Corpus-Based Analysis of the Feminine Style of Kamala Harris' Discourse: *Women* (Not *Men*) Are the Backbone of America's Democracy and Economy

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Abstract—Few studies analyzed the political discourse of the American Vice President Kamala Harris, especially during the presidential elections and her position as the American Vice President. This paper investigates the political discourse of Harris in a corpus-based study of 40 speeches (82,268) words, from 13 October, 2020 to 10 May, 2022. It examines whether Harris' speeches draw on "*the feminine style*" of political speeches as envisaged by Campbell (1989), Dow and Tonn (1993), and Blankenship and Robson (1995). Qualitative and quantitative analysis will be used. The quantitative analysis will use the Antconc Software to investigate the frequency of certain lexical items related to females such as *woman*, *women*, *female(s)*, *girl(s)*, *lady*, *ladies*, *mother(s)*, and *mom(s)*, inter alia. Moreover, the frequency of the first-person and third-person pronouns *I*, *we* are investigated to examine whether Harris shares her life experience and inspect whether she uses inclusive language. The qualitative and quantitative analysis shows that the political discourse of the Vice President draws on *the feminine style* of political speeches, such as constructing a political stance based on genuine experience, dedication to addressing women's issues in the political arena, promoting inclusiveness and realizing that actual achievements are required for leadership positions and highlighting that in her political discourse, which is in line with the observations of Campbell (1989), Dow and Tonn (1993), and Blankenship and Robson (1995).

Index Terms—corpus analysis, discourse analysis, Kamala Harris, the feminine style

I. INTRODUCTION

The discourse of females in the political arena is under-researched, especially in corpus-based studies. Few studies analyzed the political speeches of the American Vice President Kamala Harris during the presidential elections and in her position as a Vice President to Joe Biden as the first female to hold this position in the American history. So it is worth focusing on the language she uses and analyzing her political discourse, especially the political speeches.

Since this paper analyzes the political discourse of the American Vice President Kamala Harris, it is essential to provide background information about the speaker, her family, education and the positions she holds.

A. Background of Kamala Harris

Kamala D. Harris is the United States of America's Vice President of Joe Biden. When she swore in as the United States' Vice President on January 20, 2021, she became the first female, first Black, and first South Asian to hold the position. The former California Senator assured a Wilmington, Delaware crowd during her November victory address, saying, "While I may be the first woman in this office, I will not be the last". She was elected Vice President following a career in public service that included positions such as San Francisco District Attorney, California Attorney General, and United States Senator. She was born in Oakland, California, to Indian and Jamaican parents. Shyamala Gopalan, Kamala and Maya Harris' mother, highly influences her daughters. Gopalan earned her doctorate the same year Kamala was born, specializing in breast cancer science. Kamala is inspired by her mother's words, "Kamala, you may be the first to do a lot of things, but don't be the last". Kamala graduated from the University of California with a law degree.

Her activist parents instilled a profound sense of social justice in her. They accompanied her to peaceful demonstrations and exposed her to influential figures such as Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and civil rights campaigner Constance Baker Motley, whose activism encouraged her to become a prosecutor. Throughout her career, Kamala Harris has been guided by the words she said at her first court appearance. She started her career in 1990 concentrating on cases involving child sexual abuse. She then served as Chief of the City Attorney's Division on Children and Families. In 2003, Harris was elected District Attorney for San Francisco. In that capacity, she pioneered a program that allows first-time drug offenders to get a high school diploma and find work. The United States Department of Justice identified the program as a national example of law enforcement innovation. She was also elected Attorney General of California in 2010 and supervised the country's largest state justice department. She founded the state's first Bureau of Children's Justice and implemented various first-of-their-kind changes that increased the criminal

justice system's transparency and accountability. As Attorney General, Harris secured a $20 billion settlement for California homeowners facing foreclosure, as well as a $1.1 billion settlement for students and veterans victimized by a profit-driven education corporation. In addition, she is a national pioneer in the campaign for marital equality and managed to secure the Affordable Care Act in court. Harris grew up in a diversified community with an extended family. She married Douglas Emhoff in 2014. Ella and Cole, her husband's son and daughter, are part of their large blended family.

