

A Critical Discourse Analysis of President Barham Ahmed Salih's speech at the Emergency Arab summit in Saudi Arabia 2019

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Abstract

Political speeches are varied like other political events and forums. The current paper highlights on the Iraqi president Barham Salih's speech at the emergency Arab summit in Saudi Arabia 2019. In this paper Fairclough's framework and models were adopted. Three categories of analysis were adopted in fairclough's model: text analysis, interpretation and social practice. In his speech, the Iraqi president refers to the peace, love and harmony. The most important elements of the Iraqi president and other Arab presidents are facing the challenges and the crisis before their eyes. He represents the Iraqi people, and how they standing together against terrorism with their neighboring states. He confirmed in his word the security of Iraq and the security of International community. The most important issue we are going to discuss is the good presentation of the Iraqi president, because he has a good and eloquent Arabic language among his previous predecessors.

Key word: CDA, President, neighboring states, summit, Pronouns .

Introduction

Language is considered one of the important tools to affect audience and supporters. It is a way to pass politicians ideologies to them, persuading audience is one of the effective tools to believe in political claims. In this process, language plays a very great role to influence audience. The language is one of the important tools used by the speaker to influence others. The speaker uses all the available resources to shape the behavior of others. The aim here is not to thank or appreciate the state presidents attendance but to gain the support and standing against terrorism. The purpose of such speech is to build hope against the Universal wars at the region and settle down all the risen conflicts. We can notice through Iraqi president speech, his style to gather all the ideologies and powers in one line which is peace and be far from wars. His language was eloquent , because as we knew he is a Kurd native speaker, and by using his fluent Arabic language he affected others and his plan was clear to be implemented. This study aim to reveal the Iraqi president new strategy toward neighboring states, and this task is very difficult and hard to be employed.

As we know , that political speech in such forums is related with struggle for power to implement some issues into practice Bayram (2010).

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1-Objectives

The current study aims to utilize the CDA of the Iraqi president Barham Salih's speech at the emergency Arab summit in Saudi Arabia 2019. Language, power and ideology are the approaches of CDA and Fairclough's-dimensional models. This paper aims to reveal the following:

- 1-To determine the linguistic features of the Iraqi president speech.
- 2-To determine the ideology of politics in the Iraqi president speech at the emergency Arab summit in Saudi Arabia 2019 and clarify how such ideologies are related to the social structure.

2-Analytical models are:

- 1-The text
- 2-Discursive practice
- 3-Socio-cultural practice

3-Analytical model

In this paper, fairclough model and analytical framework were adopted. Three categories of analysis were adopted in fairclough's model: text analysis, interpretation and social analysis. In this paper, the use of the three mentioned above categories will be clarified. In this paper, Fairclough tries to determine the method. Since 1995, CDA was established in the world of applied linguistics and discourse analysis which is a world of systematically approach in the relationship between language and social structure which has currently its great effect on social science. Also, we can say that Norman Fairclough's books and researches changed a lot of social analysis of language (2017). If we counted the papers written by Fairclough in CDA, they reach to twenty three between 1983 and 2008.

He collected all these papers in one book entitled "The critical discourse analysis in language". Fairclough approaches to CDA are useful due to have multiple points of analytical entry. And we can see them finally showing mutual explanation (1997).

The researcher tries to analyze the text which refers to the study of the language structures. The second dimension that referred by Fairclough is producing consumption and interpretation process analysis. This dimension deals with people's ability to reproduce and interpret text. Haliday's idea of SFL (1994) was adopted by Fairclough who focused on the relation of language to assumptions use: socially shaping and socially shaped.

4-Critical Discourse Analysis

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In linguistics, discourse is a term refers to an official or formal talk.. On the other hand, as mentioned in previous studies "discourse could be in the spoken or written forms". Discourse is defined as "language in-use" Rymes (2008). The term discourse analysis is widely used in different activities for its varied meanings. So, the scholars are working mainly with many disciplines such as "diverse as Sociolinguistics, Philosophical linguistics, Psycholinguistics and Computational linguistics" Brown and Yule (1983). All these mentioned form is to serve human issues.

CDA is a public speech, such as political speeches, newspaper, Advertisement and provisions. The reason behind using CDA is to attract audience, get more votes and more supporters by using rich language and whole hearted attitudes. Fairclough (2017) highlighted that Discourse analysis has extended across many worlds, and had its impact a cross social sciences and other social structures.

As Pierre (1991) referred, that we are conscious that individuals speaks in different grades of authority, that words are loaded with unlike weights, depending on who say them and the way of saying them. Some words occurs in specific conditions that have a force and conviction.

