

Humanitarianism in Biden's speeches on the Palestine- Israel Conflict: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Submission date: 13/5/2024

Acceptance date: 28/5/2024

Publication date: 24/6/2024

Abstract

Commonly, the topic of humanitarianism (i.e., the embodiment of an ideology of human compassion) has not been given its due concern neither in terms of Critical Discourse Analysis studies nor in political speeches. Moreover, there is lack of studies that handle the topic in president Biden's speeches. As such, the current study tries to bridge this gap by answering the questions of: What are the strategies of the ideology of humanitarianism in Biden's speeches on the Palestine-Israel conflict? What are the most and the least employed strategies in the speeches in question?, And finally, why does Biden employ these strategies?

The study employs Van Dijk's model that involves appropriate tactics for the overall strategy of "positive self-representation" and "negative other-representation" as ideological constructions in discourse.

The study finds that Biden implements various strategies like actor description, metaphor, victimization, lexicalization, empathy, presupposition number game, and compassion. In terms of the most employed strategies, they are compassion, empathy and lexicalization, yet the least utilized ones are presupposition, and number game. Finally, the ideology of humanitarianism in Biden's speeches is mainly done throughout his ideologized plans of positive self-representation as feeling the suffering, and having compassion towards people of Israel, while Hamas, as a representative of Palestinians, is portrayed as terrorist organization, slaughtering scores of Israeli people and committing many vicious massacres, as such humanitarian. As such the strategies of humanitarianism are ideological.

Key words: humanitarianism, A Critical Discourse Analysis, ideology, humanitarianism, empathy, compassion.

الإنسانية في خطابات بايدن حول الصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي: تحليل نقدي للخطاب

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المستخلص

عادة، لم يحظ موضوع الإنسانية - أي تجسيد أيديولوجيا الإنسانية - بالاهتمام اللازم لا في دراسات التحليل النقدي للخطابات ولا في الخطابات السياسية. ويضاف إلى ذلك أن هناك نقصاً في الدراسات التي تناولت هذا الموضوع في خطابات الرئيس بايدن. ومن هنا، تحاول الدراسة الحالية سد تلك الفجوة، فهي تحاول الإجابة على الأسئلة الآتية: ما هي إستراتيجيات الأيديولوجيا الإنسانية في خطابات بايدن على الصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي؟ ما هي الإستراتيجيات الأكثر والأقل استخداماً في الخطابات المعنية؟ وأخيراً، لماذا يوظف بايدن هذه الإستراتيجيات؟ ومن ثم فإن البحث يسعى إلى اكتشاف إستراتيجيات الإنسانية في خطابات بايدن، والكشف عن الإستراتيجيات الأكثر والأقل استخداماً في الخطابات المذكورة أعلاه. وتحديد الأسباب وراء استغلال توظيف تلك الإستراتيجيات. تستخدم الدراسة نموذجاً فان دايك الذي يتضمن تكتيكات مناسبة للاستراتيجية الشاملة لـ "التمثيل الذاتي الإيجابي" و"التمثيل السلبي الآخر" كتركيبة أيديولوجية في الخطاب.

وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن بايدن يوظف استراتيجيات مختلفة مثل وصف الفاعل الاجتماعي، والتضحية، والمعجمية، والتعاطف، ولعبة الأرقام والافتراضات، والرحمة. أما عن حيث الإستراتيجيات الأكثر استخداما فهي الرحمة والتعاطف والتعبير المعجمي، في حين كانت الافتراضات ولعبة الأرقام الأقل استخداما. وأخيرا، فإن أيديولوجية الإنسانية في خطابات بايدن تكون بشكل رئيس عبر خطته الأيديولوجية المتمثلة في تمثيل نفسه بصورة ايجابية بأن لديه الشعور بالمعاناة والتعاطف مع شعب إسرائيل، في حين يصور حماس، التي تمثل الفلسطينيين، بأنها منظمة إرهابية، تذبح العشرات من الشعب الإسرائيلي وتقتل المدنيين وترتكب العديد من المجازر الوحشية وهكذا فإن إستراتيجيات الإنسانية هنا مؤدجة لاشك.

