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Misinformation about American and British Presidential Demise: Trump and Charles III an Example

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Abstract

This research investigates the pervasive phenomenon of misinformation concerning the alleged demise of prominent global leaders, emphasizing how such fabricated news manipulates public opinion. By adopting recent viral controversies surrounding the rumored deaths of President Donald Trump and Britain's King Charles III as primary case studies, the study navigates the intricate linguistic mechanisms behind fake news. The core objective is to address critical inquiries regarding the deliberate employment of linguistic presuppositions to propagate misinformation. Furthermore, it seeks to uncover the precise strategies utilized to obscure factual events, identify patterns in how evidence is mystified, and pinpoint effective corrective measures.

Holding substantial value for scholars in both pragmatics and forensic linguistics, the paper demonstrates how seamlessly fabricated narratives can distort reality. To fulfill its objectives, the research critically analyzes a purposeful selection of reports from widely circulated media platforms. The analytical framework is meticulously structured; it synthesizes pure forensic linguistic toolkits with Yule's pragmatic classification of presuppositions, van Dijk's ideological category of evidentiality, and specific linguistic markers denoting misinformation.

Through a rigorous theoretical review—encompassing the six types of presuppositions and vital correction strategies like advance warnings and alternative explanations—the study thoroughly unpacks the mechanics of rumor dissemination. Ultimately, the in-depth pragmatic analysis of the selected texts exposes how language is systematically weaponized to construct false realities. The findings underscore the vital necessity of linguistic scrutiny, coupled with multidisciplinary approaches and strict reliance on authentic sources, to effectively dismantle digital misinformation in the modern information era.

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Keywords: Misinformation, Forensic Linguistics, Presuppositions, Fake News, Pragmatics.

المعلومات المضللة حول وفاة الرؤساء الأمريكيين والبريطانيين: ترامب وتشارلز الثالث أنموذجاً

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الملخص

يتناول هذا البحث ظاهرة المعلومات المضللة والأخبار الزائفة المتعلقة بوفاة القادة والشخصيات البارزة، مع التركيز على تأثيرها في توجيه الرأي العام وإثارة الجدل. يتخذ البحث من الشائعات التي انتشرت مؤخراً حول وفاة الرئيس الأمريكي السابق دونالد ترامب والملك البريطاني تشارلز الثالث أنموذجاً للدراسة. يسعى البحث إلى الإجابة عن عدة تساؤلات محورية، أبرزها: كيفية استخدام الافتراضات المسبقة (Presuppositions) في النصوص المحللة والأسباب الكامنة وراء ذلك، والاستراتيجيات المتبعة لإضفاء الغموض على حدث الوفاة المزعوم، بالإضافة إلى طرق واستراتيجيات تصحيح هذه المعلومات المضللة، وأوجه الشبه والاختلاف في تزييف الأدلة والحقائق.

تكمن أهمية هذه الدراسة في قيمتها العلمية للباحثين في مجالات التداولية (Pragmatics) واللغويات الجنائية (Forensic Linguistics)، حيث تسلط الضوء على آليات تشويه الحقائق عبر المعلومات المضللة. تعتمد الدراسة على تحليل مقالات وتقارير إخبارية نُشرت في مواقع إلكترونية وصحف موثوقة تناولت شائعات وفاة ترامب وتشارلز الثالث. ولتحقيق أهدافها، تستخدم الدراسة إطاراً تحليلياً يدمج أدوات اللغويات الجنائية البحتة مع الأدوات التداولية المتمثلة في الافتراضات المسبقة (وفقاً لتصنيف Yule)، والفئة الأيديولوجية الخاصة بـ "الأدلة والبراهين" (Evidentiality).

تستعرض الدراسة الأدبيات المتعلقة بالتداولية وأنواع الافتراضات المسبقة (الوجودية، المعجمية، البنائية، غير الواقعية، وغيرها)، بالإضافة إلى مفهوم اللغويات الجنائية والمعلومات المضللة. كما تناقش الاستراتيجيات الفعالة لتصحيح المعلومات المضللة، مثل التحذير المسبق، وتكرار النفي، وتقديم تفسيرات بديلة لسد الفجوة

المعرفية. من خلال تحليل النصوص المختارة، يثبت البحث كيف يتم توظيف اللغة لترويج الأخبار الزائفة، وكيف يمكن تفكيك هذه الادعاءات باستخدام التحليل اللغوي والتداولي لكشف زيفها وإظهار الحقيقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المعلومات المضللة، اللغويات الجنائية، الافتراضات المسبقة، الأخبار الزائفة، التداولية.

1. Introduction

This section investigates misinformation and fake news about the demise or death of famous and important leaders that engages public opinion. It is essential that social media, press, and even TV/ Radio Channels were occupied with the widely spread news of the demise of Trump, and Charles III last year. However, that news is not very highly guaranteed, but it was controversial, and took wide space of debate.

