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## The Use of Conjunction: Extending in Donald Trump Second Inauguration Speech in 2025

استخدام أدوات الربط: التوسع في خطاب تنصيب دونالد ترامب الثاني عام 2025

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## Abstract:

The purpose of the present study is to understand how President Donald Trump has developed his second inauguration speech in 2025, namely, by analyzing the use of the so-called extending conjunctions. In order to reach the rigorous scientific approach, the study followed the framework of the systemic functional linguistics developed by M. A. K. Halliday, analyzing the speech text to identify and classify all extending conjunctions into three major categories: additive, adversative and varying. These conjunctions were analyzed and it was found that additive conjunctions were most common use of the conjunction in the speech and far outweighed the other conjunctions. This is an indication of the wish of the speaker to outline his policies and programs in a chronological and favorable order, relying on the systematic style of developing and elaborating ideas to make the message clear and very systematic to the audience. Conversely, there was minimal usage of adversative and varying conjunctions, which meant that the discourse was aimed at stating a future vision instead of introducing conflicting thoughts. Moreover, the negative and subtractive forms of extending conjunctions were used very rarely, which proves that the general mood was positive and understandable and did not contain linguistic complications that could bewilder the listener. The findings proved that these extending conjunctions were not just the casual linking words, but a successful tool of creating a coherent and logical discourse, therefore, simplifying the way the masses comprehend and are influenced by political messages. Thus, the study suggests that future researchers may consider other forms of conjunctions, including elaboration and enhancing, or make linguistic comparisons between the styles of various leaders to learn how official messages are designed and how they can impact the opinion of the population.

**Keywords:** Conjunctions, extending, Donald Trump, Speech, Coherence.

## المخلص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى فهم كيفية صياغة الرئيس دونالد ترامب لخطابه الثاني بمناسبة تنصيبه عام 2025، وذلك من خلال تحليل استخدام ما يُعرف بأدوات الربط الممتدة. وللوصول إلى منهج علمي دقيق، اتبعت الدراسة إطار اللسانيات الوظيفية النظامية التي وضعها م. أ. ك. هاليداي، حيث تم تحليل نص الخطاب لتحديد وتصنيف جميع أدوات الربط الممتدة إلى ثلاث فئات رئيسية: أدوات الربط الإضافية، وأدوات الربط المعارضة، وأدوات الربط المتغيرة. وبعد تحليل هذه الأدوات، تبين أن أدوات الربط الإضافية كانت الأكثر شيوعاً في الخطاب، وتفوقت بشكل ملحوظ على أدوات الربط الأخرى. وهذا يدل على رغبة المتحدث في عرض سياساته وبرامجه بترتيب زمني مناسب، وذلك بالإستناد إلى أسلوب منهجي في تطوير الأفكار وتفصيلها لجعل الرسالة واضحة ومنهجية للغاية للجمهور. في المقابل، كان استخدام أدوات الربط المعارضة والمتغيرة محدوداً، مما يعني أن الخطاب كان يهدف إلى عرض رؤية مستقبلية بدلاً من طرح أفكار متضاربة. علاوة على ذلك، استُخدمت صيغتنا النفي والحذف من حروف العطف الممتدة نادراً جداً، مما يُثبت أن النبرة العامة كانت إيجابية ومفومة، وخالية من أي تعقيدات لغوية قد تُربك المستمع. وقد أثبتت النتائج أن حروف العطف الممتدة هذه لم تكن مجرد كلمات ربط عابرة، بل أداة فعالة في بناء خطاب متماسك ومنطقي، مما يُسهّل على الجماهير فهم الرسائل السياسية والتأثر بها. لذا، تُشير الدراسة إلى أنه يُمكن للباحثين في المستقبل النظر في أشكال أخرى من حروف العطف، بما في ذلك التوسيع والتحسين، أو إجراء مقارنات لغوية بين أساليب مختلف القادة لفهم كيفية تصميم الرسائل الرسمية وتأثيرها على رأي العامة.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** أدوات الربط، الأمتداد، دونالد ترامب، الخطاب، التماسك.

