. Research Methodology

In order to answer the questions posed and achieve the study aims, this research work can be classified as a qualitative research study. On this respect, the study adopted the descriptive-analytical method. It is descriptive as most of the data relevant to the theoretical part of the study were extracted from a group of books, articles, websites and previous studies to create a comprehensive understanding of the issue of American Hegemony. It is also analytical due to the fact that the practical part of the study is exclusively a corpus analysis of a sample of Donald Trump's speeches to detect the representations and manifestations of the US Hegemony. As far as the analysis of data is concerned, the AntConc text analysis program was used for the textual analysis of the speeches.

7. Significance of the Study

This study is conducted for two main reasons. First, it gives another literary source from a different perspective, whether for students or researchers, that helps them understand Hegemony in a simplified way by combining the theoretical aspect

of this concept in terms of definitions and theories, and embodying it through an applied study on the strongest example of a Hegemon state, America. Second, this research work was conducted due to the lack of such type of studies, which determines American Hegemony in the era of Donald Trump through corpus analysis to his speeches.

7. Structure of the Study

This dissertation consists of two chapters. The first chapter is theoretical, and the second is practical. The first chapter is titled “Literature Review” and consists of “The Historical Roots of the Concept of Hegemony” by providing a general background of the concept. Followed by "Hegemony in International Relation Theories"; this research section deals with theories related to Hegemony with a focus on the "Gramscian theory". Furthermore, the chapter discusses American Hegemony both “before” and “during” the term of Donald Trump.

The second chapter is the practical section, which entitled "Detecting American Hegemony through a Corpus Analysis of Donald Trump's Speeches" which consists of three parts: The first includes a general overview of Donald Trump's personal and professional life. The second part explains the methodology used to conduct the research. The third provides an analysis of a group of selected speeches of Donald Trump. The dissertation concludes by summarizing and discussing the results of the study.

CHAPTER ONE:

Literature Review: US Hegemony: A Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER ONE: Literature Review: US Hegemony: A Theoretical Framework

1.1.Introduction.....	7
1.2. Historical Roots of the Concept of Hegemony	7
1.3. Definition of Hegemony	9
1.4.Hegemony in International Relation Theories (IRT).....	10
1.5.Gramscianism Theory.....	12
1.5.1. Gramsci' s Definition to the Concept of Hegemony.....	13
1.5.1.1. Origins of Gramsci's Concept of Hegemony.....	13
1.6. Concepts Related to Hegemony.....	15
1.7. American Hegemony	19
1.7.1. US Hegemony before Donald Trump Administration: Special Focus on the Era between George H. W. Bush to Obama	23
1.7.2. US Hegemony under the Administration of Donald Trump.....	25
1.8. Conclusion	26

I.1. Introduction

This chapter covers the study's theoretical side, which includes a set of definitions to the study main concept, Hegemony, for various researchers. Then, this section attempts to provide a detailed explanation of the concept of Hegemony's historical roots. Additionally, it sheds light on Gramsci's definition of Hegemony and refers to a number of Gramscian terminology complementary to the concept of Hegemony. It should be noted that this study adopts Gramsci's diction and framework to Hegemony as a methodological umbrella to the whole study. Furthermore, the chapter discusses American Hegemony both "before" and "during" the administration of Donald Trump.

I.2. Historical Roots of the Concept of Hegemony

In his book "Prison Notebooks", the Italian Marxist thinker and philosopher Gramsci was the first to develop the theory of Hegemony at the end of the 19th century. Therefore, the term was referred to him as "Gramsci's Hegemony theory". Although the same term originated in ancient Greek as *egemonia* "a concept far more comprehensive and less juridical than legitimacy" (Nazih, 1995: P. 6). It is fortunate that *egemonia* also appears as *haymana* in classical and modern Arabic (possibly deriving from the same root). According to researchers, the term "Hegemony" disappeared from political writings after the classical Greek era to reappear in a new sense in the middle of the nineteenth century. However, before discussing the concept in its recent emergence, it is necessary to remember what Nazih Ayyubi stated, which is that the concept of Hegemony in its modern uses carries something of the idea of *iltiham* "coalescence" of Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406), which refers to the importance of social integration and ideological harmony.

According to Lebow & Kelly (2001: P. 593), Thucydides'¹ use of the concept of Hegemony in his description of the Peloponnesian war led scholars to attribute this concept to him. He distinguished between Hegemony, which is based on legitimate leadership and *Arkhē*, which means control, both of which are frequently used interchangeably, making the concept a complex one. Thucydides' view of Hegemony is not limited to a material framework representing the possession of power but also calls for the dominating state to acquire legitimacy to gain acceptance from the other member states. For him, successful Hegemony seeks to maintain loyalty by rewarding the subordinate countries or, at the very least the powerful political elite (Lebow & Kelly, 2001: P. 603).

Apart from Thucydides and Ibn-Khaldun, another use of Hegemony was in the socialist movement in Russia. In 1880, Georgi Plekhanov and several other Russian Marxists were the first to use the term (Wiyatni, 2013: P. 163). To override the Tsarist movement, they focused on the significance of collaboration between the proletariat and peasants. Plekhanov used the term "Hegemony" to fight communism, which states that economic laws exceed human control and determine future social and political development (Ives, 2004: P. 63). Plekhanov wrote about the need for a class Hegemony in response to the late nineteenth-century Russian situation of a small and weak proletariat confronting an autocratic aristocracy that was not threatened by the weak bourgeoisie (Ives, 2004).

Continuing Plekhanov's work, Lenin added to the relationship between Hegemony and consciousness a deeper understanding of the issues surrounding the formation of alliances, particularly the relatively small proletariat leading the peasantry and using their material discontent to energize a revolutionary struggle.

¹ Thucydides: Greek historian. One of his most famous books that chronicled the war between Sparta and Athens is the history of the Bluebone War

The fact that Lenin was responsible for the use of “the concept and the fact of Hegemony” was mentioned by Gramsci (1971: P. 381). For Lenin, “Hegemony was a concept used to theorize how the proletariat could secure power through an alliance with the peasantry against not only the Tsarist state but also the more liberal and bourgeois forces” (Ives, 2004: P. 64). He also believes that the working class must engage as a minority to win support from the majority (Wiyatni, 2013: P. 164).

As was previously stated, Gramsci derived his ideas about Hegemony from those of Marx and Lenin (Patria & Arief, 2015: P. 13). This idea was an attack on traditional Marxist theory. Gramsci used his ideas on Hegemony as a covert critique of the essentialism and reductionism in both Marxist and non-Marxist adherents (Simon, 2004: P. xiv). According to this way of thinking, there is only one ultimate truth, which is something’s essence. Because it could reduce socialism to just economics, the approach was dangerous. In Marxism, the idea of economism was used to argue that political change was a result of economic change. (Simon, 2004: P. 5).

Gramsci’s philosophy was also critical of positivism and mechanistic tendencies among Classical Marxists in addition to reductionism and essentialism (Simon, 2004: P. xv). The theory of social change and revolution specifically focused on changes in social formation when this tendency first emerged.

I.3. Definition(s) of Hegemony

Researchers defined the term Hegemony, each according to his perspective. Keohane and Nye described it as a situation in which “one state is powerful enough to maintain the essential rules governing interstate relations and willing to do so” (1977: P. 44). Gilpin’s definition differed from Keohane and Nye’s definition, where

he sees it as “A single powerful state controls or dominates the lesser states in the system” (Gilpin, 1981: P. 29).

Mearsheimer believes that “A hegemon is a state that is so powerful that it dominates all the other states in the system”. he then adds to clarify, “No other state has the military wherewithal to put up a serious fight against it.” Essentially, “hegemon is the only great power in the system” (Mearsheimer, 2001: P. 40). As for Wohlforth, “for Hegemony to obtain, power must be sufficiently concentrated in one state to permit it to “lay down the law” to others” (Wohlforth, 1993: P. 13).

Hegemony is simply the use of others to exercise your power by persuading, bribing, and forcing them to “want what you want” (Agnew, 1993: 1-2).

I.4. Hegemony in International Relation Theories (IRT)

The issue of Hegemony and change of the global order's structure has been the subject of several theories, four of which are discussed below: Neo-Gramscianism, realist, liberal, and hegemonic stability. The dominant state uses all forms of power to maintain its Hegemony, and these forms vary from theory to theory.

According to Gilpin, the state that take over after the hegemonic war becomes the dominant one. In this context, he points out three characteristics of the dominant state: goods provision, exchange ideologies or thoughts with other states, and military force control (Gilpin, 1981: P. 34). Despite being a neo-realist, when it comes to Hegemony, he adheres to the "stability of Hegemony" school (Habash, 2021: P. 24).Hegemony stability theory suggests that a single state acting as the dominant global power, or hegemon, increases the stability of the international system. As a result, the loss of Hegemony makes the world order less stable (Dirzauskaite & Ilinca, p. 35).

Christopher Layne is a new realist (Habash, 2021: P. 24). Realism theory, in the opinion of international relations experts, is based on the idea that military might serves as the mainstay of international relations. For instance, the idea that stronger or more powerful nations should rule over other weaker nations was prevalent during the Cold War. This situation led a number of weaker nations to seek safety by allying with powerful nations in the East or the West. According to Layne (2006: P. 4), Hegemony needs four fundamental characteristics: First, the dominant state must have superior military and economic might in order to exert hard power over any wars waged against it. Second, the power aspirations of the hegemonic state are connected to Hegemony. Hegemony refers to the state acting in its own self-interest, aims to establish a stable international system that safeguards its security, as well as its economic and ideological interests. Third, Hegemony denotes hierarchical distribution because a system is considered unipolar if it is dominated by just one state. Finally, Layne argues that, Hegemony depends on will. He asserts that, in addition to having overwhelming power, a hegemon must actively use it to enforce order on the global system.