This paper studies the issue of misinformation about the demise of Trump and Charles III, and tries to answer the following questions:

1- How are the Presuppositions used in the analysed texts and for what reasons?

2- What are the strategies used to mystify the demise event?

3- How are strategies of correcting misinformation used?

4- What are the differences and similarities used in mystifying proofs or important facts?

1.2 The Aims of the Study

The study aims at:

1- Revealing how the presuppositions are used and why to express demise's misinformation.

2- Revealing the significant differences and similarities in mystifying proofs in the demise event.

3- Pinpointing the strategies of correcting the misinformation.

4- Identifying strategies of correction.

1.3 The Value of the Study

This study is of high significant to those who are interested in the field of pragmatics, and Forensic Linguistics. Moreover, it shows how misinformation leads to misshaping the true facts.

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1.4 The Limits of the Study

The study is limited to analyse reports that are published in popular sites. The first and the second about Trump, and the third and fourth about Charles III.

1- (https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/9/3/how-false-rumours-of-trumps-untimely-death-spread-on-social-media) on (3/9/2025).

2- https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/sep/06/donald-trump-health-death-conspiracy-theories on (6/9/2025)

And 3- https://www.thenewdaily.com.au/life/2024/03/19/royal-king-charles-hoax.

On Mar.19,2024.

4- https://www.euronews.com/2024/03/19/russian-media-outlets-spread-fake-news-of-king-charles-death On Mar.19,2024.

The study is conducted with toolkits of pure Forensic Linguistics, besides the pragmatic tools of presuppositions, and the ideological category of Evidentiality.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This section scrutinizes all the related literature to the concept under study, i.e. the definitions, the theories, the selected data, and the framework. Moreover, a brief overview of the people concerned is also issued.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is defined by (Hops7, 2010, p. 14) as the study of language from the user's point of view. Specifically, it focuses on the choices they make and the encounter in using language in social communication and how this use effects other groups and participants. According to Huang, (2013, pp. 2-3), it is the study of language in use. It is the systematic study of meaning by virtue of or depends on the usage of language. Its central topics of investigation are implicature, presuppositions, speech acts, deixis, etc. This study focuses on presuppositions as they a represent an important toolkit in the analysis of the selected data.

There are assumptions about the demise of well- known leaders. Misinformation and fake news enfold speedily, so this study tries to investigate, and examine such misinformation.

2.2.1 Presuppositions

Betti (2022, p. 3) defines presupposition or (PSP) as a related belief or implicit evidence about the world that is linked to a statement whose

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reliability is assumed to be true in exchange. To be judged acceptable in setting, an utterance must be equally known or anticipated by the speaker and the audience. Betti also states that whether the dispute is made in the form of an assertion, a denial, or a questioning and can be linked to a definite lexical item or grammatical production, it will typically remain to be a needed assumption. It is decisive that negating an utterance does not change its presupposition. For example,

"My wife is pregnant and my wife is not pregnant" both presuppose that the speaker has a wife.

Stalnker, (2021, P.17) describes (PSP) as a relationship between speakers and propositions. According to Dahlman (2021, p.4) the speaker presupposes not the sentence or the proposition. And depending on this point of view, (PSP) is defined as a propositional approach, a mental issue of the speaker. It is also defined by Stalnaker (1972, p. 387) as a tendency to use language in such a way as to seem one has particular views or is acting under certain assumptions. Presuppositions create the background of knowledge or ideas against which claims, requests, inquiries, proclamations, and orders are made (Dahlman, 2021, p. 5).

2.2.1.1 Yule's Classification

According to Yule (1996, p. 27), PSP is something that the speaker believes to be the case before making a statement. He goes on saying that many words, phrases, and structural components have been compared to a premise or a proposal. Yule proposes six different kinds of PSPs. These linguistic patterns are regarded as potential presupposition markers that, depending on the speaker's situation, can only become true presuppositions. The following are the types of presuppositions: *Existential, Lexical, Structural, Non-factive, Active (factive), and Counter-factual.* "A potential presupposition is an assumption typically associated with the use of a linguistic form," according to Yule, which includes words, sentences, and structure.

A very brief explanation of these toolkits is issued as follows:

1. Existential PSP: It is the assumption that the utterer considers to be current in the noun phrase and dedicated to the presence of the names of the units. As an example:

My mother's dress is dirty' (>> my mother exists and that she has a dress).

2. Factive PSP: Certain verbs, such "know," "realize," "regret," "be," "aware," "odd," and "glad," can be used to identify this notion, which is

correct. The analysis is restricted to the verbs is, are, am, was, and were. Here are examples:

Cano regrets telling us (>>Cano told us).

Hawila is glad that is over (>> It is over).

3. The Lexical PSP: It is the presumption that the conventional understanding of a term's emphasized meaning is based on the understanding of another (non-asserted) meaning. Additional instances that incorporate the lexical assumption include "stop," "start," and "again." For example:

She stopped smoking (>> she used to smoke).