## 1. Introduction

Speech is one of the most crucial tools that can influence on communication competences of others. Since speech plays a crucial role in common societies, it can have a direct influence on the public. Similarly, this study examines how conjunctions, especially extending, are used in the sense of Donald Trump's second inaugural speech as a president of The United States of America in 2025. The reason for studying this speech is that Donald Trump is in a position of influence not only in his country of origin but also internationally and should be investigated on the basis of conjunction. Furthermore, studying political language is closely related to language, as (Chilton and Schaffner, 1997) stated that "Policy cannot be conducted without language".

The field of political discourse is given much consideration in the modern linguistic research as it is one of the most significant tools that political leaders employ to address the masses and introduce their visions and ideas regarding the national and global matters. Political speeches are not confined to relaying information, they also use various linguistic techniques which are directed towards persuasion, influence and establishing a rapport with the audience. That is why the study of political discourse has become a significant part of linguistics since it helps in comprehending how language is used to attain a number of political and ideological objectives (Chilton, 2004).

One of the most notable political speeches in the United States is the presidential inaugural address, which receives much attention of researchers because it is the time when the elected president presents his vision of the upcoming period and talks to the American people and the world. Among these speeches, the second inaugural address of Donald Trump in 2025 which had distinct political positions on matters of economy, immigration, and foreign policy, as well as targeting a variety of messages that were directed to different sections of the American society.

In this context, the role of linguistic devices that contribute to organizing discourse and connecting its ideas becomes prominent. Among these are extension devices, which are used to add new information or expand upon a previous idea within the text. These devices are part of the semantic relationships that contribute to achieving coherence and harmony within the discourse, and they also help to clarify ideas and strengthen the argument presented by the speaker (Biber et al., 1999). Furthermore, studying these devices in political discourse allows for a deeper understanding of how political messages are constructed and presented to the public in a persuasive manner (van Dijk, 1997).

### 1.1. The problem of the research

Political discourse is a crucial area of linguistic studies due to its use of linguistic strategies aimed at influencing the audience and conveying specific political messages. Among these strategies is the use of extension devices, which contribute to expanding and connecting ideas and adding new information within the discourse. Despite the growing interest in analyzing political discourse, the use of extension devices in Donald Trump's first inaugural address has not received sufficient linguistic attention. Therefore, the problem addressed in this research is to uncover how extension devices are employed in this discourse and to demonstrate their role in constructing meaning, organizing ideas, and reinforcing the message the speaker seeks to convey to the audience.

In this context, Hughes and Canel stated that rhetoric extension in a political speech in times of crisis presents a key communication strategy to improving persuasion, establishing credibility, and build trust among political leaders and their people. The researchers refer that the extent of extending, the way it is organized, and the nature of information provided including examples, data, and explanatory accounts have a direct influence on how people perceive and react to the political messages. Hence,

lack of systematic studies of extending in the State of the Union address made by Donald Trump provides a clear evidence of research gap and the need to address extending patterns, their rhetorical purposes, and how they can be used to fulfill persuasive purposes in the context of the highly complex political and social surroundings (Hughes and Canel, 2025).

## **1.2. The importance of the research**

Political discourse is an area of linguistics that acquires great importance in contemporary linguistics because it is one of the main instruments of leaders to influence and shape the opinion of people. It also captures the ideologies and policies that speakers want to inculcate to the populace. Thus, analysis of linguistic frameworks and rhetoric tools that politicians utilize in their speeches, such as techniques of extending that allow adding information, elaborating on ideas, and linking sentences and meanings in the discourse, has become of increased interest. According to numerous studies in discourse analysis, such techniques are used to create textual coherence and make the message that the speaker wants to convey more understandable (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

The importance of the study lies in the fact that it tries to illuminate the application of extending conjunctions in a high-profile political speech: the second inaugural address of Donald Trump, which he delivered in 2025. It is one of the significant political events, which have drawn the attention of the researchers working in the sphere of politics, media, and language, as it contains the political messages, which are addressed to the American people and the world. Through the analysis of the use of extending conjunctions in this speech, we are able to see how ideas are built and developed in the text and how language is employed to reinforce arguments and explain political standpoints (Fairclough, 2015).

This study also contributes to enriching the field of political discourse analysis from a linguistic perspective, as it presents an applied model for analyzing a political discourse using concepts derived from systemic functional linguistics, particularly the concept of extension within textual linking relationships. Moreover, the findings of this study may benefit researchers and students interested in studying political discourse in English by highlighting the role of linguistic devices in organizing discourse and enhancing its impact on the recipient (Martin & Rose, 2007).

