CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF LEXICALZATION ACCORDING TO FAIRCLOUGH (1995) IN THE TREATY OF ROME

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Abstract

This study examined the international treaty (**The Treaty of Rome**) from a **Critical Discourse Analysis** perspective. This study mainly focused on the use of language in the international treaties and the strategies employed by the signatory parties to manipulate and influence their countries. The analysis is based on Fairclough's three–dimensional model. It demonstrates how the ideology of the 'treaties' is produced by using the first dimension depending in the analysis on the choice of lexical items.

1. Introduction

Critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA) is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse that views language as a form of social practice. Scholars working in the tradition of CDA generally argue that (non–linguistic) social practice and linguistic practice constitute one another and focus on investigating how societal power relations are established and reinforced through language use (Fairclough, 1995: 45).

In the modern world, the treaties occupy an essential position among countries and their presence is significant because they have been used to develop their relationships and to give the states parties more power to impose their control among the others. Therefore, the international treaties like European ones have an effect on the overall world's countries. The researcher believes that the language used to represent the treaty of Rome shows the power of the "states parties" and it embeds certain ideologies and does not only convey the actual events. These ideologies are able to shape the attitudes of the countries towards each other. This study is employed by using qualitative method in a critical way.

2. The Concept of Critical Discourse Analysis

The principle of critical discourse analysis (CDA) has affected most branches and sub-branches of humanities sciences in general, and applied linguistics in particular. CDA views language as a powerful means through which specific ideologies, identities, and culture become dominant in a society. In CDA, the choice of language interlocutors reflects their intentions, ideologies, and thoughts. This is an effective means for polarizing power in the society. Critical discourse analysts characterize and study specific areas of injustice, inequality, racism, danger, suffering, prejudice, and the like Van Dijk (1993: 1-10).

It is possible to make certain definitions of the concept CDA. CDA is a contemporary approach to the study of discourse structures in relation to social structures. He (ibid: 11-18) states "CDA aims at investigating the relationships between discourse structures and power structures". The aim of CDA is "to investigate critically social inequality, as it is expressed, signalled, constituted, legitimised and so on by language use" (Wodak & Meyer, 2001: 2).

Furthermore, CDA is concerned with many issues which can be summarized by presenting the principle of CDA discipline. Fairclough and Wodak (1997, cited in Van Dijk: 128) emphasise the following:

1- "Critical discourse analysis addresses social problems".

2- "Power relations are discursive".

3- "Discourse constitutes society and culture".

4- "Discourse does ideological work".

5- "The link between text and society is mediated".

6- "Discourse analysis is interpretive and explanatory".

7- "Discourse is a form of social action".

Hence, the object of CDA is public speech, such as advertisements, newspapers, political propagandas, official documents, laws and regularities and so on. According to (Fairclough, 1992: 9), the one element of CDA which differentiates it from other forms of discourse analysis lies in its attribute of "critical". He says: "critical implies showing connections and causes which are hidden". These connections and causes might be social or political represented by good use or abuse of power.

Blackledge (2005: 13) states that there is no single hypothesis or strategy which is uniform and steady all through CDA, yet its different methodologies have a typical hypothetical foundation, fundamental suspicions and objectives. Its methodologies can be described with reference to specific approaches of theorists within the field, e.g. Fairclough, Wodak and Van Dijk among others.

CDA draws on various disciplines, and it has been adopted by researchers from different fields with a variety of research interests for a variety of purposes. It is an approach that can be described as young because most of its developments and resources date from the nineties, and thus it is continuously being developed by new insights from research in the field of CDA itself and by its applications to related fields (Jenner & Titscher, 2000: 78).

3. The Aims

The current study aims at investigating the lexical items used in the **Treaty of Rome** by applying the analytical tools of CDA according to Fairclough's first dimensional model (1995), lexicalization.

4. Methodology

4.1. Source of Data

The data collection process is based on choosing the most appropriate topics and lexical items from the body topics in this treaty in order to compare the influence of the way of representing the international treaties on the social relationship that are forming the relation between different countries in the world such as the ideological, social, and political views. The sample of the study consists of twelve articles taken from the treaty of Rome.

4.2. The Procedures

In order to achieve the purpose of this study, it is better to present a theoretical background of critical discourse analysis and the international treaties. As well as presenting a general background of the purpose and data of signing the treaty of Rome. Furthermore presenting a general review of the adopted model and finally; extracting conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

4.3. The Values

1. The researcher hopes to encourage the students in the field of linguistics to study legal texts and find out how language forms these texts and henceforth how these texts have an effect on the real world.