الكلمات الدالة: التحليل النقدي للخطاب، الأيديولوجيا، الإنسانية، التعاطف، الرحمة.

1.1. Preliminaries

Actually, there are few words recurrently used in the contemporary discourse of politics as ‘humanitarian’. Thus, we find discourses of humanitarian issues, humanitarian assistance, humanitarian community humanitarian action, humanitarian standards, humanitarian intervention, humanitarian war and the like. To explicate, according to the *New Oxford Dictionary of English*, the word ‘humanitarian’ has the sense of being “connected with helping people who are suffering and improving the conditions that they are living in to provide humanitarian aid to the war zone”. Its relevance to all that is humane may explain the inevitable need to use it to qualify a range of practices [1p1].

However, often, the topic of humanitarianism (i.e., the embodiment of an ideology of human compassion) has not been given its due concern neither in terms of Critical Discourse Analysis (henceforth CDA) studies nor in political speeches. Furthermore, there is shortage of studies that handle the topic in President Biden’s speeches.

As such, the current study tries to bridge the gap. Hence, it endeavours to answer the questions of? What are the strategies of the ideology of humanitarianism in Biden’s speeches on Palestine-Israel-conflict? What are the most and the least employed strategies in those speeches? Why does Biden exploits these strategies? Consequently, the paper seeks to discover the strategies of humanitarianism, and uncover the most and least utilized strategies and determining the reasons behind exploiting them.

1.2. Critical Discourse Analysis

Traditionally, Critical Discourse Analysis stems from a critical theory of language i.e., that which looks at the use of language as an pertinent to social practice [2p329]. CDA is not a single theory, then, but is diverse [3p12]. Its researchers are interested in a critical theory of the social world i.e., highlighting the role that language plays in the formation and representation of this social reality, and a technique that enables them to examine these issues ,explain, analyze, and describe these relationships [4p.3]

Among modern and most influential approaches to CDA is the Socio-Cognitive approach wherein cognition, society and discourse are recurrently integrated in communicational interaction.[5p.12].Van Dijk[6] presents a model wherein the gist is the analysis of macro-structures is the analysis of thematic structures. Due to his perspective, discourse analysis is ideology analysis, Thus, the ideological square model encompasses both “emphasize Our good things and Their bad things [7p.49].

2.1. Humanitarianism

Traditionally, the word humanitarianism “describes the worldview, aspirations, professional vocabularies and actions affirming the common dignity of humankind regardless of differences in race, gender, religion, national belonging, political creed, or any other accident of birth or contextual circumstance.” [8,451]. Despite the fact that a humanitarian impulse has often found in all basic world religions in the sense of compassion, solidarity, or empathy towards people who are in need, it was only in the second half of the 19th that humanitarian principles were recognized and paid attention to in that international law. This new humanitarianism aimed to reinforce transformative, developmental outcomes, empowerment, the promotion of human rights. To approach its meaning, on the broad sense, humanitarianism is a belief in [improving](#) people's [lives](#) and [reducing suffering](#).

On the broad sense, humanitarianism means "the defense of human rights", criticizing violations or those who violate and or disregard them. It also embraces formulating general norms and values for a humane treatment [9,77].

Humanitarianism is the embodiment of an ideology of human compassion, aimed to reinforce transformative, developmental outcomes, empowerment, the promotion of human rights, protection and peacebuilding [10,897].

The standpoint of humanitarianism can be explained by the following example: "if a political action or decision does or does not conform with human rights or humanitarian convictions and values, one should or should not perform or take it". This view can be implemented in any situation to argue against "unequal treatment and discrimination" and for the recognition of differences [11,75]. This perspective can be represented in various ways like formulating what should or should not be done in terms of norms showing more attention to such rights, reflecting understanding for those rights, denouncing human rights abuses, praising people who stood up for human rights, explicitly antiracist opinions, reference to authorities, international bodies, agreements, and laws that deal with human rights, and so on [12,77].

