

**A Critical Discourse Analysis of World Leaders
Speeches during Cairo Summit in 2023 on Zionist
Occupation_Gaza War**

تحليل خطاب نقدي لخطابات زعماء العالم خلال قمة القاهرة ٢٠٢٣ حول
حرب الاحتلال الصهيوني_غزة



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Abstract

The study aims to investigate the discursive and social aspects of the political speeches of world leaders on the Gaza war in October 2023.. The study adopts the frameworks of Van Dijk (1996) for critical discourse analysis. The study adopts a qualitative approach to analyze the data, depending on the content analysis of the elicited speeches, to determine the interplay and interrelationship between text, ideology, social practice, language, and politics. Findings have shown that the consumption and perception of the intended ideological and social practices and the selected speeches have shown the interrelationship between politics and ideology and how those leaders have utilized discursive practices to show the social structure and manipulation of framing and understanding of the social effects and political implications in their speeches. The study concluded that text has a significant role in making assumptions and manifesting ideology, political impact, and social relationships on many levels of linguistic analysis.

Keywords: CDA, Political Discourse, Media Discourse, Social Practice, Macro/Micro-Structures.

تهدف الدراسة الى دراسة الجوانب الخطابية والاجتماعية للخطابات السياسية لزعماء العالم حول حرب غزة خلال قمة القاهرة في تشرين الأول للعام ٢٠٢٣. وتعتمد الدراسة على أطر فان ديك (١٩٩٦) لتحليل التقدي للخطاب. وتعتمد الدراسة على المنهج الكيفي لتحليل البيانات، بالاعتماد على تحليل محتوى الخطب المستشارة، لتحديد التفاعل والترابط بين النص والأيدولوجية والممارسة الاجتماعية واللغة والسياسة. وقد أظهرت النتائج أن استهلاك وإدراك الممارسات الإيدولوجية والاجتماعية المقصودة والخطابات المختارة قد أظهرت العلاقة المتبادلة بين السياسة والإيدولوجية وكيف استخدم هؤلاء القادة الممارسات الخطابية لإظهار البنية الاجتماعية والتلاعب بتأثير وفهم التأثيرات الاجتماعية والتداعيات السياسية في خطاباتهم. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن النص له دور كبير في تكوين الافتراضات وإظهار الإيدولوجية والتأثير السياسي والعلاقات الاجتماعية على العديد من مستويات التحليل اللغوي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب السياسي، الخطاب الإعلامي، الممارسة الاجتماعية، البنى الكلية/ الجزئية.



1. Introduction

To begin with, the main concern nowadays is the events taking place in Gaza resulting from the Zionists' war on the Palestinian people in Gaza. This promoted the necessity of holding a summit. In this regard, a summit was held in Cairo to illustrate the position of the world head on this war. Therefore, many speeches were delivered here and there, some of which supported the Zionist attack on Gaza under the pretext of preserving Israel's national security, according to what they said, and others denied and denounced the Zionist aggression against the people of Gaza. On the other hand, speeches were delivered in a way that concealed the fear of stating a clear position with the Palestinian people in Gaza. This provokes the question of how all those different viewpoints were reflected in those speeches. Reading those speeches through the lens of discourse analysis can reveal the role of discourse in indicating the ideology and linguistic choices used to convey what is hidden in the political figures' speeches.

Discourse analysis is a generic designation assigned to a multidisciplinary approach that aims to study discourse, relating language to power and ideology. The objective is to understand how language is used in political contexts for the shaping and maintenance of structures of power and the reinforcing of dominant ideologies. Contrasted with this, critical discourse analysis acknowledges that political language is necessarily imbued with power and ideology. To that effect, political language is not neutral; it is power-laden and represents ideologies at the helm of affairs (Mantovan, 2020).

It is within this sense, therefore, that political figures do things with language strategically to give meaning and keep power. That is, critical discourse demonstrates exactly the ways in which power is exercised through language in political discourses, showing how ideological beliefs are reinforced and fostered. For that reason, critical analysis of the political discourse views that language has been used strategically to mislead perception, sustain social inequalities, and advance some type of political agenda. However, this approach a focus on the surface structures of political discourse at the lexical and syntactic choice level and the ideologies hidden beneath them or in the contexts of political communication.