2. As well as to encourage the students in the field of law to undertake more studies on the language which form these treaties and how they can be effective in selecting the appropriate linguistic strategies in the formation of such texts.

3. It is also hoped that this study would encourage future researchers in this field and provide more insight into the way discourse sustains the connections between language, power and ideology.

5.   The Treaty of Rome (henceforth TR)

The Treaty of Rome that was signed in Rome on 25 March 1957 by France, the West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg – the core of the original European Economic Community (EEC), which described themselves as "determined to lay the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe". It is resolved to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe.

The Treaty of Rome established the European Economic Community (EEC) which is seen as a major stepping stone in the creation of the European Union (EU). The EEC established a common market, which gave members the freedom to move goods, services, capital and people, and also a customs union among the founding states.

The treaty, which came into force on 1 January 1958, is still the legal basis for the workings of EU institutions. The aim of this treaty was to increase economic integration between European countries came about following the World War II as nations looked to protect and enhance their economies, raise living standards and reduce the risk of conflict by working together. The Treaty of Rome is a multilateral one since it was signed between more than one state.

(http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/0/treaty-rome/).

6. Methodology and Framework

6.1. Fairclough's (Critical Analysis) Model

Fairclough was the first to create a theoretical model which is regarded as the guideline for the future of CDA research therefore; his model may be regarded as the core section of the entire field of CDA. The fundamental part of his model is his

belief that the language is an irreducible part of social life. By social events (texts), social practices (orders of discourse) and social structures, the dialectic relation between language and social reality is realized (Fairclough, 2003: 5- 8).

Fairclough (1989: 9-27), in his research method of analysis, attempts to reveal ideological and power patterns in texts in terms of the relationship between power and language. He also provides a three dimensional model for the analysis of text and discourse:

1- the linguistic description of the formal properties of the text;

2-　the interpretation of the relationship between the discursive processes/interaction and the text, where text is the end product of a process of text production and as a resource in the process of text interpretation and lastly;

3- the explanation of the relationship between discourse and social and cultural reality. Fairclough (1989: 9-27).

Fairclough's analysis (1989: 13-26) has gone beyond the "whatness" of the text description towards the "how" and "whyness" of the text interpretation and explanation. There are certain basic assumptions behind certain choices of discourse. These assumptions are never value-free and innocent; or maybe they are ideologically driven and motivated. By studying the forms of the language, one can discover the social processes and meanwhile the specific ideology embedded in them. This leads to the examination of power relations that exist in the society or community. He believes in a "hidden agenda".

Fairclough concludes upon claims related to the constitutive nature of discourse, i.e. the role of discourse in constructing the social power including "objects and subjects", and the assumption related to the priority of intertextuality and interdiscursivity, i.e. the relationship between any discursive practise and other discourses depends on. Fairclough's model depends on Halliday's systemic functional linguistics which is considered to be a valuable resource for CDA as it is

concerned with the relationship between language and other elements of social life (ibid:66).

