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THE LANGUAGE OF WAR: CORPUS ANALYSIS OF JOE BIDEN AND DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECHES ON UKRAINE

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РИТОРИКА ВІЙНИ: КОРПУСНЕ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРОМОВ ДЖО БАЙДЕНА І ДОНАЛЬДА ТРАМПА ЩОДО ВІЙНИ В УКРАЇНІ

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This article presents a multidimensional quantitative analysis of the rhetoric used in Joe Biden and Donald Trump's speeches regarding the war in Ukraine. Utilizing Lingualyzer, a text analysis tool capable of evaluating hundreds of linguistic metrics across 41 languages, this research moves beyond traditional word-frequency to examine granular syntactic distributions and register variations. The paper is aimed to define the distinct lexical architectures of U.S. Presidents Joe Biden and Donald Trump, assessing how their specific linguistic choices measured against Douglas Biber's cross-linguistic limits shape political narratives and public perception of the Russian invasion. This research looks at 8 speeches by President Biden (4,748 words total) and 13 speeches by President Trump (4,971 words total) as they reflect American views on the events. The corpus is subdivided into two sub-corpora: the speeches delivered by Joe Biden and Donald Trump, respectively. However, the Trump sub-corpus is further divided into two sections: speeches delivered prior to becoming president, and addresses following his election and inauguration. Additionally, a social media network "X" sub-corpus consisting of four online statements was compiled and analysed. According to these results, Trump uses a high-frequency action-oriented vocabulary to project presidential authority, whereas Biden bases his story on substantial informational "triggers". In the end, this study shows how quantitative linguistic changes between verb-heavy and nominal-heavy registers represent essentially distinct approaches to organizing political and societal responses to international war.

Keywords: corpus analysis, President Biden, President Trump, Ukraine, war.

У статті представлено багатовимірний кількісний аналіз риторики, використаної у промовах Джо Байдена та Дональда Трампа щодо війни в Україні. Використовуючи Lingualyzer — сучасний інструмент для аналізу текстів, який дозволяє аналізувати сотні лінгвістичних параметрів у 41 мові, — дослідження виходить за межі традиційного аналізу вживання слів і дозволяє дослідити детальні синтаксичні розподіли та варіації стилів мовлення. Метою роботи є визначення відмінних лексичних конструкцій президентів США Джо Байдена та Дональда Трампа, оцінка того, як їхні конкретні лінгвістичні вибори, виміряні у порівнянні з міжмовними межами Дугласа Байбера, формують політичні наративи та суспільне сприйняття російського вторгнення. У дослідженні розглядаються 8 промов президента Байдена (загалом 4 748 слів) та 13 промов президента Трампа (загалом 4 971 слово), оскільки вони відображають американські погляди на події. Корпус поділений на два підкорпуси: промови, виголошені відповідно Джо Байденем та Дональдом Трампом. Однак підкорпус Трампа додатково поділений на дві частини: промови, виголошені до того, як він став президентом, та промови після його обрання та інавгурації. Крім того, було складено та проаналізовано підкорпус соціальної мережі «X», що складається з чотирьох онлайн-заяв. Згідно з цими результатами, Трамп використовує високочастотну лексику, орієнтовану на дію, щоб продемонструвати президентську владу, тоді як Байден базує свою розповідь на суттєвих інформаційних «тригерах». У підсумку, дослідження показує, як кількісні лінгвістичні зміни між регістрами з перевагою дієслів та іменників відображають істотно різні підходи до організації політичних та суспільних реакцій на міжнародну війну.

Ключові слова: корпусний аналіз, президент Байден, президент Трамп, Україна, війна.

Introduction. This study offers a longitudinal corpus analysis of eight speeches by the U.S. President Joe Biden and President Donald Trump concerning the Russo-Ukrainian war. The timeline begins with the full-scale invasion on February 24, 2022, and ends with his speech in September 2024. This study seeks to determine the predominant register of the administration's discourse by analyzing the linguistic evolution across these eight texts, specifically evaluating whether the speech retains a conversational interpersonal tone or transitions to a high-density academic and formal register (Antoniuk A.R. (2025). THE LANGUAGE OF WAR: CORPUS ANALYSIS OF JOE BIDEN AND DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECHES ON UKRAINE. MUNDUS PHILOLOGIAE, 5), (Hammond & Macken-Horarik, 1999). Lingualyzer was used to examine the corpus and count how many times each syntactic category appeared (Chesnokova

and Zyngier 2024). According to standard linguistic frameworks, the parts of speech were divided into two functional groups:

Lexical (Content) parts of speech: This category includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. These elements provide the specific semantic information and thematic substance of the speeches.