## **1.3. Objectives**

1. Discuss the use of extending in the Donald Trump's second inaugrational speech in 2025.
2. Introduce the degree of extending in the speech on a quantitative and qualitative basis.
3. Determine the rhetoric roles of detail, particularly the explanatory and persuasive roles of detail.
4. Find the rhetorical and linguistic strategies of presentation of extending by Donald Trump.
5. Present how extending encourages in the creation of credibility and the establishment of trust between the speaker and the listeners.
6. Outline the application of extending to the political and social surroundings where the speech was being spoken.
7. Suggest an analytical pattern, which can be applied to other political speeches in the future.

#### 1.4. Previous studies

The 2nd inaugural speech of the US President Donald Trump in 2025 is the topic that drew the attention of numerous scholars of the political discourse analysis sphere, and a number of researches aimed to reveal the linguistic peculiarities and rhetorical devices of the speech. A research article by Zhou et al. (2024), entitled "Quantifying the Uniqueness of Donald Trump in Presidential Discourse", has tried to examine the linguistic features of the speeches of Trump over those of other presidents of America. The analysis of the rhetoric style of Trump was performed with the help of computational linguistic analysis tools to reveal its peculiarities. The findings revealed that his speeches are marked by using rather simple and straightforward language and using repetition and emphasis to strengthen political messages and deliver them to the audience in a clear manner.

In a study with the title "Constructing the Golden Age: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump 2025 Inaugural Address", Parveen, Ashraf and Khan (2025) evaluated the second inaugural address of Trump through critical discourse analysis. The analysis was on the use of language to develop a political discourse that advanced the notion of a golden age of America. The findings indicated that the speech was based on the use of nationalist vocabulary and rhetorical devices that were intended to mobilize the audience and provide a political vision of the national power and American identity.

The speech was also analyzed by another study, entitled "The Critical Discourse Analysis of Persuasion and Power in Donald Trump Inauguration Speech, 2025", by Nurul Fariza (2025), in terms of persuasion and power in political language. The paper applied the model of critical discourse analysis as proposed by Fairclough, and the findings were that Trump applied several linguistic devices, including emphasis, repetition, and nationalist phrases, to establish a good rapport with the audience and present himself as a leader who could restore power to the United States.

According to a recent article, entitled "Politeness in Political Speech: Exploring Donald Trump 2017 and 2025 Inaugural Addresses", by Marquez (2025), the politics strategies of the 2017 and 2025 inaugural addresses were examined. The study findings revealed that Trump employed both positive politics strategies and direct language, as well as collective pronouns, like we and our, to develop a feeling of togetherness between the government and the people and to strengthen the collectivity of the political speech.

On the other hand, some studies have attempted to analyze inaugural speeches from a broader linguistic perspective. For example, AlAfnan's (2022) study, "Public Discourse: Systemic Functional Analysis of Trump's and Biden's Inaugural Speeches," analyzed Trump's speeches using systemic functional linguistics, focusing on linguistic processes (transitivity) and modes of expression (modality). The results showed that Trump made extensive use of material processes to portray himself as a key player capable of implementing policies and bringing about change.

Based on this theoretical premise, Halliday and Hasan (1976) went further to describe the interplay of language, context, and text, as the functional use of conjunctions to structure meaning and preserve the continuity of the text. Their article revealed that additive conjunctions are instrumental in expounding ideas particularly in oral communication where repetition and elaboration is commonly used in ensuring that the listeners understand.

Using Critical Discourse Analysis, Fairclough (1995) used the linguistic aspects such as conjunctions as a way of exploring how the linguistic structures are employed to create a correspondence of power and ideological value. Fairclough presented the idea that the cohesive devices are not only grammatical

instruments but also tools of political persuasion which can influence people. This view has served to affect subsequent studies in the analysis of political speeches.

