Application of Fairclough's Model on Joe Biden's Victory Speech: Corpus Assisted Analysis of New US Vision Versus World Voices

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to carry out the critical discourse analysis of Joe Biden's victory speech to reveal his ideologies and the new US vision in the modern world's socio-political and pandemic perspectives, and how a national and international audience perceives it. The mixed methodology is used to uncover the layers of his linguistic choices by applying the Fairclough 3D model (1989). The data is collected and analyzed using Corpus tools AntConc, WebCorp Live, and WORDCounter in terms of keywords and concordance lines. The findings reveal that the speaker made intentional choices of words, pronouns, and repetition to convey his inclusion and unity ideology. He did it by negating the racial, ethnic, political discrimination and inequality in the US and showing seriousness to the economic-Pandemic crisis, and balancing future strategies toward other nations in general. He is fully aware of the future challenges and suggested first-hand solutions for them. The textual analysis of the study helps to understand how ideologies are constructed through discourse.

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

It is said that language is a thought and way of expression. With the use of words, people express themselves and their ideas. These are the thoughts that contain power and reveal the specific purposes in communication. Thoughts represent certain ideologies in society and power relations among different social groups or classes. Language has an undeniable role in politics and political games. According to Chomsky (2004), language is a tool to shape and manipulate realities. There are different ways and mediums of communication to influence and direct others, and the use of speech is one of them. Speech can be in written or spoken or in multimodality (audio-video) form. This Corpus assisted study is conducted on Joe Biden's victory speech to examine the speaker's lexical choices that reveal his ideologies and reasoned views about New US vision versus world voices with the application of Fairclough's model (1989). This study's analysis source is President Joe Biden's victory speech on the internet in audio-video and written mode. The analysis is done with the assistance of Corpus tools AntConc 3. 5. 8 (2019) and WebCorp Live. It uses a mixed-method approach that helped understand the situation and power relation between speaker and audience related to social and political perspectives for the American scenario and other communities and countries affected by the US Policies. According to the New York Times report (Glueck, 2020), Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. won the White House by 271 votes out of 538 and defeated the Republican candidate Donald Trump by setting a historical record of more than 74 million votes in America. With his brilliant political career based on three decades, he has served many times with different designations. He inherited the office from Trump with many social, political, economic, racial, and Covid-19 pandemic issues.

The USA has substantial effects on regional, national, and international levels. Many countries' foreign, economic, defense strategies and policies are closely linked with the results of the elections. For Pakistan, these elections are also crucial in terms of Trump's allies policies with Israel on the Palestinian issue, the economic war with China to limit China's trade by engaging cold war with the help of India on China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Project, and his policy to strengthen India with economic and military assistance and capacity to maintain pressure on China; and his overlooking attitude regarding Kashmir issue is cultivating power imbalance in South Asian region. On the other hand, internally

Trumps' contention with European ally countries, his less honorable attitudes towards the United Nations, IMF, and World Bank during Covid-19, his rigid mindset toward cultural and ethnic issues. His contemptuous immature acts of canceling different memberships from education, culture, health, and human rights organizations and nuclear treaties with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) also have blurred America's reputation (Masood, 2020). In the short term, his strategies may have made America more potent in the economy, but he has damaged the American image globally in the long term.

Now, with Joe Biden's turn, it requires a research probe to explore what changes can be anticipated. We need to find out how Washington will return on the track of progress by amending Trump's actions. It is also to be seen how it will globalize its balanced policies and relationships, related to economy, health crisis, defense, with others by bridging social and political gaps among the US States at national and with other allies and institutions on international grounds. Joe Biden's priority seems to heal the nation and create a strong bond with all without biases (Philip, 2020). He claims that he will like to be a unifier instead of waiting to be unified. These social and political circumstances are the reasons to analyze his victory speech.

The study of discourse often deals with the language, language use, interaction of people, and political phenomenon. According to Woods (2006), discourse analysis finds out the hidden ideologies and relations between text and people. It investigates the text and power relations in, between, and behind the super-sentential constructions. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an approach that analyzes the text by breaking it down into chunks. CDA describes the texts and discursive patterns and relationships and links them in social situations and contexts. According to Van Dijik (1998), CDA analyses written and spoken texts to reveal the hidden relations and ideologies among the sources of power, dominance, racism, bias, and inequality. It deals with how texts are structured and restructured in social, political, and historical contexts. Any verbal, written, and multimodality sources (video) are used as data for critical analysis. Richardson (2006) explains that CDA is a bridge that connects both society and its sociopolitical issues with the critical analysis of language (p. 26). Baker (2010)

asserts that Corpus linguistics diminishes the ambiguities and clears the real picture of discourse without biased analysis. Corpus linguistics provides a variety of research approaches and tools for discourse studies.