Function (Grammatical) Words: This category includes pronouns, prepositions, determiners, and conjunctions. These words serve as the structural "glue" of the discourse.

FREQUENCY OF PARTS OF SPEECH			
		Conversation	Academic
Lexical	Nouns	15%	30%
	Verbs	12.5%	10%
	Adjectives	2.5%	10%
	Adverbs	5%	3%
Function	Pronouns	16.5%	4%
	Prepositions	5.5%	15%
	Determiners	4.5%	10%
	Conjunctions	4.5%	5%

Figure 1.1. The frequency of parts of speech in English language by Douglas Biber

The primary method for measuring lexical density in this study is to determinet the percentages of parts of speech. Many lexical parts of speech, especially nouns and adjectives, are typically found in an academic or "informational" register, which is common in technical or legalistic reporting. On the other hand, a lot of function words (like "I," "we," and "they") indicate that the register is conversational or "involved," which is common in political speeches that try to persuade or connect with people.

Methods. Analysis of Joe Biden’s speeches. At the initial stage of the research, speeches given by the former President of the United States, Joe Biden, were collected and in what follows, are labelled as Corpus 1. The Miller Center contains a large collection of meeting transcripts. 8 speeches dated from the beginning of the full-scale invasion, February 2022, until Biden’s last speech in the position of a country leader, September 2024, were selected. The speeches delivered on February 24, 2022; March 1, 2022; March 26, 2022; September 21, 2022; February 21, 2023; October 20, 2023; March 7, 2024; and September 24, 2024, will serve as the material for this study (Antoniuk A.R. (2025). THE LANGUAGE OF WAR: CORPUS ANALYSIS OF JOE BIDEN AND DONALD TRUMP’S SPEECHES ON UKRAINE.

MUNDUS PHILOLOGIAE, 5). To illustrate the evidence, here is the table of dates, occasions, and titles to support my research paper:

Date	Occasion	Title
February 24, 2022	President Joe Biden delivers his first speech on the day of the Great Invasion	Joe Biden Speech Transcript: Russia Invades Ukraine
March 1, 2022	President Joe Biden delivers his first State of the Union address. He begins with a pledge to defend the country of Ukraine from the Russian invasion.	State of the Union Address
March 26, 2022	At the Royal Castle in Warsaw, Poland, President Joe Biden talks about Russian aggression and the war in Ukraine.	Remarks in Support of the People of Ukraine
September 21, 2022	President Joe Biden addresses the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly. He speaks out against Russia and its invasion of Ukraine.	Speech before the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly
February 21, 2023	Speaking at the Royal Castle in Warsaw, Poland, President Biden talks about the first year of the war in Ukraine after the Russian invasion.	Remarks on the One-Year Anniversary of the Ukraine War
October 20, 2023	President Biden addresses the American people to make the case for why US support for Ukraine and Israel is crucial.	Remarks on the US Response in Support of Israel and Ukraine
March 7, 2024	President Biden urges Congress to send him a bipartisan national security bill to help fund Ukraine.	State of the Union Address

September 24, 2024	President Biden highlighted the major international conflicts the world is facing: the Russian-Ukrainian War.	Address before the 79th United Nations General Assembly
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Figure 1.2. The table of speeches delivered by President Joe Biden

The initial focus of this corpus analysis focuses on the speech delivered on February 24, 2022, the first day of the full-scale invasion. This speech contains 735 words, including 146 nouns and 155 verbs. Additionally, the lexical profile includes 65 adjectives and 27 adverbs. From a structural perspective pronouns occur 62 times, while determiners account for 58 instances, and conjunctions total 50.

Again, we return to the parts of speech illustration to understand the style of the language and vocabulary used.

The discourse is composed of content words, which include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Their arrangement in this speech demonstrates a calculated balance between action-oriented oratory and factual clarity. To identify the specific register of this discourse, a mathematical analysis of nominal density was performed by dividing the frequency of nouns by the total word count. AI was used to transform raw part-of-speech counts into standardized percentages and connect these results with recognized linguistic norms in order to preserve accuracy throughout the extensive data collection.

There are 146 noun words in the President's speech. Normally, there must be either 15% or 30%, depending on the style: either conversation or academic. The nominal density (19.8%) is above the typical conversational norm of 15%. It is still far below the academic discourse requirement of thirty percent, though. This implies that although the speech is quite informative, it does not employ the "nominal heavy" complexity typical of scientific or technical reporting favoring of understandable language.