It is true that between 1939 and 1945, the Second World War saw a rise in popularity for the liberalism theory (Kwarteng & Frimpong, 2018: P. 2). The world is dangerous, according to liberalism theory, but using military force to start a war would make it even more dangerous. Instead, other forms of power, such as economic power (not in an imperialistic manner), can be used to force other countries to do what is expected of them without destroying their own property or torturing and murdering others (Doyle, 1986; Dunn, 1993; Gaus, 1983; Gaus, and Kukathas, 2004). Keohane who is considered liberal, his idea of Hegemony is mainly economic, defined as the dominance of material resources; so “Hegemonic powers must have

control over raw materials, control over sources of capital, control over markets, and competitive advantages in the production of highly valued goods” (Keohane, 1984: P. 32).

Hegemony in terms of Antonio Gramsci's ideas being used to create the new Gramscianism, to which Robert Cox first contributed. According to Gramscianism, Hegemony is a tactical objective that allows for the formation of interclass alliances and the creation of a unified political bloc under the political and ideological control of a social class (Gramsci, 1971). Nationalism is the starting point for Hegemony that is, in Cox's view, is socially constructed, globalized, and based on class (Habash, 2021: P. 26). Hegemony was supported by ideas, institutions, and material resources as his three pillars (Dirzauskaite & Ilinca, p. 31).

Based on the foregoing, it can be said that the fundamental difference between the theories of domination lies in the difference in the type of force used to achieve this domination. The focus of Realism is on coercion and the use of military force (Habash, 2021: P. 26). However, for Habash, Liberalism establishes dominance from the niche of obtaining approval and satisfaction from the governed. The new Gramscianism, on the other hand, combines coercion and consent (Böhm, 2018: 4-9). While, economic power, According to the theory of hegemonic stability, serves as the foundation alongside military power (Habash, 2021).

I.5. Gramscianism Theory

In this study, the focus was greater on Gramsci's theory of Hegemony, due to several reasons, the most important of which is the association of the name of Gramsci with the concept. In addition, the fact that Gramsci's concept of Hegemony is the newest and most comprehensive, as it is compatible with all times. Another reason is that Gramsci's theory facilitated our understanding of power and enabled us

to apply it to modern societies .because the present study seeks to establish how it was manifested through the various linguistic choices of the previous US president that he has made in his political speeches.

I.5.1. Gramsci's Definition to the Concept of Hegemony

The strength of Gramsci's writings lies in the fact that they contain terms, which, firstly, it was constantly changing, and secondly, it took on different forms depending on the circumstances. Even though Hegemony is currently used as a term, it was used differently before.

I.5.1.1. Origins of Gramsci's Concept of Hegemony

The Gramscian concept of Hegemony is based on two primary lines. The first was taken from Machiavelli's writings, and the second was taken from the Leninist Foundation.

I.5.1.1.1. Coercion and Consent

A class and its representatives controlling subordinate classes through coercion and persuasion is the basis for Gramsci's idea of Hegemony (Simon, 1982: P. 19). Gramsci acquired this idea from the book *Il Principe* or *The Prince* by Niccol Machiavelli. According to Machiavelli (1988), in order for the "Prince" to succeed as a leader, he must be able to combine efforts to instill principles in society with a control that is enforced through violence (Jones, 2006: P. 50). It is important to distinguish between the Gramscian definition of Hegemony and its original Greek connotation, which refers to the dominance of one nation over another (Simon, 1982: P. 24). Although Hegemony is a relationship, it is not one of dominance via force but of consent through political and ideological leadership (Gramsci, 1971). Yet, there are a few instances in the *Prison Notebooks* where Gramsci refers to international

interactions or ties between towns and countries using the word “Hegemony” in the sense of supremacy.

According to Femia (1981: p. 24), “Dominance” (dominio) is used synonymously with coercion, whereas “intellectual and moral leadership” (direzione intellettuale e morale) is synonymous with Hegemony. This is reinforced by Gramsci’s continuous use of the words direzione (leadership) and egemonia (Hegemony) interchangeably in his book as opposed to the use of the word dominio (domination) (Simon, 2004: P. 20). Moreover, Patria and Arief (2015: P. 118) contend that Machiavelli’s Centaurus concept—which Gramsci later referred to as a twofold perspective—remains connected to domination and Hegemony. Gramsci (1971) makes the following analogies between dominance and Hegemony in his discussion of the dual perspective: “the levels of force and consent, authority and Hegemony, violence and civilization” (Hoare & Smith, 1971: P. 124). Many authors use the terms “coercion/force” and “consent” to describe control and Hegemony because of this comparison. Jones (2006: P. 52) said that consent is Gramsci’s Hegemony definition that is most frequently employed. The concept of hegemony was initially used to denote legitimacy, but today it is used more to denote power and coercion.

I.5.1.1.2. The Leninist Foundation

Lenin, who, based on the work done by the pioneers of the Russian labor movement, provided the groundwork for the idea of Hegemony (Simon, 1982: P. 24). As Perry Anderson has demonstrated, Plekhanov and other Russian Marxists originally used the term “Hegemony” in the 1880s to describe the necessity for the working class to lead an alliance with the peasantry to destroy Tsarism. To Ives

(2004), the working class needs to adopt a national strategy and seek to free all oppressed classes and groups.

I.5.2. Hegemony Becomes a Concept

Gramsci broadens Lenin's view to encompass the methods used by a capitalist class or its representatives to seize and hold onto state power (Simon, 1982: P. 25). The first note on Italian history is titled "Class political leadership before and after achieving governmental power" and is found in the first of the 29 prison notebooks. Domination (coercion) and "intellectual and moral leadership" were the two categories that Gramsci distinguished:

A social group can, indeed must, already exercise "leadership" before winning governmental power (this is indeed one of the principal conditions for the winning of such power); it subsequently becomes dominant when it exercises power, but even if it holds it firmly in its grasp, it must continue to "lead" as well (Gramsci, 1971: P. 57)

According to Gramsci, Hegemony is now a term that may be used to understand society and effect change rather than a tactic (as it was in Lenin's view). In order to achieve state authority, he invented the idea of leadership and its execution as a prerequisite (Simon, 1982: P. 26). Hegemony is a relationship between social forces and classes. A hegemonic class, or a portion of a class, is one that secures the support of other classes and social parties by forging and preserving a network of alliances via a political and ideological conflict (Simon, 1982).

I.6. Concepts Related to Hegemony

Gramsci did not give a specific definition of Hegemony but relied on other terms related to it that contributed to constructing the meaning; because of this, any concise definition of Hegemony is insufficient (Simon, 2004: P. 26).

Cox (1983) asserts that Gramsci's involvement in the political and social unrest and his observation of historical periods that he believed explained the present all resulted in obtaining his concepts. Cox adds, Gramsci's beliefs have always been viewed in light of his specific historical era, he also continued to modify his concepts to fit particular historical settings. According to Gramsci (1971), a concept is vague and flexible before it interacts with a specific situation that serves to explain and deepens the concept's meaning. This is the core of Gramsci's historicism and where its explanatory power lies (Cox, 1983: P. 1).

I.6.1. Common sense

“All men are philosophers”. Benedetto Croce was the source for Gramsci's assertion that every person is a philosopher (Ives, 2004). Croce argues that philosophy affects how people understand the world and make decisions on a daily basis. Gramsci (1971) claimed that, because they all have some conception of the universe and some beliefs that help them make sense of their existence. Yet, many people's philosophy and how they view the world is frequently muddled and inconsistent, incorporating notions gleaned from a range of sources and the past that tend to lead them to accept inequity and oppression as normal and unavoidable (Simon, 1982).

Gramsci used common sense to denote this uncritical and unconscious way people perceive the world. As Gramsci used, common sense indicates this nonjudgmental and unconscious mode of perception. The dominant ideology is based on common sense, which is also a basis for resisting that ideology (Simon, 1982).

I.6.2. Civil society

It is in fact one of Gramsci's most insightful ideas. Gramsci asserted that Hegel was the source of his definition of civil society (Femia, 1987). The struggle

between the two fundamental classes, capital, and labor, is the center of capitalist society's intricate web of relationships with other social forces and classes (Simon, 1982). Numerous organizations and institutions embody these social relationships. The apparatuses that make up the state stand out from the rest of the institutions because they have complete control over coercion. Gramsci refers to all the social connections and institutions; the churches, schools, associations, trade unions, and other cultural institutions, excluding the state and its use of force, as civil society (Buttigieg, 2005). Civil society is the setting where class and popular democratic battles take place (Brighenti, 2016). This is where the leading social group establishes agreement and dominance (Buttigieg, 2005). It is also, where the subordinate social groups can coordinate their resistance and build an alternative domination - a counter-Hegemony (Bezerra et al., 2021). This concept adds a new dimension to Marxism. It significantly develops the Marxist theory of political power and the revolutionary process (Simon, 1982).

I.6.3 Historic bloc

It refers to the organic interaction between the superstructure and the structure (Ludwig, 2022). Gramsci's interpretation of the idea in prison goes beyond a simple allusion to social alliances. The first mention of the historical bloc appears in Notebook 4, which also discusses the necessity of the relationship between the base and the superstructure as well as the significance of superstructures as the setting where people become aware of their condition (*Gramsci and Contemporary Left Strategy: The 'Historical Bloc' as a Strategic Concept – Online University of the Left*, n.d.).

I.6.4 The nature of power

According to Simon, Marxism-Leninism has tended to take the view that power is concentrated in the state and that the revolutionary strategy aims to capture power. For Marxism-Leninism, revolutionary strategy aims to seize control of the state because power is centralized there. Gramsci (1971) believes that, power is best understood in relational terms. The coercive mechanisms of the state are only one form of power that permeates civil society because the social relations of civil society are also relations of power. This new understanding of the nature of power was summed up by Gramsci as “Hegemony armored by coercion” and was referred to as the integral state. As a result, the working class’s political battle for socialism must encompass all of civil society and not just focus on gaining control of the state (Simon, 1982: P. 31).