CDA is described by Fairclough (1995: 133) as both a theory and method for studying in its relation to power and ideology. Power is defined by him both in terms of asymmetries between participants in discourse and their unequal power over the production, distribution and consumption of texts and in his three dimensional analytical model, each discursive event is regarded as a textual practise, a discursive practise and a social practise. This model is seen as consisting of three layers embedded in each other with analysis of language or text at the centre, analysis of the discursive practise in the middle, and an encompassing sociocultural analysis.
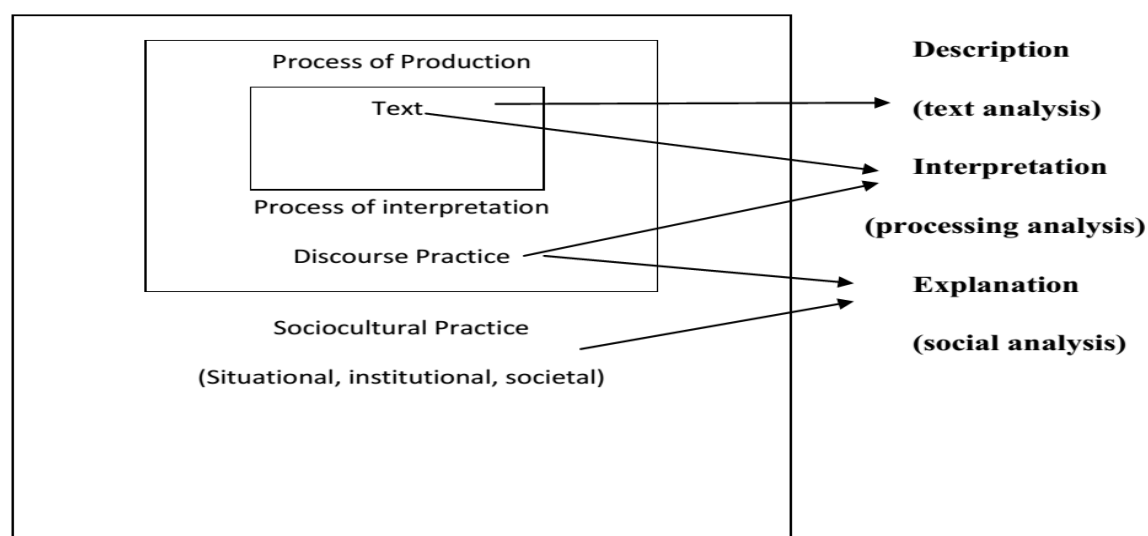
By the first layer, Fairclough considers that textual features and the linguistic organisation of text. By his distinction of textual properties, he sees texts as sensitive of sociocultural processes, relations and change. For him, CDA should deal with the explicit text as well as hidden one.

The second layer links between text and social practice which is known as discursive practice. Here, Fairclough indicates that examining processes involved in text production, distribution and consumption in society. The processes of text consumption are complicated either since they depend on the addressees' backgrounds and their different modes of interpretation (Fairclough, 1992: 114).

Fairclough (1995: 9) states that "the analysis of discourse practice involves attention to processes of text production, distribution and consumption". While there is much similarity and softness among the three dimensions of text, discursive practice, and sociocultural practice. Each dimension has specific features and specific uses for CDA.

In brief, whereas linguistic analysis shows how texts selectively draw upon a linguistic system, intertextual analysis shows how texts selectively draw upon orders of discourse—the conventionalized sets of discursive practices associated with a

particular social circumstance (Fairclough, 1995:188). The following diagram shows Fairclough's model:

Figure (1) Fairclough's model to CDA adopted from (1995: 188)

Fairclough's contributions could be explained in another way: firstly; Fairclough (1995: 112) mentions ten questions and a significant number of sub-questions which could be utilized when analysing a text. These questions are classified into three main groups.

6.2. Vocabulary

1- **What experiential values do words have?**

a- What classification schemes are drawn upon?

b- Are there words which are ideologically contested?

c- Is there rewording or over wording?

d- What ideologically significant meaning relations are there between words?

2- **What relational values do words have?**

a- Are there euphemistic expressions?

b- Are there markedly formal or informal words?

3– What expressive values do words have?

4– What metaphors are used? (Fairclough, 1995: 112–133)

Secondly; Fairclough (1989: 129) states that "the interpretation stage reveals the hidden power relations and the purpose of this stage is to establish whether the verbal cues in the text contain certain assumptions or other hidden elements that are not obvious at a first glance".

Finally; Fairclough's explanation (1995: 55) has two dimensions, on one hand, depending on whether "the emphasis is on processes of social struggle or relations of power". On the other hand, explanation shows what power relations determine discourses. The stage of explanation shows what has been obtained and interpreted in the stage of interpretation by studying interaction and social context.

6.3. Lexicalization

For the purpose of describing lexis, it is very important as a first step to define what is meant by the term 'lexical item'. The basic function of lexis as a linguistic resource is to enable people to name and describe different elements of the world in which they live. Such nominations and attributions reveal the way they view entities and represent them; therefore, they differ according to the ideologies of different groups of people (Carter, 1987; quoted by Hadley, 1997: 87).

According to Fairclough (1995:190) lexicalization 'wording' has to do with the use of lexical items from different register fields. Such lexical items have both connotative and denotative meaning which overtly or covertly give clues to the ideology of the text producer. Lexical items have many different functions according to their uses within the text. Thus, lexical items that relate to the ideologies of the treaties are significantly introduced in the forms of content words (verbs, adjectives, adverbs, …etc.). A critical analysis of the lexical structure of a passage is capable of yielding information relating to the three dimensions of discourse.

