

The Pragmatics of Arrogation in Trump's Political Speeches along with Supply Chain Management

Qassim Abbas Dhayef^a, Aseel Kareem Mohammed^b, ^{a,b}Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, Email: aqassimdhayf@gmail.com, aseelaltemimi1990@gmail.com

The aim of this paper is to explore how the analysis of arrogation can be tackled in Trump's speech within the frame work of pragmatics theory along with supply chain management. The term arrogation comes from Latin arrogatus the participle of arrego which denotes to ask or to claim something for him or her. So, this act of claiming is called an act of violation because the individual conquers something for him and this action is generally considered as an act of injustice (Crabb1818,). Arrogation has been given little attention from previous researchers especially from a pragmatic perspective, therefore, this paper attempts to fill this gap by answering the following questions: (1) what are the types of speech acts that are used by Trump through which the term arrogation occurs? (2) What are the features of arrogation that are used in Trump's speech? (3) How are Politeness strategies (PS henceforth) and the Cooperative Principle (CP henceforth) used by Trump in his political speech? (4) What are the rhetorical devices that are utilized in Trump's speech? Pragmatics is normally concerned with the utterance of the speaker and as such it explores what the users of language mean, what they attempt to do and how they do it in real situations. So, this study adopts an eclectic model to analyse the concept of arrogation pragmatically. Therefore, it attempts to fulfil the following aims: (1) exploring the main types of speech acts through the concept of arrogation in Trump's political speech. (2) Identifying the features of arrogation in Trump's speech. (3) Clarifying how Trump's pragmatically uses the PS and the CP in his political speech. (4) Determining whether some rhetorical devices such as irony, metaphor, understatement and hyperbole are used in Trump's speech. According to the aims mentioned above, it is hypothesized that: (1) different types of speech act through which arrogation occur can be used in Trump's speech. (2) Politeness Strategies and Cooperative Principles are used in Trump's speech. (3) Various features of arrogation are used by the President Trump. (4) Various rhetorical devices are also used in Trump's speech. In order to achieve the aims abovementioned, the

following procedures are followed: (1) reviewing the literature about arrogation and political speech in general, and from pragmatics perspectives in particular. (2) Analysing arrogation in Trump's political speech according to the model adapted for this study.

Key words: Political Speech, Arrogation, Speech Acts, Politeness, Cooperative Principle, Supply Chain

Introduction

Smith (1889) states that the term arrogation means to adopt or to claim in an unfair manner. To arrogate means "to assume as one's right in a haughty manner; to usurp is to take to one's self that which is in the use or enjoyment not properly one's own". Supply chain refers to the individuals, institutions, and others who are the part of your learning and business process. So, this term is about power and how a person has a power over others in order to claim for example, something for him without any justice. Also, it refers to the idea of possessing something that belonged to others. Calhoun (2004) pinpoints that to arrogate means to adopt as a right that to which a person is not entitled, 'to lay claim to' and appropriate anything for his or her benefits without any reason or throughout pride, disrespect or arrogance, so from claim for oneself. Dillon (2004) says that the term arrogation can be classified into two kinds:

- i) The first type is called interpersonal which is "profoundly disrespectful" and it is always considered as evil or bad.
- ii) The second one is called primary "an exercise of power, in the service of desire, as a perfectly reasonable entitlement claim" which may, under particular conditions, be a virtue.

In this regard, Fiske (2011) states that arrogation is used to refer to or to ascribe something to another in an unwarranted way. Therefore, the person takes something to his own in an unfair way. Accordingly Karsili (2015) defines arrogation as the following; arrogation means to claim when someone claims or demand something to himself without any right or reason. Accordingly, Akhtar and Smolen (2018) show that the term arrogation bases in a particular way on the following:

- (1) The person has an attitude of superiority upon others in order to appropriate anything for himself which in fact undeserved or in unfair way.



(2) The propensity to look down upon others, also it includes making unfair claim about others.

Arrogation is applicable to the idea of superiority that derives from one who claims, or arrogates, more consideration or significance than is necessary. Arrogation is an attitude of superiority established in a haughty manner or in arrogant claims or assumptions. The word “arrogate,” comes to mean claim or take hold of without any justification, or to make unwarranted claims for having something (Ibid: 25). Historically, arrogate is borrowed from the Latin, *arragatus*, which is the past participle of the verb *arrogare*, it means to conquer something from others for the self. The Latin verb in turn comes from the prefix *ad* (“to” or “towards”) and the verb, *rogare*, (“to ask”). Arrogation is applied to the notion of someone who has a superiority which comes from one’s claim or arrogate more attention than is due to that an individual’s position, dignity, or power. According to Mariam Webster (2018), the term arrogation means to claim or take hold of something without any justification. For example, they have arrogated to themselves the power to change the rules arbitrarily. Arrogation is frequently applied to that sense of superiority which comes from somebody claiming (or arrogating) more concern than is due to that individual's position, dignity or pride, or power.

Features of Arrogation

There some features belongs to the term arrogation, for example, power, possession and authority (Smith, 1889). Power is considered as a feature of arrogation because it shows how a person has a power over others to claim for example, something for him without any justice. Thus, the person has an ability to affect others or influence them. Weber (1978), considers the concept of authority more specifically in establishing command while the concept of power is more generalized power. Thus, the authority of particular persons appears in order to appropriate or arrogate something for them by applying this authority.

The third feature of arrogation is possession which indicates how a person claims something and belonging it or possesses it to his own (Smith, 1889). When an individual arrogates to himself anything such as a responsibility or honour, he claims or take it even if he has no right or no exact way to do so. Therefore, he possesses this thing without any reason but just claims

it for his own. For example, he arrogated the privilege to himself alone (Denton and Hahn 1986).