The Quaderni² translates the hazy distinction between civil and political society into a wide concept of the state that includes all institutions—whether ostensibly public or private—that permit the dominant Social group to exert power. Nevertheless, Gramsci continues to hold onto the more traditional, limited view of the state as a political society, which is perplexing (Simon, 1982). At various points, he characterizes the state according to Femia (1987) in the following way:

State = political society + civil society that is Hegemony armored by coercion

State in the integral sense = dictatorship + Hegemony

I.6.5 War of position

The institutions of civil society, in Gramsci’s opinion, serve as a “powerful system of fortresses and earthworks” that assure their existence anytime the state “tremble[s]” (Gramsci, 1971: P. 238).

² In Italian, which means Prison NoteBook

Thus, under Tsarist Russia, the state held great power, making it easy to seize it at a single historical turning point. A “war of movement” must make way for a “war of position” in nations with well-established civil societies, such as Western Europe. Which takes into account social structure and the emergence of cultural dominance (Simon, 1982: P. 32).

For Simon, Perhaps even this brief outline of the concepts associated to Hegemony is enough to convey the far-reaching character of Gramsci’s contribution to Marxist political theory.

I.7. American Hegemony

According to Lebow & Kelly (2001), the key idea of Thucydides concerning Hegemony is both psychologically and materially significant. It needs a notion of legitimacy that allows member states’ elites and populations to accept subordinate status. He believes that, Successful hegemons also cultivate and retain allegiance by giving real incentives to dependent states or, at the very least, politically significant classes within them. He adds, these demands occasionally conflict with metropolitan interests and local political needs, forcing hegemonic leaders to make or manage challenging trade-offs. Hegemon leaders need to be politically astute and committed to a notion of metropolitan interests that prioritizes preserving Hegemony over making quick gains by taking advantage of subjects or allies if they want to survive over the long term. The responsible use of power is necessary for Hegemony (Lebow & Kelly, 2001: P. 603).

After the end of World War II (WWII), the US, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union were arkhe. They also had Hegemony to varied degrees. Their position as liberators was widely recognized, albeit it was far from universal, particularly in the case of the Soviet Union. Their political and economic systems were valued by a

variety of constituencies, and many who supported them wanted to implement these systems in their nations. In the post-Cold War world, only the United States is still an arkhe, and its Hegemony is a contentious issue (Lebow & Kelly, 2001).

Arkhe can be lost in two different ways, as shown by the Soviet Union and Britain. It resulted in a loss of Hegemony and power for Britain. At the beginning of the 20th century, the British started to look for ways to defend and reduce the cost of their empire (Louis, 1978; Friedberg, 1988; Kupchan, 1994). After the Second World War, London granted India its independence, and by the 1960s, it had abandoned all of its holdings and obligations east of Suez. While some of Britain's former colonies sought independence, others (like Gibraltar and the Falklands) wanted to stay a part of the empire, and still others (like Singapore) fought hard for London to keep its military ties and defense commitment (Pickering et al, 1998).

Although the Soviet Union's capabilities also declined, it did so more quickly after its empire was torn apart. The Soviet Union's previous loss of Hegemony, which was made worse by a failure to offer tangible benefits to its allies in East Europe, was the main factor in the fall of the Soviet empire. Arkhe was upheld through the threat or use of force and exercised through local authorities whose authority solely depended on Moscow's support. Communist governments in the area fell quickly after Gorbachev declared he would not use force to maintain the Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. All of the new governments demanded the withdrawal of Soviet forces from their territory and declared their independence from the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union disintegrated because of the same internal situation. (Lebow & Kelly, 2001).

The United States demonstrated the democratic ideology and presented itself as a role model during the Cold War. It was the head of the Western Alliance and

contributed to the liberation of Europe from fascism. The ideological underpinnings of the political system's Hegemony were provided by stylized visions of its recent past, which initially served to legitimize it in the eyes of allied elites and the public (Ikenberry, 1999).

Americans basked in the euphoria of what Charles Krauthammer called the "unipolar moment" following the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet empire and state (Krauthammer, 1990). The Pentagon rapidly presented a new grand strategy to maintain unipolarity as the U.S possessed military might never before seen (Tyler, 1992). Some thoughtful academic security experts argued that their country's exceptional position was temporary and even dangerous, while others disagreed and questioned how long it could be maintained (Layne, 1993).

A small minority of people believe that American dominance can last. William Wohlforth, who presents the strongest evidence in support of this claim, asserts that the United States is the first nation in modern history to possess a "decisive prevalence in all the aspects of power: economic, military, technological, and geopolitical." He does not see any justification for why the United States should lose any of its comparative advantages in any of these areas. According to him, unipolarity helps other major powers by reducing security competition between them and encouraging minor powers to join the movement (Wohlforth, 1999). In a related argument about the survival of American primacy, Joseph Nye (1990) highlights the significance of "soft power" — the leadership capabilities, cultural and ideological appeal, as well as standards and organizations that have grown to be increasingly crucial ways of influencing international behavior. According to Nye, the State has an even bigger advantage in "soft power," and its significance is growing in comparison to more conventional forms of power that depend on force.

One aspect of political influence as envisioned by Thucydides is only partially addressed by the discussions about hard versus soft power and the duration and significance of unipolarity. These qualifications, whether they are hard or soft, are merely the building blocks of *arkhe*. In order to make allies and other parties accept their subordinate status and, if possible, persuade them that the leading state has earned its hegemonia status, they must be utilized to their advantage. Once established, a hegemon must be continually reinforced (Lebow & Kelly, 2001).

This political truth, for Lebow and Kelly, has received little acknowledgement in Washington, and the concept of Hegemony, its origins, current state, and prospects have not been discussed in the academic literature. They also consider that, American rulers appear to take their country's Hegemony for granted based on their public statements (2001). The United States was referred to as the "leader" and "indispensable nation" by President Bill Clinton (Mitchell, 1996) and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (Albright, 1998). American leadership, according to Secretary Albright (1998), is just as important for the world today as it was at the start of the Cold War. Other notable figures, both elected and appointed, have said things that reflect the widely held belief that other countries continue to respect and acknowledge the United States' leadership role (Pickering, 1998).

Because the international system is based on American power, Wohlforth claims that the United States is "the global security manager" and an "indispensable nation in all matters of importance" (Wohlforth, 1993: P. 40). Pfaff's suggests, "Scholars and policymakers should do more to advertise the attractions of unipolarity" (Wohlforth, 1993: P. 41). Given the influence of the US, Nye claims, "Most other countries have an interest in Americans understanding their role" (Nye,

(n.d): P. xviii). Joshua Muravchik (1996) contends that the United States was compelled to accept Hegemony rather than choosing it.

Leaders, elites, and nations look to Washington for financial assistance and political support. The elites of these nations view the United States as just another state, albeit a very strong one, whose interests must be taken into consideration and whose aid can be very helpful or even crucial on a variety of issues (Lebow & Kelly, 2001).

I.7.1. US Hegemony before Donald Trump Administration: Special Focus on the Era between George H. W. Bush to Obama

According to Onea (2013), in their State of the Union addresses, American presidents have made strategic announcements demonstrating their commitment to global leadership. George H. W. Bush's warning declaration from 1991 "today, in a rapidly changing world, American leadership is indispensable". In 1995, Clinton announced, "our security still depends on our continued world leadership for peace and freedom and democracy". In 2006 and referring to the assertion made by George W. Bush, "The only way to control our destiny is by our leadership-so the United States of America will continue to lead." In 2009, Obama stated, "As we stand at this crossroads of history, the eyes of all people in all nations are once again upon us—watching to see what we do with this moment, waiting for us to lead." (Onea, 2013: P. 163)

Habash stated that, although the presidents of the United States agreed on the leadership role, their policy was not devoid of confusion in its vision and project, in addition to the successive problems they faced. The Bush administration and his declaration of war on terrorism marked the peak of strategic decision-making confusion. During the Cold War, there was a distinct enemy and well-defined tactics.

Because of the enemy's absence and unilateralism in the international setting, confusion was created. Post-Cold War, After the Cold War, all of the White House's policies drew criticism. Bush was criticized for prioritizing foreign policy and ignoring the economy, which was in a decline. Obama criticized Clinton's policy as being unclear, lacking in trends and goals . The majority of the criticism was directed at Bush Jr. because his policies affected both the country's role in the world and its reputation severely (P. 31).

Habash adds, between administrations, even within the same party, past presidents' leadership philosophies varied. It can be concluded from their responses to the question, "Do we lead through alliances or alone?" that the source of their disagreements is not partisanship but rather the style of leadership. Bush the Republican father and Clinton the Democrat, led by forming alliances. When it came to Bush the son administration, it operated independently and paid no attention to alliances unless difficulties arose during the occupation of Iraq (P. 31).

Presidents before Trump have attempted to establish American Hegemony, and their policies have been inconsistent. Bush the elder, Clinton, and Obama sought Hegemony at the lowest possible cost and did not favor the frequent use of armed force, thus they knitted the threads of Hegemony through consent, pluralism, and consensus. However, this did not stop them from using force unilaterally; rather, the overriding feature was gaining dominance at no cost. Furthermore, Bush Jr. pursued hegemonic strategies based on the excessive use of force while neglecting the allies since his Hegemony was excessive for his country in many respects. It appears that American Hegemony was more in line with the Gramscian idea, whereas the Bush administration was more in line with realistic Hegemony (Habash, 2021: P. 31).

