

The Dialectical Argumentation in Political Diplomatic Narratives: An analysis of the Monologues by Donald Trump, Mark Carney and King Charles III

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 25 May 2026

Accepted: 6 September 2026

Published: 20 September 2026

Doi :

<https://doi.org/10.59750/jbrhs.2026.51.1.180>

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Keywords: argumentation, diplomatic, narrative, monologue, politics.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The intersection of diplomatic discourse and argumentation theory, conceptualizing political monologues as strategic, game-theoretic decision matrices driven by power, localized assets, and expected utility. This study aims to: (1) model the strategic structures, payoffs, and equilibrium outcomes of high-level diplomatic arguments; (2) evaluate how speakers leverage these patterns based on power and expected utility; (3) integrate argument structures with knowledge typologies and interpersonal dynamics; and (4) quantify the distribution of specific rhetorical moves across a comparative corpus.

Methods: Employing a triadic comparative paradigm, the study analyzes three key addresses: Donald Trump (Windsor Castle, 2025), King Charles III (US Congress, 2026), and Mark Carney (Davos, 2026). The data were evaluated using a dual-space analytical framework that synthesizes dialectical moves (Ryu & Sandoval, 2015) with the SEE-SEP framework (Christenson et al., 2012).

Conclusion: The analysis reveals that these leaders engage in strategic role-play akin to multi-adversarial political games rather than delivering simple monologues. Furthermore, the SEE-SEP framework effectively maps complex, knowledge-based argumentation structures, successfully capturing the distinct epistemic profiles and strategic variances among the political actors

الجدال الديالكتيكي في الخطابات الدبلوماسية السياسية: تحليل مونولوجات دونالد ترامب ومارك كارني والملك تشارلز الثالث

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معلومات البحث	المستخلص
تاريخ الاستلام: 25 أيار 2026	الأهداف: تناول التقاطع بين الخطاب الدبلوماسي ونظرية الحجاج، مُصَوِّراً الخطابات السياسية الأحادية كمصفوفات قرار استراتيجية تُدار كـ "رقعة شطرنج جدلية" تعتمد على القوة، والأصول، وتعظيم المنفعة المتوقعة. تهدف الدراسة إلى: (1) نمذجة البنية الاستراتيجية والعوائد ونتائج التوازن للحجج السياسية؛ (2) توضيح كيفية تحول الخطابات الأحادية إلى ألعاب حجاجية جدلية تعكس تعظيم المنفعة المتوقعة والأصول (التكتيكية، العسكرية، والاقتصادية)؛ و(3) تحليل التباين في استراتيجيات الحجاج (كالتحالفات والتهديد) بين الفاعلين الجيوسياسيين..
تاريخ القبول: 6 أيلول 2026	
تاريخ النشر: 20 أيلول 2026	
Doi: https://doi.org/10.59750/jbrhs.2026.51.1.180	المنهجية: اعتمدت الدراسة منهجاً مقارناً ثلاثياً (تجاوزاً للنموذج الثنائي) لتحليل خطابات دونالد ترامب، ومارك كارني، وتشارلز الثالث. واستخدمت إطاراً تحليلياً يدمج بين التحركات الجدلية (ريو وساندوفال، 2015)، ونموذج الفضاء المزدوج (بارونز، 2003)، وإطار (SEE-SEP) (كريستسون وآخرون، 2012) لربط بنية الحجاج بدinاميكيات المعرفة والتفاعل..
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الكلمات المفتاحية: الجدل، الدبلوماسية، السرد، المونولوج، السياسة.	
	النتائج: كشفت النتائج أن القادة لم يكتفوا بإلقاء الخطابات، بل انخرطوا في لعب أدوار استراتيجية أشبه بلعبة شطرنج سياسية متعددة الأبعاد. كما أثبت إطار (SEE-SEP) كفاءته في تفكيك تعقيدات الحجاج الاجتماعي-السياسي، ورصد التباين المعرفي والاستراتيجي بدقة بين الفاعلين.

Introduction

The meaning of “Diplomacy”, as generic term, usually relates to the “method for establishing, maintaining and strengthening relations between States, through negotiations carried out by heads of State, Government, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Diplomatic Agents to reach agreements on issues of all kinds, through the recognition of reciprocal interest (Ebegbulem and Adams, 2022). Diplomacy operates as a deeply institutionalized normative code of conduct, anchored in centuries of state practices and formalized frameworks that enable international actors to navigate competition and crisis without defaulting to hostility like the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (Tunkin, 1961). Diplomatic discourse is structured by tactical mindsets enduring conventions, precise terminology, calibrated pacing, constructive ambiguity, and face-saving formulations that collectively prioritize stability over escalation (Ghukasyan, 2024).

Political communication shapes global audiences and involves sets of strategies and actions to influence foreign public opinion, with the aim of improving the figure/sate image, promotes sets of values, interests, and policies, and negotiate power and influence. the underlying normative code of such genre leave room for de-escalation, backchannel dialogue, and crisis management ensures that interaction follows standards. Media serves as both a conduit and a constraint (Gilboa, 2001).

From the term "public diplomacy," the key concepts can be highlighted: communication and argumentation, leverage which work together reproduces ideologies, and constructs power relations. With the role of media, the significance of the political communication and public diplomatic discourse cannot be understood solely through its explicit content (Van Dijk, 1997), but the model it adopts to reconcile adversaries. Van Dijk argues that language is a form of social actions that actively contribute to the construction mechanisms of "us" and "them," for legitimation and domination. Such mechanisms invest in argumentation to inform, influence, persuade, manipulate the other parties and the public, projecting a positive image, etc. Besides, the way political communication and public diplomatic discourse maintain sets of strategies and course of action (negotiation, conflict resolution, interests and the relationship between States) to generate the desired effect defines their pre-established models they consistently follow. On typical times of war, according to Iriqat and Nassar (2025), public diplomacy has elements of propaganda, which is and also elements of marketing, as it aims to promote a country's image and gain favour in other countries in order to achieve certain objectives.