Literature Review

The model adapted for this study is considered as a result of different aspects of pragmatics (an eclectic one), such as Speech Acts Theory, Grice Maxims, Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory, features of arrogation and some rhetorical devices. These aspects are illustrated as follows:

The association between speech acts and arrogation is considered as a central concept to which Trump used various kinds of speech acts with different rhetorical devices to achieve his goal. Searle's classifications of speech acts (1969) are of direct relevance to arrogation acts and specifically to the data of political speech which are chosen in the current study. These acts are of five kinds which are classified by Searle as in the following : Declarations (assert, claim) , Representatives (truth claims , assert), Expressive (praising ,apologize , blaming , criticism), Directives (commands, suggests, requests), Commissures (promise, offers, threats)). Speech acts can be effectively achieved under certain conditions "felicity conditions "which in this case of arrogating, may contain conditions such as power, authority and possession. In order to elucidate the devices by which people interpret "conversational implicate," in 'Logic and conversation' Grice presents four conversational maxims and the CP. CP is initiated by the philosopher Paul Grice (1975) in which he describes the interaction among people or how they cooperate with each other and he proposes that participants in a conversation follow a common CP (Grice, 1975). The CP runs as follows:

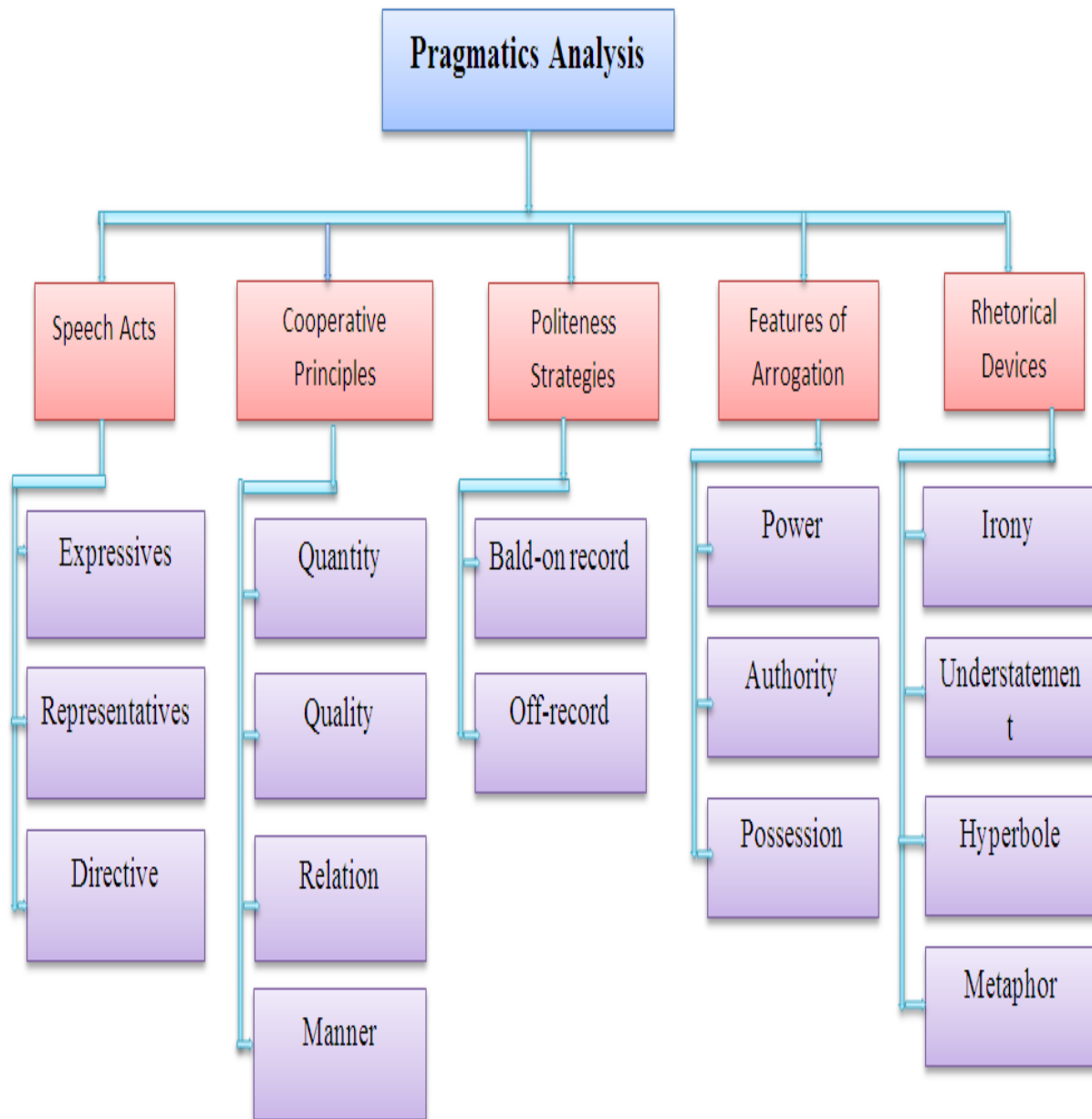
"Make your contribution such as it is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of talk exchange in which you are engaged." This cooperation is explained in four maxims which are called Gricean Maxims. Brown and Levinson (1987), shows that the speaker in his speech tries to act the face threatening act (FTA henceforth) or not perform it. According to this view, there are four strategies are used by the arrogator in order to perform his/her act. So the present study deals merely with the following two strategies: In this strategy, the arrogaor tries to make his/her speech direct, clear and unambiguous way. The arrogator makes an act baldly without any redress which contains performing it in the most direct,



obvious , unambiguous and brief way likely , for instance a request by saying something .Generally speaking , a FTA is achieved in such a way only if the arrogator does not feel a fear retribution from the hearer (Brown and Levinson 1987).

In this strategy, the arrogator uses indirect language to construct off-record strategy, for example, when he says something either more or very generally or actually different from someone means (Brown and Levinson 1987). The strategies of Off-record are utilized in order to show what a speaker wants or means to communicate indirectly, so that the sense is to some degree passable. A Metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an implied, indirect, or concealed comparison among two things that are dissimilar, and share particular characteristics. In other words, a similarity of two contrary or not the same objects are made depending on a single or some mutual features. According to Colebrook (2004), the concept of irony indicates that, when a person says something that is contrary to what he is meant. An understatement is a figure of speech used by writers or speakers to deliberately make a situation appear less significant than it actually is. Also, this device has an ironic result as powerful reply is predictable in severe situations. According to Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness strategies in order to show how Trump uses these strategies to achieve his purpose in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. An Eclectic Model for analysing Arrogation in Trump’s Political Speech



In this speech, the President of America D. Trump arrogates about the benefit of trade, it must be for themselves not for the China’s people, so according to his power and authority he arrogates such a thing in order to appropriate the trade for themselves. Trump expresses his blame toward the leaders about this travesty to happen and arrogates for themselves the benefit



of the trade not for the China's people as in "I blame our leaders and representatives for allowing this travesty to happen".

