

Critical Discourse Analysis of the Dialectical Aspect of British and Iraqi Parliamentary Debates

Hyder Qais Muhammed

haidar.qais2201@colang.uobaghdad.edu.iq
Department of English, College of Languages
University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq

Rihab Abduljaleel Saeed Alattar

rihaba-saeed@colang.uobaghdad.edu.iq
Department of English, College of Languages
University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the dialectical nature of parliamentary debates by analyzing strategies employed by British and Iraqi Members of Parliament (MPs) to approve or oppose laws. The research hypothesizes that parliamentary debates are intrinsically conflicting and that British MPs employ a wider range of methods than their Iraqi counterparts, based on critical discourse analysis. The study examines qualitative information from transcripts of 2023 and 2024 parliamentary sessions. Using Martin and White's (2005) Appraisal Theory as a framework, the investigation looks at the attitude, engagement, and graduation used by MPs to understand and identify emotions, feelings, and opinion on approving or opposing the laws. The results show that British and Iraqi MPs use different rhetorical strategies, and this underscores the need for more study to fully comprehend the dynamics of parliamentary speech.

Keywords: CDA, British and Iraqi parliaments, MPs, political debates

التحليل النقدي للخطاب في الجانب الجدلي في المناقشات البرلمانية البريطانية والعراقية

حيدر قيس محمد

جامعة بغداد/ كلية اللغات

أ.د. رهاب عبد الجليل سعيد العطار
جامعة بغداد/ كلية اللغات

المخلص

تبحث هذه الدراسة في الطبيعة الجدلية للمناقشات البرلمانية من خلال تحليل الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها أعضاء البرلمان البريطاني والعراقي للموافقة على القوانين أو معارضتها. يفترض البحث أن المناقشات البرلمانية متعارضة بشكل جوهري وأن النواب البريطانيين يستخدمون مجموعة واسعة من الأساليب مقارنة بنظرائهم العراقيين، بناءً على التحليل النقدي للخطاب. تبحث الدراسة في المعلومات النوعية من نصوص الجلسات البرلمانية لعامي ٢٠٢٣ و ٢٠٢٤. باستخدام نظرية التقييم لمارتن ووايت (٢٠٠٥) كإطار عمل، يبحث البحث في الموقف والمشاركة والتدرج الذي يستخدمه النواب لفهم وتحديد العواطف والمشاعر والرأي بشأن الموافقة على القوانين أو معارضتها. تظهر النتائج أن النواب البريطانيين والعراقيين يستخدمون استراتيجيات بلاغية مختلفة، وهذا يؤكد الحاجة إلى مزيد من الدراسة لفهم ديناميكيات الخطاب البرلماني بشكل كامل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحليل النقدي للخطاب، البرلمان البريطاني والعراقي، النواب، المناقشات السياسية، الجانب الجدلي

1. Introduction

In today's world, discussions are frequently employed as persuasive strategies, however because members of Parliament (MPs) are frequently driven by certain value systems and views, their diverse political norms and values can make parliamentary discussions more contentious. This study emphasizes the value of further empirical research by examining the dialectical element in parliamentary discussions and comparing and contrasting the approaches taken by British and Iraqi MPs to support or oppose legislation. Different political beliefs maintained by Members of Parliament have an impact on the dialectic character of parliamentary discussions. Discourses are formed with certain beliefs in mind and are intended to have particular consequences. The research postulated that:

1. Debates in parliament tend to be more conflicting than persuading.
2. Compared to Iraqi MPs, British MPs employ a wider range of tactics

to support or oppose the passing of legislation.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis studies how language segments take on meaning and coherence for their users when seen within their whole textual, social, and psychological context. The first contemporary linguist to focus on sentence connections is Zellig Harris, who also coined the phrase "discourse analysis," which has since come to refer to a branch of applied linguistics (Cook 1989). The study of language in use is known as discourse analysis. More accurately stated, it is the study of language as it is really used in the world—not simply to say things, but also to act (Gee 1999). Discourse analysis, according to Brown and Yule (1983), comprises the study of language in use. According to Barker and Galasiski (2001), conversation should flow naturally. They contend that discourse analysis is therefore concerned with naturally occurring written and spoken language. They also point out that impromptu conversation is a type of social behavior in a sociocultural context (Brown and Yule, 1983). Discourse analysis examines patterns in language use throughout texts and considers the ways in which language interacts with social and cultural contexts. Discourse analysis also considers the ways in which different worldviews and conceptual frameworks are communicated through language (Brian Paltridge, 2012). According to al-Utbi (2019, p. 24), CDA is multidisciplinary in origin. Its roots are there in critical linguistics as well as in sociolinguistics, text linguistics, and applied linguistics. Also, its essence might be discerned in classical rhetoric and pragmatics as well. (Al-Utbi, 2019)

