

Trudeau Vs Trump During COVID-19 Pandemic- A CDA Study

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Abstract- The examination tried to research how the language utilized in Donald Trump's and Justin Trudeau's Speeches given on the pinnacle of the expansion of COVID-19. The explicit focus was on how language is utilized to connote, produce and challenge inconsistent force relations. Likewise, the investigation not just tried to unload how the language utilized serves belief system and force, yet in addition how it empowers a superior comprehension of the political reason for the talks. The examination utilized a subjective exploration plan. Fairclough's (1989, 2010) three-level model of depiction, understanding, and clarification was utilized by zeroing in on both miniature and full-scale talk investigation. Then again, a linguistic portrayal of belief system, force, and predominance was uncovered: the talk shows the relationship of America with different nations and the activities taken by both the leader of a superpower and a non-super power. The investigation uncovered that Donald Trump set himself in the principal position and sees himself as generally able than some other government, the situation of most noteworthy accentuation, which is my hypothesis depicts him as egotistical and troublesome. Then again Prime Minister Justin Trudeau depicts himself as a profoundly sympathetic leader. He is taken the circumstance of the pandemic genuinely and taken intense measures.

Index Terms- Critical Discourse Analysis, Donald Trump, Justin Trudeau, COVID-19, Corona Virus, Pandemic, political discourse.

I. INTRODUCTION

his study aims to analyze the discourse of the two leaders during the COVID-19 pandemic. It shows the way of talk and its underlying meaning in a social and political context during the peak of the coronavirus outbreak.

The researcher will investigate how the previous leader of the U.S and the prime minister of Canada was attempting to turn COVID-19 by articulating it in an arising talk around COVID-19. Since both the political leaders have been purportedly considered as the spokesmen of official discourse, this investigation could upgrade our insight on the authority perusing of COVID-19 in recognized nations. While reporting the execution of severe plans of isolation on 19 March 2020, to battle the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the speakers proclaimed public crises, fall of economic curve, medical facilities, and monetary aids and grants. The appearances by the two leaders who are very much conscious about their images; were significant of two uncontrollably extraordinary

administration styles during the pandemic, which has encouraged one country to moderate the virus – and dove the other into its most noticeably awful health emergency in ongoing history.

The term 'Critical' has been to a great extent taken as undeniable in many CDA grants to date, but then it can have very differentiating translations and implications in various social settings.

Discourse is a method of investigating the creation of meaning and their interpretation which can for the most part be related to various positions or points of view of various gatherings of social entertainers.

Corona virus started in December 2019 in the Chinese city Wuhan, Hubei province. Firstly it was thought of as an epidemic because it spread nationwide, but it was called a pandemic in March 2020 since it expanded worldwide. Coronavirus is a disease which is named due to its virus called 'Corona Virus'. It is a respiratory illness that causes damage to the lungs, high fever, difficulty in breathing, and death. It is an infectious disease that occurs due to touch, coughing, sneezing, and close contact with an infected person. Currently, no vaccine or medicine is discovered to overcome this outbreak. It has resulted in millions of deaths worldwide. In history, there have been other pandemics that occurred such as the 1720 Plague, 1820 Cholera, 1920 Spanish flu, and 2020 Chinese Corona Virus, which caused the death of millions. During all these outbreaks the people in the world got panic, resources were scarce, and a terror of death was hovering. Schools, colleges, offices, trades, businesses, even everything was under complete lockdown like it is observed these days.

Introduction to Donald trump:

45th president of the United States of America Donald Trump was born on fourteenth June 1946 in New York to Fredrick Trump and Mary McLeod. His dad, Fredrick, was a land engineer worth \$ 200 million in the 1970s. Fredrick knew the pith of intently connecting with political players whom he supported in their missions. Trump started his initial education at Forest School, New York yet was later moved to New York Military Academy, which was 60 miles from his home, at 13 years old. He hence needed to fight with a severe hectic routine that accompanied life in a Military Academy. At school, he did well socially and scholastically. In reality, when of his graduation in 1964, he had arisen as a star competitor as well as an understudy leader.

Trump was later selected for his advanced education at Fordham University, yet just a short time before continuing to the Wharton School of Finance from where he effectively graduated with a degree in financial matters in 1968.

In 1977, Donald Trump got married to Ivana Zelnic Kova with whom they had two kids in particular: Donald Jr., Ivanka, and Eric. In any case, in 1992 the couple got divorced upon Ivana finding that Trump had a relationship with Maria Maples; an American entertainer. Donald Trump at that point proceeded to marry Maria Maples, in 1993, with whom they had one kid, Tiffany. Nonetheless, two months to their wedding, in 1997, Donald sought legal separation to the shock of Maria. The case was in the long run getting comfortable in 1999 with the two going their different ways. A while later, Trump wedded Melania Knauses, with whom they have a child known as Barron William Trump. Additionally, in his conjugal life, Trump is a business head honcho with total assets of \$ 10billion.