Critical discourse analysis is used by scholars to reveal the power dynamics and manipulation tactics that may be buried in political speech. Here, it examines how the use of political language creates and sustains power relations but exploits and prolongs social inequalities and structural multidimensional inequities. In general, at a political level, critical discourse analysis attempts to make transparent the ideologies and power dynamics that underlie language use about the role of context and asymmetries of power in any given political discourses.

In this regard, Van Dijk (2006) indicated that critical discourse analysis recognizes the role of context in shaping political discourse. It acknowledges that political situations and contexts play a crucial role in understanding the meaning and impact of political language. This confirms that without considering the specific political situation and its associated contextual factors, it is impossible to fully comprehend the intentions and effects of political discourse. For example, using pronouns such as we and them could vary in meaning depending on the political situation and the identities involved (Wodak, 2015). Therefore, critical discourse analysis in political discourse focuses on the linguistic structures and strategies employed by political figures and the broader social, cultural, and historical context in which these discourses are situated.

Meyer and Wodak 1995 argue that CDA investigates the relation of racial discrimination, power, and favoritism in a way that is represented in texts. In doing so, this approach opens an avenue to scrutinize other social and political messages concealed within language closely. The purpose of CDA is to empower the listeners by revealing deeper meanings than what the title 'language' may initially reveal as a mode of communication. According to Wodak et al. 1995, it has been applied in social issues analysis since discourse plays a significant role in understanding power dynamics.

CDA theorists view discourse as holding historical and ideological weight. Analysis of discourse is seen as both explanatory and interpretive due to its social grounding (Van Dijk, 2015). Fairclough (1995) defines CDA as studying the interplay between discourse and social structures. CDA delves into how power dynamics shape the creation and ideology within discourse practices, events, and texts



(Fairclough, 1995). While individuals can identify ideological elements by recognizing these mechanisms in language (Chilton, 2005), a comprehensive understanding of CDA's principles and functions offers significant value. Fairclough's influential concept involves analysts uncovering the inherent meaning connections between discourse types and societal structures. This concept played a key role in establishing CDA as a field of study.

Thus, it is vital to recognize the source and ideological formation influenced by authority in any written work or practice. This trend is apparent in presidential speeches, frequently showcasing ideological conflicts. Fairclough concurs with van Dijk, asserting that different groups with diverse ideologies can shape and impact societal discourse (Dijk, 2006).

Horváth (2009) utilized CDA to analyze President Obama's political rhetoric. Following the outlined framework, the speech was dissected. The analysis revealed both the persuasive strategies and the embedded ideas. This supports the present study, which employs CDA to examine American presidential speeches based on their composition and structure. Wang (2010) conducted a critical discourse analysis of Obama's speeches, concluding that President Obama employed simple and colloquial language, modal verbs, tense, and first-person pronouns to effectively convey his message. These linguistic strategies helped gain public acceptance and support for his policies. This study also utilizes CDA, focusing on a speech delivered during a crisis.

Houda (2016) examined the structure of Hillary Clinton's campaign speeches for the 2016 presidential election using Fairclough's critical discourse analysis framework. The study aimed to uncover the significance of gender references, rhetoric, frames, and intertextuality. The findings revealed that Clinton's speeches employed gendered language, persuasive techniques, and framing, all indicative of her underlying ideology.

Al-Rawe and Ahmed (2023) discuss President Biden's use of language in his speech about the coronavirus vaccination, titled "Remarks by President Biden on Fighting the COVID-19 Pandemic," delivered on September 9, 2021. The speech transcription was published on the White House's official website on the same day. This



study utilized Norman Fairclough's (1995) three-dimensional analytical model of Critical Discourse Analysis for its examination. The results indicated that most of the emerging ideas centered on nationalism, collaboration in combating the pandemic, and economic improvement. Additionally, the findings demonstrated how power was shared between the President and the public through the use of pronouns such as "we, our, and us," along with the repeated term "fellow Americans," making the appeal more relatable to the audience.