Van Dijk (1997) indicated that are many versions of discourse analysis. The two major approach are: texts have detailed analysis, and the second one don't have texts detailed analysis. As Fairclough (1992) mentioned in his books, that he used "the term textually oriented discourse analysis " to differentiate between the previous and the current one. In this paper, texts are part of social events. Speaking or writing are two ways of interaction. Particular text and type can be shaped by eves and texts. Social practice and social structures are considered two separated powers.

5-Analyzing Data

The qualitative approach was used to analyze the 13 paragraphs. The Fairclough's three dimensional models description interpretation and explanation were used to describe the above paragraphs.

6-The Introduction of Barham Ahmed Salih

The Iraqi president Barham Salih was born in Sulaimaniyah 1960. He had Bachelor in civil engineering from Cardiff University at UK. In 1980, PhD. In statistics and computer application from Liverpool University 1987. He was selected as a president of Iraq by 219 parliament members out of 328. All these indications refer that he is a man of power, fluent and he know how to control the stage. Before his speech at the emergency

Arab league he did many speeches locally and internationally. His speech and language were perfect even better than Arabic native speaker. He is self- preferentialism, which is an image of strong leadership and the president center of action. He is considered one of the Nations great speaker due to his eloquence and literary power. Also we can call him the master of syntax.

7-Thanking and Appreciation

From the first to the sixth paragraph, the Iraqi president started his speech by thanking and appreciation the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Salman bin Abdul-Aziz, President Beji Caid Essbsi, Majesties, Excellences and his Excellency the secretary general of the league of Arab states. He confirmed his thanks for the great hospitality in the holy month (last 10 of Ramadan). Highness and morality of our morality prophet Mohammed should be followed that refer to the values of peace, love and harmony as he said. Also he mentioned in his speech, we are re-meeting in a very difficult situation, our hearts with our brother in Algeria and Sudan to confront the serious problems. He never forgot Syria, Yemen and finally he focused on the phrase "my lovely country Iraq".

8-Foreign Policies and Abroad relations

The Iraqi president represents the Iraqi people, and how they standing together against Terrorism with their neighbor states. "As he said, we in the middle of crisis situation, successive development and we are witnessing the international and regional crisis before eyes. He used the pronoun "we" to express that all of them are responsible toward such crisis. He stated also, that the security of Iraq is the security of UAE, the security of Saudi Arabia and the security of Arab Gulf states. We refuse that such security broke or breached.

9-Declaration of Intention

After presenting the appreciation and thanking words, the Iraqi president starts presenting the current, the serious problems and complex circumstances, and what are the proper solutions. He confirmed in his speech, the security of Iraq, the security of Islamic neighborhood and the security of International community. The Iraqi president presents his speech in Arabic, and we have to remember he is Kurdish native speaker. His language is eloquent , clear from any mistakes and presents his ideas straight without any deviation. He is different from his previous predecessors , that he is serious to deal with all critical issues, and he is ready to cooperate with neighbor states even with the international community. He used the pronoun "me" to express his appreciation and thanks , and used the pronoun " we" to express the embrace collective responsibility.

10-Revealing ideologies and plans

The Iraqi president was clear in his message. His speech before the presidents, representatives , President Beji Caid Essbsi, Majesties, Excellences and his Excellency the secretary general of the league of Arab states was to send a message that all have the responsibility to confront the current problems and difficult situations that hit the region.

11-Pronouns used

Some political speeches may use techniques and concepts from linguistics for utilizing them to explain the politician intention. The us of personal pronouns may reflect the negative or the positive image of the speaker of the politician Karapjtana (2011:43).In the texts, some pronouns were used. The reason behind using pronouns in writing or speaking, is to avoid boredom and repetition. Politicians sue pronouns as a form of addressing, that may refers to the speaker or the audience.

During the political speeches, the use of pronouns refer to self-confidence, self-emphasis and unity purpose of others.

As Irimiea (2010) emphasis, that pronouns represent the political speakers or represent the audience which is a very important part of the message. It means, that political speakers represent their audience and agency during the process of presenting political speeches.

The analysis of the Iraqi President Barham Salih's speech was completed by selecting three common major pronouns. The three major pronouns are I, We and Our. In this political speech before the presidents and representatives, the Iraqi president used the pronoun "I" to express that he and the audience have the same sense of responsibility.

-Paragraph 2:

"بدءاً اسمحو لي أن أتقدم بالشكر والعرفان للأشقاء في المملكة العربية السعودية، ملكاً، وحكومةً، وشعباً، لحسن الاستقبال وكرم الضيافة، اللذين حظينا بهما منذ وصولنا الى هذا البلد المضياف الذي تأصل الكرم في تاريخه." (Web, May 2019)

In the paragraph above, the Iraqi president used the personal pronoun "I" to express his appreciation, thanking and Acknowledgment of the Saudi Arabia for hospitality since they arrived. So the personal pronoun "I" expresses the possibility of the speaker or the politician for all his involvement and commitment.