Trump addressed the public various times during this pandemic and gave speeches in which he promised financial aid, health insurance, and many other things. Here I will critically analyze his address with the public on March 14, 2020.

Introduction to Justin Trudeau:

On December 25, 1971 the 23rd Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau was born. The most established of three young men, Justin grew up with the significant impact of his dad, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and his mom, Margaret Trudeau. He was raised talking both French and English and has a family established in both Eastern and Western Canada. This foundation sparked his enthusiasm for public assistance and formed his conviction that variety is Canada's solidarity.

Justin graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in 1994 from McGill University. He was permitted to show a constructive outcome in the lives of youngsters. He stays focused on hearing the voices of youthful Canadians, from the study hall to Parliament Hill. In 2002, Justin returned to Montréal, where he met Sophie Grégoire, a Quebec TV and radio character. They married in 2005 and are as of now the pleased parents of Xavier, Ella-Grace, and Hadrien.

Before entering authoritative issues, Justin filled in as the Chair of Katimavik, on the board for the Canadian Avalanche Foundation, and as an ally for young people and the environment. As a speaker at events and social occasions around the country, he asked young people to attract to the issues basic to them and contribute as unique occupants. These experiences made it continuously clear to him that the issues young Canadians care about – tutoring, the environment, and their age's money-related potential outcomes – required a more grounded voice.

Justin entered administrative issues to roll out an improvement that would better serve all Canadians. In 2007, he gathered an organization based, the grassroots mission to win the Liberal Party task in the Montréal riding of Papineau. He was chosen in 2008 and reappointed in 2011, 2015, and 2019.

Justin was assigned Leader of the Liberal Party in April 2013. His organization campaign focused on building another, really open improvement of reformist Canadians, bringing a colossal number of Canadians into administrative issues, most startlingly. He worked personally with his gathering to collect a plan to make occupations, foster the economy, secure the environment, and build up the common laborers. With Justin's organization, the Liberal game plan highlighted sensible monetary open entryway for everyone, respect for and progression of chance and assortment, and a more impartial government that truly addresses Canadians. On October 19, 2015, Justin drove his get-together to win, winning a lion's offer government with seats in every space and area the country over. He was affirmed on November 4, 2015. On October 21, 2019, Justin drove the Liberal Party to re-appointment, procuring a second command from Canadians.

As Prime Minister, Justin drives an administration that buckles down each day to keep pushing Canada ahead. His group is centered around making great working-class occupations, making life more comfortable, and protecting Canada's people group, battling environmental change, and pushing ahead on a compromise with Indigenous Peoples. A glad women's activist, Justin delegated Canada's first gender-adjusted Cabinet. Trudeau

also delivered a speech on March 19, 2020, and announced the travel ban, health security, and also financial aids and funds. CDA is concerned with the use of power through language.

Comparison of American and Canadian Government System:

Despite being two renowned countries, America and Canada have much difference in their governments. There is a contrast between their systems of administration.

One key contrast is that the United States has no official dialects, though Canada has two. English and French are two representative languages in Canada. A second essential distinction between the Canadian Constitution and the American is that Canada is a protected government and America is a republic. That resembles just a conventional distinction. It is a lot of additional, for Canada has a parliamentary-bureau government, while the Americans have an official legislative.

Why does it matter? To begin with, in the United States the head of state and the top of the public authority are very much the same. In Canada, the Queen, customarily spoke to by the Governor-General, is the head of state, and the leader at the top of the public authority. The American head of state can't limit the American head of government since they are a similar individual. For something else, the official legislative government depends on a partition of forces. An individual of the bureau of congress or any other member of it and also an individual of any house of it cannot be an American president.

Parliamentary-bureau government depends on the centralization of forces. The executive and all other ministers must by custom (however not by law) be an individual from one house or the other, or get a seat in one house or the other inside a brief time frame of arrangement. All administration bills should be presented by a clergyman or somebody talking for their sake, and priests should show up in Parliament to guard government charges, answer day-by-day inquiries on government activities or strategies, and counter assaults on such activities or approaches.

In the United States, the president and each individual from the two houses are chosen for fixed terms: the president for a very long time, the congresspersons for six (33% of the Senate seats being challenged like clockwork), the individuals from the House of Representatives for two. The best way to dispose of a president before the finish of the four-year term is for Congress to reprimand and attempt that person, which is extremely difficult to do.