Trump implies that the act of his arrogation is fulfilled by the performance of any illocutionary act as in "But it must include real, structural change to end unfair trade practices" Trump arrogates that he will protect the jobs of America" protect American jobs" to count a promise for them. In this condition, Trump's arrogation is to make or perform the act of promise to protect American jobs, thus he sincere in his speech. Trump violates the maxim of Quantity because his contribution is not informative as it is required as in "But I don't blame China for taking advantage of us". Thus his arrogation is not informative as it is demanded. The President blames his leaders with adequate evidence about the benefit of the trade as in "I blame our leaders and representatives for allowing this travesty to happen". Trump talks about one topic which is about trade by saying "we are now working on a new trade deal with China". Trump violates this maxim by being not brief in his speech, he speaks more than it requires. He talks about various topics as, the benefit of China, blame the leaders and how to protect the American jobs. In this strategy, Trump makes his speech more direct, clear and unambiguous. He makes an act baldly without any redress by saying his speech in the most direct and obvious "it must include real, structural change to end unfair trade practices, reduce our chronic trade deficit, and protect American jobs". Thus, he directly arrogates for themselves to get the benefit of the trade.

Trump uses this strategy as a feature of arrogation to show that he has more power than the China in order to claim for themselves the benefit of the trade as in "we are now working on a new trade deal with China. But it must include real, structural change to end unfair trade practices, reduce our chronic trade deficit, and protect American jobs". According to his power, he arrogates that this trade must include "real, structural change to end unfair trade practices". Ironically speaking, Trump talks about the trade with China by stating that he does not blame the Chinese for their benefit from American's trade but blames his leaders. This speech is different to what is meant by Trump, which is that he does not want to make a trade deal with China therefore he blames his leaders "But I don't blame China for taking advantage of us — I blame our leaders and representatives for allowing this travesty to happen". Trump under-



rates the leaders of America and he blames them by saying “I blame our leaders and representatives for allowing this travesty to happen”.

Trump arrogates in direct way toward unfair trade on America as in “if another country places an unfair tariff on an American product, we can charge them the exact same tariff on the exact same product that they sell to us”. He arrogates for themselves to conquer the same product that they sell it for them. Trump implies that the act of his arrogation is fulfilled by the performance of any illocutionary act as in “we can charge them the exact same tariff on the exact same product that they sell to us”. Trump arrogates that he will sell the same product for any country put unfair trade for them as a promise to the American people. In this condition, Trump is sincere in his speech that he can make a promise to his country as in “we can charge them the exact same tariff on the exact same product that they sell to us”. Trump violates the maxim of quality because he lacks adequate evidence by using “if “as in “if another country places an unfair tariff on an American product”. He says something he believes to happen. Trump violates this maxim by being not brief in his speech, he elaborates on as in “Reciprocal Trade Act” and “if another country places an unfair tariff on an American product”.

Trump arrogates in a direct way that they are “we proudly declare that we are Americans”, “We do the incredible”. He illustrates their power to do all impossible things. Trump implies that the act of his arrogation is fulfilled in the performance of any illocutionary act as in “We do the incredible. We defy the impossible. We conquer the unknown”. Trump arrogates that they can do everything and defies the impossible. Therefore, he promises the American to do the incredible. “We do the incredible. We defy the impossible. We conquer the unknown”. In this condition, Trump is sincere in his speech in that he promises his country to do such things by saying”. The President Trump talks about his role in American’s political life by arrogating for himself that only in his period do new manufacturing jobs without any justification he claims such a thing. Trump asserts in a direct way that during his administration all the problems are solved since they are neglected by the pervious leaders “Over the last two years, my administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to confront problems neglected by leaders of both parties over many decades”.



Trump violates this maxim by saying something lacks adequate evidence “We conquer the unknown”. Trump is highly irrelevant in this speech because he talks about many things by saying “we proudly declare that we are Americans: We do the incredible. We defy the impossible. We conquer the unknown”. Trump violates the maxim of manner by speaking in an ambiguous way and he is not brief in his speech. Therefore, he is not clear in his speech to refer to whom as in “We defy the impossible. We conquer the unknown”. Trump uses indirect speech to construct off-record strategy, for example, when he says something either more or very generally or actually different from what he means as in “We defy the impossible. We conquer the unknown” Trump talks about their power by making different choices. He arrogates the concept of power for themselves as an American people that they do the “incredible and defy the impossible”. Trump’s arrogation is more exaggeration toward their power as an American people to do the impossible and even if the unknown “We defy the impossible. We conquer the unknown”. He is overstatement in his arrogation for themselves.

President Trump talks about his role in American’s political life by arrogating for himself that only in his period do new manufacturing jobs without any justification he claims such a thing. Trump asserts in a direct way that during his administration all the problems are solved since they are neglected by the pervious leaders “Over the last two years, my administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to confront problems neglected by leaders of both parties over many decades”.

Trump asserts that the act of his arrogation is fulfilled by the performance of any illocutionary act as “my administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to confront problems neglected by leaders”. Trump arrogates that in his political period he does many jobs “We have created 5.3 million new jobs and importantly added 600,000 new manufacturing jobs “. So he makes a promise to the American that is “we are just getting started. In this condition, Trump is sincere in his speech by saying “We have created 5.3 million new jobs and importantly added 600,000 new manufacturing jobs — something which almost everyone said was impossible to do, but the fact is” to do such things. Trump violates this maxim by making his contribution more informative than is required by saying “something which almost everyone said was impossible to do, “ but he arrogates that he is merely made such things which others see that impossible to be done by someone else .