Despite the substantial number of studies investigating how discourse analysis addresses different political speeches and uncovers the various ideologies and linguistic choices used to convey different messages, little might be said about the speeches delivered at the Cairo Summit by different political leaders worldwide. Thus, the present study has been allocated to investigate how discourse analysis contributes to uncovering the ideologies practiced by these political leaders when talking about the Zionist-Gaza war.

The study imports its significance from applying critical discourse analysis to democratic processes, highlighting the importance of language in shaping public opinion, political participation, and decision-making. It emphasizes the need to critically analyze political discourse and media representation to ensure a more inclusive and equitable democratic system. To this end, the current paper aims to:

Investigate the function of macrostructure in the four speeches under study.

Examine the function of the microstructure, including the linguistic aspects that uncover the leaders' ideologies in their speech.

2. Theoretical Framework

The model employed in this study is derived from Van Dijk's sociocognitive approach (henceforth SCA). This method consists of three stages of analysis: macrostructure, microstructure, and schemata (superstructure).

These structural standards are part of the CDA's sociocognitive approach. The microstructure of the social context is influenced by language usage, verbal interaction, and communication. On the other hand, the macrostructure of research includes dominance, power, and inequality among diverse social groups.



The following are the components of the superstructure or schema: creating enemy images, creating enemy images and the rhetorical art of speaking, building argument as the miseries of the past, mitigating evidence, mind control, emotional attachment, and glorification, These components are integral aspects of the SCA.

It is important to note that the chosen speeches do not include all of the SCA parts; just those discovered will be noted here. Table 1 illustrates the three-level SCA analysis of the speeches.

Table 1. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) structure of Van Dijk

| CDA Structure | Observed Aspect | Features |
|----------------|-----------------|---|
| Macrostructure | Thematic | Topic |
| Superstructure | Schemata | SCA Approach |
| Microstructure | Syntactic | Sentence form Pronoun Persuasion Attribution |
| | Semantic | Background & Detail Presupposition |
| | Stylistic | Lexical choice figure of speech |
| | Rhetoric | Hyperbole, Alliteration, Metaphor, Repetition |

3. Methodology

The present paper adopts a qualitative method for data collection and analysis. Using documentation instruments, speeches were collected from an authentic Web site on October 21, 2023, on World leaders speaking “on de-escalating Israel-Gaza War: Who said what in the Cairo Summit for Peace?” Using random sampling, four speeches, namely the Egyptian President, the Iraqi Prime Minister, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and the Jordanian King, were chosen to be analyzed qualitatively. The rationale for using random sampling is that all the



speeches can use speakers' ideologies and linguistic choices to convey different viewpoints.

In this sense, Creswell (2014) indicates that random sampling is used when all samples have the same opportunity to participate. Content analysis was adopted to analyze the data collected qualitatively. Mathematical manual quantitative analysis was used to support the qualitative analysis and findings.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Macrostructure of the four speeches

The first goal is to persuade the international community that Gaza has the right to defend its rights and land. The second goal is to identify the speakers' ideology in defying their land as in surrounding countries.

The first speech of the Egyptian President focuses on redefining the rights of Gaza residents' assurance and dependability while keeping the Gaza issue and rights in mind.

Table 2: Macrostructure

| | Theme/topic | Sub_theme |
|----------|------------------------------|---|
| Speech 1 | Defending the rights of Gaza | Reinforcing the idea that the people of Gaza have the right to stay in their land |
| Speech 2 | | Defending the right of the people of Gaza to defend their land |
| Speech 3 | | Insisting on the idea of peace and how to find a new way for two states |
| Speech 4 | | Proposing a solution of two states giving rights to both |

The Egyptian president's speech remarked on redefining the rights of Gaza residents, ensuring their assurance and dependability while keeping the Gaza issue and rights in mind. While the Iraqi PM's speech stressed this, it also showed the speaker's ability to stand up for his opinion without giving rights to the settlers. In the meantime, the Turkish foreign affairs minister has manifested the idea of giving both rights. Although they sided with Gaza, this shows the speaker's futile hope of not giving them both rights. Ultimately, the Jordanian King has underscored his commitment to peace by introducing "Islamic



references." This manifests that the speaker clearly fears his land borders and wants to keep the peace between them to ensure his own land's peace.

