

*WORDS AT WAR II – THE ELEPHANT VS THE DONKEY
US REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC POLITICS ON THE WEB*

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Abstract

La comunicazione politica su *Internet* rappresenta una nuova sfida per i linguisti, i politologi, i sociologi e gli studiosi di scienze dell'informazione. Le nuove tecnologie hanno mutato la natura dell'informazione politica e la lingua ora deve obbedire alle nuove necessità sorte dall'evoluzione tecnologica del discorso politico. I siti ufficiali dei due partiti più importanti della scena politica americana (partito Democratico www.democrats.org e partito Repubblicano www.rnc.org) si sono adattati a queste nuove necessità proponendo agli utenti pagine elettroniche che riflettono le rispettive ideologie politiche ripropo-
nendole attraverso il nuovo mezzo virtuale.

Le ideologie mutano aspetto e si caricano di nuovi apparati simbolici per mezzo di *Internet*. Seguendo un approccio analitico di tipo stilistico e di *critical discourse analysis*, saranno considerate le caratteristiche semiotiche e linguistiche dei siti. Si esamineranno inoltre, da un lato, differenze e similitudini tra le scelte stilistiche dei due partiti; dall'altro, il tipo e la qualità di informazioni offerte agli utenti.

Introduction

The paper features the analysis of two sites¹ of political information users can find on the web about the two major parties in the US: the

¹The data have been downloaded on 17th and 18th April 2003.

Democratic Party (www.democrats.org), and the Republican Party (www.rnc.org).

The new technology has shaped political information and the need to impress the wired audience took to the introduction of 'new' languages. The object of this paper is to explore which semiotic and linguistic changes take place when political ideas are spread via electronic rather than social networks, changes coming from the relation between two epistemological fields: ideology and the internet. The term 'ideology' can be defined as "social (general and abstract) representations shared by members of a group and used by them to accomplish everyday social practices: acting and communicating"². As for the term 'internet', it is "a set of computer links developed to send messages, including those by e-mail, file transfer protocols (ftp), electronic bulletin boards, and the World Wide Web"³. This makes internet a form of knowledge of reality achieved through a different technology and based on individual choices and preferences.

The relation between ideology and the net therefore subsumes a series of contrasts: space/time processes against the new virtual dimension, group/social direct interaction against a subject-machine, intersubjective indirect interaction. The medium itself stands for a radical difference: the tradition of political communication is made of speeches and electoral manifestos (oral and written texts) but the new computer culture opposes the more textual consciousness to the hyper textual one. From this radical diversity springs the starting hypothesis on how parties use linguistic resources on the net: "the full development of the net's potential causes a radical weakening of traditional ideological principles and a withdrawal from their most radical linguistic formulations; conversely, the ideological and linguistic orthodoxy entails a scant exploitation of the net's possibilities"⁴.

The net's logics does not match traditional party ideology: virtuality seems to impose different forms of aggregation and of political discourse.

² A. Jaworski - N. Coupland, *Introduction to Part Six*, in *The Discourse Reader*, London, Routledge, 2000, pp. 495-501.

³ G. Myers, *Ad Worlds*, London, Arnold, 1999, p. 230.

⁴ P. Donadio - F. Vaghi, *New Labour, New Media – UK Politics on the Net*, unpublished, 2001, p. 2.

For a better understanding of the characteristics of web politics, the study compares the following features of the two sites:

- 1) Texts: any visual element (words, images) appearing on screen.
- 2) Types of discourse⁵.

Texts are analysed both in terms of their semiotic and linguistic features. On the one hand, the semiotic description is further divided into: information quantity and type, interactivity, political involvement. On the other hand, the linguistic analysis explores issues about lexis, deixis, verb tense, and is the starting point for the investigation of the discourses underlying the ideology subsumed by the sites. To carry out an extensive and systematic identification and inspection of the textual features of the sites I have used the software package WordSmith Tools 3.0⁶.