Trump violates this maxim by saying something lacks adequate evidence as in “importantly added 600,000 new manufacturing jobs — something which almost everyone said was impossible to do. This maxim is also violated by Trump because he talks about two topics, he blames the previous leaders and the new jobs. Trump violates the maxim of manner because he is not brief and orderly in his speech as in “we have launched, we have created, and we are just getting started“. Trump makes his speech more direct, clear and unambiguous. He performs an act baldly without any redress to the previous leaders by saying “Over the last two years, my administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to confront problems neglected by leaders of both parties over many decades. In just over two years since the election, we have launched an unprecedented economic boom“. Trump uses this strategy as a feature of arrogation to show that he has more power and responsibility to create many jobs more than the previous leaders “my administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to confront problems neglected by leaders of both parties over many decades. In just over two years since the election, we have launched an unprecedented economic boom — a boom that has rarely been seen before”.

Metaphorically speaking, the President Trump compares his work as a leader with the previous leaders and their works in indirect way “my administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to confront problems neglected by leaders of both parties over many decades”. Trump is overemphasis on his own administration that the aims he has achieved only in his political period “We have created 5.3 million new jobs and importantly added 600,000 new manufacturing jobs”.

The supply chain has the ability to learn the people from the speeches, it provides the complete process of learning to the learner that they should attract with other people and institutions to gain the benefits and learning that enhance in the learning process related to any matter like speech of Trump. Thus, this study takes this supply chain as the mediator that provide arrogation and politeness to understand the speech other materials. So, this study developed the following hypotheses:

H1: There is an association among the arrogation and learning of political speeches.

H2: There is an association among the politeness and learning of political speeches.

H3: Supply chain positively mediates among the nexus of arrogance and learning of political speeches.

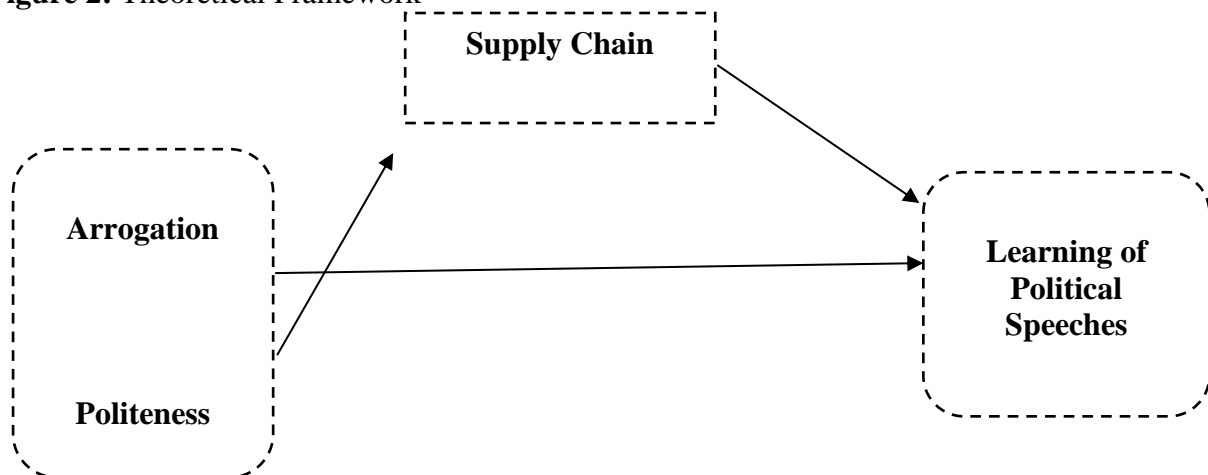
H4: Supply chain positively mediates among the nexus of politeness and learning of political speeches.

Research Methods

The aim of this paper is to explore how the analysis of arrogance can be tackled in Trump's speech within the frame work of pragmatics theory along with supply chain management. For the analysis of the study data were gathered from the respondents by means of questionnaires and evaluated those data with the help of PLS-SEM. Approximately 410 questionnaires were returned of 650 that were distributed which represents the response rate of 63.07 percent. The arrogance (AR) has 18 items, politeness (PL) has 20 items, supply chain (SC) has (10 items and learning of political speeches (LPS) has 10 items. These constructs are shown in Figure 2 below.

Theoretical Framework

Figure 2: Theoretical Framework



The Results of the Analysis

The findings of the analysis of Trump's political speech are summarized in the following Tables and Figures:

Table 1: The Results of the Speech Acts

No.	Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1	Expressive	2	40%
2	Directive	1	20%
3	Representative	2	40%
Total		5	100%

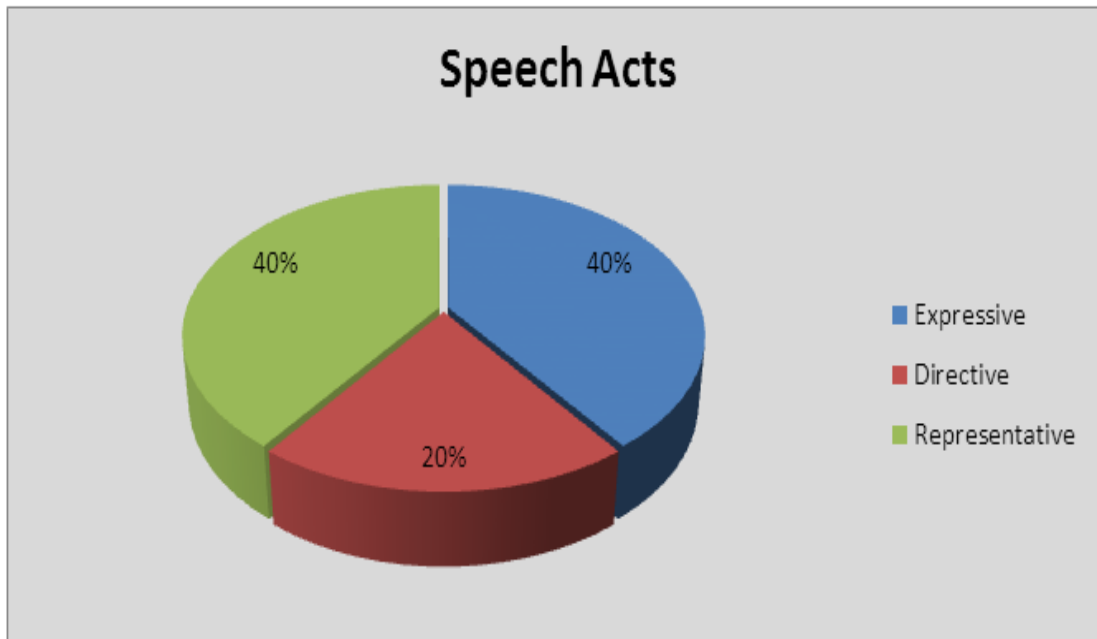


Figure 3. Speech Acts

Table 2: The Results of Grice Maxims

No.	Grice Maxims	Percentage	Flouting
1	Quantity	20%	80%
2	Quality	20%	80%
3	Relation	60%	40%
4	Manner	0%	100%

