A CDA of Trump-Netanyahu's Conversation about Trump's Proclamation Recognizing Israel's Sovereignty over the Golan Heights

Khawla Shukur Mahmood (Lect. Ph. D)
General Directorate of Diayla
khawlashukur@gmail.com

تحليل الخطاب النقدي لمحادثة ترامب ونتنياهو حول إعلان إعتراف ترامب بسيادة إسرائيل على مرتفعات الجولان

م.د خولة شكر محمود
المديرية العامة لتربية ديالى

Abstract

CDA is beneficial device to reveal the correlation between language, power, and hidden ideologies, i.e. how language reflects power and ideology, or how language and ideologies affect language. The present study analyzes Trump-Netanyahu's conversation about Trump's proclamation recognizing Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights. It is an attempt to explore the notions of modality, us/ them, agent/ victim and how these concepts unravel interlocutors' ideologies and power. The current study adopts Fairclough's (1995) and Van Dijk (2000) as models for analysis. Results show that Trump and Netanyahu depict their states and people as being "Us" who are presented positively through the meeting while they negatively introduce "Them" which represents a number of enemies in the middle east like Syria, Gaza, Hezbollah and terrorist groups. Notions of power and ideologies are evident in their talk.**Keywords: CDA, Us/Them, Agent/ Victim, Power, Ideology**

المستخلص

يعد التحليل النقدي للخطابات أداة مفيدة للكشف عن العلاقة بين اللغة والسلطة والأيديولوجيات الخفية، أي كيف تعكس اللغة السلطة والأيديولوجية، أو كيف تؤثر اللغة والأيديولوجيات على اللغة. تحلل هذه الدراسة المحادثة التي جرت بين ترامب ونتنياهو حول إعلان ترامب الاعتراف بسيادة إسرائيل على هضبة الجولان. إنها محاولة لاستكشاف مفاهيم الوسيلة و نحن/هم و الفاعل/الضحية، وكيف تكشف هذه المفاهيم أيديولوجيات المحاورين وسلطتهم. وتتبنى الدراسة الحالية نظرية فيركلاف (١٩٩٥) وفان دايك (٢٠٠٠) كنماذج للتحليل. وأظهرت النتائج أن ترامب ونتنياهو يصوران دولتيهما وشعوبهما على أنهم "نحن" الذين يتم تقديمهم بشكل إيجابي من خلال اللقاء بينما يقدمون "هم" بشكل سلبي والذي يمثل عددًا من الأعداء في الشرق الأوسط مثل سوريا وغزة وحزب الله والجماعات الإرهابية. وتتجلى مفاهيم القوة والأيديولوجيات في حديثهم ايضا. **الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي, نحن/ هم, الفاعل / الضحية, السلطة, الايدلوجيا**

1. Introduction

CDA is a field of study that views language as a form of social practice and it is interested in showing the relation between language from one side and power, ideology from the other side. In spite of the fact that there is an abundant research on CDA, most studies explore unilateral political speeches delivered by one speaker. Thus, this study is distinct from others because it studies the bilateral interaction of two political figures. The current study investigates concepts like modality, us/ them, agent/ victim and it also tries to reveal notions like the ideological beliefs and power in the conversation between President Trump and Prime Minster Netanyahu in which Trump signs a presidential proclamation recognizing Israel's sovereign right over the Golan Heights. The present study looks for answers to the following questions:

1. Who is depicted as "us'' and as "them" in the conversation under study?

2.Who is the " victim" from Trump and Netanyahu's perspectives?

3. According to both interlocutors ,who is the agent in the bilateral conversation?

4. Is the notion of power evident in Trump and Netanyahu's conversation?

5. Does Trump and Netanyahu's talk reveal their ideological beliefs?

2.Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis is a field of study that is concerned with revealing social power, dominance, oppression, inequality, discrimination, social injustice and how they are addressed in linguistic texts. It is not merely interested in language per se, but with the linguistic structures and features of linguistic texts, spoken or written and how they maintain power relations among groups in society (van Dijk, 1993,p. 250). The term " critical" means that CDA is not neutral in its orientation to study texts. It aims at addressing social "wrongs" or negativity in using language through the analysis of their sources and causes and the ways to overcome them. Thus, the notion of criticality refers to the fact that CDA is a fault-finding approach since it explains unequal socio-linguistic conventions relating to concerns of power (Fairclough, 1995, p. 231). Fairclough (1992, p.12) adds that CDA shows how discourse " is shaped by relations of power and ideologies, and the constructive effects discourse has upon social identities".