There are 155 verbs in the text, which is about twice as many (21%) as the academic style standard of 10%. An "action-oriented" discourse is characterized by a high verb frequency. This is very consistent with a conversational register that emphasizes actions and processes over static descriptions.

The text contains 65 adjectives, which makes it 8.8%. This is close to the 10% academic requirement and is quite a difference from the 2.5% found in simple conversation. This suggests a significant degree of qualitative evaluation and descriptive detail about the invasion.

With 27 occurrences, the frequency of adverbs is marginally higher (3.6%) than the academic criterion of 3% but lower than the 5% observed in conversation. This implies using modifiers sparingly to describe how and when things happen.

Now, the next step is the function parts of speech. The 62 pronouns utilized greatly surpass the academic limit of 4% bringing it 8.4%. The conversational style is characterized by high pronoun usage (e.g., "I," "we," "they"), which creates a direct connection between the speaker, the audience, and the subject.

The usage of determiners (such as "the," "this," and "those") at 58 instances is between (7.8%) the academic standard of 10% and the conversational benchmark of 4.5%. This suggests that the items referenced in the speech were identified with a moderate degree of specificity. There are 50 conjunctions (6.8%), exceeding the academic and conversational requirements of 5% and 4.5%, respectively. Conjunctions are used here to connect intricate geopolitical concepts, but their frequent usage also makes it easier for listeners to follow.

A "hybrid" rhetorical profile is revealed by the mathematical data. The President conveys the seriousness of the invasion by using a high density of adjectives and a moderate increase in nouns (parts of an academic or informational style). Nonetheless, a majority of pronouns (8.4%) and verbs (21%) serve as the main syntactic engine, solidifying the address in a conversational register.

This corpus analysis's next phase centers on a crucial speech made by President Biden in March 2022. With a total word count of 416, this particular corpus is shorter than the first speech. The distribution of syntactic categories offers crucial information on the development of the administration's wartime register, despite its shorter length.

There are 76 nouns, which makes it 18%; the nominal density is in line with earlier results, falling between the academic benchmark of 30% and the conversational benchmark of 15%. This suggests a consistent level of substantive reporting that stays away from formal academic or bureaucratic texts' strong nominalization.

With 83 verbs, the text maintains a high frequency of 20% that almost doubles the academic standard of 10%. The discourse's ongoing reliance on linguistic units demonstrates that it is still dynamic and action-oriented, which is a crucial aspect of the conversational register. This text contains 28 adjectives, which is 6.7%. This is still much higher than the 2.5% conversational average, even though it is less than the 8.8% reported in the February speech. This implies that efforts to provide qualitative descriptions of the geopolitical situation will continue, albeit with some streamlining.

The greater number of pronouns (43 instances) made 10.3% in this sample is a noteworthy discovery. This 10% density, which significantly exceeds the academic limit of 4%,

indicates a very "involved" interpersonal register. One clear indicator of the conversational style is the frequent use of deictic markers (such "I," "we," and "you"), which are meant to build rapport and a sense of shared responsibility.

This text's 23 conjunctions somewhat surpass the academic norm of 5%, due to it being 5.5%. This guarantees the structural coherence needed for oral oratory, enabling the speaker to make connections between difficult concepts in a way that is nonetheless understandable to a broad audience.

To conclude that analysis, it is important to note that the syntactic hybridity pattern is supported by the study of the March 2022 address. The speech is clearly classified as conversational due to the high density of pronouns (10.3%) and the overwhelming abundance of verbs (20%), even though the noun and adjective counts offer enough lexical "weight" to retain an authoritative tone.

The speech given in Warsaw on March 26, 2022, is the third important piece of information in that analysis. With 757 words in total, this speech is a crucial rhetorical moment meant for both a local European audience and a worldwide audience. Additional proof of the "hybridized" register used in the first month of the conflict may be seen in the syntactic distribution taken from this corpus.

This address's speech implies a deliberate increase in nominal and descriptive mass. With 154 occurrences in nouns, this speech has the highest nominal density in the corpus to date, with a total number of 20.3%, coming very near to the academic standard of 30%. This rise suggests that "information-heavy" content is receiving more attention, probably as a result of the Warsaw address's emphasis on history and policy.