4. Structural PSP: It's the assumption that comes with using specific words and phrases, and it's meant to be true. For instance, "WH question structures" in English are typically interpreted to mean that the information following the WH-form is already known to be true, according to the PSP. As an illustration:

Where did you buy the bike? (>> you bought the bike).

5. Non- Factive PSP: The existence of certain verbs like "dream," "imagine," and "pretend" indicates that the assumption is assumed to be false. Those are employed with the assumption that they are not true. For example:

He pretends to be ill (>> he is not ill).

6. Counter-factual PSP: It is the belief that what constitutes a PSP is not only false, but also fundamentally opposed to reality. Some conditional constructions, such as counterfactual conditionals, for example, make the assumption that the data in the if-clause is not present at the moment of utterances (Yule, 1996, pp.27-31). To illustrate the meaning:

"If you are my friend, you would have helped me">> you are not my friend.

2.3 Forensic Linguistics

Forensic Linguistics or (FL), the word forensic linguistics was produced in 1968 by linguistics professor Jan Svartvik. Forensic Linguistics is a partition of Applied Linguistics including the investigation of language proof in a criminal or civil problem and it can be carried out for two wide determinations. First, language analysis can be applied throughout inquiries to support the identification of accused or witnesses, or in defining the importance of utterances or writing to a happening. Second, spoken or written language patterns may be submitted as a proof in the courtyard, along with the testimony of a linguistic expert (Olsson &Luchjenbroers,2014, pp.9-11).

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2.3.1 Misinformation

Misinformation is regarded as the most challenging sort of manipulation to detect in the modern, information- invaded culture (VereȘ, 2019, p. 2006). Misinformation happens when people hold improper factual views and do so confidently. (Jerit & Zhao, 2020, p.77). They add that somebody is misinformed when he or she holds the incorrect information Especially, worrisome is the view that misinformed people take deed on the basis of incorrect information, becoming what Hochs child & Einstein (2015) call the "active misinformed" (Jerit & Zhao, 2020, p.78).

While ***"some people spent Labor Day weekend in the United States soaking up the last of the summer's rays. Others took to social media to speculate that President Donald Trump was at death's door, or worse"*** (article1/ Trump).

The latter is a part of an article published on webs announcing that Donald Trump is either dead or in a critical medical case, so it asserts how fake news are misinforming and handover fabricated ideas.

By definition, misinformation is inaccurate in reflecting the actual status of the world. In this context, material that is first given as factual but subsequently proven to be untrue is referred to as disinformation (Cook, et al,2015, p.1). Misinformation is portrayed via linguistic items such as: 'probability', 'perhaps'. 'may', 'might', and 'possibility'.

2.4 Strategies of Correction

Cultural values, individual cognition, societal advancements, increasing technology, and media all play a role in the interdisciplinary field of understanding misinformation. Consequently, correcting the impact of a multidisciplinary approach is needed to combat misinformation, combining the results of psychology, information and computational science, and political and social science in a way or another is needed (ibid, p.2).

Misinformation can be disseminated even by apparently counterintuitive foundations. For example, honest fiction is effective at implanting misinformation, even when readers are warned beforehand that the content is untrue. So, in order to correct misleading information, one should rely on dependable sources (Cook, et al, 2015, p. 3).

Rumors and urban myths are further important sources of misinformation that have a habit of producing "sticky" memes that struggle following correction, therefore, we should not pay attention to such rumors, or myths as they misshape truth.

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Social media websites and blogs, which permit the bypassing of old-fashioned gatekeepers such as expert editors or peer commentators, have contributed to the enlarged misinformation. Furthermore, Internet content is becoming a spare for skilled advice, with a majority of Americans looking online for information. For that, we should choose the most reliable webs, and pages when seeking information.

Ironically, the media's propensity to offer adequate coverage by considering both sides of an issue equally is another possible cause of prejudice. This may lead to "fairness as bias" when subject-matter specialists are given equal speak to non-experts. For that, to be fair in publishing any news, one should not be biased to media in any way (Cook, et al, p. 3).

In sum, there are three techniques that make correcting misinformation more effective. They are as follows; First, if people are notified up front that they can be deceived, their dependence on false information can be decreased. By keeping the person cognitively alert, advance warnings reduce the likelihood that they may be swayed by false information. Second, repeating or strengthening retractions increases their effectiveness. Repeating the retraction helps lessen the disinformation impact, albeit it may not completely eradicate it, especially if the misinformation is tightly embedded. Strengthening the initial false information, however, appears to have a greater detrimental impact than strengthening the retraction. Due to this regrettable imbalance, originally transmitted disinformation gains an apparent natural advantage, creating an uneven playing field. Third, a different explanation should be included in the corrections to close the gap left by the retraction. The causal chains in the original study are explained by an efficient alternative explanation, which also explains why it describes the motivation for misinformation, which was once believed to be true. In addition to being simpler than the false information, a successful alternative explanation is also not more complex (Cook, et al, p. 6).