Harris swore as a member of the United States Senate in 2017. In her debut address, she spoke for immigrants and refugees who were being targeted at the time. As a member of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, she advocated for increased protection of young undocumented immigrants DREAMers (Development, Relief, Education for Alien Minor), and increased scrutiny of terrible conditions in immigrant penitentiaries. She worked with members of both parties on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to protect Americans from external dangers. She developed legislation that facilitated the security of American elections that was supported by all parties. She visited Afghanistan, Iraq, and Jordan to interact with military troops and examine the real situation in field. Additionally, she was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. She engaged in hearings for two Supreme Court nominees during her service on the committee.

As a member of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Harris advocated legislation to redress cash bail, battle hunger, grant rent relief, promote her initiative to safeguard black institutions and universities enacted, as did her endeavor to supply low-income areas with much-needed cash during the COVID-19 pandemic. She accepted President Joe Biden's request to serve as his running partner to help unite the country on August 11, 2020 (Witter, 2021); ("Kamala Harris: The Vice President", 2021).

B. Definition of Key Terms

Since this paper aims to analyze the discourse of Kamala Harris' speeches and examine whether her discourse draws on the "feminine style" of the political discourse, it is necessary to define key terms such as discourse analysis, political speeches, and the feminine style, which are indispensable to gain an understanding of the theoretical framework of the analysis.

(a). Discourse Analysis(DA)

The term Discourse Analysis (DA) was introduced by Zellig Harris in 1952. It is a subfield of linguistics that investigates the understanding of language participants require for effective communication. The analysis extends beyond the limits of a single word, phrase, or clause. Discourse analysts do not analyze individual words in isolation; rather, they examine the interaction between language and cultural and social contexts. In addition, discourse analysts study linguistic patterns across texts. In addition, they investigate how language conveys varied perspectives and understandings of the world and shapes participants' relationships. DA investigates how language use impacts social identities and relationships. The study of discourse investigates both the spoken and written forms of naturally produced occurrences of language (Harris, 1952, p. 25; Brown and Yule, 1983, pp. 6-7; Cook, 1989, pp. 6-7; Paltridge, 2012, p. 2; Tannen et al., 2018, pp. 1-3).

(b). A Political Speech

A political speech is a premeditated and spoken flow of words intended for an audience for a particular goal on a political event. It serves two primary purposes:

1 Incorporating political decision-making and policymaking, which is known as a deliberative political speech.

2 Establishing common ideals, which requires consensus building, which is known as epideictic political discourse (Charteris-Black, 2018, p. xiii).

(c). The Feminine Style

Campbell (1989), Dow and Tonn (1993), and Blankenship and Robson (1995) examined what Campbell (1989) termed "the feminine style" in women's political speeches (Campbell, 1989, p. 12). They observed some common traits of females political discourse:

1   Female politicians form their political stance based on genuine experiences they had or are cognizant of in their life.

2   Women's political discourse is defined by its commitment to addressing women's issues in the public sphere and safeguarding their rights.

3   Women value inclusivity and embrace the importance of cooperation. They fully understand the need to involve all parts of society in collaboration to sustain connections.

4   Recognizing that genuine accomplishments are necessary for having leadership roles. Additionally, it is the potential to invigorate others. For example, Ann Richards emphasized this trend: "The thrill of having power is being in a position to distribute it, to give it away, to empower others" (Blankenship & Robson, 1995, p. 361).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section presents previous studies that focused on analyzing females' political discourse. Amaireh (2013)

analyzed the discourse of Queen Rania of Jordan; Arustamyan (2015) conducted a comparative study of two political speakers Margaret Thatcher and Condoleezza Rice. Few studies analyzed the political discourse of Kamala Harris such as (Liani et al., 2021; Joseph et al., 2021; Fordjour, 2021; Yount & Sharma, 2021).

In her doctoral thesis, Amaireh (2013) conducted a rhetorical analysis of the political discourse of Queen Rania of Jordan's English speeches. The data of the research consist of 56 English speeches delivered by Queen Rania from 2001 to 2010. Her research explored how Queen Rania tries to persuade the audience by employing different rhetorical strategies. It analyzes two primary canons of rhetoric, *Invention* and *Style*, which are based on the classical Aristotelian taxonomy of rhetoric. In examining *Invention*, the Queen's *ethical*, *emotional* and *logical* pleas to the audience were examined in depth. In addition, she investigated Queen Rania's style in her speeches in a corpus-based analysis of two figures of speech, *metaphor* and *metonymy*. The researcher explored whether the Queen's speeches reflect on the characteristics of the *feminine style* of women's political discourse outlined by Campbell (1989), Dow and Tonn (1993), and Blankenship and Robson (1995).