Text semiotic features

The semiotic landscape of the two sites is made up of a series of elements which all contribute to promote the message given by the verbal text.

Information quantity and type:	<i>layout, multimediality, external vs internal information</i>
Interactivity:	<i>information desk, games/ tests</i>
Political involvement:	<i>tribing-up capability, mobilization of volunteers</i>

Table 1 - Semiotic Elements

⁵ A discourse is a “practice not just of representing the world, but of signifying the world, constituting and contrasting the world in meaning” (N. Fairclough, *Discourse and Social Change*, London, Polity Press, 1992, p. 64).

⁶ For a detailed description of all the features of WordSmith Tools see M. Scott, *Comparing corpora and identifying key words, collocations, and frequency distributions through the ‘WordSmith Tools’ suite of computer programs*, in *Small Corpus Studies. Theory and Practice*, Amsterdam, Benjamins, 1996, pp. 47-69.

In Table 1 there is a list of those elements which will be systematically analysed in this paper; the first macro category being *Information Quantity and Type*.

When examining this semiotic category the first element to deal with is the *layout* (placement of visual elements, colours) of the sites, in which the placement of textual elements (images and words) is central to make a distinction between foreground and background information. As for the site of the Democratic National Committee: the visual composition of this site is structured along a horizontal axis⁷, basing the information value on the relation between left and right elements on the index page. The information value of left and right is that assuming the left as the Given information: in the DNC site it is represented by the list of the available links in a blue background. Whereas on the right there are the New⁸ contents. As it is, under the top banner, there is a series of "Features" including a quiz about Bush's tax scheme and the main articles to be found in the News section. Therefore the contents under the label "Features" are proposed as foreground elements. The main colours in the index page are blue and garnet red on a white background.

The layout of the Republican National Committee index page has a different structure. Its visual composition is structured along the dimensions of Centre and Margins⁹. The Centre features the picture of President George W. Bush and the section "Top Stories", followed by the "Issues in Focus". The Margins are the dependent elements of the page; there is a large number of links available from the homepage. As for the colours, they reproduce those of the stars and stripes on the American flag; in particular, on the left margin the links to the White House, Bush's family and the vice President are on a blue background whereas on the right one there are small icons inviting surfers to get active for the party.

The two sites also present many differences from the point of view of the *multimediality* category. The RNC site is the only one where

⁷ Cfr. G. Kress - T. van Leeuwen, *Reading images. The Grammar of Visual design*, Routledge, London, 1996, pp. 186-192.

⁸ For a thorough explanation of Given and New message in an information unit see M.A.K. Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, Arnold, Sydney, 1994, pp. 295-302.

⁹ Cfr. G. Kress - T. van Leeuwen, *op. cit.*, pp. 203-211.

users can have access to multimedial texts in the Audio/Video format from the home page in the link "Watch the President's remarks", whereas in DNC there is no such link from the home page and multimedia links are available only at second level linkpages.

A special multimedia value is that of pictures and images. The index page of the Republicans presents many pictures in the index: at the top of the page there is George W. Bush pictured as he is giving a speech from the podium and at the bottom, there are smaller pictures of some chairmen of the Democratic Party. On the right margin there are well recognisable icons, such as the eagle, symbol of the United States and the American flag. On the DNC index there is a picture in the top banner having a special value: it aims at welcoming surfers with the smiling faces, hence trying to generate a positive attitude towards the party. There is also a funny icon under the section "Contribute" with a donkey (symbol of the Democrats) kicking an elephant (symbol of the Republicans) inviting surfers to make a donation and get the "Kick 'Em Out" sticker. All the sites have interactive maps to see the organisation of the parties in specific areas, but the only site showing the map on the index is the DNC. The RNC index is the richest in terms of types of links: its layout is very user-friendly because it features many images to attract the attention to the contents of the articles and many icons linking for instance to the official site of the White House, many of them referring to the different responses the United States gave against terrorism.