Power, in the contemporary context, is no longer exercised solely through force or military force, but through the ability to influence the perception of other actors through narratives, values, and interpretive frameworks. According to Nye (2004), soft power is the ability to influence others through persuasion, shaping their preferences and decisions to achieve desired outcomes. Therefore, public diplomacy also constitutes a form soft power, as seeks to

manipulate individuals' thoughts, public opinions and behaviors. Hard power involves imposing, influencing, and exerting pressure on the other party. In other words, the actor influences and conditions the individual's behavior in order to forbid them acting not in his best interest or, conversely, to encourage them to do something that benefits him (Armitage and Nye, 2007). However, Armitage and Nye argue that in the diplomatic sphere there is another type of power called "smart power". It can be defined as the ability of an actor, entity, or nation to effectively combine the elements of hard and soft power in such a way that they reinforce or complement each other to effectively achieve the desired objective. The analysis of discursive frameworks allows us to identify not only the dominant themes, but also the mechanisms of power and influence construction (Entman, 2008)

Literature Review

Argumentation, in political discourse, does not manifest itself as an objective account of events but as strategic constructs, mainly intended to persuade, legitimize state action, challenge rival interpretations in a contested global arena. It is fundamentally shaped by structural asymmetries in asset-evidence space to manifest the dominate 'self' which must navigate, adapt, or resist 'other' prevailing frames (Dedaić, 2006).

Anchored on Foucauldian Discourse Analysis, Medriano and Presley (2019) analyzed evidence of "dominance construction" through the speech acts feature and rhetoric strategies inherent in the discourse segments exhibiting characteristics of "monologic discourse". Smith, and Kabele (2020) explore the tension between chaos and order in political discourse. They account for narrative construction and argumentative strategy, focusing on the pragmatic implications of speech acts by studying the political claim-making accompanying strategic manoeuvring. Medriano and Presley (2019) approach suggests that to maintain governance the actors need to earn credibility and knowledge expertise based on narrative structures with argumentative logic. Menini, Cabrio, Tonelli, and Villata (2018) investigated argumentation mining techniques in political monologue form of communication, where there is no direct interaction between opponents. Analysis of documents issued by R. Nixon and J. F. Kennedy during 1960 presidential campaign. The most important feature of such speeches is their monological nature, with unaligned arguments.

Using language in establishing a dialogic relationship: a dialogue between language and its context, and a constant dialogue between reality and reality itself. The knowledge profile of the speaker, as well as the speaker's perception of the audience epistemic profile and the nature of the situation, can determine some aspects of the relational-structural profile of argument. It is in this rhetorical-argumentative space that epistemic alignment is achieved. Argumentation is not only about convincing, making others believe, discovering the truth, but also about influencing; achieving or provoking goal-oriented reactions in interlocutors is fundamental. Besides its informative function, arguments do not reconstruct the recipients' representation

only; but also redesign, transform and correct their beliefs, attitudes, and behavior (Caron, 1992, p.165).

Argumentation is inherent in the action of all discourse. To argue is to construct a reality through language, through a process, discourse, and a product, the text; but within the variability that the use of language entails. Argumentation is built on a rhetorical basis: the character and state of the speaker (ethos) and his audience (pathos), establishing a pragmatic interaction Perelman, Toulmin, and others revived between them in contemporary times. For monologic discourse, according to Paulo Freire the defining criteria need to meet set of conditions. It needs unilateral, for it is configured to use one-way channel of knowledge and culture transmission rather than co-constructed mode of transmission. monologic discourse mode assumes speaker's hierarchical power, leaving diminished right of critical engagement of recipients as objects. The former domination denies the latter's right to publicly challenge the credibility the narrated reality (cited in, Espejo, 2023).

Eemeren and Grootendorst (1984, pp.163-169) argue that argumentation involves a set of speech acts where two interlocutors, who seek to rationally resolve a conflict or a dispute, follow a code of conduct. This code requires reaching mutual consensus on intersubjective rules or norms regarding the acceptability of arguments. Consequently, for a normative theory of argumentation, strong arguments do not merely build on rhetoric, but on well-supported propositional content to ensure internal logical coherence. Ultimately, this safeguards the persuasive force of the argument. The contextual background of micro-narratives, statistical data or previous arguments serves as premises and proofs to strengthen the main argument. This grounds the claim within a more concrete reality. Collectively, the epistemic resources constitute the mechanisms of validation, transforming subjective viewpoints into justified and valid premises supported by relevant knowledge type (warrants).

The argumentative nature of language resides in the process (discourse) and a product (the text). For Racciah (1990), the conceptual root for making an argument, is that for statement E1 (or a set of statements) to make another statement E2 (or a set of statements) acceptable, it is not sufficient for E1 to validate E2; rather, the linguistic structure of E1 must satisfy certain conditions so that it can justify an argument for E2 to guide the interlocutor toward a certain type of conclusion.

