



Linguistic Analysis of Obama's Speech: Ending the War in Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Language is not just an instrument for expressing the opinions and notions. It is used by politicians for the purpose of spreading a certain ideology. This paper aims at showing the linguistics aspects in the language used by the previous American president Obama. This paper aims to analysis Obama's speech (Ending the War in Iraq) linguistically in terms of phonetics, phonology, syntax (genitive) and pragmatics. Phonetics and phonology, no specific model has been followed but many different views of point of well-known linguists have been considered. Syntactically, the data analyzed based on Quirk and Green Baum (1990) regarding the sentence (structure) types. Pragmatic aspects, Cutting's (2005) model is used regarding the social aspects. While in speech act theory, Finegan's (2006) model were adopted. However, this study finds out that president Obama used simple sentences and parallelism to create the feeling of importance. Also, he used conscience of demonstratives to refer to the removal of his troops from Iraq. Moreover, Obama were found use directive speech act types many times to refer to his responsibility of ending the war in Iraq.

Keywords: linguistics, cognitive, Obama, speech, Iraq.

1. Introduction

Language is not just an instrument for expressing opinions and notions. This can be seen in saying of professor Celine Marine Pascal quoted by O'Hare (2011) in which he said that language is considered more than only an instrument for communication with others. Language is used by most of the politicians for the purpose of spreading a certain ideology. Studying the language of politics is considerably valuable as a profession due to the role it plays in making the language used in politics and how they influence on people understandable to us (Jabber & Jinqun, 2013).

In order to do that, researchers in the previous studies used various approaches: critical discourse analysis (Boyd, 2009; Horváth, 2011; Adetunji, 2006; David & Dumanig, 2011); critical discourse analysis by using the systematic functional linguistics (Wang, 2010; Kamalu & Agangan, 2011); political linguistics (Pu, 2007); and checklist model (van Leeuwen, 2009). Some issues were highlighted in study linguistically and politically.

The current paper focuses on the speech of past American president Obama (Ending the War in Iraq) in the building of the White House on October 21, 2011. Thus, this study will analysis the language (linguistic analysis) used by President Obama in his speech (Ending the War in Iraq) from different aspects. These aspects are; cognitive aspects (phonetics, phonology and syntax) as well as pragmatic aspects (social aspects and speech act aspects).



2. Background of the Study

Presidents usually use speech to explain their argument, ideas and point of view relating to occurrences in their country. One of the most interesting speeches is speeches given by Barack Obama (Suwandi, 2013). Obama has very different characteristic in his speech. The background of Obama Speech is very interesting to be studied. Barack Obama, the 44th President of the United States has received much attention for being the first African-American President in America. His biggest supporters are the youth, African-Americans and poor people (Wang, 2010). Libert and Faulk (2009) stated that, "Barack Obama learned early that a mask of calm was as good as body armor" (p.18). The Iraq war began on March 20, 2003 by the alliance led by America. The President George W. Bush has officially declared the beginning the war on Iraq in 2003.

The reasons behind this war were at that time, the Iraq as a state have relationship and supporting Al-Qaida, who responsible the attacks of September 11, 2001. Besides the elimination of weapons of mass destruction that was supposed to be held by Iraq, which then declared by the U.S. government that there were no chemical weapons since 1991 or any current program in progress (Rodney, 2007 as cited in Bassil, 2012). However, the United States occupied the state of Iraq and tried to establish a new type of role.

On October 21, 2011 the president of the USA Barak Obama from the building of the White House declares to the American, the Iraqi people and all the world that the war in Iraq will be ended and all the troops will be removed from Iraq. Also, he said that at the end of 2011 all the American soldiers will be in their homes. In the same month in 2011, the U.S. army forces stationed in Iraq started cross the border between Iraq and Kuwait, bringing to a close the transition and withdrawal of U.S. Forces–Iraq. The U.S. war in Iraq is over.

Therefore, the present study aims to analysis the speech (Ending the War in Iraq) by the past American president Obama in the building of the White House



from different aspects. Cognitive aspects (phonetics, phonology and syntax) as well as pragmatic aspects (social aspects and speech act aspects).



3. Literature Review

This section will discuss issues on; Language and politics, discourse analysis and the political speeches and political speeches of war. The related studies in these topics will also be discussed.

