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SYNTAX CODE OF LIES IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Melu sintaktiskais kods politiskajā diskursā

MASTER THESIS

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ANOTĀCIJA

Zinātnieki izveidoja veselu lingvistikas melu kustību: Weber (1920), Carson (2010), J. Meibauer (2014) un citi. Šī zinātnes papīra mērķis ir analizēt dažādu izrakstus no politiķu runu ierakstiem sintaktiskās organizācijas līmenī un atrast pašu populārāko teikumu konstrukciju veidu melu situācijās un politiskajās debatēs. Pētījumā tika izmantotas sekojošas metodes - miksēto metodu veids, kvalitatīva DA, SDA un sintaktiskā analīze. Corpus metode tika izvēlēta kā datu vākšanas metode. Declarative teikumu tips bija apskatīts, teikumu garumi, pasīvo konstrukciju izmantošana, vienādie elementi, personīgo vietniekvārdu, stilistisku figūru izmantošana tika izskatīti. Rezultāti parāda, ka lai apmānītu politiķus, vienkārši teikumi tika izmantoti un vairāk kā puse no meliem analīzē bija vienkārši un īsi.

Atslēgvārdi: politiskās diskurss, kritiskās diskurssa analīze, sintaktiskā analīze, corpus analīze, meli.

ABSTRACT

Researchers created a whole direction the linguistics of lies Weber (1920), Carson (2010), J. Meibauer (2014) and others. The goal of the research paper was to analyse quotations taken from the transcriptions of politicians' spoken communication at the level of the syntactic organization and identify the most frequent sentence structure pattern in the case of lies in political discourse. As a research, mixed-method approach and qualitative DA, CDA, and Syntactic analysis. The corpus-based approach was selected as a collection data tool. Declarative sentence type was review; the length of the sentence, the use of passive constructions, equal elements were examined; the use of personal pronouns and figures of speech were investigated. The results show, to deceive politicians, use the simple sentence, more than half of the lies in the analysis were simple and short.

Key words: *Political Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis, Syntactic Analysis, Corpus-based Approach, Lies*

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INTRODUCTION

In our time, lies seem to be a standard tool of politics, but politicians declare themselves truth-lovers. Arendt (1961) was the first political theorist after Machiavelli (1532) who recognized the importance of lies in the political space and outlined its consequences. Faircloth, explains the language as a tool of communication in public life, especially in matters of social change, politics, globalization. Another essential scientist, van Dyck (2008), was interested in how the media and political elite control access to public debate. While analysts critical discourse analysis used the same techniques as in the first version of discourse analysis, Wodak and Faircloth focus on the influence of ideology. The approach was based on critical theory. Wodak (2001) and Faircloth (2004) were early supporters of this method. Based on Halliday's (1985: 183) key questions for text analysis, Fairclough's (1989) introduced grammatical resources for ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings.

Dynel (2015, 2016) introduced figures of speech framework, which can be extended to a lie as such, can be found by applying the formulas of the Greek irony, metaphor, hyperbole, and meiosis should be evaluated and recognized as examples of pure lies. Besides, the voice or more exact passive constructions by Lenec (2010) allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation.

The development of linguistics at the present stage is characterized by an increased interest in understanding oral communication in general and political, in particular. In the modern world, along with the global spread of democratic principles of the state, the device is particularly vital to political discourse and its different aspects. Researchers created a whole direction the linguistics of lies Weber (1920), Eco (1985), Chandler (2002), Carson (2010), Sorensen (2012), Gramigna(2013), J. Meibauer (2014) and others. Although lie is essential for human communication, there are not many analyses that deal with lying from a linguistic point of view. Thus, this Master paper adds a linguistic perspective to the study of lying.

The goal of the research paper is to analyze quotations taken from the transcriptions of politicians' spoken communication at the level of the syntactic organization and identify the most frequent sentence structure pattern in the case of lies in political discourse.

The aim of this research is to consider the syntactic principles of lie description and to identify the syntactic mechanisms of lie in politicians discourse.

The research question are:

- What types of sentences politician are used mostly commonly in case of lies?
- Do politicians use passive constructions, formal style and avoid to use personal pronouns in order to separate themselves from lies?

- Are the figures of speech such as metaphor, allusion, hyperbole and etc are commonly used in order to mislead listeners?

In order to support the goal of the present research the following **enabling objectives** were set:

1. to concretize the false statements in social aspects, and in linguistic aspects;
2. to analyze the grammatical signs of statements, which are intended in the modern English-language as false and highlight the essential signs of false statements;
3. to develop a corpus of the political speeches and analyze speeches under the syntax analysis.
4. to draw conclusions based on theoretical and empirical findings.

The following **research methods** are used to achieve the goal of this paper:

1. Theoretical method: a review of the literature on cohesive devices by Chomsky (1957); Skinner (1957); Halliday and Hassan (1976), Foucault (1979) text analysis tools, Halliday (1985); Thomas (1989); Ekman (1991), Kellner (1995); Wodak (2001), Van Dijk (2002); Faircloth (2004 and earlier publications), Sorensen (2007); Carson (2010); Fairclough (2013); Dynel (2015, 2016) figures of speech framework, and Cloutier (2016) syntactic-stylistic means.
2. Empirical methods: Thesis selected a mixed-method approach by Cohen, Manion, Morrison, (2007) which includes quantitative and qualitative approaches in order to facilitate methodological triangulation. mixed-method approach of corpus-based statistical and discourse analysis by Tognini-Bonelli (2001) As a collection data tool, the author of the present Thesis selected the Corpus-based approach. To strengthen the research, the corpus was created. According to Tognini-Bonelli (2001) corpus-based approach is an observations tool and should be the starting point of analyses, also it can be called 'corpus-driven' approach. The main linguistic approaches, which are used in the present MA paper are: *Discourse Analysis*, *Critical Discourse Analysis* and *Syntactic analysis*.

The present Master thesis comprises an introduction, three chapters, conclusions, theses, references, and relevant appendices. The first chapter provides a framework for syntax analysis of lies by summarizing existing literature on *Political Discourse*, *Critical Discourse Analysis* and *Syntax* from the perspective of lies and its different aspects and political discourse. The second chapter discusses lies issues in 100 quotation from transcription from political speeches, including a corpus-based analysis of 100 quotation. The Chapter three discusses results received from the investigations, provides conclusions and discuss the possibilities of the further researches.

CHAPTER 1. LIES IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

The present Master thesis comprises an introduction, three. This chapter deals with the literature review to the topic under the study. First, it discusses Political Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis, and its historical basis, as well the definition and concepts. The political communication tools and moreover, chapters, conclusions, theses, references, and Agitation, and Propaganda are relevant. Second, lying as a process is described from the social and political perspectives, including the main concepts and public reactions to politician's lies. Third, syntactical categories are investigated together with the main concepts and the latest studies of syntactic structures in lies cases.

The author of the present paper has dealt with the concept of lies in her previous research, which was related to verbal and non-verbal deception instruments in public speaking. The present paper is based on the same approaches but is conducted from a political perspective.

1.1 Political discourse

Currently, political discourse is actively studied by linguists. They try to define the concept of political discourse, to consider its main features, functions. It is important to investigate the concept of political discourse, define its characteristics, consider the main approaches to the study of political discourse in linguistics.

1.1.1. Historical basis of PD

One of the first modern authors was Lasswell (1948), provides notably and relevant considering the instrument of political success. He explains communication as the mechanism by which power is realized. Lasswell proposed a model of the communicative process that includes five elements: 1) Who sends a message – *Communicator*; 2) What is transmitted – *Message*; 3) How the message is transmitted - *Channel*; 4) To whom message is sent – *Audience*; 5) The effect of the message – *Efficiency* (Lasswell, 1999, 362).

The source of these studies was mentioned before in rhetoric, and this scheme in a fundamental form was cited in the *Rhetoric* of Aristotle. Here is how the function of rhetoric as an art of persuasion in relation to political speech is presented, as for the ways of persuasion delivered by speech, there are three types: some are depending on the character of the speaker, others – on a particular mood of the listener, others – from the speech itself. (Aristotle 1978: 18). The same scheme is available in the communication model of Ferdinand de Saussure *sign– signifier– signified*. (Saussure, 1974, 68)

1.1.2 Definitions and Concepts

The definition of *Political Discourse* (PD) is closely related to two points of politics – broad and narrow. A broad definition of PD includes the activities that belong to civil society and include organizations which are not regulated by the government, for example, trades unions, business associations, environmental groups, and Media because it creates discourse on politics, social conflict, and international relations, etc. A narrow definition of PD includes engaged in non-political actors, for instance, schools, universities, and hospitals as soon as they are products of public policy. These actors are regulated by administrations which produce their form of public discourse. (Kirvalidze, 2016: 163)

Such dual interpretation of PD is explained by Paul Bayley:

“There is no such thing as political language, but a wide and diverse set of discourses, or genres, or registers that can be classified as forms of political language” (Bayley, 2005: Online). By this approach and attitude, the author of the present MA paper will focus attention on the diversity of classifications and tools, which are used in PD.

“It would be feasible to identify a set of ‘canonical’ forms of political discourse: policy papers, ministerial speeches, government press releases or press conferences, parliamentary discourse, party manifestos (or platforms), electoral speeches, etc”(ibid.). From this perspective, in the following political speech, Interview, Debates, and Conference will be discussed in order to understand the PD deeply. They are all characterized by the fact that they are spoken or written by (or for) primary political actors - members of the government or the opposition, members of parliament, leaders of political parties, candidates for office”(ibid.) This quotation introduces the way of look, which was used by the author of this MA paper, to take a precise look and gain intense knowledge.

In other words, PD is also language of Media or other actors that is generally used in political or social spheres of communication. In Fairclough (1995) PD is restricted by the institutions such as government, parliament and parties, which play source distributor role, and to complete his definition it should be mentioned that straggle between the different institutions such as, elections, debates and propaganda also is PD. (Fairclough and Fairclough, 2013: 26). According to Van Dijk (2002) PD is a politically restricted genre that has its own thesaurus and specific functions. (Van Dijk, 1998; 2002: 205) PD is a discourse of politician and can be assumed as a PD only within appropriate situations, where speaker express his opinion as a politician. (ibid: 213)

Moving from the definition, it is important to overview the ways of political communication. The following subchapter describes political speech, interview, debate, and

conference. This four tools of communication from political discourse will provide information for the following research.

1.1.3 Political Communication: Speech, Interview, Debates and Conference

The task of political communication is power gaining and retaining. This problem is solved with the help of politicians to manipulate the public consciousness, the imposition of the audience to certain stereotypes, the formation of opinions and evaluations. The author of the present MA thesis pays attention to the most popular communication ways between politicians and audience. In this Chapter, it is important to consider such genres of political communication as speech, interview, debates, and conferences.

Political speech

The correct use of language devices is fundamental in achieving the goals of any communication, and in the case of PD, speech is the main tool on which success in obtaining support depends mass, political power, successes in public and parliamentary debates, important negotiations, etc. (Bonwitt, 1996:18)

According to Thomas (1999) *Political Speech* (PS) is one of the mechanisms that govern society, and political discourse implements the functions of information and socio-psychological impact on the public. In PS, carefully thought out and prepared in advance, politicians around the world use a variety of linguistic means to achieve their goal. As a rule, PS is aimed at ideological influence, the formation of the audience a certain attitude to those or other realities of political life. PS has the ability to establish friendly relations between countries, but also generate conflicts between States and within the country. (Thomas, 1999: 32)

Influencing the audience, consciousness and unconsciousness is the main task of any PS. Nikitina (2011) underlines that the main functions of public speech are *information* and *impact*, with the primary function information. (Nikitina, 2011:15) PS allows a mass audience to get information about events in the country and the world, news politics, etc. According to Nikitina (2011) speech should consist of the following specifications:

- theme topicality
- diversity of content, as public speech reflects different aspects of human lives: political, economic, moral, etc.;
- availability of such communicative qualities of speech as correctness, appropriateness, beauty, and truthfulness; !!! comment on this in connection to your topic, at present your theory is lacking your own voice altogether, it is just a compilation of quotations
- use of political and economic terms;
- provision of evaluation, comments, explanations, etc. (Nikitina, 2011:30)

comment

After all, the communicative intention of the author includes not only a message on a particular topic but the hope for a response of the listener - public response. (Nagy, 1983: 11) Along with the information of the factual plan, PS contains its author's interpretation, assessment, comment. It affects feelings and mind. This influence exists on both emotional and rational levels. (ibid.:12) Therefore, for PS a system of arguments, logical judgments are mandatory. It should also be noted that the impact in PS can be both open, straightforward and veiled. (ibid.:13)

PS exists both in written and in oral form. Because video and audio information nowadays has a stronger influence than text. Also, some genres combine verbal and visual components: poster, caricature, television and radio programs, theater and drama, etc. Kellner (1995: 191) The extensive literature leading from Plato's dialogues and Aristotle's Rhetoric is devoted to questions of PS, which created a large historical tradition, which is the basis of modern political activity as a speech or communicative activity. (Rozina, 2018:1)

The specificity of PS is represented by a number of structured features. The speech delivered by the political speaker is considered as a type of social impact and political phenomenon, as well as a process of communication. According to Lasswell's idea, in order for a person's performance to have the desired effect, this person must have such qualities as competence (availability of relevant knowledge and skills), reliability (ability to inspire confidence), dynamism (personal openness, activity, enthusiasm). (Lasswell, 1948: 219)

Since PS is regarded as a political phenomenon, behind which there are parties, movements, and organizations, it is assumed a high degree of its impact on society. PS is conducted with strict observance of rules and regulations, without observing which the power of speech influence can be violated. (Follette, 1917: 112) In connection with the mass dissemination of information is currently becoming a system of active public communications. Its participants are public and state institutions and they can be citizens as members of society. Public communications are those aimed at the transfer of information that affects the General interest, and at the same time giving it a public status. (Bonwitt, 1996: 33)

PS as a communications process reflects the speech practice of society. During this process, language and its tools are establishing. There are structuring and formation of a huge speech array. In the PS is formed its system actions, their types and strategies, as well as new varieties of texts. (Lucas, 2015: 173) This provokes increased attention of society to the problems of language and is the reason for the revival of rhetoric as an active social practice and science.

The PS is an essential part of oratory, it uses a variety of means of language with a certain purpose to influence the audience. (ibid, 305) The fundamental element of PS are emotions. In addition to positive or negative reactions, the key ones should call the audience to different

emotions. The maximum saturation of political speech with emotions stimulates an increase in the impact on listeners, since information of this kind occupies a much larger place in memory than neutral. (ibid, 348)

Interview

The genre of the interview is steadily undergoing significant changes. (Hoffmann, 2013: 472) The traditional form of the interview – conversation now has a number of modifications (interview-dialogue, interview-monologue, interview-message, interview-sketch, interview-opinion, collective interview, and questionnaire). The interview that early linguists attributed solely to informational genres now has an analytical of the variety. (ibid.) The specificity of a political interview is the multi-layered nature of its communicative purpose. Martinez (2000) notes that a political interview is a highly conventional (socially conditional) public speech genre with a rigid distribution of speech roles of direct participants, in which the journalist reveals or seeks to reveal the important features of the policy for society, including dangerous, while the latter, answering the questions of the journalist, seeks to convince the society of its demand. (Martinez, 2000: 20) That is, the participants of the interview seek to convince the addressee, to cause certain intentions in him, to encourage action. (ibid.)

Mosley (2013) writes that the most initiative participant of the interview is the interviewer who, planning the questions, sets the course of the interview. (Mosley, 2013: 67) The interviewee can fully obey the interviewer and follow his logic and the course of the interview and can play a decisive role in the direction of the dialogue. (ibid.) The information obtained during the interview is intended not only for the interlocutors themselves but also to inform the audience. (Haworth, 2013: 5) The audience is often not directly involved in the dialogue, but this does not reduce its importance as a participant in the interview. The needs, interests, and wishes of the audience are taken into account by both the interviewer and the interviewee. (ibid.) Based on this, they are building an interview. According to Mosley (2013) In the situation of the interview, the audience is allowed to observe the direct speech reaction of the politician, only during the interview, there are some traces of spontaneity – unpreparedness of speech. (Mosley, 2013: 67)

Political debates

According to Stalph (2016) opinion, political debates is a dialogical form of television journalism, the purpose of which is to identify the positions, programs, values of candidates for elected positions during the discussion. (Stalph, 2016: Online) The debates include the presentation of the positions of two or more participants, their polemics and answers to the most important questions for voters. (ibid.) Thus, the candidates have the opportunity to express themselves, and the audience - voters - the most complete and comprehensive objective information on the basis of which they can make their decision. (ibid.)