The transcript contains 145 verbs (19%), almost twice as many as the academic standard of 10%. The high frequency of verbs guarantees that the language stays action-oriented even though the number of nouns has increased. By giving active processes precedence over static analysis, this preserves the speech's conversational engine.

This study's 83 pronouns (11%) indicate a high level of interpersonal participation, significantly higher than the academic standard of 4%. In order to establish a shared emotional and political space between the speaker and the "People of Ukraine," this 11% density is a clear indicator of the conversational style. It does this by using deictic references.

With 36 occurrences, the conjunction frequency (4.7%) is nearly in line with the 5% Academic and 4.5% conversational criteria. This suggests a well-balanced syntactic structure that preserves the flow required for a significant public speech while offering the logical "connectors" for complicated concepts.

A precise rhetorical balance is revealed when analyzing the data from March 26. The overwhelming number of verbs (19%) and the high frequency of pronouns (11%) guarantee that the vocabulary stays essentially conversational, even while the noun density (20.3%) and adjective count (7.4%) offer the "academic" weight necessary for a significant foreign policy address.

This longitudinal study's fourth phase looks at President Biden's September 21, 2022, speech to the UN General Assembly. This 507-word speech reflects a high-level diplomatic setting where a major shift toward a formal register might be anticipated. Nonetheless, the evidence indicates that a hybridized syntactic framework is still being followed.

There are 91 noun occurrences and 18%, the nominal density is in line with earlier wartime addresses, falling between the academic benchmark of 30% and the conversational benchmark of 15%. The sub-20% noun count indicates that the speaker valued straightforward communication above the intricate nominalization typical of multilateral diplomatic texts, although a UN address typically requires a high informative density.

There are 107 verbs in the text, which totals into 21%, which is much more than the academic standard of 10%. This shows that the President's rhetoric is essentially active even in a formal international conference. The conversational register is distinguished by its high verb-to-noun ratio, which highlights the administration's proactive reaction to global issues.

The text's 38 adjectives and its being 5% surpass the conversational average of 2.5%. Although it is still somewhat below the 10% academic criterion, this frequency corresponds with a more formal tone and permits the accurate qualitative characterisation of international law and sovereign boundaries.

The adverbial density is managed with 20 occurrences and 4%, just above the academic limit of 3%. This demonstrates a careful application of modifiers to set the urgency and mode of international cooperation in context.

Compared to the academic standard of 4%, the 54 pronouns employed in this sample represent a high density 10.7%. A clear indicator of the conversational style is this 10.7% frequency. In a diplomatic context, this usage serves to assign direct responsibilities and foster a sense of collective identification (the "we" of the UN), shifting the register away from objective academic observation.

With 25 occurrences and 5%, the conjunction frequency perfectly matches the Academic criterion of 5%.

A summary of the data from September 21 shows that the President's "UN register" does not completely change into an academic style. The predominance of verbs (21%) and pronouns (10.7%) guarantees that the communication stays interpersonal and action-oriented.

The memorial speech given in Warsaw on February 21, 2023, the first anniversary of the war, is the subject of the study's fifth analytical milestone. This speech offers a crucial longitudinal perspective on the stability of the administration's rhetorical register over twelve months of continuous warfare, using an adjusted total word count of roughly 950.

The nominal quantity of nouns is impressively constant (19.4%) with the baseline (February 2022) and following addresses, with 184 occurrences. This indicates a "sustained informational plateau," as it is much above the 15% conversational benchmark but well below the 30% academic criterion. Without diving into the complex, abstract nominalization present in academic or technical writing, the rhetoric offers a strong factual foundation.

There are 185 verbs in the text (19.4%), which is almost twice as many as the academic standard of 10%. This 1:1 ratio of nouns to verbs is an evident indication of a "active" or "involved" rhythm. It demonstrates that the President's wartime speech is still focused on acts, processes, and historical movement – all of which are characteristics of a conversational syntactic machine.

The text's 70 adjectives maintain the high qualitative precision trend with its 7%. This number is close to the 10% academic norm and almost triples the 2.5% conversational average. This suggests that the speaker uses a "formalized" vocabulary to highlight the significance and moral weight of the event, even though the overall style is conversational.

The adverbial density approximately matches the 5% conversational threshold with 53 occurrences and 5.5% itself. Compared to the more restrained UN address, this shows a little more expressive use of modifiers, allowing for a stronger focus on the manner and persistence of Ukraine's resistance.