I.7.2. US Hegemony under the Administration of Donald Trump

It could be difficult to analyze Trump's policies. Due to the complexity in comparing his administration to prior ones and due to his intense personal influence over executive decision-making (Yom, 2020: P. 78). Individualism has been a prominent theme in the formulation of Trump's foreign policy (Ibrahim, 2018: P. 66). Unlike prior administrations, he is in charge and the primary force behind shaping it, dismissing opposing viewpoints and forging consensus. To share his new policy, he therefore regularly uses social media (Habash, 2021).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' role in formulating foreign policy declined after he removed it from the process due to a lack of professionalism in his interactions with American decision-making institutions (Ibrahim, 2018: 68-69). Instead, the military forces, represented by the Board of Directors and Defense, as well as some of Trump's allies, took over this responsibility (Ibrahim, 2018). His administration was marked by a lack of harmony between him and a number of officials, and during his administration there were more resignations than usual in addition to the regular gaps that existed between them and the president (Hass, 2020: P. 4). Yom asserts that, the resignations of the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and National Security Advisor all occurred within two years of his taking office, making him the only American president to experience such an occurrence. The flow of policies is constantly disrupted by the constant departure of senior officials, which is what caused Trump's policies to change constantly in response to emerging crises (Yom, 2020).

Invoking the phrase "America First", Trump made it clear that his nation's interests come first and serve as the foundation for decisions about foreign policy. The United States is not required to shoulder the costs of other nations for free. He

has followed an independent policy based on national self-interest since entering office in January 2017. He did not make a distinction between nations that are allies of the United States and others that are foes (Habash, 2021: P. 33).

Such external confusion is unprecedented in the history of the Trump administration. He blurred the lines between allies and enemies as a result, and because his policies were unstable and based on his personal preferences, they damaged America's national reputation as a world leader (Habash: n.d, P. 35).

I.8. Conclusion

This chapter dealt with several main points that constituted the theoretical foundations of the next chapter. The first section of this study presented the origins of Hegemony and how it started, developed and defined through different eras. The current research section provided a thorough understanding to the American Hegemony in International Relations Theories (IRT) with a special focus on the Gramscianism theory. Additionally, some Gramscian concepts, in relation to Hegemony, were explained. The second section, "US Hegemony," gave an overview of the various hegemons from the end of WWII to the present, highlighting the difference between the policies of US presidents from Bush the father to Trump. The second chapter will detect the manifestations of Hegemony in a sample of Donald Trump's official speeches through corpus analysis.

CHAPTER TWO:

**Detecting US Hegemony in Donald Trump's
Speeches: Corpus Analysis**

Chapter Two: Detecting US Hegemony in Donald Trump’s Speeches: Corpus Analysis

2.1.Introduction.....	29
2.2.Trump’s Personal Life	29
2.3.Trump’s Political Life	30
2.4. Trump’s Reactions to US Foreign Policy	30
2.5. Research Method	32
2.5.1. Utilization of Corpus Analysis	32
2.5.2.Materials.....	33
2.5.3. Data Gathering Tool	33
2.5.4. Procedure	35
2.6. Data Analysis and Interpretation.....	36
2.7. Discussion of the Research Findings.....	43
2.8.Conclusion	45

II.1. Introduction

Even though Hegemony has been studied before, the area of Hegemony still needs to be studied from different angles relevant to different time areas, regions, and administrations. Therefore, this study focuses on US Hegemony during Donald Trump's presidency era, detecting it through his speeches. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first is theoretical, as it presents Trump's personal and political life and its shadows and impact on his foreign affairs decisions. Additionally, this research section also traces his reactions to the foundations of the American foreign policy and how these responses affected America's global position as the world's leading country, which his predecessors worked to preserve. As for the second part, it is purely practical aiming at detecting American Hegemony during the era of Donald Trump, based on a corpus of randomly selected speeches that discuss various events in different years of his rule.

II.2. Trump's Personal Life

According to Lokman (2021), Donald John Trump, the fourth of Frederick C. and Mary MacLeod Trump's five children, was born in Queens, New York City, in 1946. Donald Trump's parents sent him to the New York Military Academy at age 13 because he was a bright and active child. He enrolled at Fordham University before transferring to the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, where he earned an economics degree in 1968. In Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Trump began his business career in an office he shared with his father. He spent five years at his father's job. Then Mr. Trump entered the Manhattan real estate market. He started working on significant construction projects in Manhattan in 1971. He became the most well-known and divisive developer in the city in 1980 when he opened the Grand Hyatt. Trump started appearing in the popular NBC reality series

The Apprentice in 2004, which later spawned The Celebrity Apprentice (Lokman, 2021).

II.3. Trump's Political Life

Donald John Trump, according to Lokman, has emerged during the past ten years as one of the most talked-about and divisive personalities in both the United States and the rest of the world. He had established a name for himself both politically and socially, whether it was through his media appearances or contentious utterances.

Regarding politics, Trump engaged in some uncommon political activities. Since 1987, his political allegiances have fluctuated. In 1987, he registered as a Republican in Manhattan. Later, in 1999, he joined the Reform party before changing to the Democratic party in 2001. Trump officially declared his candidacy for president of the United States in the 2016 election on June 16 of 2015, seeking the Republican Party's nomination. Additionally, Donald Trump's political interest extended beyond his political ties. Trump's 2016 presidential campaign was not his first, he did, however, withdraw from the campaign in the 2000 presidential election as a candidate of the Reform party (Lokman, in 2021).

II.4. Trump's Reactions to the US Foreign Policy

Trump's responses have undermined the five foundations of American foreign policy, according to Ikenberry, destroying what was previously built, because they reflect Trump's economic background based on the principle of "profit and loss".

For Habash, Trump does not see the need for the legitimacy of American leadership, contrary to what the first policy supports. Alliances are pointless and useless to him since Washington's interactions are dependent on attaining its goals

and are more akin to economic relations. The President embodied the aforementioned by saying that NATO was no longer necessary and that the United States' major allies should take responsibility for their own defense (Brands, 2017: P. 77); Because its expenses outweigh its income, it is no longer able to accomplish the goals for which it was founded (Qablan, 2017: P.101).

In contrast to the second policy, Trump built his trade policy by excluding America's central role in ensuring the smooth flow of international trade. He sparked a trade conflict involving the majority of the world's economies by placing tariffs on a number of goods coming from the European Union, China, Canada, and Mexico (Habash, 2021). Not only that, but he also threatened to impose sanctions on nations that were allies with them, like Japan and South Korea, as well as nations that were essentially sanctioned, like Venezuela, North Korea, and Pakistan (Qablan, 2018).

After WWII, Washington worked to create a network of international organizations and systems, which boosted cooperation and drew other nations under American Hegemony because they were seen as advantageous and made their presence in the world more acceptable and long-lasting (Habash, 2021). As a result of Trump's disdain for international organizations and his disregard for this policy, the United States withdrew from the International Criminal Court (Sperling & Webber, 2019: P. 512), UNESCO, the Universal Postal Union, the United Nations Human Rights Council, and the Global Compact on Migration (Arežina, 2019: P. 296). Additionally, it withdrew from the World Health Organization in response to the Corona pandemic (Azem, 2020).

Based on Trump's hatred for diversity and openness in American society, which is something that the fourth policy rejects. Being an immigrant-based country, the United States attracted people from all over the world due to its welcoming nature

(Habash, 2021).The Trump administration decided to build a wall along the Mexican border, forbid the admission of citizens from six nations with a majority of Muslims, and temporarily close the borders to all refugees (Ikenberry, 2017: 7-8)

The fifth policy was to undermine democracy, which was something that prior presidents from Thomas Wilson to Obama believed in (Habash, 2021). The necessity of liberal democracies and their significance in fostering international cooperation served as the foundation for their foreign policies (Ikenberry, 2017). Trump refuses to make a distinction between his authoritarian enemies and liberal Democratic allies. He was drawn to authoritarian dictators and did not show much interest in promoting democracy or free societies (Wright, 2020:P. 10).

Trump's administration did not adopt a position of complete detachment from international affairs; instead, it sought to lighten the burden on it in order to prevent free rides, so its policies do not fit the definition of isolationism. Selectivity in the interventions that produced the greatest benefit was a defining feature of his policy (Habash, 2021).

II.5. Research Method

This subsection introduces definitions to corpus, corpus analysis, and corpus linguistics (CL). In addition to the way of data collection and the tool used to analyze it.

II.5.1. Utilization of Corpus Analysis

According to Marriem Webster dictionary, a corpus is “a collection or body of knowledge or evidence” especially “a collection of recorded utterances used as a basis for the descriptive analysis of a language”. Nordquist defined CL as, the study of language using corpora (or corpuses), which are huge collections of "real life" language use stored in databases designed for linguistic research. Studies using

corpora are another name for it. The term CL did not emerge until the 1980s, even though the techniques used in it were first used in the early 1960s (Nordquist, 2019). Corpus analysis allows researchers to study many texts both quantitatively and qualitatively by using electronic corpora (Zouza & Guerari, in 2022).

II.5.2. Materials

The materials in this study are a number of speeches selected from a reliable online English newspaper for international news CNN, and an online website, named “Miller Center” (<https://millercenter.org/>), for all the presidential speeches of all the American presidents during their term. This website gives the date, source and a brief description of the speeches. The problem of the website is that, it allow downloading audios and videos of the speeches, but for the transcripts, we had to copy paste it.

The speeches were chosen for two reasons: First, because they were related to external issues and thus the potential for Hegemony. Secondly, although some of them are related to internal issues, we sensed the existence of American Hegemony, which is what served us in this study. The selection was done randomly and not linked to a specific historical arrangement.

The Trump corpus contains six speeches with 30825 words. The period for delivering those speeches spans from December 18, 2017 to January 19, 2021. The analysis of these corpora may serve to detect US Hegemony.