Kellner (1995) states, that the direct clash of rivals during the television debate allows viewers to compare the views of the participants of the election campaign and make a more complete picture of them, as well as to understand their positions, personalities and opportunities, compare the characteristics, policies of candidates, to assess the similarity and difference in the positions of different parties; for candidates, this is another way to gain popularity or correct the negative aspects of their public image. (Kellner, 1995: 193)

The form of the televised debates depends on their format and the number of principles for the selection of candidates, the number of participants, the degree of participation of journalists and the public, the conditions and the actual content of the discussion. (Berg, 2018: Online) TV debates can be held in the format of a ‘‘round table’’, a press conference or in the form of a TV program in which candidates speak one after another in an arbitrary not regulated order. (ibid.) In Harris (2019) opinion debates are often conducted one on one; including in the presence of the moderator and journalists; perhaps also limited or active public participation, as well as interactive participation of citizens. In recent years, actively used format ‘‘talk show’’ with the participation of candidates, moderator, journalists, viewers in the Studio. (Harris, 2019: Online)

Mosley (2013) analysed different debates approaches, and identified that American model is focused on the entertaining nature of the coverage of the election campaign, reflecting the trend of ‘‘merger’’ in the electoral processes of politics and show business. (Mosley, 2013: 97) In the United States, where all candidates have equal time on television, a candidate who refuses to participate in the debate cannot claim additional airtime. The public may also request an explanation of the reasons for the refusal. (ibid.)

Conference

In order to investigate the political conference, three components should be discussed. Statement, interpretation and question, they are especially important for the press conference as communication. According to Martiez (2000) The statement as a communicative intention is a consolidation of a certain factor, which makes it possible to ensure the growth of mental operations necessary for the actualization of other communicative intentions. (Martinez, 2000: 24) In this case, the main communicative intentions are the need for public transmission of certain information, to lead the audience to a certain intention - the purpose of the speaker (ibid.).

According to Mosley (2013) Communicative intention task is, in turn, a tactical move, which is a practical means of moving to the appropriate communicative purpose, the strategic result of the press conference, as a communicative act. (Mosley, 2013: 112) Interpretation is the realization of the meaning of some syntactically complete text presented in a particular language. (ibid.) Kellner (1995) introduced the idea, that speakers at the conference, having fixed the fact and other parts of the information, can interpret them in their way with the same communicative

purpose. (Kellner, 1995: 181) The communicative act has its components and structure. Among the components: can be identified Communicator, information, communicant, means of communication and feedback results. (ibid: 182) The structure of communication during the press conference includes both nonverbal aspects of speech and verbal message. (Mosley, 2013: 93)

All of the political communication tools mention above, have its, disadvantages and unique features. As it was investigated earlier, the main difference exists in audience involvement. Some of the tools allow interacting with the audience more, some less, however; all of them are directed to the audience, with the purpose to influence it and persuade to take an action.

1.1.4 Agitation and Propaganda

Reilly (2010) underlines two functions of PS, which are traditionally closely related to such concepts as *agitation* and *propaganda*. Agitation is the dissemination of operational information about current events that actively form the life position of the mass addressee on specific situations. Campaign materials convey the ideological and emotional attitude of the author and the media to the facts, events, processes, etc. a Typical example of campaigning are campaign leaflets and videos of candidates. (Reilly, 2010:91) According to Reilly (2010) propaganda is the activity of spreading fundamental ideas, knowledge, forming mass consciousness, as well as the worldview of a particular person, which gives the mass addressee valuable guidelines for understanding the processes taking place in society. Connect it to lies

According to Kellner (1995) key words are value labels, as they are directly related to the political, moral and ethical values that society has. This is an extremely important aspect in influencing the audience. (Kellner, 1995: 232) The value representations are manifested in social attitudes in the form of a person's predisposition to a predetermined attitude to a phenomenon, personality or event. Such words are some kind of words-symbols that cause certain images in a person. The listener perceives their semantic content as an associative figurative representation from past experience. By visualizing past perceptions and experiences, the speaker automatically generates social attitudes and assessments by transforming them from one phenomenon to another. (ibid.,235) An important feature of keywords is that they are economical. Due to its extremely rich content, one word can actualize a huge amount of information that is stored in the memory of the audience, as well as the emergence of the necessary emotional reaction to political speech. (ibid.,236)

1.1.5 Historical basis of CD

The significant role in the modern methodology of studying political communication belongs to the critical analysis of political discourse. According to Van Dijk (1995), *Critical*

Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a special approach in discourse analysis, which focuses on discursive conditions, components, and consequences of power abuse by dominant groups and institutions. The aim of critical approach is to analyse social inequality expressed in discourse, and the researcher of political discourse openly takes the position of the powerless and oppressed. As noted by van Dyck, among researchers of this field cannot be scientists, occupying the more distant and indifferent attitude (Van Dijk 1993: 25).

An important role in the formation of critical discourse analysis was played by the ideas by Gramsci (1971) and Althusser (1970), as well as the views of the philosophers of the Frankfurt school, especially Habermas (1984). A great contribution to the formation of CDA, made the ideas of Foucault (1980), although he resembled the consideration of the interaction of social existence and consciousness with the opposite position to Marxism. Finally, the influence of the London school should be mentioned, Halliday (1985) and Chomsky (1957) critical research on the genesis of CDA.

According to van Dijk (1995) CDA is a type of discourse analysis that studies the ways in which social power operates its dominance in society. CDA aims to explain how social inequality is prescribed, reproduced, and resisted through text and speech in a social and political context. The object of CDA is texts that are produced at crucial moments of communication when participants are in a situation of social risk and are uncomfortable with the consequences of discursive inequality. (van Dijk, 1995: 17) As part of the critical analysis, the researcher's attention is directed to the discourse, which structurally reflects and consolidates the existing power relations. The CDA is used to reveal the usually hidden connections between language, power, and ideology. CDA studies social interaction, paying attention to the linguistic components of this interaction. The analysis of language elements helps to reveal implicitly expressed attitudes in the system of social relations and to show the hidden effects of discourse on this system.(ibid.)

The second approach was based on critical theory. Wodak (2001) and Faircloth (2004 and earlier publications) were early supporters of this method. While analysts critical discourse analysis used the same techniques as in the first version of discourse analysis, Wodak and Faircloth focus on the influence of ideology. They sought to uncover how power relationships are reproduced through everyday conversations and social practices. A number of scientists formed their thoughts about critical discourse analysis on the basis of Foucault's philosophical ideas. (Tenorio, 2011:185)

1.2 Lying in politics

In order to conduct research and identify the syntactic structure of sentences of politicians speeches, in the first place it is considered appropriate to investigate the theoretical area in order

to provide a basis for research and analyze the concept of lies from different sides. As soon as, the lies in the present paper going to be analyzed in the political discourse, it is important to pay attention on the theoretical framework of the previous studies. Investigation of the concept of lies, social aspect of lies and lies in politics will help to investigate the field of the studies and explore the area of study more deeply. Lying is obviously a form of deception, but not all deception is lying. There are two other kinds of deception: concealment and spinning. Unlike lying, neither involves making a false statement or telling a story with a false bottom line. Concealment and spinning, however, are not the same as telling the truth. In this particular case the author of the paper pay attention in the lies analyzing. Where the deception is assumed as a result, but lie as a process.

1.2.1 Concept of Lying

The lie phenomenon plays an important role in social life, but it is studied incompletely. First of all, this applies to the consideration of lies as a social phenomenon. Skinner (1957) mentioned the topic of lie phenomena when he described distorted facts. While distorted facts concern to some lying of control motivation, to lying specifically Skinner (1957: 149) stated ‘In a still greater distortion a response is emitted under circumstances which normally control an incompatible response. We call the response a lie’ (ibid.).

Parsons (1989) developed an analytical approach and found a way to analyze the lie in the context of different circumstances, where specific verbal behavior can be considered as a lie. Parsons examined the different functions of the lie and concluded that lie can be used as a tool for manipulation, to threat listener for the specific purpose of a liar (Parsons, 1989: 47). Moreover, Parsons introduced the lie specification, he separated lie in various groups. He distinguished between falsification, where liar acts intentionally, and situations in which lie occurs accidentally. Furthermore, Parsons analyzed the difference between situations where specific information was omitted. Moreover, he emphasized the fact, that lie plays a crucial role in society, and can also be called necessary and sometimes even useful (ibid.)

Traditionally, many philosophers, such as Bok (1978), Williams (2002), Frankfurt (2005), have defined lying as believes avoiding what with the purpose to deceive. On the other hand, Carson (2006), Sorensen (2007), Fallis (2009) and others denoted that definition mentioned above fails to describe the phenomenon of what Sorensen names ‘bald-faced lies’ (Sorensen, 2007: 204). These are situations in which the speaker tells something without intention to deceive the audience (ibid.).

On the other hand, Carson (2006), Sorensen (2007), Fallis (2009) and others denoted that definition mentioned above fails to describe the phenomenon of what Sorensen names ‘bald-faced

lies' (Sorensen, 2007: 204). These are situations in which the speaker tells something without intention to deceive the audience (ibid.). For example, Carson (2010) gives his explanation and provides the situation in which this question can be discussed. In the case where the witness of crime saw that a particular individual committed the crime. Later, the same person is accused of the crime and, the observer in court makes the false statement that I did not see the defendant commit the crime, for fear of being harmed or killed by him. (Carson 2010: 20) In the case mentioned above, it can be stated, that lie may appear without intention to deceive, but on the other reasons. According to this concept, it is reasonable to move to the social aspect of lies.

1.2.2 Social Aspect of Lying

Notwithstanding previous topic, it is necessary to pay attention to the researchers whose definition of lie refers to the phenomenon of communication. For instance, Znakov (1999) states lie as a consisting of a deliberate distortion of the actual state of things, which directly indicates the social nature of the phenomenon of lies (Znakov, 1999: 113).

Traditionally, lies have been studied from the perspective of General psychology (DePaulo and Bell, 1996) rather than Social psychology (Ekman, 1999). This led to the focus on the analysis of consciousness and behavior of the liar and the lie itself as a product and the action of the individual. In this case, the lie was interpreted as a one-time act of a liar, depending on his individual characteristics and goals at a certain moment, but not the nature of the relationship, context, and dynamics of communication with a particular partner (Linville, 1987; Roccas and Brewer, 2002: 266).

Wills (2002) distinguished the following positions on the lies social role:

- characterizing lies as a morally destructive phenomenon, the consequences of which are manifested in the moral atmosphere of society;
- understanding lies as a necessary pragmatic way out of the existing problems of social communications (in this context, it is clearly evident that lies are a functional and necessary element of social reality);
- interpreting lies as an ambivalent phenomenon of public morality, where the false ideas, expressions, and actions themselves are both creative and destructive in relation to the moral culture of society (Wills, 2002: 122).

An important distinctive criterion of this approach is the situational understanding of lie as a manifestation of its dependence on the crisis state of society and human morality. Lies are a unique phenomenon of social reality and socio-cultural traditions (ibid.). Sociologist Smelzer (1982) notes that in society, according to its functional cross-section with respect to such institutions as the state, the economic system, political relations, the family, the media, etc., the

phenomenon of lies is manifested as a result of their communicative. In this regard, Smelzer considers the phenomenon of lie in a number of social sections:

- Lie as an important aspect of the life of social institutions, manifesting itself as an estrogenic factor of social life.
- Lie as an individual-personal aspect of human life in society. (Smelzer, 1982: 184)

Thus, it is possible to consider the phenomenon of lies in ethical, social terms, as well as in individual and socio-psychological planes (Smelzer, 1982: 184). Analyzing lies as a socio-institutional phenomenon, it is important to emphasize the functions of the phenomenon in the inter-institutional relations of society. In this regard, it is difficult to disagree with Weber (1920), who considered the issue of social and moral phenomena in connection with the problem of social action of various institutions of society. Weber points out that social action focused on rational agreement refers to behavior based on consent, the Institute with its rational settings refers to the 'Union'. Here, lies are deliberately presented as a process of destruction of a rationally established 'Union' of institutions of society (Weber, 1920: 25).

Ekman (1991) believes that not every lie must necessarily be exposed. Thus, one more phenomenon is revealed 'moral lie'. Lies are socially permissible, people act within certain social norms that legitimize their deception. In such cases, as a rule, a liar is not tormented by remorse, unless, of course, he is sure that this is done for good. To such lies include the 'medical fraud' (Ekman, 1991: 12, translation mine). This kind, according to many doctors, is justified. In Ekman's opinion, it is possible that its use undermines the trust necessary in the relationship between the doctor and the patient, preparing the ground for more dangerous deceptions. In some cases, it is possible to speak about positive lie phenomenon. Ekman (1991) provides example of 'positive lies' that can be explained by the possibility of its situational-expedient application, differentiation of the assessment of the person's actions and the person himself. If a man lies unintentionally, though he tells a lie, he cannot be called a liar. No one will call a liar caught lying or at the interrogation of a spy or doctor who conceals the death diagnosis. (Ekman, 1991: 116)

It is difficult not to agree with the point of view of the Durkheim (1960:142), who noted that most areas of social life are determined by the requirements and prohibitions imposed on the individual by society; violation of the taboo leads to punishment. Durkheim (1960: 91) To avoid violations of the social imperative, Durkheim (1960) introduces a set of rules designed to guarantee, above all, professional integrity. Already at the early stages of the formation of ethical value systems, there is a clear dependence: how deeply the value crisis is, the degree of attracting lies as a functional link connecting different levels of values is so expanded (Durkheim 1960: 128).

From the psychological perspective lies can be used in order to cover the heavy truth. In

the case with the politician, some of the information is hidden for the purpose, to protect the audience, from physically and mentally sophisticated world problems and as well to avoid panic.

Adorno (1951) correctly noted the fact that it is difficult not to take into account when justifying certain conceptual value orientations: “we live in the age of disintegration of the individual and regressing collectives.” format inverted commas as single ones It is no coincidence that psychologists and sociologists note a feature that is characteristic of the negative relations between people in society that arise as a result of purposeful deception and lies, for example, in order to discredit the name of a successful person (Adorno, 1951: 46). This kind of mindset, move the real values to the second plan. Artificial values built with false purpose, influence people, and change their way of behavior. This model grows and spreads through the nations and cultures. The new values expand and substitute morality, and this flows create in the mind of the people dissonances, questioning the basic values by contracting it.

According to Durkheim (1960), the leading principle of society is individualism. The society creates the conditions for the flowering of individualism in accordance with the collective need and a moral imperative. Morality itself here requires everyone to express themselves. However, a society whose Supreme is individualism is fraught with the danger of separation and anomaly. The more it assists individuals in asserting their rights to self-realization and satisfaction of their desires, the greater the risk that individuals will forget the requirement of self-discipline. Durkheim (1960:154)

The multi-aspect nature of the issue provides an opportunity to consider the phenomenon of lies in the context of new theories and methodological prerequisites. Considering the social context of the phenomenon of lies, given clear evidence of its multidimensional manifestations. People perceive lies as such a phenomenon of interpersonal, inter-group and inter-ethnic communication, which is almost impossible to correct, it should be taken as a given. It is difficult not to agree with the researchers who note the tendency of increasing deception at different levels of social communication. Manifestations of the impact of lies on the entire structure of relations in society are fragmentation of established traditions, attitudes and stereotypes of human behavior in society. It is important to point out that lies can be a function of both cushioning social relations and destroying them. Considering a lie as a social category, essential to note that a lie is a peculiar form of human behavior. There are circumstances in which a lie is morally acceptable and justified. However, in most cases, it is a leads to double morality.