Compared to the 4% academic limit, the 99 pronouns (10.4%) used in this sample represent a high density. This 10.4% frequency maintains a high level of "speaker-audience involvement," a key feature of the conversational register, making it an effective interpersonal tool. Pronouns like "we" and "you" are crucial in this situation for fostering a feeling of global togetherness.

At 62 occurrences (6.5%), the conjunction frequency exceeds the academic criteria of 5% and the conversational benchmark of 4.5%. During a high-profile broadcast, this higher usage promotes the "oral flow" of the oratory, making it possible to integrate complex geopolitical concepts into a story that is nevertheless understandable to a wide global audience. An exceptional level of register stability is shown by the study of the February 2023 data. After a year of the war, the President's rhetoric preserves a deliberate syntactic hybridity.

This corpus study's sixth speech examines President Biden's October 20, 2023, broadcast speech, a pivotal rhetorical moment in which he connected support for Israel and Ukraine to a

single national security framework. This 746-word sub-corpus offers 134 instances of nouns (17.96%). While this remains substantially above the 15% conversational average, it shows a slight decrease in nominal weight compared to the Warsaw address (20%).

There are 161 verbs (22%) in the text, which is more than twice as many as the academic standard of 10%.

The transcript's 46 adjectives (6%) are slightly lower than the academic's 10%, but they still surpass the conversational average of 2.5%. Instead of the extremely comprehensive qualitative characterizations included in previous addresses, this suggests a more simplified descriptive approach that concentrates on crucial qualifiers. With 38 occurrences (5%), the adverbial density is exactly in line with the conversational guideline of 5%. This demonstrates a more expressive, forceful style of oratory.

This speech's 80 pronouns considerably surpass the 4% academic restriction while maintaining the high-involvement trend. A defining feature of the conversational style, its 11% density serves to provide a direct line of communication between the Commander-in-Chief and the domestic audience while highlighting group responsibility through the frequent use of pronouns.

The frequency of conjunctions was above the academic norm of 5% in 46 (6%) cases. It enables the President to combine two different conflicts – Israel and Ukraine – into a coherent story that a broadcast audience can readily understand.

The next empirical data point in this longitudinal study is the State of the Union Address delivered on March 7, 2024. This corpus consists of 517 words. To begin with, nouns' 84 occurrences (16.25%) – this address's nominal density is slightly higher than the 15% conversational average.

There are 107 verbs (21%) in the text, which is more than twice as many as the academic norm of 10%. This transcript contains 28 adjectives. This is a considerable drop from the prior wartime baseline (about 9%), even though it is higher than the 2.5% conversational average. With 26 occurrences, there are 5% of adverbs.

The September speech given during the 79th UN General Assembly serves as Joe Biden's corpus's last empirical data stage. This 351-word transcript summarizes the administration's high diplomatic manner. With 65 occurrences of nouns, the nominal density is consistent with the 18% range, making it conversational with its 15%. There are 67 verbs in the text, which is almost twice as many (19% as the academic standard of 10%). As a result, nouns and verbs have a roughly 1:1 ratio.

Twenty adjectives (8%) are used, making it academic. With 21 occurrences (6%), the adverbial density is exactly in line with the conversational criterion of 5%. The 31 number of pronouns (8%)

is greatly above the academic limit of 4%.With 29 occurrences (8%), this conjunction frequency is the highest in the corpus, surpassing the academic and conversational criteria of 5% and 4.5%, respectively.

President Biden's rhetorical framework is a deliberate syntactic mix, according to this longitudinal examination of eight speeches. It is evident by comparing linguistic density to predetermined standards that the administration blends academic and conversational styles to achieve both authority and accessibility.

Analysis of Donald Trump’s speeches. Corpus 2, which consists of material from Donald Trump’s public statements (4,971 words total), was organized into three sub-corpora: the Pre-POTUS period (three texts), the POTUS-Era period (ten texts), and a set of X posts (four texts), given Trump’s extensive use of social media as a communicative platform. In contrast to Corpus 1, Trump’s speeches display considerable variation in structure and delivery, which creates a distinct analytical environment.

The sub-corpora were arranged chronologically. The Pre-POTUS one is compiled of speeches delivered on March 7, 2024; September 23, 2024; and September 26, 2024. November 18, 2024 (the day President Trump won the elections) marks the beginning of the POTUS Era, which happened on January 23, 2025; February 17, 2025; February 18, 2025; February 26, 2025; February 28, 2025; March 4, 2025; March 5, 2025; March 8, 2025; and so far the last speech that was analyzed is spoken on March 17, 2025. X posts were published on February 19, 2025; February 24, 2025; February 28, 2025; March 7, 2025.

