

## Transitivity and Modality in Joe Biden's Justificatory Speeches about the US Withdrawal from Afghanistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this paper is to critically examine transitivity and modality of the US President Joe Biden's speeches in which he declares the US military's departure from Afghanistan. The study tries to answer the following questions: 1. What is the dominant type of transitivity process and modality that is used in Biden's speech in order to justify his decision to withdraw and justify the American military's withdrawal? 2. How do transitivity processes and modality reveal the ideological construction in Biden's speeches to justify the American military's withdrawal? The study concluded that the material process is the most frequently and dominantly used in his speeches, with a percentage of 35% and a frequency of 63 times, while the verbal process is employed the least, with a percentage of 6% and a frequency of 12 times. Modality of prediction is most frequently used, 29 times with a percentage of 59%, whereas the modality of possibility and obligation is used twice with a percentage of 4%. It is concluded that material process is used most frequently whereas the verbal process is used least frequently to enforce the idea that action, not words, is what he is known for. It is also concluded that the modality of prediction is most frequently used to impose the idea that US is comprehending very well the political and military events.*

**Keywords:** *Discourse, Ideology, Justify, Modality, Political Speech, Withdrawal.*

### Introduction

After the September 11, 2001, attacks, the United States started its war in Afghanistan. Al Qaeda formally admitted responsibility for the attacks. Four American presidents witnessed that War. George Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden. After the attacks, George Bush confirmed that the attacks were because of the American attack targets in Afghanistan that belonged to Al Qaeda and Taliban. Mr. Bush blamed the Taliban for not handing over Al Qaeda leaders who planned the attacks from within the country (Maley, 2002). President Barack Obama sent more troops to Afghanistan in 2009 after taking office, and by mid-2010, that number had reached over 100,000. Conversely, Taliban became more powerful and killed a large number of Afghan security forces. Al Qaeda's leader, Osama bin Laden, was killed in May 2011 by a US Navy SEAL team in Pakistan. Subsequently, President Obama declared that by 2014, he would begin withdrawing American forces from Afghanistan and grant them greater security control (Tirman, 2021).

After coming to office, President Donald Trump announced that he would continue the war in Afghanistan, despite his initial feeling that he had to withdraw all soldiers. What he said makes it quite clear that military withdrawals is determined by battle circumstances rather than by deadlines. However, official talks between the Taliban and the Trump administration began in 2018, excluding the Afghans led by President Ashraf Ghani. As part of the agreement, the Taliban also promised to end hostilities, hold negotiations with the Afghan government that the US supports, and sever ties with groups like the Islamic State and Al Qaeda (Zucchini, 2021).

In 2021, Joe Biden, the fourth President of the United States appears to be drawing to an end the longest conflict in American history. President Joe Biden declared that all US military forces would withdraw from Afghanistan. Since 2001, the conflict has claimed the lives of 2,500 soldiers and more than 2,000 military members, and the Pentagon has invested trillions of dollars in it (Steven & Phil, 2021). President Biden's and previous presidents' speeches glorify the United States as a model nation-state while disparaging other nations and groups with different ideologies or cultural traditions. A security and humanitarian catastrophe influenced by the Taliban has resulted from the gradual departure of American soldiers from Afghanistan.

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The use of language and discourse elements to convey political ideas is highlighted in President Biden's address. With regard to the humiliating views of its military occupation of a foreign nation for an extended period of time, the speech seeks to preserve American reputation (Zucchini, 2021).

## Literature Review

### *Systemic Functional Linguistics*

Halliday's systemic functional linguistics approach (henceforth SFL) is widely utilized in language education and discourse analysis, focusing on the use of language in social settings to achieve specific targets. Unlike other linguistic theories, Halliday's approach does not examine language representation or process in the human brain but rather examines discourses produced in written or oral language and the content of the produced texts. Transitivity is seen as the fundamental framework underlying people's experiences. The participant and the structure might manifest the functional structures of the clause, which are emphasized by the current grammar idea. Additionally, any clause includes three fundamental components, namely process, participant, and conditions, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), "the transitivity system" explains ideational meanings in sentences. Three elements of the clause are described by the transitivity system: the process (what), the participants (who and whom), and the situation at hand (in what situation).