3. Data and Analysis

3.1 Introduction

In this section, the selected data, the procedures, and the framework of analysis are issued in details. The meant public figures i.e. Donald Trump and Charles III are well- defined. The reasons behind selecting such people, and such data are given out.

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3.2 Data

The analysed data is chosen purposefully to show how misinformation causes misleading and enfolds fake news. The chosen articles are published in famous, and authentic sites. Besides some of them are found in trusted newspapers. They are: (https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/9/3/how-false-rumours-of-trumps-untimely-death-spread-on-social-media) on (3/9/2025). https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/sep/06/donald-trump-health-death-conspiracy-theories on (6/9/2025) https://www.usatoday.com/story/life/health-wellness/2025/09/05/trump-death-rumors/85979013007/ (2/9/2025).
In addition, https://www.thenewdaily.com.au/life/2024/03/19/royal-king-charles-hoax Mar 19, 2024, and - https://www.euronews.com/2024/03/19/russian-media-outlets-spread-fake-news-of-king-charles-death in which the fake demise of Charles III is announced.

3.3 Trump & Charles III

3.1 Donald Trump

Donald J. Trump is the 45th President of the United States. He considers the United States has unbelievable potential and will go on to go beyond even its remarkable successes of the past. On Nov. 8, 2016, Trump was elected President in the biggest Electoral College landslide for a Republican in 28 years. Trump gained more than 2,600 counties countrywide, the most since Reagan in 1984. He expected the votes of more than 62 million Americans, the most ever for a Republican applicant. He was born on June 14, 1946. He is married to Melania Trump. He is a smart, wealthy businessman (web-source 2).

3.2 Charles III

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, are parents of King Charles III. On September 8, 2022, Charles's mother passed away, and he took over as monarch of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth countries. His coronation was held on May 6, 2023, in Westminster Abbey in London.
The 73-year-old Charles was born in 1948 at London's Buckingham Palace. At the age of three, Charles became the heir apparent when his mother succeeded to the throne as queen after her father, King George VI, passed away. He was married to Princess Diana (web-source 3).

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3.3 Analysis

3.3.1 The Model of Analysis

In order to achieve the aims of this study, and to confirm its hypotheses, the following developed framework is used in the data analysis. It is synthesizing ***Yule's 1996 "Classification of Presuppositions"***, van Dijk's ***Categories of Ideological Analysis 2000:*** EVIDENTIALITY by presenting 'proofs and evidence' is chosen as a proper toolkit that serves the aims of this study, and finally "***Misinformation's linguistic items"*** of VereṢ, 2019.

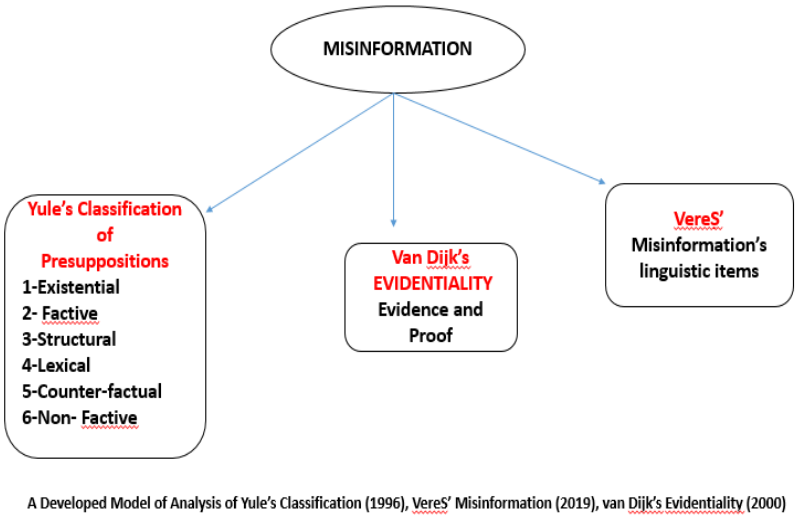

Figure (1) The Model of Analysis

3.3.2 Analysis

"a lie will go round the world while truth is pulling its boots on," Charles Sppurgeon

Trump's Demise

3.3.2.1 ARTICLE 1

The first article that is quoted from a ALJAZEERA web site is published on Sep.3, 2025, and it is available on the link (https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/9/3/how-false-rumours-of-trumps-untimely-death-spread-on-social-media). It is chosen for purpose that it well

portrays the misinformation about Trump's Demise. It reflects how fake news spread, and stands powerfully in front of real truth.

Text 1

n X, the hashtags #trump is dead and #where is trump trended. Millions of people made or watched videos on TikTok speculating that Trump had died or suffered a stroke or another serious medical emergency.

The president is not dead. Trump spoke live at the White House on Tuesday. Even as rumours of his death went viral, he had been photographed by news outlets, and his Truth Social posts racked up thousands of interactions.