The analysis of lexis is very important for displaying underlying ideologies in discourse. Van Dijk (1991: 53) holds that "lexicalization … is never neutral: the choice of one word rather than another to express more or less the same meaning or to denote the same referent may signal the opinions, emotions, or special position of a speaker". Thus, Fowler (1987: 69) states that "vocabulary encodes ideology, systems of beliefs about the way the world is organized". A classic example of the interrelation between lexicalization and ideology is the use of 'freedom fighter' vs. 'terrorist' (Kress, 1983: 21-22).

By making a detail analysis of the text's characteristics with this specific tool, it is possible to identify how discourses are textually realized and constructed. In this respect, this leads to the first step in Fairclough's model (1995) that will enable the discourse analyst to gain knowledge of how the text's structure is constructing discourses.

7. Textual Analysis of the TR

The classification is mainly realised by lexical choice. It is an integral part of the production of power and ideology in this treaty's discourse. By checking the TR, the attitudes and positions held by the two international institutions; European Parliament and a European Court of Justice, can be found.

The Court of Justice (CJ) is defined as the institution of the European Union (EU) that involves the whole judicial. It is situated in the Kirchberg quarter of Luxembourg City, Luxembourg. The CJ is consists of two sovereign courts: the Court of Justice and the General Court.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Court_of_Justice_of_the_European_Union

Whereas the European Parliament (EP) is the name which refers to "the directly elected parliamentary institution of the European Union (EU).Together with the Council of the European Union (the Council) and the European Commission, it exercises the legislative function of the EU".

8. Lexicalization

1. *"By this Treaty, the high contracting parties <u>establish</u> among themselves a European Economic Community". (Article 1)*

1– Experiential Values

The opening of the treaty starts with (Article 1) which refers to the law of the Court of Justice in the interpretation and application of this treaty. The following articles grant the court the necessary power for the accomplishment of such purpose. By using the verb "**establish**" the CJ is shown to have such power.

When analysing the first article according to the experiential value, it is found out that "**establish**" is a lexical verb used to indicate certain ideologies. This lexical item "**establish**" means "to set up (an organization, system, or set of rules) on a firm or permanent basis".

The use of the verb "**establish**" in the TR stands for the power of the CJ to set up a European Economic Community (EEC) by the agreement of this treaty. This verb shows that the other parties will have the power under the treaty when they are agreed on its articles and will be able to get benefit from the unity of other countries in the case of becoming a member of them.

2– Relational Values

This article and its vocabulary are targeted towards showing an essential role since this verb plays an important role in the opening of the treaty. It makes many assumptions about what will be perceived as good. "**Establish**" has a relational aspect with setting up, this means that the member states shall have positive consequences in the future for making decisions.

3- Expressive Values

Also, for its expressive value, the lexical verb "**establish**" has its own positive side effect for all the contracting parties. The purpose of using this lexical verb is to verify that the EEC shall have the ability to adopt any system or establish any institution serving the European market.

2. *"Member States shall, in close co-operation with the institutions of the Community, co-ordinate their respective economic policies to the extent necessary to <u>attain</u> the objectives of this Treaty". (Article 6)*

1- Experiential Values

In this article, the member states are able to make any co-operation with the other communities in order to fulfil the purposes of this treaty. This is shown by the use of the verb "**attain**". This lexical item "**attain**" means "succeed in achieving (something that one desires and has worked for)". The article uses the verb "**attain**" as a strategy to encourage the member states in order to cooperate for the purpose of achieving the purposes of this treaty.

2- Relational Values

According to this article, the lexical verb "**attain**" is used to reveal the hidden ideology that is followed by the institution in order to convince the other members that they will have the power to fulfil their intentions and purpose for reciprocal conventional trade among the European Union countries.

3- Expressive Values

This strategy involves using words with positive meanings in this article. The article emphases that there must be a co-operation between the parties and the community to establish a strong economic system in the long term to be the first system in the world through which they control all of the world's markets as well as they control the shares and global economic systems.

3. *"The common market shall be <u>progressively</u> established during <u>a transitional period</u> of twelve years".* *(Article 8)*

1– Experiential Values

The treaty is still using the most effective lexical items to gain more power and to reveal more hidden ideologies. This is shown by the use of the lexical adverb **"progressively"** which refers to a future action. This lexical item **"progressively"** with the future tense refers to future instruction or intention and plan. It is immediately noticeable as being ideologically contested. It appears that the member states shall cooperate between themselves in order to achieve the goal of the treaty in a transitional period of twelve years.