3.1 Language and Politics

Two notions (language and politics) are needed to be distinguished terminologically and these two terms were defined by Chilton in 1998 in which he defined languages as a universal capacity human being of all societies have for communication, whereas he defined politics as the art of governance. Therefore, based on the definitions mentioned earlier, language is viewed as a tool used for interaction and transaction in different cases and/ or in various institutions being traditionally known as an environment of politics. In general, the strategy used by one group of people for the sake of making another group of people do what is intended to be done is defined as a linguistic strategy. An application of manipulating the language is involved in this strategy. Thus, manipulating a language is known as using the language consciously in a deceptive way in order to control the language of others (Fairclough, 2013).

Viewed pragmatically, manipulating a language is on the basis of using speech acts indirectly, which have concentrated on the prelocutionary influence of what is said. Manipulation in a language is possible to be observed in many institutional domains, for instance, the case of cross-examining of witnesses in a court of law. Manipulating linguistically can be regarded as an effective tool of political rhetoric due to the fact that political discourse is mainly concentrated on convincing people to take certain political responses or to make important political decisions (Orwell, 2013).

To persuade the potential voters in the societies of the current time, politics primarily predominates in the mass media, which brings about the creation of new forms of linguistic manipulating, for instance, the changed forms in press

conferences and press statements, the up-to-date slogans, applying catch phrases, phrasal hints, the connotative meanings words meanings, and the mixes of visual imagery and language. In another word, language has an important role to play ideologically because it is a tool by means of which the deceptive intentions of politicians become obvious (Rozina & Karapetjana, 2009).

3.2 Language and Power

Language is influentially and instrumentally powerful. One clear characteristic of language and its role in social interaction is the instrumental and effective connection with power. In general, effective power affects people either in behaving in specific ways or in making them adopting views/ attitudes without making clear force on them (Fairclough, 2013). Possibly, they wish to impact us for the purpose of using our collective power to get them back to governmental organizations; the places they will use their authority into direct or affect some crucial sides of our lives. The aim of politicians is to have the power that enables them to make people do or live what they are told. Despite that, the characteristics of political discourse are different as well as its goals are. These goals are like:

- To convince the voters to be loyal to a party and to turn up to vote
- To transfer the party loyalty of the floating voters.
- To have people adopt general political or social attitudes for the sake of drawing support for the current policy (Rozina & karapetjana, 2009).

Therefore, it is axiomatic that language has a main part to play in politics due to its basic role in various political circumstances, which is to make politicians able to form structurally fixed social connections.

3.3 Political Speeches of War

One of the most exciting genres of rhetoric to study is war speeches. It is packed with language that excites the senses and It follows a compelling

dramatic structure (Hertrich & Atkins-Sayre, 2000). So, the language of the speeches of wars should include some important features which make the audience fully agreed with the speaker. The analysis of political speeches for actions, especially the war speeches is greatly influenced by Kenneth Burke's theories of symbolic interaction. It examines the artistic aspects of the rhetorical act, focusing on how the politics uses strategically symbolic language to create a kind of "reality" that will incite the audience to action. The theories also look at the form of the speech or the message, how structure is not simply a means of logical organization, but a strategic method of motivation.

The main point of the first half of the speech is to explain the transgressions of the "enemy". This is what Bush used in his speech when he declared the war on Iraq in 1991. He used dualistic "us"/ "them" language to construct a vision of reality in which Saddam, Iraq, and the Iraqis stand in opposition to the United States. He spoke about the Iraq "lightning-fast" invasion of Kuwait, and the danger of Saddam Hussein on the Arab Gulf. Thus, Bush does not state outright the justifications for U.S. military involvement in the Middle East. Rather, as the narrative unfolds, it leads the audience to come to that conclusion on its own (Kuypers, 2009).

Another important point in the speeches of war, is the driving the speech forward with forceful parallel phrasing (Pfiffner, 2004). The speaker should engage the audience, grabbing their attention and he must answer their doubts before they can even raise them: "Some may ask: Why act now? Using a series of arguments for action, again using a parallel phrase to keep up the momentum of the speech.

Another aspect is the using of language and culture. This aspect can be seen in Bush's speech when he declared war on Iraq in (2003). He used language, cultural symbols and ideology to create unanimity amongst the members of his expansive audience. Bush repeatedly invokes the word "we" and draws upon some of America's popular national symbols and cultural ideologies



to relate himself to the audience and the audience members to one another. So, by this way the speaker can get the trust of the audience and their agreement.

In summary, the speeches of wars are very important for the leaders because they should be convincing to get the trust and the agreement of the audience about the war.