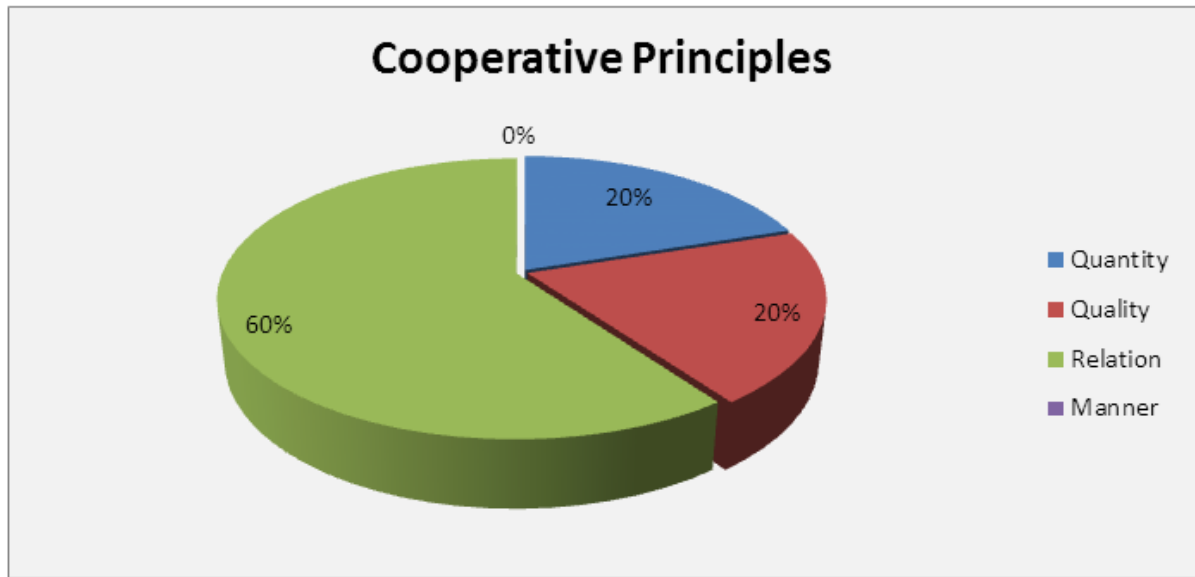


Figure 4. Cooperative Principles

Table 3: The Results of Brown and Levinson’s Politeness Strategies

No.	Politeness	Frequency	Percentage
1	Bald-on record	3	60%
2	Off-record	2	40%
Total		5	100%

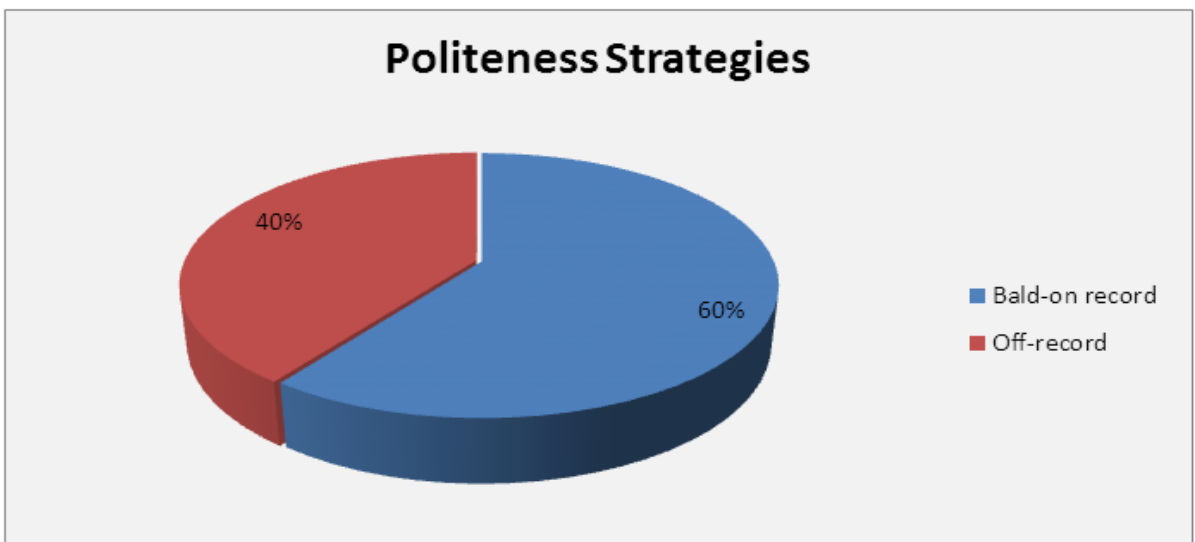


Figure 5. Politeness Strategies

Table 4: The Results of Features of Arrogation

No.	Features of Arrogation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Authority	2	33.33%
2	Power	3	50%
3	Possession	1	16.66%
Total		6	99.99%