2– Relational Values

The article uses the phrase **"a transitional period"** as the strategy to give a relational value for good intentions of the member states to accelerate their work in a limited time assumed to be twelve years. It perhaps assumes that the addressee is the member states to be bound of the conditions of this treaty. In other words, this lexical item is used to show obligation that the common market is made only during a specific period determined by the bond of this treaty.

3– Expressive Values

It is clear in this article that the establishment of the world trade market is gradual according to the terms of the articles and that the countries responsible for this situation are the contracting parties. This is determined by the fixed period of twelve years.

4. "*Member States shall take all appropriate measures to enable Governments to carry out, within the periods of time laid down, the obligations with regard to customs duties which devolve upon them pursuant to this Treaty*". (Article 11)

1- Experiential Values

Another important lexical item used in this treaty the "**member states**". Member states are group of members in the European Union (EU) which consists of 28 member states. Each member state is party to the founding treaties of the union and thereby subject to the privileges and obligations of membership. This lexical item "**member states**" is used so many times in this treaty in order to prove that all the procedures to fulfil the articles of this treaty rely on these states. Therefore, this treaty gives the power to all the member states to take all the appropriate measures in order to accomplish the articles of this treaty within the transitional period which is limited within twelve years.

2- Relational Values

In this article "**carry out**" is a lexical verb used with a relational value that makes many assumptions about what will be good in the future. "**Carry out**" assumes that the government is able to apply the obligations of the duties upon the other countries which are not part of this treaty.

3- Expressive Values

In this article, the lexical item "**the obligations**" is assumed to have a positive side effect on the other member states that are part of this treaty. It is resolved to ensure the economic and social progresses for those countries by common action in order to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe.

5. "*The Member States declare their readiness to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports from and exports to other Member States more rapidly than is provided for in the preceding Articles, if their economic*

situation and the situation of the economic sector concerned so permit".
(Article 35)

1- Experiential Values

"**Declare**" is a verb used in this article to have an experiential value. The synonymy of "**declare**" is "**announce**" which is also ideologically contestable and would not have been used by the member states in its own literature but actually to represent the power of being able to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports from and exports to other member states.

The other experiential lexical item in this article is the use of the nominalization "**readiness**" which is a noun. This lexical item has "the effect of showing the quality or state of being ready". This, when fully is considered however, would have been too strong a claim to make the treaty more effective and strong since this lexical item "**readiness**" shows that all the contracting parties shall cooperate in the sense that the treaty established forms of international co-operation that extended far beyond the intergovernmental arrangements familiar to most diplomats. "Nominalization is said to be particularly well suited to the expression of power through the mystification of time and participants" (Batstone, 1995:2006).

2- Relational Values

By using the relational strategy in this article, the treaty has the words "**imports**" and "**exports**" which may have many assumptions for the member states. These lexical items are of good values for each country which is a part of this treaty since they will break down all the barriers of importing and exporting everything among them.

3- Expressive Values

Here, the article has another lexical adverb "**rapidly**" which contains 'expressive values'. This adverb has a positive evaluation which indicates that the

member states should cooperate as fast as possible for abolishing all the restrictions for the imports and exports of all types of trading.

6. *"1. Member States shall develop the common agricultural policy by degrees during the transitional period and shall bring it into force by the end of that period at the latest". (Article 40)*

1- Experiential Values

This article uses the lexical verb "**develop**" to show another ideology. This lexical item means "grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate". This article reports that member states shall have the ability according to this treaty to develop and maintain agriculture. The frequency of the lexical item "**develop**" is an indication that the member states shall have the power by the article of this treaty.

2- Relational Values

To confirm the objectivity of the article, "**policy**" means to support. That is the member states set up the policy of agriculture in a positive way in order to soften their status in front of the others as much as possible to gain much more members to this treaty.

3- Expressive Values

According to this article the lexical noun "**policy**" has a positive indication which means that the member states enjoy the full power to develop their agriculture policy during the transitional period in order to facilitate the exchangeable investment with other countries.