4.2. Microstructure

4.2.1. Microstructure of the Egyptian President

As seen in the speech, microstructure is employed by the Egyptian President to convey different messages to people all over the world. The following table shows how the syntactic, semantics, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects were structured to convey what is implied in this speech.

As shown in Table (3), the analysis reveals the overuse of the microstructure aspects (78), which indicates the Egyptian President's tendency to show his concern for the people of Gaza. Specifically, he used 63% syntactic features to tell people that the Palestinian case is serious and needs the international community's attention.

For example, the Egyptian President employed 6% expressions of persuasion, e.g., "I tell you honestly," and "are following with eyes wide open our stances at this momentous and historical moment." These indicate his way of showing affinity with other speeches. Furthermore, 23% expressed simple sentences such as: "We are meeting in Cairo today," "Egypt condemns, in the clearest terms, the targeting, killing, and intimidation of peaceful civilians," and "the solution for the Palestinian cause is not displacement." This suggests his intensification of the direct opposition of the Egyptian President, who stresses the idea of "liquidation" of the Palestinian cause. Besides, he used a 14% attribution expression to pinpoint the identification of the names used here. In addition, the use of pronouns (21%) was clear in the above speech: "I," "He," and "we." This is to clarify his idea of solidarity with other international community members.

Furthermore, (21%) expressions of rhetorical structures were used, namely (2%, 7%, 2%, 7%) expressions of hyperbole, alliteration, metaphor, and repetition, respectively. "Egyptian people," "every single Egyptian," "Egypt condemns," and "Egypt is expressing." This rhetorical expression indicates the speaker's intention to draw attention to the importance of this cause. For example, the use of hyperbole ("fully-fledged humanitarian catastrophe," "shatter the dream of an



independent Palestinian state") illustrates how serious and crucial the situation in Gaza requires the intervention of the international community. The alliteration here, e.g., "This starts with ensuring the full, safe, unfettered, and sustainable," clearly intensifies the idea of seriousness, especially the words that start with fricative sounds. Also, metaphors signify here the long-awaited cause called by Arabs and Palestinians of a peaceful state, as in "shatter the dream of an independent Palestinian state." Repletion is used here clearly to solidify and pinpoint the speaker's intention to recognize the attitude of Egyptian people toward this cause, as in "Egyptian people," "every single Egyptian," "Egypt condemns," and "Egypt is expressing." Repeating Egypt as a sacrificing country has clearly shown how the speaker worries about the outcomes if the Gazans are displaced to the Sinai desert.

The linguistic structure concludes with the stylistic structure, which consists of 17% lexical utterances, mainly adjectives and nouns, e.g., "liquidation, discrimination, segregation, unyielding, strenuous, and vigorous." The intensified use of adjectives mentioned above highlights the purpose of the speaker's desire to maintain a way to preserve his country from the outcomes of "displacing" the people of Gaza by repeating their own rights. The figure of speech, the final element in the stylistic structure, was found in only one of the personifications of the Egyptian President's speech examined, e.g., "Egypt has paid a heavy price," showing the impact the speaker is trying to highlight the role of Egypt in relation to the Gaza war. The semantic structure connects the topic's history to the microstructure's three layers, all implying that the Egyptian President assumes his audience understands the implications of his invitation to follow the summit topic. Table 3 shows the microstructures in detail.