II.5.3. Data Gathering Tool

AntConc 4.2.0, a text analysis program, was used in this study's corpus analysis. Japanese academic Laurence Anthony created the green, free software called AntConc. It is a typical corpus linguistics analysis tool. It benefits from an easy-to-use interface and is suitable for beginners thanks to these features (Chen & Flowerdew, 2018). Additionally, academics have thoroughly evaluated the reliability

and validity of AntConc (Laursen, Moustsen, Jensen, & Kampf, 2014), indicating that its outcomes can be relied upon.

AntCone has nine functions, namely, KWIC, Plot, File View, Cluster, N-Gram, Collocate, Word, Key Word and Word Cloud. In this study we used two main functions; KWIC and File view.

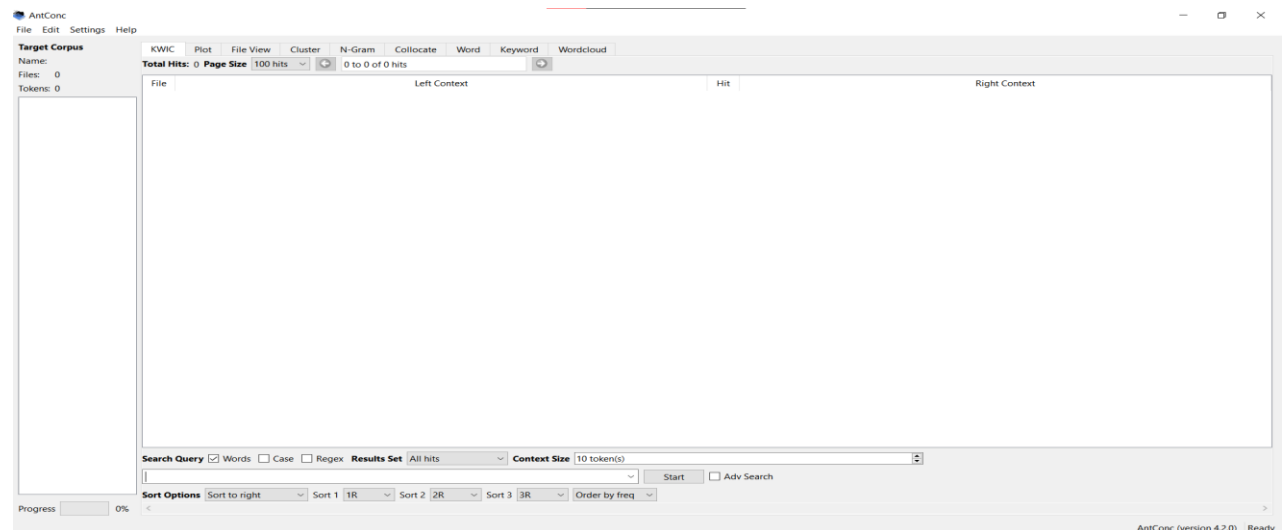


Figure 2.1 *Functions of AntConc*

KWIC (Key-Word-In-Context) Tool: This tool shows search results in a concordance or 'KWIC' (Key-Word-In-Context) format. This allows you to see how words and phrases are commonly used in a corpus of texts (adapted from the program itself).

File View Function shows the contents of individual texts. This allows you to investigate in more detail the results generated in other tools of *AntConc*. (Adapted from the program itself).

Figure 2.2 *KWIC Function*

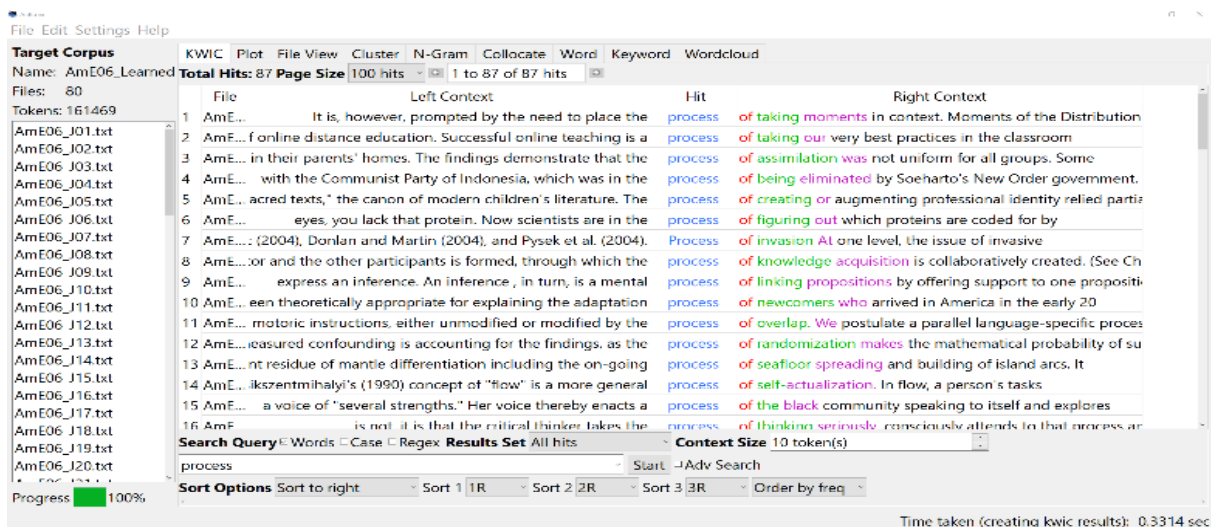
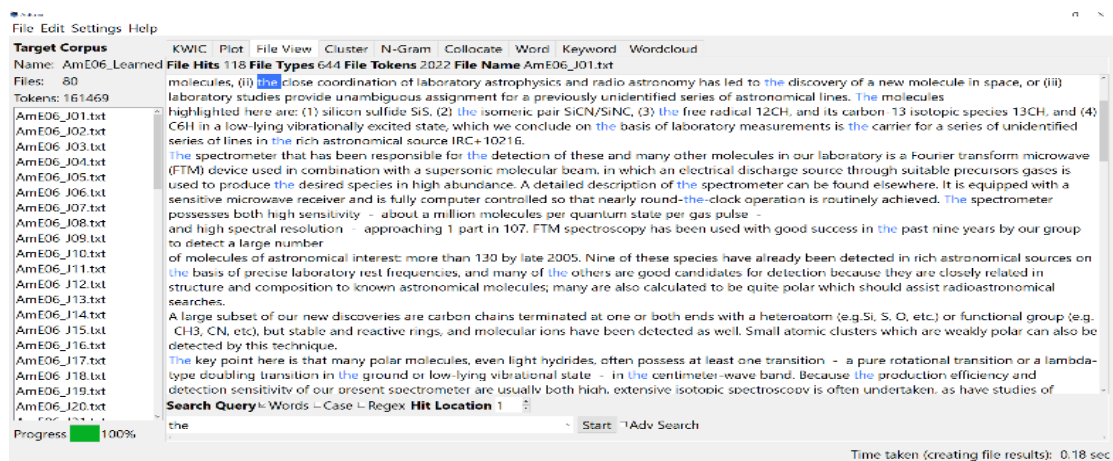


Figure 2.3 File View Function



II.5.4. Procedure

This study mainly adopted the two aforementioned functions for the purpose of analyzing and detecting Hegemony in Donald Trump's corpus. Using the keyword in context function, we typed some words related to America and the world, such as; America, allies, defeat, etc, in the search box. By looking at the results displayed in the table, we chose the most appropriate for the context, and then we clicked on the selected word in the table to take us to the exact location of the sentence in the target file, for a more review in depth. The later step enabled us to deepen understanding the context, and helped us to analyze correctly and appropriately.

II.6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

This research sub-theme provides an explanation about how data is gathered, how it is analyzed, and finally how it is interpreted to reach logical conclusions relevant to the core of the research problematic responding to the previously stated research questions. Each selected speech will be analyzed and interpreted independently in the first stage. Then, a sum-up of the analysis and interpretation of the six speeches will be thoroughly discussed and stated in the second stage.

II.6.1. The Analysis and Interpretation of the First Speech

Table 2.1: Textual analysis of Trump’s Speech about “The National Security Strategy”

	Key Words	Context
1	Nations	We have liberated captive nations, transformed former enemies into the best of friends, and lifted entire regions of the planet from poverty to prosperity.
2	Iraq	We have dealt ISIS one devastating defeat after another. The coalition to defeat ISIS has now recaptured almost 100 percent of the land once held by these terrorists in Iraq and Syria.
3	Pakistan	We have made clear to Pakistan that while we desire continued partnership, we must see decisive action against terrorist groups operating on their territory.
4	defend	We have made clear that countries that are immensely wealthy should reimburse the United States for the cost of defending them.
5	America	America and its allies will take all necessary steps to achieve a denuclearization and ensure that this regime cannot threaten the world

The table above contains sentences that were taken from Trump's Speech about National Security Strategy at December 18, 2017. The president discusses national security, outlining his administration's plan. Its primary goals are to protect American borders, to combat Islamic terrorism, to develop economic growth, to strengthen alliances, and to build up the military.

In the first row in the table, Trump talks generally about America's achievements towards the countries of the world, stressing that it is the main reason for liberating the world from oppression and poverty, indicating that it changes its relations with countries according to its interests without specifying. In the second row, he attributes the credit to America for eliminating ISIS and returning all lands in both Syria and Iraq, indicating that they waged many wars, all of which ended in victory over terrorism. Trump continues, in the third row, with the subject of terrorism, threatening Pakistan that it must show reactions against the terrorists on its land in case they want to maintain their partnership with America.

In the fourth row of the table, Trump stresses the need for the wealthy NATO members to pay their taxes to protect them militarily from any threat facing them, indicating that America and its military bear the losses resulting from this protection. In the last row, Donald praises the United States' success in uniting allies to isolate North Korea, something that has never been done before. Promising to take all necessary measures to denuclearize and rid the world of this regime and thus spread safety.