### *Critical Discourse Analysis*

It is believed that language is an intricate and sophisticated type of communication. Words and word combinations are often used in language to communicate politically and socially sensitive meanings. Political figures commonly employ this elegant rhetorical device to persuade the public. By employing stronger and more convincing language, they do this in order to support their own positions and objectives (Johnson & Johnson, 2000). Political discourse research focuses primarily on discourse patterns that arise in certain political situations or domains, such as legislative processes or parliamentary debates (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). One of the most important tools for comprehending language use in connection to social and political situations is discourse analysis (CDA). It serves as an analytical framework for researching language in relation to ideology and power, offering helpful tools to linguists fighting against linguistic domination and oppression (Paltridge (2006)). According to Luke (2002) and Widdowson (2004), CDA is dedicated to advancing social justice and that its goal is to reveal instances of power abuse and exploitation. According to Paltridge (2012), CDA has given rise to methods for the empirical study of the relationships between discourse and achievements in culture and society across a range of social domains. critical discourse analysis. Gee and Handford (2012) state that modern academics from a variety of fields, such as sociology, anthropology, and philosophy, have had an influence on the development of DA. Critical linguistics, or CL, is the study of language use, communication, and interaction. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a technique for looking at questions of power and ideology. Jasim and Mustafa (2020) note that in situations such as laws, orders, and mottos, language is used to establish authority and enforce power.

Political discourse serves several essential functions that Political discourses have a powerful connotative function because they seek to move listeners to action. They are educational, completing rhetorical objectives by providing new ideas that either challenge the recipient's preexisting beliefs or change his worldview. They are rhetorical because they are used to elegantly communicate ideas (Lin,2012).The most efficient form of communication is speech. Politicians, in particular, can use it to achieve their goals by influencing the public through their plans, deeds, and policies. Politicians and media experts shape the relationship between language and politics through speeches, rhetorical discourses, and political language (Graham, 2018). It reinforces the notion that the purpose and theme of political speeches are what define them. "Thematic" because they deal with political topics, and "functional" because they perform a range of functions related to various political undertakings (Sharndama, 2016).

### *The Concept of Justification*

It is evident that anybody who speaks or behaves is engaged in the game of providing and seeking explanations (Brandom, 2000). Baron (2007) asserts that a person's moral standing—that is, the degree to which an action is morally righteous, ethically acceptable, or even the right thing to do—justifies their acting in a particular way. The only problem left to be solved is justification when there is sufficient evidence. Even though doing something that causes pain or suffering may first seem like the wrong thing to do, after considering all the available facts or doing a longer or more thorough meditation, it might be decided that the action was appropriate, right, and justified.

Kornblith (2001) states that there is a significant distinction in justification theories that apply to different types of beliefs based on whether the reason for the belief is internal or external to the believer's thinking. According to Bonjour and Sosa (2003), the internalist perspective holds that a person's intellect alone can adequately sustain a conviction. It is evident from internalism's argument that an individual's internal mental processes influence how their beliefs are created as well as how they come to be. Conversely, an externalist would contend that the person's belief in Aristotle is supported by the facts because of the source from which the opinion originated. A believer's justification may, at least in part, rely on elements that are external to or unavailable through their own intellect, according to externalism. Goldberg (2007) asserts that an individual remains justified in their actions even if they are no longer able to justify them. Wodak (2002) asserts that justification and legitimation in political discourse are mostly related to contested past actions or events, which may have an impact on the construction of historical narratives. To put it another way, they are trying to maintain the status quo in society. The rationale and validity of political decisions made for the present and the future follow the same rules. These represent a spectrum's two polarized endpoints.

According to Forest (2011), there is no set reservoir of established moral truths that can be used to justify norms, behaviors, or beliefs. The first goal of justice shifts from actual conversation and concrete social situations to the development of processes that allow for compromise and all of its justifications. The right to justification is therefore entirely reasonable. The method of deliberative democracy formalizes a logic. According to Alexy (2012), the primary characteristic of democracy is the political practice of justification and debate. The public only recognizes as legitimate norms, laws, or decisions that come from a broad consensus founded on reason. Therefore, there are links between political and moral arguments. Moral disputes are prevalent, according to Brandom (2013); therefore, it's not apparent why it's appropriate to insist that individuals bow to legislators. This makes having this quality appealing. Political justification, which addresses the issue of moral disagreement through a unique kind of reasoning, allows only political ideas to be used as an explanation. By guaranteeing that a decision's topic, issue, or circumstances allow authorized government actors to supersede private decision-making, the requirement that legislation be politically justified aims to make it fair to expect people to defer.