Although these studies are significant in the analysis of Trump second inaugural address in different aspects such as power, persuasion, tactful strategies, and the overall rhetorical structure, they have not specifically addressed the extension relations as a semantic relation in systemic functional linguistics. This is where the significance of the present study is found, as it attempts to examine the application of extension devices in the second inaugural speech of Trump in 2025 to unveil their application in the extension of ideas, connecting meanings, and structuring the text of the political speech. In this way, the present study provides a more narrow linguistic approach, as compared to the past studies, which have largely concentrated on ideological or general rhetorical analysis.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1. Speech**

Speech is an activity of humans that knows no boundaries since it flows across societies without any boundaries. It is fundamentally a historical heritage of a particular group, a group shaped and solidified by a long history of practice and common life (Sapir, 1921).

According to Ricahed (2008), speech is not just sounds; it is the bridge that people cross to share the same feeling and state; it is the moment when minds and bodies unite on a single frequency.. Tarigan stated that the process of regulating words and phrases to be communicated verbally is called speech. When we talk about discourse, we mean speech directed at people, which carries behind it the speaker's intention to clarify something or convince them of several goals he has in mind. (Tarigan, 1986).

Speech has never been only sounds; it has always been our main way of leading and influencing others. In its essence, the speaker has a message to convey and he never ends his or her talk without dropping a seed of an idea or suggestion, be it explicit or implied by the circumstances. There is something in standing in front of people and speaking to them that is magic in changing their views, which is hardly possible to do with written words, no matter how accurate they are, particularly in those cases that involve the need to appeal to emotions or establish trust. The functional view of grammar gives a more comprehensive background to the concept of words; it does not consider words to be fixed vocabulary, but rather living things whose real worth is created as soon as they are spoken in a communicative situation.

Functional rules are the term used to refer to any linguistic feature that helps to construct a meaning beyond the rigidity of structural rules; the link between the form of the word and its actual meaning. In either written or spoken form, the functional approach proves the presence of a grammatical unity that connects them; when we examine the grammatical connections in the phrases, we find that written and oral assignments are products of one structural source.

### **2.2. Conjunctions**

Conjunctions do not only serve the grammatical purpose of connecting similar words and phrases, but their expressiveness is used to form the text and control its internal dynamics. Malmkjaer puts much emphasis on this role, which he refers to as fixed parts of speech that carry out an elaborate organizational task, categorizes meanings and relates parts in a logical framework. (Malmkjær, 1991). As (Leung, 2005) says, conjunctions have been a major subject of study in English linguistics; scholars

have discussed them in different angles and under different names and terms due to the critical role that these conjunctions play in comprehending the structure of language. These conjunctions are considered in two complementary senses; they are considered to be the creators of linguistic cohesion by Halliday and Hassan (1976), and on the other hand they are considered to be the explicit semantic differentiation tools as defined by Sanders and Matt (2006) which is their dual nature of form and content. In a different viewpoint, conjunctions also help in the creation of complex grammatical units by incorporating various functional roles in a single context which provides the text with an integrated structure that goes beyond the boundaries of a simple sentence. According to Ramlan (1985), conjunctions are the crucial element that binds the unrelated parts of the language, be it a word, fragment of a phrase, or the whole sentence. Although these connections are widespread in our everyday speech and writing, the exact definition of these connections in English is a research problem that is not easily solved. Such grammatical tools are spread over three main pillars, conjunction, ellipsis or substitution, and reference, but in this work, conjunctions are taken as the main subject and the main analysis goal.

The model of Halliday was used in this study due to the theoretical richness of the model in the analysis of conjunctions and the practical application of conjunction in modern discourse. Rather than the traditional classifications, Halliday and Mattiessen (2014) suggest a three-dimensional functional division that comprises categories (elaboration, extending, and enhancing); a division that provides us with the instruments to break down the structure of speech and see its coherence more precisely.

Based on conjunction analysis, extending can be classified into three categories:

### 1- Additive

This pattern involves completing the main idea by adding supplementary information that is consistent with the previous sentence and expands its meaning in a compatible way. Additive can be classified into two categories:

- a- **Positive:** The idea here is that speech complements itself, so the second sentence adds useful information to the first, supporting the same context and expanding understanding. This relation usually appears by using some conjunctions such as (**and, also, in addition, moreover, furthermore, as well, besides**). For example: "**Ahmed studies English and he learns Spanish**". The second sentence adds new information about Ahmed. It does not contradict the first sentence, but rather provides additional information about it; hence it is considered a positive addition.
- b- **Negative:** In this type of additive, the second sentence clause adds new information, similar to a regular addition, but such information comes in the form of negation. The speaker does not simply negate the first idea, but adds another negated verb, conjunction, or idea. This relationship is demonstrated through conjunctions such as (nor, neither... nor, not...either). These conjunctions are used when the speaker wants to add another idea that is also absent or has not yet occurred. For example: "**Sarah didn't go to school, nor did she attend the meeting**". The first sentence contains a negation "did not go". Then the conjunction "nor" adds another verb that also did not happen "attend the meeting". Hence, the second sentence adds new information, but it remains within the framework of negation.