Aim of the study:

This study aims to uncover implicit meaning in the speeches of both politicians. Its objective is to study how political leaders use language to achieve socio-cultural meanings. It will study the social background of the speeches and also the goals, promises, plan of work, and optimism of both the leaders. This study will fill the gap between linguistic structure and external social context. Previously this study has many directions, as many other researchers have done an analysis of the speeches of politicians, but this study is different from others because of the novel Coronavirus. The speeches were made during this outbreak where people were terrified by the COVID-19 and practiced social distancing, self-isolation, home quarantine, and many mental health issues.

Research Questions:

1. How did Donald Trump use language for blame game and criticism on others in the social context of COVID-19?
2. How did Justin Trudeau use language in a political discourse and social context of COVID-19?
3. What is the difference in discourse of Donald Trump and Justin Trudeau in the same social conditions?

What is already known about the topic?

The political and social discourse of different political leaders of the world is already studied by many researchers.

So far as the analysis of the speeches of Donald Trump is concerned, many researchers have analyzed his speech during his election campaign. Trump's discourse during pandemic has also been examined in comparison to British prime minister

Few recent studies have analyzed the political and economic situations of different countries during COVID-19.

Trudeau's discourse has also been studied in the form of his bilingualism, election campaign, and as a celebrity leader.

What this research will add:

This research will make a clear difference in the discourse of the leader of a superpower and a non-super power. It will also reveal the strategies made by the two most popular leaders and their way of shaping people's thinking.

The current investigation endeavors a thorough phonetic examination of Donald Trump's and Justin Trudeau's Speeches given at the peak of COVID outburst with the perspective on opening the intrinsic philosophical hypotheses and force relations.

The decision of analysis on Trump and Trudeau is educated for various reasons. To start with, both are known, world Leaders. Besides, as a top of the most remarkable nations on the planet, their political philosophies, assuming any, have suggestions for the remainder of the world. Thirdly, addresses have not been broadly investigated phonetically as the Coronavirus pandemic is novel in the world. This examination along these lines expects to fill the gap by exploring how the experiential and the relational implications are acknowledged through the frameworks of transitivity frameworks and methodology decisions.

II. RELATED STUDIES

Discourse has many definitions as it is a vast field. One definition is "discourse has a wide palette for suggestions. (Titscher et.al.1998:42), it runs from all sociological disciplines that are reasoning, humanism, and phonetics (Shazia Akbar Ghilzai, 2017).

Critical Linguistics is likewise called Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). It originally started in Britain in the 1980s when the work *Language and Control* were distributed. (Wang, 2010)

(CDA) is a sort of discourse research that considers how the misuse of power and its prevalence and imbalance are allowed conflicted and reciprocated in a social and political setting. With such dissenter examine, critical discourse experts take the unequivocal position, and along these lines need to get, uncover, and at last oppose social uniformity (Van Dijk, 1985). (Wang, 2010)

Discourses are semiotic methods of interpreting parts of the world (physical, social or mental), which can for the most part be related to various positions or points of view of various gatherings of social figures. For example, the lives of destitute individuals are interpreted not just through various discourses related to various social practices (in governmental issues, medication, social government assistance, scholarly humanism) yet additionally through various discourses which compare to contrasts of position and viewpoint. Styles are personalities, or 'methods of being,' in their semiotic viewpoint – for example, being a 'director' currently fashionably in business or colleges is halfway a matter of building up the privileged semiotic style. (Fairclough, 2013)

Van Dijk states that CDA focuses on the misuse of power particularly on strength, looking at how power in discourse is manhandled by controlling individuals' convictions and activities to of prevailing gatherings as against the enthusiasm of the weak or the will others. He says that the individuals who have power, rule discourse. (Krampa, 2013)

CDA is a broadly received strategy to examine spoken or composed materials. For instance, news articles, political discourses, books, commercials, motion pictures, papers, or books. CDA first began in Britain in the 1980s. The examination of political addresses is valuable to uncover the one-sided language and raise the analysts' awareness of the path through which language is controlled. Political discourses are installed with shrouded philosophies and controlled discourse structures. (Khaled, 2020)

Theoretic Framework on CDA:

As per Fairclough (1989, 2010), there exists a persuasive connection between discourse and the general public. This infers that the cultural structures shape discourse while discourse exemplifies the qualities and convictions in the general public. Discourse mirrors the meaningful decisions used to speak to and support reality. Kress (1979:185) holds the very view and contends that there are parts of social importance in language explicitly visible in its lexical and syntactic structures and which are verbalized when we talk and compose. Such angles he adds are characteristic in all discourses.

