



Extreme Perlocutionary Force in Contemporary Political Communication: A Comparative Analysis of President Donald Trump's 2017 and 2025 Inaugural Speeches

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Abstract

Political inaugural speeches function not merely as ceremonial discourse, but as strategic linguistic performances designed to influence public perception, emotional alignment, and ideological orientation. Grounded in Austin's (1962) theory of perlocutionary speech acts, this study examines extreme positive and negative perlocutionary force in the 2017 and 2025 presidential inaugural speeches of Donald Trump. The study aims to identify how these perlocutionary forces operate within the speeches and shape audiences' emotional and cognitive responses. Using qualitative discourse analysis and thematic segmentation, the study analyzes the speeches by identifying and coding according to their communicative function and emotional orientation. The analysis identifies and classifies five perlocutionary functions—persuading, mobilizing, reassuring, discouraging, and producing belief—and classifies them. A total of 86 thematic segments were identified and systematically coded across both speeches. The findings reveal that the 2017 inaugural speech by Donald Trump is dominated by extreme negative perlocutionary force (29 segments), constructing urgency, dissatisfaction, and crisis perception, whereas the Trump (2025) speech demonstrates a strong shift toward extreme positive reassurance and belief production (33 segments), emphasizing stability and confidence. This diachronic shift illustrates how political leaders recalibrate linguistic strategies to align with changing contexts and communicative goals. The study introduces the concept of extreme perlocutionary force as an analytical extension of Austin's framework and highlights its relevance for discourse analysis and language education in the digital era. Understanding how language produces emotional and cognitive effects is essential for developing critical discourse awareness in contemporary communication environments.

Keywords: *Perlocutionary Speech Acts, Political Discourse, Pragmatics, Persuasion, Discourse Analysis, Trump's Inaugural Speech*

1. Introduction

Language does not simply convey information; it performs actions and produces effects on audiences. In contemporary society, political discourse functions as a powerful instrument capable of shaping public belief, emotional response, and ideological alignment. Presidential inaugural speeches, traditionally regarded as ceremonial expressions of national unity, now operate within a global, digitally mediated communication environment in which messages are rapidly disseminated and interpreted across diverse audiences (Fairclough, 2015; Chilton, 2004). As a result, understanding how political language functions as social action has become increasingly important for discourse scholars and language educators.

Previous studies in political discourse have emphasized the persuasive and ideological functions of language in shaping public understanding (Fairclough, 1992; Gee, 2014). Critical discourse scholars argue that political texts operate as social practices that both reflect and construct power relations and collective identities. Within this framework, examining perlocutionary effects allows researchers to explore how language not only conveys meaning but also produces emotional and cognitive responses in audiences (Austin, 1962).

Within the field of pragmatics, speech act theory provides a useful framework for examining language as social action. Austin (1962) introduced the distinction between locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, emphasizing that utterances produce effects on listeners. While illocutionary acts concern the intended communicative function of an utterance, perlocutionary acts focus on the effects that utterances have on audiences, such as persuading, inspiring, reassuring, or deterring (Searle, 1969; Levinson, 1983). In



political discourse, these effects are particularly significant because speeches are carefully constructed to influence how audiences think, feel, and respond (Beard, 2000).

Previous research on political speeches has examined rhetorical strategies, ideology, and persuasion (Charteris-Black, 2011; Chilton, 2004; Wodak, 2015). However, relatively few studies have explored how political discourse operates through intensified perlocutionary force. Contemporary political communication often relies on emotionally charged language designed to create urgency, reinforce authority, or generate reassurance (Lakoff, 2016; van Dijk, 2008). This study therefore introduces the concept of extreme perlocutionary force to explain how political language intensifies emotional and cognitive alignment in contemporary communication contexts.

Extreme negative perlocutionary force refers to discourse that constructs a sense of crisis, dissatisfaction, and urgency in order to mobilize audiences toward change. In contrast, extreme positive perlocutionary force emphasizes reassurance, stability, and confidence to consolidate belief and reinforce the legitimacy of leadership. By examining these intensified forms of perlocutionary force, the study seeks to provide deeper insight into how political speeches function as strategic communicative actions.

This study also responds to growing scholarly interest in critical discourse awareness and the role of language in shaping social perception (Luke, 2012; Gee, 2014). In the digital and AI-mediated era, political messages such as the speeches of Donald Trump circulate rapidly across media platforms and influence global audiences. Understanding perlocutionary effects is therefore essential for both discourse scholars and language educators seeking to foster critical engagement with contemporary communication.