### 2- Adversative

This form of extending means that the second sentence is different from or partially contradicts what was stated in the first sentence. So there is a kind of variation or correction in meaning. There are

several conjunctions used in this type, such as (**but, yet, however, on the other hand**). For example "**Ahmed is very busy, but he continues working**". In this example the second sentence contradicts the first sentence. It should be noted that adversative has no **subtypes** or **categories**.

### 3- Varying

In this type of extending, the idea is changed or an alternative is offered. Hence, the second sentence presents a different option or modification of the first idea. There are three categories of varying:

- a- **Replacive**: In this type of extending, one idea is replaced by another. That is, the speaker first states an idea and then replaces it with a different or better one. Conjunctions used in this type are: "**instead of, instead, rather**". For example: "**I will travel by car instead of the bus**". In this sentence, the first sentence replaces the suggested idea in the second sentence. The conjunction "instead of" clarifies such replacement.
- b- **Subtractive**: In this type of extending, a part of the preceding idea is removed or excluded. That is, the speaker states a general idea and then excludes something from it. Conjunctions used in this type are: "apart from, except for, except). For example: "**All students went to the park except Ahmed**". The sentence begins with a general idea that all students went to the park. Then the word "except" is used to exclude one person from this group.
- c- **Alternative**: In this type of extending, the speaker presents two or more options, and the person can choose one of them. Conjunctions used in this type are: "**otherwise, or, alternatively**". For example: "**We can go to the cinema or we can stay at home**". In this sentence, the conjunction "**or**" presents two different options. The speaker does not replace the first idea directly, but rather offers another alternative that can be chosen.

## 2.2. The Semantic Use of Conjunction

Words that connect clauses, phrases or sentences and identify the semantic relationship between two is called conjunctions. They play a significant role in establishing coherence, which is the linguistic process that links ideas together in a written text. (Schlepperell, 1996). The same conjunctions do not only use to present the logical connections between different discourse units, but also mark discourse development direction and objective.

A conjunction can be existed between words, phrases, clauses, or even sentences, but its use is not bound to the simple connection. For example, coordinate conjunctions like and, but and or go beyond structural conjunctions. As stated by Lang (1991), Although English conjunctions seem simple and commonplace, they have the ability to express complex syntactic relationships that go beyond mere traditional connection. These conjunctions are highly flexible, imposing few restrictions in terms of meaning or grammatical structure, and carrying no inherent meaning in themselves; rather, their meaning is determined by the context. Here is an example:

**"His friend is drowning right before his eyes, and he's taking a 'selfie' for the memories"**

In this context, the conjunction is not limited to its structural role, but also becomes an emotional indicator that reflects the speaker's shock or moral rejection of the two related situations. (Kitis, 2000). The example shows that conjunctions can have a pragmatic and semantic role in discourse.

### **2.3. The Importance of Conjunctions**

Conjunctions play a significant role in verbal and written communication as they keep the conversation going and help define the connection between concepts (Siddiqui, 2014). Speakers and writers are enabled to join clauses and sentences in a cohesive way by using conjunctions so that the readers or listeners perceive the logical, temporal or causal relationship in discourse. Hence, conjunction is considered an important means of creating coherent and understandable texts.

Communication and rhetoric become more effective by using conjunctions correctly and effectively. In order to connect ideas without breaking sentences, complex thoughts to be expressed, and creative writings; conjunctions can also be used to perform such connection (Leung, 2005). In accordance with McLauri and Steffenson (1980), conjunctions can be served as referent points, which provides to highlight the logical connection among propositions. Such relations are usually defined by the context when it comes to oral communication, while in written speech, conjunctions play an important role in indicating the appropriate relationship between ideas, and their usage and omission may cause improper clarification or neglect of the connections between ideas by the reader.