1.2.3 Politics and Lies

With fake news and trolling, lies seem to be a normal instrument of politics, but politicians declare themselves truth-tellers. Practices such as the creation of counter-truths are common all around the

world. Hannah Arendt (1961) was the first political theorist after Niccolo Machiavelli who recognized the importance of lies in the political space and outlined its consequences. It is hard to combine the words lie and positive. Moreover, some researchers of the phenomenon of the lie in politics, for example, Tarasov, believes that lies should gradually go out of political practice (Tarasov, 2007: 21). On the other hand, Ekman advised that heads of State could not do their job if they were not allowed to lie under any circumstances (Ekman, 1999: 272).

Trying to assess the consequences of political lies, it is necessary to understand its types and forms. Mearsheimer (2010) in search of the answer to the main question, whether there is a benefit from political lies, offers the following classification of lies in politics:

- The first type is a lie to mislead the governments of other countries to gain advantages. (Mearsheimer, 2010: 97)
- Another kind of lying Mearsheimer is fanning the flames of a real or imagined threat. Often politicians are unable to rationally convince the public that a threat exists, and therefore resort to fear for their benefit (ibid.: 98).
- The next type of political lie is 'strategic cover'. Most often, a lie is resorted to to cover up failure (ibid, 98).
- Another kind of lie - 'national mythmaking' about how you see yourself of the nation and the state. In the best case, national myth-making tries to portray the history of his country in the best light. At worst, he invents history (ibid, 99).
- Another type of lie is 'liberal' or 'free'. It does not mean politics or ideology, but only shameful behavior, 'free' from traditional values and ideas. (ibid, 99)

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1.2.4 Public reaction to politician's lies.

According to Mearsheimer (2010) the most dangerous situations appear when politicians fell in the eyes of the people. Public opinion does not forgive this to its representatives (Mearsheimer, 2010: 103). It involves not only the narrators of this lie - politicians but also the recipients. It turns out that the appearance of the phenomenon of political lies contributes to the presence of a request for lies, the willingness to accept it and the need to believe in it. After all, very often, there are situations in which it is obvious that the politician is lying, but the voter still gives him/her his vote.

In order to understand the reasons, it is necessary to pay attention at the role of politics in the life of the voter. First of all, a politician is a leader of opinion, on whom the people have certain hopes and plans. This position is consistent with the evolutionary theory of leadership and

introduced by Vugt and Ahuja (2011), which state that a leader is an individual who is able to exert social influence on others to achieve a common goal. The same theory of leadership states that people with cognitive abilities to follow leaders survive more effectively than people without these qualities. Moreover, in extreme, difficult and incomprehensible situations, following the leader was relevant and life-saving. Accordingly, to choose their leaders, including political, in people laid evolution and in extreme and difficult conditions is the key to survival (Vugt and Ahuja, 2011: 74). As it was stated above, there is situations appear, where the lie is needed and asked in order to protect the nation from the truth. In this case, when a politician is forced by the circumstances to lie, the concept of lies and truth can be discussed from another perspective. Once again, the dissonance appears. From the thoughts stated above, it can be concluded, that in some cases politician lies is accepted by society until it is revealed. In contrary, when the lies are revealed, a politician automatically takes all the responsibilities and punishments.

Ekman (1999) notes that a nation cannot survive if no one believes any of its leaders. In such a situation, the population is ready and even wants any strong leader to come to power with bold enough claims and decisive actions and return the trust of the people. So, besides the fact that one choose a leader, it is important to trust him. (Ekman, 1999: 122) Even though politicians lie and there is evidence of it. People despite history continues to choose politicians who will lie, and deceive unconsciously.

Lies and omissions have become an integral part of politics, making the issue of the permissibility of lies in political activity a priority for study. For example, Alterman (2007) believes that a politician cannot be completely honest in front of the audience. For example, the President of the country cannot and should not explain in detail to citizens all the subtleties of his policy: many of his actions can be understood only by professionals. Therefore, the speeches of public politicians are simplified in advance, the emphasis is not on the facts, but on emotions that can cause a response from the audience (Alterman, 2007: 34). Choose the leader, people delegate their votes to a specific person when the leader is revealed, all the obligations right to make the decisions. The right to vote remains with the politician. Lies are a social factor that requires its existence and is an integral part of society and in politics as well.

According to Arendt (1961) if consider political action from the point of view of means and purposes, it can even come to the conclusion (only in appearance paradoxical) that a lie can very well serve to create or maintain the conditions required for the search for truth. Moreover, Arendt emphasizes that since lies are often used in exchange for truly violent means, it can easily be considered a relatively harmless tool from the political arsenal (Arendt, 1961: 103). Such a tool as lies is the most gentle and accurate in avoiding conflicts and disasters, mass panic and maintaining relative harmony among the population.

Spiritsa (2017) suggests accepting the fact that all people are liars from birth and acknowledging that lying is a unique phenomenon that provides a survival mechanism. According to Spiritsa, to analyze the process of formation of false information, it is necessary to consider three such basic forms:

- loss of accurate items of information;
- joining elements of false information to reliable;
- the emergence of a systemic effect when there is a transformation of the structure of the previous, generally reliable information image.

These are the three main forms that must be considered when dealing with intentionally hidden information. (Spiritsa, 2017: 23)

It is obvious that lie will take part in the politician speeches, especially during a crisis or stress for the country, if necessary, to mobilize the nation to fight the enemy, and to unite people. It can be assumed that a political lie is acceptable only in the case of a real desire of a liar to achieve better future for the nation when the ultimate goal of the strategy (at least demonstrated) is not to hold powerful positions but to change the crisis situation for the better. Otherwise, the lie becomes apparent.

1.3 Syntactical categories

In this chapter, the author of the present MA paper introduces the main studies which connect the lies and syntax. In order to investigate the syntax topic it is valuable to discuss the definition, and concepts, to overview literature background and look more precise to the nowadays problem, which can be solved. Several approaches will be syntactic examined for the following research. The work is devoted to the problem of correlation of syntactic structure expressing lies in the English language, which is still not solved in linguistics.

1.3.1 Definition and concept

English Grammar consists of two parts: morphology and syntax. The present research focused on syntax. Morphology concerns with words and deals with internal level. The other part is called Syntax, which deals with external level, including word order, agreement English grammar is mostly syntax. English is an analytic language.

According to Diessel (2015) *Syntax* is the study of how sentences are composed or from the linguistic perspective the part of linguistics that studies sentence structure: (Diessel, 2015: Online) As it is stated by Burgess (1968) ‘‘It is syntax that gives the words the power to relate to each other in a sequence to carry meaning- of whatever kind-as well as glow individually in just the right place’’ (Burgess, 1968 in Fish, 2011:2). In other words, it is clear that there are certain

rules in English for word combinations. These rules constrain which words can be combined or how they may be ordered. In order to investigate field of Syntax deeper, it is important to examine its structure and tools. Syntactic analysis involves three basic concepts:

- *Types of words* or it also can be called as a parts-of-speech
- *Parts of sentences*, in other words constituents/phrases
- Functions of sentence parts or *syntactic functions*. (ibid)

According to Matthews (1982)

the term syntax is from the Ancient Greek *syntaxis*, a verbal noun which literally means arrangement or setting out together. Traditionally, it refers to the branch of grammar dealing with the ways in which words with or without appropriate inflections, are arranged to show connections or meaning within the sentence (Matthews, 1982: 1).

In other words, syntax deals with sentence construction. One of the most important issues is the order of the main elements in the sentence. For example, in the English language, the subject is before a verb that is followed by a direct object. (Van Valin, 2001: 1)

1.3.2 Syntax as an approach

As it was stated above, in English language parts of speech often follow ordering patterns in sentences and clauses. For instance, compound sentences are joined by conjunctions or those multiple adjectives modifying the same noun follow a particular order according to their class, such as number-size-color. According to Hallyday and Matthiesen (2004) the sentences functions, all sentences can be divided into four types declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

- A *declarative* sentence makes a declaration or statement which is in contrast to a command, a question, or an exclamation. This is the most common type of sentences. The subject comes before the verb in a declarative sentence which always ends in a full stop/period.
- An *interrogative* sentence asks a question and ends in a question mark. This distinguishes by the inversion of the normal subject-verb order with the verb or verb phrase coming before the subject.
- An *imperative* sentence gives an instruction, expresses a command or issue a request. The subject is not normally shown in an imperative sentence, while the verb used is always in the base form; that is, a verb without any endings such as -s, -ed or -ing.
- An *exclamatory* sentence is not unlike a declarative sentence conveying strong feeling such as excitement, surprise, anger or shock. It typically ends with an exclamation mark (Hallyday and Matthiesen, 2004: 6)

In order to answer the research questions of the present MA paper, the author will apply the approach from above, to investigate the structures of the sentences which contains lies and to define the correlation between sentence use in political discourse.

Types of sentences

Perera (2001) In the written and spoken language, the use of the sentence can be different, depending on the purposes of the message sender. The wide variety of sentence structure helps to explain the thought in the most appropriate way. In order to discuss the types of sentences in political discourse, firstly it is important to investigate the sentences types and functions. Four types exist: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory; each has its own functions and patterns (Perera, 2001: 12).

- *Simple sentence*, which consists only of subject and verb, e.g. The girl ran;
- *Compound sentence*, which consists of two simple sentences joined by a conjunction, e.g. The girl ran the marathon, and her cousin did, too;
- *Complex sentence*, which has a dependent clause, e.g. Although they were tired after the marathon, the cousins decided to go to a celebration at the park;
- *Compound-complex sentence*, where both types are involved, e.g. Although they weren't fond of crowds, this was different, they decided, because of the common (ibid, 13).

Parts of speech

Parts of speech which are divided into all the vocabulary of the language by the most common morphological, syntactic and semantics. The syntactic approach does not always provide the same result as the morphological one. In this regard, different authors solve such issues differently. In modern English parts of speech are divided into *lexical categories* and *word classes*. According to Vinogradova (2005) fundamental description that define the minimal unit of grammatical description are created in order to organize the words into eight classes. (Vinogradova, 2005: 45)

1. *Noun*, which is a part of speech inflected for case, signifying a concrete or abstract entity
2. *Verb* that is a part of speech without case inflection, but inflected for tense, person, and number, signifying an activity or process performed or undergone
3. *Participle* which is considered as a part of speech sharing the features of the verb and the noun
4. *Article* that is a part of speech inflected for case and preposed or postposed to nouns (the relative pronoun is meant by the postposed article)
5. *Pronoun* which is a part of speech substitutable for a noun and marked for person

6. *Preposition* that is a part of speech placed before other words in composition and in syntax
7. *Adverb* that can be understood as a a part of speech without inflection, in modification of or in addition to a verb
8. *Conjunction* that is -a part of speech binding together the discourse and filling gaps in its interpretation (ibid.)

As it was investigated before, the use of s directly related personal pronouns is directly related to the distinction between the message sender and receiver. Especially in political discourse use of personal pronoun can reveal the distance between the politician and nation. In the present MA paper, use of a personal pronoun will be examined and it going to be discovered, which personal pronouns politicians use in the cases, where lies appear.

As Chomsky (1968) notes, identification of *lexical categories* is the transformationalist approach, which is the only available option capable of capturing the similarity of the contexts in which refuse appears as a verb and refusal as a noun. Chomsky (1970) proposed feature-based representations of four lexical categories of *Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Preposition*. (Chomsky, 1970: 70)The use of features of N and V as basic classificatory features is reminiscent of the ancient division of sentence components into onoma (a nominal part) and rhema (a verbal part) (Plato, n.d. in Caldwell, 2015: Online)

Voice

English language has two grammatically marked voices: active and passive. For the longtime *passive voice* had been controversial sentence construction. For example, the venerable Strunk and White (1997) write ‘‘the active voice is usually more direct and vigorous than passive’’ (Strunk and White, 1997: 18). Ather linguistc such as Lass (1947) states ‘‘the passive voice makes sentences weak’’ (Lass,1947:171).

According to Kolln (1991), passive voice is suited for all types of writing. (Kolln,1991: 96) On the other hand Wilkison (1992) states that passive voice is only suited for a particular kind of writing. (Wilkison,1992:322) O'brien (2017) calls the subject the actor of the sentence because a noun initiates the action of the sentence. Following these point it can be stated, theres is two ways how *passive constraction* appears.

- In the order of the sentence structure, the verb appears before the actor.
- The actor is removed completely from the structure of the sentence. (O'brien, 2017: Online)

For this specific work passive voice, going to be examined in the political discourse, to investigate how politicians use passive and active constructions. As it was stated above, the liars

separated themselves, from the lie, by using passive. Present MA paper deals with this case and empirical part will answer this question.

Negation

Negation is one of the most complex phenomena in language, seen from formal linguistic perspective. (Wierzbicka, 1996:) Quirk (1985) provides definition for passive voice as “a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in either of two ways, without change in the facts reported” (Quirk,1985: 159). English language use a particular negative marker to express negation. In order to create a negative sentence by adding the word *not* it is called *Auxiliary negation*. (Cambridge University Dictionary, 2017: Online) *Noun phrase negation* is another way of changing to the negative sentence is to place a negative determiner or a restrictive quantifier before a noun. One in English, there are some *negative adverbs*, which create negative sentences, without adding *no/not/any* negative expression. Example can be ‘I barely know him’. *Morphological negation* is this type of negation is also called *affixal negation* and is marked by the presence of negative affixes: *a-*, *non-*, *dis-*, *un-*, *in-* (including the variants *im-*, *il-*, *ir-*), the suffix *-less* and the suffix *-out*. (Nawash, 2015: 2) In political discourse, lies and denial often coexist in the speeches of politicians together. Denial can be one of the techniques that politicians use in their public speeches. In this paper, denial will be investigated and considered from the point of view of lies.

Formal and informal style

Formal and *informal* style is related to the style of writing or speaking that is concerned with the choice of words, while syntax is related to the arrangement of the words selected for spoken or written passage. Diction can have two levels, such as a high level, e.g. academic writing, where complex sentences and specialised vocabulary are involved; and a low level, e.g. conversation with a friend, where simple sentences are used, as well as grammar is more flexible. Jim (2002) emphasizes that it is essential to understand that the differences exist not because spoken language is a degradation of written language but because any written language “is results from centuries of development and elaboration by a small number of users” (Miller, 2002: 22).

As mentioned earlier, politicians have a wide range of linguistic tools to implement lies. Once the basic tools of lying have been reviewed, the tools most suitable for used in the empirical part have been identified. Such tools are: Mood, Types of the sentences, Style, Negation and Voice.

1.3.3 Syntax of Lying

The question of truth is one of the most fundamental questions related to the use of language. The process of communication involves frankness between the interlocutors, which logically excludes not only obvious, propositional lies, but also all other types of deception. The study of lie is,

therefore, the immediate subject of syntactic research, especially in those cases when the lie begins to be cultivated as truth. This is devoted to the study of lies hidden in the speeches of politicians.

According to Meybauer (2018), statements have a fundamental grammatical form. For example, the statement *I love Ben and Jerry's ice cream* is a declarative sentence. Since a lie is a kind of statement, it is relevant to assume that there are certain forms that are used in the act of lying. Modern research, however, ignores this approach. It is considered that lies are used to be as declarative sentences. The reason for this approach is that the proposal includes a lie, a lie includes a statement, and therefore the prototype form of the statement is a declarative proposal. If this issue is considered in more detail, this claim can be challenged in two items. First, there are motives to believe that perhaps there are other kinds of sentences that can be used during a lie, and second, there may be concepts of lying that are not restricted to assertions. (Meybauer, 2018: 359). This statement is the subject of the present analysis and will be examined in the empirical part of the study. Considering the examples mentioned above, it is important to investigate, if the political discourse assumed other types of the sentences, besides the declarative.

Meybauer (2014) in *Lying at the Semantics-Pragmatics Interface* refers to an example where nonrestrictive relative clauses (NRRCs), and conditionals. The following example provided by Meybauer shows an exclamative in the German language (where the DEM refers to the demonstrative pronoun and MP-modal particle):

Hat der aber einen Bart!

has DEM MP a beard

Boy, what a beard he has! (Meybauer, 2014: 47).