7. *"1. Freedom of movement for workers shall be secured within the Community by the end of the transitional period at the latest". (Article 48)*

1– Experiential Values

The article uses the strategy of 'experiential values' to invite all the member states to pay more attention to their rights and to show their benefits by every part of the treaty's items. As well as to presents the treaty in a positive way that all the member states are of equal status. This is shown by using the most effective lexical noun "**freedom**". This lexical item refers "the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants without hindrance or restraint". "**Freedom**" also refers to "the liberation from slavery or restraint or from the power of another".

2– Relational Values

More powerful lexical items are used in this treaty in order to give the member states such a strong effect by the agreement of this treaty, they will have the ability to enjoy absolute power to make any decision that will fulfil their purposes and their intentions. Therefore, the lexical item "**freedom**" is one of these items that show the intentions of the '*European Union*' to set up a strong system that will apply among its members.

3– Expressive Values

Also, the lexical item "**freedom**" has a positive evaluation which means that workers of these communities are released from any slavery or restraint according to this treaty.

8. *"Member States shall not introduce any new <u>restrictions</u> on the right of establishment in their territories of nationals of other Member States, save as otherwise provided in this Treaty". (Article 53)*

1– Experiential Values

The word in this article that is immediately noticeable as being ideologically contested is "**restriction**" which is a noun. This lexical item refers "a limiting condition or measure, especially a legal one". It is used to limit the member states

ability to oblige the other members to set up any new product or develop their agriculture.

2- Relational Values

The main purpose of the TR is to create a common market and <u>customs union</u> among its members. Therefore the ideology, which is hidden in every article, is written on that purpose. With the entry into force, the parties should be restricted on the significance that lies on the member states. So, here in this article, the treaty indicates that member states must not limit the production of the states participating in this *'treaty'* by imposing restrictions on their production. Member states should enjoy full freedom, whose production is not limited in order to develop their market to become the strongest in the world. At the same time, this article will have the effect on making the European countries much stronger in the long run, so that they will have the ability to produce absolute and control the global markets because the cost of production will be less and profits more.

3- Expressive Values

The lexical noun "**restriction**" is of a negative meaning and associated with preventing the member states from introducing any restriction on the rights of the others who are part of this treaty.

9. *"1. Member States shall, as regards the matters dealt with in this Chapter, be as <u>liberal</u> as possible in granting such exchange <u>authorisations</u> as are still necessary after the entry into force of this Treaty". (Article 68)*

1- Experiential Values

The contestable word in this article is "**liberal**" which is an adjective. This lexical item is used to mean that the parties are "open to new behaviour or opinions and willing to discard traditional values". "Liberalism is a political philosophy or a dominant view founded on the ideas of freedom and equality. Classical liberalism insists on freedom while the second principle, equality, is more clearly manifested in social liberalism". The use of this particular adjective in this *'treaty'* is an indication that member states shall have full and an absolute freedom to express their views and ideas regarding the development of the EEC, especially the states participating in this treaty. The support of member states, especially in relation to the free market, is based on this crucial agreement.

2– Relational Values

Again the essential purpose of this agreement is the economic environment in which the government imposes itself on the enforcement of private property rights and transactions between private parties free from tariffs, government subsidies, and forced monopolies. It should be noted that the TR in 1957 formed the nucleus of the European economic bloc, under which the establishment of the first European Economic Community group (EEC), which provided for the establishment of a common European market to take advantage of European products and the creation of economic and political bloc integrated among European countries, turn into what is now known as the EU. So by using the adjective "**liberal**" it assumes that member states must behave as politely as possible in their trade with the other countries.

3– Expressive Values

The article uses the word "**authorisations**" in a positive meaning since it is associated with a good exchange between the countries.

10.   *"1. The Commission shall propose to the Council measures for the progressive <u>coordination</u> of the exchange <u>policies</u> of Member States in respect of the movement of capital between those States and third*

countries. For this purpose the Council shall issue <u>directives</u>, acting unanimously. It shall endeavour to attain the highest possible degree of liberalisation". (Article 70)

1- Experiential Values

The strategy that is repeated in this article is the use of the noun "**policy**" which refers to more realistic and truthful behaviour that these parties should take into consideration. This is another lexical item shows that "a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business, or individual". This lexical item is used in the plural form to refer to a set of rules that are followed in this treaty. One of the provisions of the TR is the establishment of a set of common policies among member states in relation to transport and agriculture, and a European social fund.