However, conjunctions perform not just a role in cohesion in the text itself, but help and clarify the readers to understand the text as a whole. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), conjunction is a crucial linguistic tool that can be used to express ideas and pass information since they clarify and simplify the relationships that prevail between different discourse elements.

## **3. Methodology**

### **3.1. The study Instrument:**

This study uses descriptive analytical method as the main instrument of data collection and analysis. Particularly, it examines the entire text of the second inaugural address of President Donald Trump in 2025 to determine and isolate linguistic structures with extending conjunctions. The theoretical framework of the systemic functional linguistics, especially the logical connections between sentences, is the basis of the analysis, discussed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). This tool facilitates the exposure of how the use of extending conjunctions is applied in expanding ideas and bringing about new information in the political discourse and also identifying how they bring coherence between the sentences and ideas in the text.

### **3.2. Analytical tool:**

The present study uses discourse analysis as their main instrument, namely:

- a- The analysis of the linguistic structure.
- b- a study of rhetorical strategies.
- c- Improving the analysis of fine details.
- d- Discovering the rhetoric information that illustrates the use of extending.

### 3.3. The research Sample

The sample is the entire text, including all paragraphs, divided into textual units (paragraphs/segments) to examine the levels of extending in each section.

### 3.4. Data analysis procedure

To achieve the study objectives, a set of systematic steps will be followed in data analysis. Initially, the full text of President Donald Trump's 2025 second inaugural address will be obtained from a reliable source. The researcher will then carefully read the address several times to understand its overall context. Next, sentences or structures containing extension tools such as "and," "also," "but," "nor," "or," "yet," "instead of", etc." and other conjunctions used to add to or contrast ideas within the speech will be identified. The analysis did not rely solely on the appearance of conjunctions, but rather the extension relationship was determined based on the meaning that the conjunction links between sentences, according to Halliday's classification of semantic relations in systemic functional linguistics.

These conjunctions will be then divided into their types and functions in the text, the extracted examples will be analyzed in order to show how they contribute to the meaning development and how they relate ideas in the political text. Lastly, the results will be discussed based on the theoretical framework that was used to conduct the study.

### 3.5. Limitations:

The study is limited to the analysis of the second inaugural speech of President Donald Trump in 2025 and does not cover other political speeches made by the President throughout his tenure. Moreover, the study focuses on the analysis of extending conjunctions in the logical relations of systemic functional linguistics, and does not cover other relations, like elaboration or enhancement. Furthermore, the analysis is based on the text of the speech, without referring to non-linguistic elements, including tone of voice or body language, which can also lead to the understanding of political speech.

## 4. Result and Discussion

### 4.1. Result

After analyzing President Donald Trump's second inaugural address for 2025, it became clear that extending conjunctions appeared in the speech in a significant number. Following the analytical steps mentioned in the study methodology, the researcher extracted all extending conjunctions from Donald Trump's 2025 second inaugural address, then classified and analyzed them according to their types and subtypes. The total number of these conjunctions reached **156** instances, distributed as follow: **Additive: 144, Adversative: 10, and Alternative: 2.** The following tables show the distribution of these conjunctions by type, Table No. **1,2,3**; and subtypes, Table No.**4**.

**Table 1. Conjunction: Extending, Some examples of Additive**

No.	Sentences	Type of Additive
1.	America will soon be greater, stronger, <b>and</b> far more exceptional than ever before.	<b>Positive</b>
2.	All of this will change starting today <b>and</b> will change very quickly.	<b>Positive</b>
3.	We will be working to meet every crisis with dignity <b>and</b> power.	<b>Positive</b>
4.	With these actions, we will begin the complete restoration of America <b>and</b> the revolution of common sense.	<b>Positive</b>
5.	This week, I will <b>also</b> end the government policy of trying to socially engineer race.	<b>Positive</b>

**Table 2. Conjunction: Extending, Some examples of Adversative**

No.	Sentences
1.	<b>But</b> first, we must be honest about the challenges we face.
2.	<b>But</b> we can't let this happen. Everyone is unable to do anything about it.
3.	We have a public health system that does not deliver in times of disaster, <b>yet</b> more money is spent on it than any country anywhere in the world.
4.	Today is Martin Luther King Day and his honor- this will be a great honor- <b>but</b> in his honor, we will strive together to make his dream a reality.
5.	In recent years, our nation has suffered greatly. <b>But</b> we are going to bring it back and make it great again.