-Paragraph 3:

"نجتمع في مكة المكرمة، في هذا المكان المقدس الطاهر، و في هذا الشهر الفضيل، و دعاؤنا في الليالي العشر الأواخر من شهر رمضان المبارك، وفي جنب بيت الله الحرام، بان ينعم على شعوبنا بالأمن والسلام و الخير، وان نكون مثلاً حسناً للاقتداء بسمو و اخلاق نبينا المصطفى محمد عليه الصلاة والسلام في ترسيخ قيم السلام والمحبة والوئام." (Web, May 2019)

The pronoun "We" used as a subjective case to refer the cooperation, solidarity and working together among neighbor states, International community and Iraq. He confirmed the use of the pronoun "We" that

express staying together, praying and secure their Nations. We have to be a good example for our people by following our good example of Highness and Morality the Prophet Muhammed (peace be upon him) in respecting the values of peace, love and Harmony. The use of we are-we certainly are referential meanings that all the attendance, representatives and states president are responsible to face all the difficulties and complex situations. Also refer to affirmative and assertion.

-Paragraph 5:

"قلوبنا مع اهلنا في السودان والجزائر وهم يتطلعون الى حل المشاكل والتحديات التي تواجههم، والأمر في ليبيا الشقيقة لا تسرُ صديقاً، بينما تمرُّ سوريا الغائبة عنا بمخاض عسير، وكذا الحال في اليمن، والأقصى الشريف ينادي ولا من مستجيب". (Web, May 2019).

The third pronoun used by the Iraqi president is the pronoun "Our" that expresses standing together with our people in Sudan and Algeria, and looking for solving all the suspended problems, the same for Syria, Libya and Yemen. The use of this pronoun confirm the need to stand together to confront all the critical issues and difficulties that hit the region. Like the previous paragraph, this pronoun (our) confirms togetherness and Unity.

He used the phrase "we are" to emphasis that all the neighbor states in the region are responsible to face all the critical and complex situations (share responsibility).The reason behind using this personal pronoun is that all of us have the same duty, solidarity and at the same time equity. The two pioneers Gilman and Brown (1960) confirmed that the pronoun selection relied on the relationship between the speaker or politician and the audience.

-Paragraph 4:

"نعاوُدُ اجتماعنا في ظروفٍ بالغةِ التعقيد، و مع الأسف ان حالَ منطقتنا اليوم ليس أفضلَ من الأمس، حيثُ تمرُّ دولٌ عديدةٌ في العالم العربي بتحولاتٍ عصيبة". (Web, May 20189).

The Iraqi president used the phrase " we must" to express the intention of all and they have to work together to confront and standing together to support, Palestinian people, Yemen and Syria people (Affirmation and Assertion).In this paragraph he was serious and clear to work together against complex circumstances and the Risks that hit the region. In this paragraph we see his insistency and support to the affected neighbor states according to his direct language challenging other dominated powers.

-Paragraph 12:

"لابد ان نعيد التأكيد ايها السادة الكرام، بموقفنا الثابت والداعم للشعب الفلسطيني لنيل حقوقه المشروعة في تأسيس دولته و عاصمتها القدس الشريف، كما نؤكد حرصنا على انهاء معاناة الشعب السوري و تمكينه من حل سياسي مبني على مواجهة الارهاب واحترام ارادته في الحياة الحرة الكريمة، و نتطلع الى حل الازمة في اليمن و دعم الجهود المخلصة الساعية لانهاء معاناة الشعب اليمني الشقيق و بما يحقق له الامن و الاستقرار و الازدهار . (Web, May)"

(2019)

Conclusion

The analysis of this paper exposed that is contained of thanking ,appreciation and the ideology of the Iraqi president toward confronting the critical situation and difficult circumstances that are facing the neighbor states and International community. The analyzed political speech of the Iraqi president is different from the campaign speech because it is informative rather than persuasive. He was clear about his ideology and plan to support the neighbor states security and the security of International community. The analyzed speech confirmed the ideology of the speaker and plan. He was clear in persuading the neighbor states and International community to work together against the difficult circumstances and the new challenges. The major pronouns that were selected are three: We, Our and I. As we found out here after analyzing these pronouns, that the reason behind using personal pronouns to recognize the intention of politician. We saw, that these pronouns occurred separately but they came in a sequences during the process of presenting the speech. Mostly, the speaker or the politician use the first person plural. The selection of pronouns is used to determine the social status, audience motivation and tendency. His eloquent language and style distinguished him from his predecessors. The study reveals that the Iraqi president was clear in and expose his ideology challenging all the risks.

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