Date	Ocassion	Title
March 7, 2024	First comment on the war	Trump says he can end Ukraine war in a day
September 23, 2024	To blame U.S. leadership for the war	During long, winding speech, Trump blames U.S. for war in Ukraine
September 26, 2024	To state and argue that any deal would have gone better	'Ukraine is gone, it's not Ukraine anymore,' Trump says during campaign stop
November 18, 2024	To call for immediate de-escalation and warn that Biden’s policies are leading to "nuclear World War III".	Donald Trump calls for "De-escalation and Peace between Ukraine and Russia" 47th President Agenda
January 23, 2025	The war would never have	The war in Ukraine would have

	started if the 2020 election hadn't been "rigged".	never happened if I were president
February 17, 2025	To state that Putin "should make a deal" because the war is destroying Russia.	Trump says Putin should make deal to end Ukraine war
February 18, 2025	To criticize Ukraine in the war	Trump says Ukraine 'should have never started' the war with Russia
February 26, 2025	To criticize Ukraine for wasting money	REMARKS BY PRESIDENT TRUMP BEFORE CABINET MEETING
February 28, 2025	To conduct negotiations on a ceasefire	Heated exchange between Trump, Zelenskyy, Vance at Oval Office
March 4, 2025	To state that Ukraine is ready to make peace	Address to a Joint Session of Congress
March 5, 2025	To confirm that Ukraine is ready for dialogue	Trump says he received letter from Zelenskyy saying Ukraine ready for dialogue
March 8, 2025	To defend Putin	Trump says Putin launching massive strike on Ukraine is 'what anybody would do.'
March 17, 2025	To announce an upcoming call with Putin	Trump says he will talk to Putin on Tuesday as he pushes for an end to the Ukraine war

Figure 1.3. The table of speeches delivered by President Donald Trump

The Trump corpus analysis begins with his first comments on the beginning of the Great Invasion on March 7, 2024, with a short 78-word transcript, where extreme interpersonal interaction is prioritized over conventional informational structures, according to the quantitative data from this micro-text, which shows a clear shift in register. With just four occurrences (5%), the nominal density is much below the 15% conversational norm and about six times lower than the 30% academic benchmark. With 20 verbs (25%) used in the text, more than one in four words is a verb; the academic standard of 10% is more than doubled by this.

The adjective count is at its lowest point for conversational style, with just two occurrences and 3%. With 12 occurrences (15%), the adverbial density is almost three times higher than the conversational average of 5%. Compared to the academic maximum of 4%, the 14 pronouns indicate a huge density with its 18%. This degree of pronoun usage solidifies the text in a conversational register that is focused on the speaker-audience relationship. The five conjunctions (6%) made it typically academic.

The next speech consists of 693-word shows a visible difference between kinetic action and static information. The nominal density is significantly low at 66 occurrences (10%). It is still about 5% below the 15% conversational average and a startling 20% below the 30% academic criterion, although being higher than the prior micro-transcript.

There are 205 verbs in the text, which means that action-oriented words make up 30% of the total speech. This is three times the academic standard of 10%. There are 31 adjectives (4%), which is higher than the conversational average of 2.5% but still well below the academic criterion of 10%.

The adverbial density surpasses the 3% academic and 5% conversational marks with 52 occurrences, and its 8%.

The 151 pronouns used, which make up 22% of the full speech, are an important finding. This is much higher than typical conversational levels and more than five times the academic 4% limitation. The 46 conjunctions surpass the academic standard of 5% with its 7%.

The last pre-POTUS speech, given on September 26, 2024, contains 106 words. With 13 occurrences (12%), the nominal density is slightly higher than in earlier speeches, but it is still below the conversational average of 15%. There are 34 verbs in the text, which means that action words make up almost one-third (32%) of the speech. This exceeds the academic style of 10% by more than three times. The frequency of the 15 pronouns (14%) is more than three times the academic maximum of 4%. With seven occurrences and 7%, the conjunction frequency is higher than the academic criterion of 5%.

The day President Trump won the elections on the 18th of November, 2025, the victory speech's word count of 167 illustrates the quick change from contender to president-elect. The nominal density is greater than in earlier samples, with 22 occurrences and 13% total. This shows a steady rise in "informational anchors", even if it is still below the 15% conversational average and the 30% academic limit.