4. Data Collection

The speech of Obama (Ending The War in Iraq) has been taken from the official website of the White House (www.whitehouse.gov). The previous president Obama made his speech in the building of the White House on October 21, 2011 and the duration of the speech was 6: 32 minutes.

The paragraphs of the transcript speech have been numbered, where the selected paragraphs which referred to, have been analyzed. (See appendix A).



5. Results, Analysis and Discussion

The selected speech will be examined in the study, fourteenth paragraphs will be analyzed to show the cognitive aspects which content (phonetics, phonology and syntax) and the pragmatic aspects such as (social aspects, speech acts) used by the speaker Barak Obama in his speech (Ending the War in Iraq).

5.1 Cognitive Aspects

5.1.1 Phonetic and Phonological Aspects

Analyzing the political speech phonetically and phonologically is very vital in terms of intonation, rhymes, alliteration, poetic devices, repeating of vocabulary or phrases, and conveying the meaning behind the political speech (Fairclough, 2013).

Firstly, 7 short pauses were apparent in Obama speech and that was to make the listeners prepared for receiving a crucial information that was about to come. Examples of such short pauses can be seen bellow. These short pauses are symbolized by two hyphens. In the brackets the number of paragraphs symbolizes the respective paragraph of Obama Speech which can be found in the Appendix A at the end of the paper.

(Over the next two months, our troops in Iraq -- tens of thousands of them - will pack up their gear and board convoys for the journey home)(Paragraph 5, line1).

(We will continue discussions on how we might help Iraq train and equip its forces -- again, just as we offer training and assistance to countries around the world)(Paragraph 8, line 1).

(The drawdown in Iraq allowed us to refocus our fight against al Qaeda and achieve major victories against its leadership -- including Osama bin Laden) (Paragraph 11, line 2).



Speakers sometimes use parallelism, repetitions, and rhymes. The listeners feel pleased to hear such things as they give an impression of flow for the speech. Parallelism is defined as the use of similar or equivalent grammatical constructions in corresponding clauses or phrases. (*The American Heritage Dictionary*). It is performed by repeating words, phrases or syntactic structures, such as the usage of similar tenses. By using parallelism, a sentence seems more interesting and the speech becomes memorable. The following examples from Obama's speech:

(A few hours ago I spoke with Iraqi Prime Minister Maliki. He spoke of the determination of the Iraqi people to forge their own future) (Paragraph 3, line1).

(We're also moving into a new phase in the relationship between the United States and Iraq. It will be a normal relationship between sovereign nations, an equal partnership based on mutual interests and mutual respect) (Paragraph 6, line 1).

(The United States is moving forward from a position of strength. The transition in Afghanistan is moving forward, and our troops are finally coming home) (Paragraph 13, line 1).

Finally, Obama used stress, which, to an extent, completes the voice pitch. Roach (2011.137) stated that “in situations where strong feelings are to be expressed, it is usual to make use of extra pitch height”. By using more pitch height, a stressed word can be noticed so that the speaker's aim is to emphasize significant words and the listeners are required to remember them as demonstrated in Table (1). The speaker, sometimes violates the distribution of communicative dynamism, stresses the words and, consequently, the listeners will remember them and these words have stuck in their minds.



Table 1

The stressed words

Utterance	Word(s) given prosodic prominence
(After taking office, I <u>announce</u> a new strategy that would end our combat mission in Iraq)	Announce
(we've removed more than <u>100,000</u> troops)	100,000
(I <u>reaffirmed</u> that the United States keeps its commitments)	Reaffirmed
(So <u>today</u> , I can report that, as promised, the rest of our troops in Iraq will come home by the end of the year)	Today
(Over the <u>next two months</u> , our troops in Iraq -- tens of thousands of them)	next two months
(As of January <u>1st</u> , and in keeping with our Strategic Framework Agreement with Iraq)	1 st
(and the United States will continue to have <u>an interest</u> in an Iraq that is stable)	an interest
(<u>Today</u> , I can say that our troops in Iraq will definitely be home for the holidays)	Today
(I would note that the end of war in <u>Iraq</u> reflects a larger <u>transition</u>)	Iraq, transition
(<u>So to sum up</u> , the United States is moving forward from a position of strength)	So to sum up
(<u>As they do</u> , fewer deployments and more time training will help keep our military the very best in the world)	As they do
(This includes enlisting our veterans in the <u>greatest</u> challenge that we now face as a nation -- creating opportunity and jobs)	Greatest



If we have a look at the emphasized words, we may see that Obama aims to emphasize his important words. Obama wants to reflect the difficult days ahead for Iraq and how the United States will continue to have an interest in a stable Iraq. He used this stress to get the attention of the audience about the importance of his strategy and the dangerous of the removing the American troops from Iraq at this time.