Corpus linguistics is a methodology to get reliable and objective results scientifically. It is an interdisciplinary approach and a time-saving tool to analyze plenty of data in soft machine-readable Corpus form with less error margin. It combines machine-readable data tools and manual analysis to obtain patterns and dominant themes of any text or discourse (McEnery, & Hardie, 2011). This Corpus assisted study uses the victory speech of the newly elected 46th president of America, Joe Biden, to reveal the new US vision towards Americans and other nations. For this purpose, the study examines the speaker's lexical choices to identify his ideology and unbiased, fair policy toward social and political issues related to national or international affairs. The study uses frequent words, keywords, and concordance lines to show the speaker's mindset and motives for future actions.

1.2 Objectives of the study

- To investigate the lexical choices made by the speaker in the speech to reflect the ideologies about new US vision versus world voices,
- To explore the power relationship between speaker and audience with the application of Fairclough's model with the assistance of Corpus tools,
- To determine the influences of Joe Biden's speech from social and political perspectives at the national and international level.

1.3 Questions of the study

(1) What types of lexical choices are made by the speaker to reflect the ideologies about the new US vision versus world voices?

(2) How does the application of Fairclough's model with Corpus tools' assistance reveal the power and social relationship between speaker and audience?

(3) What are the influences of Joe Biden's speech from social and political perspectives at the national and international level?

1.4 Significance of the study

Plenty of work has been done on different speeches on various themes and features drawn

from the text to show their hidden agendas or specific themes. The reason behind selecting this text is that nobody has worked on the speeches of Joe Biden. He took office from Donald Trump, the ex. 45th US President during the pandemic Covid-19 and his address indicates many challenges that he would have to face on political, social, and economic levels due to the crisis of global pandemic, political and defensive strategies adopted by the Trump government. The results of these elections have serious and more profound effects on Americans and other countries. There is a hope for a rational attitude towards power balance in South Asia and peace situations between Israel and Palestine, and Pakistan and India due to the Kashmir issue. Positive attitudes and decisions can bring peace to everyone. The analysis of this speech provides a critical understanding of the circumstances and highlights the motives of dominating political party towards internal and external socio-political, pandemic security issues. It will also be helpful for social analysts to understand the strategies and policies adopted by American leadership. According to their policies, others can also fix their socio-political, economic, and defensive goals. It facilitates the learners to get an understanding of the texts that are intertwined with power issues.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study conducts analysis on Joe Biden's speech that deals with various issues, especially with the pandemic Covid-19 issue. Highly experienced politician Joe Biden delivers the speech, and it encompasses his socio-political stances about current situations and affairs faced by the American nation and the world.

1.6 Limitations and delimitations of the study

The limitations of this current study are the non-availability of enough time, scale, and scope to incorporate several other speeches delivered by Joe Biden in his political career. The study is conducted on his victory speech, which has significant importance for the whole world because it reveals the speaker's ideology in detail and its influence on society (people, politicians, allies, and rivals). It highlights his mindset, for homeland and home landers apart from racism, inequality, and biases; his concerns and strategies to bring America back to restoration from pandemic as well as a social and political crisis. Fairclough's model is relatively suitable to analyze these aspects of discourse.

1.7 Traditions of speech discourse

Usually, speech length is not fixed; it can be lengthy like the speech of William Henry Harrison, about 8000 words, or short in length like Jimmy Carter's speech of nearly 1,250 words. In the beginning, speakers can appreciate the former president's services or can express their gratitude to the people for electing them. It is optional to recall the historical fathers of the American nation who served as president. In the main text, social and political problems and their future strategies and actions are discussed by making promises. There is a common practice in using biblical or historical US figures' quotes with several types of narratives to win the audience. These long or short narratives pave the way for the speakers' goals, ideologies, and specific viewpoints. The entire content of the speech is selected very carefully by keeping the intended domestic and global audience and media in mind. The current victory speech delivered by Joe Biden also exercised all these conventions typically practiced in speech content.

1.8 Theoretical framework

The descriptive study used Fairclough's tri-model as a theoretical framework for the textual analysis of the speech. To identify the themes of the text and sociopolitical interests and ideology of the speaker to understand his New US vision and its perception by the world, the mixed methodology was used with different Corpus tools.
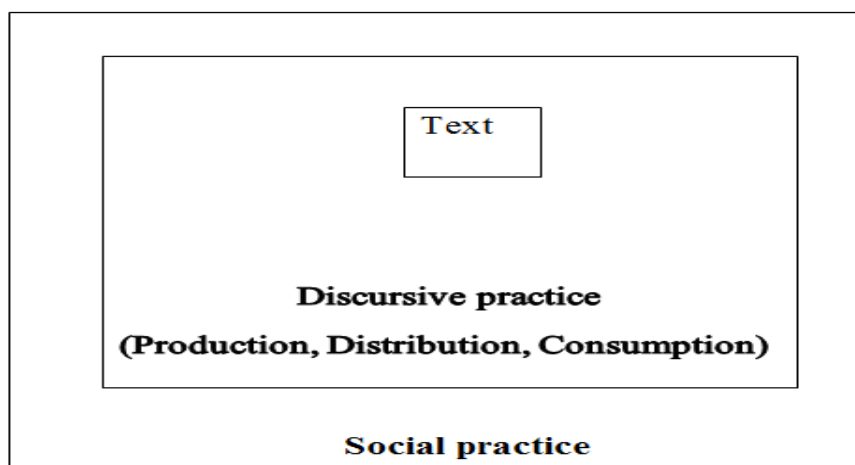
Figure 1. Fairclough's triple dimensional model of discourse (Fairclough, 1989, adapted)