The field of Critical Linguistics (henceforth CL), which originated mostly in the UK and Australia in the late 1970s, is where Critical Discourse Analysis (henceforth CDA) got its start. The names CL and CDA are

sometimes used synonymously, with CDA being used to refer to the theory that was formerly known as CL. Furthermore, linguistics, semiotics, and discourse analysis are fields that CDA and CL all have a similar viewpoint on (Wodak, 2001 & van Dijk, 1993). Their goal is to examine "text" and "discourse" from the perspective of language's ability to organize power dynamics. Consequently, CDA is an extension of CL, which was primarily developed at the University of East Anglia in the 1970s and 1980s by Roger Fowler, Tony Trew, and Gunther Kress (Wodak, 2001; Young & Harrison, 2004).

Analysts that specialize in CL and CDA argue that rather than a direct correlation, text and society are mediated via social connections of dominance and power that are supported by the ideologies of powerful groups. It is important to note that CL and CDA seek to illuminate potential resistance to attempts to normalize and institutionalize the inequalities they encounter, in addition to analyzing discursive practices of dominance and the ensuing inequities. Since language is employed to exert dominance and social control rather than to explain justifications of power relations, most scholars in this subject concur that language is ideological in and of itself (Wodak, 2001). People use language to communicate. Hence, communication may sometimes be complicated, and such complication necessitates it to be flexible. Flexibility is the core of ambiguity as it renders the word, phrase, sentence and even paragraphs to carry multiple legitimate faces of interpretation. (Muhammad, M. J., 2021)

The pioneers of CL argued that language study should go beyond formal features of language, such as the pragmatics' examination of the relationship between language and environment and Chomsky's approach to speaker linguistic competence. That is, before CL emerged as the primary units of linguistic research, subjects such as the pragmatic and sociolinguistic competence of speakers, sentences, and

sections of sentences were examined. The fundamental ideas of critical linguistics were introduced by Kress and Hodge (1979), Fowler et al. (1979), van Dijk (1985), Fairclough (1989), and Wodak (1989) (Wodak, 2001).

2.2 Parliamentary Debates

According to Rashid B. N., "Language is used for many purposes, besides the purpose of communication, language could be used to achieve particular goals such as motivating or persuading the recipient or implanting a specific ideology" (Rashid B. N., 2021). Debates, both formal and informal, are vital in almost all human cultures. Although there are millions of people who like debating, not every debater uses the same methodology, structure, or terminology. Arguments include uncomfortable or unpleasant exchanges and statements like "Don't argue with me" or "I don't want to get into an argument over this." An argument can also be conceptualized as a claim or statement that seeks to persuade the listener of a particular viewpoint (John Meany and Kane Shuster, 2003). Parliamentarians often act adversarially in debates over national issues. Subgenres of parliamentary discourse include ministerial statements, interpellations, speeches, debates, questions, and question time, which are goal-oriented demands for action, reaction, and information (Saleem & Alattar, 2020).

The definition of CDA is acknowledged in terms of its constituents, as stated by Fairclough. A text that is related to "spoken or written discourse" is an important component. (Rashid, B.N., 2021)

In free and public conversations on financial records, laws, and policy implementation, it represents and advances the interests of both people and groups. Parliaments are "open forums where elected representatives engage in arguments over policy," according to Proksch and Slapin (2015), who see parliamentary debate as "a fundamental part of

democratic lawmaking" that fosters democratic processes of political deliberation, opinion formation, and decision-making in the public sphere (p.1). The structure, power, and efficacy of parliaments are influenced by parliamentary culture, political space, the relationships between the government, the market, and civil society, as well as the governance environment. Members and staff do their work in committees, party caucuses, and the legislative chamber. (Müller & Saalfeld, 1997)