There are 38 verbs in the text, and 23%, which is much more than the academic standard of 10%. It is nevertheless high enough to maintain a "action-oriented" conversational register. With 15 adjectives and 9%, the academic level of 10% is almost reached. The adverbial density surpasses the 3% academic and 5% conversational criteria with 12 occurrences and 7%.

The decline in pronoun density to 8% is an important discovery, even if it is still double the 4% academic limit.

With 14 occurrences and 8%, the conjunction frequency is significantly higher than the academic criterion of 5%.

The POTUS era started with a 41-word short speech. With six occurrences (15%), the nominal density is nearly exactly in line with the conversational average of 15%. Verbs make up an impressive 39% of this content (16 occurrences). This is over four times the academic criterion of 10%. Descriptive density is essentially nonexistent with just one adjective, and its 2%. The two adverbs employed are precisely at the 5% conversational marker.

There are five pronouns (12%), which is three times the academic restriction of 4%. With four occurrences and 10%, the conjunction frequency is almost twice as high as the academic criterion of 5%.

The next POTUS speech was conducted on February 17, 2025. This 77-word speech transcript demonstrates an excessive concentration of action. According to the data, the aggressive style got even more syntactically forceful as the presidency went on. The nominal density is remarkably low (8%), with only 6 occurrences, nearly half of the 15% conversational average.

Verbs make up an impressive 43% of the text (33 times). This exceeds the academic standard of 10% by more than four times. With 14 pronouns, the density is huge (19%), due to the fact that more than four times the academic maximum of 4%. The frequency of conjunctions is below the 5% academic and 4.5% conversational criteria, making it 4%.

The presidential speech delivered on February 18, 2025 consists of a 700-word sub-corpus and is an important analytical unit that offers a reliable dataset for assessing the speaker's rhetorical development throughout his presidency.

With 78 occurrences and 11%, the nominal density is still much lower than the academic limit of 30% and the conversational average of 15%. There are 216 verbs in the text, and 31%, which is three times the academic standard of 10%. President Trump's speech is distinguished by its 31% verbal density, which guarantees that almost one out of every three words is an action. There are 29 adjectives and 4%, which is significantly below the 10% academic mark but above the 2.5% conversational norm. With 63 occurrences and 9%, the adverbial density is almost twice as high as the conversational standard of 5%. There were 123 pronouns used (made it 18%), which is more than four times the academic maximum of 4%. The conjunction frequency stands at the academic threshold of 5% at 46 occurrences and 7%.

The speech given on February 26, 2025, consists of 739 words. With 91 occurrences and 12%, the nominal density is slightly higher than in previous micro-transcripts, but it is still much

lower than the 15% conversational average and the 30% academic standard. With 199 verbs, the text maintains a frequency of over 27%. This exceeds the academic benchmark of 10% by more than 2.5 times. There are 44 adjectives, which is about twice as many as the conversational average of 2.5%, with it being 6%.

With 63 occurrences and 9%, the adverbial density is still strong and well above the conversational standard of 5%. The 20% pronoun density (148 instances) in this speech is a crucial finding, due to the fact that it is five times the academic maximum of 4%. With 62 occurrences and 8%, the conjunction is strong, surpassing the 5% academic and 4.5% conversational limitations.

On March 4, 2025 President Donald J. Trump gave his first address to the Joint Houses of Congress during his second term with 657 words. With 79 occurrences, the nominal density stays within the 12% range that has been seen during the presidency, which falls below the conversational average of 15%. There are 207 verbs in the text, which is an exceptionally high frequency that accounts for over one-third of the entire address, with its 31%. This is three times the academic standard of 10%. The presence of 36 adjectives is higher (5%) than the conversational average of 2.5%. Adverbs (5.78%): With 38 occurrences and 6%, the adverbial density is very similar to the conversational limit of 5%. The 21% pronoun density (141 instances) exceeds the academic restriction of 4% by more than five times. With 27 occurrences (4%), the conjunction frequency falls short of the 4.5% conversational limit.

On March 5, 2025, President Trump gave a short 139-word speech. The nominal density is precisely at the 15% conversational average with 21 occurrences and 15%. There are 34 verbs in the text (made 24%), which is about 2.5 times the academic standard of 10%. This transcript's 12% adjective density (16 times) is a noteworthy discovery. This surpasses even the academic limit of 10%. With eight occurrences and 8%, the adverbial density corresponds to the 5% conversational marker. The 18 pronouns and 13% used are three times the academic maximum of four percent. With seven occurrences and 5%, the conjunction frequency is identical to the academic norm of 5%.