According to Pascale Dangoisse & Gabriela Perdomo, words have power (Austin, 1975; Boutet, 2016). Words conveyed from a place of force, from a political talk at the most significant levels of government, convey specific load as to how residents shape their assessments on a wide exhibit of issues. Political way of talking at the most significant levels of government may impact how residents see that specific government as well as their general public overall. As Castells (2013) contends, "The molding of brains is a more unequivocal and enduring type of control than the accommodation of bodies by terrorizing or viciousness" (p. xix). What political pioneers express

logically matters as far as establishing the pace out in the open talk about specific points, including women's liberation, as our social personalities are assembled through our relations to and interchanges with others (Allen, 2011). Further, political writings and discourse expressions created by the ground-breaking can be considered as social occasions that demonstrate to legitimize or subvert encounters of persecution. In political correspondence research, researchers have discovered that how government officials outline issues and even populace classifications can affect how to open citizens can become too specific thoughts (Cacciatore, Scheufele, and Iyengar, 2016; Chong and Druckman, 2007). (Perdomo, 2020)

III. METHODOLOGY

This study is a qualitative investigation that will be done by using Norman Fairclough's model. Fairclough has characterized some key factors for the act of CDA, of which I mean to concentrate on two: ideologically challenged words and the use of the pronouns we and you (Fairclough 1995:92,93). In this study, Fairclough's model is used which has three phases. In the first one, the general aspects of language are studied like, vocabulary, grammar, structure, and genre. Second, is the translation, which takes a gander at text-communication relations. The third step is to explain the context either its social context or political.

Norman Fairclough in his book *Language and Power* discussed the term CDA. Fairclough introduced the thoughts that are as of now seen as imperative in CDA, for instance, "talk, power, conviction framework, social practice, and decision-making ability." He fights that language should be analyzed as a social practice through the point of view of talk in both talking and forming.

Fairclough developed a three-dimensional framework for pondering talk, where the fact of the matter is to design three separate sorts of assessment onto one another: the examination of (spoken or formed) language messages, the assessment of talk practice (methodology of text creation, scattering, and usage) and examination of aimless events as instances of socio-social practice.

Systemic Functional Linguistics as a base for CDA:

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a hypothesis of language revolved around the thought of language work. While SFL represents the syntactic design of language, it puts the capacity of language as focal (what language does and how it does it), in inclination to more primary methodologies, which place the components of language and their blends as focal. SFL begins at social setting, and takes a gander at how language the two follows up on, and is compelled by, this social setting.

Fairclough's methodology draws on a few more established methodologies. The new point is that it depends on different new speculations about society and the connection between language, Discourse and society. With respect to Discourse examination, Norman Fairclough's methodology depends on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The main researcher in SFL is Michael Halliday, and at times SFL is called 'Hallidayan Linguistics'. SFL is appropriate for CDA on the grounds that it stresses the associations among texts and (social) settings. Be that as it may, SFL is exceptionally more linguistic category, with many particular etymological terms. SFL and CDA have a few contrasts. CDA is more trans-disciplinary than SFL. CDA attempts to combine SFL with different social hypotheses.

The techniques of Data Collection:

1. Finding the data:

This is a kind of subjective or qualitative examination I firstly watched the speeches on YouTube given on March 19, 2020, of both the leaders and downloaded written transcripts for research purposes speeches from an internet source in my research.

1. Looking and verification of the information:

The next step of knowledge aggregation was looking at the video to verify its transcription. This step did by the investigator to make sure the relevance of the text.

1. Categorization of the information by highlighting:

Inside my specific CDA, I joined Fairclough's model of text examination comparable to the administrations' utilization of security, hazard, and danger discourse. What rose out of my initial examinations was the introduction of a speech of Trudeau's guarantee to help those influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, and how the Bank of Canada is responding to the emergency. With an end goal to control the spread of COVID-19 in Canada, the national government is requesting that Canadians take out all trivial travel outside the nation. U.S. President Donald Trump has now proclaimed a national emergency over COVID-19, which will free up \$50 billion in help, and deferred limitations for medical clinics in their reaction. This also turned out to be a piece of my investigation

IV. FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

Here the questions that were raised at the start of the research, will be answered

Q.1. How is the language used by Donald for blame game and criticism on others in the social context of COVID-19:

Extract 1:

“Thank you very much”. I think this is going to be a very important conference and I’ll get to that toward the middle, but I have a few things to report and a want to thank you all for being here and I have to say” I think with social distancing that the media has been much nicer. I don’t know what it is. All these empty, these in-between chairs ... You probably shouldn’t have anybody sitting behind you either. You should probably go back, but I love it. It’s so much nicer, but I shouldn’t say that because you’ll get me now.”