II.6.2. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Second Speech

Table 2.2: Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “At the World Economic Forum”

	Key words	Context
1	Globe	When the United States grows, so does the world. American prosperity has created countless jobs all around the globe,
2	International	We are also working to reform the international trading system so that it promotes broadly shared prosperity and rewards to those who play by the rules.
3	United States	The United States will no longer turn a blind eye to unfair economic practices, including massive intellectual property theft, industrial subsidies, and pervasive state-led economic planning

Table2 have a number of sentences selected from president Trump speech. Which he delivers to the World Economic Forum; a nonprofit organization that brings together world leaders from politics, business, academia, and media to discuss pressing issues. The forum was held in Davos, Switzerland, in January 26, 2018. Trump carries his statement of "America First" to the global gathering. Although he claims to be in favor of free trade, he contends that it must be fair and mutual. Trump calls on people to invest in America, in the first row, believing that the world's development is due to America's scientific and economic development, as American inventions have contributed to giving the world a healthier life. In addition, its prosperity led to the creation of huge job opportunities around the world.

Trump continues to be proud of the American achievements, announcing the progress of the process of reforming the international trade system (ITS), which

brings about joint prosperity for America and the world, using the temptation method, as he promises to grant rewards to countries that will abide by his rules and act according to his desire. By noting that the US will be in charge of running the ITS, Trump confirms America's control over it. Threatening to prevent any exploitative actions that result in loss for all participating countries. (Mentioned in the third row)

II.6.3. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Third Speech

Table 2.3 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “at the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Convention”

	Key words	Context
1	Afghanistan	For the first time in years, we are making a lot of progress in Afghanistan.
2	Iran	But we’re ready to make a real deal, not the deal that was done by the previous administration, which was a disaster.
3	North Korea	We’re also pursuing the denuclearization of North Korea and a new future of prosperity, security, and peace on the Korean Peninsula and all of Asia
4	Us	Hopefully people will look at us and they’ll say, “Let’s pass. Let’s pass.”

Table 3 contains sentences from President Trump speech at the White House, in July 24, 2018. He addresses US military veterans, and highlights his achievements, his commitment to "America First," and his plans.

The first thing that can be understood from Trump's words in the first, second, and third row is that, America was and is still involved in many international issues, including the issue of Afghanistan, Iran, and North Korea. Noting that there has been some development in the issue of terrorism on Afghan territory. His words indicate America's complete control over these regions. As for the Iranian issue, Trump

promises to establish a successful deal with Iran, whose apparent goal is to protect the world from Iranian terrorism and its nuclear weapons, while his hidden goal is to control its missile program and limit its military influence. Trump also has a fear of North Korean influence. Therefore he focuses on disarming its nuclear weapons so that it does not excel militarily, claiming that all measures taken against North Korea aim to spread peace and security in the world.

Trump aims, through his speech in the fourth row, to strengthen the American military apparatus, aspiring to make America a force that everyone fears. Emphasizing that victory is an irreplaceable option if any conflict is imposed on it (for further understanding go to Appendix 3).

II.6.4. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Fourth Speech

Table 2.4 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “Declaring a National Emergency”

	Key words	Context
1	China	The tariffs are hurting China very badly.They don’t want them. And frankly, if we can make the deal, it’d be my honor to remove them.
2	We	A lot was done in the first summit. No more rockets going up. No more missiles going up. No more testing of nuclear.

From the White House, President Donald Trump issues a national emergency proclamation in February 15, 2019, to help control immigration coming through the southern border. He claims that he wants to build a wall to keep gangs and drugs out of the nation. He also talks about how strong the American economy is.

Trump confirms the success of the policy of imposing tariffs in harming the Chinese economy because of the unfair trade practices that it was carrying out with America, declaring that he will not remove them as long as China will not submit to American conditions. The implicit aim of this economic pressure is to stifle Chinese growth. Trump aspires to the success of the summit that will be held in Vietnam, just as the previous summit succeeded under the leadership of America in stopping the firing of missiles, missiles and nuclear tests, reaffirming American control over decisions related to international issues.

II.6.5. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Fifth Speech

Table 2.5 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “Republican National Convention speech”

	Key words	context
1	Israel	recognized Israel’s true capital and moved our Embassy to Jerusalem.
2	We	We also recognized Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights
3	ISIS	we obliterated 100 percent of the ISIS Caliphate, and killed its founder and leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Then, in a separate operation, we eliminated the world’s number one terrorist, Qasem Soleimani.
4	We	We laid down the railroads, built the great ships, raised up the skyscrapers, revolutionized industry, and sparked a new age of scientific discovery.
5	We	We set the trends in art and music, radio and film, sport and literature – and we did it all with style, confidence and flair.

From the first and second rows of the fifth table, it can be understood that Trump was able, during his term, to impose Israeli rule on the Palestinians by recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, disregarding the rejection of most countries by moving the US embassy to the capital. Emphasizing the role of America as an official responsible for making decisions that concern other countries.

Trump reaffirms in this speech (third row) that America has rid the world of terrorism and recovered all the lands stolen by them, by killing its founder Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi and assassinating the number one terrorist in the world, Qassem Soleimani, by carrying out many maneuvers, all of which resulted in the success of America in proving its military strength and its ability to lead the world

Trump, in the fourth and fifth rows of the table, is proud of America's achievements to the world at all levels, such as science, culture, industry, and other fields, reinforcing the idea that it is the first source of modernization and development, stressing its global supremacy.

II.6.6. The Analysis and Interpretation of the Sixth Speech

Table 2.6 Textual Analysis of Trump’s Speech “Farewell Adress”

	Key Words	Context
2	energy	We also unlocked our energy resources and became the world’s number-one producer of oil and natural gas by far
3	leadership	We restored American strength at home and American leadership abroad
4	The world	We were paying the cost for the world. Now the world is helping us.
5	Our sovereignty	We reclaimed our sovereignty by standing up for America at the United Nations and withdrawing from the one-sided global deals that never served our interests.

The night before departing from Washington DC, in January 19 2021, the president Donald Trump delivers his farewell speech. He abstained from Joe Biden's inauguration, making history as the first president since 1869 to do so. From the White House, Trump recounts his presidency's key points in this speech.

Trump, in the first row, declares that America is the most powerful economic country in the history of the world, due to the success of policies related to opening natural gas and oil resources, making it the number one producer for it. In the second row, Trump continues to repeat the talk about America's achievements that led to the restoration of its global leadership, calling on the people to preserve this position.

As usual, Trump directs his speech in the third row towards the material benefits that America obtained in exchange for its protection of the world. Moreover, how in the past it bore the burdens of defending other countries for free, so the situation was unfair. Now for him, these countries are doing what is required of them.

Trump explains in the fourth row that America is strong and does not need to engage in agreements that do not benefit it. Therefore, it withdrew from all issues that did not serve its interests, leading to the restoration of American sovereignty.

II.7. Discussion of the Research Findings

Through our analysis of a sample of Donald Trump's speeches, it can be said that Hegemony during his reign took several forms, economic, military, scientific, political, and cultural. Each of these forms describe the American relationship with other countries as:

America and China: Trump mentioned China in most of his speeches, as it was a major plank in his presidential campaign, promising to impose taxes on it. During his reign, China's name was always associated with the huge financial profit that America succeeded in taking from it, due to the tariffs that Trump imposed on it. To prevent what he claims as unfair trade practices, such as currency manipulation, which China was taking towards America, in addition to the intellectual theft. Trump's policy towards China is only aimed at discouraging its superiority, which America fears, in order to protect its economic Hegemony.

America, North Korea and Iran: It is well known that North Korea and Iran are the first producers of nuclear weapons in the world, threatening America's global military status. Therefore, America gathered its allies under the pretext of protecting the world from the danger of nuclear tests that were carried out by these two countries, but in fact, it aims to maintain American control. Whenever Trump mentions these two countries in his speeches, he mentions the glories of America in trying to stop them from using these weapons and promising to come up with a successful agreement for the benefit of the world.

America and Terrorism: America believes that it is primarily responsible for ridding the world of terrorism, which is present, as it claims, in Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. America accuses Iran of supporting terrorism militarily and extending it with nuclear weapons. Therefore, most of Trump's speeches included threats and promises to disarm its nuclear weapons to protect the world from the threat of terrorism. As for America's relationship with Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, it is different from its relationship with Iran because they do not pose any threat to it. Therefore, the United States intervened militarily in these countries by sending soldiers with the aim of eliminating the ISIS threat. Trump's declaration of America's success in the fight against terrorism aims to prove America's military strength and that its interventions in these areas are due to its leadership ability.

America and the Arab and the Islamic World: America intervened in Palestinian-Israeli conflict politically by recognizing Israel as an independent entity, as well as recognizing that Jerusalem is its capital, so it supported it financially and militarily to build an American embassy inside Jerusalem and impose Israeli authority on the Palestinians and countries that reject this decision, thus proving America's political

dominance over the world and its ability to make decisions that concern issues other countries.

Trump repeated the American achievements in many of his speeches that are concerned with scientific, cultural and intellectual development, which provides the world with many advantages such as prosperity and an improvement in the standard of living due to American inventions. It also provided job positions for the countries of the world, thus proving its ability to manage their affairs. Trump's goal is to put these countries in the role of beneficiary and to reinforce the idea of America's presence as a key element in improving the conditions of the world.

Through what was discussed, it can be said that America still maintains its Hegemony during the era of Donald Trump, and that the focus of the latter was on developing the American economy and increasing financial interest, which made the dominant nature of economic domination, but it was not comprehensive towards all countries of the world, but was directed towards countries defined as China.

II.8. Conclusion

This chapter presented an overview of Trump's personal and political life. It also discussed his reactions to foreign policy and his decisions taken against what Trump believes were policies that harm America and did not bring any benefit. In this research part, the field study was conducted to reveal the American Hegemony in the era of Donald Trump through his speeches regarding America's relationship with the world. Through this study, the types of Hegemony during his administration were presented, which were predominantly economic. In addition to identifying the most important countries that were at the center of his attention for various reasons. These countries were the target of the American Hegemony during Trump administration as

the analysis of Trump` s speeches revealed. This chapter also gave a summary of the research main findings on the ground of data analysis and interpretation.