In DNC there is a "Photo gallery" link but you need to login to see the pictures, the same happens for "Winter meeting photos" of RNC and there are also many pictures illustrating the contents of the links to the White House, as in: "President George W. Bush, Vice President, Richard B. Cheney, First Lady, Laura Bush, Lynne Cheney".

As for the category *External vs Internal information*, what is meant with the adjectives 'external' and 'internal' is the amount of information referring to national and international political issues vs the number of news regarding the parties.

In DNC most of the news is about internal reports and "Special Reports" concerning party activities or speeches given by Democrats, and usually some of the articles are meant to present the Republican political choices as against the interests of American people if. There are many links to actual statements as for example "DNC Chairman McAuliffe Statement on Equal Pay Day" but overall the news refer to

interventions or comments of party secretaries to show Democrat views about the political issues of the country. DNC gives much more space on how to get involved in the political action at a local level and to contribute with offers. When closing the site window, a pop-up window automatically appears inviting surfers to stop and think that with their help they can start the race for the White House.

RNC gives much more importance to the news about the issues of the war on terrorism. The content in "Newsroom" is a well balanced mixture of info about Republican engagement in current issues and a bitter criticism of Democrat undecisive approach to politics. An important difference between DNC and RNC is that the latter offers more 'external' information as it has links to the White House official site (www.whitehouse.gov), to the DNC and to the other State Parties as well. RNC has the longest list of news of the two, which is also divided into sections: "research, editorials, speeches, news release". What is more, it has a video link to the daily update of Republican political activities and a link to *Rising Tide*, the official Republican magazine, which makes the amount of information offered by RNC more complete than that in the DNC site.

Both in DNC and in RNC there are sections stating the ideological position of the parties "About the DNC" and "About our Party". From the point of view of ideology, the two sites feature almost the same contents, from the info about their 2000 platforms to their history and the origin of their mascots. From the point of view of the refreshing of news, both sites have weekly updates. The macro category *Interactivity* in both sites has no particularly sophisticated features. This perfectly represents the way parties perceive the internet: the web is an information desk to be used in order to reach a wider audience. The only choice for users is to click to other links on the same site or to type their request for a search, which is activated by keywords and which often works if a personal password is typed in first. There is not much interactivity in RNC at least before the registration to the site. From the point of view of the variety of interaction DNC is the best designed site, as it propounds something more than the customary "Get Involved, Contact Us, Donate". It offers a multimedia approach to the communication of DNC ideology and also has a less formal attitude towards politics. From "Features" users can download a quiz testing their knowledge about the Republican Tax Scheme. Moreover, not only there is a "Gifts" link, but also a "Job Board" one, whose aim is to give the opportunity to give a

powerful search tool to both job seekers and employers in the politics field. In RNC there are the customary “On Line Store” and “Donate” links but no job finder facilities.

The macro category *Political involvement* deals with the way the two sites try to encourage users to participate to the life of the party and propose various levels of action going from a request of funds to the enrolment in their staff.

In both sites there is a “Get Involved” section showing users how they could act in order to participate in the life of the party. The mobilisation of volunteers in DNC is well organised as surfers are given a choice of links before joining in or volunteering via “Take Action” and “Get Local” and they are asked to type in their personal details only when they have decided between all the possible options. The tribing-up capabilities of the site are therefore exploited as much as possible: users are invited to contact their local area information office and told how their life as activists will be organised if they decide to help the party. On the contrary, RNC invites users to “Become a member” and to “Join the President’s Team” and the specific info to find local offices is not to be found in the home pages.

From the point of view of the exploitation of the net’s possibilities, both DNC and RNC rely on the idea that users would act and have an easier active participation in politics using the web. Therefore, a link to “E-Captains” in DNC and “E-Champions” in RNC appeals to surfers’ will to find out by themselves if they can do something for the party using the new technology and in any case it helps to reinforce their involvement in the party.