This study is guided by the researcher's academic interest in understanding how language shapes public perception and emotional response in contemporary society, with particular reference to the speeches of Donald Trump. In an era characterized by rapid digital communication and global information exchange, examining the effects of political language has become increasingly relevant for both discourse scholars and language educators. By analyzing perlocutionary force in widely circulated political speeches, this study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of how language influences interpretation, belief formation, and social awareness across diverse audiences.

2. Review of Literature

2.1 *Speech Act Theory and Perlocutionary Force*

Speech act theory provides a fundamental framework for understanding how language functions as social action. Austin (1962) first proposed that utterances perform actions and introduced the concepts of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Among these, perlocutionary acts refer to the effects that utterances have on listeners, such as persuading, reassuring, influencing attitudes, and motivating action. This dimension highlights the dynamic relationship between language and audience response, emphasizing that communication extends beyond meaning to include emotional and cognitive effects.

Searle (1969) further developed speech act theory by examining how speakers perform communicative acts through language and how these intentions are interpreted within social contexts. Contemporary pragmatics research continues to emphasize the importance of perlocutionary force in shaping interaction and interpretation (Haugh & Kádár, 2021). Recent studies suggest that perlocutionary effects are often realized through evaluative language, rhetorical emphasis, and emotional framing, particularly in public and institutional discourse (Dynel, 2018). These perspectives underscore the relevance of examining perlocutionary speech acts in political communication, where language is strategically used to influence audience perception and response.

2.2 *Political Discourse and Persuasive Communication*

Political discourse has long been recognized as a form of persuasive communication aimed at constructing social reality and influencing public opinion. Beard (2000) describes political language as inherently persuasive and closely linked to the exercise of power and leadership. Charteris-Black (2011, 2018) highlights the importance of rhetoric, metaphor, and narrative in shaping political meaning and emotional



engagement. Political leaders often employ these strategies to frame issues, construct national identity, and encourage alignment with particular viewpoints among audiences.

In recent years, the study of political discourse has expanded to consider the impact of digital media and global communication. Enli (2015) notes that political messages are increasingly mediated through online platforms, enabling speeches to reach diverse and international audiences. KhosraviNik (2023) emphasizes that digital environments amplify the circulation and interpretation of political language, thereby increasing the significance of analyzing persuasive and emotional effects. Contemporary research also highlights how political discourse adapts to changing communicative contexts by balancing expressions of urgency, reassurance, and unity to influence audience perception (Partington et al., 2023). These developments reinforce the importance of examining perlocutionary force as a central component of political communication.

2.3 Critical Discourse Perspectives

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) provides a valuable framework for exploring the relationship between language, power, and society. Norman Fairclough (1992) conceptualizes discourse as a form of social practice that both reflects and shapes social structures and ideological relations. From this perspective, political language is embedded within broader socio-political contexts that influence how messages are produced and interpreted. Teun A. Van Dijk (2008, 2020) similarly emphasizes that discourse plays a key role in shaping knowledge, identity, and ideology within society, particularly in political and media communication.

James Paul Gee (2014) extends these perspectives by highlighting how language constructs social identities and relationships. He argues that discourse analysis must consider how linguistic choices position speakers and audiences within particular social and cultural frameworks. Machin and Mayr (2019) further stress the importance of examining the linguistic and semiotic features of discourse to understand their potential social and ideological effects. These critical perspectives support the analysis of perlocutionary force as a mechanism through which language shapes audience perception, emotional response, and collective understanding.

2.4 Discourse, Education, and the Digital Era

The relevance of discourse analysis extends beyond political communication to educational contexts. In an era characterized by rapid digital communication and widespread access to information, learners are increasingly exposed to persuasive and political texts across multiple platforms. Allan Luke (2018) emphasizes that critical literacy involves the ability to analyze how language constructs meaning, power, and social relationships. Developing awareness of how language produces emotional and persuasive effects can therefore enhance learners' capacity for critical engagement with contemporary discourse.

Recent studies in language education highlight the importance of integrating discourse awareness into teaching practices. Jack C. Richards (2021) argues that understanding how language functions in authentic contexts supports the development of critical thinking and communicative competence. Research on digital discourse also suggests that analyzing political and media texts can help learners navigate complex communication environments and evaluate persuasive language more critically (Jones, 2023). Examining perlocutionary force in political speeches therefore contributes to both discourse studies and language education by fostering greater awareness of how language shapes perception and social interaction.