An argument as a rhetorical negotiation of meaning and the logical construction of reality as realized through language use follows a schematization, both cognitive and linguistic, to guide the other toward a worldview in discourse. The question is whether the worldview of a particular reality that we perceive (constructed from our individual experiences and collective knowledge) is the true one. In this context, framing is a key concept, defined as the process by which communicators select certain characteristics of reality and make them more salient in a message or what Matthes and Kohring (2008) describe it as the latent structure of meaning. In

argumentation, this is intended to promote a particular definition of the problem, a causal interpretation, a moral evaluation and/or a statement of a conclusion that allows receivers to interpret events in a specific way (Entman, 1993). Through framing, political leaders guide public perception and possible responses to an event or situation not only how it should be interpreted.

The conceptual metaphor "argument is a game" frames verbal disputes as structured competitions (e.g., chess or sports), involving players, moves, rules, and winning/losing (Ritchie, 2003). This conceptual metaphor suggests that an argument is inherently by mappings not merely critical challenge, but strategic, rule-governed competition that could become antagonistic sometime. Argument functions as a chessboard competition, where every communicative act counts as a strategic public statement. The strategic argumentative mode in diplomatic discourse frames dialogue within an inherent formula of feedback looped action-reaction. However, in political monologue the feedback looped remains implicit where the speaker relies on internal self-generated game of probability. Engaged in this strategic game, players anticipate opponent's moves, weighing premises, critically decoding their rhetorical choices. The "winning" outcome of the game hinges on the ruggedness of the configuration of the board over time. In political disputes, the politicians reframe and re-weaponize their opponents' claims and warrants simultaneously, still signalling retaliative disposal of moves and assets, with a door still open preserve bargaining space for policy flexibility, ambiguity resolution and escalation management.

Vildanova and Kozhukhova (2019) and many other scholars in wide spectrum of disciplines treat political interactions as cooperative and overwhelmingly antagonistic games on the basis of game theory model rationales, instantiated by linguistic formalization of the speech strategies and tactics and the communicative strategies specific for the politician discourse. De Dreu, Pliskin, Rojek-Giffin, Méder and Gross (2021) concluded that Donald Trump considers non-cooperative antagonistic game to be the most effective scenario of any political interaction, resorting to communicative strategies are the ones of confrontation, unpredictability and ambiguity. rational utility maximization stands out as indispensable logical cornerstone of the populist model that meticulously craft narratives to advance isolationist security and egocentric approach of economic, political and military strategic weighing of costs, risks, and payoffs.

The perception of the political narratives into decision-making game model divulges how politicians convert diplomatic monologue into structured analytical matrices, grounded in argumentation theory, game theory, and expected-utility rationality theory (Schubert, 2021). In effect, states leaders such as Donald Trump, Mark Carney, and King Charles III are hypothesized to operationalize distinct rhetorical models that are systematically mapped onto variable frameworks of calculable strategic choices.

This type of methodology is extremely important study how Donald Trump, Mark Carney, and Charles III communicate not only with their own citizens, but also with foreign audiences, and to identify, through language and the strategic construction of discursive frameworks, the image they project of his country. This study explores international political diplomatic discourse as argumentative and geopolitical game of narratives that manifest the players' standards of diplomatic model, power leverage mechanism and economic expected-utility calculation.

Theoretical Models

Our model builds on Dialectal Argumentation Moves by Ryu and Sandoval (2015) upgraded with Barron's (2003) dual-space model combined with Christenson, Chang Rundgreen, and Höglund (2012) SEE-SEP model of Types of knowledge model. The former focuses on dialectical moves patterns while the latter focuses on prioritizes knowledge-type and interpersonal group dynamics. Both offer a comprehensive cognitive framework for the patterns of argumentative reasoning in political monologue, and ultimately a comparative perspective on diplomatic discourse (see Figure 1).

Ryu and Sandoval (2015) propose a taxonomy of dialectical moves that scholars could use describe the structure of any argumentative discourse. The taxonomy can be used as a toolbox to illustrate how a speaker construct positions, assert a claim, counteract an opponent's claims, and questions other's positions. Ryu and Sandoval state that with *claims (C)*, an initial unsupported assertion, a speaker may need to strategically reassert the initial claim with more valid Claims (RC) to establish the foundational ground of argument following disagreement (D). (D) normally takes the form of a challenge or in their term an Oppositions (O). This includes explicit denial or Rebuttal (RB) that Highlights flaws in the claims' logic or evidences. Accepting Rebuttal (RAO) implies the acknowledgement of the validity of the alternative positions or counter-arguments (CAO). Speakers submit more justifications causal reasoning Warrants (W) or request justifications, Asking Warrants (AW) such as Cause & Effect (CE), or Using Analogy (UAW) that sustain credibility. The dialectic is ultimately regulated by Agreements (A), which function through Confirmation (CF), confirmatory repetitions that verify mutual comprehension or Explicit Agreement (EA), i.e, explicit verbal alignments that formally resolve disputative loops.

Table 1: Dialectal Argumentation Moves (adapted from Ryu and Sandoval, 2015)

	move	Argumentative operation	Description
Make a claim	Claim (C)	Issue a Claim (IC)	Craft an effective claim
		Alternative claim (AC)	Re-crafting Alternative claim
	Affirmation (AF)	Affirmation (AFA)	agree with an unsubstantiated assertion,
		Reaffirmation (RAF)	Repeating an assertion in the face of a disagreement, without supporting it with evidence
		Disagreement (DO)	Explicitly express opposition to a proposal
	Opposition (O)	Rebuttal (RO)	Refute arguments by revealing their weakness or pointing out their limitations
		Rebuttal Acceptance (RAO)	Recognize the own refuted arguments weakness
		Counterargument (CAO)	Counterargue by an alternative argument
		Request for Warrant (WR)	Require evidence to support an approach
	Warrant (W)	Example-based Warrant (WE)	Supporting with examples
		scientific-based Warrant (WS)	Supporting with scientific knowledge
		Analogy-based Warrant (WA)	Support an argument with analogical premises
	Agreement (A)	Confirmation (CA)	Repeating an assertion to ratify it
		Explicit Agreement (EA)	Explicitly agree to a Proposal or approach