Here the speaker starts his address by saying Thank you. Then he comments on the sitting arrangement of media, which sounds sarcastic. At this crucial time of the pandemic, everyone is practicing social distancing and he is satirical talks about the sitting arrangement that follows social distancing. He then called the Coronavirus the “Chinese virus”, which shows that he is blaming China for this virus. He considers China to be responsible for

the outbreak and thinks that there is no role of nature and fate. The U.S and China's rivalry is already known. Both are superpowers and have a trade war. According to BBC News 2016, Even During his presidential election campaign, Donald Trump regularly denounced China for what he and others accepted were not fair for exchange rehearses and discredited its trade exceeded with the USA (Wang3, 2020). Now along with the trade war, COVID -19 has worn their relationship more. Talking about the Coronavirus, in another discourse he said that the US government is deciding whether the virus began from the Wuhan Institute of Virology. He has likewise denounced the World Health Organization (WHO) for acting like the "advertising office for China" and has removed the US subsidizing from the foundation (Al Jazeera 2020).

Extract 2:

“Some people would say an act of God. I don't view it as an act of God. I would view it as something that just surprised the whole world. And if people would've known about it could have been stopped in place. It could have been stopped where it came from, China.”

It is strange because a leader of a very big country says something that shows his disbelief in God and nature. He is openly blaming china for this outbreak and thinks that it is in the hand of human to control it, not God.

According to the Washington Post, he has said on different occasions that he doesn't care to ask God for absolution, which is generally seen as a centerpiece of Christian confidence.

Extract 3:

“If we would have known about it, if they would have known about it, but now the whole world almost is inflicted with this horrible ... With this horrible virus, and it's too bad ... It's too bad because we never had an economy as good as the economy we had just a few weeks ago, but we'll be back and I think we'll be back stronger than ever before because we learned a lot during this period.”

He again continues it by stressing the word “horrible” two times in a row and telling the world that he had a great economy in his period of being a president, but he gives hope to be stronger than this. One thing that is being noticed is the speaker's emphasis and repetition of words two to three times in a sentence, maybe just to enhance his efforts before the world.

Extract 4:

‘You understand, this is the way’. Normally it's like years and years and years, they had it immediately.”

Through the speaker's discourse, there is an element of self-projection. In this passage, the speaker endeavors to impact his audience. The speaker, through the pronominal 'we; relates to the people may be to acquire their

acknowledgment. The articulations 'you understand, this is the way' to paint a basic situation that must be cured by the speaker. Through linkage of occasions the speaker plans to incite a sensation of sympathy and love in his public towards him. Thus, the audience at that point sees the speaker as the most appropriate president for the situation rather than the past ones. The last enticing system found in the discourse is about public safeguard. This influence is like the past influence which is rehashing the comparative thought that has been referenced before to get the people enthusiastic association. The speaker utilizes the previous realities that have been experienced by America to get the compassion and comprehension from the recipient to get his contention. There is a rehashing word 'we' at each start of the line of discourse that has the capacity as the solidarity that the speaker needs to show. The pronoun 'we' alludes to the speaker himself and the entirety of the audience, which implies they had a similar history and feeling to share. Given past examination, this sort of influence did not depend on verification and logical strategy, however on the feelings that an individual feels by encountering the previous occasion. In this influence, the speaker attempts to construct the Certainty and trust of the public that he will modify America and America and its set of experiences can be incredible once more.

Q.2 How is the language used by Justin Trudeau in political discourse and social context?

Extract 1:

“Good morning everyone” [Foreign language 00:04:03] Over the last week we’ve seen significant changes in what COVID-19 means for the country. Every day we’ve had new updates for Canadians.” [Foreign language 00:04:12].

Trudeau started his speech very precisely by saying “good morning and coming straight to the point of talking that is COVID-19”.

There are two official languages in Canada, English, and French. It is a common practice of the speaker when he addresses the public he talks in both languages one by one. he moves to pass on a message and to make an open impact by rehashing a similar expression in the other language offering fortitude and thanks; communicating bunch distinguishing proof/connection to a specific social gathering; upgrading the adequacy of discourse as opposed to adhering to one authority language of the nation, utilizes likewise the second official language.

Extract 2:

“Right now, the last thing anyone needs is to be worrying about how to make ends meet. People need to know they have support for their jobs, their businesses, their industries, and that’s what our government has been focused on since day one.”