2.5 Research Gap and Contribution

Despite extensive research on political rhetoric and discourse, relatively few studies have focused specifically on the perlocutionary dimension of contemporary inaugural speeches. Many analyses examine metaphor, ideology, or rhetorical structure, but relatively fewer explore how language produces distinct emotional and cognitive effects on audiences. This study addresses the gap by examining the distribution of perlocutionary speech acts and emotional orientation in two presidential inaugural speeches. By applying Austin's (1962) framework within a contemporary discourse-analytic context, this study contributes to



ongoing discussions on the role of language in shaping perception, belief formation, and social understanding in a digitally mediated world.

3. Research Objectives

- 1) To identify extreme positive and negative perlocutionary acts in the 2017 and 2025 inaugural speeches of Donald Trump using Austin's perlocutionary speech act framework.
- 2) To examine how these perlocutionary acts shape audience's belief, emotion, and ideological alignment in contemporary political discourse.

4. Methodology

4.1 Research Design

This study adopts a qualitative discourse-analytic approach grounded in J. L. Austin's (1962) theory of perlocutionary speech acts. Qualitative discourse analysis enables a close examination of how language functions as social action and how meaning is constructed within specific contexts (Gee, 2014; Fairclough, 1992). The focus is on identifying patterns of perlocutionary force and emotional orientation within the selected speeches of Donald Trump.

Thematic segmentation was employed to divide each speech into coherent analytical units based on shifts in topic, rhetorical emphasis, and communicative intention. Such segmentation is widely used in discourse analysis to facilitate the systematic interpretation of extended texts (Chilton, 2004; van Dijk, 2008). Each segment was coded according to the dominant perlocutionary function and emotional orientation.

4.2 Data Sources

The data for this study consist of official transcripts of two presidential inaugural speeches delivered by Donald J. Trump on January 20, 2017, and January 20, 2025. These speeches were selected not only because they represent two distinct leadership contexts, but also because presidential inaugural addresses represent significant moments of political communication in which newly elected leaders articulate their national vision, policy priorities, and ideological stance. The speeches provide a valuable dataset for examining how political language functions as persuasive discourse intended to influence public perception and emotional responses. Furthermore, the two speeches represent different political and historical contexts, allowing for a diachronic comparison of perlocutionary strategies across time.

4.3 Segmentation Procedure

To facilitate systematic analysis, each speech was segmented into thematic units based on shifts in topic, rhetorical focus, and communicative intention. In this study, a thematic segment was defined as a coherent unit of discourse that expresses the central idea or persuasive intention within the speech. This segmentation approach enables the analyze extended political texts more systematically by identifying meaningful analytical units. The segmentation process resulted in a total of 86 thematic segments, including 42 segments from the 2017 speech and 44 segments from the 2025 inaugural speech of Donald Trump. Each thematic segment served as the primary unit of analysis and was subsequently coded according to its dominant perlocutionary function and emotional orientation.

4.4 Coding Framework

Following the segmentation process, each thematic segment was analyzed using a coding framework designed to identify the dominant perlocutionary function of the utterance. Five perlocutionary functions were identified in the dataset: persuading, reassuring, discouraging, and producing belief. These categories represent the primary communicative effects that political language seeks to generate in the audiences. In addition to identifying the perlocutionary function, each segment was also classified according to its emotional orientation. The emotional orientation categories included extreme negative perlocutionary force, extreme positive perlocutionary force, and belief-producing or mixed orientation. This classification allowed the researcher to examine how contrasting emotional orientations function as persuasive strategies in political discourse, particularly in the inaugural speeches of Donald Trump. The researcher served as a sole coder and



applied consistent analytical criteria across all segments to ensure coherence and interpretive reliability throughout the analysis.

5. Results and Analysis

The analysis identified a total of 86 thematic segments across both inaugural speeches of Donald Trump. Each segment was coded according to its dominant perlocutionary function and emotional orientation. The distribution reveals a clear contrast between the two speeches in terms of perlocutionary force and communicative intention.

5.1 Overall Perlocutionary Distribution

Table 1 Overall Distribution of Perlocutionary Orientation

Orientation Type	Frequency	Percentage
Extreme Positive	39	45%
Extreme Negative	33	38%
Belief/Mixed	14	17%
Total	86	100%

The overall distribution demonstrates that extreme positive and extreme negative perlocutionary forces dominate the dataset, while belief-producing or mixed orientations occur less frequently. This pattern indicates the strategic use of emotionally intensified language to shape audience perception.