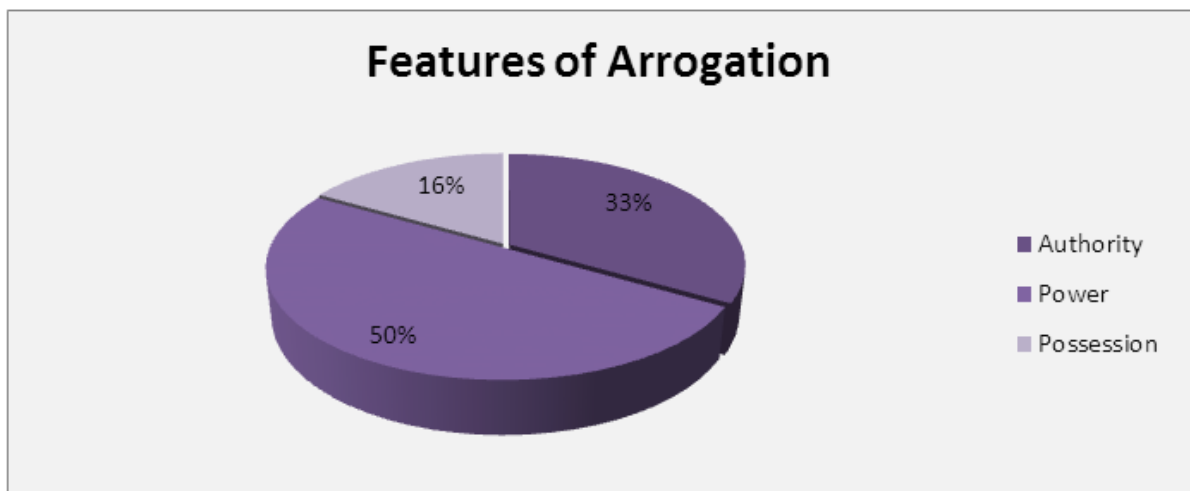


Figure 6. Features of Arrogation

Table 5: The Results of Rhetorical Devices

No.	Rhetorical Devices	Frequency	Percentage
1	Understatement	1	14.28%
2	Hyperbole	3	42.85%
3	Irony	1	14.28%
4	Metaphor	2	28.57%
Total		7	99.98%

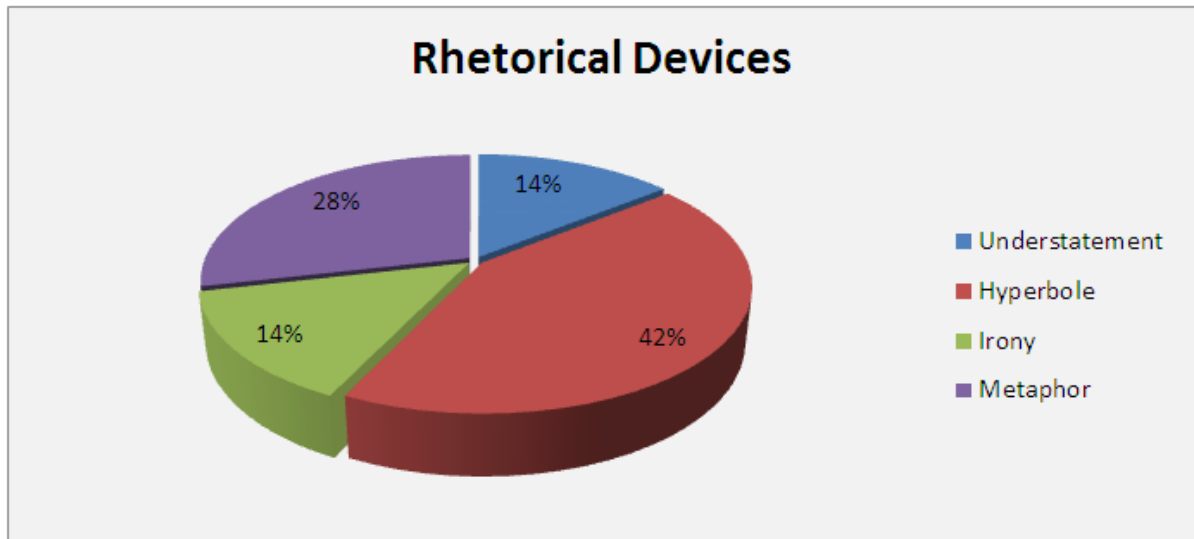


Figure 7. Rhetorical Devices

The findings show that items are high correlated because the measures such as Alpha, AVE, CR and loadings are meet the standard such as loadings are higher than 0.40, Alpha and CR are not smaller than 0.70 and AVE values also not smaller than 0.50. These figures are highlighted in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Convergent Validity

Constructs	Items	Loadings	Alpha	CR	AVE
Arrogation	AR1	0.594	0.962	0.961	0.583
	AR10	0.711			
	AR11	0.819			
	AR12	0.791			
	AR13	0.836			
	AR14	0.827			
	AR15	0.793			
	AR16	0.803			
	AR17	0.711			
	AR18	0.800			
	AR2	0.582			
	AR3	0.685			
	AR4	0.799			
	AR5	0.695			
	AR6	0.828			
	AR7	0.813			