The qualitative and quantitative analysis indicated that women's political discourse shares several characteristics, including the use of personal experience to frame political decisions, using inclusive language, having faith in accomplishments rather than empty words and promises, and addressing women's issues and advocating their rights in the political arena. These observations corroborate the findings of Campbell (1989), Dow and Tonn (1993), and Blankenship and Robson (1995). She argued that figures of speech such as metaphor and metonymy are used to embellish speeches and make them more attractive to the audience; they are also employed to mobilize the audience and persuade them to accept new ideas or modify existing ones. The analysis shows that Queen Rania employed several rhetorical strategies to influence the audience, including rhetorical questions, storytelling, reasoning, and empathy.

Arustamyan (2015) conducted a comparative study of two prominent political figures, Margaret Thatcher, the first female to hold the position of a Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990, and Condoleezza Rice, the first African American Secretary of State from 2005 to 2009. Arustamyan examined the masculine tone of the rhetoric of female politicians based on some excerpts from both leaders' speeches and looked for distinctive masculine traits. As a primarily male-dominated field, politics has developed a reputation for stringent rules, tenacity, strife, fierce clash of interests, and leadership. Under these situations, rigid power characteristics become more apparent, and humanism vanishes into deeds and behavior as Arustamyan observed. This style is characterized of male political discourse; thus, if a woman enters politics, she must play by male's norms, obtaining a rough and unyielding manner of speech. As a result, women joining this challenging field must develop an analytical, rational, straightforward, and emotionally detached mode of thought for both their action and communication, as Arustamyan noticed. These are vital characteristics of a successful politician and a person who will earn the citizens' reputation, esteem, and affection. Both female politicians challenging and rigorous manner of speaking and style are powerfully portrayed during their years in power. Thatcher's solution to the challenge of being a female in a man's world was a flawless political image. She did not attempt to separate herself from males in terms of political leadership. She was a forceful negotiator in parliamentary and administrative matters. In their speeches, both political leaders are willing to fight any menace to their country. As a Prime Minister, Thatcher could not conceal her private and family life, she made every effort to present it as impeccably as possible. Regarding Ms. Rice, her demeanor was strikingly similar to that of the British Prime Minister. When she made challenging remarks during interviews, her confidence in her way of speaking and ability to get the job done, as well as her competence in admitting mistakes, were readily apparent. The primary finding of her research is that both political figures tend to present themselves in a rigid, professional, and faultless manner. They have a strong spirit and determination, which is vital to reject pressure from male politicians, as being a female politician, is a difficult task that requires dedication and an unyielding personality, as Arustamyan observed.

Liani et al. (2021) examined the presence of political ideology in USA 2020 Vice President-elect Kamala Harris' victory speech regarding her plans to rebuild the USA following the COVID-19 epidemic. This is because she is not only the first female Vice President-elect, but also represents people of color. They analyzed the data using Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) and Halliday's transitivity system as a framework. The conclusion suggests that Kamala Harris covertly revealed her liberalism ideology by asking all Americans to focus not only on their liberty but also on the liberty of others through the use of material (60%), relational (19%), mental (11%), and behavioral (3%) processes. Accordingly, Harris intends to rebuild the United States of America by enforcing individual liberty.

Joseph et al. (2021) and Yount and Sharma (2021) analyzed Harris' 2020 vice presidential debate. Joseph et al. (2021) analyzed how women maintain their authority and influence the audience through their language choices. They examined how Harris, the first American woman of color Senator, maintains a powerful speech through her linguistic choices throughout the 2020 vice-presidential debate. The qualitative method was used in conjunction with a discourse analysis approach to investigate how language use and context help construct meanings about social reality. The findings indicate that Harris employed five out of ten female language features in the vice-presidential debates, including 27 (39%) intensifiers as the most prevalent feature, 23 (33%) hypercorrect grammar, 11 (16%) lexical hedges, 8 (11%) empathetic stress, and 1 (1%) super polite form. Nevertheless, she did not use tag questions, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjectives, exact color descriptors, and no swearing.

Yount and Sharma (2021) analyzed Senator Kamala Harris and Vice President Mike Pence's vice presidential historic debate on 7 October 2020. For the first time in American history, the voters heard from a black woman vying for the

country's second highest political position. Yount and Sharma claim that the micro-dynamics of this elevated platform demonstrate how white masculine supremacy and white vulnerability may hinder a black woman's ability to have an equal voice. Harris, on the other hand, used implicit dominance tactics strategically to regain her speaking privileges while minimizing blowback. Their argument provides an opportunity to reflect on how white male domination can suppress and separate women, how white frailty can support racial discrimination, and how black women may encounter multiple challenges in their quest for political leadership. By opposing gendered manifestations of social inequality in these debates, black women have an opportunity to be heard and impact on policy, as Yount and Sharma asserted.

Fordjour (2021) studied Vice President Kamala Harris' own tweets to judge her first 90 days' fantasy themes and presentation of power. The results demonstrate that Harris's tweets contribute to constructing her public reputation as a diligent and exceptional Vice President who enjoys unwavering partner support. This might be considered an image-building tactic that strengthens her credibility and depicts her as a genuine political leader. Additionally, Vice President Harris demonstrates symbolic power through her multidimensional discourses, which include moderating official meetings, her involvement with the military services, and her public exhibition of swearing-in functions. Furthermore, her tweets demonstrate Biden's administration commitment to racial and gender inclusion.

Barezki and Aras (2021) examined how Senator Kamala Harris was framed as a Vice Presidential candidate by the mass media. Their research compares Alarabiya.net and Aljazeera.com coverage of Kamala Harris using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis and qualitative methodologies. Their data was gathered from online news items published between August and October 2020 by the two news networks; four articles by Alarabiya.net and six by Aljazeera.com. The findings of their analysis reveal that each of the two media outlets has its own distinct method of providing news about Harris. Alarabiya.net news coverage is more objective, with Kamala Harris was portrayed as Joe Biden's "running mate" and there was a greater emphasis on the US election. Meanwhile, AlJazeera.com published numerous articles about Kamala Harris' past and took a strident stance against Donald Trump's leadership.

III. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether Kamala Harris' speeches incorporate the feminine style of women's political discourse as envisaged by Campbell (1989), Dow and Tonn (1993), and Blankenship and Robson (1995). In this paper, corpus data to analyze Kamala Harris' political speeches are used. The corpus comprises 40 English speeches (82,268) tokens delivered by Kamala Harris on different occasions from 13 October 2020 to 10 May 2022. The way I am representing the speeches is as given in the original. For the quantitative analysis, the AntConc software program will be used to investigate the frequency of certain lexical items related to females, such as *women*, *woman*, *girl*(*s*), *mother*(*s*), *mom*(*s*), *mother*(*s*), and *maternal* to examine if Harris supports women's issues in the political arena. Moreover, the frequency of the first-person and third-person pronouns *I*, *we* are investigated to examine whether Harris shares her life experience and inspect whether she uses inclusive language, which are the traits of the feminine style discussed earlier. The speeches are available online at https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/all-transcripts. I have read all the transcripts and excluded any words that are not spoken by her. As sometimes, there are speeches in which there are other speakers who speak beside her in some events.

The study's importance is multidimensional. It is significant because it is one of the few studies that has examined political speeches delivered by black female political leaders, in particular, in a corpus-based analysis. The majority of studies that examined women's political speeches have analyzed limited data; they investigated a single speech delivered in a single situation or a limited number of speeches. So this study tries to fill the gap in the literature.

IV. CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF KAMALA HARRIS' SPEECHES

This section analyzes the corpus of 40 speeches (82,268) tokens delivered by Kamala Harris. It investigates if she draws on the characteristics of the 'feminine style' employed in the political discourse discussed earlier.

A. Defending Women's Rights in the Political Arena

Searching the corpus, which includes 40 speeches (82, 268), the quantitative analysis reveals that Kamala Harris uses many lexical items related to females in the corpus to defend their rights such as *woman, women, female(s), girl(s), mother(s), mom(s), maternal,* and *lady*. For example, the lexical item *women* is used 99 times (0.12%), and the singular form *woman* was used 18 times (0.02%). For example, at the Summit for Democracy, Vice President Harris remarks:

> In March, I addressed the UN Commission on the Status of *Women*. And I will say what I said then. I strongly believe the status of *women* is the status of democracy. The exclusion of *women* in decision-making is a marker of a flawed democracy, and the full participation of *women* strengthens democracy. To that end, our administration has launched the first national strategy on gender equity and equality. We are working to defend equal rights, including reproductive rights, which are at grave risk here in the United States. And we are working with partners around the world to promote the full participation of women and girls (12/09/21).

In this speech only, Harris repeats the word 'women' 6 times to highlight and defend their rights. She expresses her stance on empowering women. She is a firm believer that the situation of women is entirely compatible with the status

of democracy; women's absence from decision-making is a sign of a defective democracy, whereas women's full involvement improves democracy. This is in line with Campbell (1989), Dow and Tonn (1993), and Blankenship and Robson's (1995) observation that females political leaders prioritize women's issues and defend their rights in the political arena. Table 1 presents the lexical items used in the corpus of Kamala Harris' speeches that refer to females in an attempt to shed light on women's rights and defend them in the political podium.

TABLE 1
THE MOST FREQUENT WORDS RELATED TO FEMALES IN THE CORPUS OF KAMALA HARRIS' SPEECHES

Lexical Item	Frequency
Women	99
Mother(s)	24
Maternal	23
Woman	18
Girl(s)	14
Mom(s)	11

B. Achievements Are the Cornerstone for a Political Position

Vice President Harris supports women's rights in general and black women, in particular as a representative of black women. For example, she repeats "black women" 8 times in the corpus to support their rights of having equal opportunities for work, education, and health. She marks "First-Ever Maternal Health Day of Action and discusses maternal health issues. She notes:

> And when we know that for some women the risk is much higher, when we know that, we should do something about it. When we know that today black women are three times as likely to die from pregnancy-related complications, we should do something about that. When we know that Native American women are more than twice as likely to die from pregnancy-related complications, we got to do something about that. When women who live in rural America, which has many maternal care deserts, meaning there are no maternal care facilities, and when we know that women in rural America for that and other reasons are about 60% more likely to die from pregnancy-related complications, we got to do something about that.
> And think about it. Regardless of income level, regardless of education level, black women, native women, women who live in rural areas are more likely to die or be left scared or scarred from an experience that should be safe and should be a joyful one (12/07/21).

We can notice that parallelism is frequently used when she repeats the parallel structures "we should do something about it", we need to do something about that, "we should do something about that", and "we got to do something about that". They are used to hammer home her ideas to help save women from pregnancy-related complications. She has a deep faith in the necessity to do actions, not only mere words. This supports previous studies which examined the feminine political discourse which observed that female politicians firmly believe that achievements are the cornerstone for having a political position.

One of the main features of the feminine style of the political discourse is that women highlight their accomplishments in the political arena. For example, at the First-ever Health day of Action, Vice President introduces her achievements regarding maternal health care:

> Together with Congresswoman Alma Adams, who is here with us today, I introduced the Maternal Care Act. Together with Congresswoman Adams and Congresswoman Lauren Underwood, I also introduced the Black Maternal Health Momnibus Act, a comprehensive bill designed to improve maternal nutrition, to expand affordable housing, and to extend our maternal health workforce to include more doulas and midwives. And for so many women let's know doulas are literally a lifeline. And so we must support all these healthcare professionals. And finally, with Congresswoman Yvette Clarke, I introduced the Uterine Fibroid Research and Education Act, a legislation that would address many of the biggest issues that affect so many women, the underlying conditions that contribute to maternal mortality, uterine fibroids. And this is especially of concern for black women who are more likely to be hospitalized as a result of that condition (12/07/21).

Harris emphasizes that she works in a team with other female political leaders. The first-person pronoun 'I' is frequently used to shed light on Harris and her government's accomplishments. Searching the frequency of the pronoun 'I' in the corpus, 1260 tokens (1.5%) were used. She ethically appeals to her character to convince the audience. Table 2 presents the most frequent collocations of the pronoun 'I' in the corpus.

TABLE 2
THE MOST FREQUENT COLLOCATIONS OF THE PRONOUN 'I'IN THE CORPUS

The collocations of the pronoun I	Frequency	The collocations of the pronoun I	Frequency
I am & I'm	156	I mean	17
I was	70	I had	14
I want	58	I look	13
I know	54	I say	11
I think	50	I saw thank/came/can/love/ mentioned	10
I believe	49	I hope	8
I said	33	I met	7
I see	29	I remember /went/understand	6
I do	19	I discussed/spoke/spent/ visited/wanted/welcome	5

As we can notice from Table 1, the epistemic markers "I know", "I think", and "I believe" are very frequent in the corpus to emphasize Harris' knowledge, awareness, and cognition of the topics and issues she discusses. For example, at the National Congress of American Indians Convention, she remarks "I know that this is an action that many of you have asked for, and I am optimistic that together, we will be able to renegotiate this agreement to support tribal sovereignty (Jan 29, 2022). She uses blending of pronouns *I* and *we* and the lexical item *together* to attract the audience's attention and create a rapport with them and call them to action to work as one group to achieve their aspired goals. This is in line with Amaireh's (2013) observation in which she found that Queen Rania of Jordan frequently uses the epistemic marker "I know" in her speeches to emphasize her knowledge of the topics she discusses. She cited the following example from the corpus of Queen Rania's speeches:

> *I know* how much Arab women are doing in Jordan and throughout the entire Middle East to make a difference in the lives of their families and their nations… *and I know* how much they bear the brunt of the chaos and conflict which blights so much of our region today (Amaireh, 2013, p. 75).

C. Inclusivity

Inclusivity is one of the main features of the feminine style of the political discourse. This means that female politicians try to include the audience and show that they are a member of them. To achieve that goal, female politicians use the first-person plural pronoun *we* to create a rapport with the audience. Searching the corpus, 2190 tokens (2%) of the pronoun *we* are found. For example, at the Child Tax Credit conference, she notes:

> So I want to thank all of you very much for all of the support and all the work that you're doing every day. These have been difficult months, these last many, many months. We're seeing light at the end of the tunnel. Our kids are in summer school. But we still have a lot of work to do, and the only way we'll be successful is to do it together. Thank you all, and may God bless you and God bless America (06/21/21).

D. Building Political Stance Based on Genuine Experience

Reading and listening to the corpus of Kamala Harris, it is evident that she builds her political stand based on real situations she witnessed or is aware of during her rich experience during the positions she has. For example, in her speech about the Infrastructure Plan after Touring Electric Vehicle Facility, she notes:

> And so it's no surprise, it brought them an incredible amount of soot and exhaust. And the air of course was then toxic. The first time I went to Mira Loma, the pollution literally stung my eyes. If you've ever had that experience, you'll know what I'm talking about. Where the air can sting your eyes and you can taste almost the metal. Studies showed that the children there were suffering from some of the poorest lung development in any region of the state. People there told me that there were folks in their community suffering from cancer, from asthma and heart disease. The fact is there are many Mira Lomas all over our country. The pollution from vehicles powered by fossil fuels has long harmed the health of communities around our country, communities overlooked and underserved. But there is a solution to this problem and it is parked right behind me (12/13/21). So let me share with you, for example, *a personal experience*. A few years ago when I was in the United States Senate, I visited the USS Scranton. It was outside of San Diego, California. And at the time, I was also a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee. So when I was aboard the vessel, I asked the officers, I said, "Hey, tell me, what does it take to protect such a valuable asset against cyber-attacks?" And they told me, "You know, it's pretty simple, equipment and experts" (5/28/21).

It is evident that Harris establishes her political viewpoint on the basis of authentic life experiences she encounters or is aware of through her long journey of various positions she has held. She emphasizes that she is aware of people's problems and issues; she talked to the people directly and is acquainted with their problems and issues. What is interesting is that she offers solutions for their problems like in this case, introducing the Biden-Harris Electric Vehicle Charging Action Plan, which aims at making electric cars affordable and cheaper for working families to resolve the problem of using fossil fuels, which leads to serious health problems.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper analyzed the political discourse of Kamala Harris in a corpus-based study of 40 speeches. It investigated whether the political discourse of the Vice President Kamala Harris draws on *the feminine style* of females political speeches. The findings show that her speeches draw on the characteristics of the feminine style in the political arena. The analysis reveals that Harris constructs her political standpoint based on factual life events she has encountered or is aware of. Moreover, the quantitative investigation of certain lexical items related to females reveals that Harris' discourse is characterized by its dedication to addressing women's concerns and protecting their rights in the public realm through the frequent use of lexical items related to females such as *women, woman, mom(s), girl(s)*, inter alia. She firmly believes that having a political position is the aptitude to energize others. In addition, Harris promotes inclusiveness and recognizes the importance of cooperation. She is fully conscious of the need to cooperate with all segments of society in order to sustain relationships by using inclusive language such as the first-person plural pronoun we, which is highly used in the corpus. She also recognizes the importance of making genuine accomplishments as a requirement for leadership roles.

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