5.1.2 Syntax

By analyzing the syntactic features of sentences in a speech, this includes an analysis of the length, kind of sentences, structure of sentences, and tenses that are used. As speech bears some characteristics of formal written language we can expect complex sentences, explicit clause and sentence linkers, subordination, non-finite and subjunctive mood, or passive structures to appear. First of all, let us look at the length of the sentences. Examples of sentences spoken in the speech mentioned below show that compound and complex sentences were used in Obama's speech, he often pronounces them quickly.

(As a candidate for President, I pledged to bring the war in Iraq to a responsible end -- for the sake of our national security and to strengthen American leadership around the world) (paragraph 1, line 1). compound sentence

(The last American soldier [s] will cross the border out of Iraq with their heads held high, proud of their success, and knowing that the American people stand united in our support for our troops) (paragraph 5, line 2). complex sentence

(As I told Prime Minister Maliki, we will continue discussions on how we might help Iraq train and equip its forces -- again, just as we offer training and assistance to countries around the world) (paragraph 8, line 1). complex sentence

(Now, even as we remove our last troops from Iraq, we're beginning to bring our troops home from Afghanistan, where we've begun a transition to Afghan security and leadership) (paragraph 11, line 4). compound sentences

On the other hand, the simple sentences also used by Obama.

(This will be a strong and enduring partnership)(paragraph 7, line 5)

(The tide of war is receding) (paragraph 11, line 2)

Long sentences were often used in order to clarify a given situation. However, whenever he wanted to provide a new information and wanted to draw the listeners' attention, he used short sentences.

In the using of tenses, Obama speech almost use the full range of English tenses. In his speech, the President uses past simple, present simple, present perfect, and sometimes present continues to express why his speech (Ending the War in Iraq) is important.

For examples:

(I pledged to bring the war...)(paragraph 1, line 1)

(I announced the end....). (paragraph 2, line 2)

(Iraqis have taken full responsibility...)(paragraph 2, line 4)

(an America that sees its economic....)(paragraph 14, line 4)

(We're also moving into a new phase...)(paragraph 6, line 1)

From the tenses used in sentences dealing with the plans we can deduce to what degree those have a binding character. It is noticeable that the word 'will' was so much used in Obama's speech, almost in every paragraph, whereas the word 'would' was only used just twice. By using 'will' so much, it can be said that Obama is determined to pursue what he outlines in the sentences. He is sure about it and he emphasized that by using the word definitely in his speech.

(our troops in Iraq will come home by the end of the year). (paragraph 4, line 1)

(The last American soldier[s] will cross the border out of Iraq). (paragraph 5, line 2)

(it will be a normal relationship between sovereign nations) (paragraph 6, line3)

(the United States will continue to have an interest in an Iraq).(paragraph8, line4)

(I announced a new strategy that would end our combat mission) .(paragraph 1, line 4)

(I would note that the end of war in Iraq reflects a larger transition). (paragraph 11, line 1)

Figure 1 using of will & would

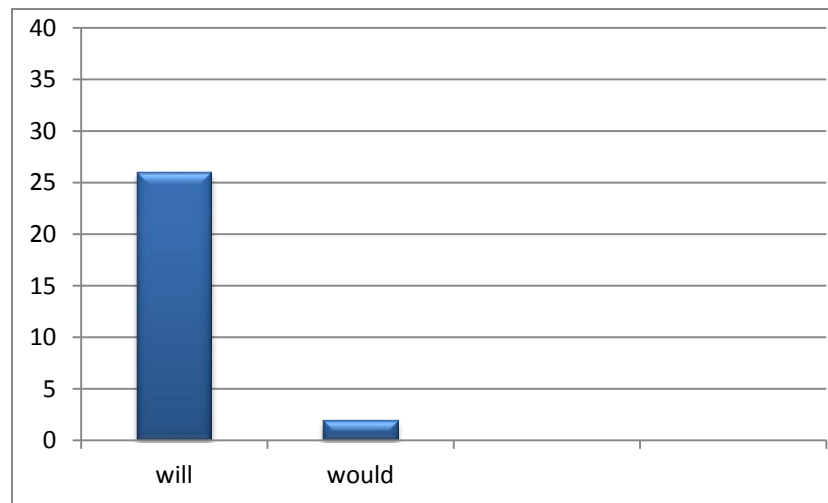


Figure 1 shows that the high number uses of 'will' by Obama in his speech (Ending the War in Iraq) while he used 'would' very limited times. Obviously, there was superiority in the use of 'will', which refers to Obama's determination to continue what he said. He was certain about what he said and the offers he made. Additionally, using 'will' numerous makes the listeners concentrate more on the plans and the speech made by the speakers. It is well known that every political speech is future-oriented. Something is intended to be changed in the future. It tells what it might become in case the candidate wins. The speaker must be persuasive and have to offer plausible, powerful, and persuasive arguments.