Table 3. Microstructure of the Egyptian president's speech

| CDA Structure | Linguistic Aspects | No. | Linguistic features | No. | Frequency |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----|-----------|
| Microstructure | Syntactic | 49 (62%) | Simple Sentence | 16 | 23% |
| | | | Pronoun | 17 | 21% |
| | | | Persuasion | 5 | 6% |
| | | | Attribution | 11 | 14% |



| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|------------------|----|-----|
| | Stylistic | 13 | Lexical choice | 13 | 17% |
| | | | figure of speech | 0 | 0% |
| | Rhetoric | 16 (21%) | Hyperbole | 2 | 2% |
| | | | Alliteration | 6 | 7% |
| | | | Metaphor | 2 | 2% |
| | | | Repetition | 6 | 7% |

The second speech of the Iraqi prime minister focuses on defending the rights of the Gaza people in deciding their own fate and land while also keeping the Gaza issue and rights in mind.

4.2.2. Microstructure of the Iraqi prime minister

As shown in Table (4), the analysis reveals the overuse of the microstructure aspects in 71 linguistic expressions, which indicates the Iraqi prime minister's tendency to manifest his attitude in his speech.

According to the findings, the Iraqi prime minister's speech has frequently expressed 55% syntactic patterns. The following are examples of syntactic structure phrases: 4% expressions of persuasion, e.g., "Gaza is a new test for the world system." The speaker has no intention of persuading but rather of taking a clear stand against the war. 25% expressions of simple sentences, e.g., "No one has the right to compromise or surrender on behalf of the Palestinian nation; these are full-scale war attacks that target unarmed and defenseless civilians," and 5% complex sentences, e.g., "The Iraqi government wants to establish a support and reconstruction fund for Gaza and does not hesitate to provide any aid to Gaza. It is really hard to imagine and talk about the heinous crimes that do not stop and the burial of innocent people under the rubble of their homes."

This suggests the speaker's attitude is clearly attacking the "Zionist regime" by replacing simple sentences with complex ones. The speaker keeps repeating the "Zionist regime" expression, reinforcing the ideology of the speaker's rejection of the accusative nature of this "Zionist regime" as having a right in this war against Gaza. 13% expressions of attribute, e.g., "Zionist regime, existing law, Palestinian nation," indicate the speaker's intention to highlight the importance of the modifiers here and relate to the main topic. The 0% expressions of



pronouns show that the speaker is direct and has no intention to hide or maneuver anything to show unity and affirmation.

14% of utterances and rhetorical structures are discovered. Namely, (0%, 3%, 3%, 8%) hyperbole, alliteration, metaphors, and repetition utterance. He did not use hyperbole, which manifested the kind of direct speech he used. Alliteration like "security and its stability" shows how the speaker is trying to intensify the critical situation of the people of Gaza. The function of metaphor, e.g., "heinous crimes," clearly shows the speaker's way of presenting his idea of the type of atrocities done by the regime. The repetition of "Zionist regime" clearly intensifies the ideology of the speaker in a clear-cut manner of rejecting what is happening in Gaza. The speaker also rejects, in a very harsh tone, manifested in the choices of words and rhetorical repetition, any right for a "Zionist regime" in any part of Palestine.

The linguistic structure concludes with the stylistic structure, which consists of 34% lexical utterances, mainly adjectives. The speaker has clearly used nouns and adjectives that condemn the "Zionist regime" acts of atrocities against the people of Gaza. The figure of speech, the final element in the stylistic structure, was not found in the Iraqi prime minister's speech examined. The semantic structure connects the topic's history to the microstructure's three layers, all implying that the Iraqi prime minister assumes his audience understands the underlined command in his speech to follow the summit topic. Table 4 shows the microstructures in detail.