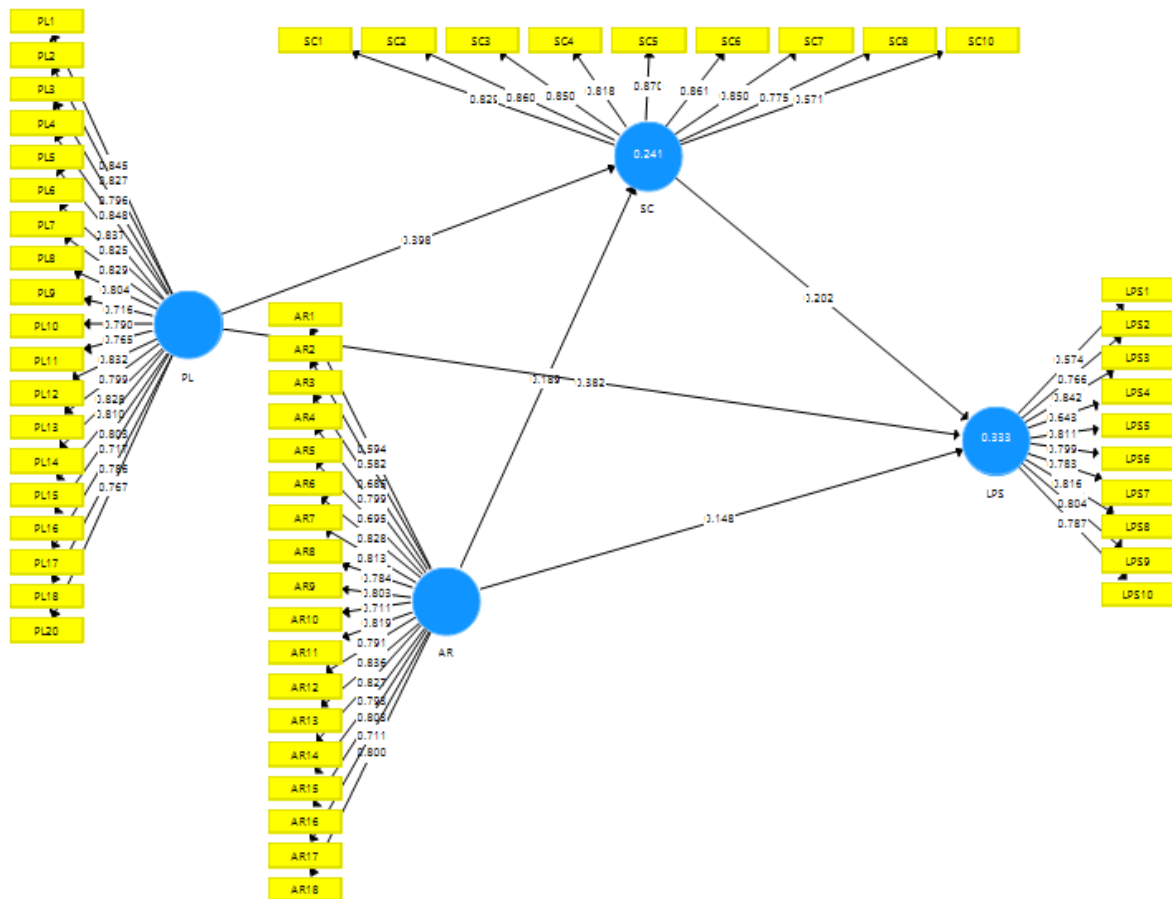
	AR8	0.784			
	AR9	0.803			
Politeness	PL1	0.845	0.969	0.972	0.644
	PL10	0.790			
	PL11	0.765			
	PL12	0.832			
	PL13	0.799			
	PL14	0.828			
	PL15	0.810			
	PL16	0.803			
	PL17	0.717			
	PL18	0.786			
	PL2	0.827			
	PL20	0.767			
	PL3	0.796			
	PL4	0.848			
	PL5	0.837			
	PL6	0.825			
	PL7	0.829			
	PL8	0.804			
	PL9	0.716			
Learning of Political Speeches	LPS1	0.574	0.920	0.934	0.588
	LPS10	0.787			
	LPS2	0.766			
	LPS3	0.842			
	LPS4	0.643			
	LPS5	0.811			
	LPS6	0.799			
	LPS7	0.783			
	LPS8	0.816			
	LPS9	0.804			
Supply Chain	SC1	0.829	0.935	0.946	0.663
	SC10	0.571			
	SC2	0.860			
	SC3	0.850			
	SC4	0.818			
	SC5	0.870			
	SC6	0.861			
	SC7	0.850			
	SC8	0.775			

The findings show that constructs are not high correlated because the measures such as Heterotrait Monotrait (HTMT) ratios are meet the standard such as values of HTMT are smaller than 0.90. These figures are highlighted in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Heterotrait Monotrait Ratio

	AR	PL	LPS	SC
AR				
PL	0.230			
LPS	0.261	0.539		
SC	0.243	0.479	0.450	

Figure 3: Measurement Model Assessment



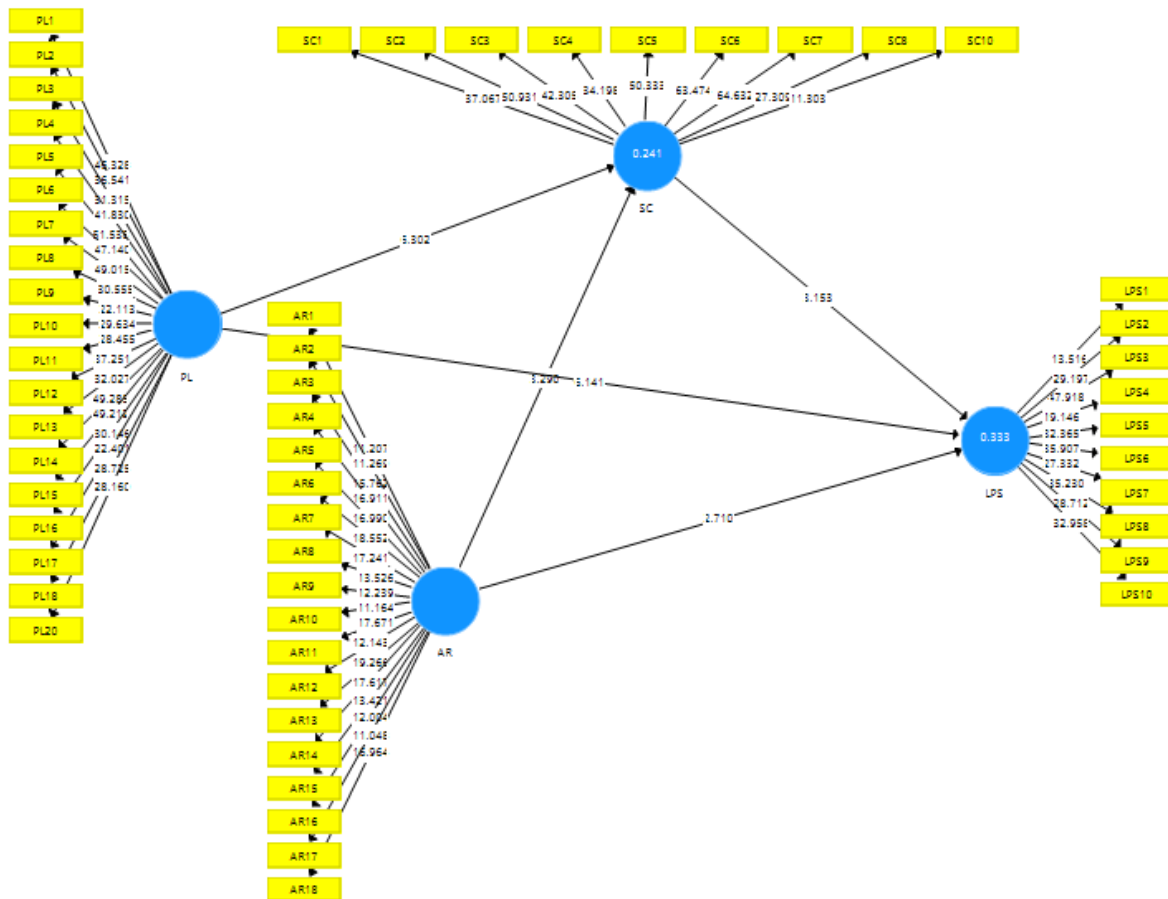
The path analysis show that arrogance and politeness have positive nexus with learning of political speeches and thus, H1 and H2 are accepted. In addition, supply chain positively

mediates among the links of arrogance and politeness and accept H3 and H4. These statistics are highlighted in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Path Analysis