Fairclough's model is based on three levels that are given below:

1. Discourse as Text: In this first level, the text is examined under ten-question criteria. The first four questions deal with text analysis on a grammatical level, sentence-level, vocabulary, and cohesion.
2. Discourse as Discursive practice: This analysis level involves three functions of text as the construction of the text, distribution, and usage of text. Here text highlights the relationship between participants.
3. Discourse as Social practice: The third and last level takes discourse as an activity performed in a society or social context.

Fairclough's 3D model (as cited in Hussain, M. S., Gill, F., & Afzal, M., 2020) plays a significant role in discourse by relating text directly to society in terms of interactions. Fairclough (2001) mentions that text and meaning productions are the outcome of production and interpretation activities, which involve social context that affects the conditions in which texts are produced and interpreted. So, for the critical analysis of any discourse, these three factors are necessary to dissect the layers of the texts concerning hidden motives, power relations, and social inequalities.

2. Literature Review

Speeches having socio-political backgrounds have longer historical references and origins in human society from ancient Roman-Greek civilizations to the first Islamic state of Madina. In English history, we can find the significant power and importance of words in the American Revolution (Ericson, 1997). In American political-cultural history, inaugural speeches became a tradition with the first American president, George Washington speech in 1789. Every American president follows this tradition. According to the National Constitution Center's report (2017), a survey was conducted in 1999; the top 100 socio-political presidential and public speeches were selected based on their importance for political and social issues. Among them, two inaugural speeches delivered by American presidents Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 (speech deals with severe economic recession issue), John F. Kennedy in 1961 (best rhetoric speech due to infancy of TV media in that time) and King's *Dream* in 1963 (economic finance and civil rights) were included in top 50 best speeches.

Speeches in the political background can be seen as public addresses in written, spoken, or video mode addressed by political leaders, officials, or the head of governments. Speeches can be made in any political event or scenario to carry out several purposes (Zhu, & Wang, 2020). It is common to analyze the first inaugural speeches of selected persons to get an overview of the situation or idea. These speeches are vital not only for them but also for their audience and analysts. These speeches help the leaders convey their plans, manifestos, and thought for coming issues and win the audience by linking themselves to others. In linguistics, political discourse is a famous area of critical analysis and discussion in general and American political speeches in particular. The speeches of Obama are mostly analyzed to identify a variety of themes, his hegemonic attitude, and choice of vocabulary for conveying a sense of inclusion and apology as well. This analysis has been done on an individual

speech or speeches by different people or with a set of speeches of Obama or even by comparing his speeches with other political national speeches on international leaders. Horvath (2009) examined the persuasive strategies used by Obama in his inaugural speech and hidden ideologies in his speech by applying Fairclough's model in addition to Fairclough's other concept that meanings are retrieved from interpretations. The researcher also added some frequent words to show his persuasiveness, but he did not focus on the pronouns to show the persuasive strategies in the speech. This analysis was done on bigger structures of the text rather than on sentences or words.

Stobbs (2012) rechecked the same speech to reveal Obama's choice of lexical items and strategies to create a sense of inclusiveness among the audience. The researcher also filled the gap by analyzing pronouns and different narratives to clear his viewpoint towards social challenges with the application of Fairclough's 3D model. The findings of this study reveal that Obama creates closeness and intimacy with the audience by the frequent use of pronouns and repetition of some specific phrases and syntactic structures. Obama also intentionally makes the use of narratives that differs him from George. W. Bush junior. Kubát and Cech's (2016) quantitative study observed the stylometry aspect in all US Presidents' inaugural speeches ranging from first president George Washington 1789 to Barak Obama 1997 (total 57 addresses). It aimed to determine the effects of the political event and historical conditions on the style in which these inaugural speeches were written or delivered. They used a trilogy of methods: thematic constructions, text activity (interpretation), and vocabulary richness to draw the influence and development of stylometry in speeches. Thematic constructions were analyzed by *QUITA* (Kubát, 2014)*,* and vocabulary richness was examined by MaWaTaTaRaD (Milička, 2013). Findings revealed that though change can be seen on secondary thematic constructions during the historical World Wars I and II, the economic crisis was prevalent in some speaker's agendas. There was the frequent use of vocabulary, but overall there was no political or historical influence on speeches, and every speech was prepared according to the speaker's style. The study invites to reject or confirm these results to

future researchers because this is the first attempt to check the stylometry in American speeches.