According to Meybauer in the example above, the second element is the active element that can either assume or approve. There are two possible versions of events, first, if the boy has no beard at all, and second, if the beard is not particularly visible/can be counted as a beard. In that cases, the speaker is lying. (ibid) The following example considered by Meybauer, also in German, shows the NRRC. It should be noted that the modal particle *ja* signaling that the propositional content of *p* is indisputable is not possible in restrictive relative clauses:

Das Jurymitglied, das ja in seinem Urteil schwankte, wollte Kaffee.

the jury member that MP in his judgment shifted wanted coffee

The jury member who was uncertain about his judgment wanted coffee (ibid).

Whether the NRRC carries a conventional implicature or a separate illocution is controversial. Probably, it is possible to lie using these relative clauses, for example, when the speaker believes that *p* is false. (ibid)

Meybauer describes one more example, where consider conditionals:

If you drive two miles down that dirt road, you will be at his front yard.

(Context: Residents want to protect J.D. Salinger from nosy reporters.) (ibid).

Sorensen (2012) gives remark in mentioned above example: „The conditional is a lie even if the reporter does not drive down that road. There is no need to falsify the speaker’s assertion for it to be a lie” (Sorensen, 2012:823). According to Sorensen opinion, it is conventionally implicated in this sentence that the antecedent is *robust* with respect to the conditional. The author identifies *robustness* as having a high probability for the propositional content to given the propositional content. In Sorensen opinion, robustness makes conditionals fit for *modus ponens*. Thus, the material conditional F to $F = T$ can be used for lying (Sorensen, 2012:825).

Schechter (2006) states that *Modus ponens* is a rule of inference. For example, if A and A are equal to B, where B is output and A are equal and can be outputted, then B is also derivable from the formula. The modus ponens rule, commonly referred to as the separation rule, allows one to assert that the conditional statement A to A makes B, where A is the statement of its base, and it allows one to proceed to the statement of the consequence of B. (Schechter, 2006: 3) Schechter provides an example: metal is conductors, if the substance is a metal, then it is a conductor, zinc, for instance, is metal, means zinc conducts toque. The opposite is not always true: nickel and seawater conduct toque, but nickel is metal, and seawater is not metal. In total, if B follows from A, and B is true, then A can be both true and false (ibid.),

From the mentioned above, it can be concluded that different types of sentence, not only a declarative type can occur in situations where lies appear. This becomes clear when one pays attention to the ways of introducing propositional content into the discourse, rather than assertions, such as conventional implicatures and presuppositions (Meybauer, 2018: 374).

In the field of this study two main investigations had been done by Leonard (1959) and by Dynel (2016). Leonard (1959) makes the assumption that in the case of lies it may not only be about declarative sentences, as it may be true or false, interrogatives and imperatives: “If, for example, I ask a question and I have no concern with getting the information asked for [...] then my asking of the question was a lie.” (Leonard,1959: 183). Following the idea of Leonard, it can be concluded that in the case when the conditions of sincerity are violated, it can be evaluated as an act of lie, after which it can be assumed that the lie can exist outside the declarative sentences and have other carriers, not approving the proposals (ibid)

On the other hand, against the opinion of Leonard, the idea of Dynel (2015, 2016) is that the framework can be extended to a lie as such, can be found by applying the formulas of the Greek, where in the opinion Dynel irony, metaphor, hyperbole, and meiosis should be evaluated and recognized as examples of pure lies. (Meibauer 2014 in Viebahn 2017: 71) Thus, the

researcher puts forward a hypothesis, “that covertly untruthful implicatures in the rhetorical figures which revolve around the floutings of the first maxim of Quality can be conceived as lies” (Dyvel, 2016: 201). Thus, the concept of lie can be separated from the insincere statement and can also be separated from the form of the declarative proposal.

Lenec (2010) declares that, as part of the lie syntactic analysis, structures and sentence transformations are established that allow the recipient to act on it unnoticeable. This refers primarily to the length of the sentence, the use of passive constructions, omission of the elements of the sentence, the nominal style, the sequence of equal elements in a certain context. Some cases of syntax operation in the transmission of false information should be discussed. (Lenec, 2010: 137) The degree of detail and complexity of the proposal is expressed in the use of complex and simple sentences, with which the sender seeks to make it as difficult as possible for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement. The complexity of the sentence is already hypothetically inherent difficulties for the recipient especially in speech. The more complex the sentence for example, compound and complex sentences, the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him. (ibid.)

At the same time Lenec (2010) explains the idea that, opposite to compound sentences represent partial, simple unextended sentences, with which the sender about the message hides the true state of affairs. Passive constructions and participial phrases allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation. Such reception is usual in headlines of magazines and Newspapers in case of an explanation, specification of circumstances.(ibid.)

Interim Conclusion

These are situations in which the speaker tells something without intention to deceive the audience. This led to the focus on the analysis of consciousness and behavior of the liar and the lie itself as a product and the action of the individual. In this case, the lie was interpreted as a one-time act of a liar, depending on his individual characteristics and goals at a certain moment, but not the nature of the relationship, context, and dynamics of communication with a particular partner

In society, the phenomenon of lies is manifested as a result of their communicative. Thus, it is possible to consider the phenomenon of lies in ethical, social terms, as well as in individual and socio-psychological planes. Lies are socially permissible, people act within certain social norms that legitimize their deception. In such cases, as a rule, a liar is not tormented by remorse, unless, of course, he is sure that this is done for good. The society creates the conditions for the flowering of individualism in accordance with the collective need and a moral imperative. Morality itself here requires everyone to express themselves. However, a society whose Supreme is

individualism is fraught with the danger of separation and anomaly. The more it assists individuals in asserting their rights to self-realization and satisfaction of their desires, the greater the risk that individuals will forget the requirement of self-discipline. The multi-aspect nature of the issue provides an opportunity to consider the phenomenon of lies in the context of new theories and methodological prerequisites. Manifestations of the impact of lies on the entire structure of relations in society are fragmentation of established traditions, attitudes and stereotypes of human behavior in society. It is important to point out that lies can be a function of both cushioning social relations and destroying them.

The appearance of the phenomenon of political lies contributes to the presence of a request for lies, the willingness to accept it and the need to believe in it. Lies and omissions have become an integral part of politics, making the issue of the permissibility of lies in political activity a priority for study. If consider political action from the point of view of means and purposes, it can even come to the conclusion that a lie can very well serve to create or maintain the conditions required for the search for truth. Moreover, since lies are often used in exchange for truly violent means, it can easily be considered a relatively harmless tool from the political arsenal. Such a tool as lies is the most gentle and accurate in avoiding conflicts and disasters, mass panic and maintaining relative harmony among the population.

There is no such thing as political language, but a wide and diverse set of discourses, genres, registers that can be classified as forms of political language. *Political Discourse* is also language of Media or other actors that is generally used in political or social spheres of communication and is restricted genre that has its own thesaurus and specific functions. The task of political communication is power gaining and retaining. This problem is solved with the help of politicians to manipulate the public consciousness, the imposition of the audience to certain stereotypes, the formation of opinions and evaluations. The correct use of language devices is fundamental in achieving the goals of any communication, and in the case of *Political Discourse*, speech is the main tool on which success in obtaining support depends mass, political power, successes in public and parliamentary debates, important negotiations, etc.

Political Speech is one of the mechanisms that govern society, and political discourse implements the functions of information and socio-psychological impact on the public the speech delivered by the political speaker is considered as a type of social impact and political phenomenon, as well as a process of communication. *Political Speech* is conducted with strict observance of rules and regulations, without observing which the power of speech influence can be violated. In connection with the mass dissemination of information is currently becoming a system of active public communications. The fundamental element of *Political Speech* are emotions. In addition to positive or negative reactions, the key ones should call the audience to

different emotions. The maximum saturation of political speech with emotions stimulates an increase in the impact on listeners, since information of this kind occupies a much larger place in memory than neutral.

Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analysis that studies the ways in which social power operates its dominance in society. *Critical Discourse Analysis* aims to explain how social inequality is prescribed, reproduced, and resisted through text and speech in a social and political context. *Critical Discourse Analysis* studies social interaction, paying attention to the linguistic components of this interaction. The analysis of language elements helps to reveal implicitly expressed attitudes in the system of social relations and to show the hidden effects of discourse on this system.

The question of truth is one of the most fundamental questions related to the use of language. The process of communication involves frankness between the interlocutors, which logically excludes not only obvious, propositional lies, but also all other types of deception. The study of lie is, therefore, the immediate subject of syntactic research, especially in those cases when the lie begins to be cultivated as truth. This is devoted to the study of lie hidden in the speeches of politicians. In English language parts of speech often follow ordering patterns in sentences and clauses. Statements have a fundamental grammatical form. Since a lie is a kind of statement, it is relevant to assume that there are certain forms that are used in the act of lying. It is considered that lie used to be as declarative sentences. The reason for this approach is that the proposal includes a lie, a lie includes a statement, and therefore the prototype form of the statement is a declarative proposal. If this issue is considered in more detail, this claim can be challenged in two items.

Part of the lie syntactic analysis, structures and sentence transformations are established that allow the recipient to act on it unnoticeable. This refers primarily to the length of the sentence, the use of passive constructions, omission of the elements of the sentence, the nominal style, the sequence of equal elements in a certain context. The degree of detail and complexity of the proposal is expressed in the use of complex and simple sentences, with which the sender seeks to make it as difficult as possible for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement. The complexity of the sentence is already hypothetically inherent difficulties for the recipient especially in speech. The more complex the sentence for example, compound and complex sentences, the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him

Chapter 2. METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR ANALYSIS

The chapter two introduces the methodology of the study, summarizes and presents the results of the quantitative and qualitative inquiry, which was carried out the aim of exploring the syntactic principles of lie description and to identify the syntactic mechanisms of the lie in politicians discourse.

A discourse and syntactic approaches were taken to analyse 100 lies examples from political discourse from (1858) to (2019) originally in English language, compiling a corpus, annotating it in accordance using Foucault (1979) text analysis tools, multiple grammatical devices by Chomsky (1965), and using the methods of corpus statistics as a data collection tool in order to answer the following research questions:

1. What types of sentences politician are used mostly commonly in case of lies?
2. Do politicians use passive constructions, formal style and avoid to use personal pronouns in order to separate themselves from lies?
3. Are the figures of speech such as metaphor, allusion, hyperbole and etc are commonly used in order to mislead listeners?

The first section is a discussion of the research methodology used in this study, which is followed by a presentation and interpretation of the findings.

2.1 Description of the Research Methodology

As a collection data tool, the author of the present Thesis selected the Corpus-based approach. To strengthen the research, the corpus was created. According to Tognini-Bonelli (2001) corpus-based approach is an observations tool and should be the starting point of analyses, also it can be called ‘corpus-driven’ approach. Tognini-Bonelli, 2001: 43)

After collecting the data and building the examination corpus, the corpus containing 100 examples of lies from 1858 to 2018 in political discourse, it was necessary to select the most appropriate approach as a tool to discover the bonds between the lie and political discourse.

According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison(2007) advice, the author of the present Thesis selected a mixed-method approach, which includes quantitative and qualitative approaches in order to facilitate methodological triangulation. (Cohen, Manion, Morrison, 2007: 141, Dörnyei, 2007: 24) Cohen, Manion, and Morrison explain triangulation as a use of multiple methods in data collection level or the analysis level to maximize the validity and reliability of the results, and it is presently considered to be the most advantageous approach to carrying out research. (ibid.)

2.2 Political Discourse Perspective

Starting from the political discourse perspective, the author of the present paper used the mood as a set of distinctive verb forms by Simpson (1993). For the deep analysis by Dynel (2015, 2016) figures of speech framework, which can be extended to a lie as such, can be found by applying the formulas of the Greek irony, metaphor, hyperbole, and meiosis should be evaluated and recognized as examples of pure lies. In addition, the voice or more exact passive constructions by Lenec (2010) allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation. The formal and informal style was examined, which is related to the style of writing or speaking that is concerned with the choice of words. Diction can have two levels, such as a high level, e.g. academic writing, where complex sentences and specialised vocabulary are involved; and a low level, e.g. conversation with a friend, where simple sentences are used, as well as grammar is more flexible. (Miller, 2002: 22) In political discourse, formal style is generally used, but it is essential to investigate what style is more regularly used by politicians when the lie is involved. One more subject were investigated the common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the antithesis, which is the antonymy. In PD, an antithesis can manifest itself at the level of lexical antonymy or the contrast created by the consistent use of structures. (Hovhannisyan, 2015: 12) Also, it is important to investigate how commonly antonymy is used by politicians in political discourse in cases where lies appear.

2.3 Critical Discourse as research tool

CDA is mainly focused on the concepts of power and ideology. It studies how discursive speech through the comprehension of things and people reproduces unequal relations in power. For example, between social classes, between men and women, between ethnic and cultural majority and minority. (Faircloth and Wodac, 2004:357)

The main supporter of critical discourse analysis in the UK is Faircloth, for him the language is a tool of communication in public life, especially in matters of social change, politics, globalization. Another important scientist, van Dyck (2008), was interested in how the media and political elite control access to public debate. The second approach was based on critical theory. Wodak (2001) and Faircloth (2004 and earlier publications) were early supporters of this method. While analysts critical discourse analysis used the same techniques as in the first version of discourse analysis, Wodak and Faircloth focus on the influence of ideology. They sought to uncover how power relationships are reproduced through everyday conversations and social practices. A number of scientists formed their thoughts about critical discourse analysis on the basis of Foucault's philosophical ideas. (Tenorio, 2011:186)

There is one difference between Foucault's discourse analysis and one who had a different point of view. The French philosopher Foucault (1926: 84) described the relationship of language with special disciplines and institutions. He saw discourse as a body of knowledge that exists in disciplines such as professions, and in institutions such as business organizations and political institutions (Holloway 2008). There are different types of discourse: professional, political, business and marketing discourse.

Marxist Foucault argued that discourse is imbued with an ideology that affects public life, including increases social inequality. Foucault was not interested in micro-analysis of individual interaction. His ideas, mostly philosophical, did not focus on the method. Thus, Foucault's discourse analysis has a broad theoretical perspective aimed at developing change and exposing power. (Tenorio, 2011:189)

Based on Halliday's (1985: 183) key questions for text analysis Fairclough's introduced grammatical resources for ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings. (Fairclough, 1989: 110-111)

- a. *Lexicalisation* or 'wording' by Fairclough (1992:190) has to do with the use of lexical items from different register fields. Lexical items openly or covertly give clues to the ideology of the text producer. The morphological structures, such as affixation, blending, compounding, collocation, and so on, allow to form lexical chains or to lexicalise a text.
- b. *Transitivity* can be understood as the grammatical feature, which indicates if a verb takes a direct object and it can be classified into three constituents: *Material Process* – are process of doing and happening, *Mental Process* - are a process of feeling, thinking, and perceiving, and *Relational Process* - involve states of being and having. (Halliday, 1985:112)
- c. *Voice* describes the form of the verb, which can indicate if grammatical subject performs the action or is the receiver of the action. According to Murray (2015) active forms are stronger and usually more emphatic than forms of passive constructions. (Murray. 2015: Online)
- d. *Nominalisation* is part of grammatical metaphor, "in which a semantic category such as a process is realized by an atypical grammatical class such as a noun, instead of a verb" (Martin and Rose 2007: 106). Nominalisation "is the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor" (Halliday 2004b: 656).
- e. The *mood* can be identified as a set of distinctive verb forms. It has the value of showing the types of roles that speakers and hearers take in linguistic exchange. (Simpson, 1993) Mood can be represented through sentences types: *Declarative*,

Interrogative, Exclamatory and Imperative. Mood can be represented through modality. The *modality* is the grammaticalized expression of the subjective relation to the speaker, which includes opinions about the possibility, probability, necessity, obligation, permissibility, ability, desire, and contingency. It refers broadly to a speaker's attitude towards, and opinion about, the truth of a proposition expressed by a sentence. (Simpson, 1993)

The concept of *Thematic Structure* is explained by Thomson. According to Thomson (2004) proper clause consists of two elements: *theme* and *rheme*. The theme is what the clause is concerned and this element serves as the start of a clause. The rheme explains what theme is about to make, and rheme completes the structure of the clause. Thus, in a clause, the thematic structure is always expressed by the order, where theme exists in the first place. (Thompson 2004:159)

- f. *Cohesion* is the semantic relation between different elements of the text. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) Cohesion is concerned with grammar and vocabulary and is divided into two fields: *grammatical* and *lexical* cohesion. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) classification, four types of grammatical cohesion exist: *reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction*. At the same time, lexical cohesion involves the choice of vocabulary. It examines the relationship between lexical items in a text such as words and phrases. Lexical cohesion includes two parts, *reiteration, and collocation*. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5)

2.4 Linguistic features of political discourse

The linguistic features of political discourse in Cloutier (2016) opinion includes the use of phonetic, word-formation, morphological, lexical and especially syntactic-stylistic means.