	Beta	S.D.	t-values	p-values	L.L.	U.L.
AR -> LPS	0.148	0.058	2.568	0.006	0.064	0.242
PL -> LPS	0.382	0.065	5.896	0.000	0.244	0.478
SC -> LPS	0.202	0.069	2.908	0.002	0.085	0.311
AR -> SC -> LPS	0.038	0.019	2.022	0.023	0.008	0.070
PL -> SC -> LPS	0.080	0.029	2.739	0.004	0.035	0.132

Figure 4: Structural Model Assessment





Discussion

The supply chain practices help the institutions and individuals to learn the political speeches around the globe, helping people and guiding them to arrogate and think about the words that the speaker says. Trump makes his speech more direct, clear and unambiguous. He makes an act baldly without any redress by making his speeches in the most direct and obvious by saying “so that if another country places an unfair tariff on an American product, we can charge them the exact same tariff on the exact same product that they sell to us. According to his authority, Trump arrogates that he will take the same tariff if another country makes the same tariff on their product “if another country places an unfair tariff on an American product, we can charge them the exact same tariff on the exact same product that they sell to us”. So he claims this thing according to his power and tries to appropriate the same product they sell to them. Metaphorically, President Trump uses his speech in order to compare their product with the other countries and takes the same tariff on the same product “we can charge them the exact same tariff on the exact same product that they sell to us”. One of the most complex set of challenges we face, and have for many years, is in the Middle East. Our approach is based on principled realism — not discredited theories that have failed for decades to yield progress. For this reason, my Administration recognized the true capital of Israel — and proudly opened the American embassy in Jerusalem.

In the speech above, Trump claims for himself that in his administration the capital of Israel is recognized. So his arrogation is recognized according to his power on the world. Trump arrogates in a direct way that only in his administration the capital of Israel is recognized as in “my Administration recognized the true capital of Israel — and proudly opened the American embassy in Jerusalem”. He praises himself by expressing his power. Trump implies that the act of his arrogation is fulfilled by the performance of any illocutionary act as in “my Administration recognized the true capital of Israel — and proudly opened the American embassy in Jerusalem”. Trump arrogates that his way depends on certain principle to face all the challenges in the Middle East as a promise to the American by saying. “One of the most complex set of challenges we face, and have for many years, is in the Middle East. Our approach is based on principled realism”. In this condition, Trump is sincere in his speech that he can make a promise to his country as in “Our approach is based on principled realism —

not discredited theories that have failed for decades to yield progress”. So, he promises his country to have a certain principle to yield progress.

This maxim of Quantity is violated by Trump because his contribution is not informative as it is required as in “One of the most complex set of challenges we face, and have for many years, is in the Middle East”. The President says something lack adequate evidence about this subject, so that this maxim is violated by Trump’s saying “For this reason, my Administration recognized the true capital of Israel. The maxim of relation is also violated since he talks about two topics, the challenges in the Middle East and about the capital of Israel as in “One of the most complex set of challenges we face and “recognized the true capital of Israel”. Trump uses indirect language to constructs off-record strategy, for example, when he says something either more or very generally or actually different to what is meant as in “For this reason, my Administration recognized the true capital of Israel”. He talks in an indirect way about the capital of Israel. Trump’s authority is clear in order to appropriate or arrogate that in his period only the capital of Israel has come into existence. Trump’s arrogation is considered as a possession which indicates how he now claims for himself that merely in his political period will “proudly opened the American embassy in Jerusalem”. He arrogates to himself this thing such as a responsibility or honour to do such a thing. According to this device, Trump’s arrogation is an overstatement by saying that “my Administration recognized the true capital of Israel“, so, merely in his administration the capital of Israel is recognized.

Conclusions

It is concluded that:

- 1- The speech acts of arrogation occur in Trump’s political speech are expressive, representative and directive. Expressive and representative speech acts have the same percentage of (40%) while the speech act of directive has the percentage of (20%). Therefore, these results approve the first hypothesis which states that, *different types of speech act through which arrogation occurs can be used in Trump’s speech.*
- 2- The supply chain practices help the individual to understand the speech. It helps the institutions and individuals to learn the political speeches around the globe. It helps the people and guides them to arrogate and think about the words that the speaker says.

- 3- The analysis shows that cooperative principle is really important in analysing the concept of arrogation which has the same percentage for Quality and Quantity (20%) whereas their flouting are (80%). Relation maxim has the percentage of (60%) while its flouting is (40%). Manner has the percentage (0%) while its flouting is (100%). Consequently, Politeness is also used in Trump's speech in direct or indirect way which is found on the percentage (60%) with Bald- on record while on (40%) with Off-record politeness. Thus, the results of the analysis approve the second hypothesis which states that, *Politeness strategies and Cooperative Principles are used in Trump's speech.*
- 4- The features of arrogation of authority (33.33%), power (50%) and possession (16.66%) are employed in Trump's speech. The feature of arrogation (power) is highly used by Trump in order to show his power over the world. Therefore, the third hypothesis are valid as, *various features of arrogation are used by the President Trump.*
- 5- Some rhetorical devices such understatement (14.28%), hyperbole (42.85%), irony (14.28%) and metaphor (28.57%) are used by the president Trump. The rhetorical device (hyperbole) is used more than the other devices because Trump is always overstatement about his administration. Thus, this verifies the fourth hypothesis; *various rhetorical devices are also used in Trump's speech.*
- 6- An eclectic model has been found to be valuable for analysing arrogation pragmatically in Trump's political speech.



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