## **Methodology**

### *Data Collection and Description*

The data in the current paper is a speech delivered by American President Joe Biden, it is about the 2001 United States military withdrawal from Afghanistan. The data was taken from the official website of the White House. It was a manuscript conference delivered by US President Joe Biden and was titled "Remarks by President Biden on the End of the War in Afghanistan" on August 31, 2021, at 3:28 p.m. At <https://www.whitehouse.gov/>.

### *The Model of Analysis*

Using Halliday's (2014) systemic functional linguistics categorization theory, the researcher examines the Critical Discourse Analysis data, concentrating on transitivity and modality. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) listed six categories of transitivity and defined them as existential, verbal, behavioral, relational, mental, and material processes.

*Material Process:* the process of doing and happening. The material process consists of happenings and doings. Moreover, the material process is a process that results in modifications or activity. The roles of the two players in this process are actor and goal. An actor is a person who performs an action or initiates a change and the goal pertains to the entity that underwent the process (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014).

*Verbal Process:* the process of saying. It is possible to refer to the verbal process as the saying process. It is located at the line separating relational and mental processes. The speakers involved in this process gave Sayer a call. It's Sayer who gives the speech. A nominal group designating a symbol source other than a human speaker creates it (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014).

*Mental Process:* the process of sensing. Sensing is a process that takes place in the mind. This process concentrated on how we perceive awareness. This process is not perceived as emanating from individuals' consciousness or as encroaching upon it (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Senser and Phenomenon are the two parties involved in this process. The term "senser" refers to a conscious being or someone with the capacity to "sense" (think, feel, etc.).

*Relational Process:* the process of being and having "Being" and "having" are processes that occur in relational processes. It offers characterization and identification capabilities (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Stated differently, something is defined, described, identified, and even symbolized by this act of existence. Acts and facts may also be participants in this process, in addition to other things. They are seen, however, as a component of a relationship of being rather than as a phenomenon of consciousness.

*Behavioral Process:* the process of behaving The act of acting is a behavioral process. physiological and psychological behaviors (usually associated with humans) such as breathing, coughing, smiling, sleeping, and looking It is located at the line separating mental and material processes. Usually, the person who is "behaving," or Behavior, is a conscious entity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

*Existential Process:* the process of existing. The existential process is known as the process of existing and happening. This implies that the process is a representation of its presence or existence. There can "exist" any form of phenomenon that can be interpreted as a "thing," such as a "person," "object," "action," or "event" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The entity or event that is being said to exist is specifically called existent.

*Modality:* Modality is the term used to describe a region of interpersonal meaning where indeterminacy predominates, implying that the shades of meaning are generally fluid. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), "the modality system constructs the region of ambiguity that lies between "yes" and "no." This suggests that between the affirmative "it is so" and the negatory "it isn't so" related to a proposition, referring to the language employed in informational exchanges, there are two forms of intermediate meanings, namely possibility and usuality, the aspects of modality known as modalization. The midpoints between the extremely positive and the extremely negative are referred to as the "modal" ranges. Modality conveys the speaker's assessment of the subject while also illuminating the power dynamics, formality level, and social role relationships. Modality expresses the speaker's perspective, whether it be on the veracity of the claim or the merits and flaws of the suggestion (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Modality can be used to convey the speaker's opinion on a particular subject, as can the degree of formality and the dynamics of power. Therefore, it plays a crucial role in interpersonal interaction. Personal pronouns, tense, notional verbs, direct and indirect speeches, as well as modal verbs, modal adverbs, and adjectives, can all be utilized to communicate the modalization in English (Wang, 2010).