1. Presuppositions

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
trump is dead	Someone called Trump is not alive now	Existential: proper noun/ Trump Factive: verb to be
where is trump trended	Trump is the trend now	Structural: Wh-question Existential: proper noun
Millions of people made or watched videos on TikTok speculating that Trump had died	Evidence on Trump's death	Lexical: quantifier Existential: Demonstrative/ that Existential/ proper noun
The president is not dead	The president is alive	Existential / definite article Factive/ verb to be
Trump spoke live at the White House on Tuesday	Trump is not dead	Existential/ proper noun/ Trump Existential/ proper noun/ White House Existential/ proper noun Tuesday
Even as rumours of his death went viral	His death is unreal. The rumours is like a virus**.**	Existential/ possessive Existential/ definite article Structural/ comparison
and his Truth Social posts racked up	His posts assure that he is alive.	Existential/ possessive Lexical/ quantifier

thousands of interactions.		Existential/ proper noun

2. Evidentiality: Evidence and proofs. In this discourse many proofs assure that Trump is still alive, and misinformation is so clear in expressions like:
"The president is not dead. Trump spoke live at the White House on Tuesday"
"Even as rumours of his death went viral, he had been photographed by news outlets, and his Truth Social posts racked up thousands of interactions."
3. Misinformation's Linguistic Items: in this quote expressions show that the speaker is not sure of what he is saying like in:
"Millions of people made or watched videos on TikTok speculating that Trump had died or suffered a stroke or another serious medical emergency."
Text 2
"The phrase "Trump is dead" appeared at least 5,616 times from August 28 to September 2 across X, Reddit, YouTube and Bluesky, according to data from Rolli IQ, a social media monitoring tool. X users based in other countries, including Brazil and Australia, also posted the phrase, Rolli IQ data showed. The X posts containing the phrase generated the most engagement, with more than two million likes and 122,000 shares in total."
1. Presuppositions

TEXT	PSP	TYPE
The phrase "Trump is dead…. across X, Reddit, YouTube and Bluesky, according to data from Rolli IQ, a social media monitoring tool"	A news is posted on social media that Trump is not alive.	Existential: definite article Existential: proper noun Factive: verb to be
X users based in other countries, including Brazil and Australia, also posted the phrase, Rolli IQ data showed.	The news is heard, or seen in other places.	Existential: proper noun. Structural: comparison Existential: definite article.

The X posts containing the phrase generated the most engagement, with more than two million likes and 122,000 shares in total**.**	The news of Trump's demise is assured by millions.	Existential: proper noun. Existential: definite article.

2. Evidentiality: Evidence and proofs. In this text, many items proof Trump's death like in:

"The phrase "Trump is dead…. across X, Reddit, YouTube and Bluesky, according to data from Rolli IQ, a social media monitoring tool"

Text 3

"Online posts pointed to Trump's schedule as further evidence that something must be wrong. Following a three-hour televised cabinet meeting on August 26, Trump had no public events for six days. The lack of face time for a president who is often on camera fuelled claims that Trump's health was in decline"

1. Presupposition

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
Online posts pointed to Trump's schedule as further evidence that something must be wrong.	There is something wrong about Trump's absence.	Existential: proper noun. Existential: relative pronoun. Factive: verb to be.
…….Trump had no public events for six days.	Trump does not appear on media, so he is dead!	Existential: proper noun. Structural: comparison/ these days are not like the days before Trump does not show on media.
The lack of face time for a president who is often on camera fuelled claims that Trump's health was in decline"	Trump's health is critical.	Existential: definite article. Existential: relative pronoun Factive: verb to be.

		Existential: relative pronoun. Existential: possessive. Existential: proper noun. Factive: verb to be

2. Evidentiality: evidence and Proof.

"Online posts pointed to Trump's schedule as further evidence that something must be wrong".

Trump's schedule was cited in online forums as another proof that something must be wrong. On August 26, after a three-hour televised cabinet meeting, Trump was off of public events for six days. Claims that Trump's health became worse have been driven by his lack of face time as president, who is frequently on television.

3. Misinformation's Linguistic Items: there are 'claims' that Trump might be in a bad health. *"The lack of face time for a president who is often on camera fuelled claims that Trump's health was in decline"*

3.3.2.2. ARTICLE 2

The second article is posted on the "Guardian" on (6/9/2025). It is available on the link *https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/sep/06/donald-trump-health-death-conspiracy-theories on (6/9/2025).*

TEXT 1

"The speculation that had swirled on social media over the weekend did not reveal much about the health of Trump who, at 79, is the oldest person ever to assume the US presidency

But it did offer an insight into an online culture ripe with conspiracy theories, liberal fantasies about Trump's premature demise and an attention economy in which he has created an expectation that he will all but livestream his presidency 24/7".