Established by Chang Rundgren and Rundgren (2010) and implemented later by Christenson, Chang Rundgren, and Höglund (2012). SEE-SEP framework can index and identify the

argumentative patterns of students in supporting their claims and justifications with knowledge-type warrants. SEE-SEP framework presents a two-dimension structural model. The first dimension includes content from six interrelated scientific domains that serve argumentative moves: Sociology/Culture (So), Environment (En), Economy (Ec), Science (Sc), Ethics/Morality (Et), and Policy (Po)—whose initials were acronymized as (SEE-SEP). The second dimension overlaps the former via three epistemic-affective profiles that shape how individuals engage with Socio-Scientific fields: (i) *Knowledge*, factual understanding and scientific literacy; (ii) *Values*, normative commitments and ethical priorities; and (iii) *Personal Experience*, lived contexts and anecdotal reasoning, (KVP). This matrix structure enables researchers to systematically code and analyze the multidimensional nature of argumentation, revealing not only *what* domains do individuals draw upon but *how* they justify their positions through different types of reasoning resources (see, Figure 1).

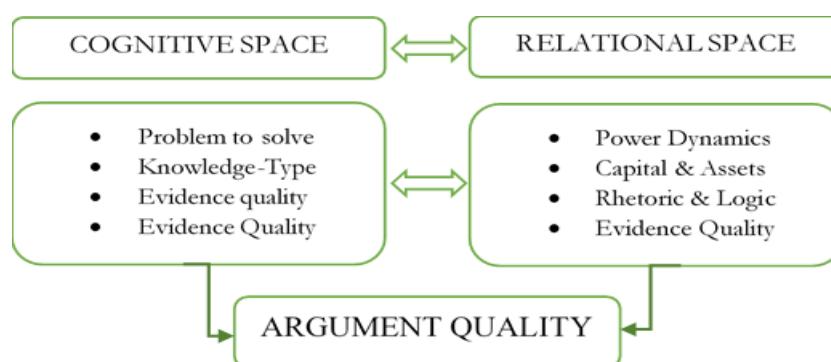


Figure 1: Dual space model

The descriptive robustness of the SEE-SEP model resides in foregrounding the epistemic potential of claims and warrants via making reference to scientific content and cognitive-affective foundations. It stands out as a deliberate credit to Knowledge-Value-Personal knowledge profiles imbedded in these claims and warrants as co-constitutive rather than hierarchical structures. For an illustration of the SEE-SEP framework (see Figure 2).

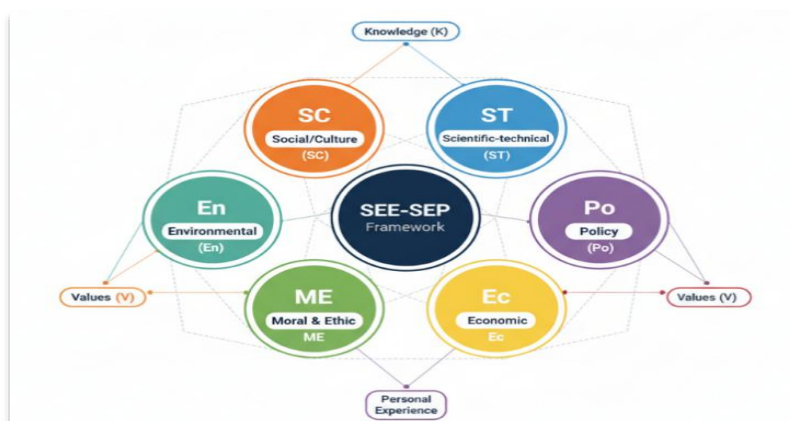


Figure 2: SEE-SEEP Framework (Adopted from Christenson, Chang Rundgren, and Höglund,2012)

The SEE-SEP model serves as an analytical tool for a didactic scaffold to underline the relational-structural intersubjective nature of the underlying argumentation profile for diplomatic monologues. It evolves as a multidimensional landscape of the epistemic reasoning, essential for dialectic engagement.

Methodological

this research employs a methodology that is designed to investigate diplomatic argumentation. It indexes the argumentative patterns of multilateral diplomatic discourse, framing it within a more complex and dynamic contexts of the global geopolitics. It employs a mixed-methods design, structured around a systematic data coding, transparent analytical processes, and rigorous interpretation. It maps statistical analyses onto qualitative description to justify conclusions. The analytical tasks seek to establish systematic model to move from collecting raw data to analytically ground the findings.

Data Collection

The methodology of this work builds on the structure of an “Argument” as a unit of analysis. The latter is extracted from real diplomatic events, when political actors must build a logical reasoning and make perspective on certain international issues. The dataset is a set of digitized transcripts compiled from digitally accessible transcripts whose transcription courtesy goes to World Economic Forum for Trump and Carney in Davos¹. For Charles III speech was retrieved my the official Royal website.

