THE MAGIC OF DIVERTING FOCUS
How Donald Trump tweeted away the blame after the impeachment inquiry announcement

Bachelor's Thesis
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Tiedekunta – Faculty	Laitos – Department
Humanistis-yhteiskuntatieteellinen tiedekunta	Kieli- ja viestintätieteiden laitos

Tekijä – Author
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Työn nimi – Title
The Magic of Diverting Focus: How Donald Trump tweeted away the blame after the impeachment inquiry announcement

Oppiaine – Subject	Työn laji – Level
Englannin kieli	Kandidaatin tutkielma

Aika – Month and year	Sivumäärä – Number of pages
Heinäkuu 2021	18

Tiivistelmä – Abstract

Yhdysvaltojen 45. presidentti Donald Trump tunnetaan aktiivisuudestaan Twitter-palvelussa, jossa hän kommentoi laajasti erilaisia maailmantapahtumia. Syyskuussa 2019 uutisoitiin, kuinka Trumpia kohtaan aloitettaisiin virkasyytöstutkinta. Trump kommentoi virkasyytöstutkintaa äänekkäästi Twitterin kautta.

Tämä tutkimus tarkastelee otantaa Trumpin tviiteistä, jotka seurasivat virkasyytöstutkinnan julkaisun jälkeen. Hyödyntäen diskurssintutkimuksen metodeja tutkimus pyrkii selvittämään käyttääkö Trump diskursiivisia strategioita apunaan yrittäessään suunnata huomiota ja syytöksiä pois itsestään. Keskeisinä apuvälineinä toimivat Geen (2014) esittelemät diskursiivisten strategioiden analysointiin tarkoitetut työkalut.

Tutkimuksen tulokset osoittavat, että Trumpin tviiteistä on löydettävissä diskursiivisia strategioita, kuten positiivisen tai negatiivisen identiteetin rakentaminen itselle tai muille sekä yhteiskunnassa jo olemassa olevien diskurssien hyödyntäminen kontekstisidonnaisesti. Näin ollen tutkimus osoittaa, kuinka Trump kykenee ohjaamaan huomiota ja syytöksiä pois itsestään, kohden hänen itsensä valitsemia tahoja.

Asiasanat – Keywords
Donald Trump, Discourse Analysis, Twitter, Deflection

Säilytyspaikka – Depository
JYX

Muita tietoja – Additional information

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1   INTRODUCTION

In today's world, expressing one's opinions regarding various matters is rather easy, thanks to social media. The many different platforms offer great opportunities to connect with people all around the world, learn about current events and comment on practically anything with just a few taps on the phone. One especially popular platform for this kind of quick commenting seems to be Twitter, which is known for limiting the number of characters one can use in a single tweet and liberal use of #hashtags. While Twitter might have not been the most popular social media platform, it is widely used around the world by everyday people as well as influencers, celebrities and even politicians.

When discussing Twitter and politicians, one cannot help but think about Donald Trump, the 45th President of the United States, who is infamous of his habit to frequently tweet about anything and everything on his personal twitter account *@realDonaldTrump*. This in of itself is unusual as before the president of the United States has used the established official twitter account *@POTUS* during the presidency instead of any personal account created before that. Trump, however, has resulted to using both accounts and to favouring his old, personal one.

In September 2019, it was announced that Donald Trump would be facing an impeachment inquiry. As one might assume, Trump was particularly active in Twitter after the news broke, letting the world know his opinion on the inquiry one tweet at a time. To anyone who has followed Trump's activities on the social media platform this comes as no surprise, as he has been active on it even before his presidency. The habit continued after his election and before the impeachment inquiry, some of his favourite topics were criticising the media or those who dared to criticise his actions as the President.

As the impeachment inquiry became a worldwide topic of discussion, an interest towards how Trump was responding to it also emerged. How would Trump respond to the allegations made about him or how would he defend himself publicly were the starting points for this study, which eventually steered more towards examining how Trump tried to protect himself by diverting attention towards other topics and whether he uses any discursive elements in doing so.