As concerning speech analysis on the national level, a study was done by Anwar, M. N., Ullah, R., Ahmad, N., and Ali, M. (2015) is worthy of quoting because its content belongs to the first speech of Quaid-e-Azam, the first governor-general of Pakistan, presented in front of the members of the constituent assembly of Pakistan. This study unveiled the speaker's ideologies about social and ethnic problems of the newly emerged Islamic state at the micro and macro level. Both numerical and non-numerical approaches were used to analyze Quaid's textual strategies to show his mental approach to future problems. The facts pointed out that he used hyponyms, synonyms, and repetitive patterns to emphasize his points. Grammatical structural analysis showed no element of ambiguity or duality in his words that indicated his clarity to others' duties and responsibilities.

The first parliamentarian speech of the 22nd president of Pakistan, Imran Khan, also contributed to this discourse analysis chain by Ghilzai, S. A., Din, A. U., and Asghar, M. (2017). Imran Khan is a famous cricketer of Pakistan. His political vision is highly influenced by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the first leader of Pakistani; he is trying to follow the footsteps of Quaid-e-Azam. This Corpus assisted study found frequent occurring words, historical and religious references to highlight his persuasive linguistic strategies to present his party's agenda and his vibrant views about drone attacks in Pakistan. Using Fairclough's model as a conceptual framework, data were described qualitatively on the selected paragraph level. Keyword components were approached through percentage by Corpus analysis for a better understanding of the discourse. The combination of approaches and methods leads towards a comprehensive investigation of discourse in a social context (Baker, P., Gabrielatos, C., Khosravinik, M., Krzyżanowski, M., McEnery, T., & Wodak, R. 2008), this study did not focus on grammatical structures used in the speech, and researchers just added some referential pronouns without elaborating them in detail.

Iqbal (2018), in his book, '*Securing CPEC: Challenges, responses and outcomes*,' critically analyzed the situation and views of the nations and the impacts of this project on them logically.

He mentioned that the CPEC project had become a matter of controversy among different political power groups in and outside the Asian region. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi considers this project as interference for the Indian goal to be the strongest nation in the South Asia region. The Indian government warned China about this project by threatening Pakistan with dire consequences and nuclear war in the region (Naveed, 2016). Afzaal, M., Hu, K., Ilyas Chishti, M., and Khan, Z (2019) analyzed the effects of the CPEC project through Pakistani news media's lens that this is the reason for serious contention between China and the USA on an economic level and between Pakistan and India on political and military levels. The researchers focus on the lexical choices of newspapers as The Tribune, The Dawn, The News; and news articles, reviews, speeches, and leading news based on the words related to this project to investigate the role and ideology created about the CPEC project among the Pakistani nation. Corpus-based findings show that the CPEC has positive public opinion made by Pakistani newspapers, the selection of lexical items and hyperbolic expressions, wordlist concordance lines, and keywords in context (KWIC) also convey the message of sensitivity among different ethnic, national, and international neighbor groups. Data were presented through tables and charts with the application of quantitative and qualitative approaches to focus on the general opinion and ideology about the CPEC project. It did not consider the viewpoints and ideology of other national and international groups. The study only used the Pakistani newspapers media instead of getting a broader outlook of this project by including other international newspapers, China public opinion, and text modes.

By keeping all of these aspects in mind, the present study tries to focus on lexical items, keywords in context, and concordance lines of the speech text by applying different Corpus tools and approaches to reveal the hidden realities, expectations, and strategies of new US leadership to various social, political, regional and ethnic issues on domestic and international ground. Data were interpreted under the framework of Fairclough's model.

3. Research Methodology

This Corpus-assisted research applies Fairclough's model as a theoretical framework on the speech text to determine the ideologies, motives, and power relations between speaker and audience. Data are analyzed using a mixed-method approach to achieve the objectives. Qualitatively the text based on vocabulary, grammar, and textual structures, is analyzed, described, interpreted, and explained based on the Fairclough 3D model to get a subjective understanding of the text about social interactions. The quantitative approach (objective analysis in figures and numbers) was also applied to assure unbiased scientific results. Corpus tools Antconc 3.5.8 by *Laurence* Anthony, WebCorp Live, and software WORDCounter are used to count the numerical phenomena of the speech. It helped generate the content wordlist and check the pattern of the most frequent words and lexical choices in the form of phrases in the text that support the speaker's dominant ideologies. The application of Corpus tools helps gain insight into hidden meanings and ideologies intertwined in texts, challenging to investigate quantitatively.

3.1 Data source

The data source is Joe Biden's victory speech delivered on Saturday night on November 7, 2020, in Wilmington, Delaware, in front of American citizens. It was given to celebrate his victory and to send his message of peace, harmony, and balance for all, primarily to console and heal his nation). It is used as a data sample and downloaded from the internet that is available on https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-11-08/us-president-elect-joe-biden-victory-speech-full-transcript/12861698.