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1. Presupposition:

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
"The speculation that had swirled on social media over the weekend did not reveal much about the health of Trump who, at 79, is the oldest person ever to assume the US presidency.	Social media has revealed fake news that Trump is dead.	Existential: definite article. Existential: relative pronoun Existential: proper noun. Existential: relative pronoun. Existential: proper noun Structural: comparison
……., liberal fantasies about Trump's premature demise and an attention economy in which he has created an expectation that he will all but livestream his presidency.	Trump's death is announced.	Existential: proper noun. Existential: possessive. Existential: relative pronoun.

2. Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof. In this text, there is an evidence that misinformation about Trump's death is well- shown. "……*But it did offer an insight into an online culture ripe with conspiracy theories liberal fantasies about Trump's premature demise and an attention economy in which he has created an expectation that he will all but livestream his presidency.*

3. Misinformation's Linguistic Items: Items like '*speculations*' that means: '*assumptions*' assure that rumors about Trump's demise are fake and false.

TEXT 2

"It is a window into the danger of misinformation and the way in which that's accelerated through the online memes and videos. It was quick and fairly effective in convincing thousands, maybe millions of people that Donald

Trump was actually gone, even though there was no evidence of that other than he hadn't been seen for a day or two."

1. Presupposition

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
It is a window into the danger of misinformation.	The fake news lead to actual misinformation.	Existential: definite article. Factive: verb to be.
and the way in which that's accelerated through the online memes and videos.	The face news transfers very fast.	Existential: definite article. Factive: verb to be. Existential: relative pronoun
It was quick and fairly effective in convincing thousands, maybe millions of people that Donald Trump was actually gone,	Trump has gone (died).	Factive: verb to be. Existential: relative pronoun Lexical: quantifier
…….. there was no evidence of that other than he hadn't been seen for a day or two."	His absence means he is dead.	Factive: verb to be. Existential: relative pronoun Structural: comparison

2. Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof: Trump has not appeared on media for a couple of days, that was considered by millions that he is not good or may be dead. Consider the following: *"It was quick and fairly effective in convincing thousands, maybe millions of people that Donald Trump was actually gone, ……. there was no evidence of that other than he hadn't been seen for a day or two."*

3. Misinformation's Linguistic Items: if we examine the following discourse, it is clear that some linguistic items clarify the topic under debate. In this article, misinforming is obvious as in:

"*It is a window into the danger of misinformation*", "and the way in which *that's accelerated through the online memes and videos"*, and "It was *quick*

and fairly effective in convincing thousands, maybe millions of people that Donald Trump was actually gone".

TEXT 3

Forbes reported that "Trump", "is Trump dead" and "Trump dead" were among the top searches on Google as of noon on Saturday. The phrase "Where is Donald Trump" was trending on X.

To be, or not to be? The president, it transpired, was still very much alive. On Tuesday he held an Oval Office event to announce that the US Space Command would be relocated to Huntsville, Alabama, and fielded reporters' questions as usual.

Text	**PSPs**	**Type**
Forbes reported that "Trump", "is Trump dead" and "Trump dead" were among the top searches on Google as of noon on Saturday.	Trump's death is making headlines on social media.	Existential: proper noun. Factive: verb to be. Existential: relative pronoun. Existential: proper noun. Existential: proper noun.
The phrase "Where is Donald Trump" was trending on X.	People ask about Trump's absence.	Existential: proper noun. Existential: definite article. Facitve: verb to be. Structural: Wh-question
To be, or not to be? The president, it transpired, was still very much alive.	The fake news spread everywhere,	Existential: definite article. Factive: verb to be. Structural: question.
On Tuesday he held an Oval Office event to announce that the US Space Command	Trump has held a meeting, he is alive.	Existential: proper noun. Existential: proper noun.

would be relocated to Huntsville, Alabama, and fielded reporters' questions as usual.		Existential: proper noun. Existential: proper noun. Existential: proper noun. Existential: definite article Existential: relative pronoun

2. Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof: *" Forbes reported that "Trump", "is Trump dead" and "Trump dead" were among the top searches on Google as of noon on Saturday."* This quotation makes a good evidence that the fake news about Trump's death is among the top searches on google. In addition, *"The phrase "Where is Donald Trump" was trending on X."* the death of Trump becomes a trend. On the other hand, a news published, asserting that Trump is still alive and holds an utmost important meeting. Consider *"On Tuesday he held an Oval Office event to announce….."*

3. Misinformation's Linguistic Items: there should be no doubt that Trump is alive and all the posts are fake and false.

"To be, or not to be? The president, it transpired, was still very much alive"

Charles III's Demise

3.3.2.2 ARTICLE 1

This article is published on a popular Russian site, and it is available on the link https://www.thenewdaily.com.au/life/2024/03/19/royal-king-charles-hoax on Mar 19, 2024. It is published on that site for certain reasons that this paper is not concerned with. Existential: proper noun.