Text linguistic features

I have proceeded to the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the words I downloaded from the index pages and the first level links of both DNC and RNC with the suite of programs WordSmith Tools 0.3. The stylistic and discourse features which I have taken into consideration are summarised in Table 2:

Stylistic analysis:	<i>deixis, lexis, verb tense</i>
Discourse analysis:	<i>advertising, everyday talking, e-talking, news</i>

Table 2 - Stylistic & Discourse Elements

The very same token and type¹⁰ results in the statistics window of the wordlists are significant for the comparison of the sites. As it is, RNC scores tokens: 21.499, types: 3599 whereas DNC hits are tokens: 8939, types: 1818. The main reason why there is such a great difference in numbers is that RNC can count on many links to the official site of the White House and to all the information related to the President's family and collaborators.

The first element of the *Stylistic analysis* of the sites to be dealt with is *deixis*. Pointing expressions are essential for the interpretation of a site attitude toward users, as the language in use can create a sort of personal relationship with them by making them become part of a certain site ideology. This personal relationship is realised thanks to the employment of a closer deixis. In RNC this is realised mainly with first plural person pronouns¹¹ and adjectives *we*, *our* creating the idea identity of surfers and the Republicans as the American people "Our Nation is on track for sustained economic growth". The choice of DNC is different¹² as they use second *you* pronouns to invite users to take action and work at promoting the political ideology of Democrats "Know your rights".

An important social deictic element can be found in the way the two sites mention the President. On the one hand, RNC always refers to him as "President George W. Bush" acknowledging formal respect with the formula 'title + name' for the person representing the US. On the other hand, DNC often refers to him as "Bush" therefore minimising his authority and rendering disapproval of his political choices possible.

One last remark is to be made about deictically remote pronouns and adjectives *they*, *their*. In RNC the third person plural pronoun is related to Democrats in such a way that the identity 'we-Republican party-American people' is built in contrast with 'they-Democrats' and also 'they-muslim terrorists'.

¹⁰ There is a distinction between running words in the text (*tokens*) and no. of different words (*types*) in the same text.

¹¹ See Appendix 2 Wordlists of the 59 most frequent lemmas in the DNC and RNC sites for a precise calculation of the hits.

¹² In Appendix 2 the underlined lemmas allow a straightforward comparison between the wordlists.

The comments about style or register of formality and informality are also related to *lexis*. On first accessing the site of a political party one might think that the language is formal and 'institutional' because we identify the language of politics and public institution with a formal register. This is not completely true, in fact in RNC the contents in the index are a well balanced mixture between public and party interest "The War on terrorism and Abroad" and 'private' information "First Lady Laura Bush, Lynne Cheney". This creates a sort of overlap between formal language normally associated with public institutions and the private one, usually connected with the personal relations sphere.

In contrast with RNC is the choice of DNC as in the latter the merge between the public and private domain is realised by means of a clever use of everyday colloquial language. For example, the expressions "Kick 'Em Out, Tell a Friend" are employed together with more technical and researched terminology "ePrecinct, HMAC keyed hash", and a politically connoted language "activist, nominees".

When talking about *verb tense* it is essential not to forget that web logics subsumes the extensive use of present and imperative tenses, because of the very same nature of the resource in use in fact surfers act and decide what they want to do while connected then and there. In the DNC site imperatives are employed to invite potential voters to "Contribute, Take Action, Be an E-captain". In the RNC site apart from the customary "Become a Member, Get Active" they try to overcome the distance between the party and users via the mitigation of imperatives. They achieve this mitigation with the omission of the verbs in favour of noun phrases having the function of labelling the links and implicitly commanding the action. Another verb which is worth mentioning because of its rank in the RNC wordlist is the modal *will*. The modal verb which is quite common in conversation and in news language¹³ has in the examples an ambiguous connotation between the intrinsic-volition meaning and the extrinsic-prediction¹⁴ one as can be inferred from the concordance lines in Table 3.