3.2 Data collection tools

To serve the purpose of quantitative critical analysis, different tools are utilized in this Corpus assisted study, such as the data were tagged by using British National Corpus (BNC) online data tagger CLAWS7 software of Lancaster University, AntConc 3.5.8 to identify different ideologies and frequent pattern of words through keywords in context and concordance lines in the speech; and WORDCounter and WebCorp Live are used to generate word lists and keyword density of content words used in speech.

4. Data Analysis

Table 1. Word list of the most frequent words in speech

Word(s)	Frequency (times)	Word(s)	Frequency(times)
America	25	Ahead (future duties/tasks)	6
All	23	work	6
Nation	12	Control (Covid-19)	5
Time (present/ future)	10	Again	5
	9	Moments (present/past)	5
Battle (Covid-19)	8	Work	5
Country	8	First (only used for women)	5
People	7		
Folks	6	Restore	4
American	6	Co-operate	3
Americans	6	Together	3
States	6	Democrats/Republicans	3
United	6	Family	3
Faith	6	Heart and soul	3
Now (ready for actions)		Woman	3
	3	President/ Presidential	3
owe	2	World	3
Vision	2	Love	3
Prosperity	2	Thank	3
Virus	2	Hope	3
Pandemic			3

According to the WORDCounter software calculation and the keyword density, the speech contains 1,845 words, 10,035 characters, and 113 sentences. WebCore Live was used to generate a wordlist; the total content words are 778 and out of which 481 are noun and verbs.
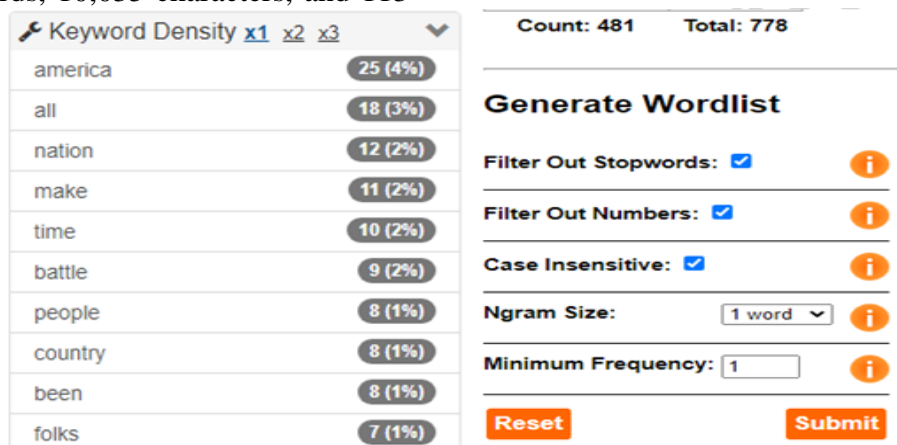
Figure 2. Screenshots of keyword density (WORDCounter) and Content wordlist (WebCorp Live).

4.1 Discourse as Text

4.1.1 Vocabulary

According to Fairclough, any text can be analyzed on semantic, syntactic, morphological, and cohesion levels. Words show experiential values and themes in themselves. Any word that can be noticed immediately in the text is known as ideologically contested. Table 1 shows the most frequent words which reflect the themes of this text. These include America (state, United States, country, nation), the people (American, Americans, Delawareans, folks), power (law, democracy, justice, power, Democrats, Republicans), and social issues (prosperity, work, economy, heal, virus, pandemic, co-operate, believe, restore, control, virus, pandemic, family, woman, race). The speaker addressed the Americans to encourage them for upcoming

challenges. The speaker is fully conscious of coming issues related to the state and has clear plans to deal with such issues to make America a great state in the world by bringing harmony among national and international groups.

4.1.2 Cohesion

Cohesion deals with those techniques used to create a link between the parts or components of the sentence. For this purpose, rewording, over wording, synonyms, antonyms, demonstrating and personal references, and function and lexical words are used in the text.

Examples of rewording in speech are *'it's all about,' 'all about America,' 'thank you,' 'I owe you,' and 'people and folks*,' etc. Joe Biden knew that America has an ethnolinguistic multicultural community, so he used rewording to achieve political integration and convey a sense of security among different people and nations. He used the word nation to refer to the US nation as well as other nations, and *'demonization'* also suggests stopping threatening others in and outside the nation. According to the speaker, America can only progress when it brings harmony in relations among political parties and others living in and out of their country's boundaries. Like Obama, he says that America alone cannot progress and be great in the world by exercising the first approach until they co-operate with other political parties for the soul and rest of the world.

Over wording plays a dual purpose to show the speaker's commitment emphatically and obligations for both political bodies and people. Examples of over wording are *'folks,' 'I believe,' 'they are Americans,' 'time,' 'battle,' 'we can,' 'I can,' 'I am proud of*.' This over wording and rewording suggest his balanced approach towards American '*blue and red states'* above the race, language, color, ethnicity, and religious issue of other people in America. The central meaning relations in a text are synonymy, antonym, and hyponymy.