Both an adversarial spirit, which involves adopting positions and polarizing arguments, and a cooperative spirit, which involves cooperative decision-making and cross-party issue resolution, are characteristics of parliamentary discussions. Theorists of deliberative politics, like Habermas, stress the difference between a 'problem-solving process' and a 'power creating process,' which parliaments need to maintain social cohesion and legitimacy and enable MPs to make political choices (Habermas, 1995). Government accountability refers to the dynamic between the ruling party and the opposition parties in parliament in Westminster-system parliaments (the UK parliament and the parliaments of Commonwealth nations), where members and parliamentary committees are subject to party discipline. The dynamic is reversed in European model parliaments, where discussions in the plenary chamber of Westminster-style parliaments are usually more significant than committee discussions. There are two types of parliaments in terms of the scope and concentration of parliamentary processes: debating parliaments and operating parliaments (Gallagher, Laver & Mair, 2011). Parliamentarians conduct audience-focused discussions in front of sizable crowds that comprise voters, members of the public, and journalists. They are formalized rhetorical activities designed to facilitate collective decision-making by striking a balance between pathos and logos. In their remarks, MPs seek to enhance their own ethos while challenging that of their opponents' political credence,

moral character, and ethos. (Ilie, 2010b)

2.3 The Dialectical Aspect of Argumentation

Argumentation is a useful skill for two major purposes: persuading others and defending ideas and arguments. It may also be used to facilitate interpersonal communication. It has a dialectical quality, as seen by the dialectical nature of its justification and persuasive elements. It is difficult to provide a cohesive explanation for both components of thinking, though. Since argumentation may be used to bolster claims and beliefs, the traditional view proposes that argumentation is a technique for obtaining and deciding knowledge. (Bermejo-Luque, 2006)

According to Pinto (2001), reasoning is "an attempt to modify conscious attitudes through rational means" (p. 10). This is how arguments work. He argues that the idea that argumentation may only be used to advance particular "doxastic" viewpoints is untrue. In addition, we could provide several arguments for stances on non-doxastic propositions. Therefore, arguments may be used to support claims as well as different doxastic attitudes. (Pinto, 2001)

Argumentative discourse categories include research essays, press editorials, and parliamentary discussions. Speakers with social power—political, academic, professional, media, moral leaders, and religious—are more likely to cite other authority in order to bolster their claims. (Al-Badri & Al-Janabi, 2022)

Dialectics is a pragmatic field concerned with the cultivation of dialectical abilities and the assessment of speech as a dialectical method. While argumentation reflects both views and reasoning, dialectics concentrates on the transmission of beliefs through speech. Dialectics promotes consensus on the facts, which makes it easier for individuals to coordinate their activities and beliefs. (Bermejo-Luque, 2006)

3. Methodology

The selected data are examined in this study using a qualitative methodology. Qualitative research is defined by Denzin and Lincoln (1994) as the "study of things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them". (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994, p. 2)

The data consists of four British and Iraqi transcripts of parliamentary sessions held during 2023 and 2024. This study compares British and Iraqi MPs' strategies for opposing or approving a law. The analysis focuses on dialectical aspects in conversational exchanges. Martin and White's (2005) Appraisal Theory, consisting of three primary categories, the attitude, engagement and graduation, is adopted in the critical discourse level of data analysis.

The first category is the attitude; it may be defined as a judgment and assessment of human conduct within the framework of the appraisal system. Three categories are used to categorize the semantic resources: affect system (human emotional expressions), judgment system (human-to-human evaluation), and appreciation system, evaluation of desired goods (Li, 2016).

The second category is the engagement; according to Martin and White (2005), meanings that provide a heteroglossic background of earlier statements, opposing viewpoints, and anticipated responses to the text are classified as engagement meanings. They begin by outlining the taxonomy that the many definitions of involvement fall under. The taxonomy aims to define what is at stake when one meaning is employed instead of another as well as the particular dialogistic stance associated with particular meanings. According to Mohammed and Razqallah, the engagement system divides dialogic circumstances into two categories: monoglossic and heteroglossic. The term "monoglossic position" refers to the internal voice of the speaker or writer and indicates that they are the only source of a proposal. The term

heteroglossic denotes the external voice, signifying that the speakers' or authors' source is external. (Mohammed & Razqallah, 2023)

The third main category is graduation; the concepts of up– and down–scaling are the center of the third major subsystem of meanings. One of the things that sets all attitudinal meanings apart is their gradability. Emotional, judgmental, and appreciative values frequently indicate varying degrees of good or bad characteristics in general. One feature of the engagement system in general is gradability. While the meaning that is scaled in this context will vary from sub–system to sub–system, engagement values usually scale for the intensity of the speaker or writer, or their degree of interest in the utterance. Consequently, the semantics of graduation constitute the central idea of the assessment system. It may be argued that, depending on the kind of meanings being scaled, involvement and attitude are graduate domains that change. This section describes some of the key dialogistic effects related to this up– and down–scaling, as well as the lexicogrammatical resources required to realize graduation (White and Martin, 2005). According to Al–Saaidi, S. K. Z., “Arbitrarily, things are appreciated in relation to their reaction, composition, and value. This means that things are evaluated in terms of the impact they make or their quality, and according to their makeup, and according to different social conventions respectively.” (Al–Saaidi, S. K. Z., 2022)