2   TWITTER, TRUMP AND IMPEACHMENT

2.1   Twitter

Twitter, a social media platform focused on microblogging and social networking, was launched in 2007 (Britannica Academic 2021). The platform has slowly grown into a booming platform for businesses and politicians after the United States Presidential elections in 2008 revealed the platforms potential as a communication device (Britannica Academic 2021). Journalists also discovered the opportunities Twitter presented and in time the platform has indeed become a place for quick news circulation.

Since Twitter characterises itself as a microblogging network, it is possible that its users have developed a distinguishable way of communicating. Some claim that the language use on Twitter has become coarse, insensitive and hinders natural dialog (Ott 2016: 60). Since Twitter has encouraged brief and quick communication by limiting the number of characters in a single tweet, for instance, it might have resulted in impulsive and fast language use that can ultimately develop into uncivil communication and devaluing others (Ott 2016: 60, 62). However, Twitter has also provided itself a useful tool in cases of, for example, natural catastrophe or national emergency, to quickly spread important information (Ahmed, Bath & Demartini 2018: 80-81). Not to mention the easy way Twitter provides to connect with people all over the world in discussing mutual interests.

2.2   Donald Trump's Twitter behaviour

As Donald Trump has been active on Twitter for a long time, he has joined the platform on March 2009 (https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump), and given his grown visibility during the presidency, plenty of research focusing on his Twitter behaviour has already been conducted. In fact, since Trump's social media presence seemed to be of significance to his first presidential campaign, his Twitter account has been closely investigated by both the media and researchers during the past years (Clarke & Grieve 2019: 2). Published studies have mostly focused on analysing the content of Trump's tweets, with some choosing to focus on the style of the tweets, but there appears to be a lack of studies focusing on discovering, for example, the discursive or

rhetorical devices of Trump's tweets, or how the language used during the campaign might have changed before or after it (Clarke & Grieve 2019: 2).

After Trump was elected the 45th President of the United States, one was left wondering whether any change would occur in his Twitter behaviour. A large linguistic analysis on Trump's tweets ranging from 2009 to 2018 was conducted, aiming to discover weather patterns of stylistic variation appeared on Trump's tweets and if any change had occurred in the style during the decade (Clarke & Grieve 2019: 2). While the results indicate that there was systematic variation in his tweets based on what the communicative goal at the time was, Clarke and Grieve note that the study also highlights how crucial it is to be able to maintain a stable social media campaign and a bold online identity (Clarke & Grieve 2019: 22). It was also noteworthy that although there has been plenty of research on social media and the type of online language it produces, it has primarily been made from a journalistic perspective and is therefore inclined to not be as thorough or free of political bias as linguistic analyses (Clarke & Grieve 2019: 22-23).

In addition, Trump's tweets have been seen as utilising Twitter for his power politics and right-wing populist discourse (Kreis 2017: 607). The analysis of Trump's tweets tweeted between his inauguration and first address to congress were analysed and coded using Critical Discourse Analysis based approach (Kreis 2017: 611-612). Indications were found that Trump uses, for example, scapegoating and dividing groups of people into "us" and "them" in order to construct positive self-representation (Kreis 2017: 615). Trump also evades responsibility by negatively presenting others by attributing words with negative connotations to them while simultaneously presenting himself positively (Kreis 2017: 614). Trump gives the people an opportunity to observe his view on politics without actually interacting with them, even though it is rather easy on Twitter through commenting, replying and retweeting, thus resulting to using top-down style (Kreis 2017: 615-616).

Pérez-Curiel and Limón Naharro note in their study that despite having a large following, Trump seems to not engage directly with his followers at all, and instead trusts the traditional media to further spread his opinions to the wider public (2019: 60). Most notably Trump's tweets end up on the front pages of different newspapers, and thanks to his lack of interaction with his followers, each like, retweet or comment his followers make to interact lead precisely back to Trump's own tweets instead of anyone else's (Pérez-Curiel & Limón Naharro 2019:

71-72). This is also aided by Trump's discursive strategies which seem to circulate around facile simplicity and persuasion, instead of coherent and informative arguments (Pérez-Curiel & Limón Naharro 2019: 72).