TEXT 1

Buckingham Palace is scrambling to deny fake statements published by Russian media claiming the King is dead, in the latest onslaught of wild rumours about the royal family. Overnight, British embassies in Ukraine and Russia poured cold water on the rumours as reports circulated among media and on social media in both countries about the demise of the King.

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TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
Buckingham Palace is scrambling to deny fake statements published by Russian media claiming the King is dead, in the latest onslaught of wild rumours about the royal family.	The king is dead.	Existential: proper noun. Factive: verb to be. Existential: proper noun. Existential: proper noun. Existential: definite article Structural: comparison.
Overnight, British embassies in Ukraine and Russia poured cold water on the rumours as reports circulated among media and on social media in both countries about the demise of the King.	Rumours spread quickly.	Existential: proper noun Existential: definite article Existential: proper noun

2. Evidentiality: Evidence and proofs: The Royal Palace has denied fake news about the king' demise. Consider the following text: *"Buckingham Palace is scrambling to deny fake statements published by Russian media claiming the King is dead".*

Using metaphoric expression, The British Embassies rejected the fake news about the King's death. They have announced*: "Overnight, British embassies in Ukraine and Russia poured cold water on the rumours as reports circulated among media and on social media in both countries about the demise of the King"*

3. Misinformation Linguistic Items: Focusing on the following text, someone could easily recognize that the published news is untrue. For example: *"Buckingham Palace is scrambling to deny fake statements …… claiming the King is dead."*

TEXT 2

Reports about the death of King Charles III of Great Britain are fake!" the British embassy in Moscow posted on X on Tuesday. "We would like to inform you that the news about the death of King Charles III is fake," the embassy in Ukraine also wrote.

1- Presupposition

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
Reports about the death of King Charles III of Great Britain are fake.	Reports on the King's death are not true.	Existential: definite article. Existential: proper noun Factive: verb to be.
"We would like to inform you that the news about the death of King Charles III is fake"	News about the king's death are incorrect.	Existential: definite article. Existential: proper noun Factive: verb to be.

2- Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof: It is posted that all the news about the Kings demise are fake. See foe example: "*Reports about the death of King Charles III of Great Britain are fake*, *the British embassy in Moscow posted on X on Tuesday".*

Also one can examine the following proof: *"We would like to inform you that the news about the death of King Charles III is fake," the embassy in Ukraine also wrote".*

TEXT 3

The fake statement that likely launched the rumours. Photo: X/@mosaicmediax

"King Charles III of Great Britain has died at the age of 75, according to media reports," Russian newswire Sputnik reported, according to Daily Mail. "There is no information about this on the royal family website or in the British media."

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1- Presuppositions:

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
"King Charles III of Great Britain has died at the age of 75, according to media reports,"	The king is dead, according to media reports	Existential: proper noun
"There is no information about this on the royal family website or in the British media."	The news is fake.	Existential: there (definite expression). Existential: demonstrative pronoun. Existential: definite article

2- Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof: It announced on this site **'Photo: "X/@mosaicmediax'** that all the spread rumours are fake. In addition, consider the following: *"according to media reports", Russian newswire Sputnik reported, according to Daily Mail,* and *"There is no information about this on the royal family website or in the British media*." All the above are proofs on the misinformation, and misrepresentation of the medical case of the king.

3- Misinformation Linguistic Items: Doubt is clear in the above mentioned report when items like: "…….. *on the royal family website or in the British media*".

3.3.2.2 ARTICLE 2

The second article that shows how news are misinformed about the death of king Charles III. It is chosen for purpose as it represents a rich area of investigation, and it resembles a rich data as well. It is available on the link: https://www.euronews.com/2024/03/19/russian-media-outlets-spread-fake-news-of-king-charles-death

TEXT 1

"Fake news about the death of King Charles III were spread on Monday by Russian pro-Kremlin Telegram channels such as Mash and Readovka, which have millions of followers, and several media outlets such as Sputnik, sanctioned by EU for propaganda."

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1- Presuppositions

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
Fake news about the death of King Charles III were spread on Monday by Russian pro-Kremlin Telegram channels such as Mash and Readovka,	The king Charles III is dead. Channels report this fake news.	Existential: definite article. Existential: proper noun. Existential: possessive. Factive: verb to be.
which have millions of followers, and several media outlets such as Sputnik, sanctioned by EU for propaganda."	Fake news are published for propaganda.	Existential: relative pronoun. Existential: quantifier. Structural: comparison. Existential: proper noun.

2- Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof: Official Channels have spread fake news about the kings death. See for example: *"Fake news about the death of King Charles III were spread on Monday by Russian pro-Kremlin Telegram channels such as Mash and Readovka,"*

TEXT 2

"A screenshot with a fake statement attributed to the Buckingham Palace was shared as proof. The file was closely modelled on the palace's announcement of late Queen Elizabeth II's death.

Disinformation travelled quickly, reaching other countries even though there was no official confirmation or announcement from the Royal Family."