4. Data Analysis

4.1 Sample Qualitative Analysis of the Data

4.1.1 The British Parliamentary debates

Excerpt 1

Mr Speaker, thanks to the mortgage Charter that the chancellor introduced last year. Millions of mortgage holders across the country are benefiting from support with their mortgages. This is important rather than take the approach that the Honorable Gentleman Just did is

actually focus on the Practical support in place to help people who do need help and someone on a typical mortgage is able to now save hundreds of pounds.

Excerpt 2

Mr Speaker, they've crashed the economy, mortgages are through the roof, they've doubled the debt and he thinks, he thinks he can stand there and lecture other people about fcal responsibility but he didn't answer the question, hundreds of thousands of people are coming off fixed rate mortgages and facing huge mortgage increases and the Prime Minister won't even do them the courtesy of answering the question.

A. The Attitudinal System

The first attitudinal method will be used to examine the MPs' attitude about "The Mortgage loans" in order to identify any areas of disagreement and associated ideas. The following Table 1 lists the assessment materials along with their categories:

Table 1: The Appraisal Resources Detected in Excerpt 1 and 2

Appraisal Resource	Excerpt	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Graduation
thanks to the mortgage " Charter that the chancellor introduced "last year	1	satisfaction+			upscale
Millions of mortgage " holders across the country are benefiting from support with their "mortgages	1	satisfaction+		+valuati on	upscale
This is important rather " than take the approach that the Honorable	1		+tena city		upscale

" <u>Gentleman</u> Just did					
actually focus on the " Practical support in place to help people "who <u>do need help</u>	١	+security		+valuati on	upscale
someone on a typical " mortgage is <u>able to</u> now save hundreds of "pounds	١		+cap acity		upscale
they've <u>crashed the</u> " economy, mortgages "are through the roof	٢	–satisfaction			upscale
they've <u>doubled the</u> " "debt	٢	–security			upscale
<u>he thinks he can stand</u> " there and lecture other people about fcal "responsibility	٢		– capa city		downscale
hundreds of thousands " of people ... <u>facing</u> huge mortgage "increases	2		– tenac ity		upscale
the Prime Minister " won't even do them the courtesy of answering "the question	2			– valuatio n	upscale

In excerpt 1, the Member of Parliament expresses relief and satisfaction by outlining the advantages of the Mortgage Charter. "Millions of mortgage holders...are benefiting" is a statement that evokes feelings of security and comfort. The claim that a person with a standard mortgage may save "hundreds of pounds" implies an emotional appeal to security and financial relief. The MP interprets the chancellor's move to

implement the mortgage Charter as sensible and advantageous. This favorable ruling highlights the confidence in the chancellor's ability and vision. The MP disparages the opposition's plan as being less sensible or successful by contrasting it with the "Honorable Gentleman's" realistic approach. This criticism suggests that the opposition lacks awareness of real-world concerns. Using the appraisal theory's lens and concentrating on the word "capacity," we can see how the statement "someone on a typical mortgage is able to now save hundreds of pounds" conveys empowerment and ability to the listener. The ability and capability of mortgage holders to conserve money is stated clearly in this sentence. It implies that these people have been able to attain substantial savings because the policy has given them the resources or instruments they need. The efficacy of the mortgage Charter in empowering people to make wise financial decisions is demonstrated by this manifestation of +capacity. In short, in this excerpt 1, this study demonstrates the MP's strong support for the mortgage charter, emphasizing its immediate advantages and practical applications while simultaneously defending it against criticism from the opposition.

In excerpt 2, the sentence "they've crashed the economy, mortgages are through the roof" can be analyzed dissatisfaction (– satisfaction). The expression "they've crashed the economy" expresses dissatisfaction and anger with people who brought about the financial crisis. "Mortgages are through the roof" highlights the irritation and displeasure with the high mortgage rates that have resulted in further emphasizing dissatisfaction.