2. 1 Significant Notions based on Fairclough's view to CDA

   This section examines important notions like power and ideology.

2.1.1 Power

Fowler (1985,p.61) states that "power is the ability of people and institutions to control the behaviour and material lives of others". One of the basic tenets of CDA is that it is interested in unraveling notions like power, dominance and control and how they are manifested in language (Weiss and Wodak, 2003,p.15).This shows that a main perspective in CDA is to account for the relationships between discourse and social power. Different types of power are identified according to their resources. For example, the military power where the high ranked officers exercise control over the less ranked employees, the rich also have power of their money. These types of authority is referred to as sphere of action. Other kinds of power are like the power of professors and parents which is described as cognition power. van Dijk asserts that cognition power is more complex and subtle than the action control. In the former, the control is done by means of more smart strategies like persuasion to influence the minds and change attitudes whereas in the latter, the powerful members merely resort to punishment or physical coercion (van Dijk, 1993,p. 254). Fairclough (1989,p. 23) concludes that language is not neutral in the sense that when a politician or priest deliver speeches, they do that by means of their social influence.

2.1.2 Ideology

According to Fairclough's (1995b,p.14), ideology is "meaning in the service of power and relations of domination" and discourses are more or less ideological since they maintain power relations. These meaning constructions are represented in language which connects with the social through being the primary domain of ideology (Fairclough, 1989,p.15). This means that there are specific underlying assumptions behind certain selections of linguistic forms in discourse. These assumptions are never innocent but they are ideologically dependentMany ideologies are relevant to situations of competition, conflict, domination, and resistance between groups, hence, a part of a social struggle. This also explains why many of the mental structures of ideologies are classified on a distinction of 'Us vs. Them' relationship in which the former is depicted positively while the latter is introduced negatively (van Dijk,1995b:30). van Dijk asserts that ideologies are not only found with dominant groups, dominated groups may also have ideologies, namely ideologies of resistance and opposition (ibid:29).

3. The Model of Analysis

The present study adopts Fairclough's (1995) and van Dijk's (2000) as models for analysis. It is limited to investigate **modality** (only modal operators), **us/them** and **agent/victim**.

3.1The Relational-Dialectic Approach

This approach has been developed by Norman Fairclough and it is called as "the relational-dialectic approach" because Fairclough believes that language and society exist together and affect each other (Fairclough,2000,p. 26). Fairclough's model consists of three levels: the textual analysis, the discursive analysis and the social analysis. The present study is limited to investigate modality which is a sub-division of the grammatical level which falls within the textual analysis level. They are surveyed with their subdivisions briefly in the following sections.

3.1.1 Textual Analysis

Fairclough (1992,p.75) maintains that the textual includes the analysis of
vocabulary, grammar, cohesion, and text structure.

3.1.1.1 The Vocabulary Level

Lexis represents an important part in CDA analysis because of the capacity to show the speaker's (van Dijk, 2001b,p. 99). Lexis can affect the minds of the listeners and that the same word can have a number of different meanings(Fairclough 1989,p. 110-111).

3.1.1.2 The Grammar Level

Two main types of analysis are to be tackled under grammar level. They are transitivity and modes & modality analysis and they are explained below:

3.1.1.2.1 Transitivity Analysis

Transitivity analysis refers to the analysis of language as "a mode of reflection, of imposing order on the endless variation and flow of events" (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004,p. 170). It shows how speakers express the reality through language and encode their experience of the world. Through the transitivity system, experiences can be classified into six categories: material processes, mental processes, relational process, behavioral processes, verbal processes and existential process (Halliday,1985,p.103).