Of course, given that the President of the United States is a globally well known person whose actions and speeches are watched by the entire world, the media has also written plenty of articles about Trump and his somewhat unusual Twitter behaviour. One particularly promising article is from the New York Times, written by Shear, Haberman, Confessore, Yourish, Buchanan and Collins (2019), that takes a close look at Trump's presidency through his tweets. The article reviews in detail how Trump has transformed Twitter into a powerful political tool that significantly shapes his presidency. The article also provides clear-cut charts and numbers gathered based on Trump's tweets as well as a handpicked highlight selection of them.

2.2   Impeachment inquiry announcement and response

On September 24th, 2019, the speaker of the United States house of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, announced that the House of Representatives was implementing an official impeachment inquiry against President Trump (Speaker of the House 2019). The main reason for the impeachment inquiry to proceed was that according to a whistleblower Trump had requested another country to intervene with the upcoming presidential elections in the United States during a phone call with the President of Ukraine and had therefore broken the law and his responsibilities declared in the constitution (Speaker of the House 2019).

Trump and his administration did not react lightly to the announcement. On October 8, 2020 the White House published an announcement directed at Speaker Pelosi and House Democratic leaders, deeming the impeachment inquiry unconstitutional and unprecedented. The announcement, which was penned by Pat A. Cipollone, Counsel to the President, made clear that the President or his administration would not participate in the inquiry (Cipollone 2019: 1-2).

3   PRESENT STUDY

3.1   Aim and research question

The aim of the study is to provide information of what kind of discursive patterns appear in Trump's tweets regarding his impeachment inquiry. The focus is to discover how Trump tries to shift the focus away from himself and place the blame on someone else. The research question is as follows:

- What discursive strategies did Trump use to divert attention from himself during the impeachment inquiry?

3.2   Data

The data consist of 99 Donald Trump's tweets tweeted after the announcement of his impeachment inquiry was made on 24th September, 2019, on his personal Twitter account, *@realDonaldTrump.* The data consists of ninety-nine tweets from September 24th to September 29th, 2019. Pure retweets were excluded as the focus of the study is on Trump himself, however, quote retweets were included in the data set, as they also featured Trump's own writing. The data set was collected during fall of 2019.

As Twitter (Help page, FAQ, n.d.) only shows the 3,200 most recent tweets on any person's account, in order to access Trump's tweets from September 2019, I will be using Trump Twitter Archive (www.trumptwitterarchive.com). The Trump Twitter Archive is a site that has been archiving Trump's twitter feed in real time since January 27th, 2017, and even before that daily. As stated on the Archive's FAQ page, the data is free to use, and for instance Clarke & Grieve (2019) used the same site in their study to collect Trump's tweets. On the Archive site it is also possible to search Trump's tweets from a specific date and the archived tweets all contain a link to the original tweet on Trump's Twitter page as well as tweets that might have been later deleted.

3.3   Method

The chosen method for this study is Discourse Analysis. Discourse analysis is used to examine how social reality is created through language and how through that notion the ones using language also have power (Schreier 2012: 46). Critical Discourse Analysis in particular is focused on how language and discourses can be used as tools of power, and it is, for example, used in studies focusing on political discourse (Blommaert 2005: 25-26).

To aid the analysis of my data, I will be referring to discursive tools presented by Gee (2014). Of course, the overall context of the situation in which the tweets occurred will be considered as well as what the speaker (Trump) is trying to achieve with his tweets (Gee 2014: 44, 52). More precisely, four tools appear to be the most useful considering the aim of this study. *"The Identities Building Tool"*, which focuses on how the speaker is positioning one's identity in relation to others and vice versa, what identities is one presenting, and what type of language is one using towards others' identities (Gee 2014: 116). *"The Situated Meaning Tool"* and "*The Big C Conversation Tool"* seem to complement each other, as the first one focuses on discovering if one need to possess additional knowledge in order to understand what is being said in a specific context, and the latter focuses on bringing forth the underlying pre-existing historical or social discourses and debates that are carried in the modern day conversation (Gee 2014: 159, 191). *"The Big D Discourse Tool"* helps to understand how a speaker is using language in order to present a socially recognizable identity and what, for instance, values or believes is one aiming to communicate as a part of bigger Discourses (Gee 2014: 186). While going through the data, particular care will be taken to highlight instances from the tweets that comply to these tools.