The statement mainly expresses dissatisfaction, which is defined as anger and dissatisfaction with the state of the economy, blame for those seen to be accountable for the collapse of the economy, and disapproval of the high mortgage rates that are a direct result of the downturn. The sentence "he thinks he can stand there and lecture other people about

fiscal responsibility" is a clear example of expressing negative capacity (–capacity) within the Engagement subsystem. It communicates the Member of Parliament's doubts and disapproval of the subject's supposed knowledge and authority on the topic of financial responsibility. This disdain for the subject's ability highlights the speaker's important position. The core of the sentence critiques the subject's perceived capacity. By saying "lecture other people about fiscal responsibility," it suggests that the subject lacks the necessary competence, knowledge, or moral authority to advise others on this topic. The speaker implicitly questions the subject's qualifications and credibility.

B. The Engagement System

Regarding the engagement system, this is the second category of the attitudinal system, table (2) below shows that the dialogic attitude in these passages is nearly heteroglossic.

Table 2: The Engagement System in Excerpt 1 and 2

Proposition	Excerpt	Monoglossic	Disclaim	Proclaim	Entertain	Attribute	Graduation
thanks to the mortgage " Charter that the chancellor "introduced last year	١					✓	upscale
Millions of mortgage " holders across the country are benefiting from support "with their mortgages	١	✓					upscale
This is important rather " than take the approach that the Honorable	١					✓	downscale

"Gentleman Just did							
to help people who do "	۱	✓					upscale
"need help							
someone on a typical "	۱					✓	upscale
mortgage is able to now							
"save hundreds of pounds							
they've crashed the "	2	✓					upscale
economy, mortgages are							
"through the roof							
"they've doubled the debt"	2	✓					upscale
he thinks he can stand "	2					✓	upscale
there and lecture other							
people about fcal							
"responsibility							
but he didn't answer the "	۲		✓				downscale
"question							
the Prime Minister won't "	۲		✓				upscale
even do them the courtesy							
"of answering the question							

In excerpt 1, the phrase "thanks to the mortgage Charter that the chancellor introduced last year" attributes the favorable result or circumstance under discussion to the chancellor's previous year's introduction of the mortgage Charter. This expression denotes a reason or a cause. "The chancellor" is the title of the person who proposed the mortgage charter. Usually used to a high-ranking figure, the title "chancellor" is associated with government or finance. The sentence positions the chancellor in a favorable light, attributing success or improvement to their actions. In summary, the statement highlights the chancellor's involvement in bringing about significant improvements in the mortgage industry and credits the adoption of the mortgage Charter

with a successful outcome. The sentence "Millions of mortgage holders across the country are benefiting from support with their mortgages" is monoglossic, meaning it presents information as a straightforward assertion without acknowledging other perspectives or voices. It does not engage with alternative viewpoints or potential objections. The statement is a monoglossic one that asserts a favorable outcome for a sizable group of people without engaging with alternative perspectives or modalities, according to the Engagement lens of appraisal theory. It closes the door on dialogic options by presenting a certain, unequivocal statement of reality. This strategy may be effective in highlighting the advantages of the assistance given to mortgage holders.

In excerpt 2, the sentence "they've crashed the economy, mortgages are through the roof" is monoglossic. Without mentioning competing arguments or possible disputes, the MP delivers the facts plainly and concisely. The incident is presented as reality. Because it makes a firm, unequivocal claim without discussing or taking into account opposing viewpoints, the statement is monoglossic. It presents the MP's position as an indisputable truth. The sentence "he thinks he can stand there and lecture other people about fiscal responsibility" implicitly acknowledges the subject's voice by attributing the belief to him. This opens up the dialogic space to include the subject's viewpoint, even though the speaker might be critical or dismissive of it. The way the phrase is put together implies that the MP may disagree with or contest this assertion, interacting critically with the subject's point of view. Due to the usage of attribution, the statement is heteroglossic. It acknowledges and engages with the subject's perspective by attributing the belief to the subject ("he thinks"). With this attribution, the speaker presents a critical perspective and probably calls into doubt the subject's legitimacy or ability to instruct others in financial responsibility.