The use of *repetition* and *parallel structures* have an emotional impact is by logical allocation the component of the statement to which the speaker wants to involve the attention of the audience contributes to the balance of statements, creating a clear rhythm, which contributes to an easier perception of the rumor. (Cloutier, 2016:53) According to Cloutier (2016) anaphoric repetitions increase the credibility of a politician's speech, creating a background for non-repeating information that comes forward. The following syntactic and stylistic device of PS is parallelism. Despite the fact that the parallelism is typical for oral spontaneous speech, politicians often used parallelism in the text of their prepared speeches, seeks to make speech more understandable, persuasive, in order to get closer to the audience. In parallelism most often awarded ranks predicates of addition and enumeration, simultaneity, etc. (ibid: 56)

The most common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the *antithesis*, which is the *antonymy*. In PD, an antithesis can manifest itself at the level of lexical antonymy or the contrast created by the consistent use of structures. (Hovhannisyan, 2015: 12)

Another syntactic-stylistic means of political discourse is a *rhetorical question*. This technique exacerbates the attention of the audience, enhances the impression, increases the susceptibility of the audience. It has been identified as one of the most effective means of engaging in rhetorical demagoguery. (Ephratt 2007: 1922)

One more technique used by politicians in their speeches is a *metaphor* that invariably gives expressiveness to any political discourse, making it more imaginative, bright and vivid. Metaphor gives the opportunity to turn to some common knowledge for communicants and thus create a kind of common platform, based on which, speaking with ease he can develop his point of view. The figurative form always attract the audience is able to make the statement more effective. (Charteris-Black, 2005:10) The next technique used by politicians in their speeches in order to give the statement a special stylistic coloring, *inversion*. Inversion is a syntactic structure where the center of the statement, is moved from the subject to the other elements of a sentence. (Green, 1982: 120)

Politicians turn to a variety of linguistic tools in the process public speeches, among which a special place is occupied by syntactic and stylistic. However, the brief study does not provide answers on all emerging issues, and this theme deserves further considerations. (ibid.)

From the CDA Fairclough (1989) tools for the text analysis as a Critical Discourse Approach were selected. (Fairclough, 1989: 110-111) In order to exemplify text cohesion and coherence, it was important to analyse the linguistic elements and to gain depth information on the textual resources which were used to achieve grammatical cohesion and coherence in the lies examples. Moreover, discourse analysis method was selected, since it „is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used“ (McCarthy, 1991: 5). Some methods from DA also were applied. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there is two types of lexical cohesion: reiteration, and collocation. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5) In this specific work, the author of the present paper views on the reiteration particularly, as cases of repetition and synonymy are commonly used in political discourse to sophisticate the sentences during lying act. An inquiry in the link between nature lies in political discourse, in particular, cohesive and coherence resources, and the syntactical tools of language use, CDA serves as the main engine and if focused on the interest of the present paper. In addition methods of discourse analysis by Cloutier (2016) were used for the additional result support.

The second approach that was selected in the present Master thesis is a Chomsky (1968) method of identification of lexical categories, which is the only available option capable of

capturing the similarity of the contexts. In addition set of distinctive verb forms by Lenec (2010) Applying the methods of Chomsky, that were described in the theoretical part of the present thesis, it makes it possible to find the correlation between the language structures and sentences used in the specific situation, with the main attention paid to the lies in the political discourse. The syntactic analysis approach can contribute to the study of political discourse language used by politicians and analyse it together with the critical discourse approaches. The author analysed the use of personal pronouns. In modern English parts of speech are divided into lexical categories and word classes. According to Vinoradova (2005) fundamental description that defines the minimal unit of grammatical description are created in order to organize the words into eight classes. As soon as in the English language use a particular negative marker to express negation. Lenec (2010) declares that, as part of the lie syntactic analysis, structures and sentence transformations are established that allow the recipient to act on it unnoticeable. This refers to the use of passive constructions. Some cases of syntax operation in the transmission of false information should be discussed. (Lenec, 2010: 137)

Following, two methods described above CDA and syntactic analysis will be used as a tool together. The author of the Master thesis will combine the approaches and apply them for the analysis of the political discourse, and to analyse the data deeply, looking at it from a different perspective, to gain more relevant results. Data Analysis

2.5 Research procedure

Before conducting the analysis the author of the present thesis used a corpus-based approach as a collection tool. The corpus contains two parts. One contains 100 lies samples from political discourse, and the second one contains 100 articles, which proves that the sentences from the first corpus part are lies. The corpus consists of diverse criteria, which help to investigate the lies deeply. All of the lies examples were arranged in the following way: according to *Name* and *Surname*, *Position* of the liar, according to *gender*. Moreover, all of the *places* and *time* were registered. Besides, each lie has its *topic* and the *event* in which the exact lie, was produced. All of the *links* to the sources are provided as soon as the *word count* and *format* of sources. The second corpus part contains the evidence provides for each lie in the first part. The list of the *links* and sources are included, as soon as the *authors* and the *publication dates*. As in the first part, the *genders* of the authors are identified. Each evidence has its *topic* and *format* mentioned.

In order to put transcripts under the analysis, it was important to identify the way, how two approaches can be combined. The author of the present Master thesis decided to look more precise at the approaches and combine them at the meeting points. Moreover, both analysis, specifically CRA Fairclough (1989) and syntactic analysis Chomsky (1968) include many meeting points,

which can be used to meet the aim of the present Master thesis and analyse the text from deep perspective, receiving more significant and critical results.

After the investigation of the theoretical part, on the basis of critical and syntactic analysis has the author of the present Master thesis had selected ten criteria according to which all of the lies samples from the political discourse were analyzed.

1. ***The mood.*** The mood can be identified as a set of distinctive verb forms. It has the value of showing the types of roles that speakers and hearers take in linguistic exchange. (Simpson, 1993) The mood can be represented through sentences types: Declarative, Interrogative, Exclamatory and Imperative. In order to answer the research questions of the present Master thesis, it is important to analyse which of the sentences types described above are commonly used during the lies in political discourse. From the mentioned above, it can be concluded that different types of sentence, not only a declarative type can occur. This becomes clear when one pays attention to the ways of introducing propositional content into the discourse, rather than assertions, such as conventional implicatures and presuppositions. (Meybauer, 2018: 374)
2. ***Sentence type.*** According to Lenec (2010) The degree of detail and complexity of the proposal is expressed in the use of complex and simple sentences, with which the sender seeks to make it as difficult as possible for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement. The complexity of the sentence is already hypothetically inherent difficulties for the recipient, especially in speech. The more complex the sentence, for example, compound and complex sentences, the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him. At the same time, Lenec (2010) explains the idea that opposite to compound sentences represent partial, simple unextended sentences, with which the sender about the message hides the true state of affairs.
3. ***The figures of speech.*** The idea of Dynel (2015, 2016) is that the framework can be extended to a lie as such, can be found by applying the formulas of the Greek, where in the opinion Dynel irony, metaphor, hyperbole, and meiosis should be evaluated and recognized as examples of pure lies. (Meibauer 2014 in Viebahn 2017: 71) Thus, the researcher puts forward a hypothesis, “that covertly untruthful implicatures in the rhetorical figures which revolve around the floutings of the first maxim of Quality can be conceived as lies” (Dynel, 2016: 201).
4. ***The voice.*** Voice describes the form of the verb, which can indicate if grammatical subject performs the action or is the receiver of the action. According to Murray (2015), active forms are stronger and usually more emphatic than forms of passive

constructions. (Murray. 2015: Online) In political discourse passive voice is used especially during the lying to separate the liar from the lie. According to Lenec (2010) passive constructions and participial phrases allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation. Such reception is usual in headlines of magazines and Newspapers in case of an explanation, specification of circumstances. (Lenec, 2010: 140)

5. ***The use of the personal pronouns.*** In modern English parts of speech are divided into lexical categories and word classes. According to Vinoradova (2005) fundamental description that defines the minimal unit of grammatical description are created in order to organize the words into eight classes. One of the units is commonly called personal pronoun. In the case of political discourse personal pronoun plays an important role. The use of the personal pronoun can represent how liar tends to separate himself from the lie.
6. ***Reiteration.*** According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there is two types of lexical cohesion: reiteration, and collocation. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5) In this specific work, the author of the present paper views on the reiteration particularly, as cases of *repetition* and *synonymy* are commonly used in political discourse to sophisticate the sentences during lying act.
7. ***The Negation.*** Negation is one of the most complex phenomena in language, seen from a formal linguistic perspective. (Wierzbicka, 1996:) Quirk (1985) defines passive voice as “a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in either of two ways, without a change in the facts reported” (Quirk,1985: 159). The English language use a particular negative marker to express negation. Lenec (2010) declares that, as part of the lie syntactic analysis, structures and sentence transformations are established that allow the recipient to act on it unnoticeable. This refers the use of passive constructions. Some cases of syntax operation in the transmission of false information should be discussed. (Lenec, 2010: 137)
8. ***Style.*** Formal and informal style is related to the style of writing or speaking that is concerned with the choice of words. Diction can have two levels, such as a high level, e.g. academic writing, where complex sentences and specialised vocabulary are involved; and a low level, e.g. conversation with a friend, where simple sentences are used, as well as grammar is more flexible. (Miller, 2002: 22) In political discourse, formal style is generally used, but it is essential to investigate what style is more regularly used by politicians when the lie is involved.

9. **The antonymy.** The most common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the antithesis, which is the antonymy. In PD, an antithesis can manifest itself at the level of lexical antonymy or the contrast created by the consistent use of structures. (Hovhannisyan, 2015: 12) Also, it is important to investigate how commonly antonymy is used by politicians in political discourse in cases where lies appear.

After all the criteria were selected, explained and supported the results were analysed and conclusions were drawn.

2.6 Analysis of lie in political discourse.

Before the starting the qualitative and quantitative part of the present MA paper, the author has examined sentences which includes lies from political discourse available in the transcription of politician public speeches. In total, 100 sentences were investigated. From the cases where sentence by politicians include lies 100 were included in the corpus, the earliest sentence which includes lies is from 1858 and the latest one in from 2018. All of the lies are structured according to time and topics. Where all topics are divided into three sections: World case (climate change, war, terrorism); County case (budget, tax, weapons, crimes, and immigrants; health care) and Personal case, where the topic is related to liar personal life. Moreover, the sentences also are structured by gender were 8 sentences belong to Female and 92 to Male. Asweel, all the sentences can be divided by the liar position, where 65 out of 100 sentences which includes lie belong to President of Presidential Candidates.

For the following analysis were selected 100 samples with lies from political discourse. The author of the present MA paper has selected transcriptions from political discourse. As can be seen from Figure 3.1. 76 sentences are taken from political speeches, 14 sentences from Interviews, from conferences, were selected 6 sentences and from debates 4. All of them represent the cases of lies in political discourse.

The mood can be identified according to the purposes of the message sender. It has the value of showing the types of roles that speakers and hearers take in linguistic exchange. (Simpson, 1993: 64) In the present work, 100% of all the sentenced under analysis represent the declarative sentence type. For instance, e.g. *‘‘We were not authorized to investigate how policymakers used the intelligence assessments they received from the Intelligence Community’’* (Sinder, 2007: Online). is an exact example of a declarative sentence, where the main purpose of the speaker is the audience information with the function as informative. One more example can be provided, e.g. *‘‘This country has a more profound impression than any other of the evil that war causes and in our belief Germany's present-day problems cannot be settled by war.’’*(Mearsheimer, 2011: 36) once again, the declarative sentence type is shown with the function of information. To make

it clear further example can be provided to support the result. e.g. “*While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations...*” (Roosevelt: 1941: Online). It is a declarative sentence, as soon as it does nothing more than giving the facts or lets someone know something. All things considered the results calls into question the possibility of lies in other types of sentences specifically in political discourse.

According to Lenec (2010) the liar seeks to make it as difficult as possible for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement by using the *complexity of the sentence*. The more complex the sentence, for example, compound and complex sentences, the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him. At the same time, Lenec (2010) explains the idea that opposite to *compound* sentences represent partial, *simple* unextended *sentences*, with which the sender about the message hides the true state of affairs.

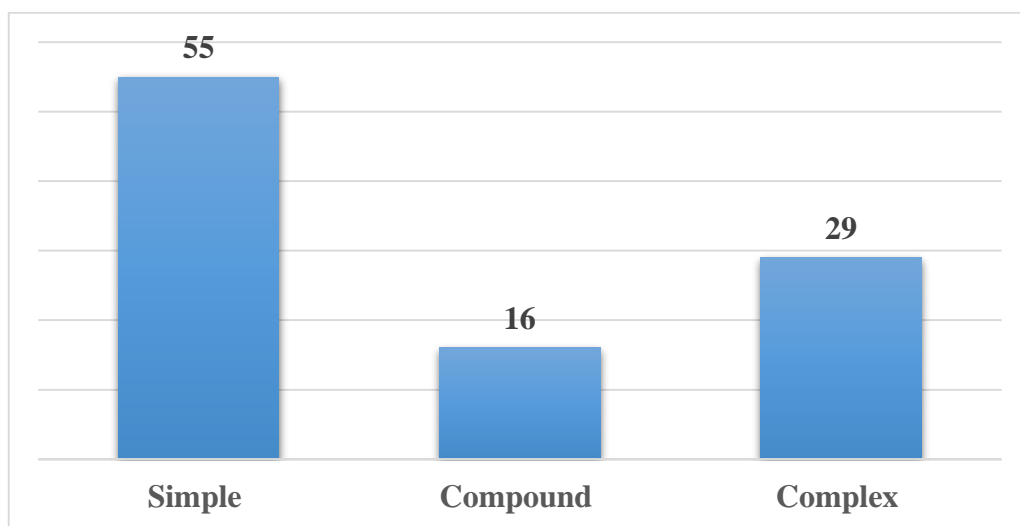


Figure 2.1 Sentences types used in political discourse

The figure above represents the use of sentences structures in political discourse. According to the data represented above, 55% of the sentences belong to simple type structures, 29% belong to complex type and only 16% to compound sentences. As it was stated above the most frequent type is simple. Nevertheless, previous studies suggested the opposite. Few examples can be explained, e.g. “*Climate change is directly related to the growth of terrorism*” (Sanders, 2015: Online) In this case only one object exists and one predicate. The same structure exists in the following example as well, e.g. “*The Earth is 6,000 years ol*” (Kremer, 2017: Online) the same, one object and one predicate.

In addition, Roosevelt (1940) declares “*I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again: your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars and your president says this country is not going to war*” (Roosevelt, 1940: Online) This example represents the compound sentence type with few objects and few predicates. Next, moving from compound to complex

sentence type, which usually has one independent clause and at least one dependent. Some examples should be reviewed e.g. ‘*If we went back to the obesity rates that existed back in the 1980s, the Medicare system over several years could save as much as a trillion dollars*’(Obama, 2009: Online). The example shows one dependent clause and one independent. The complex type also is represented in following e.g. ‘*Nobody dies because they don’t have access to health care*’ (Labrador, 2017: Online) The same case of the sentence structure, one dependent clause, and one independent clause are performed in the example.