Synonyms have similar substitutable meanings with a little difference. Rebuild and restore, justice and fair play, progress, and prosperity are synonyms used to point out the specific ideology directly or indirectly. In hyponymy, one general word represents the meaning of one particular word. The speech also has hyponyms *'Americans'* Native Americans, citizens of Asia, Africa, and Europe. Antonyms stand for opposition: white and black, Democrats and Republicans, Latino, Asian and Native Americans, conservatives and moderates, heart and soul, hope and disappointment, progress and prosperity, etc. The speaker's lexical choice throws light on American society's social and political issues, and he wants to curb these issues with the cooperation of others. There is no use of euphemism in speech because the speaker has a clear-cut idea, and he used exact words when he counted social and political crisis. The current text of study also has a lot of formal and informal expressions in terms of register. '*My fellow Americans,' 'Delawareans,' ' I owe you,' 'folks,' 'Covid,' 'Thank you*,' are formal expression*s, whereas the informal ones are 'my buddy,' 'grand-poppy,' 'joey,' etc.* Formality makes speech serious and authentic, while informal expressions create intimacy between speaker and participants. The speaker adopted both in the speech to enhance the effects of his words on the audience. The text of the speech is full of inside references. It shows not only the textual links but also the contextual links as this (28), that (26), it (22), he (3), she (4) times e. g, there are only two contextual references for Corona and year 2020.

Table 2. Demonstrative and Anaphoric references

Sr. no	Examples of References
1	*To make America respected…..voted for*
2	*That vision.*
3	*I hope this hymn……..It goes like this.*
	Jill is a mum, ….she….

In this speech text, 'I' indicates the speaker's dominance over the audience; 'we' show the inclusive tendency and sense of intimacy. Like Obama, he also used 'we' to represent the inclusion of people (27 times) and government (9 times). The pronoun 'you' in this text is also not used as traditional for enemies or others but the speaker's nation. Using 'we' and 'you,' the speaker wants to involve them physically and mentally in a social power relationship. So, they get involved willingly and actively. Here 'you' shows the speaker's collective approach to invite his audience and other political parties to work with him as a team and in collaboration, for the benefit of all, against political, economic, and health catastrophe. The use of 'they' and 'It' also references international countries and

organizations and their relations with America and America's positive strategies about them during Obama's period. It implies that peace and progress were also achieved in Obama's government by practicing fair decency, respect, maturity, and equality to other nations and their socio-political issues. He wants to get their cooperation and support for the solution of social and political issues to stand again with dignity.

Table 3. Use of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns	Frequency (Times)	Possessive Pronouns	Frequency (Times)
I	44	Me	58
We	36	Us	12
You	24	Her	3
It	22		
They	7		

Words show expressive values and implicit or explicit stances of the speaker. In this speech, the speaker has an explicit and direct stance. He wants to build up a democratic social set up where everyone will have equal rights to live without any religious, racial, social, and political status. Metaphor is a stylistic device that links abstract ideas. The speech also has metaphors like 'demonization, terrible virus, red and blue states, Eagle's wings; and black woman, first daughter (to represent Kamala Harris to emphasize the victory of equality in the USA). These are used to show positive and negative connotations, intensity, and vastness of issues.

4.1.3 Tense

Fairclough's (1989) selection and arrangements of grammatical features help introduce ideology through words and deal with what types of processes and participants dominate the text. The current text is a combination of tenses. Present and future tenses are dominant in the speech, showing the speaker's authority and control over the audience by keeping the current and future situation in mind. It also has a broader collection of sentences such as SVO (which involves two

participants and shows actions), SV (involves just one participant and deals with events, if the participant is animate, then it will not be an event but a non-directed action or patient less action) and SVC (takes one participant, verb and attribution). In SVO, participants are known as agents and patients. Both can be animate and inanimate. Speech is a combination of participants, and SVO and SVC are dominant in this speech.

Table 4. Types of sentences

Sr. No	Examples of sentences	Types of sentences
1	*She has dedicated her life to education….*	SVO
2	*Our work begins with getting Covid under control.*	SV
3	*I will govern as President of America.*	SVC

The frequency of the material process shows the majority of the participants are animate. Extensive use of material process reveals that speech deals with actions and not merely an individual's sentiments and thoughts. It also indicates the tasks, challenges, and responsibilities assigned to the president and his team and his nation to do in the future. On the other hand, the relational process indicates the relationship of participants with society and its issues. Using relational processes, the speaker talks about the economic crisis, pandemic, its effects on families, and society and creates intimacy by discussing his family, American families, and assuring them with the cure, hope, and sincerity. The speaker talks about actual steps and his future actions by including relational words, which need reformations to make the state and people prosperous in the future. Using the relational process, the speaker admits responsibilities and guides them on what is wrong and how they can fix it together. The relational process helps the speaker adopt a soft tone while discussing the social evils and issues related to individuals and communities.