C– The Graduation System

Concerning the third category “Graduation System”, both upscale and downscale assessments are included in the graduating system, the third category of the attitudinal system. The investigator would dissect a few of the crucial terms: In excerpt 1, both upscale and downscale assessments are evident within the appraisal theory's graduating system, which deals with the intensification and quantification of attitudes. One of the upscale assessments that emphasize the benefits and positive impact is "Millions of mortgage holders across the country", it highlights the mortgage Charter's broad and extended effects, implying that many individuals benefit from it, which raises the policy's perceived importance and efficacy. Another example is "Able to now save hundreds of pounds", the financial gains are quantified, giving them a substantial and noteworthy appearance. One example of the downscale assessments is "rather than take the approach that the Honorable Gentleman just did" without giving specifics, it quietly downplays and criticizes the opposition's tactic. By suggesting that the opposing opinion is less useful and advantageous than the Charter, it minimizes its impact. By emphasizing "practical support," in the sentence "Actually focus on the practical support in place", the MP says that the opposition's strategy is not realistic. This devalues the opposition's approach by presenting the government's workable policies as superior to theoretical or ineffectual ones. The statement uses upscale assessments to amplify the positive impact and broad scope of the mortgage Charter. Simultaneously, it utilizes downscale evaluations to gently criticize and downplay the opposition's strategy, implying that it is less useful and practical. While in excerpt 2, the MP intensifies their criticism and emphasizes key points. Some upscaled examples in excerpt 2 are "They've crashed the economy" which uses strong language to describe the state of the economy, suggesting a complete failure. The phrase "Mortgages are through the roof" intensifies the

situation, implying that mortgage rates are extremely high. The use of "doubled" in "They've doubled the debt" sharply increases the perception of financial mismanagement. The text employs up scaling throughout its critique. The PM intensifies their points by using strong language, emphasizing the scale and impact of the economic issues, and highlighting the perceived inadequacies and evasions of the Prime Minister. There's almost no opportunity for downsizing or minimization of the issues at hand because every sentence is designed to emphasize how dire the economic situation is and how much leadership has supposedly failed.

The Iraqi Parliamentary debates ٢٤.١.

١ Excerpt

سيادة الرئيس نحن لم نشاهد لغايه الان مجلس النواب يقوم في احد الجلسات بمناقشه الدور الرقابي بالنسبة لاعضاء مجلس النواب. هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام ولا تذكر في داخل قبة مجلس النواب. انا اتمنى من رئاسه المجلس ان تكون هناك جلسات مخصصه لغرض تشريع القوانين فلدينا واجبات مكلفين بها من ضمنها الرقابة. يجب ان تكون هناك جلسات لغرض الدور الرقابي, لدينا الكثير من الملفات تتعلق باموال الدولة وكذلك صفقات فساد كبيرة في هذا الموضوع تتعلق بمليارات يجب ان تداول هذه داخل مجلس النواب وليست خارج المجلس النواب. انا اتمنى ان تكون هناك شعبه معنيه في مجلس النواب بمتابعه القضايا التي تخص المال العام والدور الرقابي لاعضاء مجلس النواب من خلال لجنه مشكله داخل مجلس النواب.

Excerpt 2

عمل البرلمان لا يتوقف على التشريع فقط بل يراقب, ومن ضمن عمله الرقابي مدى التزام السلطة التنفيذية بالقوانين المشرعة من مجلس النواب. امام هذه المسؤولية نلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقلات امام الساده النواب في حال الحصول على المعلومه الدقيقه لغرض متابعه ومراقبه السلطه التنفيذيه فالنائب لا يمكنه ان يحصل على المعلومه الدقيقه حتى يمارس دوره الرقابي. علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحمايه اعضاء مجلس النواب وايضا علينا التاكيد على الحصانة الدبلوماسية للنائب وكذلك وضع ضوابط لتصريحات النواب وانتقادهم لمؤسسته التي تعتبر المؤسسة الاساسية اللي تشملهم بالعنايه و الرعاية وانتقاد مجلس النواب وتشويه صورته امام الجمهور وهذا غير مقبول وموقف غير سليم من بعض الاخوه النواب.

A. The Attitudinal System

The first attitudinal method will be used to examine the MPs' attitude about "The Mortgage loans" in order to identify any areas of disagreement and associated ideas. The following Table 1 lists the assessment materials along with their categories:

Table 3: The Appraisal Resources Detected in Excerpt 1 and 2

Appraisal Resource	Excerpt	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Graduation
"لم نشاهد لغايه الان مجلس النواب يقوم في احد الجلسات بمناقشه الدور الرقابي"	١	satisfaction-	-tenacity		upscale
"هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام ولا تذكر في داخل قبه مجلس النواب"	١	-security			upscale
"اتمنى من رئاسه المجلس ان تكون هناك جلسات مخصصة لغرض تشريع القوانين"	١	satisfaction-		- valuation	upscale
"وكذلك صفقات فساد كبيرة في هذا الموضوع تتعلق بمليارات"	١	-security			upscale
"اتمنى ان تكون هناك شعبة معنية في مجلس النواب بمتابعة القضايا التي تخص المال العام"	١		capacity-		upscale
"عمل البرلمان لا يتوقف على التشريع فقط بل يراقب"	٢		capacity+		downscale
"نلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقلات امام الساده النواب في حال الحصول على المعلومه الدقيقة"	٢			- complexity	upscale
"علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحمايه اعضاء مجلس النواب"	٢	+security			upscale
"وايضا علينا التاكيد على الحصانة الدبلوماسية للنائب"	2	+security			upscale
"وضع ضوابط لتصريحات النواب وانتقادهم لمؤسسته التي تعتبر المؤسسة"	2	+satisfaction			upscale