Table 4. Microstructure of the Iraqi prime minister's speech

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|----|-----|
| Microstructure | Syntactic | 39 (55%) | Simple Sentence | 18 | 25% |
| | | | Complex sentence | 4 | 5% |
| | | | Pronoun | 0 | 0% |
| | | | Persuasion | 3 | 4% |
| | Stylistic | 24 (34%) | Attribution | 9 | 13% |
| | | | Lexical choice | 24 | 34% |
| | Rhetoric | 10 (14%) | figure of speech | 0 | 0% |
| Hyperbole, | | | 0 | 0% | |
| | | Alliteration, | 2 | 3% | |



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|---|----|
| | | | Metaphor | 2 | 3% |
| | | | Repetition | 6 | 8% |

4.2.3. Microstructure of the Turkish Foreign Minister

As shown in Table 5, the analysis of the microstructure aspects includes 59 linguistic expressions in the Turkish Foreign Minister's speech. This demonstrates the Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister's inclination to assess the circumstances in Gaza. Specifically, he used 35 syntactic features to tell people that the Palestinian case is crucial and needs the international community's attention.

Examples of syntactic structure phrases are 5% expressions of persuasion like "we need a new mechanism." This indicates the acts he adopted to persuade the hearers. He uses 13% of expressions in simple sentences, e.g., "Türkiye remains ready to develop further" and "Israel aims to normalize Palestinian suffering. We say, never" and 6% of complex sentences, e.g., "A sovereign, independent, and territorially contiguous Palestine with its capital in East Jerusalem based on the 1967 borders is a must for peace and a strategic imperative for international security and stability." This usage shows the speaker's intention to develop an argument to attract the attention of the hearers to his proposal. 5% expressions of the attribute, e.g., "Israeli military sweeping bombardment campaign," to indicate and highlight the way in which he proposes his argument, and 5% expressions of pronouns that represent solidarity and unity, e.g., we, them, and their rights.

The rhetorics are 31% utterances, namely, hyperbole, alliteration, metaphors, and repetition (0%, 10%, 35, 10%). This use shows the speaker's ability to express his opinion via rhetoric. No hyperbole utterances showing the Turkish FM's directness, 10% for alliteration utterances, e.g., "The summit... situation in Gaza" and "Peace process." This functions as a tool the speaker uses to manifest his insistence on the main idea of the summit. Metaphors, e.g., "Swords of Iron," a clear reference used by the speaker to identify the cause of the war on the side of Israel and alliteration of sentence structures, e.g., "guarantee mechanism," "siege," and "Israeli military," infer that those expressions have to be taken into consideration.



The linguistic structure concludes with the stylistic structure, which consists of 37% lexical utterances, mainly adjectives and nouns, e.g., “multi-pronged, sovereign, independent, territorially, contiguous, guarantee mechanism, dehumanizing distortion.” The speaker's choices of sentences and lexical words, i.e., nouns and adjectives, show how neighbors would behave to bring all parties together. Although the speaker has sided with the Gazans, there is a recognition of "Israel" as a sharing people who also have rights to be looked after. This is shown by the act of persuasion used. The figure of speech, the final element in the stylistic structure, was not found in the Turkish Foreign Minister's speech examined. The semantic structure connects the topic's history to the microstructure's three layers, all implying that the Turkish Foreign Minister assumes his audience understands the offer in his speech to follow the summit topic. Table 5 shows the microstructures in detail.

Table 5. Microstructure of the of the Turkish Foreign minister speech

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|----|-----|
| Microstructure | Syntactic | 35 (37%) | Simple Sentence | 8 | 13% |
| | | | Complex sentence | 4 | 6% |
| | | | Pronoun | 3 | 5% |
| | | | Persuasion | 3 | 5% |
| | Stylistic | 22 (37%) | Attribution | 5 | 5% |
| | | | Lexical choice | 22 | 37% |
| | Rhetoric | 18 (31%) | figure of speech | 0 | 0% |
| | | | Hyperbole, | 0 | 0% |
| | | | Alliteration, | 6 | 10% |
| | | | Metaphor | 2 | 3% |
| | | | Repetition | 6 | 10% |

The fourth speech of the Jordanian King focuses on defending the rights of the Gaza people in deciding their own fate and land while also keeping the Gaza issue and rights in mind.