Coding Scheme

The coding scheme was hinged on the integration of the Ryu and Sandoval (2015) Dialectal Moves model, Barron’s (2003) Dual-Space model and Christenson, Chang Rundgreen and Höglund (2012) SEE-SEP knowledge typology. Each segmented reason was systematically coded according to the framework dialectical argumentation moves typology (see Table 1): claims (C), Oppositions (O), Rebuttal (RB), Accepting Rebuttal (RAO), counter-arguments (CAO), Warrants (W), Asking Warrants (AW), Cause and Effect (CE), Using Analogy (UAW), Agreements (A), Confirmation (CF) and Explicit Agreement (EA). These categories intersect with SEE-SEP two-dimensions of knowledge-typology: Sociocultural (So), Environmental

¹ Transcript courtesy of CQ Factbase: <https://rollcall.com/factbase/trump/transcript/donald-trump-speech-world-economic-forum-davos-january-21-2026/>

(En), Economic (Ec), Scientific (Sc), Ethical (Et), Political (Po), and Knowledge/Value/Personal (K/V/P) orientations (see Figure 3).

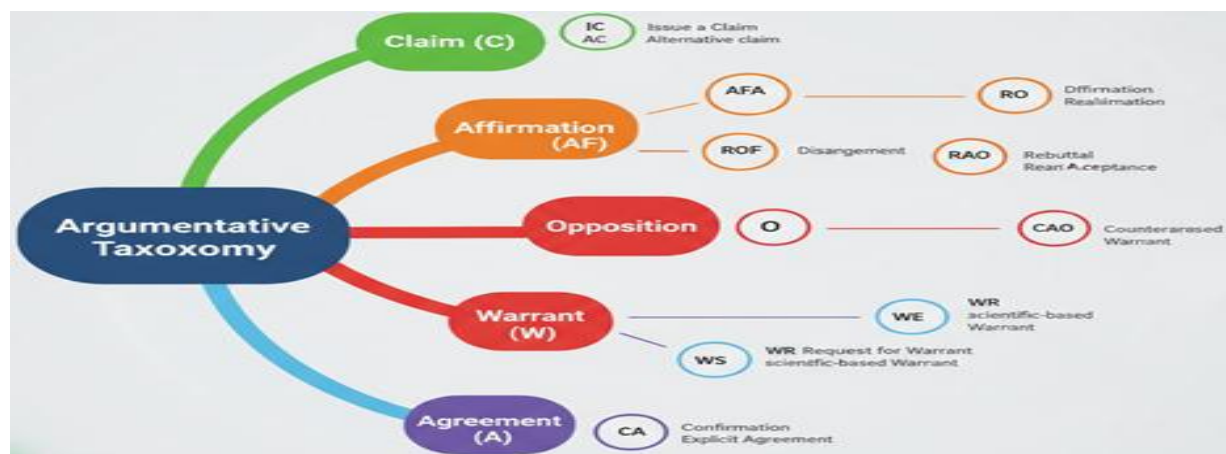


Figure 3: Argumentative move Taxonomy, adopted from Ryu and Sandoval (2015)

The moves identification task in this process relates to perspective-building that occurs when an actor priming certain issues as salient against less salient contextual elements as ground, thereby constructing a specific conceptual landscape as an interpretive construct (claims-complex). Actor A engages in perspective building by identifying issue 'I' as the salient figure against a broader contextual ground 'x', thereby constructing a distinct interpretive construct that locates the issue within a defined conceptual landscape. This claims-complex is crystallized by rendering the relationship between 'i' and 'x' into an analytically explicit model.

Following the qualitative coding phase, mapping the frequency of specific rhetorical moves and knowledge types across the sampled texts to calculate the distributions of rhetorical moves and knowledge types across these texts allow constructing a rigorous quantitative landscape. Aggregating these codes will unfold with patterns of argumentative strategies and knowledge dominant in each political monologue. The count of frequency of occurrences converts categorical coding data into numerical values that valid statistical analyses require to build research conclusions on significant patterns, correlations, and variance. Therefore, the statistical analyses render raw data texts into a quantifiable format.

Analysis: Argumentative Landscape Analysis

The analysis starts with closely deconstructing each figure's political monologue in terms of the underlying argumentative moves, coding these moves, then use Barron's (2003) dual-space model to categorically identify the epistemic profile of the speaker. Ultimately, the argumentative structure assign strategic moves, expected payoffs, and equilibrium outcomes. This, in fact, identifies the diplomatic arguments and the strategic framework of the speaker. It traces how the speakers variably model, evaluate and leverage relational-structural scene based

on power, expected utilities, and resources. SEE-SEP framework integrates the argument structures with interpersonal dynamics and knowledge typologies. The quantified distribution of the qualitative codes across the sampled text offer a clear picture of the dynamics of the global geopolitical scene.

The claim structure and strategic awareness in three political monologue show comparable overall frequencies; however, their rhetorical purposes diverge markedly. Vibrantly, Mark Carney and King Charles reveal a prevalent claim-making positioning (~39–41%), making it looks like as if they share a rhetorical constant. In contrast, both use significantly less coercive claims with frequently total (~17%). Notably, Carney's epistemic profile rate (~6.0%) in this category diverges abruptly from the baseline. Charles's rate is substantially higher (~47%) (see Fig. 4).