Moving to the compound sentences, where few objects and predicates exist in the other words there is two independent clauses e.g. ‘*I am fighting to keep our people out of foreign wars and I will keep on fighting*’(Roosevelt, 1936: Online) in this sentence it can be clearly seen two parts of the sentences, which can exist separately and are combined by conjunction and. Kennedy (1961) provides more example of the compound sentence “*I have previously stated, and I repeat now, that the United States plans no military intervention in Cuba*” (Kennedy,1961: Online).

According to Miller (2002) **formal and informal** style is related to the style of writing or speaking that is concerned with the choice of words. In political discourse, formal style is generally used, but at the same time lies can be represented through the passive construction, as soon as third-person narration is one of the formal style unique feature. (Miller, 2002: 22) All things considered, it is essential to investigate what style is more regularly used by politicians when the lie is involved.

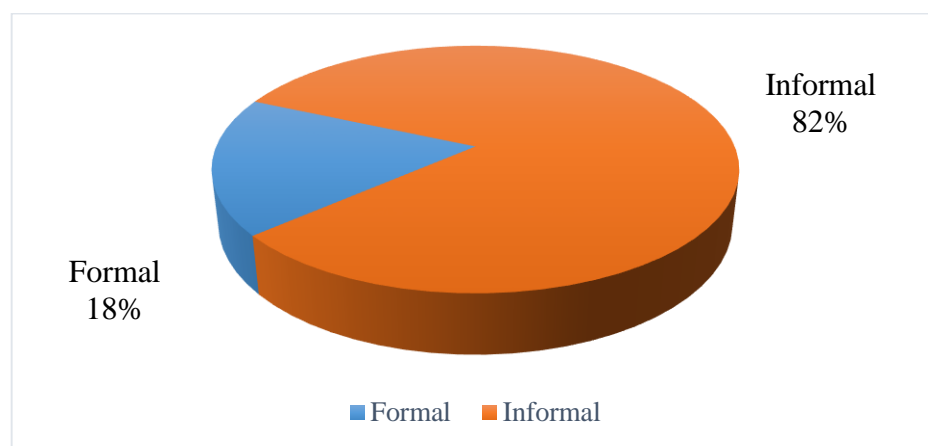


Figure 2.2 Formal and Informal style used in political discourse

As can be seen in Figure 3.1. only 18% from the sentences belong to formal style, the rest 82% represent the can be considered as an informal style. In order to support the result, it would be important to review a few examples, e.g. ‘*We were not, I repeat, were not told that waterboarding or any of these other enhanced interrogation methods were used*’ (Hillary, 2017: Online). The use of personal pronouns we and I in the sentence, allow to consider it as an informal style sentence. As soon as in the formal style of language use of the first and second person is admitted as restrained. E.g. ‘*Decades of progress made in bringing down crime are now being*

reversed by this Administration's rollback of criminal enforcement '' (Trump, 2016: Online). The sophisticated structure of the sentence, use of passive voice and word choice helped to identify these sentences as a formal style case. Usually compound or complex sentences represents the formal style, but there is some case, in which even use of complicated structures, doesn't make text formal. E.g. '' *I believe the declaration that "all men are created equal" is the great fundamental principle upon which our free...[]* (Lincoln, 1858: Online). In this long sentence personal attitude is represented as soon as the use of personal pronouns exist. Both of the element manifest this sentence as an informal.

In political discourse **passive voice** is used especially during the lying to separate the liar from the lie. According to Lenec (2010) passive constructions and participial phrases allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation. (Lenec, 2010: 140)

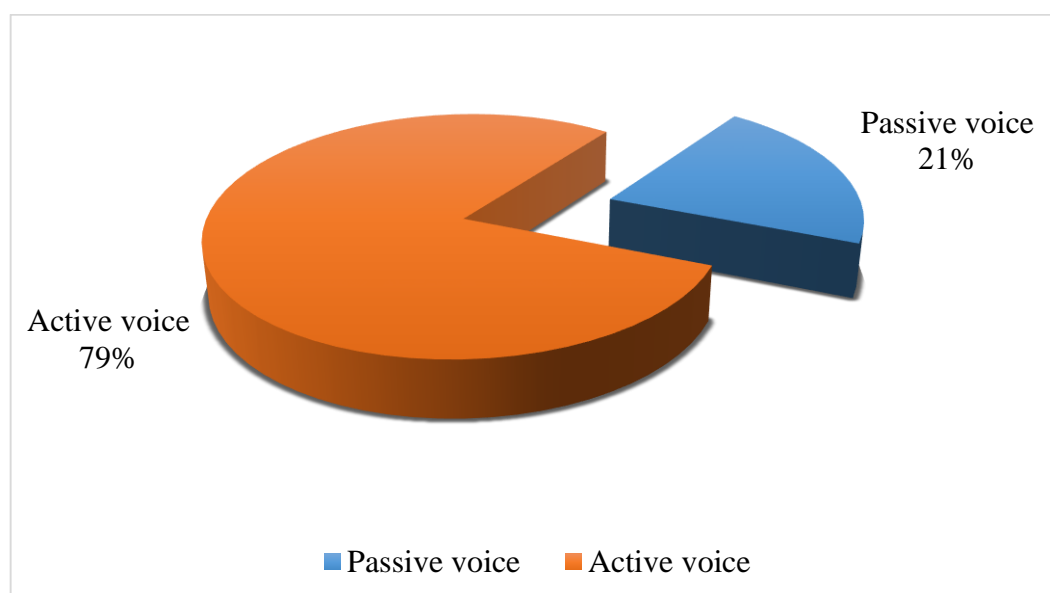


Figure 2.3 Active and passive voice used in political discourse

The use of passive construction is represented in the Figure 3.2. As it can be seen only 21% of all of the sentences consists of this type of structure. Some examples should be revived e.g. After the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, "*129 million people who could have otherwise been denied or faced discrimination now have access to coverage*"(Obama, 2015: Online). This case represents the passive construction in "*have been denied*" part. On more examples, e.g. "*Aluminum tubes purchased by Iraq were only really suited for nuclear weapons programs*"(Bush, 2002: Online). First part of the sentence "*tube purchased*" relay to passive voice in this sentence.

Negation is one of the most complex phenomena in language, seen from a formal linguistic perspective. Negation is part of all natural languages, yet its psychology is mysterious given that

languages contain terms for true and false. (Wierzbicka, 1996: 48) According to Lenec (2010) from the political discourse, the negation is frequently used as a tool of deception by the politicians.

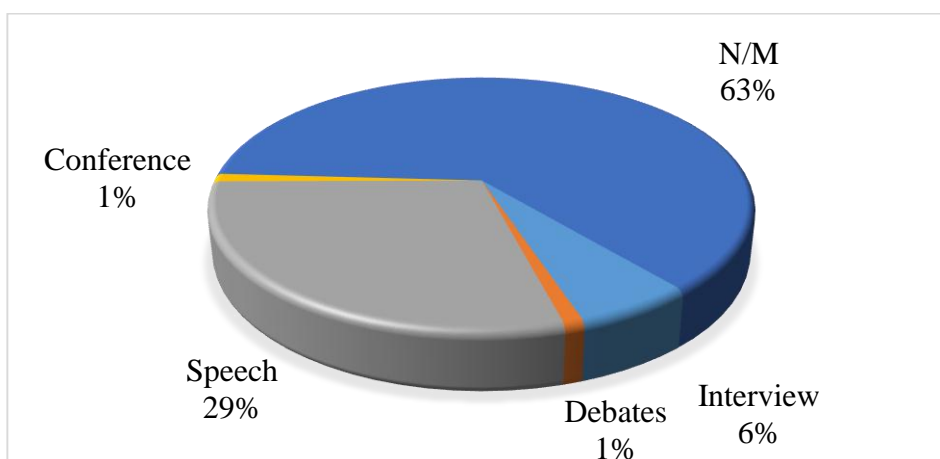


Figure 2.4 Communication tools used in political discourse

Figure 3.3. The use of negation in political discourse represents results corresponding to use of Negation. 39% of all of the sentences under the analysis contains examples with negation. Some cases should be reviewed e.g. *‘‘I have not seen smoking-gun, concrete evidence about the connection, but I think the possibility of such connections did exist and it was prudent to consider them at the time that we did’’* (Powell, 2004: Online) *‘‘I have not seen’’* is the pure example of negation, where the famous Former United States National Security Advisor exclude himself from the lies by using negation technique. In addition, one more else example could be put under the analysis e.g. *‘‘There is no doubt that he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies, and against us’’* (Cheny, 2015: Online) In this specific case, vice president is using this negation to straighten his declaration. One more examples, e.g. *‘‘There is no disagreement that we need action by our government, a recovery plan that will help to jump-start the economy’’* (Obama, 2009: Online) were, the president uses negation in the first part of the sentence *‘‘There is no disagreement’’*, to support the opinion stated in the second part. In the case with Interview, the number of negation uses is 6 times, in Debates only one time, in the speeches 29 times and during the conferences only once.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there is two types of lexical cohesion: **reiteration**, and collocation. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5) In this specific work, the author of the present paper views on the reiteration particularly, as cases of *repetition* and *synonymy* are commonly used in political discourse to sophisticate the sentences during lying act.

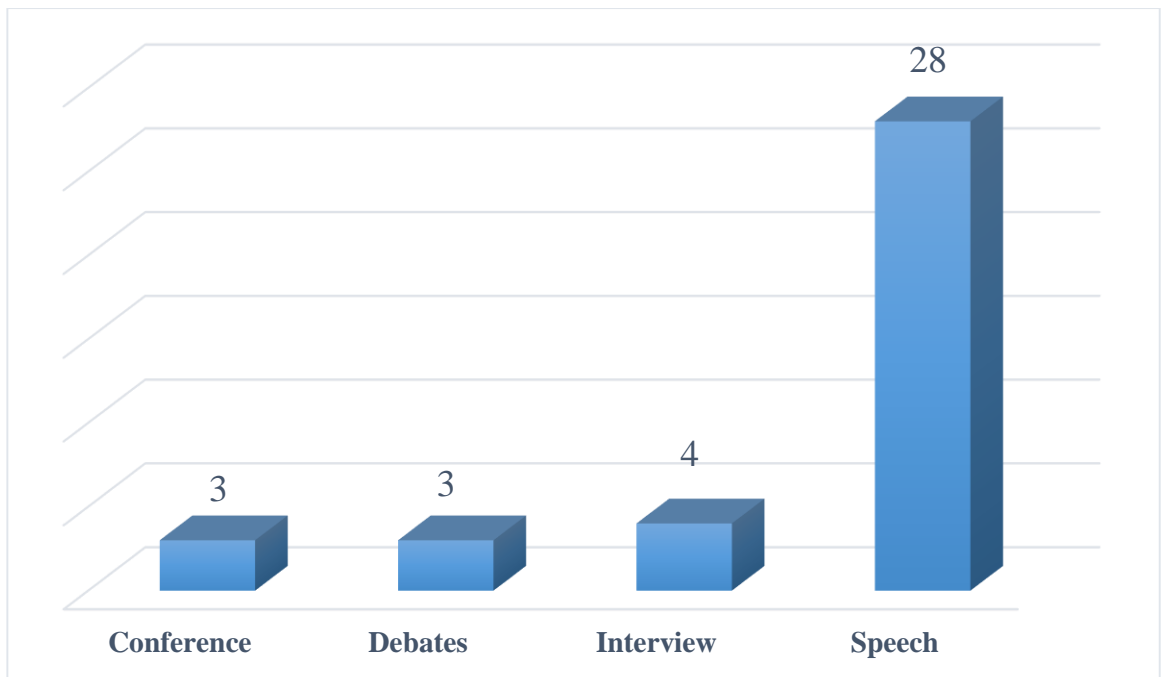


Figure 2.5 Reiteration used in political discourse

According to the case of the repetition, the out of the 100 sentences 38% represents it. As can be seen from Figure 3. 4. Repetition in Political Discourse the following results appears. In the conference repetition appears 3 time, the same result corresponds to debates, n the case of Interview repetition examined 4 times and in the political speech use of the repetition was identified 28 times. In order to support the results it is important to review some results, e.g. *“You look at the city with the strongest gun laws in our nation, is Chicago, and Chicago is a disaster”*(Trump, 2017: Online) In this case example of word repetition appears. Different case of repetition might be discovered, e.g. *“Every day, all along border states, maybe other places, there are murders by people who have been arrested coming into this country, who have been released by the Obama administration”* (Trump, 2015: Online). Use of verb phrase repetition appears, where *who have been* is repeated by President twice in one sentence. Moreover, during the analysis even case of three times repetition was investigated. *“the president, as commander-in-chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the US and to prevent further aggression”* (Johnson, 1967: Online).

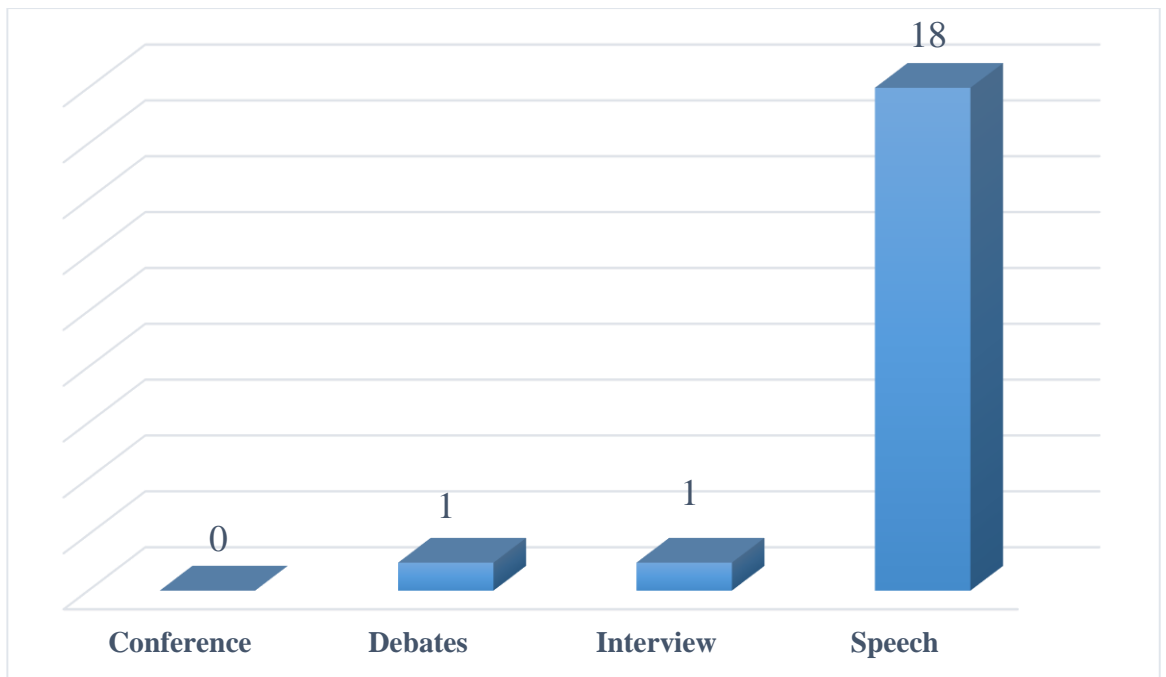


Figure 2.6 Synonymy used in political discourse

In the present MA paper case of **synonymy** is investigated 20 times. Out of the 100 sentences during the conference case of synonymy was not detected at all. In the case of debates synonymy was identified only once, e.g. *“Because of Obamacare, over the last two years, health care premiums have gone up it's true but they've gone up slower than any time in the last 50 years”* (Obama, 2012: Online) the author of the present MA paper identified this case as a case of near synonymy, as soon as the relations between this two words exist only in this specific context. On contrary, out of the context, this pair of words can be called as a case of hyponymy. As regards Interviews, the case of synonymy appears only once, e.g. *“Eventually won a scholarship to study in Nairobi; and then, on the eve of Kenyan independence, he had been selected by Kenyan leaders and American sponsors to attend a university in the United States”* (Obama, 2016: Online). In this specific context, words attend and study is near synonymy case.