### *Data Analysis*

#### *Transitivity Analysis*

*Material Process:* The president commended the American forces for their constructive participation during the departure process while also emphasizing the important mission they completed when they evacuated hundreds of Afghanis. He said it was the largest airlift in history, bigger than any nation's capacity. "We

*completed one of the biggest airlifts in history.*" In this quotation, the verb "complete," which alludes to the material process, is the most important part of it. The actor in the material process is the first-person pronoun "we," which refers to the United States, and The "goal" is "*the biggest airlift,*" which refers to the thing that goes through the action process. Again, President Biden uses the material process when he says, "*We will continue to support the Afghan people through diplomacy, international influence, and humanitarian aid.*" Throughout the list of justifications for leaving Afghanistan, the president of the United States uses the pronoun "we." The fight began in 2001, when bin Laden was first accused of carrying out the terrorist attack in the United States. The US president declared that it was time to withdraw from Afghanistan while continuing to offer support. The speaker wants to emphasize the idea that Afghanistan is a friend and that the conflict is over. Terrorist organizations pose the same threat to both Afghanistan and the United States. "Continue to support" is the verb used to denote the material process. Through "diplomacy, international influence, and humanitarian aid," the United States supports the Afghan people, which in turn represent "the goal," the third element in the material process. The first-person pronoun "we," which refers to the person performing the action or the thing carrying it out, represents the actor in the material process. The Afghan people are the representative of "the goal," the third element in the material process, and they receive support from the United States through "diplomacy, international influence, and humanitarian aid."

*Behavioral Process:* Biden says, "*We see it in the shocking and stunning statistic that should give pause to anyone who thinks war can ever be low-grade, low-risk, or low-cost: 18 veterans, on average, who die by suicide every single day in America.*" The behavioral process is here used. The verb "see" is an essential component of the behavioral process, and it depicts the behavioral process itself. The first-person pronoun "we" is used to refer to the conscious being, which is a representation of the American government. The president employs this behavioral process to justify ending the war in Afghanistan. One of his main arguments is the large number of American casualties, both in the war in Afghanistan and in the United States. He says he wishes to put an end to death for the benefit of Americans. He talks about how many of these died and how many committed suicide. "*My predecessor, the former President, signed an agreement with the Taliban to remove U.S. troops by May 1st, just months after I was inaugurated.*" Here, President Biden's speech shows that the former president Trump serves as the symbolic representation of "the beaver," and the process itself is indicated by the verb "sign," which are the two main components of the behavioral process. In an attempt to defend the withdrawal decision to leave Afghanistan, US President Biden claims that the decision was made in accordance with an earlier deal between the Taliban and the previous US administration.

*Mental Process:* The president says, "*We believe that about 100 to 200 Americans remain in Afghanistan with some intention to leave.*" In this quotation, the president uses the mental verb "believe" to refer to the process of thinking and to illustrate its main notion. The sensor is introduced by using the term "we" to allude to US government decision-makers. The mental process's third component is the phenomenon, which is represented by the sensor's beliefs. The phenomenon is "that about 100 to 200 Americans remain in Afghanistan with some intention to leave." Within this mental process, the speaker expresses his beliefs, and he bases decisions on them. Another mental process is used when Biden says, "*I believe this is the right decision, a wise decision, and the best decision for America.*" Once more, President Biden of the United States uses the mental verb to express the thought process. The president uses the mental verb "believe" to express his ideas and opinions to the American government and people. The sensor, often referred to as the president, is identified by the pronoun "I" and is said to be a conscious individual. Using platitudes like "this is the right decision, a wise decision, and the best decision for America," the speaker highlights the military departure as a justified choice.

*Verbal Process:* "*As General McKenzie said, this is the way the mission was designed. It was designed to operate under severe stress and attack.*" The verbal process is employed by President Biden in the brief quotation above. The two main, fundamental components that make up the linguistic process. The general Mackenzie serves as "the sayer" and represents these elements. "The way the mission was designed" is a representation of the second verbal process aspect, "the verbiage." The president of the United States attempts to defend the decision to withdraw and to clarify that it was made in response to certain insistent concerns rather than at random. "*We talked extensively about the need for Afghan leaders to unite politically.*" Here, President Biden employs the verbal process to discuss the assistance and advice he gave the Afghan leaders in addressing the challenges

their nation faces. The two components that make up the verbal process are the first-person pronoun "we" and "the sayer," which refer to the American government and its allies. The president aims to demonstrate their sense of duty to Afghanistan and tries to impose on the Afghan leaders the will to defend their country and people and the need for them to make every effort toward unity.