**Table 3. Conjunction: Extending, Some examples of Varing**

No.	Sentences	Type of Varing
1.	And other states who are still suffering from a hurricane that took places many months ago. <b>Or</b> more recently, Los Angeles, where we are watching fires still tragically burn from weeks ago without even a token of defense.	<b>Alternative</b>
2.	<b>Instead</b> of taxing our citizens to enrich other countries, we will tariff and tax foreign countries to enrich our citizens.	<b>Replacive</b>

## 4.2. Discussion

Based on the list above, Donald Trump used 3 subtypes of conjunction: extending in his second inauguration address as a president of the USA delivered in 2025. We can see the table below for the complete summary:

**Table 4. Subtypes of Extending**

No.	Subtype of Conjunction: Extending	Total
1.	Additive\ Positive	144
2.	Varying\ Replacive	1
3.	Varying\ Alternative	1

The tables above show that additive conjunctions were the most frequently used in the address, constituting the largest proportion compared to other types. This indicates that the speaker clearly relied on adding to and expanding upon ideas while presenting the speech's topics. Adversative conjunctions appeared less frequently, while alternative appeared only in limited numbers.

### First: Additive Conjunctions

Additive Conjunctions are used when a speaker wants to add a new idea to a previous one or expand upon the meaning. This relationship is often demonstrated by using conjunctions such as "and", "also", etc. For example:

"America will soon be greater, stronger, and far more exceptional than ever before". In this sentence, the speaker uses the conjunction "and" to connect several adjectives describing America's future, adding a new adjective to the preceding one. The meaning begins with America being greater, then adds that it will be stronger, and finally adds that it will be more exceptional. This usage illustrates how addition can be used to expand upon an idea and give it greater force within the discourse.

This type also appears in the sentence: "All of this will change starting today and will change very quickly". Here, "and" connects two ideas within the sentence. The first idea is that the change will begin today, while the second idea adds that this change will happen very quickly. Therefore, the conjunction here does not introduce a contradictory idea, but rather adds new information that completes and clarifies the meaning.

Another example of additive is: "This week, I will also end the government policy of trying to socially engineer race". The speaker employed the conjunction "also" to enhance coherence within the discourse, integrating the new decisions within the framework of previously presented policies. This use reflects the ability of extending conjunctions to broaden meaning and clarify the multiplicity of planned actions, lending a sense of sequence and order to the persuasive presentation and making the ideas appear as a unified and harmonious whole to the audience.

### Second: Adversative Conjunctions

This type occurs when the speaker introduces a different or contrasting idea compared to the previous one. This is often done by using conjunctions such as "but", "yet", etc.

This type of conjunction appears in the sentence: "**We have a public health system that does not deliver in times of disaster, yet more money is spent on it than any country anywhere in the world**". The speaker used the conjunction "**yet**" to produce a paradox in the discourse; the conjunction contrasts the underperformance of the public health system and the huge financial expenditure, which is more than the expenditure of other nations. This contrast brings out the sharp contrast between the spending spree and the paltry outcomes in emergency crises, and the conjunction, therefore, serves as a good means of underlining the structural weaknesses in this sector.

Another example is: "**Today is Martin Luther King Day and his honor- this will be a great honor- but in his honor, we will strive together to make his dream a reality**". The speaker used the adversative conjunction "**but**" to provide a qualitative dislocation of the discourse. This conjunction was employed after he started the sentence with a reference to the symbolism of Martin Luther King Jr. Day as a commemoration day and then he switched the focus on the need to take real action. Therefore, "**but**" was not only a grammatical link, but a way of moving out of a stagnant and celebratory system into a dynamic system of action, where the dream can only be realized through concrete group action, not only celebration.

The type is also used in the sentence: "**In recent years, our nation has suffered greatly. But we are going to bring it back and make it great again**". The speaker used the conjunction but to form a logical contrast between the facts of the past and the dreams of the future. Although the first sentence recognizes the scale of the problems that the country has been experiencing lately, the second one promises changes and power. The but here is a connecting and guiding conjunction, which will carry the listener out of the confinement of suffering to the broadness of hope, a systematic strategy aimed at emphasizing the ability of the new leadership to implement radical and desired change.