¹³ Cfr. D. Biber, *Variation in the verb phrase: tense, aspect, voice, and modality*, in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, Harlow, Pearson Education Unlimited-Longman, 1999, pp. 488-489.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, pp. 495-497.

1	President Tells Cabinet America	will	Prevail President Bush Assures
2	income taxes, so that Americans	will	keep more of their paychecks ri
3	Afghan languages of Pushtu and Dari	will	be accompanied with teachers' ki
4	ve dividend income that is taxable	will	Directly benefit under the Presi
5	tion has different circumstances and	will	Partecipate in different ways

Table 3 - Extract of concordance lines of 'will'

As it is, in sentences such as 1 and 4 it is difficult to decide whether the writer wanted to infer volition of the agent rather than predict what the future situation will be.

From the point of view of *Discourse analysis*, the first aspect of the study to be mentioned is the index of all the sites showing a careful combination of different discourse types. The interdiscursivity¹⁵ of the texts is created with elements drawn from different genres and discourse practices that do not belong to the traditional political (ideological) field.

The first apparent discourse strand within DNC is represented by its informal, private, personal ambience, what we can label an *everyday talking* discourse. Surfers are welcomed in the site with a banner of smiling faces placed just beside the logo of the DNC. The closer deixis we examined before, so blatant if we just consider how many times the pronoun *you* is repeated, gives a different twist to DNC informal discourse. It becomes like a personal and real-time address, the surfer has the sense of being personally and now addressed by a group of friends.

The banner strategy draws its working also from *advertising discourse* too, since it drives the surfer to identify himself/herself both as decision-maker and goal. The semiotic identification device ends up with a sentence-like conclusion 'I did something for myself', which is typical of many advertisements: to give power to the target (here a surfer too), as "Promotional material addresses readerships as consumers or clients, and when someone is selling to a client the client is positioned as having authority"¹⁶. The individualisation of messages clearly derives from "advertising discourse" but this is consistent with the intrinsic individualism of surfing the web.

Another discourse influence which we can label *e-discourse* is made

¹⁵ Cfr. N. Fairclough, *op. cit.*, pp. 117-118.

¹⁶ N. Fairclough, *Critical Discourse Analysis*, London, Routledge, 1995, p. 157.

up of the very common net-verbs (part of the so called 'netspeak') used to urge surfers to go on with their search, to discover something revealing but hidden. This discourse is identified by a series of common sentences, sometimes acronyms, special words, etc by which surfers soon understand to run into a familiar site. The expression "About the DNC" is frequently met on software products or on corporate sites. The voice "Site Map" last item on the top menu, is another common feature of corporate sites aiming at improving the interactivity and 'capturing' new clients. The verb "Go" a button-like spot next to the search fields, is another commonly used definition in software products or websites.

The study of RNC discourse strategies cannot omit their choice of trying to fill the loss of physical space with the reference to other features of reality such as time (the date is always given on the top left) and reference to social relations, which on a virtual level play the role of macro-intertextual connections with the 'true world'. And the 'true world' this site offers is both made of ideological and political contents and of more personal, everyday relations.

In this homepage, the discourse practice is made of formal or impersonal register, and extremely autoreferential. It is mainly addressed to Republican surfers, but even if RNC is the government party, we hardly expect a site orientation invariably directed to criticise the opposition party. The right column and the bottom of the index is inspired to an *advertising discourse* for the rhetorical linking of images and texts, inviting users to become part of the political world, to buy from the online store, and to read more about the failures of DNC. In a way, this choice fails to trigger the identification semiosis of most ads because there are so many links to DNC that the opposition party seems to assume much more importance than the rest. The effect of this mistake-finding strategy is a sort of distance between a 'we-Republican party', a 'they-Democrats' and a 'you surfer', who is offered an incredible amount of information about the other party, despite trying to ridicule its political activities. The site layout is similar to a newspaper layout, but here the priority is perceived as ideological, because the message is often a bitter attack to DNC. The *news discourse* is conveyed through the links to "Top stories" and "Issues in Focus", with a relevant interest to a multimedia approach to news texts, see "GOP-TV" and "Rising Tide". All the articles subsume membership - literal and ideological - or at least a favourable attitude