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) was also briefly considered as the method for this study. SFL focuses on analysing structure, development and the social nature of language (Bartlett & O'Grady 2017: 1). It could provide interesting information from the collected data, especially quantitative data as well as more in depth analysis on specific words or idioms Trump uses in his tweets. However, as the focus of this study is more on the overall discursive patterns of Trump's tweets, systemic functional linguistics is not the option best suited.

Content analysis was as well considered as a method for this study. But, considering that the focus of this study is not necessarily on what Trump has tweeted but on how he has phrased his tweets, content analysis is not the method best suited (Schreier 2012: 48). Content analysis was also not chosen because the aim is not to discover how much or frequently Trump has used

certain discursive patterns. The focus is more on illustrating the usage of particular discursive strategies in given context.

3.4   Pilot study

The Pilot study consisted of 20 randomly selected Trump tweets. The main aim of the pilot study was to determine how much time it takes to analyse the tweets in order to help decide the number of tweets that should be included in the actual study.

A timer with fifteen minutes was set and during that time I went through the randomly selected tweets as I would have done with the actual data. This mainly included the use of different coloured highlighter pens for the different discursive patterns appearing in the data that corresponded to the tools discussed in the previous section. After the timer run out, the number of tweets analysed was counted. Twelve tweets had been analysed. The tweets would probably require a few more readthroughs after this initial time of trying to recognize the appearing discourses, but it is safe to say that the analysis of the tweets is not too time consuming. Considering this the number of tweets chosen for the final study will be 99.

3.5   Ethical considerations

Conducting research focusing on social media and using data gathered from users of a social media platform has its own problems. The biggest ethical problem surrounding social media based data is how to ensure one is not using anyone's tweets, for example, against their will. Asking users for permission one by one is rarely possible in those cases, as it would be extremely time consuming considering the number of people participating and not everyone would even reply if researcher were to contact them via direct messages in the app (Ahmed, Bath & Demartini 2018: 86-87). That is why researchers often consider that if a hashtag has been used in a tweet, the person has made the choice for it to be seen as many people as possible, and it is acceptable to use it as data on research as long as any contact or personal information contained in it are anonymised (Ahmed, Bath & Demartini 2018: 96-97). However, considering that Trump is a well-known person throughout the world, who is not unfamiliar to fame, and who currently holds a position requiring visibility, anonymisation is not necessarily required. It can also be argued that since it is unlikely that my study will make Trump's tweets more

known or accessible to the public, it is not necessary to acquire a written permission to use his tweets.

4   ANALYSIS

4.1   Attack of the Do Nothing Democrats

The Big C Conversation Tool (Gee 2014: 191) asks whether a given conversation carries any historical or widely known debates within it. One such conversation can be the relationship of the Democratic party and the Republican party, the two main political parties of the United States. This debate was also evident in the collected data as illustrated by Example 1.

> (1) "The Democrats are so focused on hurting the Republican Party and the President that they are unable to get anything done because of it, including legislation on gun safety, lowering of prescription drug prices, infrastructure, etc. So bad for our Country!" (@realDonaldTrump, September24, 2019)

Trump is directing the focus away from himself by drawing attention to the Democratic Party and their faults. Through Gee's *Conversation Tool* (2014: 191) it can be determined that the readers must be aware of the pre-existing history between the relationship of the Democratic and Republic parties as well as Trump's personal relationship with the two parties.