3.1.1.2.2 Modes & Modality Analysis

Mood and modality are vital elements in the interpersonal function. The interpersonal meaning between the speaker and the hearer is expressed by choices between declarative, interrogative and imperative moods. Mood expresses the speaker's purpose to be achieved with his/her speech (Huang, 2001,p.79).Modality indicates the strength with which a certain proposition or statement is expressed. It shows that there is no clear-cut boundaries between the positive and negative poles. That is, choices are arranged on a continuum to show whether a proposition is more or less likely; more or less desirable and so on (Halliday,1985, p.86) Halliday identifies two types of modality : modalization and modulation. He made a distinction between propositions and proposals. The former refers to exchange of information (statements and questions).Modalization indicates the speaker's assessment of the possibility and frequency of propositions including ranks of probability and usuality. Modulation, on the other hand, is used to express proposals (exchange of services and goods, i.e., offers and commands) and thus falls within the imperative type. It includes the scales of obligation and inclination (Halliday,1985,p.86). These with their domain of manifestation can be shown in table(1) adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen (2004,p. 612).**Table (1) Types of Modality and their Domain of Manifestation**

Type of modality		Domain of Manifestation			
		Clause(Mental/ Verbal/ Relational)	Modal Adjunct	Adjective	Modal operator
Modalization	Probability	I guess/think/know…	Perhaps, Probably certainly	Possible Probable certain	May, can, might, could
	Usuality		Sometimes, Often ,always, never	Usual, common	Will, would, should
Modulation	Inclination	I am willing/keen/eager to	Definitely, absolutely, by all means	Willing to, anxious to, determined to	
	Obligation	I want…you..to..		Allowed to, supposed to, required to	Must, should, ought to, have to

Through joining propositions with proposals that speakers use and by identifying which type is more prevalent by a participant, an analyst can see which participant is more powerful (Halliday and Matthiesen,2004,p. 590).

3.1.1.3 Cohesion

Fairclough (1989,p.130) defines cohesion as "the formal connections between sentences in a text". He adopts Halliday's (1994) model in identifying four main types of cohesive marking. These are: reference, substitution and ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion (Halliday, 1994,p.196-7).

3.1.1.4 Text Structure

Analysis of literary dialogue refers to the way in which characters negotiate their 'verbal interchange of thought', thus giving rise to the notion of 'turn'. Turn-taking, exchanging roles between the speaker and the hearer is very important especially in the interaction between males and females (Herman,1998,p. 19).The main elements within the textual analysis. They can be summarized in table (2).**Table (2) Fairclough's Text Analysis adapted from Locke (2004,p. 46)**

Text Analysis			
Vocabulary	Grammar	Cohesion	Text Structure
Deals mainly with individual words. •word choice • word meaning • wording • metaphor	Deals with words combined into clauses and sentences. • Transitivity • modality	Deals with how clauses and sentences are linked together • connectives and argumentation	Deals with large scale organizational properties: •interactional control •Sentence length and complexity

Fairclough describes the text analysis as the description stage. He maintains that CDA concentrates on the textual-linguistic features of the text. Fairclough manipulates a detailed text analysis to understand how discursive processes operate in certain texts. The text level affects the other levels and the other levels affect the text (Fairclough, 1992).

3.1.2 Discursive Analysis

Fairclough refers to discourse as **discursive-practice** and according to the analytical framework the stage is called the interpretation stage. Texts are produced in certain ways and in certain social contexts and they are also consumed differently in different social contexts. Texts are produced and consumed individually and collectively. Texts receivers need to know who is the producer of the text, why it is produced and to whom the text is directed, the conditions in which it is read and under which conditions it is written (Fairclough,1992,p.76).

3.1.3 Social Analysis

The third dimension in Fairclough's three-dimensional framework viewing discourse as social practice. According to Fairclough, social practices are the things that people have acquired and learned from the environment, culture and community they live in (Fairclough,1992,p.86). Fairclough (2003,p.25) defines **social practice** as "articulations of different types of social element which are associated with particular areas of social life," and the function of social practice is to understand the discourse itself and the context in which the discourse is practiced. Thus, understanding context gives a comprehensive view of the discourse since social practices affect the way the text is produced and consumed.

3. 2 van Dijk's (2000) Model

To examine the notion of ideology, in addition to Fairclough's notion of modality, van Dijk's (2000) two notions: us/them and agent/ victim are picked since they serve the goal of the study. van Dijk (2000,p. 90) proposes two types of categories: formal and semantic categories that play an instrumental role in the ideological analysis. According to van Dijk (2000), discourse meaning that lies in the semantic structure " is the core level for the expression of beliefs, such as personal and social knowledge, opinions, attitudes, ideologies, norms and values". Semantic categories include: topics, local coherence, implicitness, semantic moves or disclaimer, specificity and completeness, propositional structures, vagueness, contrast, comparison, illustration, intertextuality, perspective, lexicalization , pronoun and style.The current study picks the fifth and the sixth categories namely ("specificity and completeness" and propositional structures) because they fit

the data of the present study. Due to the space and limits of this paper, only these two notions will be highlighted below.