The formal language usually comes through the use of passive. However, the Obama Speech demonstrates only a low occurrence of passive voice. It can be noticed that Obama was trying to persuade the listeners, even the world, that

the removal of troops in Iraq by the end of 2011 and reducing the number of troops in Afghanistan were necessary.

However, in Obama speeches The pronouns 'I' and 'We' are used much more than other pronouns such as he, or they. Comparing the use of pronouns with the use of the others (see Table 2). Within the key pronouns, the first group of high frequency (above 2%) includes 'we', 'our'. While the latter group, which includes conscience 'he' occupies less than 1 in a speech. Apparently, the pace of the pronouns 'I' and 'we' is the highest in the speech compared to other pronouns to reflect Obama's focus on these pronouns for his own purposes. Thus, it is understood that Obama had to exert more effort in bettering relations with the public to gain the support of public opinion in the country.

Table 2 below shows the frequency of the pronouns in Obama speech (Ending the War in Iraq). As seen that the group of 'we' are used (27) times in the speech while the group of 'I' used (15) times respectively. In other side, the groups of 'they' and 'he' are used limited times between (6) and (1) time orderly.

Table 2
Frequency of pronouns.

Key pronouns	Obama speech (total words: 966)	
	Total of pronouns	Frequency of pronouns
We (us, our)	27	2,79
I (me, my)	15	1,55
They (their, them)	6	0,62
He	1	0,10

Figure 2 below shows the differences of using the pronouns in Obama speech (Ending the War in Iraq) and according to the numbers and frequency of the pronouns which are in Table 2 source.

Figure 2 The groups of pronouns used by Obama.

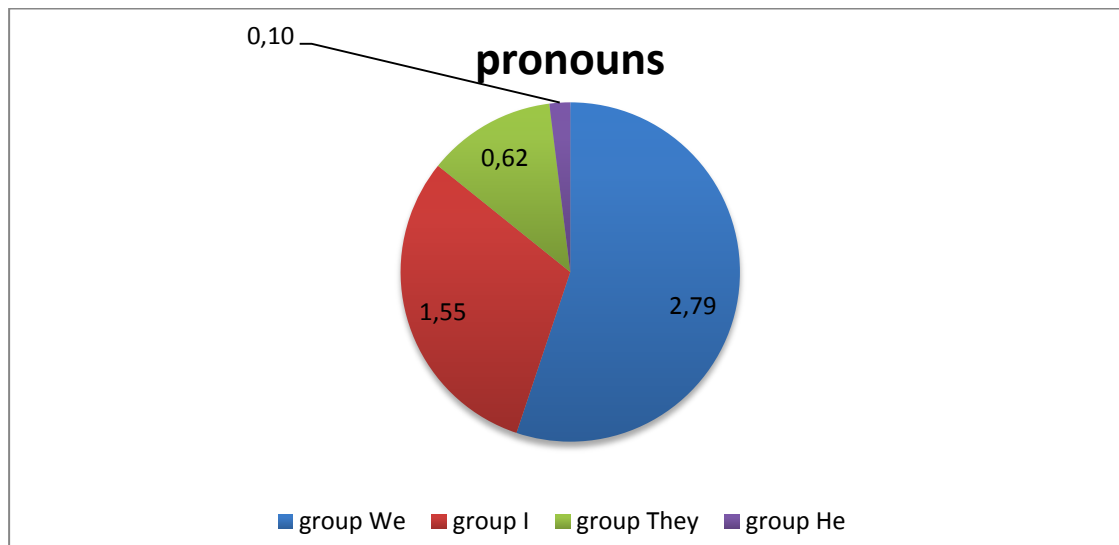


Figure 2 shows that the pronouns group of 'we' (we, us, our) is used more than any other groups. While the groups of 'they' (they, their, them) and the group of 'he' (he) are the less groups used by Obama in his speech. The unlimited using of pronouns by Obama like 'we' or 'our' to induce the impression of togetherness, to remark to members of his government who support him in his strategies and to say that the American government work to gather as kind of unity. Also the big using of the first person singular to reflect the Obama personal responsibility of his strategy or the steps which he plans to do. Especially removing of the troops from Iraq and Afghanistan. To compare the differences in pronominal usage in Obama speech and the speech made by George W Bush in the term of speeches of wars, the pronominal choices of the two presidents do not differ significantly in their speeches (Håkansson, 2012).