Distribution of Perlocutionary Orientation (N=86)

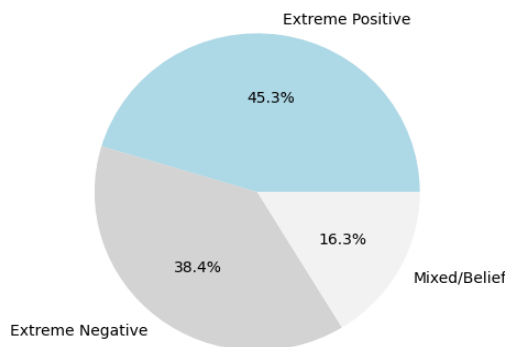


Figure 1 Distribution of extreme perlocutionary orientations across the 2017 and 2025 inaugural speeches of Donald Trump

Table 2 Examples of Perlocutionary Coding from 2017 Inaugural Speech

Speech Excerpt	Perlocutionary Function	Emotional Orientation	Explanation
“Together we will make America strong again.”	Mobilizing	Extreme Positive	The inclusive pronoun “we” encourages collective unity and motivates audiences to support national renewal.
“We will make America wealthy again.”	Reassuring	Extreme Positive	The statement projects economic optimism and reassures audiences about future prosperity.
“From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land.”	Mixed/Belief	Extreme Positive	The statement emphasizes ideological commitment and reinforces belief in leadership and national direction.
“This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.”	Discouraging	Extreme Negative	The phrase “American carnage” constructs a strong crisis narrative that highlights national decline and urgency for change.



“The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes.”	Persuading	Extreme Negative	The statement attempts to persuade audiences by emphasizing economic injustice and decline.
“We will bring back our jobs and restore our prosperity.”	Mobilizing	Extreme Positive	The promise of job restoration encourages collective support and confidence in future economic progress.

Table 3 Examples of Perlocutionary Coding from 2025 Inaugural Speech

Speech Excerpt	Perlocutionary Function	Emotional Orientation	Explanation
“Together we will build a nation that is stronger, prouder, and more united than ever before.”	Mobilizing	Extreme Positive	The collective expression “together we will” encourages unity and motivates audiences to participate in national progress.
“We will work together to rebuild our economy and restore opportunity for every American family.”	Mobilizing	Extreme Positive	The promise of joint effort mobilizes audiences to support national recovery and collective development.
“America’s future will be stronger and more prosperous than ever before.”	Mixed/Belief	Extreme Positive	The declarative statement reinforces belief in a positive national trajectory and strengthens confidence in leadership.
“Our nation stands ready to begin a new era of growth, strength, and opportunity.”	Mixed/ Belief	Extreme Positive	The statement constructs optimism and encourages belief in a renewed national direction.
“We will ensure that every American has the opportunity to succeed and prosper.”	Reassuring	Extreme Positive	The promise of opportunity reassures audiences about stability, fairness, and future prosperity.
“America’s best days are ahead of us.”	Reassuring	Extreme Positive	The forward-looking claim reassures audiences and promotes optimism about the nation’s future.

5.2 2017 Trump’s Inaugural Speech: Dominance of Extreme Negative Force

The 2017 inaugural speech of Donald Trump is characterized by strong crisis-oriented discourse and dissatisfaction framing. Extreme negative perlocutionary force appears primarily in persuasive and mobilizing segments that emphasize urgency and the need for transformation.

Table 4 Perlocutionary Distribution in 2017 Inaugural Speech

Category	Frequency
Extreme Negative	29
Extreme Positive	6
Belief/Mixed	7
Total Segments	42

The predominance of extreme negative orientation reflects a discourse strategy aimed at constructing a perception of crisis and mobilizing audiences toward change. Persuasive segments frequently highlight economic decline, national challenges, and the need for immediate transformation. Mobilizing language intensifies emotional engagement and encourages collective alignment with the proposed change.

5.3 2025 Inaugural Speech of Donald Trump: Dominance of Extreme Positive Force

In contrast, the 2025 inaugural speech of Donald Trump demonstrates a strong shift toward reassurance and stability. Extreme positive perlocutionary force is evident in segments that emphasize national progress, unity, and confidence in leadership.