On the 8th of March, President Donald Trump gave a 146-word speech. With just 9 occurrences and 6%, the nominal density is remarkably low, falling over one-third of the 15% conversational average. Verbs make up a staggering 36% of the text (53 occurrences). This exceeds the academic standard of 10% by more than three times. Adjectives (4.11%): The six adjectives with 4% are above the conversational average of 2.5%. With 12 occurrences and 8%, the adverbial density is over twice as high as the conversational guideline of 5%. The 24% pronoun density (35 instances) is six times the 4% academic limit and one of the highest findings

in the research. In 11 cases there are 8%, the frequency of conjunctions is higher than the academic norm of 5%.

The last but not least 214-word presidential speech was given on March 17, 2025. With 30 occurrences (14%), the nominal density is a bit lower than the conversational average of 15%. There are 67 verbs in the text, which made 31%, which is more than three times the academic standard of 10%. The adjective density is still modest (3%), just above the conversational average of 2.5%, with only 7 occurrences. Adverbs (5.14%): With 11 occurrences and 5%, the adverbial density is exactly in line with the 5% conversational standard. The 20% pronoun density (43 times) is five times the academic cap of 4%. The conjunction frequency above the academic norm of 5% in 12 cases and 6%.

To conclude, a very consistent and unique language architecture is shown by the long-term corpus analysis of Donald Trump's speeches from the pre-presidential era to the mature POTUS period. Finally, moving to the X sub-corpus, there are 4 posts from the POTUS era, which I analyzed altogether due to the article word limitation.

An important look at this 580-word corpus of social media content. The limitations of the platform usually encourage conciseness on X (previously Twitter), but the syntactic distribution reveals a distinctive linguistic profile that increases descriptive intensity while reflecting his spoken oratory. Nouns are less than the 15% conversational average (11%), with 65 occurrences. It demonstrates how the discourse avoids the thick "nominal packing" present in the 30% academic standard, even when written. The 122 verbs (21%) continue to have a high frequency, almost twice as high as the academic standard of 10%. Adjectives (7%) are far greater than the conversational average of 2.5%, with 42 occurrences. The 34 adverbs (6%), which function as tonal intensifiers in place of a live speech's vocal accent, are in line with the 5% conversational criterion. With 48 occurrences (8%), pronouns double the 4% academic limit. With 37 conjunction occurrences (6%), this frequency exceeds the 4.5% conversational norm.

To support the findings, Figure 1.4 below demonstrates a comparison of parts of speech data in the two corpora.

Part of speech	Biber et al. (1999) conversational	Biber et al. (1999) academic	Biden corpus (average)	Trump sub- corpus(average)	Trump X sub- corpus
Noun	15%	30%	17-20%	8-14%	11%
Verb	12.5%	10%	19-20%	27-31%	21%
Adjective	2.5%	10%	6-9%	4-9%	7%
Adverb	5%	3%	5-6%	7-9%	6%
Pronoun	16.5%	4%	8-11%	17-24%	8%

Conjunction	4.5%	5%	8%	6-8%	6%
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Figure 1.4. Parts of speech across corpora.

Conclusions and further research prospects. The corpus analysis of President Biden's and President Trump's statements regarding the conflict in Ukraine shows that syntactic construction is just as important to strategic communication as word choice (lexis). This study finds two essentially distinct models of executive authority by using Lingualyzer to go beyond frequency counts and into Part-of-Speech (POS) density. High noun density and conjunction frequency give President Biden's style the logical coherence and informational weight required of institutional leadership. Donald Trump, on the other hand, is characterized by pronoun and verbal saturation. The examination of Trump's "X" sub-corpus demonstrates that rhetorical techniques vary depending on the platform, implying that the objective on social media is to "brand" the conflict using powerful emotional qualifiers rather than to describe policy (McIntyre & Walker, 2019). Biden grounds the debate in universal principles through the use of nouns. Trump frames the conflict as a sequence of urgent, individual acts by using high-frequency verbs.

In terms of further research perspectives, it seems worthwhile to check, in an evidence-based way (van Peer and Chesnokova 2019; van Peer and Chesnokova 2025), whether the reaction of the audience in the two cultures (American and Ukrainian) to the speeches under analysis differs or not. Also, it would be interesting to verify if the speeches heard are assessed in the same way as their scripts read (van Peer and Chesnokova 2024).

Additionally, a deeper understanding of strategic communication and rhetorical adaptation in the context of ongoing geopolitical events may be obtained through a longitudinal study that compares language use at various stages of the war.

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