5.2 Pragmatics

Various linguists and scholars have created an excellent scholarship to promote pragmatics, especially when it is applied to our use of language in daily communication. The meaning of expression or sentence is very important in analysis speeches in term of pragmatics. It studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the linguistic knowledge (e.g. grammar, lexicon

etc.) of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of the utterance, knowledge about the status of those involved, the inferred intent (Josiah & Johnson, 2012).

5.2.1 Social aspects

Having explained and analyzed the Speech of Obama in the concept of pragmatics (social aspects). Thus, this paper will analysis the context according to Cutting (2005). Cutting divides the context into many concepts; situational context, cultural and interpersonal background context, exphora, deixes and intersexuality. From these patterns, this study will analysis two patterns only which are: situational context and deixes.

Firstly, the situational context is the immediate physical co-presence. The situational where the interaction is taking place at the moment of the speaking. So, the speaker and the hearer know what exactly the speaker refers to.

Obama used some words like (this, that) which are demonstrative pronouns, used for pointing to something, an entity, that the speaker and the hearer can understand.

(That is how America's military efforts in Iraq will end). (paragraph 5, line 5).

Here Obama used (that) to refer to the removing the troops from Iraq, and they will pack up their gear and board convoys for the journey home. The listeners can understand what Obama means here, according to the previous sentences that said by Obama in his speech.

Obama used (this) two time in his speeches.

(This will be a strong and enduring partnership...) (paragraph 7, line 5).

To refer the Strategic Framework Agreement between USA and Iraq.

(This includes enlisting our veterans in the greatest challenge that we now face as a nation -- creating opportunity and jobs in this country) (paragraph 14, line 1).

In this line, Obama refers to soldiers who returned from Iraq as Obama described them (newest veterans) and how the united states will never stop to give them and their families the care. So, the types of care include what the president Obama mentioned above.

The second aspect, is the deixis. The term deixis refers to a class of linguistic expressions that are used to indicate elements of the situational context, including the speech participants, the time and location of the current speech event (Levinson, 2004). Levinson divides five types of deixis: personal deixis, time, place, discourse and social deixis. In this paper, three types of deixis used to analysis Obama speech (Ending the War in Iraq). These types are: personal, time and place deixis.

The types of deixis used in the Obama speech (Ending the War in Iraq) can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3

Deixis used in Obama's speech.

Types of deixis	Number of words	Percentage (%)
Personal (pronoun)	58	72.5
Time	14	17.5
Place	8	10
<i>Total</i>	80	100

Table 3 reveals that the total number of deixis found in the Obama speech (Ending the War in Iraq) is 80. The deixis that mostly used in this story is the personal (pronoun) deixis with the frequency of 58 (72.5%). The following deixis is time deixis that appears 14 times (17.5%). The final deixis that appears is place deixis with the frequency of 7 (10%).

This result comes in the line with research by Li (2010), he found that personal deixis is the most used in the Obama speech.

The personal (Pronoun) Deixis that found in this speech can be seen in table 4 as follows:

Table 4

The personal deixis in Obama's speech.

Types of Personal Deixis	Number of words
I	12
Our	15
We	17
Their	8
He	1
Them	1
It	2
Us	1
They	1
<i>Total</i>	58

Table 4 shows that the total number of pronoun deixis found in Obama speech is 58. The dominant pronoun deixis type that is used is “we” (17). The other types of pronoun deixis are ‘our’ (15), I (12), their (8), them (1), they (1), us (1), He (1) and It (6).

While the Time Deixis that found in this speech can be seen in table 6 as follows:

Table 5

The Time deixis in Obama's speech.

Types of Time Deixis	Number of words
Year	5
Hours	1
Days	1
Months	2
1 st Janaury	1
Weeks	1
December	2
Today	3
Now	2
Yesterday	1
Future	1
<i>Total</i>	14

Table 3 reveals that total number of time deixis found in this speech is 14. The dominant time deixis that used is “year” with the frequency of 5. The other types of time deixis are day (2), hours (1), moths (2), yesterday (1), weeks (1), January (1), December (2), now (2), today(3) and future (1).