> (2) "THE DEMOCRATS ARE TRYING TO DESTROY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ALL THAT IT STANDS FOR. STICK TOGETHER, PLAY THEIR GAME, AND FIGHT HARD REPUBLICANS. OUR COUNTRY IS AT STAKE!" (@realDonaldTrump, September 26, 2019)

As shown in Example 2, Trump is stating that the Republican Party and what they represent are under attack. However, Trump does not elaborate on what he means the party stands for and therefore placing responsibility on the reader to know what the Republicans' political ideology is. What is more, while applying Gee's *Discourse Tool* (2014: 186) to Example 2, leadership Discourse becomes visible. Trump is trying to assume his role as a leader - the President and the head of the Republican Party - using authoritative language by giving orders and emphasising them with capitalisation. What makes this tweet especially interesting, however, is the fact that it was later deleted from his official Twitter page. The real reason for the deletion can only be guessed at, but it could be due to its more aggressive nature. For someone who is trying to evade the spotlight, performing aggressively is probably not advised at.

Gee's *Identities Building Tool* (2014: 116) asks what identities one is constructing for others in relation to oneself. It seems that Trump is constructing Democrats as his rivals in his tweets while also insinuating they are incompetent compared to him. Trump's tweets focused on the Democratic Party are negative in tone, aiming to make it clear to a person reading them that the Democratic Party is directing an attack against him and the Republican Party. The language used has negative connotations as shown in Example 3.

> (3) "Can you imagine if these Do Nothing Democrat Savages, people like Nadler, Schiff, AOC Plus 3, and many more, had a Republican Party who would have done to Obama what the Do Nothings are doing to me. Oh well, maybe next time!" (@realDonaldTrump, September 28, 2019)

Trump adds "Do Nothing" in front of the Democratic Party and therefore emphasising his opinion on how the Party is not achieving much apart from damaging the President (Example 1). He also calls them "savages" insinuating the Democrats are uncivilized and rude compared to him.

What Trump is trying to achieve by including the Democratic Party and the Republican Party in his tweets, is shift the focus away from himself by providing other participants. The inclusion of the Parties is lifting the focus from individual level to a more general level. He is also aiming to undermine the credibility of the Democratic Party and bring them forth as a target instead of himself.

4.2   Fake News and President of Ukraine

The phone call between Donald Trump and the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyi, is a relevant event in Trump's impeachment inquiry. This in turn presents Trump another person to introduce to the general public to steer attention away from himself. As President Zelenskyi is plausibly not quite familiar to the general American public, Trump tries to create a positively recognisable identity for him through his tweets as per Gee's *Identities Building Tool* (2014: 116). This is present in Examples 4 and 5 from the dataset, which is a tweet thread.

> (4) "Obama loving (wrote Obama book) Peter Baker of the Failing New York Times, married to an even bigger Trump Hater than himself, should not even be allowed to write about me. Every story is a made up disaster with sources and leakers that don't even exist. I had a simple and very.." (@realDonaldTrump, September 27, 2019)

(5) ".....nice call with the new President of Ukraine, it could not have been better or more honorable, and the Fake News Media and Democrats, working as a team, have fraudulently made it look bad. It wasn't bad, it was very legal and very good. A continuing Witch Hunt!" (@realDonaldTrump, September 27, 2019)

By describing the phone call as "simple and very nice", Trump is attributing positive traits to the Ukrainian president. This is highlighted even more by the negativity directed at a reporter and the media who are, according to him, turning something "legal and very good" into a bad thing. This contrast is making the President of Ukraine seem legitimate and favourable.

While Trump is aiming to build a credible identity for President Zelenskyi, he is trying to do the opposite with the media. Gee's *Situated Meaning Tool* (2014: 159) observes words or phrases in specific contexts and asks whether one needs to attribute any distinct meaning to them. One such phrase is "Fake News" that Trump uses as seen in Example 5. Trump uses the term "Fake News" to refer to the media that he claims are spreading false information about him, but the reader has to be the one to associate the term with correct media outlets. Moreover, as *The Conversation Tool* (Gee 2014: 191) tries to see if a piece of communication is enacting a pre-existing discourse, the rift between Trump and the media can be seen as deriving from the larger Discourse surrounding the media and its position as well as credibility in today's society.