الاساسية التي تشملهم بالعناية و					
الرعاية					

In excerpt 1, the sentence "لم نشاهد لغاية الان مجلس النواب يقوم في احد الجلسات" translates to "We have not yet seen the House of Representatives in any session discussing the oversight role", the MP mentions a lack of observed activity. The use of "لم نشاهد" / "we have not seen" indicates that the MP is pointing out something that has not been witnessed. "Until now" / "لغاية الان" establishes a timeline, implying that there hasn't been any recorded incidence of the behavior in question up to this moment. This suggests that something ought to have happened by now, or at the very least, ought to happen eventually. The statement conveys dissatisfaction with the House of Representatives for failing to debate their oversight responsibilities in any of their sessions thus far. This conveys a criticism of the House's operation and an expectation that these kinds of conversations are required and ought to have taken place by now. The sentence "هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها" translates to "There are many corruption cases that the representatives are forced to mention in the media but are not mentioned inside the House of Representatives", the phrase "هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد" / "there are many corruption cases" establishes the existence of numerous instances of corruption. The statement suggests that the delegates felt obliged to openly discuss these incidents of corruption with the media. The phrase "يضطر" / "are forced" indicates that this behavior is a reaction to some kind of necessity or pressure rather than something that was chosen voluntarily. The statement expresses dissatisfaction with the MPs who, in response to outside pressure, raise corruption instances in the media but neglect to address these problems within the House of MPs' formal legislative sessions. This suggests a contradiction between official acts and public

declarations, so constituting a critique of the legislative body's efficacy and openness.

In excerpt 2, the sentence "عمل البرلمان لا يتوقف على التشريع فقط بل يراقب" / "The work of the parliament does not only involve legislation but also oversight" acknowledges the parliament's capacity to perform multiple roles. It suggests that the parliament is capable of and ought to be dedicated to enacting laws as well as closely examining how these laws are carried out and the government's activities. It emphasizes the parliament's dual role by expressing the opinion that its job encompasses both legislative and supervisory duties. It highlights the fact that, in order to fulfill its wide range of duties, a functional parliament must actively supervise legislation's execution as well as keep an eye on governmental activities. The sentence "علينا تعديل النظام" / "We need to amend the internal regulations to protect the members of the House of Representatives" brings to light concerns about their safety. These worries may have several origins, including physical harm threats, political coercion, or other types of intimidation. In order to safeguard its members, the sentence demands that the House of Representatives' internal policies be changed, raising serious security issues. In order to address possible hazards and provide a safe working environment for lawmakers, it indicates that present regulations are insufficient in protecting members and highlights the need for proactive, preventative actions.

B. The Engagement System

Regarding the engagement system, which is the second category of the attitudinal system, Table (4) below shows that the dialogic attitude in these passages is nearly monoglossic?

Table 4: The Engagement System in Excerpt 1 and 2

Proposition	Excerpt	Monoglossic	Disclaim	Proclaim	Entertain	Attribute	Graduation
"نحن لم نشاهد لغايه الان مجلس النواب يقوم في احد الجلسات بمناقشة الدورالرقابي"	١		✓				downscale
"هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام"	١	✓					upscale
"انا اتمنى من رئاسه المجلس ان تكون هناك جلسات مخصصة لغرض تشريع القوانين"	١	✓					upscale
"لدينا الكثير من الملفات تتعلق باموال الدولة وكذلك صفقات فساد كبيرة"	١	✓					upscale
"انا اتمنى ان تكون هناك شعبة معنية في مجلس النواب بمتابعة القضايا التي تخص المال العام والدور الرقابي"	١	✓					upscale
"عمل البرلمان لا يتوقف على التشريع فقط بل يراقب"	2		✓				downscale
"تلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقات امام الساده النواب"	2	✓					upscale
"فالنائب لا يمكنه ان يحصل على المعلومه الدقيقه حتى يمارس دوره الرقابي"	٢		✓				upscale
"علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحمايه اعضاء مجلس النواب"	٢	✓					upscale
"علينا التاكيد على الحصانة الدبلوماسية للنائب"	2	✓					upscale