Moving from the Interviews to Political Speech, where a synonymy is a famous tool used by a politician during their speeches. Out of the 100 sentences, case of synonymy in the political speech was investigated 18 times. Case of the prepositional synonymy was identified in political speech, e.g. *“If the House of Representatives fails to extend the middle-class tax cuts, 400,000 middle-class Rhode Island families will see their federal income taxes increase”*(Obama, 2012: Online). In this case nouns, *money and income* are prepositional synonymies, as soon as both of them can be substituted by each other. Instantly, in the present paper attention is paid on the synonymy, but this case also can be identified as a hyponymy case, where the money is superordinate and income is subordinate. In the following example, *“the president, as commander-in-chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the US and*

to prevent further aggression”(Johnson, 1967: Online) case of near synonymy can be discovered, *president, commander and chief* in this specific context represent the near synonymy. One interesting case appears where phrases can demonstrate the synonymy case in their meaning, e.g. " I have not seen smoking-gun, concrete evidence about the connection, but I think the possibility of such connections did exist and it was prudent to consider them at the time that we did"(Powell, 2004: Online) The implied meaning of smoking-gun correlates to the concrete evidence literal meaning.

As in was already investigated the idea of Dynel (2015, 2016) is that the framework can be extended to a lie as such, can be found by applying the formulas of the Greek, where in the opinion Dynel irony, metaphor, hyperbole, and meiosis should be evaluated and recognized as examples of pure lies. (Meibauer 2014 in Viebahn 2017: 71) Thus, the researcher puts forward a hypothesis, “that covertly untruthful implicatures in the rhetorical figures which revolve around the floutings of the first maxim of Quality can be conceived as lies” (Dynel, 2016: 201).

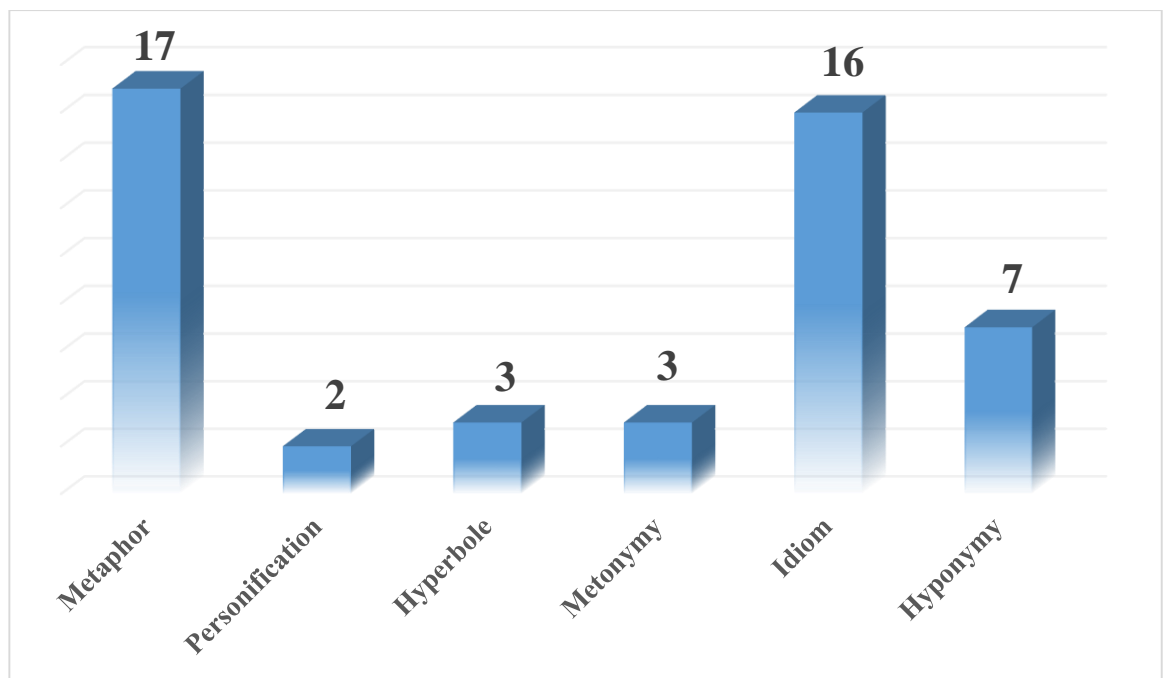


Figure 2.7 Figures of speech used in political discourse

In the present MA paper, the diversity of figures of speech are investigated. The author of the MA thesis identified the following cases: Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole, Metonymy, Idiom, and Hyponymy. In total 46 times figures of speech exists in 100 sentences which consist of lies. As it might be seen from Figure 3.6. Metaphor appears 17 times, Personification only 2 times, Hyperbole 3 times, Metonymy 3 times, Idiom 16 times, and Hyponymy 7 times. In total 46times figures of speech exists in 100 sentences which consist of lies.

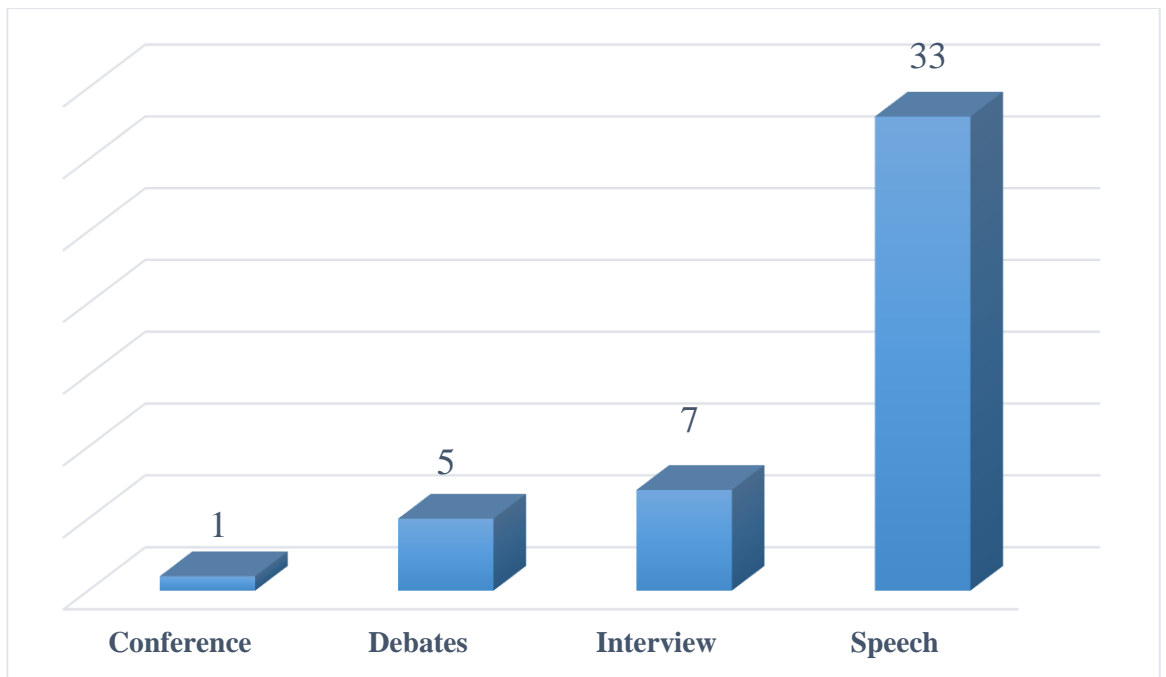


Figure 2.8 Figures of speech used according to communication tools

Moving forward, it is highly important to investigate how many and which type different figures of speech are used in political discourse. The results show the following numbers. In the conference, only one case appears e.g. *“You look at the city with the strongest gun laws in our nation, is Chicago, and Chicago is a disaster”* (Trump, 2017: Online) and this represents a case of Metaphor: gun laws. According to debates figures of speech appeared three times. Example of **Personification**: terrorism growth in Sanders (2015) speech *“Climate change is directly related to the growth of terrorism”* (Sanders, 2015: Online); Instance of **Hyperbole**: significant number in the speech of Sanders (2015) *“Planned Parenthood is “the only health care that a significant number of women get”* (Sanders, 2015: Online) and case of **Metaphor**: heart of the base in the speech of Bush (2014) *“We will have struck a major blow right at the heart of the base, if you will, the geographic base of the terrorists who have had us under assault now for many years, but most especially on 9/11”* (Bush, 2014: Online).

Next, the numbers from the Figure above represents the following results according to the use of figures of speech in Interview. As it might be seen 7 times politicians used figures of speech. From all of the cases, some examples should be described. Case of the Metaphor: *Obama has not bombed* appears in the Cruz (2015) speech *“Mike Morell testified and told Congress that the reason Obama has not bombed ISIS' oil fields is they're concerned about global warmin”* (Cruz, 2015: Online). According to **Idioms** - 6 cases were identified, some of the examples could be described, e.g. In Trump (2015) performance *“Every day, all along border states, maybe other places, there are murders by people who have been arrested coming into this country, who have been released by the Obama administration”* (Trump 2015: Online) long time is an **Idiom**. One

more case appears in McCarthy (2015) talk ‘ *More people, almost twice as many, pay the penalty or take the waiver than signed up for it*’ (McCarthy, 2015: Online), where pay a penalty is an **Idiom**. To make it more clear, in addition, an example from McNamara (2005) comes e.g. ‘ *They are part of the South Vietnamese Navy operating in the coastal waters, inspecting suspicious incoming junks, seeking to deter and prevent the infiltration of both men and material*’ (McNamara, 2005: Online). To play a part is an Idiom in this case.

According to the examination, most of the figures of speech were more frequently applied in political speeches. Some of the interesting findings should be described in the speech of Trump (2015: Online) e.g. *Hey, I watched when the World Trade Center came tumbling down, and I watched, in Jersey City, New Jersey, where thousands and thousands of people were cheering as that building was coming down!*” The figure of speech is **Hyperbole**: heavy population. Moving to another example, ‘ *I’ve already said I’m happy to look at increasing pipeline production for U.S. oil, but Keystone is for Canadian oil, sending it down to the Gulf. It bypasses the U.S.*’ (Obama, 2015: Online) the example consists of Personification: pipeline bypasses. Some case of **Metaphor**: ‘ *deadliest years*’ in the Tillis (2018) ‘ *Last year was one of the deadliest years ever for law enforcement officers*’ (Tillis, 2018: Online). More instances of figures of speech should be revealed, e.g. ‘ *The law is in what the actuaries tell us is a death spiral*’ (Ryan, 2017: Online). "death spiral" is an idiom. The ‘ *White House*’ is a famous **Metonymy**, which also can be found in the political speeches e.g. ‘ *no one in the White House staff was involved*’ (Nixon, 1974: Online). The use of **Hyperbole**: ‘ *fundamental principle*’ was recognized in the speech of Lincoln (1958) *I believe the declaration that "all men are created equal" is the great fundamental principle...*” (Lincoln, 1958: Online). In addition one example with two **Metaphors** in the same sentence appears, recovery; help to jump economy. By Obama (2008) ‘ *There is no disagreement that we need action by our government, a recovery plan that will help to jump-start the economy*’ (Obama, 2008: Online).

The most common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the antithesis, which is the **antonymy**. In PD, an antithesis can manifest itself at the level of lexical antonymy or the contrast created by the consistent use of structures. (Hovhannisyan, 2015: 12) Also, it is important to investigate how commonly antonymy is used by politicians in political discourse in cases where lies appear. In the present MA paper, the case of antonymy appears only once, e.g. ‘ *This issue of busing voters into New Hampshire is widely known by anyone who’s worked in New Hampshire politics*’ (Miller, 2017: Online) Antonymy is children and senior.

In the case of political discourse **personal pronoun** plays an important role. The use of the personal pronoun can represent how liar tends to separate himself from the lie.

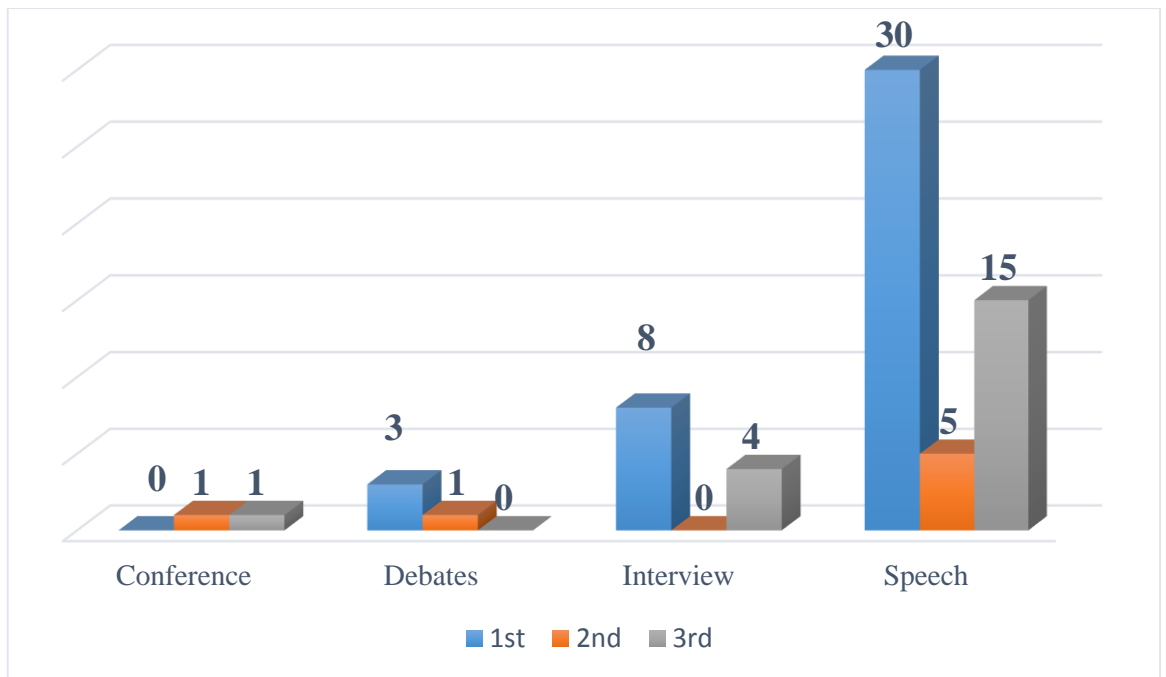


Figure 2.9 Personal pronouns used in political discourse

The investigation of personal pronoun use represents the following results. According to the conference, the personal pronouns were used only twice: they - 3rd persona plural form and you 2nd person. Moving to debates, the use of personal pronouns was used 4 times. In the case of the interview, personal pronoun was investigated 12 times and in the politician speeches 98 times. According to the Figure above the most frequently used pronouns are the 1st person pronouns.

CHAPTER 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Discussion of the findings

For the analysis were selected 100 samples from political *Speeches, Interview, Debates* and *Conferences*. All the sources provide written transcription of the spoken language. The earliest quotation under the analysis belongs to Lincoln (1858) the latest one to Smith (2019). All of the quotations from transcription were divided by criteria and provided the large field for investigation.

From all the political communication tool: *speech, conference, debates* and *interviews* the following results received. As it was examined in the present work, all the sentences under analysis represent the *declarative* sentence type. According to the data represented above, more than half of the quotations belong to simple type structures, 29% belong to *Complex* type and only 16% to *Compound* sentences. As it was stated earlier the most frequent sentence type is *Simple*.

It is accepted to perceive political communication as a formal style of communication, but especially public speeches of politicians. In this paper, quotes from public speeches of politicians, presidents, congressmen and so on were considered. Even though all the professions mentioned above and positions imply a formal style of language, the following results were obtained. Only 18% from the sentences belong to *formal style*, the rest 82% represent an *informal style*.

In political discourse *passive voice* is used especially during the lying to separate the liar from the lie. Passive constructions and participial phrases allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation. The use of passive construction is represented only 21% of all of the sentences consists of this type of structure.