to Republicans' positions, since here the articles are aimed at echoing, an ideological battle against DNC and terrorism fought outside the web (in the 'real' world). As for the *e-discourse*: the site features standard links, aimed at feeding users with information about the party, so it presents standard terminology "Get Involved, Vote, Donate" and "Make *www.gop.com* your homepage".

Conclusions

After these considerations, we can take back our starting hypothesis: "the full development of the net's potential causes a radical weakening of traditional ideological principles and a withdrawal from their most radical linguistic formulations; conversely, the ideological and linguistic orthodoxy entails a scant exploitation of the net's possibilities" and state that US two biggest parties sites show to what extent traditional ideology and party logics are opposed to web logics. Ideology takes membership as a form of cognitive process undertaken by a group achieving a group consciousness; on the contrary, surfers are individuals who build their tastes rather emotionally, instinctively, to be persuaded through net's potential - through interaction, involvement, multimedia, variety.

Party websites in the US show that the net, used by individuals, forces an individualisation process which is essentially anti-ideological and anti-political in the traditional senses.

Politics on line can achieve its goals when it succeeds in identifying its audience and can be identified by its audience. This cannot be done by taking for granted membership but by exploiting the net's possibilities - which are mainly oriented to individuals' interests and perceptive, rather than cognitive, faculties.

There are some similarities and differences in the attitude the sites have towards users: in DNC, the differences between the public and the private sphere are minimised thanks to the intertextual relation between political contents and a will to create a peer group identity with the users. On the contrary in RNC contents are too much supporter-oriented, so that their attempts to generate the identification 'we-Republicans-surfer' is not as successful as that of the opposition party.

The only way DNC and RNC have found to conform to web's

logics is to attract users' attention by exploiting their identity as consumers and their will to see politics not only within a formal, institutional context, but in a more familiar, personal sphere.

Moreover, they both try to narrow down the gap between virtuality and reality by multiplying surfers chances to 'meet' on-line and 'act' for the party in the real world.

Appendix 1

DNC and RNC home pages

Fig. 1
www.democratic.org: Index page of the Democratic National Committee

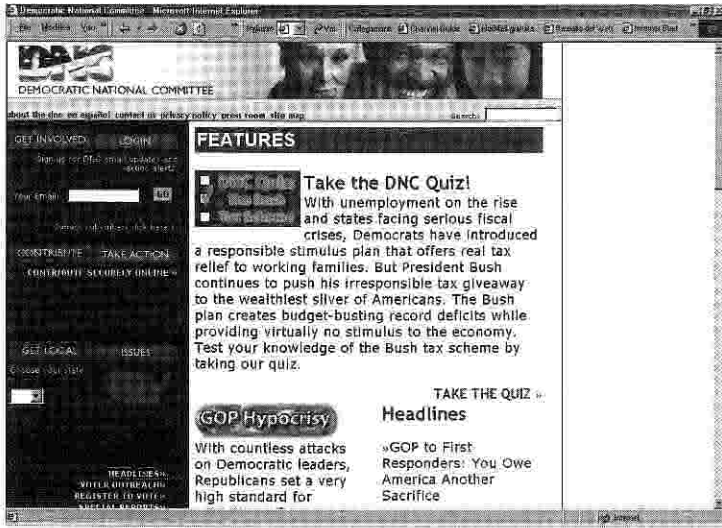


Fig. 2
www.rnc.org: Index page of the Republican National Committee



Appendix 2

Wordlists of the 59 most frequent lemmas in the DNC and RNC sites.