3.2.1 Specificity and Completeness

Two important notions in critical discourse analysis are 'Us' and 'Them'. They refer to the strategy of positive self- presentation and negative other-presentation. We may perceive 'Our' good actions and properties and 'Their' bad ones may be depicted in the discourse through specific terms. Level and completeness analysis would in practice require detailed comparative study, e.g., by comparing texts or discourses about 'Us', with texts or discourses about 'Them' (van Dijk, 2000,p. 92).

3. 2. 2 Propositional Structures

van Dijk(2000,p. 93) asserts that propositional structures may be manifested in an analysis of the structure of ethnic situations, actions or events, and of the role of participants in such events. For example, whether such participants are viewed as agents or patients (victims) of specific acts, also tells us how speakers represent ethnic events in their mental models. The 'us' and 'them' dichotomy is indispensable to the analysis of political discourse as it shows the notions of power and dominance and how participants represent themselves and their opponents through language.

4. The Data

The data of the current study is taken from the bilateral meeting between President Donald Trump and Prime minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu on March 25, 2019, in which President Trump signed a presidential proclamation recognizing Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights. The proclamation begins with an overview of the Golan Heights and its relationship with Israel, claiming that the area is a "potential launching ground for attacks on Israel," and continues with Trump proclaiming Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights. After the meeting, Trump signed the proclamation. The present study aims at conducting a CDA analysis of the interaction between both Trump and Netanyahu which took place in the White House, the Diplomatic Room.

4.1 Results and Discussion

This section introduces the results obtained from data analysis.

4.1.1 Modality

Both President Trump and Netanyahu use modal operators to show their attitudes towards the situation. As for modals that indicate **usuality**, both Trump and Netanyahu score 75% and 85% respectively. As far as **probability** is concerned, Trump shows it in 16.66% in his speech but Netanyahu does not use it at all. The percentages of modals that show **obligation** in Trump and Netanyahu are 8.33% and 14.28% respectively. Trump manifests his power through using the modal operator "must" to express obligation " **future, peace, agreement <u>must</u> account for Israel's need"**. It is obvious that the authority of America is explicitly stated through his insistence on supporting Israel . He also uses "will" more than other model auxiliaries and this usage performs a number of functions. He uses "will" to issue the speech act of promising as in **"The United States <u>will</u> always stand by its side."** In this extract, Trump is promising Israel to stand with them against anyone who works against their peace and prosperity. By performing this speech act, Trump shows his state as powerful since it is committed to take this powerful step. This He also uses "will" to threaten any aggressive force that would harm Israel " **We <u>will</u> confront the poison of anti-Semitism through both our words and, maybe even more importantly, our actions.**" and this is not merely speech but that U.S.A is ready through their "words" and "actions". This shows American ability, power and dominance in taking actions. Again, Trump's use of "will" shows his future insistence on punishing those "dictatorial" regimes who have opposing attitudes towards America and Israel. He keeps describing Israel and Jewish people as victims due to the actions of those regimes. **"we <u>will</u> not avert our eyes from the dictatorship that chants "Death to America," "Death to Israel," and calls for genocide against the Jewish people.**

Trump's use of "can" performs different intentions. First, Trump shows his likelihood or probability that Netanyahu loves U. S.A. and that he is ready right now to express his loyalty to it. He uses "can" to show himself as being less assertive in making judgments about Netanyahu's own feeling. Trump is prompting Netanyahu to acknowledge that himself **"I think I <u>can</u> say he also loves the United States"** . Second, he gives permission to his interactant **"Bibi, maybe you <u>can</u> give this to the people of Israel?** and hence shows his authority in the sense that he can give and withhold permission. Trump's use of a nickname or a diminutive form to address his visitor indicates intimacy and it is a way of exercising power. The third use of "can" by Trump is intended to praise Israel's great actions and that Israel proved itself to be strong state that