2.2. Ideology

Ideology, in its general sense, points to “meaning in the service of power” [13,8]. It encompasses the practices the effects of which are directed toward a group's intention to be legitimate and authorized [14,30]. Specified for this paper, it has to be said that the ideology of humanitarianism mobilizes a range of meanings and linguistic practices intended to establish and sustain international relations of domination by, depicting the in-group as made victims or not treated in a human way though the case is not like that. Particularly, it implements language of human rights to legitimize a variety of doubted practices, including its biased defense. The unspecified strategies of questionable humanitarian practices of Biden's speech, are the main things this study endeavours to explore in this paper. Finally, for the study purposes, humanitarianism is the embodiment of an ideology of human compassion in terms of in-group only and describing the out group as not adhering to such compassion. Hence, ideology is only related to positive self –representation of both Biden as having humanitarian views, and in-group (Israel) as inhumanly treated, and the president sympathizes them.

3. Methodology

Van Dijk [15,144] suggests appropriate tactics for the overall strategy of "positive self-representation" and "negative other-representation" as ideological constructions in discourse. Hence, he [16,44] elaborates his ideological square of four overall ideological structures. They are as follows:

1. Emphasizing our good things about
2. Emphasizing their bad things
3. Deemphasizing our bad things.
4. Deemphasizing their good things [15,p.44].

In terms of the current paper, the following strategies are taken into account:

1. **-Empathy** which involves showing sympathy or empathy with the dilemmas or plights e.g., "the poor taxpayer[9,p.20]. In pro-immigration points of view, we will find accusations of the Government as lacking empathy to refugees:

- Many of those people live in old-style housing association Peabody flats. They are on modest incomes. Many of them are elderly, managing on their state pension and perhaps also a little pension from their work. They pay their full rent and for all their own expenses [12, p.20].

2-Victimization which means mentioning bad incidents or stories about us [9,p.739] and this makes the in-group as victims. The idea involves telling "horrible stories about in-group explaining the reason as the other group [9,p.20]. **It is** used as it assumes norms and principles that are not adhered to or upheld [17,111]. According to Van Dijk [7 ,p.84], in-group members portray themselves as the victims of these threats. e.g.,

- Since taxpayers must pay for immigration laws, they are frequently portrayed as the real victims of these regulations, particularly low-income and elderly people [18, 84].

3-Presupposition: is the structure of presuming knowledge that is not widely shared or known at all. It is a well-known semantic tool to highlight negative -other and -positive-self-representation as common sense e.g.,:

- Muslims worldwide are afraid that Western political, religious, and sexual liberties are contagious[15,p.157].

4. **Actor descriptions:** describing actors by their names, function, role or group name, by their actions or (so-called) attributes, their position or relation to other people, .etc.. to highlight both their positive traits and the negative traits of outgroup members [16,p.735].

5. **Lexicalization** : i.e., the portrayal of other people's behavior using derogatory terms e.g., "terrorism," "demolish," "inciting hatred," "gangs," and so on [7,p.154]. A range of words is used to emphasize various ideas in a variety of contexts [7,p.77].

6-**Number Game:** emphasizing the objectivity and enhancing credibility. e.g.,

- It would open the floodgates again, and presumably the £200 million a year cost that was estimated when the legislation was introduced [7,p:79].

7- **Compassion:** In sum, [feeling](#) of [sadness](#) for others' misery, suffering or [bad luck](#) and an attempt to [help](#) them depicting the other side as more violent [15] to look like they have mercy on others, but , in fact, they do not.

5.Data Analysis

Pursuing its aims, the paper in this section introduces data analysis both the qualitative and the quantitative ones.

Data collection: data are collected on the basis that they encompass Biden's speech on the conflict. Data are selected from the web sources one wherein they are available and authentic [20 and 21]. They are collected on the bases that they contain the ideology of humanitarianism on the Palestine-Israel conflict.