General Conclusion

At the end of our research, we summarize what has been covered. The first chapter included a general overview of the concept of Hegemony, containing the historical roots, definition, and theories related to the term. First, its historical roots, through which we discussed the development of the concept of Hegemony over time, how it was just a strategy, then evolved into a term by the Italian philosopher and thinker Gramsci at the end of the nineteenth century. Second, Its definition; we have compiled definitions for several researchers with different points of view. Despite their differences, they share the necessity of having a strong state with the qualifications to control less powerful countries and a relationship of domination. Finally, Theories related to Hegemony; In this section, we discussed four theories and concluded that the fundamental difference between these theories in their vision of domination lies in determining the type of force that is used to achieve it, whether military, economic, or any other form, with a focus on the Gramscian theory. Then we moved on to American Hegemony and presented through it a historical background on how America reached this Hegemony, one of the most important reasons for which was the fall of the Soviet Union, with an explanation of how it was before and during Donald Trump's administration. We found that all administrations sought to assert Hegemony despite their different policies.

The second chapter was a mixture of theoretical and practical. As for the theoretical section, it highlighted the life of Donald Trump on the personal and political levels and his opposition reactions to the five foundations of American foreign policy because it is not financially profitable for America. The practical section is divided into two parts: the first part presents all the aspects related to the research method, from the definition of corpus analysis, how the speeches were

selected, and how were put in the analysis tool "AntConc." The second part contains an application of all that was mentioned in the first part, which is an analytical study of Donald's speeches with the aim of detecting American Hegemony during his reign, to know whether America is still maintaining its Hegemony. From discussing the results obtained from the analysis, we concluded that Hegemony was still maintained during the Trump era and was manifested in several forms; economic, military, cultural, and scientific. Nevertheless, it was dominated by economic Hegemony toward specific countries. Therefore, it was based on selectivity.

Since we only covered some issues pertaining to America and its global Hegemony due to the difficulty of collecting and analyzing all of Trump's speeches, our results are based solely on what we observed through the selected statements. One of the obstacles we encountered while doing this study was the need for more sources and analytical studies of the content of the discourses because most of the sources we found had quantitative studies concerned with the linguistic aspect. In addition, the complexity of the political field and our need for a better understanding of international relations also constituted an obstacle that hindered our analysis of the results.

The issue of Hegemony remains a broad and complex topic that needs deep and multiple studies. Therefore, our study allows future researchers to delve more into this topic.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Trump's Speech about National Security Strategy

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you. Please. I want to thank Vice President Pence, along with the many members of my Cabinet here with us today.

I also want to thank all of the dedicated professionals—military, civilian, and law enforcement—who devote their lives to serving our nation. In particular, I want to recognize General Dunford and the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Thank you, thank you, thank you. (Applause.)

In addition, we are honored to be joined by House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy, Homeland Security Chairman Mike McCaul, and Senate Majority Whip John Cornyn. Thank you very much. Thank you for being here. Thank you. Thank you. (Applause.)

Let me begin by expressing our deepest sympathies and most heartfelt prayers for the victims of the train derailment in Washington State. We are closely monitoring the situation and coordinating with local authorities. It is all the more reason why we must start immediately fixing the infrastructure of the United States.

We're here today to discuss matters of vital importance to us all: America's security, prosperity, and standing in the world. I want to talk about where we've been, where we are now, and, finally, our strategy for where we are going in the years ahead.

Over the past 11 months, I have traveled tens of thousands of miles to visit 13 countries. I have met with more than 100 world leaders. I have carried America's message to a grand hall in Saudi Arabia, a great square in Warsaw, to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to the seat of democracy on the Korean Peninsula. Everywhere I traveled, it was my highest privilege and greatest honor to represent the American people.

Throughout our history, the American people have always been the true source of American greatness. Our people have promoted our culture and promoted our values. Americans have fought and sacrificed on the battlefields all over the world. We have liberated captive nations, transformed former enemies into the best of friends, and lifted entire regions of the planet from poverty to prosperity.

Because of our people, America has been among the greatest forces for peace and justice in the history of the world. The American people are generous. You are determined, you are brave, you are strong, and you are wise.

When the American people speak, all of us should listen. And just over one year ago, you spoke loud and you spoke clear. On November 8, 2016, you voted to make America great again. (Applause.) You embraced new leadership and very new strategies, and also a glorious new hope. That is why we are here today.

But to seize the opportunities of the future, we must first understand the failures of the past. For many years, our citizens watched as Washington politicians presided over one

disappointment after another. To many of our leaders—so many who forgot whose voices they were to respect and whose interests they were supposed to defend—our leaders in Washington negotiated disastrous trade deals that brought massive profits to many foreign nations, but sent thousands of American factories, and millions of American jobs, to those other countries.

Our leaders engaged in nation-building abroad, while they failed to build up and replenish our nation at home. They undercut and shortchanged our men and women in uniform with inadequate resources, unstable funding, and unclear missions. They failed to insist that our often very wealthy allies pay their fair share for defense, putting a massive and unfair burden on the U.S. taxpayer and our great U.S. military.

They neglected a nuclear menace in North Korea; made a disastrous, weak, and incomprehensibly bad deal with Iran; and allowed terrorists such as ISIS to gain control of vast parts of territory all across the Middle East.

They put American energy under lock and key. They imposed punishing regulations and crippling taxes. They surrendered our sovereignty to foreign bureaucrats in faraway and distant capitals.

And over the profound objections of the American people, our politicians left our borders wide open. Millions of immigrants entered illegally. Millions more were admitted into our country without the proper vetting needed to protect our security and our economy. Leaders in Washington imposed on the country an immigration policy that Americans never voted for, never asked for, and never approved—a policy where the wrong people are allowed into our country and the right people are rejected. American citizens, as usual, have been left to bear the cost and to pick up the tab.

On top of everything else, our leaders drifted from American principles. They lost sight of America's destiny. And they lost their belief in American greatness. As a result, our citizens lost something as well. The people lost confidence in their government and, eventually, even lost confidence in their future.

But last year, all of that began to change. The American people rejected the failures of the past. You rediscovered your voice and reclaimed ownership of this nation and its destiny.

On January 20th, 2017, I stood on the steps of the Capitol to herald the day the people became the rulers of their nation again. (Applause.) Thank you. Now, less than one year later, I am proud to report that the entire world has heard the news and has already seen the signs. America is coming back, and America is coming back strong.

Upon my inauguration, I announced that the United States would return to a simple principle: The first duty of our government is to serve its citizens, many of whom have been forgotten. But they are not forgotten anymore. With every decision and every action, we are now putting America first.

We are rebuilding our nation, our confidence, and our standing in the world. We have moved swiftly to confront our challenges, and we have confronted them head-on.

Appendix B: Trump speech at the world economic forum

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Thank you, Klaus, very much. It's a privilege to be here at this forum where leaders in business, science, art, diplomacy, and world affairs have gathered for many, many years to discuss how we can advance prosperity, security, and peace.

I'm here today to represent the interests of the American people and to affirm America's friendship and partnership in building a better world.

Like all nations represented at this great forum, America hopes for a future in which everyone can prosper, and every child can grow up free from violence, poverty, and fear.

Over the past year, we have made extraordinary strides in the U.S. We're lifting up forgotten communities, creating exciting new opportunities, and helping every American find their path to the American Dream—the dream of a great job, a safe home, and a better life for their children.

After years of stagnation, the United States is once again experiencing strong economic growth. The stock market is smashing one record after another, and has added more than \$7 trillion in new wealth since my election. Consumer confidence, business confidence, and manufacturing confidence are the highest they have been in many decades.

Since my election, we've created 2.4 million jobs, and that number is going up very, very substantially. Small-business optimism is at an all-time high. New unemployment claims are near the lowest we've seen in almost half a century. African American unemployment has reached the lowest rate ever recorded in the United States, and so has unemployment among Hispanic Americans.

The world is witnessing the resurgence of a strong and prosperous America. I'm here to deliver a simple message: There has never been a better time to hire, to build, to invest, and to grow in the United States. America is open for business, and we are competitive once again.

The American economy is by far the largest in the world, and we've just enacted the most significant tax cuts and reform in American history. We've massively cut taxes for the middle class and small businesses to let working families keep more of their hard-earned money. We lowered our corporate tax rate from 35 percent, all the way down to 21 percent. As a result, millions of workers have received tax cut bonuses from their employers in amounts as large as \$3,000.

The tax cut bill is expected to raise the average American's household income by more than \$4,000. The world's largest company, Apple, announced plans to bring \$245 billion in overseas profits home to America. Their total investment into the United States economy will be more than \$350 billion over the next five years.

Now is the perfect time to bring your business, your jobs, and your investments to the United States. This is especially true because we have undertaken the most extensive regulatory reduction ever conceived. Regulation is stealth taxation. The U.S., like many other countries, unelected bureaucrats—and we have—believe me, we have them all over the place—and they've imposed crushing and anti-

Appendix C: Trump's Speech at the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Convention

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Lee. Thank you, Lee. Thank you.

AUDIENCE: USA! USA! USA!

THE PRESIDENT: And thank you also to Commander Harman. We're grateful for your service, for your leadership, and this incredible organization. That's what it is—it's incredible. (Applause.)

I'm honored to be here today in Kansas City, Missouri, to pay tribute to the men and women who make freedom possible. Kansas City. And what a special place. What a special group of people. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, you people should be very proud of yourselves.

I want to personally thank each and every one of you who has served our country in uniform, defended our nation in battle, and protected our great American flag. Thank you. (Applause.)