The speaker uses the phrase “to make ends meet” which means to earn a livelihood and fulfilling the basic needs of life. He also assures the people that government is responsible for their earning and they need not worry about. Trudeau's guarantee to help those influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, and how the Bank of Canada is responding to the emergency. With an end goal to control the spread of COVID-19 in Canada, the government is requesting that Canadians dispose of all superfluous travel outside the country measures set up during the pandemic. This was an emergency that necessary correspondence and authority. It likewise required the public

authority to get things done — secure clinical hardware, convey help to families and organizations, assembling industry, close the line, dispatch the military. Anyway blemished that reaction was looking back, the spring is probably going to be recognized as perhaps the most frantic time of activity throughout the entire existence of Canada's public government.

Extract 3:

“Yesterday, we announced an \$82 billion plan that will support all Canadians”.

Further, the speaker announces an \$82 billion plan which will help the citizens by giving them aid to live comfortably at this time of the global pandemic. This kind of step shows empathy of the leader towards his citizens and at this type of crucial time, people do not worry about earning their livelihood. In the wake of the 2019 mission, Trudeau didn't destroy everything and start once more. However, its result appears to have made him reflect. In his initial four years in government, he'd been extremely upfront — and not generally in manners that indicated an administration making a move or accomplishing results. Going ahead, Trudeau needed Canadians to see him completing things. During this time and want deeds over words.

Extract 4:

“But the bottom line is this; we're giving you more help when you need it. If you're a parent, we're here for you just like for the single mom of two who will get nearly \$1,500 by the end of May because of the increase in the Canada Child Benefit and the GST credit. If you're worried about making ends meet, we've got your back. Just like for the family that was concerned about their mortgage and now doesn't have to make payments for the next six months. And if you're helping others, we're standing with you.”

The speaker again uses the phrase ‘making ends meet. There is a big reason behind that is that the people are more worried about fulfilling the hunger of the families and that is the basic necessity. That is the quality of a true leader who is always got the backs of the populace. The clause and if you're helping others, we're standing with you. This Is also another positive step of the government that creates an urge in the people to help others.

Extract 5:

“On health, we're continuing to pull out all the stops to keep you safe. We're moving forward on vital research for everything from better understanding how this virus spreads to developing vaccines and treatments. As part of the \$1 billion funds I announced earlier this month, \$25 million will directly support 49 researchers and their teams across the country.”

The speaker uses the phrasal verb ‘pull out’ to ensure the people that they are safe. This shows that the leader is economically determined and knows how to cope with critical situations both socially and economically. He also announces \$ 1 billion for research on the virus and vaccine that depicts his interest n science and research and

also their value. The authority addresses of the Prime Minister are an incredible window into government approaches and the general feeling of the Prime Minister. These talks can be utilized to altogether comprehend the Prime Minister's inspirations and approaches.

Extract 6:

“At the same time, we will expedite access to COVID-19 lab test kits and other medical devices. The reality is that the need for these test kits is growing..... So while we ramp up, we’re making sure Canada is ready to keep up.”

Here the speaker uses two other phrasal verbs ‘ramp up’ and ‘keep up’. The tone is quite optimistic and full of hope for a bright future. Every single detail regarding COVID-19 is being told in the speech, for example, lab test kits and medical devices. The address of the Prime Minister is an incredible window into government approaches and the general feeling of the Prime Minister. These talks comprehend the Prime Minister's inspirations and the approaches in the decision.

Q.3. What is the difference in discourse of Donald Trump and Justin Trudeau in the same social conditions?

Mr. Trudeau is a top pick of worldwide reformists, who consider him to be a stronghold against the rising tide of hostility to migrant and protectionist assessment and who battled on hitting home with individuals' "better holy messengers".

Mr. Trump won the US election riding that enemy of trade and against globalization wave, and as a political pariah who is free with his affronts. The connection between the North American neighbors is an essential one and depends partially on the Republican and Liberal leaders discovering shared belief, regardless of contrasts in character and strategy. Mr. Trump pledged during the mission he would "clean out the wasteland", a catch-all guarantee for his allies who see Washington as a cesspool of lobbyists, defilement, and waste.

During the 2015 Canadian elections, Mr. Trudeau said his archetype, previous Conservative head administrator Stephen Harper, "transformed Ottawa into a sectarian marsh" during his close to a decade in force.

Mr. Trudeau vowed to stop partisanship and support in Ottawa, to introduce a more straightforward and open government, and to make the question period deferential once more. The following extracts will reveal the difference in the discourse of both the leaders.

Extract 1(Donald Trump):

“As you know, my administration is working every day to protect the American people and the American economy from the virus. Yesterday I signed into law critical support for American workers, families, and small businesses.”