Table 5. Types and frequencies of process

Sr.No	Examples of Processes	Types of processes	Frequency of use
1	*It captures the faith that sustains me.*	Material	129
2	*This is the United States of America.*	Relational	60
3	*You see, I believe in the possibilities of this*	Mental	62
4	*country.*		
5	*There is no way out.*	Existential	17
	5 He said, 'Joey, keep the faith	Verbal	15

The mental process shows the speaker's ideology directly and his views about the future of the American community, Covid-19, and economic issues that can hinder the nation's progress. His use of the words *believe* and *see* (6), *heal* (4), *decision (*3), and *make* (8) to show the optimistic view of the speaker towards issues and his concern for the nation. Other processes are also there but less in numbers.

4.1.4 Agency

Sometimes, the writer or speaker hides the Agency intentionally, and mostly apolitical personality uses it knowingly. But in the current text, the speaker wants to assign duties to participants and reveal his future strategies. He also uses the word work in multiple senses to indicate future challenges necessary to bring betterment towards the social, health, and defense issues and the relation of America with Republicans and Congress and the world. For this purpose, most of the speech is in the active voice. For example, 'we must restore the soul of America,' 'they want us to co-operate in their interest' and 'we have to stop treating our opponents as our enemy.' According to a study,

Joe Biden practices less passive voice, cliché, wordiness, and adverbs for communication than Trump (Readable, 2020). The speaker is fully aware of what he has to say and do. That is the reason he speaks in active voice mode.

There is a small number of nominalizations in the speech, such as *'convincing,' 'outpouring' 'refusal,' 'hugging,' 'treating' and 'demonization.*' At the same time, there is a great use of positive and negative sentences in the text. The ideology behind the positive use of sentences is that the speaker does not want to involve obscure language. He undoubtedly uses negative sentences because he wants an exact response from his audience for future tasks.

4.1.5 Mood

Speaker's attitude in conversation is known as mood. Through moods, the speaker can declare, give order and ask something about facts or reality. In this speech text, the imperative and declarative moods are used excessively, and there are only two grammatical questions (directly dealing with duties) in the text, and a reasonably good number of imperative moods are also seen in the text e. g.,

Table 6. Examples of mood

Sr. No	Sentences	Types
1	*We must restore the soul of America.*	Imperative
2	*They are not our enemies; they are Americans.*	Declarative
3	*What is the will of people? What is our mandate?*	Interrogative

4.1.6 Modality

The concept presents two types of modality relational (shows the level of authority) and expressive (deals with the probability of truth).

Table 7. Relational and Expressive Modality

Relational	Frequency(times)	Expressive	Frequency (times)
Shall	6	Will	14
Must	3	Can	8
May	2	Would	2
Should	1		

Modal words/verbs are can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, etc. They show the relation of ability and degree of probability to speaker or writer authority and ideological interests and deal with the suggestion, advice, possibility, obligation, necessity,

capability, and probability. Use of must, can, and will show the solidarity between the speaker and participants. e. g,

1) *We have to stop treating our opponents as our enemies* (Necessity).

2) *In America, everybody should be given as opportunity… take them* (Suggestion)**.**

Figure 3. Concordance screenshot of modal verbs

4.1.7 Logical connectors

Any text is based on seven connective elements. They bring connectivity to the text, such as intertextuality, cohesion, coherence, acceptability, informativity, intentionality, situational, presupposition, and politeness. The current piece of analysis has all these elements. Simple and complex sentences are not directly joined to each other, but a relationship is maintained between them using logical connectors and conjunctions to link them and create coherence. Different types of logical connectors can be seen in the text such as negation, conjunctions, disjunctions, implications 'indeed,' 'yet,' 'as,' 'well' 'but,' 'and,' 'or' etc.

Figure 4. Concordance Screenshot for logical connectors

4.2 Discourse as Discursive Practice

This processing analysis deals with text production, its consumption, and its distribution, and its interpretation. It varies in discourse according to social contexts and factors. It focuses on the speaker's ideology and understanding of the listeners what they perceive from the discourse and how it is conveyed in society.

Text production is related to the questions of who and what. The analysis of speech shows that American president Joe Biden produces this discourse. The purpose behind this discourse is to console his nation from the aftershocks of the pandemic and promise them a new vision of stable America in economic and in balanced relations with national and cross-national figures. The speaker shows his clear beliefs and ideology toward state-racial discrimination, social and political issues by using persuasive diction to create closeness as *'my heart goes out to each and every one of you.'* He uses *America (25) and all (18)* to show the priority of America, Americans, and their concerns and that he will create collaboration and cooperation with all others. The use of the word 'is' 29 and 'will' 14 times indicates his seriousness for America's present and future.