In excerpt 1, the sentence " نحن لم نشاهد لغايه الان مجلس النواب يقوم في احد / "We have not yet seen the House of Representatives in any session discussing the oversight role." implicitly acknowledges that the MP's perspective is limited to what has been observed. This acknowledgment suggests that there might be sessions or discussions that the MP is unaware of, thus disclaiming

comprehensive knowledge of the House's activities. The sentence can be seen as a disclaimer since it limits its analysis to what has been seen so far and refrains from passing judgment or drawing wider conclusions about the actions of the House of Representatives. It accepts the limits of the speaker's views while refraining from drawing any firm conclusions regarding the causes of the oversight role's lack of discussion. The monoglossic dialogic position appears in the personal attitude of the presenter towards the MP's situation in "هناك الكثير من ملفات " "فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام and other examples in the table above. Here, the MP calls for cooperation by demanding to stop the corruption. In excerpt 2, the sentence "عمل البرلمان لا يتوقف على التشريع فقط بل يراقب " / "The work of the parliament does not only involve legislation but also oversight" clarifies the scope of parliamentary work by specifying that it includes both legislation and oversight. By doing so, it addresses any potential misunderstanding or misconception that the parliament's role is limited to legislation. The statement acts as a disclaimer, making it clear that the parliament has monitoring duties in addition to legislative duties. It provides a more thorough understanding of the activities of the parliament by addressing and clearing up any possible misunderstandings regarding its role. The monoglossic dialogic position appears in the personal attitude of the presenter towards the MP's situation in "نلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقلات امام الساده النواب " and other examples in the table above. Here, the MP calls for removing obstacles facing MPs in their work.

C– The Graduation System

Concerning the third category “Graduation System”, both upscale and downscale assessments are included in the graduating system, the third category of the attitudinal system. The investigator would dissect a few of the crucial terms: The text is monoglossic because it presents a single, unchallenged perspective throughout. The MP makes definitive

statements about the lack of oversight discussions, criticizes current practices without acknowledging alternative views, and offers firm recommendations as necessary actions. This approach leaves no room for ambiguity or debate, reinforcing the monoglossic nature of the discourse. The attitude in excerpt 1 is mostly upscaled by using strong lexis "الكثير", "نلاحظ", "علينا التأكيد" and etc. In excerpt 2, the text is also monoglossic because it presents a single perspective throughout. The text is monoglossic because it presents distinct claims, conclusive answers, and forceful critiques without taking into account opposing points of view. It does this by maintaining a single, authoritative point of view throughout. The use of forceful, emphasized language that highlights the significance and urgency of the problems and solutions mentioned elevates it. The text's aggressive and urgent tone is reinforced by the frequent use of imperative language like "علينا" / "we need to" and the emphasis on major challenges and essential safeguards.

4.1.3 The Dialectical Aspect

The dialectical element in the English passages focuses on competing positions or discussions over the effectiveness of state policies, particularly those related to the economy and mortgages. The two texts use dialectical argument to provide opposing viewpoints on the same topic—government policies relating to mortgages and the economy—in an effort to persuade their respective audiences. Each side presents evidence and makes arguments based on logic, emotion, and the perceived interests of the broader public in an effort to convince the audience of the validity of their stance. The two Arabic passages talk about the necessity for monitoring and responsibility as well as the duty of parliament, but they do so in distinct dialectical ways. In terms of conflict, the second sample tackles issues in a more positive manner and provides solutions, whereas the first excerpt concentrates more on

expressing annoyance and criticism without offering any concrete alternatives. The two excerpts draw attention to problems with legislative oversight. Therefore, the element of conflict is found in striking a balance between criticism and persuasion toward workable solutions.

Conclusions

Based on data analysis, some conclusions are derived as follows:

1. Parliamentary discussions usually portray the resultant discourses from some ideological standpoint since members of Parliament (MPs) are occasionally driven by certain value systems and views.
2. In the modern world, a discussion is a powerful tool for persuasion. However, because members of parliament have varying political conventions and ideas, the kind of arguments that occur in parliamentary settings can occasionally be more antagonistic than persuasive. Debates in parliament tend to be more contradictory than persuading.
3. Compared to Arab MPs, English MPs employ a wider range of tactics when opposing or supporting the enactment of legislation.

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