One thing that is being noticed that after letting us know about his steps his himself appreciates his efforts by saying: “It’s a big thing.” He further tells about his announcements of sick leave and family medical leave to

those affected by the virus. The portion exemplifies an instance of inconsistent force relations. The speaker gives himself a role as ground-breaking and unrivaled as every other person. Supremacy is reflected in statements, for example, 'Yesterday I signed into law critical support for American workers, families and small businesses.' and 'If he'd prefer to play, that is fine.' The speaker picks such conditions may be to advance a positive picture of himself. Essentially, the speaker utilizes the definitive mindset in his statement.

Extract 2 (Donald Trump):

We took the best economy we've ever had and we said, "Stop. You can't work. You have to stay home." There's never been a case like this. Normally you pay a lot of money to get things going. Here's a case where we're paying a lot of money to stop things because it's not a financial war, it's a war ... It's a medical war. We have to win this war. It's very important."

The speaker utilizes the expression 'American public has been incredible' to satisfy the population for being appreciated. Such articulations are significant as they draw the consideration of the public to the situation of the expression. In the above case, the speaker misuses the issue of unemployment or no work during the pandemic as found in the statement: it's not a financial war, it's a war ... It's a medical war. In any case, this is only a way for the speaker to impact his people to adulate him. Furthermore, here he needs to show the individuals that he is remaining close by them. The portion further furnishes the audience with "Stop. You can't work. You have to stay home.", that is, authority loaded with the manner of speaking and activity arranged. The speaker addresses himself in a positive light. The speaker at that point completes discourse by expressing gratitude towards citizens.

Extract 3 (Justin Trudeau):

"On that note, let me take a moment to recognize again, the incredible work of our nurses, doctors, technicians, and other healthcare professionals. They are on the front lines of this and they're doing a remarkable job. We need to support them and keep them healthy as well. But even if you don't work in a hospital, you can still keep people healthy. For example, we still need blood donors, so if you're able consider going in and donating. Book an appointment online through blood.ca or by calling +1 888-236-6283."

In most pieces of the discourse, there existed such countless incredible measures, which will be better for the Canadians. The threat discourse was then introduced in the public authority's clarification of how should be dealt with secure from the infection of the virus, and what might probably happen on the off chance that they couldn't follow up on those recommendations. Strangely, every administration had the option to control these discourses to suit the specific requirements of their administration at that time. The administrations have indicated that they can build their use when they need to cultivate uphold from the Canadian populace or they can decrease their utilization, for example, when the monetary success isn't ending up being gainful to people, or when the populace

has become burnt out on the consistent pandemic circumstance such talks and is starting to see through them. Also, the telephone numbers are given to the public for any query.

Extracts 4(Justin Trudeau):

“Okay. We are continuing to work on the fine-tuning of the agreement between Canada and the United States. I think it’s almost there. Yes. We are considering using any measures necessary to ensure that Canadians and our healthcare systems have the supports they need.”

At the point when Justin Trudeau became Prime Minister in the fall of 2015, he was invited by a solid companion in the White House by the name of Barrack Obama. The two men can be perceived as moderate neo-nonconformists, both have accepted social reformism, and both were seen by the world as youthful, charming, and attractive pioneers. What's more, things searched useful as long as possible, also, given that Hillary Clinton appeared to be bound to win the administration in 2016. Yet, as we probably are aware, the Fall of 2016 brought a Donald Trump triumph, which destroyed any expectations of Trudeau working with a completely like-minded president. However, while the Trudeau Liberals (just as by far most Canadians) would have favored a Clinton administration, the impacts Trump has had upon Trudeau's initiative have not been negative. In reality, the real factors of a Trump administration have presented fascinating difficulties; however, have likewise given Trudeau openings that would not have existed with Clinton. Trudeau's status as 'reformist banner kid' on the worldwide stage exists at any rate to some extent because of the juxtaposition with Trump, and numerous Canadians look toward the south to the president, therefore seeing Trudeau's constraints in a moderately sure light. Moreover, numerous Americans look toward the north with envy. During all these conditions, where President Trump is not even talking about working with the neighbor, there Trudeau is talking about the 'fine-tuning' with America.

Extract 5(Justin Trudeau):

“We are going to be sending money to indigenous communities for them to use the way they need to keep their communities safe through COVID-19 and support to access to supplies they need and get through this difficult situation. We have made credit a lot easier to access for businesses of all sizes right now..... We know that our seniors have worked hard all their lives to be able to retire in comfort and there is a lot of anxiety there. That’s why we will be there for our seniors as well.”