4.3   Presidential Witch Hunt

In addition to including other parties in his attempt to deflect the situation, Trump seeks to validate himself by tweeting about his accomplishments as the President.

(6) "How do you impeach a President who has created the greatest Economy in the history of our Country, entirely rebuilt our Military into the most powerful it has ever been, Cut Record Taxes & Regulations, fixed the VA & gotten Choice for our Vets (after 45 years), & so much more?..." (@realDonaldTrump, September 29, 2019)

Trump is building up his identity as a successful president by listing his achievements. Like with President of Ukraine, he is trying to polish his own identity. What is different, however, is that Trump is enacting the Discourse of power. As the President of the United States he has a certain status that comes with power over matters. This is something that Gee's *Discourse Tool* (2014: 186) is for, discovering how a person might use language to enact a socially familiar persona that is part of a distinguished Discourse.

(7) "They never even saw the transcript of the call. A total Witch Hunt" (@/realDonaldTrump, September 25, 2019)

(8) "PRESIDENTIAL HARASSMENT!" (@/realDonaldTrump, September 25, 2019)

As illustrated by Example 8, Trump claims the impeachment inquiry to be presidential harassment, in other words an attack on his identity as the President. Drawing from the Discourse of power, Trump is setting up the role of president as something that should be respected. He is further emphasising this by calling the inquiry a witch hunt, insinuating that he is wrongly accused and innocent like those that were accused of being witches in the 1800's. *The Situated Meaning Tool* (Gee 2014: 159) can be used to further reveal that Trump is using these phrases to construct a context where he appears as the victim and should be free of charges.

5   DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, Donald Trump used discursive strategies such as identity building, situated meaning and drawing from pre-existing discourses and conversations to divert attention away from himself. It is noteworthy, however, that he did not completely diverge the conversation away from the impeachment inquiry. He opts to highlighting his own accomplishments as the President and including other participants that could become the focus of the general public instead of himself.

When Trump faced the announcement of the impeachment hearing, he did not completely diverge the conversation away from it. He rather resulted to focusing on shifting the focus point slightly: instead of discussing the impeachment allegation he tweeted about his successes as President, how he has been under a witch hunt since the beginning of his term and how the Democratic party together with Fake News Media is incompetent and spreading lies. Through this he attempts to build a credible and competent identity for himself and an incompetent identity for those opposing him.

Previous studies have also noted Trump's inclination to shift blame away from himself. Kreis (2017: 614) notes that Trump does so by representing others negatively while attributing

positive things to himself, one example being his treatment of the media as untrustworthy. The results of the current study support the findings made by Kreis, as Trump similarly painted the media as well as the Democratic Party in negative light while praising himself.

The fact that Trump seems to have used distinguishable discursive strategies in his tweets speaks of the importance and high dedication to his social media presence. The impeachment inquiry can be seen as a threat to that and thus it would be within reason for him and his team to try and steer the conversation away from Trump specifically. After all, his previous communication strategies have been effective, like the president election campaign in 2016 and have largely depended on Trump's strong and unique social media presence (Clarke & Grieve 2019: 22). This would also in part explain the deleted tweet (Example 3), as it might have not been in line with the social media strategy Trump tries to follow.

Trump has been described a leader, who utilises discursive strategies that require masterful control of language in order to make its simplicity carry elements of persuasion and therefore have an impact on such bodies of society as the media or the general public (Pérez-Curiel & Limón Naharro 2019: 72). The results of this study support this claim, as Trump attempted to deflect responsibility by trying to convince the readers of his tweets, he is simply a President targeted by pointless witch hunt by the Democratic Party.

6   CONCLUSION

This study set up to examine Donald Trump's Tweets from the initial days following the impeachment inquiry announcement. Through applying the discourse tools presented by Gee (2014), the collected 99 tweet data set was analysed in order to find if Trump used discursive strategies to diverge focus away from himself. Such strategies were found and they are similar to results found in other studies made in the field.