Last but not least, the Place Deixis found in Obama speech is 8 in table 4.

Table 6

The place deixis in Obama's speech.

Types of place deixis	Number of words
That	4
This	2
Here	1
These	1
<i>Total</i>	8

Table 6 shows that the total number of place deixis found in the speech is 8. Those place deixis are that (4), this (2), those (1), and here (1).

Deixis reflects the relationship between the structure of language and the context. Therefore, Obama used different types of deixis to make the hearer understand the structure of the language and the context surrounds it. He tried to refer or attract the attention of his audience to what he intends to speak about or what he had already said. The president Obama sometimes did that by referring to certain pieces of the preceding or following parts of his speeches in order to remind the audience of these parts or to clarify them. By using deixis, Obama wanted to be sure that the audience receive the message about his strategy and his decisions.

However, three kinds of deixis analyzed in Obama speech “Ending the War in Iraq”. The total number of deixis in this speech is 80. The deixis that mostly used by the speaker is the pronoun deixis followed by the time deixis. The place deixis is least deixis used by Obama. Opposed to the findings of study by Khalil (2014), who compared between three American politicians; Barak Obama, Condoleezza Rice, and Paul Bremer of using deixis in their speeches. She found that pronoun deixis is seemed rather awkward except in the case of personification which is usually not conceivable in such political speeches since

it might confuse the audience. She mentioned that the politicians tend to prepare their audience to what they intend to discuss in their speech. They name the parts of their speech before they start discussing them. This way they give their audience a clear introduction about the issues they tend to present. Psychologically speaking, this has a better effect on the ability of the comprehension of the audience.

5.2.2 Speech Act Aspects

This section presents a further analysis of the Speech Acts. Finegan (2008, p:283-284) refers to Speech Act as “actions that are carried out through language”. He classifies speech acts into six categories namely: representatives, commissives, directives, declarations, expressives and verdictives. This paper will focus on three types only which are; directives, commissives and expressives.

The Speech Act type with the highest frequency is “directives” with 17 out of 49 sentences in Obama's speech to a total of 28.1 and 27.4 percent respectively. The Directives in the speeches comprise: questions, commands, requests, pleadings and invitations. The following sentences are some examples of “Directives” in the speech:

(I announced a new strategy that would end our combat mission in Iraq and remove all of our troops by the end of 2011)(paragraph 1, line 4)

(I invited the Prime Minister to come to the White House...) (paragraph 7, line 3)

While “Commissives” follow with 10 out of 49 sentences in President Obama's speech, amounting to a total of 28.1 and 27.4 percent respectively. The Commissives in the speeches comprise promises/vows, threats, guarantees, warnings, betting and challenges. The following sentences contain some examples of “Commissives” in the speech:

(as promised, the rest of our troops in Iraq will come home...)(paragraph 4,line 1)

(we'll help Iraqis strengthen institutions that are just, representative and accountable...)(paragraph 7, line 6)

On the other hand, “Expressives” follow with 5 out of 49 sentences in Obama’s speech, accounting for 16.3 and 12.4 percent respectively. The Expressives in the speeches comprise congratulations, thanks, appreciations, complaint, condolences, greetings and scolding. The following sentences exemplify some of the “Expressives” in the speech:

(We'll honor our many wounded warriors and the nearly 4,500 American patriots..) (paragraph10,line 3)

(proud of their success, and knowing that the American people stand united in our support for our troops) (paragraph 5, line 4)

However, table 7 shows the using of speech act types in Obama speech (Ending the War In Iraq)