The excerpt above does not only show the promises of the speaker but also the implementation of them. The government announces easy credit, help to seniors who are retired, and financial help to communities. On the other hand, in the clause, ‘We know that our seniors have worked hard all their lives to be able to retire in comfort and there is a lot of anxiety there’. This shows the acknowledgment of the speaker towards the services of senior citizens and they are not ignored in this crucial condition. This kind of sympathy with people portrays him as action-oriented. He appears to confirm and reassure his audience that as a responsible leader he pays interest in the problems of the citizens. He foregrounds his interest payment credentials to assure that he will abide by all the laws as laid down in the Canadian constitution.

Extract 6 (Justin Trudeau):

“Okay. We’re focused on bringing Canadians home. We’re focused on trying to get our air operators to facilitate more flights to get Canadians home. We recognize that this is a very difficult and exceptional situation and we’re just going to be here for each other.”

Trudeau is depicted in an empathetic position and is calling Canadians to come back to their own country before they get struck anywhere else in the world. He is not only calling them but also commands air companies to facilitate Canadians to come back home this is a highly appreciable step taken by the speaker. This is also an example of the right use of power and dominance. In the clause, the speaker draws attention to himself as a leader capable of ascertaining the truth by saying “We recognize that this is a very difficult and exceptional situation and we’re just going to be here for each other”. The balanced force relations between the speaker and his audience are brought out through the position he involves which recommends he needs them to work at the issue from his perspective to adapt to the circumstance. The pronominal 'we' is utilized to paint a positive picture and to show compassion for the individuals.

Extract 7 (Donald Trump):

“I believe in the V curve.”

He uses the word “v curve” which means everything will take a long time to be back at normal. The progress in the economy will go from high to very low then very high. The use of pronominal I which is the subject of the clause shows self-projection and imposition of own ideas and beliefs

Extract 8 (Justin Trudeau):

“Take the right steps, like staying home and working remotely to help flatten the curve.”

The speaker is advising his people to stay and home and asking for help to stop the spread of the virus so that the rise in the cases could be slow down, which will make the curve of the cases flatten.

V. DISCUSSION

This section evaluates the significant discoveries of the examination, makes ends, and presents the ramifications from the discoveries of the investigation. It starts by investigating the outline of points and the technique embraced in the examination at that point digs into the vital discoveries of the exploration. At that point, it proceeds to introduce the results of the investigation and the implications for additional examination. The part attracts to a nearby with proposals for additional exploration.

The significant point of the analysis was to question how the people having control over the public can impact the personalities of the individuals with their words. It also shows that what is the impact of the discourse of two famous political leaders? This was done by grilling philosophies and force relations brought out through the referenced linguistics selections. The investigation was guided by four key propositions. First that our words,

composed or spoken, express an expansive feeling of importance which can be recognized dependent on the questioner's social, political, and verifiable backgrounds.

Also, that a speaker's words are rarely impartial yet rather are transporters of philosophy that reflects and underpins the interests of the speaker. Thirdly, that the individuals who involve institutional administration assume a huge part in molding and legitimizing discourse and social relations since the expressions of people with great influence are frequently taken as unmitigated truth. Fourthly, while discourses can be utilized for declaration of force and control, they can likewise be utilized to investigate, challenge and even sabotage similar force relations. Following the above contentions, the investigation looked to address all the questions:

The examination embraced the qualitative exploration technique. Information was acquired from Donald Trump's and Justin Trudeau's speeches. Both the speeches were conveyed on March 19, 2020. The investigation was educated by the hypothetical principles of Fairclough's (2014, 2003, 1992, and 1981) Critical Discourse Analysis which sees language as a focal instrument in the reflection, support, and food of awry force relations.

To expose the belief systems and force relations, Fairclough's three-level model of examination was received to portray, decipher and clarify the lexico-grammatical decisions and discourse techniques utilized in the objective content. This infers that the examination was unmistakable in nature. The past administrations are depicted as incapable. This section is geared towards answering the questions of the study: 'What are the recurring themes in the Speeches and which public issues do they address?' As earlier indicated, the data for the study are in the form of selected paragraphs which address some issues within the pandemic context.

The criterion for the selection of the themes is, thus, based on the discourse of the leaders during the COVID-19 outburst. There is a recurring theme in both speeches. The term recurring themes relate to the common issues found in the Speeches. The analysis of the Process Types and Participant roles is to be conceived within a consistent frame of the recurring themes.

VI. CONCLUSION

To conclude we simply say that the detailed analysis of the discourses of both leaders shows a great difference. Being the leader of a huge country during his reign time, Trump still seemed so insecure about his position. Also, the supremacy element is depicted from his discourse.

On the other hand, Trudeau is also the leader of a great country yet, he seemed so determined and optimistic. Without any blame game, he tried to convince his people to stay calm and optimistic. There is no glimpse of comparison with previous administrations in his speeches.

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