### Third: Alternative Conjunctions

This type contains certain conjunctions that are applied to link ideas in various ways like to offer options or explain a particular relationship among sentences. It is usually accomplished through the use of conjunctions like "instead", except etc. An example: "**And other states who are yet still suffering from a hurricane that took places many months ago. Or more recently, Los Angles, where we are watching fires still tragically burn from weeks ago without even a token of defense**". The conjunction "**or**" is one that is prominent in the context since it is a conjunction of alternative extending because the speaker applied it to present a new example that is not the same as the first example. This conjunction makes the speech flexible in the presentation of ideas; it does not only mention one instance, but it provides an array of choices that help to demonstrate the difference in time and place, therefore, making the presentation more complete and helping the listener understand the picture better.

Another example is: "**Instead of taxing our citizens to enrich other countries, we will tariff and tax foreign countries to enrich our citizens**". The speaker used conjunction of "**instead of**" to create a substitutional connection between two opposite concepts; he changed his argument of criticizing how other nations use the public funds to a possible reverse of this process that would benefit the national interest. This linguistic usage is more than a simple association to a clear alternative vision where the conjunction is the medium to pass between the rejected practice to the one that is preferred to make the political argument more logical and coherent.

The findings mostly show that additive conjunctions were the most noticeable aspect of the speech. The speaker made use of them very much to relate sentences and elaborate on ideas. This method seems to have assisted in delivering a few promises and policies in a sequential and structured way. Such kind

of connection also renders the speech more approachable to the audience. Other forms of extending were not as common, which is understandable in political speeches, since the speaker tends to support his key points and introduce new information to them instead of opposing or contradicting them. Overall, one can state that the application of extending conjunctions helped to structure the discourse and connect various sections of it, which assisted in delivering the political message in a straightforward and direct manner.

The results confirm that the use of extending conjunctions and more so additive was core to the expansion and linking of thoughts in the discourse, which is in line with the objective of the research to understand how political inaugural speech is organized. The discussion demonstrates that emphasis on semantic connections between sentences can give a more profound understanding of the style of political speech than the use of conjunction counting. Based on the results, we may now move on to the study conclusions which highlight the importance of these conjunctions in the process of passing political messages and persuading the masses.

## 5. Conclusion

The critical analysis of the second inaugural speech of President Donald Trump in 2025, i.e., the context of tracing the tool of extending, showed some underlying implications in the formation of the political text, which may be summarized as follows:

**The frequency of additive conjunctions:** The analysis showed that the most frequent element of the extending conjunctions is the additive conjunction; it is applied 144 times, which means that the speaker relies on the compression of ideas and links them in a chronological manner. This style contributed to the purpose of making the speech sound clear and well organized and it was easier to transmit the successive messages to the audience without being distracted.

**Intellectual orientation unit:** It was found that there was a lack of use of alternative or adversative conjunctions, which proves that the discourse was rather aimed at reinforcing the offered vision and establishing the fundamental ideas, rather than examining conflicting arguments or confusing options, which made the discourse look more assertive and straightforward.

**Logical and semantic coherence:** By analysing applied models, the study showed that extending conjunctions were not just verbal connectors, but a way of strengthening the logical links between the political issues being discussed. This discussion has provided a more insight into the organization of discourse, beyond the numerical statistics, to understand the semantic connections on which mass influence is constructed.

However, it was discovered that the analysis was limited in some ways. The research has not taken into account certain subtypes of extending such as negative and subtractive. This is attributed to the fact that the speech was aimed at the presentation of ideas and policies in a positive and sequential way, therefore, the speaker used more conjunctions to broaden the meaning and link ideas. Moreover, the lack of negative and subtractive conjunctions shows that the speech was not

To fill the gap and expand the area of this study, the researcher recommends that researchers in future studies consider other forms of conjunctions, including elaboration and enhancing, in political speech. Moreover, it would be quite useful to compare the style of Donald Trump with the style of other presidents as it will enable us to see the essential differences in the rhetorical style of each of them. Overall, the implementation of such analysis to various official speeches will enable us to learn how

the techniques of linking and extension are effective to form the political message and guarantee its strong influence on the listeners.

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