*Relational Process:* Biden says, "This is the way the mission was designed. It was designed to operate under severe stress and attack. And that's what it did." The verb "is" refers to the act of being. The two entities show the sameness in both relational processes. "Token" refers to the use of "this" in the initial relational process, which is distinguished by the value "the way." The verb "is" is also employed in the second relational process in the same quotation, and it denotes the process of being, one kind of relational process that also shows the relationship of the sameness of the things. "What we did" is the value, and "that" is the token in the second relational process. Another quotation that includes relational processes "The fact is, everything has changed. My predecessor had made a deal with the Taliban. When I came into office, we faced a deadline." The verb "is" is used to convey relational processes; this verb is known as attributive intense. The relationship between "the fact," which I described as the "token," and the attribute, which is represented by "everything," is shown by the relational process in this quotation. The two entities in this sort of relational activity are not in a sameness relationship; rather, one amplifies the other. The relationship process is explained in the US president's speech to make it clear that everything has changed under specific circumstances, which is why the decision to leave is appropriate.

*Existential Process:* "Our safety and our security lie in a tough, unforgiving, targeted, precise strategy that goes after terror where it is today, not where it was two decades ago." The existent factor in the existential process is represented by "our safety and our security" in the excerpt above. The use of the verb "lies" to symbolize the existential process is the second process element. The speaker wants to use the fact that America and its allies must deal with terror elsewhere in the world rather than in Afghanistan as justification for the US military withdrawal. The existential process of transitivity is employed to highlight the fact that terrorism still exists in many other locations and that it is far more dangerous now than it was twenty years ago in Afghanistan. "There are those who would say we should have stayed indefinitely for years on end." The use of "there are" can represent the existential process. "There" does not have a representational function but, at the same time, can serve as a very essential element in investigating the existential process of transitivity. The use of "are" represents the existential process itself. The second vital element in the existential process is "those who," which is used to refer to the existent. In this sentence, which includes the existential process of transitivity, the speaker tries to convey a message to those who think that it was not a suitable time to withdraw and that the decision was not taken wisely.

#### Modality Analysis

*Prediction:* The speaker uses the modality of prediction as part of his defense. He uses the model "would" in order to emphasize the idea that they could not defend themselves in accordance with what he witnesses. He says, "That assumption that the Afghan government would be able to hold on for a period of time beyond the military drawdown turned out not to be accurate." The president states in this short quotation that there are many risks for the Afghan government following the mission of departure, which is why certain measures were to be taken in case something unexpected happened. "The cost of war they will carry with them their whole lives." Here, Biden uses the model "will" in order to express his belief that America will make the Taliban and other terrorist groups in Afghanistan pay for the consequences of engaging in combat and bombing American soldiers. The price the Taliban will pay is something they will always remember.

*Ability:* Justifying the military forces' withdrawal, Biden says, "We have what's called over-the-horizon capabilities, which means we can strike terrorists and targets without American boots on the ground or very few, if needed." The model verb "can" is used to describe the American superpower's ability to fight terrorists with little or no assistance from the armed forces. The president uses the opportunity to explain himself as a justification for the military's withdrawal from Afghanistan. President Biden expresses the fact that the United States can now battle terrorists with either few or no boots on the ground as evidence that it no longer needs such a large number of militants as one of its defenses for maintaining the military. According to him, the United States may now hit its targets and terrorists because of what's known as "over-the-

horizon capabilities." Another use of the modality of ability is when Biden says, "*And we can do both: fight terrorism and take on new threats that are here now and will continue to be here in the future.*" Here is the use of the verb "can" to convey "ability" when he states that the United States fights terrorism in Afghanistan and other challenges rather than those in Afghanistan, but the United States no longer sees the need to remain in Afghanistan, especially after accomplishing the reasons they came to the country in the first place.

*Necessity:* The speaker used the "have to" model to indicate the necessity of facing the other challenges that the United States is facing around the world and staying longer fighting for no purpose. The president provides a long list of arguments in support of the withdrawal decision. One of the reasons for which he sees that it is time to depart Afghanistan is when he says, "*We have to shore up America's competitiveness to meet these new challenges in the competition for the 21st century.*" Here he sees the urgent necessity of facing the economic and political challenges led by China and Russia. Another quotation in which the modality of necessity "has to" is when he says, "*But I also know that the threat from terrorism continues in its pernicious and evil nature. But it's changed and expanded to other countries. Our strategy has to change too.*" Here, the president tries to show the necessity of changing the strategy for facing terrorism. He says that the terrorism no longer spread in particular places but spread and expanded to other countries other than Afghanistan, departing Afghanistan, where terrorism was degraded, and the necessity to face the new terrorist threat around the world.