**Table 5** Perlocutionary Distribution in the 2025 Inaugural Speech

Category	Frequency
Extreme Positive	33
Extreme Negative	4
Mixed/Belief	7
Total Segments	44

The table shows that reassuring and belief-producing discourse dominate the speech, thereby projecting stability and continuity. Declarative statements expressing certainty and confidence reinforce leadership legitimacy and encourage audience trust.

5.4 Diachronic Shift in Perlocutionary Strategy

A comparison of the two speeches reveals a significant shift in perlocutionary orientation.

Table 6 Diachronic Comparison of Perlocutionary Force

Dimension	2017 Speech	2025 Speech
Dominant emotional tone	Crisis & urgency	Stability & confidence
Negative persuasion	Very high	Low
Positive reassurance	Limited	Very strong
Belief production	Moderate	Strong
Overall orientation	Extreme negative dominant	Extreme positive dominant

The findings indicate a transition from disruption-oriented discourse to stabilization-oriented discourse. This shift demonstrates how political leaders strategically recalibrate perlocutionary force according to the communicative context and leadership positioning.

Overall, the results reveal a clear contrast in perlocutionary orientation between the two inaugural speeches of Donald Trump. The 2017 speech is characterized primarily by extreme negative perlocutionary force associated with crisis framing and mobilization, whereas the 2025 speech demonstrates a stronger emphasis on extreme positive reassurance and belief production. The diachronic shift suggests that perlocutionary strategies in political discourse may adapt to changing communicative contexts and leadership positioning.

6. Discussion

The findings of this study highlight the significant role of perlocutionary force in shaping audience perception and emotional alignment within political discourse. By applying J. L. Austin's (1962) framework of perlocutionary speech acts, the analysis demonstrates that Trump's presidential inaugural speeches function not only as ceremonial expressions but also as strategic communicative acts designed to influence public response. The comparison between the 2017 and 2025 inaugural speeches of Donald Trump reveals how linguistic choices are carefully employed to produce distinct emotional and cognitive effects among audiences. This perspective aligns with contemporary pragmatics research, which emphasizes that meaning in communication emerges through the interaction between speaker intention, linguistic expression, and audience interpretation (Haugh & Kádár, 2021)

The numerical distribution of perlocutionary orientations reveals important linguistic patterns in the rhetorical structures of the speeches. In particular, the predominance of extreme negative perlocutionary force in the 2017 speech suggests a rhetorical strategy centered on constructing urgency, dissatisfaction, and the perception of a national crisis. For instance, the expression "*This American carnage stops right here and stops right now*" employs emotionally intensified language that frames national conditions as severe and unacceptable. The phrase "*American carnage*" functions as a powerful negative metaphor that evokes fear, dissatisfaction, and a perceived need for immediate change. Such language operates persuasively by



emphasizing hardship and the need for transformation, thereby mobilizing audience support for change. Similar patterns have been identified in recent political discourse studies, which demonstrate how emotionally charged language is often used to construct crisis narratives and mobilize political support. (Partington et al., 2023).

In contrast, the 2025 inaugural speech demonstrates a greater reliance on extreme positive perlocutionary force. Statements such as *“Together we will make America strong again”* employ inclusive pronouns and future-oriented promises that encourage optimism and collective unity. The use of the pronoun *“we”* reinforces a shared national identity and positions the audience as active participants in a hopeful national narrative. These linguistic strategies function persuasively by reassuring audiences, strengthening leadership legitimacy, and enhancing confidence in national progress. Contemporary research in political communication similarly shows that positive and inclusive language is frequently employed to construct solidarity and reinforce collective identity in political discourse (Jones, 2023).

Taken together, these patterns indicate that the numerical results identified in the analysis correspond to distinct rhetorical strategies within the speeches. Negative perlocutionary constructions tend to emphasize crisis, dissatisfaction, and urgency, whereas positive constructions promote reassurance, stability, and collective optimism. This contrast suggests that political leaders strategically adjust their linguistic choices to shape audience interpretation and emotional response in accordance with changing political contexts and communicative goals.

Beyond illustrating rhetorical differences between Trump’s two inaugural speeches, the findings also highlight the analytical value of the concept of extreme perlocutionary force. While J. L. Austin’s (1962) theory emphasizes that utterances can produce specific effects on listeners, the present study demonstrates how contemporary political discourse often amplifies these effects through emotionally intensified language. In political speeches, expressions that construct crisis or urgency function as extreme negative perlocutionary force, whereas statements emphasizing unity, hope, or national renewal operate as extreme positive perlocutionary force. By identifying these intensified forms of audience-oriented discourse, the concept of extreme perlocutionary force extends traditional speech act analysis and provides a useful framework for examining how political language strategically shapes audience emotional and cognitive responses.