However, the most important outcome of the TR was the establishment of the new mechanisms of action for the emerging union, which provided for the creation of an independent European commission from the governments of the founding countries and the right to exclusive initiative.

2- Relational Values

"**Coordination**" is assumed to be a mutually agreeable term. It also provided for the establishment of a European court of justice whose purpose was to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the treaty and to oblige the signatory parties to respect the application of the common law.

It should be noted here by means of "**coordination**", the EU's policy is that all member states of the EU will be subject to the policies set forth in this treaty in respect of the development of the economy in terms of free trade, purchase, agriculture and transport, and the imposition of customs restrictions and restrictions on these countries.

In this treaty, the clear direction is toward establishing a very strong European market that competes with all the world's markets.

3 – Expressive Values

The word that is associated with positive meaning in this article is "**directives**". This lexical noun refers that the member states are responsible for setting certain rules that is applicable for the freedom of exchange of imports and exports among them.

11. *"1. The <u>imposition</u> by a Member State, in respect of transport operations carried out within the Community, of rates and conditions involving any element of support or protection in the interest of one or more particular undertakings or industries shall be <u>prohibited</u> as from the beginning of the second stage, unless authorised by the Commission". (Article 80)*

1 – Experiential Values

The strategy of 'experiential value' is clear in this article through using the lexical noun "**imposition**". The lexical item "**imposition**" refers to "the action or process of imposing something or of being imposed".

The use of such term is a clear indication of the ideology adopted by the founders of the EU through its immunity formation for violations and individual actions that may be issued by these countries. The article therefore provided for a prohibition by a 'member state' of transfers made within the 'community' of prices and conditions involving any element of support or protection in favour of one or more undertakings or industries, unless authorized by the 'committee'.

2 – Relational Values

As for this strategy, the rhetorical euphemism is used as a negative presentation of the "**imposition**" of the prices between the member states. Since

the treaty was defined as the core of the EU's structure, stressing their commitment to "the future of a common Europe" therefore, every decision should be made to the EU member states as a whole to consider the effectiveness of this resolution to serve the common interests of member states.

3- Expressive Values

The article uses the word "**prohibited**" to indicate a negative meaning to any condition that is made among the transportation of imports and exports.

12.   *"Regulations made by the Council pursuant to the provisions of this Treaty may give the Court of Justice <u>unlimited</u> jurisdiction in regard to the <u>penalties</u> provided for in such regulations". (Article 172)*

1- Experiential Values

The word that is immediately noticeable as being ideologically contestable is the adjective "**unlimited**". This lexical item refers to the range of possible penalties, in respect to the way the member states show their behaviour in front of others concerning the application of the articles of this treaty, are "not limited or restricted in terms of number, quantity, or extent". This means that pursuant to (Article 172) of the treaty, the CJ shall have unlimited jurisdiction in regard to any penalty imposed under (Articles 17 and 182). The commission may not proceed with the enforcement of a penalty until the period allowed for appeal has expired. In other words, the CJ shall have unlimited jurisdiction within the meaning of (Article 172) of the treaty to review decisions whereby the commission has fixed a fine or periodic penalty payment; it may cancel, reduce or increase the fine or periodic penalty payment imposed. It is clear that the CJ has the power in the application of these regulations in terms of the treaty.

2- Relational Values

In order to demonstrate the magnitude of the imposition that is made by the CJ, the article uses the word "**penalties**" which is a noun. This lexical item is used to refer to "a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract".

Procedurally, another important lexical item used in this article which is penalties that provided for under (Article 17) of the regulation where an undertaking fails to submit certain information under (Article 18) where the commission is satisfied that there is discrimination.

However, the treaty gives more power to the CJ in the application of any procedure that will effect on the course of the member states. Thus, the CJ shall have unlimited jurisdiction within the meaning of (Article 172) of the treaty to review decisions whereby the commission has fixed a fine or periodic penalty payments; it may cancel, reduce or increase the fine or periodic penalty payment imposed.

9. Conclusions

The analysis of the data shows that the use of power in the treaty of Rome can lead to more power of particular parties and suppression the other parties which are outside the treaties, so the use of the lexical items are very important to ensure certain ideas or to mitigate certain ambiguities in order to avoid misinterpreting. In addition, the results show that the ideology which is adopted by the states parties in this treaty is to support a certain group of countries against one another and vice versa, the ones only who agreed with them will enjoy all the permissions of authority.

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