Data description: Data in this study encompass Biden's inauguration speech. They are five pages in length. The president, being newly elected tried to glorify America and enhance public's support .

Contextual factors: Following Hyme's model [22,59], those factors are to be explained. Speeches are delivered in the period 2023-2024. Biden talks to the Americans in the Whitehouse. In his speech the key is serious, genre is political speech, and the end is to convince people that Hamas violates human rights, the Act sequence is composed of paragraphs as parts of speech. The channel is oral, the norms are the rules of communication between a president and his fellow citizens.

I-Qualitative analysis

Seeking to achieve the first aim, the study starts with the qualitative analysis that runs as follows: First, choosing representative extracts on the bases that they contain humanitarianism. Second, explaining the meaning of each extract before determining the micro strategies. Third, pinpointing the strategies involved.

Extract 1

"In the wake of Hamas's appalling terrorist assault - it was brutal, inhumane, almost beyond belief what they did - this cabinet came together and - standing strong, standing united. ... we will continue to have Israel's back as you work to defend your people. We'll continue to work with you and partners across the region to prevent more tragedy to innocent civilians."

On October 18, 2023, the President of the USA condemned Hamas actions considering them as its terrorist attacks, and characterized in terms as "*appalling*," "*brutal*," and "*inhumane*.". He also assures working with Israel and partners, as he calls them, so as to prevent more tragedies for innocent people.

Positive self-representation is made clear by showing himself as denouncing brutal acts. On the other side, there is negative other representation points towards Hamas, using lexicalization strategy with words such as "*appalling*," "*brutal*," and "*inhumane*" to describe their actions. This description positions Biden as having human ideas and points to Hamas as the aggressor. In addition, actor description is found to shed light on Hamas's actions. Effective condemnatory terms employed imply a sense of compassion strategy that frames Hamas as terrorist.

To reinforce this strategy the phrase "*prevent more tragedy to innocent civilians*," shows seriousness of the situation and the commitment to preventing further harm. Hence, Biden expresses humanitarian views toward Israel over Palestine joined with unequivocal condemnation of Hamas and emphasis on the attack suggests unwavering support for Israel's position.

Extract2

" For 75 years, Israel has stood as the ultimate guarantor of security of Jewish people around the world so that the atrocities of the past could never happen again.....It's as simple as that. These atrocities have been sickening.."

This statement expresses constant support for Israel's security and denouncing past violations of human rights against its people. He lauded Israel as the ultimate guarantor of security for Jewish people worldwide for 75 years. Biden offers a clear assessment of Israel's role in ensuring the safety and protection of its communities. Moreover, Biden condemns past attacks on the Israeli people, qualifying the attack as "sickening" and emphasizes preventing new violations .

As for the actor description strategy, Israel is portrayed as the ultimate guarantor of security for its people worldwide, emphasizing its pivotal role in ensuring their safety. Additionally, there is a compassion strategy conveyed in the use of words like "sickening" and "atrocities" to suggest a visceral emotional response, which can evoke empathy and compassion. Words like "atrocities" serve to emphasize a human view, added to a form of lexicalization strategy to reinforce the stance taken by the president. There is a number game strategy used in this extract. The phrase "For 75 years" is employed to highlight the longevity of Israel's role as the guarantor of the in-group (Jewish) security i.e., longstanding Israel's role in providing security for them.

Overall, while expressing emphasis on denouncing past abuses, Biden's statement appears to exhibit human perspective towards Israel omitting Palestinian concerns, and framing the issue in a manner that portrays Israel as the primary victim deserving of unwavering assistance and thus, strategy of victimization is achieved.

Extract 3 (Sp.3)

"Most importantly, the - I know the recent terrorist assault on the people of this nation has left a deep, deep wound. More than 1,300 innocent Israelis killed, including at least 31 American citizens, by the terrorist group Hamas".