Negation is one of the most complex phenomena in language, seen from a formal linguistic perspective. Negation is part of all natural languages, yet its psychology is mysterious given that languages contain terms for true and false. In the political discourse, the negation is frequently used as a tool of deception by the politicians. The use of negation in political discourse represents results of 39% of all of the sentences under the analysis contains examples with negation.

In this specific work, the author of the present paper views on the reiteration particularly, as cases of *repetition* and *synonymy* are commonly used in political discourse to sophisticate the sentences during lying act. According to the case of the repetition, the out of the 100 sentences 38% represents it. In the conference *repetition* appeared 3 times, the same result corresponds to debates, in the cases of Interviews repetition examined 4 times and in the political speeches use of the repetition was identified 28 times. Moreover, during the analysis even case of three times repetition was investigated.

In the present MA paper case of *synonymy* is investigated 20 times. Out of the 100 sentences during the conference case of *synonymy* was not detected at all. As regards Interviews, the case of *synonymy* appears only once. Moving from the Interviews to Political Speech, where a *synonymy* is a famous tool used by a politician during their speeches. Out of the 100 sentences, case of *synonymy* in the political speech was investigated 18 times. Case of the prepositional *synonymy* was identified in political speech. Instantly, in the present paper attention is paid on the *synonymy*, but this case also can be identified as a *hyponymy* case. One interesting case appears where phrases can demonstrate the *synonymy* case in their meaning.

In the present MA paper, the diversity of figures of speech are investigated. The author of the MA thesis identified the following cases: *Metaphor*, *Personification*, *Hyperbole*, *Metonymy*, *Idiom*, and *Hyponymy*. In total 46 times figures of speech exists in 100 quotations which consist of lies. As it was investigated *Metaphor* appears 17 times, *Personification* only 2 times, *Hyperbole* 3 times, *Metonymy* 3 times, *Idiom* 16 times, and *Hyponymy* 7 times. In total 46times figures of speech exists in 100 quotations which consist of lies.

Moving forward, it was highly important to investigate how many and which type different figures of speech are used in political discourse. The results show the following numbers. In the conference, only one case appears and this represents a case of *Metaphor*. According to debates figures of speech appeared three times: *Personification*. *Hyperbole* and *Metaphor* were examined. Following results according to the use of figures of speech in Interview., 7 times politicians used figures of speech: *Metaphor* and *Idiom*. According to the examination, most of the figures of speech were more frequently applied in political speeches. *Hyperbole: Metaphor: Metonymy, Hyperbole:* The most common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the antithesis, which is the *antonymy*. In PD, an antithesis can manifest itself at the level of lexical antonymy or the contrast created by the consistent use of structures antonymy is used by politicians in political discourse in cases where lies appear. In the present research the case of antonymy were investigated only once.

In the case of political discourse *personal pronoun* plays an important role. The use of the personal pronoun can represent how liar tends to separate himself from the lie. The investigation of personal pronoun use represents the following results. According to the conference, the personal pronouns were used only twice: they - 3rd persona plural form and you 2nd person. Moving to debates, the use of personal pronouns was used 4 times. In the case of the interview, personal pronoun was investigated 12 times and in the politician speeches 98 times. As the research shows the most frequently used pronouns are the 1st person pronouns.

From the linguistic perspective, it was examined, syntactic analysis, structures, and sentence transformations are established that allow the recipient to act on it unnoticeable. This refers primarily to the length of the sentence, the use of passive constructions, omission of the

elements of the sentence, the nominal style, the sequence of equal elements in a certain context. The complexity of the sentence is already hypothetically inherent difficulties for the recipient, especially in speech. The more complex the sentence is the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him

3.2 Summary of the results.

. Since a lie is a kind of statement, it is relevant to assume that there are certain forms that are used in the act of lying. It is considered that lie used to be as declarative sentences. There are motives to believe that perhaps there are other kinds of sentences that can be used during a lie. This statement was examined in the empirical part of the study. As the present study shows, *only declarative* sentences appeared during the investigation. Although this study reflects the results only in the political discourse since the focus of this work was made on it, nevertheless, study confirms that only the declarative sentences appear when the lie is involved.

As a part of the lie syntactic analysis, structures and sentence transformations are established that allow the recipient to act on it unnoticeable. This refers primarily to the length of the sentence. The complexity of the sentence is already hypothetically inherent difficulties for the recipient, especially in speech. The more complex the sentence for example, compound and complex sentences, the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him. However, in the present study, it was examined, that, in order to deceive politicians, use simple sentence. As a result shows, more than half of the lies in the analysis were *simple and short*. Society is changing and as practice shows the tools of lies also. Perhaps a hundred years ago, politicians tried to complicate the structure of their speech, but today, most politicians use the simplest forms. As the study shows, the longest lie is the oldest one, and the shortest lie in this analysis was expressed in 1988, where only three words were needed.

The formal style involves a certain set of vocabulary and complex speech patterns. In this way, politicians can use heavy vocabulary to veil and complicate the speech. As mentioned earlier, the formal style makes it easier for politicians to hide lies and this technique is widespread in political discourse. As it turned out, politicians do not often use the formal style. Almost all the politicians according to the research stick to the informal style. In the author opinion, this happens because informal style is more credible, hearing informal speech, the audience relaxes and perceives information less critical. This study showed that simple style, which was used together with simple speech patterns and everyday vocabulary, is the pattern, which is the most frequently used in political discourse.

Part of the lie syntactic analysis, structures and sentence transformations are established that allow the recipient to act on it unnoticeable. This refers primarily to the length of the sentence, and use of passive constructions. Passive constructions and participial phrases allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation. In political discourse passive voice is used especially during the lying to separate the liar from the lie. As it was investigated, politicians as it was revealed, the *use of passive voice is not so popular* among political speeches. Despite the fact that such structures of proposals allow avoiding personification and separate lies from the speaker, based on this study, such a technique cannot be called popular. As it turned out, politicians actively use active constructions and do not seek to separate themselves from lies.

Negation is one of the most complex phenomena in language, seen from a formal linguistic perspective, which is part of all natural languages, yet its psychology is mysterious given that languages contain terms for true and false. In the political discourse, the negation is frequently used as a tool of deception by the politicians. However, in the present research, less than half of all of the quotations under the analysis contains examples with negation. There is a wide range of speech patterns and figures of speech that politicians use to expand their ideas and influence the audience. Synonymy is one such tool. This technique is not an unambiguous determinant of a lie but often exists directly near the lie. Indirectly synonymy can help in the identification of lies. This is a tool, which can improve the reception power of lies. In the field of political discourse, repetition has the same functions as a synonymy has. It serves as an influencer in order to strengthen the lie and cover it. Almost half of the politicians used it in their public , especially in the speeches.

In some cases, figures of speech framework, which can be extended to a lie as such and can be identified by applying the formulas should be evaluated and recognized as examples of pure lies. Untruthful implicatures in the rhetorical figures which revolve around the floutings of the first maxim of Quality can be conceived as lies. The figures of speech in an additional source, which helps to cover the truth. In the present MA paper, the diversity of figures of speech are investigated. The author of the MA thesis identified the following cases: *Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole, Metonymy, Idiom, and Hyponymy*. The most common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the antithesis, which is the antonymy. In PD, an antithesis can manifest itself at the level of lexical antonymy or the contrast created by the consistent use of structures antonymy is used by politicians in political discourse in cases where lies appear. In the present research, the case of *antonymy was investigated only once*.

In the case of political discourse personal pronoun plays an important role. The use of the personal pronoun can represent how a liar tends to separate himself from the lie. As it was

investigated, the use of the personal pronoun is close to the lie. Almost every politician used the personal pronoun in the quotation under the analysis. As it might be stated, the investigation represented the opposite result in the theoretical part. Politicians *almost always used personal pronouns* and the most frequent are 1st person pronouns.

CONCLUSIONS

The phenomena of lies have always maintained an important place in the social life and consciousness of people, receiving theoretical understanding in philosophical, ethical and religious teachings, in such Sciences as ethics, logic, psychology. However, it is still insufficiently studied. In philosophical researches, the tendency of consideration of features of the manifestation of the lie as an integral part of human communications is traced. The development of linguistics at the present stage is characterized by an increased interest in understanding oral communication in general and political, in particular. In the modern world, along with the global spread of democratic principles of the state the device is particularly important to political discourse and its different aspects. The attention of lie researchers has shifted from the question of how lies are formed in the language to the question of how it functions in speech communication and whether it is possible to measure its basic parameters. Although lie is essential for human communication, there are not many analyses that deal with lying from a linguistic point of view. Thus, this Master paper adds a linguistic perspective to the study of lying.

The goal of the research paper was to analyze quotations taken from the transcriptions of politicians' spoken communication at the level of the syntactic organization. The author of the present MA paper identified the most frequent sentence structure pattern in the case of lies in political discourse. Considering the syntactic principles of lie description, the author identified the syntactic mechanisms of the lie in politicians discourse.

The first chapter provides a framework for syntax analysis of lies by summarizing existing literature on Political Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis, and Syntax from the perspective of lies and its different aspects and political discourse. First, it discussed Political Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis, and its historical basis, as well the definition and concepts. The political communication tools and moreover, chapters, conclusions, theses, references, and Agitation, and Propaganda are relevant. As it was investigated the appearance of the phenomenon of political lies contributes to the presence of a request for lies, the willingness to accept it and the need to believe in it. Lies and omissions have become an integral part of politics, making the issue of the permissibility of lies in political activity a priority for study. Moreover, since lies are often used in exchange for truly violent means, it can easily be considered a relatively harmless tool from the political arsenal.

Second, lying as a process is described from the social and political perspectives, including the main concepts and public reactions to politician's lies. As it was discussed there is no such thing as political language, but a wide and diverse set of discourses, genres, registers that can be classified as forms of political language. Political Discourse is also the language of Media or other

actors that are generally used in political or social spheres of communication and is a restricted genre that has its thesaurus and specific functions. Third, syntactical categories are investigated together with the main concepts and the latest studies of syntactic structures in lies cases. The correct use of language devices is fundamental in achieving the goals of any communication, and in the case of Political Discourse, speech is the main tool on which success in obtaining support depends mass, political power, successes in public and parliamentary debates, important negotiations, etc.

The chapter two introduced the methodology of the study, summarized and presented the results of the quantitative and qualitative inquiry, which was carried out the aim of exploring the syntactic principles of lie description and to identify the syntactic mechanisms of the lie in politicians discourse. The discourse and syntactic approaches were taken to analyse 100 quotations from the political discourse which includes lies. In order to conduct the research were selected quotations from (1858) to (2019) originally in the English language from political Interviews, Speeches, Debates, and Conference. Then, compiling a corpus, annotating it in accordance using Foucault (1979) text analysis tools, multiple grammatical devices by Chomsky (1965), and using the methods of corpus statistics as a data collection tool.

Chapter three introduced the research results. As it was investigated, there are motives to believe that perhaps there are other kinds of sentences that can be used during a lie. This statement was examined in the empirical part of the study. As the present investigation showed, only declarative sentences appeared during the investigation. Although this study reflected the results only in the political discourse since the focus of this work was made on it, nevertheless, the study confirms that only the declarative sentences appear when the lie is involved.

The more complex the sentence, for example, compound and complex sentences, the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him. However, in the present study, it was examined, that, in order to deceive politicians, use simple sentence. As it turned out, politicians do not often use the formal style. Almost all the politicians according to the research stick to the informal style. This study showed that simple style, which was used together with simple speech patterns and everyday vocabulary, is the pattern, which is the most frequently used in political discourse.

The author of the MA thesis identified the following cases: Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole, Metonymy, Idiom, and Hyponymy. The most common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the antithesis, which is the antonymy. In the present research, the case of antonymy was investigated only once. As it was investigated, the use of the personal pronoun is close to the lie. As it might be stated, the investigation represented the opposite result in the theoretical part. Politicians almost always used personal pronouns and the most frequent are 1st person pronouns.

THESES

1. Political discourse is a language of Media or other actors that has its thesaurus and specific functions and is generally used in political or social spheres of communication and is restricted by the institutions such as government, parliament, and parties, etc. The correct use of this language devices is fundamental in achieving the goals of any communication, and in the case of PD, speech is the main tool on which success in obtaining support depends mass, political power, successes in public and parliamentary debates, important negotiations, etc
2. Society creates the conditions for the flowering of individualism in accordance with the collective need and a moral imperative. Morality itself here requires everyone to express themselves. However, a society whose Supreme is individualism is fraught with the danger of separation and anomaly. The more it assists individuals in asserting their rights to self-realization and satisfaction of their desires, the greater the risk that individuals will forget the requirement of self-discipline.
3. Political Speech is one of the mechanisms that govern society, and political discourse implements the functions of information and socio-psychological impact on the public. It is carefully thought out and prepared in advance, politicians around the world use a variety of linguistic means to achieve their goal, to formate the audience a certain attitude, moreover it has the ability to establish friendly relations between countries, but also generate conflicts between States and within the country.
4. Critical Discourse Analysis is a special approach in discourse analysis, which focuses on discursive conditions, components, and consequences of power abuse by dominant groups and institutions, which aim are to analyse social inequality expressed in the discourse, and the researcher of political discourse openly takes the position of the powerless and oppressed.
5. People perceive lies as a phenomenon of interpersonal, inter-group and inter-ethnic communication, which is almost impossible to correct, it should be taken as a given. It is difficult not to agree with the researchers who note the tendency of increasing deception at different levels of social communication. Manifestations of the impact of lies on the entire structure of relations in society are fragmentation of established traditions, attitudes and stereotypes of human behavior in society.
6. The complexity of the sentence is already hypothetically inherent difficulties for the recipient, especially in speech. The more complex the sentence, for example, compound and complex sentences, the more difficult it is for the recipient to understand the meaning of the statement and the easier it is for the sender to mislead him.
7. The formal style involves a certain set of vocabulary and complex speech patterns and the formal style makes it easier for politicians to hide lies and this technique is widespread in political

discourse. As it turned out, politicians do not often use the formal style. Almost all the politicians according to the research stick to the informal style, because it is more credible, hearing informal speech, the audience relaxes and perceives information less critical. This study showed that simple style, which was used together with simple speech patterns and everyday vocabulary, is the pattern, which is the most frequently used in political discourse.

8. Passive constructions and participial phrases allow the sender of a false statement to exclude participants from the linguistic description of the situation. In political discourse passive voice is used especially during the lying to separate the liar from the lie, it was and as it was investigated, such a technique cannot be called popular, because politicians do not seek to separate themselves from lies.
9. There is a wide range of speech patterns and figures of speech that politicians use to expand their ideas and influence the audience. Indirectly synonymy can help in the identification of lies. In the field of political discourse, repetition has the same functions as a synonymy has. It serves as an influencer in order to strengthen the lie and cover it. Almost half of the politicians used it in their public, especially in the speeches.
10. Figures of speech framework can be extended to a lie as such and can be identified by applying the formulas to evaluated and recognized examples of pure lies. Untruthful implicatures in the rhetorical figures which revolve around the floutings of the first maxim of Quality can be conceived as lies. The most common pattern in the speeches of politicians is the antithesis, which is the antonymy. In PD, an antithesis can manifest itself at the level of lexical antonymy or the contrast created by the consistent use of structures antonymy is used by politicians in political discourse in cases where lies appear.

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Dokumentārā lapa

Maģistra darbs „Melu sintaktiskais kods politiskajā diskursā” izstrādāts LU Humanitāro zinātņu fakultātē.

Ar savu parakstu apliecinu, ka pētījums veikts patstāvīgi, izmantoti tikai tajā norādītie informācijas avoti un iesniegtā darba elektroniskā kopija atbilst izdrukai.

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Rekomendēju/nerekomendēju darbu aizstāvēšanai

Vadītāja/-js:

Recenzents:

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Darbs iesniegts Anglistikas nodaļā 24.05.2019.

Darbu pieņēma:

Darbs aizstāvēts maģistra gala pārbaudījuma komisijas sēdē

2019. gada..... jūnijā, prot. Nr., vērtējums

Komisijas sekretāre: