

Comparison of Leadership Styles of Donald Trump and Joe Biden: A Textual Analysis

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Abstract

Leaders create strategies, carry out decisions, manage people, nurture future talent, and behave competently on a personal level. Understanding and carrying out expectations is essential for effective leadership. However, organizational leadership is more important. Building a cadre of future leaders with the ability to mould an organization's culture and establish successful patterns is the first step toward leadership. The fate of a country is largely determined by its leadership. India has been lucky to see the ascent of powerful leaders, two of whom stand out in particular as paradigm-shifters: Joe Biden and Donald Trump. Their engaging demeanor, tireless commitment to progress, and tenacious efforts to enhance the welfare of the United States of America. Using three different coding schemes—Leadership Trait Analysis (LTA), Operational Code Analysis (OCA), and Verbal Behavior Analysis (VBA)—this study compares the unique leadership traits of Joe Biden and Donald Trump. The Profiler Plus program from Social Science Automation was used to perform text analytics for this reason. Transcripts of speeches by Joe Biden and Donald Trump served as the study's initial source of data. The findings add to the body of knowledge on effective leadership techniques and inspire other leaders to embrace Joe Biden's ideology for the benefit of their own nations. They also offer important information about Donald Trump and Biden's leadership styles.

Keywords: Leadership Traits, Leaders, Effective Leadership, Political Leadership, Donald Trump, Joe Biden

1. Introduction

Meagher, 2021 states that leadership styles of US presidents are relevant while attempting to comprehend the workings of the contemporary political system. The positions taken by American presidents, particularly those of the 20th century, indicate that the country's top leaders are adhering to a set of standards. While some were better at using their rhetorical presidency, others were better at putting policies into action. The technological framework of the times governed these rulers. New social media platforms are emerging in the twenty-first century, challenging established norms. Donald J. Trump's administration was very different from earlier ones. This study comes to the conclusion that the shattered social contract—a legacy of identity politics—present fresh difficulties for American presidents in the future.

Any nation's future is greatly influenced by its leadership. This fortunate land has given birth to many notable leaders who have advanced the nation. American leaders have continuously worked to enhance every area, resulting in the nation we have today. Among the distinguished leaders, Donald Trump and Joe Biden stand out, and Americans feel lucky to have such outstanding leaders among them.

Both Joe Biden and Donald Trump's paths to leadership were shaped by persistent effort and steadfast commitment rather than being predestined. With his everlasting dedication to advancement, he has made a significant contribution to the betterment of the country and elevated us to new heights.

This research attempts to provide light on the attributes that have allowed him to lead and alter India by comparing the leadership styles of Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The results of this study should add to the body of knowledge on leadership in the context of a shifting global environment and encourage others to adopt and use successful leadership techniques to advance their own countries.

Numerous studies have examined the various aspects of leadership, as well as the traits and ideologies of leaders. However, thorough studies on Joe Biden's and Donald Trump's leadership styles are scarce. This study is unique in that it uses three different coding schemes—Leadership Trait Analysis (LTA), Operational Code Analysis (OCA), and Verbal Behavior Analysis (VBA)—to extensively investigate the unique leadership attributes of Joe Biden and Donald Trump. Text analytics was used to determine the leadership qualities of Joe Biden and Donald Trump by analyzing their election speeches.

The next section discusses the review of prominent literature related to political leadership. The third section expounds on the research methodology. Findings and discussion are explained in the fourth section. Lastly, the conclusion of the research, followed by limitations and the scope of future research, are stated.

2. Literature Review

Voting intentions may be somewhat influenced by the Prime Minister's perceived personality qualities, according to Jones and Hudson (1996). When choosing which political party to support, voters take into account the track record of the administration, party platforms, and the leaders' perceived qualities. The study made clear that a prime minister's essential qualities are more directly linked to their capacity for doing their duties well than to their personality. The ability of a Prime Minister and their cabinet to manage future policies is largely dependent on their effectiveness (Jones & Hudson, 1996).

The ability to guide a group toward a common objective that they could not have achieved without the presence of a leader is known as leadership (Graham, 1997). Our destiny as a country rests on the caliber of our leadership. True leaders, of course, demonstrate content mastery. They are significant individuals. The most successful leaders also have distinct styles of their own. The way we go about things sends a strong statement to the community and personnel. Additionally, it communicates to others who desire to communicate with us in styles. Knowing different leadership philosophies is therefore essential to effective leadership. There are many people in the world who fit one of the following descriptions: analytical, judging, humanistic/encouraging, expressive, or driver. It is important to remember that there is no right or wrong style. Actually, a lot of organizations take great satisfaction in having a diverse group of individuals that represent various leadership philosophies (Lewis, A, 1993).

The Big Five traits—conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness to experience, and extraversion—have a strong correlation with leadership, according to Judge et al. (2002). The attribute that was shown to be least relevant for leadership was agreeableness, while extraversion showed the strongest consistent correlation with leadership.

In their discussion of the Nordic countries' collective political leadership style, Goldsmith and Larsen (2004) emphasized their aversion to strong local leaders and preference for elected councils and executive boards. They proposed that the Nordic countries' social and economic progress has been aided by this collective style (Goldsmith & Larsen, 2004).

In order to accomplish organizational objectives, a leader must actively solicit the voluntary cooperation of their subordinates through the social influence process known as leadership¹⁰. A leader is someone who assigns tasks or persuades others to take actions in order to accomplish goals²⁸. Effective executives who comprehend the intricacies of the quickly evolving global environment are essential for today's organizations. Effectiveness on

the side of the workers will be high if the task is well-structured and the leader and team get along well. The study also showed that democratic leaders can work with a small but very motivated team and are very careful to include every team member in discussions Nanjundeswaraswamy, T. S., & Swamy, D. R. (2014).

In 2009, Thomas and colleagues released a case study of President Barack Hussein Obama. From his early years as a community organizer until his election as the 44th President of the United States, the case examined Barack Obama's ascent. Obama's primary campaign against Hillary Clinton was judged to have been greatly aided by his capacity to inspire and connect with a wide range of people, particularly through his message of change and hope (Thomas et al., 2009). According to Thomas et al. (2009), Obama's leadership style was characterized by transformational leadership, as he inspired and galvanized people, encouraged them to strive towards a common goal, and significantly altered the political landscape of the US.

Hajjaj (2023), the founding father of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, served as the case study for an analysis of transformative leadership in the context of political movements. The study highlighted the role that charisma, relatedness between leaders and followers, and the socio-historical background play in political leaders' success inside movements.

3. Research Methodology

In order to write and publish high-quality literature review (LR) studies, authors, reviewers, and editors frequently have issues. This study addresses these problems. First, we developed the background information and decision-making components based on the editorials and guiding literature on the five POWER (planning, operationalizing, writing, embedding, and reflecting) aspects of an excellent LR paper. The framework guides the scholarly community on how to create and evaluate literature review papers to overcome the merit dilemma on the contribution made by review papers (Rana,S., at al 2023).

To gain an in-depth understanding of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's leadership style, a textual analysis of the secondary data was conducted using Social Science Automation's Profiler Plus software (Social Science Automation, n.d.). Transcripts of election Speeches of both the leaders (year 2020-2024) were used as input for text analytics.

A comprehensive methodology was adapted to analyses and interprets the textual data using three different coding systems. Profiler Plus combines various coding techniques and metrics. Details of the tools/encoding methods are described below.

Leadership Trait Analysis (LTA)

- Developed by Margaret G. Hermann
- LTA assesses leadership traits based on dimensions: belief in the ability to control events, need for power, conceptual complexity, task orientation, distrust, and in- group bias.

Operational code analysis (OCA)

- Developed by Stephen G. Walker, Mark Schafer, and Michael D. Young
- This coding scheme using the Verbs in Context System
- This coding scheme is used to code the direction (self or other) and intensity (-3 to +3) of transitive verbs.

Verbal Behavior Analysis (VBA)

- Walter Weintraub's clinical indicators
- 10 personality traits: Decisiveness, Anxious disposition, Impulsivity, Moodiness, Angry disposition, Emotional control, Stubbornness, Controlling behavior, Histrionic behavior, Passivity, Domineering behavior, Creativity, Familiar behavior, Resilience, and Response to stress.

This study used a conclusive research design, which was followed by exploratory research. Following the presentation of the Profiler Plus software results have undergone a discussion. Consequently, exploratory discussion has validated and confirmed the THREE coding schemes' conclusions.

These characteristics will offer insightful information on the leadership styles and behaviors of Joe Biden and Donald Trump. Comprehending the psychological underpinnings that impact his leadership approach, beliefs, motivations, decision-making patterns, behavioral tendencies, emotional responses, the complexity of thinking patterns, verbal behavior, and thoughts.

The Leadership Trait Analysis (LTA), created by Margaret G. Hermann (Hermann, 2005), was the first coding scheme used. Based on the following aspects, LTA evaluates leadership qualities: task orientation, conceptual complexity, in-group bias, belief in one's ability to control events, and need for power. The seven characteristics in LTA will make it easier to assess how political leaders respond to external pressures, manage information, and determine what spurs them to action (Hermann, 2005).

Operational code analysis (OCA) was the second coding approach proposed by Michael D. Young, Mark Schafer, and Stephen G. Walker (Walker et al., 1998). The direction (personal or other) and strength (-3 to +3) of the transitive verbs have to be determined throughout the coding process.

Finally, verbal behavior analysis (VBA) was used, which was based on the clinical indicators developed by Walter Weintraub (Weintraub & Aronson, 1962). It evaluates a leader's decisions and characteristics through the use of word categories like affirmers, refuters, negate, explainers, and so on. Personality qualities such as impulsivity, emotional control, controlling conduct, decisiveness, and histrionic behavior can all be examined through these categories.

4. Findings And Discussions

The following analysis is based on Joe Biden and Trump's speeches on Independence Day from 2020 to 2024.

- **LEADERSHIP TRAIT ANALYSIS (LTA)**

The traits denote specific aspects of Joe Biden and Trump's leadership style. Profiler Plus generates a score ranging from 0.0 to 1.0 for each leadership trait, where 1.0 represents the highest percentage of a specific trait (Hinton, 2020).

Table 1: Leadership Trait Analysis (LTA) of Trump's speeches

S. No.	Traits	Trump Score	Biden Score	Description
1.	Distrust of Others	0.082	0.184	Trump exhibits a very low level of distrust towards others, indicating a trusting and collaborative leadership style in comparison to Biden.
2.	In-group Bias	0.164	0.16	Trump shows a low level of bias towards his group, promoting inclusivity and fairness in his leadership in comparison to Biden.
3.	Task Focus (Motivation for Seeking Office)	0.299	0.47	Biden and Trump emphasizes to some extent on both problem-solving and relationship-building approaches.
4.	Belief in the Ability to Control Events	0.409	0.346	Trump strongly believes in his ability to control events, instilling confidence and a sense of direction in his leadership.
5.	Need for Power	0.301	0.23	Trump has a low need for power in his leadership approach, focusing more on serving the nation than personal gain.
6.	Conceptual Complexity	0.46	0.518	Trump demonstrates conceptual complexity, showcasing strategic thinking and visionary leadership.

Source: Election speeches analyzed in Profiler Plus

The characteristics in LTA can be used to assess how political leaders manage and apply information, react to constraints in their environment, and determine what motivates them to take action (Hermann, 2005). Knowing how much leaders "believe in the ability to control events" and how much they "need for power" tells you whether they will appreciate or contest the limitations (challenges) they perceive in their surroundings (Hermann, 2005). Assessing "conceptual complexity," which is a gauge of self-other orientation, will help predict leaders' receptivity to contextual information. Researchers can also learn more about what drives leaders' motivation—or their motivation toward the outside world—by looking at their degree of "in-group bias," "distrust of others," and task focus—that is, their inclination to priorities group maintenance and/or problem-solving tasks—(Hermann,2005). The detailed interpretation of each trait is explained below:

Distrust of others

A generalized sense of skepticism, caution, and distrust toward people or organizations that are not part of the leader's group is known as distrust of others (Hermann, 2005). High distrust of others makes a leader likely to question the intentions and behavior of others, particularly rivals or those who disagree with their philosophy or cause. In this regard, Trump showed a comparatively low level of mistrust toward people or organizations that are not his own. It suggests that he is not overly sensitive to criticism or doubtful of the intentions of others. Rather, Donald Trump maintains perspective and shows consideration for the goals, plans, and viewpoints of rivals and persons from other groups (Hermann, 2005). Thus, this suggests that he works in a collaborative and trusting manner, is open to working with others, and is eager to form relationships outside of his group.

In-group bias

In-group bias refers to a leader's perception of their group as central and superior, having a strong emotional attachment towards the group and focusing on maintaining its culture and status (Hermann, 2005). Leaders with high in-group bias prioritize protecting their group's separate identity and may use external scapegoats as a reason for disturbances and problems in their group. On the other hand, leaders with low in-group bias scores are less likely to resort to scapegoats to deal with domestic opposition (Hermann, 2005).

In Trump's instance, his low in-group bias toward his group indicates that he prioritizes cooperation and working for the greater good over the significance of his group. Donald Trump modifies his viewpoints in accordance with the knowledge that alliances and group dynamics can change and evolve (Hermann, 2005). Trump's leadership style is therefore inclusive, equitable, and cooperative, as seen by his low ratings for in-group bias and mistrust of others.

Task focus (Motivation for Seeking Office)

Hermann (2005) stated that a high score on task focus indicates that the motivation for a leader to seek office is "problem-solving", a low score suggests "relationship-building", while a moderate score means focusing both on problem and context depending upon circumstances. A high task focus score depicts that leaders' principal purpose in assuming leadership is to solve problems, and they move the group efforts (e.g., government) towards this common purpose (Hermann, 2005). A low task score represents leaders' focus towards maintaining the group and creating relationships. Thus, loyalty and morale of members are central for such a leader. On the other hand, leaders with a moderate task concentration score tend to be more charismatic and can adopt a problem- or relationship-focused approach depending on the circumstances (Hermann, 2005).

Biden is seen to have a moderate degree of task attention (0.47), whereas Trump is considered to have a Low-to-Moderate level (0.299). As such, he places a strong emphasis on finding solutions and fostering relationships where necessary. As is well known, Trump has a strong work ethic that demonstrates his ability to identify issues and find solutions. His emphasis on goal achievement and excellence define his leadership style. He concentrates on tackling the issues the nation has and making sure prompt, efficient solutions are found. It implies that he prioritizes addressing problems and sees the group as a tool for doing so. Both Trump and Biden acknowledge the value of fostering relationships and maintaining the group at the same time. They are sensitive to the needs of people and keep their spirits and morale high. Through their leadership, they mobilize and empower the citizens, hence maintaining citizen-oriented and participatory governance.

Belief in the Ability to Control Events

A leader's degree of influence or control over events (situations or results) can be determined by their belief in their ability to control them. These leaders are certain that they have some degree of influence over the circumstances or results. Proactive, capable planners who take the lead are the leaders who score highly on this

characteristic. They are probably going to be in charge of organizing and starting things, keeping an eye on the decision-making procedures, and actively creating policies (Hermann, 2005).

According to the analysis, Trump believes that he can control conditions or events to a moderate belief. It indicates that he is proactive in directing events and has a modicum of confidence in his ability to affect the result. This characteristic emphasizes his accountability for plans and his drive for results.

Need for Power

The degree to which a leader builds and upholds their power and desires to dominate or influence others is indicated by the need for power or influence. Leaders with a high power score are fixated on controlling and influencing their surroundings in order to accomplish their objectives. To hold onto their position of authority, they might employ a range of strategies, including coercion, enforcement, and even fraud (Hermann, 2005). A High need for power is linked to prioritizing one's own demands over those of others.

However, a low need for power score indicates that leaders are not interested in taking authority or influence (Hermann, 2005). These leaders put the needs of the group (such as a nation) ahead of their own and empower others. Less-power-hungry leaders are frequently more eager to mentor and inspire others. They seek for relationships, trust, and cooperation, and are concerned with the health and well-being of a group or community (Hermann, 2005).

Trump's style of leadership suggests a low need for power. He is more concerned with serving the country and putting its interests ahead of his own, as opposed to being motivated by ego or a strong desire to dominate and control his surroundings. This demonstrates his desire to collaborate, create shared accountability, and work toward the country's interest. Trump brought in a leadership focused on the health and well-being of the country. His priority is not to pursue personal interests but to follow policies and plans that benefit the country. This approach demonstrates humility and dedication to helping the people of India. This score demonstrates how Trump encourages a sense of team spirit, fairness, and empowerment in his supporters, thereby boosting their morale. His approach to leadership is to establish rapport with subordinates and distribute accountability and responsibility for actions (Hermann, 2005).

Conceptual complexity

"The degree of differentiation which an individual shows in describing or discussing other people, places, policies, ideas, or things" is what is meant to be understood by conceptual complexity (Hermann, 2005; p. 22). Conceptually basic or conceptually complicated people can be leaders. A high conceptually complex leader will recognize that there are multiple justifications for a particular position, accept that there is ambiguity in the world, and respond flexible to ideas or items. A conceptually simplistic leader responds rigidly to concepts or objects and categorizes them into "good-bad, black-white, either-or dimensions"; nevertheless, they do not recognize the existence of ambiguity in their surroundings (Hermann, 2005).

Donald Trump had a high score for the trait of conceptual complexity. It indicates that he understands that situations are rarely black or white, that there are many gray areas, that a variety of environmental cues must be taken into account, and that he looks at the subject from a variety of angles in order to fully understand it. He does not rely just on his initial reactions to events or situations; instead, he pays attention to contextual information and solicits the opinions of others. One of his most important traits in terms of behavior and decision-making is adaptability. He approaches problem-solving holistically and with an open mind, emphasizing the importance of obtaining a range of viewpoints and facts in order to make well-informed conclusions. Trump's leadership style is typified by critical thinking abilities; as a result, he evaluates long-term results, integrates many viewpoints, and analyses difficult circumstances.

He values critical thinking, seeks diverse input, and encourages informed decision-making based on a thorough understanding of the context.

Trump's focus on high conceptual complexity is consistent with his imaginative leadership and strategic thinking. By accepting uncertainty and taking into account other viewpoints, he shows that he is open to investigating novel solutions and foreseeing upcoming difficulties. This methodology facilitates a more thorough comprehension of intricate matters and encourages flexibility in the process of making decisions.

- **OPERATIONAL CODE ANALYSIS (OCA)**

Using the VCIS approach, the direction (personal or other) and strength (-3 to +3) of the transitive verbs are determined during the coding phase in Operational Code Analysis (OCA) (Walker et al., 1998; Walker et al., 2010). The operational code of a leader has been analyzed and interpreted in the study using the indices created by Walker et al. (1998). Based on George's work (1969; 1979), Walker et al. (1998) developed indices to assess the five philosophical and five instrumental propensities.

In order to diagnose the underlying nature of politics (or the political universe), including political conflict and the opponent's image, the P-1 index assesses a leader's philosophical inclinations (Walker et al., 1998). The P-1 index evaluates "the leader's net attribution of positive/cooperative (+) versus negative/conflictual (-) valences to others". Thus, according to Walker et al. (1998) and Walker et al. (2010), the index ranges from -1.0 (conflictual) to +1.0 (cooperative).

According to Walker et al. (1998) and Walker et al. (2010), the P-2 Index evaluates a leader's philosophical tendencies in order to determine the overall likelihood of achieving their core political beliefs. The index's range is -1.0 (Pessimistic) to +1.0 (Optimistic).

According to Walker et al. (1998) and Walker et al. (2010), the I-1 index assesses a leader's instrumental propensities to select a strategy (i.e., objectives for political action), while the I-2 index gauges a leader's instrumental propensities to select tactics (i.e., how to pursue the goals for political action). The interpretation of VICS indices was used to derive the descriptor for indexes (see to Appendix). Based on the remarks given on Independence Day, Table 2 below summarizes the OCA.

Table 2: Operational Code Analysis (OCA) of Trump and Joe Biden’s Election speeches

Psychological Beliefs	Trump’s Speech Std Deviation	Biden’s Speech Std Deviation	Descriptor
P-1 Nature of the political universe	+0.5957	+0.1837	Trump is more Cooperative (or friendly) than Joe Biden.
P-2 Prospects for realization of political values	+0.2234	+0.0281	Trump is Somewhat more Optimistic than Joe Biden
I-1 Approach to goals (direction of strategy)	+0.8125	+0.3592	Trump is Very cooperative as compared to Joe Biden
I-2 Pursuit of goals (intensity of tactics)	+0.3125	+0.1489	Trump is Somewhat cooperative but Joe Biden has very less of this characteristics

Source: Election speeches analyzed in Profiler Plus

As shown in Table 2, Diagnostic propensities (P-1, P-2) depict Trump's view that the political universe is definitely Cooperative or friendly (+0.5957). This also indicates that he follows a cooperative and friendly approach in dealing with political conflicts and opponents than Joe Biden. Trump's prospects for realizing fundamental political values are somewhat more Optimistic (+0.2234) than Joe Biden for sure.

While Choice propensities (I-1, I-2) depict that Trump's approach to strategy building or setting goals for political action is very cooperative (+0.8125) where Joe Biden depicts shows very low cooperation (+0.3592) in comparison to Trump. This suggests a preference for cooperation and collaboration in pursuing political objectives. Though Trump adopts a somewhat cooperative (+0.3125) stance in determining the intensity of tactics employed to achieve political goals.

Overall, the analysis of their speeches Operational Code indicates a tendency towards cooperation, friendliness, and optimism in his diagnostic and choice propensities. These findings suggest that Trump emphasizes more positive and cooperative approaches in the political universe while maintaining an optimistic outlook for realizing his political values. Additionally, he demonstrates a cooperative approach to setting goals and determining the intensity of tactics employed to achieve those goals.

- **VERBAL BEHAVIOUR ANALYSIS (VBA)**

Using several verbal categories such as qualifiers, retractors, I, We, Me, negatives, explainers, statements of feelings, adverbial intensifiers, direct references, etc., Verbal Behavior Analysis (VBA) assesses an individual's verbal style (Weintraub & Aronson, 1962; Weintraub, 2010). Verbal behavior analysis is based on three premises: (i) speaking styles reflect thought and behavior patterns; (ii) a speaker's choice of grammatical structures under stress will reflect typical coping mechanisms; and (iii) grammatical structures with a slow rate of change reveal personality traits (Weintraub, 2010).

Because grammatical decisions are not made intentionally, VBA has the potential to reveal details about a political figure's personality that are not known to the public. Understanding the verbal categories provided by Weintraub (2010) allows one to evaluate the characteristics of the leader because characteristics are frequently represented in the grammatical decisions the speaker makes. Grammar decisions expressed in word categories can be used to evaluate a variety of personality traits, including emotional control, passivity, histrionic behavior, decisiveness, and familiarity (Weintraub, 2010).

The general personality analysis of Joe Biden from his speech habits is based upon 12606 words collected from election speeches. Scores obtained for each verbal category represent occurrences per one thousand words (Weintraub, 2010). Table 3 below shows the results of VBA.

Table 3: Verbal Behavior Analysis (VBA) of Election Speeches

Verbal Categories	Score of Joe Biden	Score of Trump	Insights
Use of I	0.0199	0.0239	Relatively Low use of I: Both the leaders do not emphasize themselves extensively in their speeches.
Use of We	0.0134	0.0262	Relatively High use of We: Trump often includes collective perspectives and emphasizes unity than Joe.

Use of Me	0.0024	0.0062	Low use of Me: Trump has a low emphasis on personal experiences, and he does not portray a victim image.
Direct References	0.0037	0.0092	Low use of Direct references: Both the leaders do not explicitly refer to specific individuals or surroundings.
Negatives	0.0176	0.0175	Relatively Low use of Negatives: Both the leaders do not include negative statements or negations in their speeches.
Qualifiers	0.0023	0.0026	Low use of Qualifiers: Trump does not use much qualifying words or expressions of uncertainty. Thus, he is decisive in nature.
Retractors	0.005	0.007	Low use of Retractors: Trump does not retract or revise statements in his speeches. Hence, he barely possesses the reconsideration trait.
Adverbial Intensifiers	0.0058	0.0172	Relatively Low use of Adverbial Intensifiers: Joe sparingly uses words or expressions that add drama or histrionic effect than Trump.
Explainers	0.0056	0.0172	Low use of Explainers: Trump sometimes provides explanations or clarifications in his speeches.
Expressions of Feeling	0.0026	0.0172	More use of Expressions of Feeling: Trump includes emotional expression more than Joe Biden.

Source: Election speeches analyzed in Profiler Plus

Table 3 above provides information about Joe Biden and Trump's VBA by analyzing speech patterns. Context interpretation should consider the speech's content, context, and purpose. A higher score indicates a stronger component.

Personal pronouns like I, We, and Me are not used very often. We are used more often than I or Me in contrast, suggesting that Trump speaks for a party or a group (such as Indians) and chooses a more inclusive stance in his talks than Joe Biden. His sparse use of the pronouns I and Me also suggests that he does not play the victim and doesn't show himself as his own person. His voice is devoid of passivity (Weintraub, 2010).

The usage of "direct references" is low in both the leaders' speeches. This means that they do not make much explicit references to someone or their surroundings. There is also not having intrusive and controlling behavior (Weintraub, 2010).

strategy building and setting goals. He also adopts a somewhat cooperative stance in determining the intensity of tactics employed to achieve political goals. Trump's operational code emphasizes cooperation, friendliness, and optimism.

The VBA results further provide valuable insights into the traits of Trump and Biden as reflected by his grammatical choices (verbal categories). Based on the analysis of both the leaders' speeches, it has been observed that Trump more frequently uses inclusive pronouns like "*We*" rather than personal pronouns like "*I*" and "*Me*". This suggests that he speaks on behalf of a group, emphasizing an inclusive approach and togetherness. Trump and Joe Biden avoid using direct references to particular people or surroundings, indicating a non-controlling and non-intrusive demeanor.

Negatives are used sparingly, reflecting oppositional and stubbornness traits (Weintraub, 2010), possibly towards addressing challenges or potential issues such as terrorism or corruption in their speeches. Both the leaders seldom employ qualifiers implying a decisiveness trait in their personality (Weintraub, 2010). Trump and Biden's language also lacks retractions or revisions in their statements, indicating that they do not possess a reconsideration trait.

Further, there is low usage of adverbial intensifiers meaning that Joe avoids histrionic behavior, dramatic expressions, and attention-seeking features in his speeches. Trump is also found to provide fewer explanations or justifications for his actions or thoughts (as indicated by Explainers). He also exhibits a controlled verbal style, with limited usage of emotional and expressive words.

As found in the study, Trump's traits support inclusive, participative, and visionary leadership. The present results provide a thorough insight into Trump and Biden's leadership qualities and how they affect his governance. It also offers insightful knowledge about his philosophy and the underlying motives that direct their behavior and communication. This study attempted to analyse the leadership pattern of Donald Trump and Joe Biden, 45th and Current President of the United States, using a comprehensive methodology of three coding schemes. Overall, the study furnishes a greater comprehension of Trump and Biden's strategy and offers insightful information about his leadership style.

6. Limitations And Scope Of Further Research

The current study has several limitations, like any other research, however these can serve as a guide for future researchers. Because secondary sources may not fully capture the breadth and depth of Joe Biden and Trump manner, actions, or decisions, their use may be vulnerable to sampling bias. To guarantee accuracy and generalizability, more research may aggregate data from many sources. Human judgement is therefore required for a complete understanding because automated analytical software such as "Profiler Plus" may not be able to fully capture the intricacy of leadership styles.

The current study was cross-sectional; however, to show how Biden and Trump's leadership styles have evolved and stayed stable over time, subsequent research may employ a longitudinal analysis. Qualitative research or contextual analysis may be utilized to improve the results in order to gain a deeper understanding of the fundamental causes and external factors that affect Biden and Trump's leadership styles.

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APPENDIX

Figure: Interpretation of VICS Indices

P-i. Nature of the Political Universe (hostile/friendly)									
HOSTILE					FRIENDLY				
Extremely	Very	Definitely	Somewhat	Mixed	Somewhat	Definitely	Very	Extremely	
-1.0	-.75	-.50	-.25	0.0	+.25	+.50	+.75	+1.0	

I-1. Direction of Strategy (conflict/cooperation)									
CONFLICT					COOPERATION				
Extremely	Very	Definitely	Somewhat	Mixed	Somewhat	Definitely	Very	Extremely	
-1.0	-.75	-.50	-.25	0.0	+.25	+.50	+.75	+1.0	

Source: Walker et al. (2010)