Openly, Biden expresses his will not give up his help or support to Israel, his unwavering commitment is joined with the acknowledgement of considering assaults on them as terrorist, condemning the actions of Hamas and expressing sympathy for the victims. This is a positive self-representation in assuring support, and sympathizing whom, for him, is terrorized. As for his negative presentation, it encompasses depicting Hamas as terrorism organization and responsible for perpetrating violent acts that have caused harm and loss of life.

Compassion is well-expressed towards Israel, reassuring them of unwavering aid and solidarity describing their harm as "a deep, deep wound." Number game is also utilized in "More than 1,300 innocent Israelis killed" providing evidence by mentioning the number of innocent Israelis and American citizens killed. Lexicalization is also apparent in "terrorist group Hamas" which also serves as an actor description strategy, painting Hamas in a negative light. In addition, there is a presupposition strategy in "I know the recent terrorist assault."

Extract 4

"Hundreds - hundreds of young people at a music festival of - the festival was for peace - for peace - gunned down as they ran for their lives. Scores of innocents - from infants to

elderly grandparents, Israelis and Americans-taken hostage. Children slaughtered. Babies slaughtered. Entire families massacred. Rape, beheadings, bodies burned alive. Hamas committed atrocities that recall the worst ravages of ISIS, unleashing pure unadulterated evil upon the world. The brutality we saw would have cut deep anywhere in the world, but it cuts deeper here in Israel.”

Biden’s humanitarian ideology involves dooming the actions of Hamas in the strongest terms, and comparing them to the inhuman acts done by ISIS. Lexicalization is found in terms used to describe actions done by Hamas, like "atrocities" "worst ravages of ISIS," "*unleashing pure unadulterated evil*”, and “*brutality*” portray Hamas as doing atrocious acts of violence. On the contrary Israel is made victims using words like “*gunned down*” “*innocents - from infants to elderly grandparents*”, “*taken hostage*”, “*slaughtered*,” “*massacred*”,...etc.. However, all expressions concerning it are made to show sympathy, and compassion. Furthermore, actor description imputes the actions of Hamas, framing it as the criminals of the atrocities. Number game is also apparent in words like “hundred” which is repeated, and “scores of”.

Extract 5

“A tragic story of a profound loss to an entire nation. A death that could have left he- helpless - hopelessness in the hearts of the entire - of an entire nation.”

The above extract is from a speech said by President Biden, on October 18, 2023, in his speech about the strong stand of Israel against terrorism. Then, the president delineates Israel as a "*miracle*," and its "*faith and resolve impossible pain and loss.*" shedding light on its victory of resolve and resilience over loss and pain (showing humanitarianism) i.e., Israel's strength in the face of suffering. As such, Biden's words demonstrate humanitarianism toward Israel .

Extract 6

“Seventy-five years ago, your founders declared that this nation would be one based - quote, “based on freedom, justice, and peace.” “Based on freedom, justice, and peace.” The United States stands with you in defense of that freedom, in pursuit of that justice, and in support of that peace today, tomorrow, and always. We promise you”

The extract is a statement said by President Biden to Netanyahu before the expanded bilateral meeting. He points out the declaration made by Israel's founders 75 years ago, emphasizing and focusing on Israel's vision, according to him, as a nation that upholds principles of freedom, justice, and peace. He, then, demonstrates that the US' adherence to such principles aims to have Israel in safe and free, peaceful, and the pursuing justice both now and in the future.

There is a positive self-representation in declaring the United States' adherence to the so-called principles as they accord to human rights law. The focus is on highlighting the shared values of peace, freedom, and justice reaffirming United States’ commitment. Actor description strategy is employed in reference to Israel's founders, presenting them in a positive light by labelling them as principles followers. The presupposition strategy is found by assuming the importance of the values declared by Israel's founders, framing them as fundamental. Likewise, the words “today, tomorrow, and always,” presuppose non-stopping support. Lexicalization strategy is utilized with terms like "defense," "pursuit," and "support", and “*freedom, justice, and peace*” .

Extract 7 (Sp.4)

The terrorist group Hamas has slaughtered, as has been pointed out, over 1,300 people - and it is not hyperbole to suggest “slaughtered” - “slaughtered” - and - including 31 Americans as part of that. And they’ve taken scores of people hostage, including children. You said: Imagine what those children hiding from Hamas were thinking. It’s beyond my comprehension to be able to imagine what they were thinking. Beyond my comprehension.”

Biden, who talks to Netanyahu, expresses solidarity with Israel and condemns Hamas’ acts, designating it as terrorist organization. The president’s stance on the situation is expressly made by lexicalization where the following words serve the purpose “*The terrorist*”, “*slaughtered*”, “*scores of people hostage*”, “*what those children ... were thinking*”, and “*beyond my comprehension*”. Such terms are emotional and forceful, to delineate clear condemnation of Hamas' actions. Moreover, Number game strategy is made by the words “over 1,300 people”. This is a focus on condemning Hamas's actions underscoring its hazardous seriousness as being slaughters, according to him, shedding light on the people's death, including the American people, and children. This is to reflect his supposed humanitarian ideology.

Biden's Negative Other representation condemns Hamas’ actions, portraying it negatively by using "slaughtered" to describe their killings and highlighting the number of people, including Americans, who have been victims. Also, expressing shock and disbelief at the situation, especially towards the suffering of children, so, he paints a negative picture of Hamas.

Additionally, he employs a compassion strategy by expressing empathy towards the victims, “*the children, Imagine what those children hiding from Hamas were thinking.*” that also suggests empathy towards those children. By emphasizing the number of casualties, including Americans, president Biden underscores the severity of the situation and unwavering support for Israel's position in an attempt to depict his supposed humanitarian view.

Extract 8 (Sp.5)

Scores of innocents from infants to the elderly, grandparents, Israelis, Americans taken hostage. As I told the families of Americans being held captive by Hamas, we’re pursuing every avenue to bring their loved ones home. As president, there is no higher priority for me than the safety of Americans held hostage.”

Demonstrating engagement with the Israeli leadership, President Biden shows his “empathy” towards the victims of the Hamas attack. Hence, he points out his empathy towards those who personally experienced the attack on October 7th. Such attack is horrific for him. He magnifies his speech by showing the significant loss of lives, including both Israelis and Americans. He reassures the families of Americans held captive by Hamas that every avenue is being pursued to “*bring their loved one’s home*”. Thus, the high priority he places on the safety of American citizens is made clear.

Further, Biden indirectly portrays Hamas as perpetrators of violence and harm. implementing the actor description strategy. Also, the Compassion strategy is demonstrated emphasizing the human toll of the conflict showing himself as a leader in

pursuing the safety of Americans held hostages in "There is no higher priority for me than the safety of Americans held hostage," emphasizing the seriousness of the situation.

The use of lexicalization strategy, is evident in expressions such as "horrific horror" and "pure unadulterated evil," that amplify the emotional impact and condemnation of the attack. Consequently, there is a strong empathy strategy through the depiction of the horrific attacks and the suffering of the innocent. Furthermore, the number game strategy is in the use of specific numbers like "1,300 people slaughtered in Israel" and "at least 32 American citizens" serves to quantify the impact of the attack, accentuating its gravity. "

By referring to Hamas as the perpetrator of the attack and labeling them as a "terrorist group," Biden implicitly positions Israel as the victim in the conflict. as a result, victimization strategy, that reflects the harm done against the innocent, delineates the speaker's humanitarian ideology.

4.6. Quantitative Analysis

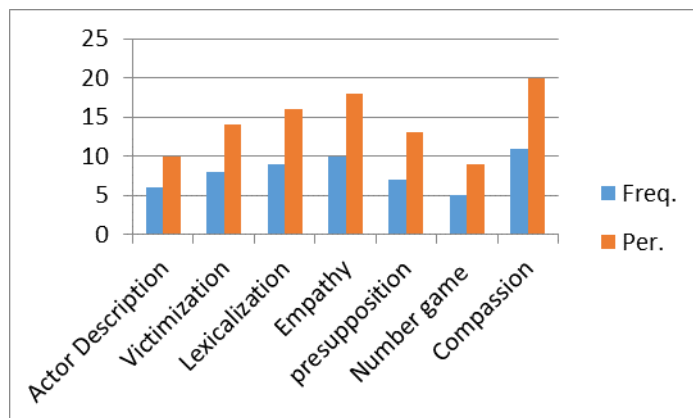
This phase is dedicated for the analysis, the focus is on the quantitative aspects of the data, specifically dealing with the frequencies and percentages associated with each strategy, and each level, identified in the qualitative analysis.

Upon calculating the frequencies of the strategies, it becomes evident that certain strategies are employed more frequently than others at each level, while others are less prevalent. Table (2) below provides an overview of the frequencies and percentages associated with strategies at the meaning level. As displayed, Table (2) depicts the variation in the implementation of various strategies. Accordingly, compassion is the most utilized strategy

Table(1) reuqencies and percentages of the strategies

No.	Strategy	Freq.	Per.
	Actor Description	6	10
	Victimization	8	14
	Lexicalization	9	16
	Empathy	10	18
	presupposition	7	13
	Number game	5	9
	Compassion	11	20
	Total	56	100%

That achieves 11 frequencies with the percentage of 20%. Next, the strategy of empathy scores 10 frequencies which means 18%. As for lexicalization it occurs 9 times which means it has the percentage of 16%. Regarding victimization, it score 8 frequencies which achieves 14%. Concerning presupposition, it occurs 7 and this means it has the percentage of 13. However, number game is the least utilized one.



Figure(1) Strategies of the ideology of humanitarianism

To visualize the implementation of those varied strategies, Figure (1) above points to the variation the utilization of strategies wherein compassion, empathy and lexicalization. Victimization, the, comes next. In the second position, actor description and presupposition. Furthermore, the lowest frequencies and percentages are associated with the number game strategy.

7.Results

Humanitarianism as an ideology is found in Biden's speeches. However, all the strategies are utilized and in various percentages. To convey a message that he has a humanitarian perspective, Biden utilizes different sorts of strategies like Actor Description, metaphor, victimization, lexicalization, empathy, presupposition, number game, and compassion.

Hence, compassion is the most utilized strategy along with the strategy of empathy since they denote humanitarian ideology throughout their feeling pity and feeling angry about the disasters. Thus, Biden employs them to show he is sympathizing with Israel. As for lexicalization and victimization, they assist Biden's goal of creating a strong impact due to the forceful words and making Israeli people victims. However, number game is the least utilized one. It is made to amplify statements concentrating on human views.

8.Conclusions

The paper concludes the following:

1- Humanitarianism can be manipulated so as to be ideological. In its broad sense, the ideology of humanitarianism is related to "the defense of human rights", criticizing violations or those who violate and or disregard them reducing people's suffering. To specify, the ideology of humanitarianism in Biden's speeches, on the Palestine-Israel conflict, is an ideologized plan of feeling the suffering, and having compassion towards the people of Israel. While Hamas, as a representative of Palestinians, is portrayed as a terrorist organization, slaughtering scores of Israeli people and committing many vicious massacres.

Expressly, Biden uses the following strategies in his speech: In Biden's speeches humanitarianism as an ideology is employed throughout many strategies like Actor Description, metaphor, Victimization, Lexicalization, Empathy, presupposition Number game, and Compassion. This asserts the first hypothesis.

- 1- In terms of the most employed strategies, they are compassion, empathy and lexicalization. Due to their being pertinent to depict humanitarian perspective, hence, they aid Biden achieve his goal of positive self-representation as a man of sincere humanitarian perspective.
- 4- Concerning the least utilized ones, they are presupposition, and number game.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

There are no conflicts of interest

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