These findings reinforce the view that language functions as a social practice capable of influencing public perception and ideological alignment (Fairclough, 1992; Gee, 2014). Perlocutionary acts operate at both emotional and cognitive levels, shaping how audiences interpret political messages and respond to leadership narratives. The analysis also demonstrates that emotional orientation—whether negative or positive—plays a central role in shaping how persuasive messages are received and internalized by audiences. In contemporary communication environments, such discursive framing often circulates across digital media platforms, where political messages are rapidly disseminated and interpreted by global audiences (KhosraviNik, 2023).

In the context of contemporary digital communication, the perlocutionary effects of political speeches extend beyond immediate audiences to global viewers who encounter such discourse through online platforms and media coverage. This global circulation amplifies the impact of political language and underscores the importance of examining how rhetorical strategies function across diverse cultural and social contexts. Understanding perlocutionary force in political discourse therefore contributes to broader discussions on media literacy, critical thinking, and responsible communication in the digital era.

From an educational perspective, the study offers valuable implications for language teaching and discourse awareness. As students and educators engage with political and persuasive texts across media platforms, developing an understanding of how language produces emotional and cognitive effects becomes increasingly important. Integrating discourse analysis into language education can help learners critically evaluate persuasive language and recognize how linguistic choices shape interpretation and belief formation. Such awareness supports the development of critical literacy skills necessary to navigate contemporary communication environments.

Finally, the study suggests that perlocutionary analysis provides a useful framework for examining the relationship between language, society, and communication. By focusing on the intended effects of



utterances, researchers can gain deeper insight into how discourse functions as a tool for persuasion, reassurance, and mobilization. Future research may build upon this framework by exploring perlocutionary force in other political contexts, media discourse, or educational settings, thereby expanding our understanding of how language influences perception and interaction in an increasingly interconnected world.

7. Conclusion

This study examined extreme positive and negative perlocutionary force in two of Trump's presidential inaugural speeches using J. L. Austin's perlocutionary speech act framework. Through systematic thematic segmentation and qualitative analysis, the research identified a clear diachronic shift in perlocutionary strategy from crisis-oriented mobilization in 2017 to reassurance-oriented stabilization in 2025.

The study extends traditional speech act theory by introducing the concept of extreme perlocutionary force and provides a framework for examining emotional intensification in political discourse. The findings demonstrate that contemporary political speeches, particularly Trump's 2017 and 2025 inaugural speeches, function as strategic perlocutionary acts that shape belief, emotion, and ideological alignment. By positioning extreme perlocutionary force as an analytical extension of J. L. Austin's framework, the study contributes to ongoing discussions in pragmatics and discourse analysis (Austin, 1962; van Dijk, 2008). Understanding how language produces emotional and cognitive effects is essential for analyzing political communication in a digitally interconnected world.

In an era characterized by rapid digital communication and global media circulation, understanding the effects of political language has become increasingly important. Developing awareness of perlocutionary force can support both discourse research and language education by encouraging more critical engagement with persuasive communication. Future research may expand this line of inquiry to other political and digital discourse contexts.

Ultimately, the study highlights the importance of responsible and critical engagement with language in contemporary society, particularly in an era in which political and media discourse circulates rapidly across digital platforms.

8. Significance of the Study

This study contributes to the fields of pragmatics, discourse analysis, and language education by providing an analytical framework for examining emotional and persuasive effects in political discourse. The concept of extreme perlocutionary force offers a useful tool for understanding how language shapes public perception in contemporary digital communication environments. For language educators, the findings highlight the importance of developing critical discourse awareness among learners who encounter persuasive messages across media platforms. The study also contributes to ongoing scholarly discussions on the relationship between language, power, and audience response within global political communication.

9. Limitations of the Study

The findings of this research are context-specific and are not intended for broad generalization. Nevertheless, the study provides a useful foundation for future research on perlocutionary force in political and digital discourse. This study is limited to the qualitative analysis of two of President Trump's inaugural speeches and therefore reflects specific rhetorical and socio-political contexts.

Additionally, the study relies on the researcher's coding and interpretation of thematic segments, which may involve subjective judgment despite efforts to maintain consistency and analytical rigor. Future research may examine a wider range of political speeches, digital media discourse, or cross-cultural contexts to further explore the role of perlocutionary force in contemporary communication.

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