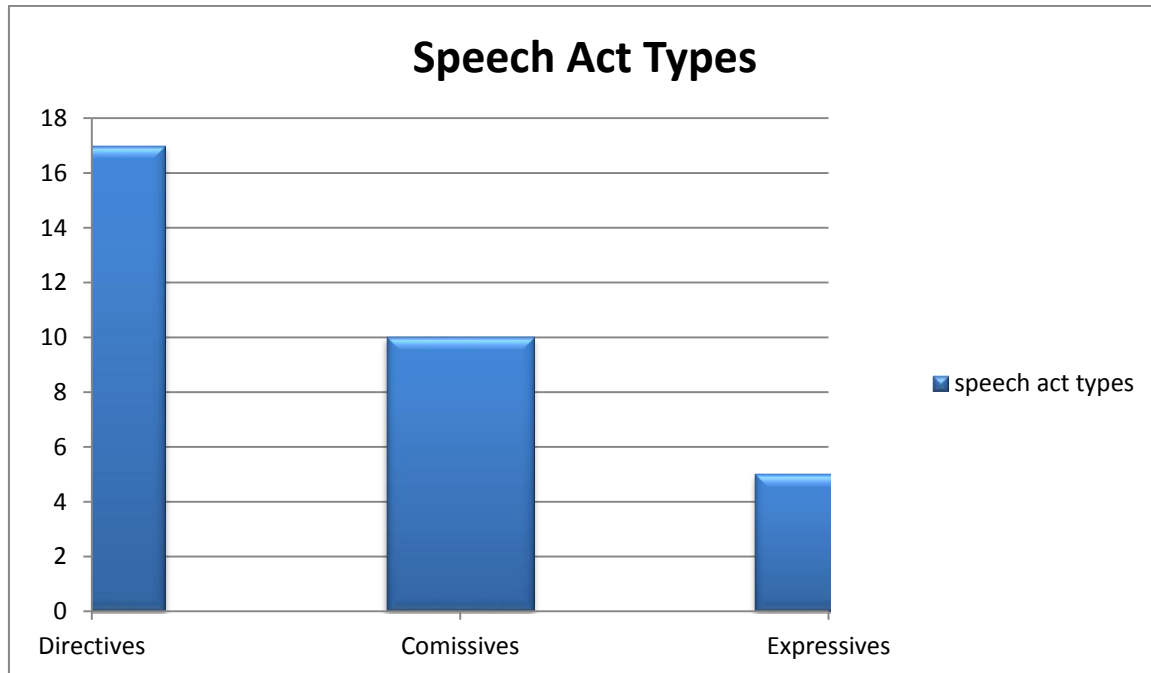
Table 7

Summary of Speech Acts types in Obama's Speech.

Items Tested	President Barack Obama’s Speech	
Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage%
Directives	17	34,69
Commissives	10	20,40
Expressives	5	10,20

Moreover, the figure 3 shows the differences of using speech act types in the Obama speech (Ending the War in Iraq).

Figure 3 Differences of Using Speech Act Types in Obama's Speech.



The figure 3 shows the difference of speech act types in Obama speech and big use of 'directives' in his speech which reached to 17 sentences in comparative with 'comissives' and 'expressives' which used between 10- 5 sentences sequentially. The findings of this paper based on the types of speech act is in line with the research of Josiah & Johnson (2012) who found that the president Dr. Goodluck Jonathan used ' directives' more than expressives and comassives. According to Josiah & Johnson (2012) by using directives, the speaker promises and challenge his hearer to show that he is committed to the task of rebuilding his nation.



7. Conclusion

Linguistic analysis of Obama's speech (Ending the War in Iraq) was the aim of this paper in which the speech was analyzed linguistically from various aspects. The speech was analyzed in term of the phonetic, phonological, grammatical, syntactic and pragmatic levels.

The analysis of the phonetic level dealt with pauses and stress. It was shown that Obama pauses were in order to prepare the listeners for important information that was to come. Also, Obama exploited stress to a great extent, which was completed by the voice pitch. The purpose of doing so was to stress the words so that the listeners remembered them.

The speech was syntactically analyzed. Many long sentences were used, including all types of compound and complex sentences. However, Obama used short sentences to unfold new information and thus needs the audience to pay close attention. Furthermore, it can noticed that a correlation between the use of simple sentences and parallelism to create the feeling of importance. Parallelism proved to be employed often in the speech. As far as the use of tenses is concerned the Obama speech makes use of an almost full range of English tenses with the preponderance of the use of wills in sentences. We may say that, by using will, Obama is determined to pursue what he outlines in the sentences.

Pragmatic level inquired the context and certain parts of the speech. In the analysis of the social part, it shows that Obama used (this) which is the conscience of the demonstrative in his speech to refer to the removal of US troops from Iraq. Obama also, refer to uncork the auspices of the United States for the soldiers or their families. In deixis, Obama took advantage of many types of deixis such as: personal, time and place deixis to reflect the relationship between language and context structure. In this way the public can understand the language and the surrounding context.



On the other hand, especially in the analysis of the act of speech, the researcher found that Obama's use of the word directives reaction type is higher than other types of speech acts of frequency. He used the type of guidance in order to reflect the responsibility for ending the war in Iraq and the withdrawal of all troops from there, and show the importance of his strategy to convert or re-focus on the fight against Al-Qaeda in that time and achieve major victories against its leader, Osama bin Laden.



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