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1-Presuppositions

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
"A screenshot with a fake statement attributed to the Buckingham Palace was shared as proof.	All the news about the King's demise are fake.	Existential: definite article Existential: proper noun Factive: verb to be
The file was closely modelled on the palace's announcement of late Queen Elizabeth II's death.	Just like his late mother, the announcement of his death is reported.	Existential: definite article Existential: proper noun Factive: verb to be.
Disinformation travelled quickly, reaching other countries even though there was no official confirmation or announcement from the Royal Family."	The king is alive, the news are fake.	Existential: definite article Existential: proper noun Factive: verb to be. Existential: demonstrative pronoun

2- Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof. Even to the dominance of the Royal Palace, the fake news reached there*." A screenshot with a fake statement attributed to the Buckingham Palace was shared as proof."* And *"even though there was no official confirmation or announcement from the Royal Family."*

3. Misinformation Linguistic Items*:* Consider the following items, and expressions in this text; *"fake, disinformation, even though there was no official confirmation or announcement from the Royal Family."*

TEXT 3

"After it was reposted in Ukraine, the British Embassy published a statement denying the fake news. "We would like to inform you that the news about the death of King Charles III is fake." The same situation occurred in Azerbaijan".

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1- Presuppositions

TEXT	PSPs	TYPE
"After it was reposted in Ukraine, the British Embassy published a statement denying the fake news.	The news are fake.	Factive: verb to be. Existential: Definite article. Existential: proper noun.
We would like to inform you that the news about the death of King Charles III is fake."	The king is alive, your news are false.	Existential: relative pronoun. Existential: proper noun. Factive: verb to be.
." The same situation occurred in Azerbaijan".	Fake news are everywhere.	Existential: proper noun

2- Evidentiality: Evidence and Proof. The Royal Palace has denied all this fake news about the death of the king. To illustrate, see the following: *"the British Embassy published a statement denying the fake news".* And *"We would like to inform you that the news about the death of King Charles III is fake"*

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Table (1) ***The Frequency of Model Items in the Selected Data***

No.	*Items*		*Trump's Demise*				*Charles III's Demise*			
			Article 1		*Article2*		*Article 1*		*Article 2*	
			Freq.	*%*	*Freq.*	*%*	*Freq.*	*%*	*Freq.*	*%*
1-	*PSPs*	*Existential*	*30*	*73%*	*27*	*71%*	*15*	*79%*	*18*	*72%*
		Factive	*6*	*14.6%*	*6*	*15.7%*	*3*	*15.7%*	*6*	*24%*
		Structural	*4*	*9.7%*	*4*	*10.5%*	*1*	*5.2%*	*1*	*4%*
		Lexical	*1*	*2.4%*	*1*	*2.6%*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Total		*41*	*100*	*38*	*100%*	*19*	*100%*	*25*	*100%*
2-	*Evidentiality*		*3*	*100%*	*3*	*100%*	*3*	*100%*	*3*	*100%*
3-	*Misinformation Linguistic Items*		*2*	*66.6%*	*3*	*100%*	*2*	*66.6%*	*1*	*33.3%*
Total	*3*									

Table (1) reveals the following findings and results:

1- PSPs with its four- types only have achieved the highest amount of frequency, which means that *Existential presuppositions* enable speakers to effectively connect literal meaning with implied context by proving the existence of certain entities (people, places, or objects) referenced in conversation. They improve communication by allowing listeners to fill in informational gaps, supposing that they are both aware that referents exist. So, the existence of misinforming the case of posting fake news exists.

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Second, *Factive presuppositions* are used to signal that firm information is already accepted as true, efficient established facts into conversation without needing to assert them directly. Triggered by verbs like (verb to be) assures that the publishes report have fake. Third, without requiring explicit confirmation for every aspect, *structural presuppositions* are utilized to effectively bundle information, direct listener interpretation, and create shared context. Speakers can improve discourse coherence and facilitate quicker communication by implicitly assuming certain elements of their statement are true through the use of particular grammatical structures, such as comparisons. Fourth, using certain words (triggers), *lexical presuppositions* are employed to effectively communicate, create common ground, and transmit implicit background beliefs.

2- Evidentiality: evidence and proofs are used equally in the four article that gives assurance and certainty about the idea of misinforming news about the demise of both Trump, and Charles III.

3- Different linguistic items that carry the meaning or implies the meaning of misinformation are used in the four articles with different rates of frequency. If reporting fake news is carried out willingly or not, it is portrayed in various linguistic expressions.

4. Conclusions

It is concluded that:

1- PSPs are used as an important, efficient, and often unconscious linguistic device to establish shared knowledge between chatterer and hearer. Their purpose is like a "shorthand," that saves time and rational energy in transforming messages by taking definite background information for granted without needing to explicitly state every aspect.

2- Different strategies are used to mystify information like using certain linguistic items.

3- To correct such fake news, one can depend on evidence and proofs reported by official channels or trusted people, and groups that announce reliable, and confidential information.

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