I also want to recognize a great Kansas City legend, who I met today at the plane—somebody that I've been a fan of for a long time; a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame—George Brett of the Kansas City Royals. (Applause.) Where's George? He's around here someplace. I said, "George, how many years?" "Twenty." "What was your batting average?" ".305." I said, that's pretty good—.305 for 20 years. Special guy.

I want to thank a true patriot, your executive director, Bob Wallace, along with your outstanding National Auxiliary President, Dee Guillory. Thank you, Dee. (Applause.)

And congratulations to VFW's incoming leadership, BJ Lawrence and Sandy Kreebull. (Applause.) Where are they? Great. Great. Congratulations.

We're also joined by our brand new VA Secretary, Robert Wilkie—he's going to be fantastic—who was just confirmed by the Senate last night with an overwhelming vote. The only ones, actually, that voted against him were all of the people, super-lefts, that are running against me in two and a half years. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Booo —

THE PRESIDENT: Every one of them. If you want to know who's running, just take a look at Wilkie's score, because every single one of them—there will be probably quite a few more—but in the Senate, that was it. But what a great vote. And he's going to do a fantastic job. There's been nothing more important to me. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you.

I also want to thank our Acting VA Secretary, Peter O'Rourke, for doing such a fantastic job in the meantime, holding down the fort until Wilkie got approved. And Peter is going to be joining the whole team, and they are doing numbers, and they are doing a job, with Choice and with all of the other things that we've gotten approved. They're doing some job for our vets. It was a very important commitment that I made to you during the campaign, and we're fulfilling that commitment.

Appendix D: Speech Declaring a National Emergency

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, everybody. Before we begin, I'd like to just say that we have a large team of very talented people in China. We've had a negotiation going on for about two days. It's going extremely well. Who knows what that means, because it only matters if we get it done. But we're very much working very closely with China and President Xi, who I respect a lot. Very good relationship that we have. And we're a lot closer than we ever were in this country with having a real trade deal.

We're covering everything — all of the points that people have been talking about for years that said couldn't be done, whether it was theft or anything. Anything. The unfairness. We've been losing, on average, \$375 billion a year with China. A lot of people think it's \$506 billion. Some people think it's much more than that. We're going to be leveling the playing field.

The tariffs are hurting China very badly. They don't want them. And frankly, if we can make the deal, it'd be my honor to remove them. But otherwise, we're having many billions of dollars pouring into our Treasury. We've never had that before with China. It's been very much of a one-way street.

So, that's happening. And the relationship with China is very good, but I think they finally respect our country. They haven't respected us for a long time. Not for a long time.

The UK and the U.S., as you probably have been seeing and hearing, we're agreeing to go forward and preserve our trade agreement. You know all of the situation with respect to Brexit, and the complexity and the problems. But we have a very good trading relationship with the UK, and that's just been strengthened further.

So with the UK, we're continuing our trade, and we are going to actually be increasing it very substantially as time goes by. We expect that the UK will be very, very substantially increased as it relates to trade with the United States. The relationship there, also, is very good.

We have a lot of great announcements having to do with Syria and our success with the eradication of the caliphate. And that will be announced over the next 24 hours. And many other things. A lot of positive things are going on.

We're working on a summit. And you know all about the summit. It will be in Vietnam — Hanoi. And we will — we'll be meeting in Hanoi. We'll be meeting in Hanoi. I think a lot of you will be going, I suspect. And I hope we have the same good luck as we had in the first summit. A lot was done in the first summit. No more rockets going up. No more missiles going up. No more testing of nuclear. Get back our remains, the remains of our great heroes from the Korean War. And we got back our hostages.

But we hope we're going to be very much equally as successful. I'm in no rush for speed. We just don't want testing. The sanctions, as you know, remain. Everything is remaining. China has been helping us, and Russia has been helping us. And South Korea, I think you can say, has been — we've been working very closely with South Korea, with Japan.

Appendix E: Trump's Republican National Convention Speech

Friends, delegates, and distinguished guests: I stand before you tonight honored by your support; proud of the extraordinary progress we have made together over the last four years; and brimming with confidence in the bright future we will build for America over the NEXT four years!

As we begin this evening, our thoughts are with the wonderful people who have just come through the wrath of Hurricane Laura. We are working closely with state and local officials in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, sparing no effort to save lives. While the hurricane was fierce, one of the strongest to make landfall in 150 years, the casualties and damage were far less than thought possible only 24 hours ago. This is due to the great work of FEMA, law enforcement, and the individual states. I will be going this weekend. We are one national family, and we will always protect, love and care for each other.

Here tonight are the people who have made my journey possible, and filled my life with so much joy.

For her incredible service to our nation and its children, I want to thank our magnificent First Lady. I also want to thank my amazing daughter Ivanka for that introduction, and to all of my children and grandchildren – I love you more than words can express. I know my brother Robert is looking down on us right now from Heaven. He was a great brother and was very proud of the job we are doing. Let us also take a moment to show our profound appreciation for a man who has always fought by our side, and stood up for our values – a man of deep faith and steadfast conviction: Vice President Mike Pence. Mike is joined by his beloved wife, a teacher and military mom, Karen Pence.

My fellow Americans, tonight, with a heart full of gratitude and boundless optimism, I proudly accept this nomination for President of the United States.

The Republican Party, the party of Abraham Lincoln, goes forward united, determined, and ready to welcome millions of Democrats, Independents, and anyone who believes in the GREATNESS of America and the righteous heart of the American People.

In a new term as President, we will again build the greatest economy in history – quickly returning to full employment, soaring incomes, and RECORD prosperity! We will DEFEND AMERICA against all threats, and protect America against all dangers. We will LEAD AMERICA into new frontiers of ambition and discovery, and we will reach for new heights of national achievement. We will rekindle new faith in our values, new pride in our history, and a new spirit of unity that can ONLY be realized through love for our country. Because we understand that America is NOT a land cloaked in darkness, America is the torch that enlightens the entire world.

Gathered here at our beautiful and majestic White House – known all over the world as the People's House – we cannot help but marvel at the miracle that is our Great American Story. This has been the home of larger-than-life figures like Teddy Roosevelt and Andrew Jackson who rallied Americans to bold visions of a bigger and brighter future. Within these walls lived tenacious generals like Presidents Grant and Eisenhower who led our soldiers in the cause of freedom. From these grounds, Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark on a daring expedition to cross a wild and uncharted continent. In the depths of a

Appendix F: Trump's Final Speech

My fellow Americans: Four years ago, we launched a great national effort to rebuild our country, to renew its spirit, and to restore the allegiance of this government to its citizens. In short, we embarked on a mission to make America great again — for all Americans.

As I conclude my term as the 45th President of the United States, I stand before you truly proud of what we have achieved together. We did what we came here to do — and so much more.

This week, we inaugurate a new administration and pray for its success in keeping America safe and prosperous. We extend our best wishes, and we also want them to have luck — a very important word.

I'd like to begin by thanking just a few of the amazing people who made our remarkable journey possible.

First, let me express my overwhelming gratitude for the love and support of our spectacular First Lady, Melania. Let me also share my deepest appreciation to my daughter Ivanka, my son-in-law Jared, and to Barron, Don, Eric, Tiffany, and Lara. You fill my world with light and with joy.

I also want to thank Vice President Mike Pence, his wonderful wife Karen, and the entire Pence family.

Thank you as well to my Chief of Staff, Mark Meadows; the dedicated members of the White House Staff and the Cabinet; and all the incredible people across our administration who poured out their heart and soul to fight for America.

I also want to take a moment to thank a truly exceptional group of people: the United States Secret Service. My family and I will forever be in your debt. My profound gratitude as well to everyone in the White House Military Office, the teams of Marine One and Air Force One, every member of the Armed Forces, and state and local law enforcement all across our country.

Most of all, I want to thank the American people. To serve as your President has been an honor beyond description. Thank you for this extraordinary privilege. And that's what it is — a great privilege and a great honor.

We must never forget that while Americans will always have our disagreements, we are a nation of incredible, decent, faithful, and peace-loving citizens who all want our country to thrive and flourish and be very, very successful and good. We are a truly magnificent nation.

All Americans were horrified by the assault on our Capitol. Political violence is an attack on everything we cherish as Americans. It can never be tolerated.

Now more than ever, we must unify around our shared values and rise above the partisan rancor, and forge our common destiny.

Four years ago, I came to Washington as the only true outsider ever to win the presidency. I had not spent my career as a politician, but as a builder looking at open skylines and imagining infinite

ملخص

تعتبر الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية قوة عالمية بسبب عدد من العوامل التي مكنتها من القيام بدور القائد والحاكم. حافظت أمريكا لسنوات على هذا الدور كقوة مهيمنة عالمية، لكن في الأونة الأخيرة كان هناك العديد من الأسئلة المثارة ، خاصة أثناء صعود دونالد ترامب إلى منصب الرئاسة ، حول ما إذا لا يزال يحتفظ بهذه المكانة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى كشف وتحديد الهيمنة الأمريكية من خلال تحليل خطابات دونالد ترامب. باتباع المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والطريقة النوعية ، قمنا بتحليل ستة خطابات عشوائية خلال سنوات ترامب الرئاسية من خلال استخدام برنامج لتحليل النصوص AntConc كأداة للبحث عن كلمات مفتاحية متعلقة بالهيمنة ، بالإضافة الى أنه يعطي سياق كل كلمة وموقعها في الخطاب. أظهر التحليل أن الخطابات تحتوي على أنواع مختلفة من الهيمنة؛ عسكرية، اقتصادية، علمية، وثقافية. وبالتالي يمكن القول أن أمريكا لا تزال تحافظ على هيمنتها مع وجود غلبة للطابع الاقتصادي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: امريكا، دونالد ترامب، خطابات دونالد ترامب، الهيمنة، برنامج تحليل النصوص AntConc