is capable of confronting dangers represented by those who surround it: **"There <u>can</u> be no better example of greatness than what Israel has done, starting from such a small speck of sand"** . Figure (1) below shows the percentages of modal operators used by both Trump and Netanyahu.
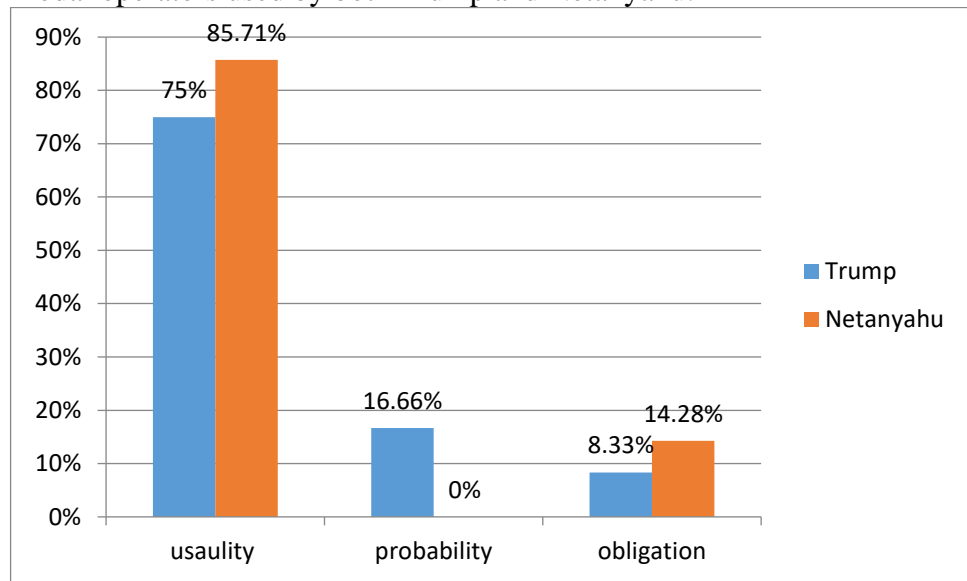

Figure (1) Percentages of Modal Operators used by Trump and Netanyahu

4.1.2 Us/them

The mental representations of ideological assumptions have been extensively manifested in the data by both interlocutors, Trump and Netanyahu. What is interesting is that "us" is represented here by both U.S.A and Israel together for they both regard themselves in this meeting as being one unit since they are friends and allies having the same enemies who conspires against their prosperity and security. Israel is described by Trump as **"the trusted ally"**. Many instances in the data reveal that both parties show solidarity to each other for example, Trump keeps saying that they, America and Israel, are intimate friends . Another example is said by Trump to confirm the idea that America is on Israel's side: **"Our prayers are with our friends in Israel as they carry out an incredible way of life in the face of great terror. The United States recognizes Israel's absolute right to defend itself "** . Trump asserts that they are friends: **"Our relationship is powerful"** and Netanyahu's remark **" But thanks to you, we now know that there are two peoples who stand with the Golan: the people of Israel and the people of America"** also achieve the same goal that they both America and Israel are two in one. Thus, both America and Israel represent the "us" yet the "us" depicted by Trump is different from that portrayed by Netanyahu. For example, Trump uses expressions that mark his state, America, as being the godfather of Israel showing all kinds of support and help for them **" I want to begin by expressing our condolences to the Prime Minister and the people of Israel for the horrific Hamas rocket attack on Israeli homes this morning, which wounded seven civilians at least, including numerous children."** Israel, on the other hand, is shown by its prime minster as the thankful, indebted friend. Among the many instances that confirm this "being two in one" is Netanyahu's statement that he says to Trump at the end of their interaction: " **Mr. President — Mr. President, I have to tell you that I brought you a case of the finest wine from the Golan. I understand you're not a great wine drinker, but <u>could</u> I give it to your staff?"** This turn is followed by Trump's remark **" Yes, you can. (Laughter.)"** . This statement shows a great deal of intimacy between the two parties in interaction. "Them" represents the other side of the conflict like Syria, terrorist groups and Hezbollah and Iran. The first group "us" is introduced positively whereas the second group "them " is represented negatively by both interlocutors. They attack Jewish people, fire rockets and wound innocent citizens.Most of the linguistic expressions that exemplify "us" construction are manifested by the pronoun "we" by both Trump and Netanyahu. It recurs many times in speech of both interlocutors. Trump uses "we" (12) times while Netanyahu manipulates it (14) times in their meeting. Table (3) shows the manipulation of us/them by Trump and Netanyahu.

Table (3) Manipulation of Us/Them

Us		Them	
Trump	**Netanyahu**	**Trump**	**Netanyahu**
We	We	the horrific Hamas	a genocidal regime

the American embassy stands proudly	Israel	terrorist groups in southern Syria	the invading Syrian forces
The United States	Our people	Hezbollah	Iran
	Our states	Syria	Syria
	People of Israel	Iran	Israel' enemies
	Soldiers of Israel	The caliphate in Syria	Gaza
	Jewish state	horrible Iran	
	Israel's citizens	the Iranian regime	
	A generation of Israeli children	the Middle East	
	Brave soldiers of Israel	them	
	All Israelis	the dictatorship	
	Brave soldiers	Great terror	
	My soldiers		
	Our defense		
	Our brave soldiers		
	Jewish people		

4.1.3 Agent/ Victim

The notions of agent and victim are explicitly stated in the discourse under study. They are used in a way that serve to reveal the ideologies of both interlocutors. Trump view terrorists that threaten the security of U.S.A and its friend Israel as the "agent" and at the same time shows Jewish people as the "victim" since they are constantly being attacked by "Syria" and "Gaza". Netanyahu has the same point of view concerning who is "agent" and who is "victim" yet several things need to be highlighted. For example, both Trump and Netanyahu provide threatening to the "agent" and that they will not surrender or give up. Trump either displays their past contributions: **"We have defeated the caliphate in Syria"** or issuing threating to those who dare to cause harm to America and Israel: **" we will not avert our eyes from the dictatorship that chants "Death to America," "Death to Israel," and calls for genocide against the Jewish people. We won't let them even consider that"**The same strategies are used by Netanyahu. Since they were attacked by a rocket that was fired from Gaza, he is either threatening : **"Israel will not tolerate this. I will not tolerate this"** and **"I have a simple message to Israel's enemies: We will do whatever we must do to defend our people and defend our states"** or showing his state's contributions : **" in two glorious days, in June 1967, the brave soldiers of Israel scaled those daunting heights and liberated the Golan."** The following table shows the "agent/ victim" dichotomy used by Trump and Netanyahu.**Table (4) The notions of Agent/ Victim by Trump and Netanyahu**

Agent		Victim	
Trump	**Netanyahu**	**Trump**	**Netanyahu**
the horrific Hamas rocket	Rocket from Gaza	People of Israel	A home north Tel Aviv
aggressive action by Iran	Syria	Israeli homes	Jewish state
terrorist groups in southern Syria, including Hezbollah		Seven civilians including children	Seven people wounded
Syria		Israel's need to defend itself	Israel's citizens
Iran		North of Tel Aviv	A generation of Israeli children
Other regional threats		calls for genocide against the Jewish people	
		Jewish homeland	
		our friends in Israel	
		Israel	

4.1.4 Power

The notion of power in the present study has been manifested through the wording and strategies employed by both Trump and Netanyahu. Trump exercises power through his explicit way in making threats : **"we will not avert our eyes from the dictatorship that chants "Death to America," "Death to Israel," and calls for genocide against the Jewish people. We won't let them even consider that.** It is this asymmetrical relationship in any society that warrants people who are on a higher status to exercise power. Trump is threatening the mutual enemies who threaten the security of America and Israel. Threatening is repeated several times in the bilateral meeting by both Trump and Netanyahu and their threats are directed towards the same groups or people since we already mentioned that both parties encompass one unit although this unit might seem as having two members with asymmetrical relations but still they have their mutual goals and enemies. Netanyahu also uses the same tone of threatening against those who attack Jewish people: **"Israel will not tolerate this. I will not tolerate this"**. In addition to issuing threats, Netanyahu also shows a tendency to challenge the enemies of Israel by saying: **"We hold the high ground, and we shall never give it up"** and **" I have a simple message to Israel's enemies: We will do whatever we must do to defend our people and defend our states"** In sum, power has been explicitly shown through language since language is an instrument for enforcing and exploiting existing positions of authority in certain ways. Both Trump and Netanyahu show that through their positions in the society.

4.1.5 Praising / Thanking and Acknowledging

Stemming from the mutual desires and goals of both interlocutors representing their countries and their political regimes, of course, it is not surprizing to find that Trump keeps praising Israel. U.S.A is stronger and more dominant, more powerful and having a control over the world. Israel, on the other hand is seen as less powerful. It is in need of American power and support. Israel always seeks approval from American government and legislations for its actions against Palestine. This has been demonstrated by Trump's words when he is prompting Netanyahu to acknowledge his love to America **" And you love Israel? Good. And America. I was waiting for him to say that. (Laughter.)"** and **"He's another one who truly, truly loves Israel. I think I can say he also loves the United States."** It is obvious that everything is directed by American policy even love! This American's praising is responded by an exaggerated way of thanking and acknowledging on the part of Netanyahu **"When we exercise that self-defense, you have never flinched. You have always been there, including today. And I thank you."** Netanyahu uses a regular repeated syntactic structure (**you showed this**) successively and at the end of each quotation the same procedure is followed by repeating the statement (**You said it and you did it**)to express the amount of gratitude that he has towards America: **"You showed this when you withdrew from the disastrous nuclear deal with Iran. I remember in one of our first meetings, you said, "This is a horrible deal. I will leave it." You said it; you did it"You showed it when you restored sanctions against a genocidal regime that seeks to destroy the one and only Jewish State. You said, "I will restore those sanctions." You said it and you did it."You showed that when you recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital and moved the American embassy there — and gave us a tremendous ambassador. You said it; you did it."** The function that this repeated pattern serves is to express emphasis, clarity and being more emotive. Netanyahu is so grateful to Trump to the extent that he uses this repetition as a filler in order to take time to search for a suitable word that may suffice his intention and attitude towards America. Netanyahu uses this strategy to show that he was chanting and celebrating American's contributions to Israel. The speech act of thanking is performed when someone does something for someone else and using a combination of strategies, long utterances, repeated patterns prove that the size of the gratitude is great and the task demands more and more words to account for. In other words, America has done a lot of deeds to Israel and thus, it must be thanked in this way. Between his pre- statement **" you showed it"** and post-statement **" You did it"**, in each time, Netanyahu inserts one of the American contributions to Israeli People: "restoring sanctions against a genocidal regime that seeks to destroy Jewish state, recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital, American withdrawal from the disastrous nuclear deal with Iran". Even in the way Netanyahu expresses his deep thanking to American government, he also uses a repeated pattern to achieve his aim in showing the great amount of gratitude he has towards Trump and American regime: **"So on behalf of all the people of Israel: Thank you, President Trump. Thank you for your leadership, thank you for your friendship, and thank you for all you have done to make the alliance between America and Israel stronger and greater than ever. Thank you, Mr. President".**To get an overall picture of the whole scene, the three basic notions that the present study limited itself to, us/them, modal operators, agent/victim are presented here

in the following figure which shows that the notion us/them is placed at the top of the scale as it scores (51.71%) whereas the percentage of both the agent/victim and modal operators is (24.71%).The following figure shows the percentages of the three concepts us/them, agent/victim and modal operators in the whole situation.
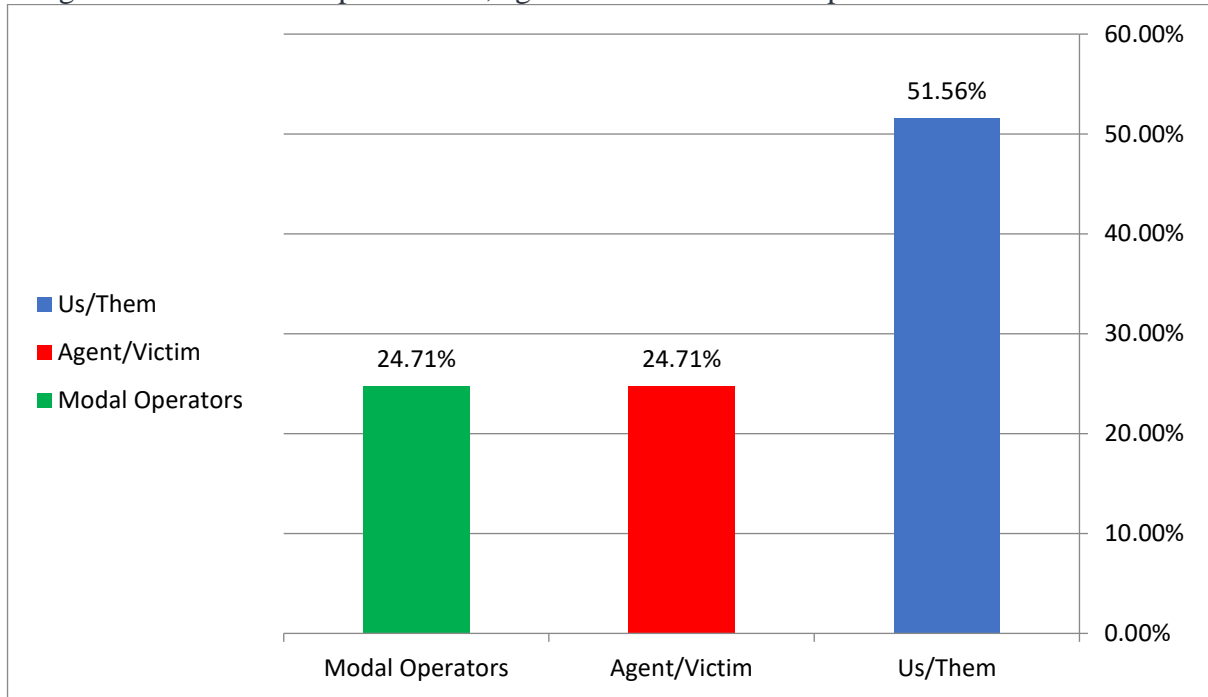

Figure (2) Percentages of "Us/Them", "Agent/Victim" and Modal Operators

5. Conclusion

The study has come up with a number of conclusions. First, both Trump and Netanyahu depict their states and people as being "Us" who are presented positively through the meeting while they negatively introduce "Them" which represents a number of enemies in the middle east like Syria, Gaza, Hezbollah and terrorist groups. Second, Jewish people are portrayed as victim and people in Gaza and Syria are viewed by both interlocutors as agents. Third, the notion of power is evident in the talk of both Trump and Netanyahu as they issue threats and display their ability to destroy anyone who "chant for their death". Fourth, both American and Israeli presidents share the same ideologies in the sense that they manifest themselves similarly through their talk. Fifth, praising Israel is dominant in Trump's talk while thanking and showing acknowledgement is prevalent in Netanyahu's speech as a response. Sixth, Trump uses modal operators that indicate usuality, obligation and probability whereas Netanyahu relies only those of usuality and obligation.

References

Fairclough, N. (1989). Language and Power. Harlow: Longman.

------------------.(1992). Discourse and social change. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

 (1995b) Media Discourse. London: Edward Arnold.

------------------ (2000). New Labour, New Language? London: Routledge.

------------------ (2003). Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research. London: Routledge.

Fowler, R. (1985) Power. In T. A. van Dijk (ed.), Handbook of Discourse analysis - Discourse in society. London: Academic Press.

Halliday, M. A. K .(1985). An Introduction to Functional Grammar. London: Edward Arnold.

 (1994). An Introduction to Functional Grammar. London: Edward Arnold.

Halliday,M. & Matthiessen,C. (2004). An Introduction to Functional Grammar . London: Hodder Arnold.

Huang, G. (2001). Theory and Practice of Discourse Analysis: A Research on Advertising Discourse. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

Locke, T. (2004). Critical Discourse Analysis. London &New York: Continuum.

--------------------(1993). 'Principles of critical discourse analysis', Discourse & Society, 4(2), pp. 249–83.

Van Dijk,T. A. (2000): On the Analysis of Parliamentary Debates on Immigration. In: Wodak, R. & Van Dijk, T. A. (Eds.): Racism at the Top: Parliamentary Discourses on Ethnic Issues in Six European States. Klagenfurt: Drava Verlag.

------------------(2000). New(s) Racism : A Discourse Analytical Approach .In Simon Cottle (ed.), Ethnic minorities and the media. Philadelphia :Open University Press.

--------------------(2001b). " Multidisciplinarity CDA: a plea for Diversity" . In R. Wodak, & M. Meyer (Eds.), Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis. Sage. pp.95-120.

 Weiss, G., & Wodak, R. (2003). Introduction. In G. Weiss & R. Wodak (Eds.), Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory and Interdisciplinarity. Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.