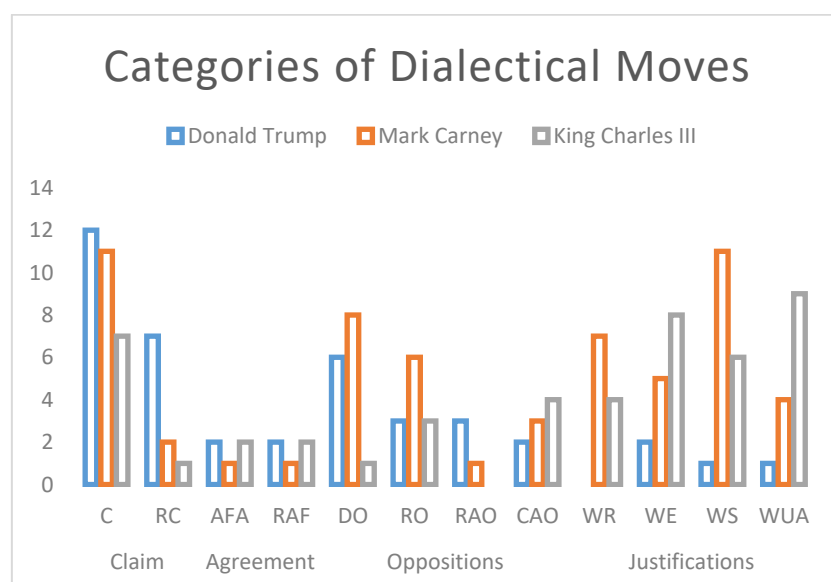


Figure 4: Dialectical Moves Landscape

King Charles stresses on relational continuity, stating that "our destinies as nations have been interlinked", appealing for historical legitimacy. Carney builds on diagnostic paradigm, claiming that "*We are in the midst of a rupture, not a transition*". Trump, on the other hand, uses promotional profile, with assertions focused on zero-sum outcome, asserting with no hesitation "*There has never been a better time to hire, to build, to invest*", directing his discourse toward stock market pointer.

Apart from the evidences that King Charles and Trump show comparable frequencies of Agreement moves (four each), their strategic drives diverge significantly. Charles supports alliances, abiding to historical legitimacy and mutual interest, e.g., "*We have really everything in common with America nowadays, except, of course, language,*" and "*let our two countries*

rededicate ourselves". On the other hand, Trump opts for these moves to mobilize transactional coalitions, *"Together, let us resolve to use our power... for our people"*.

Carney, however, believes and asserts that Canada must stop automatically falling into global superpowers loop, arguing that diplomatic alignment must be actively earned through mutual respect, shared rules, and balanced economic benefits. The obviously low frequency agreement moves (7%) declare a critical stance in explicitly repulsing Trump's zero-conditional framing. He is in favor of first-order conditional agreements, *"a path wide open to any country willing to take it with us"*).

The results of Chi-Square Test of Independence on the distribution patterns of the argument moves affirm a between-speakers variance., $\chi^2(6) = 3.01$, $p = .807$, Cramer's $V = .14$. Carney's Opposition density reflects a clear statistical significance. The Binomial Confidence Intervals Test offers a more informative picture than significance for the steep directional pattern. Charles 13.0% [95% CI: 2.8–33.6%]< Carney, 25.0% [95% CI: 11.5–43.4%] $\approx$ Trump), 24.0% [95% CI: 9.6–45.1%]. This outlook qualitatively correlates with Charles ceremonial trajectory to Carney critical stance in contradiction of Trump's coercive populism(see Figure 4).

On another ground, Carney produces the highest frequency rate of oppositional moves (O), *total* = (15, 25%), for rebutting the 'rules-based zero-sum' narrative and disputing "fortress world" logic, compared to Trump (14, 24%). However, the latter uses (O) moves nearly twice as frequently as Charles (8, 13%), revealing a high Coefficient of Variation (CV = 39.0%). Trump uses (O) selectively to maintain geopolitical tensions between traditional allies driven by his coercive tariff policies. Charles's relies on indirect (O) to embrace ceremonial diplomacy, conciliation, and coalition upholding.

Across All Three Political Monologues, the Cause-Effect warrant moves (links action to outcome) were dominant, indicating a shared pragmatic disposition. However, Analogy was a benchmark in Charles speech, for he employs historically, literary and geological intertexts (Wilde, Dickens, Appalachian-Scottish mountains) to evoke shared heritage. Carney's Havel's greengrocer analogy (UAW) sustained a conceptual scaffold for criticizing unconditional compliance. Carney invests in "Request for justification", asking for Warrants" (32%), *"What does it mean for middle powers to live the truth?"*, inviting audience for the co-construction of normative standards.

Dual-Space Navigation (Barron/Ryu and Sandoval Framework)

The constructs of Barron's Framework of Dual-Space discloses how Trump, Carney, and Charles uniquely construct their narrative to setup argumentative and epistemic positions. Trump's Narrative-Position Space invests in "America First Again," economic revival, and zero-sum trade. His Asset-Evidence Space is furnished with tangible metrics which act as a

"proof-of-concept" to decriminalize his profile-raising claims. Conversely, the Narrative-Position Space for Carney embraces a posture of value-based realism and the punitive plans, focusing on middle-power. Finally, King Charles' capital in his Narrative-Position Space is built on US-Britain historical legitimacy, shared values, and constitutional ties.

The most effective model for Variance Analysis for small-size sample (N=3 monologues, ~41–60 coded moves each), is the Proportional Integration Index (PII). The directional pattern suggests that Trump's arguments, firmly combine claim to asset-based evidence (economic metrics) with a promotional strategy. For Carney, however, an explicit linkage of narrative extends to material "value-based realism. Charles establishes moderate Proportional Integration Index, framing asset references as inherited endowments instead of pre-existing strategic resources (see, Table 2).