Since the start of this study, United States of America has held presidential elections and elected Joe Biden as the 46th president. Even though Trump also campaigned for a second term in the White House, he did not win the election and his term came to an end in January 2021. Another notable change is Trump's permanent suspension from Twitter following the attack on the U.S. Capitol in January 2021, Twitter has decided to permanently suspend Trump's Twitter account

(Twitter Inc. 2021). Since then, he has launched his own "social media" platform to use instead. An interesting topic for further study could be comparing his old tweets and the new material on his own platform and weather there is any significant differences between them be it discursive or something else.

While this study found discursive elements in Donald Trump's tweets centred around the impeachment inquiry, the collected data is fairly small. With bigger data set more conclusive claims could be made. In addition, now that the impeachment inquiry has ended, research containing data from the whole time period could be conducted. Of course, the suspension of Trump's twitter account places some boundaries for new research.

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8   APPENDICES

(1) Example 1

Donald J. Trump ✔ @realDonaldTrump · 24. syysk. 2019

The Democrats are so focused on hurting the Republican Party and the President that they are unable to get anything done because of it, including legislation on gun safety, lowering of prescription drug prices, infrastructure, etc. So bad for our Country!

💬 23,7 t.   ↻ 21,1 t.   ♡ 87,6 t.

(2) Example 2

Sep 26, 2019 07:41:20 AM

THE DEMOCRATS ARE TRYING TO DESTROY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ALL THAT IT STANDS FOR. STICK TOGETHER, PLAY THEIR GAME, AND FIGHT HARD REPUBLICANS. OUR COUNTRY IS AT STAKE!

[Twitter for iPhone] link

(3) Example 3

Donald J. Trump ✔ @realDonaldTrump · 28. syysk. 2019

Can you imagine if these Do Nothing Democrat Savages, people like Nadler, Schiff, AOC Plus 3, and many more, had a Republican Party who would have done to Obama what the Do Nothings are doing to me. Oh well, maybe next time!

💬 47,6 t.   ↻ 23 t.   ♡ 103,5 t.

(4) Example 4

Donald J. Trump ✔ @realDonaldTrump · 27. syysk. 2019

Obama loving (wrote Obama book) Peter Baker of the Failing New York Times, married to an even bigger Trump Hater than himself, should not even be allowed to write about me. Every story is a made up disaster with sources and leakers that don't even exist. I had a simple and very..

💬 10,8 t.   ↻ 15 t.   ♡ 73,4 t.

(5) Example 5

Donald J. Trump ✔ @realDonaldTrump · 27. syysk. 2019

.....nice call with with the new President of Ukraine, it could not have been better or more honorable, and the Fake News Media and Democrats, working as a team, have fraudulently made it look bad. It wasn't bad, it was very legal and very good. A continuing Witch Hunt!

💬 9,6 t.   ⟲ 13,1 t.   ♡ 65,4 t.   ⬆

(6) Example 6

Donald J. Trump ✔ @realDonaldTrump · 29. syysk. 2019

How do you impeach a President who has created the greatest Economy in the history of our Country, entirely rebuilt our Military into the most powerful it has ever been, Cut Record Taxes & Regulations, fixed the VA & gotten Choice for our Vets (after 45 years), & so much more?...

💬 41,7 t.   ⟲ 23 t.   ♡ 108,8 t.   ⬆

(7) Example 7

Donald J. Trump ✔ @realDonaldTrump · 25. syysk. 2019

They never even saw the transcript of the call. A total Witch Hunt!

💬 34,9 t.   ⟲ 23,3 t.   ♡ 110,6 t.   ⬆

(8) Example 8

Donald J. Trump ✔ @realDonaldTrump · 25. syysk. 2019

PRESIDENTIAL HARASSMENT!

💬 92,4 t.   ⟲ 49,6 t.   ♡ 231,1 t.   ⬆