*Obligation:* The speaker uses the modal verb "must." Here, the modality of obligation is used to assert that maintaining America's national security and peace is America's top priority. He says, "*We must stay clearly focused on the fundamental national security interests of the United States of America.*". Here, the speaker wants to emphasize the idea that the security of the United States of America must be fundamentally focused on, so fighting the terrorist threat around the world is obligatory. Another use of the modality of obligation is when Biden sees that "first, *we must set missions with clear, achievable goals, not ones we'll never reach.*" Here, President Biden emphasizes some problems by using the "must" model. He emphasizes that the United States should concentrate on issues that it is responsible for, including peace and national security, and claims that the United States should only concentrate on. The goals that they can accomplish could threaten national security because he sees that Afghanistan cannot be used to threaten the United States again, so there is no need to stay longer.

*Possibility:* The modality of possibility is very clear when Biden says, "*In my view, we only have one: to make sure Afghanistan can never be used again to launch an attack on our homeland.*" Here, using the word "can" to support the withdrawal and demonstrating that the goals for which America entered Afghanistan have been met, Biden seeks to certify that Afghanistan can no longer be used as a base for terrorists to attack the United States. "*So, when I hear that we could've and should've continued the so-called low-grade effort in Afghanistan, at low risk to our service members, at low cost,*". In this quotation, Biden employs the modal verbs "couldn't" and "shouldn't" to illustrate the idea that, despite the facts, there may be some who believe that we are unable to cope with the basic conditions in Afghanistan.

## Discussions and Findings

The most frequently used process is the material process, with a percentage of 35% and a frequency of 63 times. The frequent use of the material process indicates the continuity of the actions that accompany the process of withdrawal from Afghanistan. The second most frequent process is the behavioral process, with a percentage of 29.4% and a frequency of 53 times, which refers to the way that the US monitors the situation. The existential process is used with a percentage of 11.6% and a frequency of 21 times. The fourth position is for the relational process, with a percentage of 10% and a frequency of 18 times. The mental process occurs with a percentage of 7.2% and a frequency of 13 times, and the president uses it to refer to the way the US administration thinks. The last position process is the verbal process, which occurred with a percentage of 6.6% and a frequency of 12 times. The little use of the verbal process indicates that the actions are more important than the words. For the modality, Biden uses it in the second article when justifying the military withdrawal from Afghanistan. Prediction is used 29 times with a percentage of 59.1%, and that indicates the way that the US bases its political policy. Ability is used six times with a percentage of 12.2%. It is used when the speaker, Biden, refers to the ability that the US has to treat the danger of

terrorism from a distance. Necessity occurs 10 times with a percentage of 20.4%. It is used when Biden speaks about the important political moves that are to be taken towards the events before and after the process of the military withdrawal. Obligation and possibility are the least used because they occur twice, with a percentage of 4% for each.

## Conclusion

It is concluded that, in dealing with the study of transitivity and modality in American President Joe Biden's speech about the justification for the withdrawal from Afghanistan, the president uses transitivity processes and modalities as part of his ideology in his speech in order to defend, support, and legitimize his political decision. He tries to impose his ideology throughout the language he uses to get the decision to withdraw accepted and justified by the international community. He chooses the most effective language by employing transitivity processes and more effective models in his speech in order to justify his decision to withdraw. It is also concluded that the president uses the material process the most frequently and dominantly in his speeches, with a percentage of 35% and a frequency of 63 times, while the verbal process is employed the least, with a percentage of 6% and a frequency of 12 times. This finding could respond to the first research question. The material process is used most frequently in evaluating the achievements he has achieved and the events that occurred during his administration in the United States of America, whereas the verbal process is used least frequently to enforce the idea that action, not words, is what he is known for. He also uses the modality of prediction most frequently, 29 times with a percentage of 59%, whereas the modality of possibility and obligation is used twice with a percentage of 4%. He uses prediction most frequently to plant the idea that he is comprehending very well the political and military events, and possibility and obligation are least used to show that the United States is aware of their decision and is not obliged to withdraw, but they do because they achieved the purpose they came for. This finding could respond to the second research question.

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