Table 2: Assets-Referencing Warrants

	Trump	Carney	Charles III	Total
Asset-Referencing warrants	5 (6)*	7(9)	4(6)	16
PII**	83.3%	77.8%	66.7%	76.19
95% CI	43.6– 99.6%	45.3– 95.0%	30.0–92.5%	

*: Asset-referencing (Total no.)/ **PII: Proportion of Intersection Index

We use four key metrics to track speaker moves within their cognitive and relational spaces, measuring the exact link between narrative positioning and asset data. The Proportional Integration Index is first calculated relative to the total number of moves. This traces the distribution clustering within the dataset. Second, By distinguishing between material power and procedural mechanisms, the asset leverage ratio illuminates two distinct forms of leverage: A ratio greater than one (>1) indicates a confidence on material-power assets, whereas a ratio less than one (<1) indicates a confidence on diplomatic leverage (see Table)."

Political Monologue Knowledge Typology: SEE-SEP Analysis

According to the SEE-SEP dual-dimensional framework, the corpus was coded across six domains of Knowledge Typology, specific instances of Knowledge (K) were tagged. (see Figure 2). The frequencies of argumentative moves are correlated and mapped onto knowledge domains to calculate and assess their distribution (see Table 3).

Table 3: SEE-SEP Knowledge Categories Distribution

	Domai	Donald	Carney	King Charles	Mean	Std	CV (%)
SEE-SEP	SO	5(13.89%)	3(7.31%)	5(13.88%)	4.33	1.15	26.65%
	EN	2(5.55%)	3(7.31%)	3(8.33%)	2.67	0.58	21.65%
	EC	16(44.44%)	8(19.51%)	6(16.66%)	10	5.29	52.92%
	SC	2(5.56%)	3 (7.31%)	3(8.33%)	2.67	0.58	21.65%
	ET	3(8.33%)	8(19.51%)	6(16.66%)	5.67	2.52	44.41%
	PO	8(22.22%)	16(39.02%)	13(36.11%)	12.33	4.04	32.77%
	TOTA	36	41	36	37.67	2.89	7.66%

According to SEE-SEP, the statistical breakdown unfolds that the three speakers scored the highest mean count (12.33), across all profiles apart from the moderate variation (CV=32.77%). The Economic (EC) and (ET) categories show the greatest rhetorical divergence. The EC category exhibits the highest instability (CV=52.92%). Carney and King Charles' show stronger relative emphasis compared to Trump, ET (CV=44.41%). Equally, the Scientific (SC) and Environmental (EN) domains display the lowest concern for both (averaging 2.67 with an identical CV=21.65%). This indicates that they believe in a shared, yet diminished structural focus on environmental issues. Apparently, the text units remain tightly clustered (CV=7.66%), which underlines how the internal distribution, scattering significantly within specific high-stake domains like EC and PO, (see, Figure 5).

Epistemic Profile Analysis deconstructs speakers' rhetorical structures to quantify variance in their Knowledge-to-Values (K/V) ratios. Trump demonstrates a knowledge-dominant profile typical of profile-raising rhetoric, evidenced by an overwhelming K/V ratio of 11.0. By Assigning greater value to Knowledge (55.0%) and Personal Experience (40.0%) while demoting Values (5.0%), his discourse constructs arguments primarily via fitting in factual claims and individual testimonies and anecdotes. Contrarywise, Carney establishes a values-laden, integrationist profile (K/V = 0.75). Leaning much less on historical profile and Personal Experience (15.5%), his rhetoric structurally prioritizes normative commitments (48.3%) to synthesize and contextualize his knowledge-based claims (36.2%).

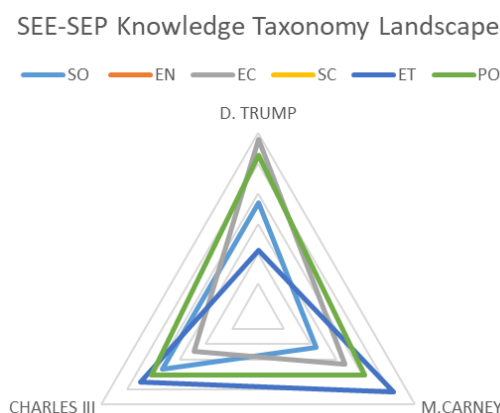


Figure 5: SEE-SEP Knowledge Taxonomy Landscape

Charles maintains a conservative values-dominant profile, with a (K/V) ratio of 0.79, demonstrating the maximum intensity across all categories, utilizing Values at 89.21%, Knowledge at 79.82%, and Personal Experience at 56.35%. This profile fits well for a ceremonial diplomacy driven by historical legitimacy and principled authority (see Table 4).

Table 4: Epistemic-Affective Knowledge Type Distribution

Speaker	Epistemic-Aspect Distribution			
	Knowledge (K)	Values (V)	Personal (P)	Total
Donald Trump	11 (55.0%)	1 (5.0%)	8 (40.0%)	20
Mark Carney	21 (36.2%)	28 (48.3%)	9 (15.5%)	58
King Charles III	32 (34.8%)	44 (47.8%)	16 (17.4%)	92

A Chi-Square test for Knowledge-Type Distribution has shown a non-significant result ($\chi^2(11)=4.83, p=.901$) due to the small size effect.

Adopting the foreign diplomacy model for personal branding and typical 'Eponymous Self-Promoter/Zero-Sum Apex Dealmaker' (Reyes, 2020), Donald Trump exhibits a dialectical signature defined by high claim density and selective opposition, relying heavily on instrumental agreements and CE-heavy justification aggressively seeking leverage over others. His SEE-SEP profile is dominated by Economic and Policy issues. Strategically, aiming for zero-sum-conditional transactional coalitions and quantifiable win-win outcomes, Trump transforms monologue into a tool to mobilize his nationalist narratives towards "Coercive Conditionality," compliance and undeniable Unilateral Demands as partnership liability.