DNC				RNC			
N	Word	Freq.	% Lemmas	N	Word	Freq.	% Lemmas
1	THE	360	4,03	1	THE	988	4,60
2	TO	285	3,19	2	OF	542	2,52
3	OF	206	2,30	3	AND	535	2,49
4	AND	161	1,80	4	TO	525	2,44
5	A	134	1,50	5	IN	332	1,54
6	ON	125	1,40	6	A	276	1,28
7	DNC	100	1,12	7	FOR	228	1,06
8	FOR	100	1,12	8	PRESIDENT	212	0,99
9	IN	92	1,03	9	IS	165	0,77
10	BUSH	82	0,92	10	ON	130	0,60
11	NATIONAL	82	0,92	11	S	130	0,60
12	AMERICAN	70	0,78	12	OUR	127	0,59
13	CHAIRMAN	70	0,78	13	SECURITY	118	0,54
14	MCAULIFFE	69	0,77	14	MORE	115	0,53
15	STATEMENT	67	0,75	15	THAT	114	0,53
16	THAT	63	0,70	16	WILL	101	0,47
17	YOU	63	0,70	17	BUSH	94	0,44
18	YOUR	59	0,66	18	TAX	86	0,40
19	IS	51	0,57	19	FY	84	0,39
20	DEMOCRATIC	48	0,54	20	NATIONAL	84	0,39
21	INFORMATION	48	0,54	21	WITH	84	0,39
22	WE	48	0,54	22	WE	83	0,39
23	TAX	47	0,53	23	THIS	81	0,38
24	WOMEN	47	0,53	24	REPUBLICAN	77	0,36
25	OUR	45	0,50	25	AS	76	0,35
26	PRESIDENT	44	0,49	26	FROM	75	0,35
27	ARE	41	0,46	27	YOU	74	0,34
28	MORE	41	0,46	28	BY	71	0,33
29	WITH	40	0,45	29	WHO	69	0,32
30	DEMOCRATS	38	0,43	30	GRAHAM	67	0,31
31	THIS	38	0,43	31	HOMELAND	67	0,31
32	PAY	35	0,39	32	INFORMATION	65	0,30
33	EMAIL	34	0,38	33	ARE	64	0,30
34	AS	33	0,37	34	IT	64	0,30
35	ASSOCIATION	33	0,37	35	AT	63	0,29
36	HAVE	33	0,37	36	ECONOMY	63	0,29
37	OR	32	0,36	37	BE	59	0,27
38	TOP	32	0,36	38	OR	58	0,27
39	BY	31	0,35	39	NEW	57	0,27
40	NOT	31	0,35	40	ALL	56	0,26
41	FROM	29	0,32	41	AMERICAN	56	0,26
42	HIS	29	0,32	42	AMERICA	54	0,25
43	BACK	28	0,31	43	WAR	54	0,25
44	ABOUT	27	0,30	44	R	53	0,25
45	BE	27	0,30	45	HAVE	50	0,23
46	EQUAL	27	0,30	46	NOT	50	0,23
47	AN	26	0,29	47	ECONOMIC	49	0,23
48	STATES	25	0,28	48	YOUR	49	0,23
49	BUSH'S	24	0,27	49	HOUSE	48	0,22
50	I	24	0,27	50	PASSAGE	48	0,22
51	HAS	23	0,26	51	PEOPLE	48	0,22
52	MAR	23	0,26	52	STATE	48	0,22
53	RECORD	23	0,26	53	VOTE	48	0,22
54	SENATOR	23	0,26	54	RNC	47	0,22
55	THEY	23	0,26	55	THEIR	47	0,22
56	US	23	0,26	56	HAS	46	0,21
57	ADDRESS	22	0,25	57	AN	45	0,21
58	FAMILIES	22	0,25	58	PLAN	45	0,21
59	THEIR	22	0,25	59	D	44	0,20