Figure 5. Screenshot of *America* and *all* from WEBCorp Live

The text consumption process is related to how people perceive it. The text encompassed American citizens, politicians, and other world countries. American news agencies and other world media took it as a rational and positive voice from US authority on the social and political scenario. The tones of South Asian media news headlines reveal pleasure and celebration (Natasha, 2020). UK media saw it as 'renewing hope,' French took it as *a sigh of relief for Europe* and Chinese media hoped for *'multilateralism'* and Pakistani media expects this new presidency

as 'more functioning coordination' with the US relations on military policies and issues. American citizens and politicians consumed it as a time for action by uniting and forgetting past actions and contentions for the sake of American and the whole world's future. The speaker uttered the words *'time' (10) and 'all' (23) times*. The audience consumed that the speaker had invited them and all other political parties and nations by saying, *'now, let's give each other a chance,*' to work with him in unity for their countries and the world's prosperity.

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1:      and ran. I am proud of the Coalition we put together. The broadest and most diverse coaliti
2:  we have not been able to do when we have done it together. Folks, in the last days of the campai
3:    and hold you in the palm of his hand." And now together, on eagle's wings, we embark on the wo
1: broadest and most diverse coalition in history – Democrats, Republicans, independents, progressives,
2:        begin to end here and now. The refusal of Democrats and Republicans to co-operate with one another
3:  the choice I'll make and I'll call on Congress, Democrats and Republicans alike, to make that choice with
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Figure 6. Screenshot of *together, Democrats, and Republican* from WEBCorp Live

In the distribution process, this discourse was received as a sign of hope and equality among different types of black, brown, white Americans, European and international audiences. Most of this ideology was expressed in lines and phrases of the speech, which were tagged and used by analysts and hosts in discussions, headlines, and articles. They termed it as an unprejudiced ideology, free from gender, color, ethnicity, and nationality. He highlighted health and economic issues to inculcate the sense of unification as a sole identity of American.

4.3 Discourse as Social Practice

It reveals the relationship of participants through discourse because, without society, the discourse has no meaning. The analysis throws light on the speaker's social class, individual, political and cultural identity. The choice of diction and references from the Bible proves that he has moralities and religious values. His formal and informal style also points out his cultural manners and friendliness towards others, his invitation to work with other parties and nations. He shows his willingness to bring harmony and collaboration among all pillars of society and fellow nations by uttering the word nation 12 times. His way of speaking about his wife and family and American families and other natives of America, especially his remarks about *'black woman, first daughter of immigrants,*' to Kamala Harris reflect his respectful attitude, non-aggressive nature, honor, and equality to other races, parties, and religions.

His remarks about economy (loan providing plans), education and health (social distancing, mandatory shots and mask wearing) also report his determined ambitions to lead America on the way to progress as a powerful nation. Joe's message has been taken positively among all social, ethnic, political and international groups.

5. Conclusion

This current study aimed to find out the linguistics choices that show the speaker's ideology and how these choices create a link between speaker and audience and how they consumed the political and social stances, relationships and issues as well as the hidden agendas and ideology of the speaker to other people. Fairclough's 3D model application on discourse at three levels tried to understand the discursive structures. With the assistance of Corpus tools, the study strived to unveil the ideology, future strategies, and goals of the new American presidency. The speaker conveyed his message of peace and rational policies for the future to others by referring to *red and blue states, black Americans, not enemies, stop threatening each other*, *and spare no effort to turn around this virus.* Joe Biden's speech is rich in these elements, and he skillfully used them to clear his ideology and future strategies for his national and international audience. He practiced them with great mastery and care to win his audience and provide them a glimpse of his determination. He showed them a roadmap for future tasks like the priority of mandatory masks, social distancing and

free availability of vaccination shots, funding for new jobs, and the reduction of loans to support the people in this crisis. His speech displayed a direct way and balanced exercise of power throughout that showed that the speaker was fully aware and admitted these unequal social, racial, ethnic, political, and cultural issues in American society. With the help of the words such as *nations, unity, work, hope, love, religion, cooperation, 'we and you*,' he invited them all and assigned the duty of reformation to battle against pandemic and economic crisis by including the diverse members of American society. Like Obama, he also created a sense of brotherhood in national and international relationships. Unlike Trump, having non-aggressive nature, he asked for giving a chance to understand each other to work together to win against these problems. Other nations also see the turn of Joe Biden as a positive sign for global, political, economic, and military issues, hoping for harmonious relationships with America at different levels and various joint projects.

The current study only focused on linguistic choices to examine the Us vision and voices of other nations using Corpus tools and the Fairclough model. Future researchers interested in the ideologies and want to understand the themes and mind setups of the speakers through speeches can investigate the use of pronouns or thematic analysis of Joe Biden's speech. They also may compare his previous or recently delivered speeches on economy and pandemic strategies. His speeches can be compared with other US former presidents' speeches to understand his strategy about challenges and power relations with other countries.

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