A direct philosophical counterpoint to Donald Trump's brand of transactional politics, Carney's speech presents his role of a 'paradigm challenger' claiming that '*the old order is not coming back*' in what the media called as "Carney Doctrine" that "*posits that the world is getting more Hobbesian and brutal*,"². His explicit critical claims deliberately interlaces Knowledge, Values, and Experience in a narrative sequence. Mark Carney approach is built on a monologue narrative, characterized by the highest Opposition moves (O) density index at 25%. His approach involves frequent rebuttals (RAO) and counter-arguments (CAO), consistently asking for warrants and calling for normative calibration. His SEE-SEP profile balances Policy (27.5%), Economy (22.5%), and Ethics (20%), placing 'Values' roughly equal to 'Knowledge', attaining the highest integration density index at roughly 71%. Carney's diplomacy and employs narratives to deliver a strategic logic equipped with structural assets for the negotiation of the legitimacy of new international framework for Middle-Power Coalition-Building, to challenge the dominance of geopolitical hegemony. His monologue is a rule-changing move by making a counterargument for a post-hegemonic middle-powers order designed to force unipolar global system recalibration

King Charles silent soft-power diplomacy invests more in values-laden perceptive plated with cultural-historical and environmental frameworks, "Value-Based Realism". The modernized monarch legacy as a defined philanthropic stewardship embraces a conciliatory bearing. With affluent historical glimpses, as "Warrants" the speaker solidifies his claims, appeals to shared legacy and rebuts isolationism "*more volatile, more dangerous*" era - and he delivered some hard truths about the need to back NATO" to flag his "Diagnostic Honesty" and "Epistemic Calibration,". Across all speakers, his disproportionate focus on Ethics/Morality emerges as the most unwavering reference point anchored in shared institutional lineage (approximately 17–20%).

King Charles III maintains the lowest Opposition (O) index at just 13%. He employs self-deprecating humorous and sarcastic reframing, "*That's 250 years, or as we say in the United Kingdom, just the other day*," making a witticism about the UK being older country than the US. His recourse to gentle bitter irony diplomatically reduces tension, "*Dare I say that, if it wasn't for us, you'd be speaking French...!*" while acknowledging disagreement, he engages in "Kinship Construction" to frame partnership as an extension of familial identity. His justifications using rich in Analogy-based Warrant (WA) were very decorative and teasingly sarcastic makes (DO) moves, to directly criticise Trump administration, quoting the 'Magna Carta' and 'the English Declaration of Rights' to underline the claim that executive power must be subject to "checks and balances". King Charles works hard to maintain a focused dialectical

2 <https://www.policymagazine.ca/our-policy-coverage-of-mark-carneys-davos-speech/>

style, his profile highlights Ethics (20%), Policy (22%), Culture (17.8%), and Values (43.8%) significantly outweigh Knowledge and Experience, leading to moderate integration around 62%. His irony flavoured speech underpins the mythos of intergenerational alliances durability framework based on historical legitimacy.

Trump's transactional logic, media-driven discourse (see also, Irshad and Mehmood, 2025) seeks payoff maximization, zero-sum trade, and unconditional alliance as core in-game assets. This analytical bridge between narrative and rational choices establishes that even highly diplomatic or ceremonial rhetoric serves as a quantifiable input, transforming discourse into a structured calculus of strategic actions (Van Ruler, 2018).

Game Theory Analysis: Diplomatic Monologue as a "Game of Narratives"

Political monologue is not a monologue delivered to a void; it is game, a sequential, non-cooperative signaling game with an implicit opponent. The speaker acts as the primary strategist, while the audience functions as a distributed coalition of implicit role players. Political players use narratives and argument as twin modes of discourse, strategically operationalizing argument elements and "rules of the game" to maximize gain and entrench definitional power (Smith and Kabele, 2020).

Instead of modeling speeches as static, one-way broadcasts, the framework of the present research establishes a meta-argument for imbedded intersubjective mode of strategic mind; how political antagonist performs calibrated rhetorical moves, evolves diverse asset portfolios, and negotiates a shared discursive board under divergent win conditions. The political monologue floor is seen as a strategic arena where allies and adversaries compete, built entirely on auctioning and bidding system, whose representational format take the form of claims, premises frames, and evidences. Narrative functions both as a way of organizing political reality information, argumentation and persuasion.

Espousing game perspective and Rational Choice paradigm in approaching the interface between diplomac, argumentation and political monologue raises two more general philosophical questions: (i) the relationship game playing midset and the cognitive aspect of role-playing (ii) the symbolic nature of game activity in relation to political argumentation. It is necessary to understand the integration of Game Theory and Rational Choice Theory applied to social action

Dialectical moves function as relational-structural manoeuvres on the discursive board, within a competitive game. Claims are utilized to establish first moves, while oppositions (disagreements, rebuttals, and counter-arguments), test the boundaries and force strategic recalibration. Justifications, (cause-effect reasoning, analogy, or warrants), provide the

necessary backups. Agreements serve to secure temporary moves or lock position without compromise strategic flexibility.

Conceptualizing and mapping the actions (Donald Trump's disruptive policy manoeuvres) and Mark Carney's counteractions onto a Tic-Tac-Toe political game, zero-sum game played on a constrained 3x3 grid, Trump acts aggressively playing (X) (imposing tariff in an attempt to create a "strategic fork". Carney plays (O), making defensive blocking manoeuvres (central banking credibility leverage, global climate-finance initiative, and institutional stability) to defuse Trump's three-point strategic advantage. This gives rise to a multi-player, repeated, non-zero-sum with imperfect-information and asymmetric payoffs game.

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