4.2.4. Microstructure of the Jordanian King

As shown in Table 3, the analysis reveals the overuse of the microstructure aspects of 83 linguistic expressions, which indicates the Jordanian King influenced the hearers. Specifically, he used 50%



syntactic patterns that demonstrate his intent to present his argument in a well-structured manner. For example, he uses 4% expressions of persuasion, e.g., “We cannot let raw emotions dictate the moment” and “Our priorities today are clear and urgent.” This use indicates that the king is trying to persuade his hearers to be convinced of what he is proposing. 27% expressions of simple sentences, e.g., “We can work urgently together,” and 2% complex sentences, e.g., “The relentless bombing campaign underway in Gaza as we speak is cruel and unconscionable. The only path to a safe and secure future for the people of the Middle East and the entire world—for the Jewish people, Christians, and Muslims alike—starts with the belief that every human life is of equal value. It ends with two states, Palestine and Israel, sharing land and peace from the river to the sea.” These are used to enhance his overall presentation of the persuasive idea of “two states.” 12% expressions of attributes, e.g., “helpless people,” show that both Palestinians and Israelis are victims of war, and 4% expressions of pronouns that represent fraternity and unity, e.g., “we, they, all, us, you.”

17% of utterances of rhetorical structures are discovered, namely hyperbole, alliteration, metaphor, and repetition (0%, 7%, 2%, 11%) to solidify his argument. Zero hyperbole utterances indicate that he is authentic and seriously concerned about the two-state issue. 7% of alliteration utterances, e.g., “Israeli leadership... solution to its security concerns... cannot” deliberately stimulate the hearers' affinity with both, especially the Israeli side, not only the Palestinian side. 2 Metaphors such as “promised home” as if he is referring to the right of the ‘Israeli’ in doing what they are doing., and 11% repetition of sentence structures. e.g., “Israel is literally starving... starved of hope, of freedom,” is obviously used to pinpoint the idea that he is trying to persuade his hearers that he has concerns about his own land. The persuasive expression used here indicates the speaker's intention to enhance sympathy with Gaza as well as “Israel” by clearly saying “two states” and “other land,” as if the speaker is giving the rights to both, not only to the real owners of the land.

The linguistic structure concludes with the stylistic structure, which consists of 29% lexical utterances, mainly nouns and adjectives, e.g.,



“collective punishment of a besieged and helpless, sustained and uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid.” This is also manifested by the choices of adjectives and nouns by which there is a clear and implied recognition of the dangers on the speaker's lands as a neighbor.

The figure of speech, the final element in the stylistic structure, was not found in the Jordanian King's Speech examined. The semantic structure connects the topic's history to the microstructure's three layers, all implying that the Jordanian King assumes his audience understands the persuasive speech for the international community to follow the summit topic. Table 6 shows the microstructures in detail.

Table 6. Microstructure of the Jordanian King's Speech

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|----|-----|
| Microstructure | Syntactic | 42 (50%) | Simple Sentence | 22 | 27% |
| | | | Complex sentence | 2 | 2% |
| | | | Pronoun | 3 | 4% |
| | | | Persuasion | 10 | 12% |
| | Stylistic | 24 (29%) | Attribution | 5 | 6% |
| | | | Lexical choice | 19 | 23% |
| | Rhetoric | 17 (17%) | figure of speech | 5 | 6% |
| | | | Hyperbole, | 0 | 0% |
| | | | Alliteration, | 6 | 7% |
| | | | Metaphor | 2 | 2% |
| | | | Repetition | 9 | 11% |

4.3. Superstructure

Table 7 shows how the four speakers have manifested their ideology and power by highlighting the components of the superstructure or schemata.

Table 7. Schema (Superstructure) of the four speeches on the Cairo October 2023 summit on the Gaza war.

| Category | Speech 1 Egyptian | Speech 2 Turkish | Speech 3 Iraqi | Speech 4 Jordanian |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|



| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Emotional Attachment | “We are meeting in Cairo today at a challenging time that tests our humanity before our interests & the depth of our faith in the value of the human being & in his right to life.” | “We must be unequivocal in condemning and resisting the loss of any single innocent life,” | “The Palestinian people are exposed to mass killings that target civilians in residential complexes, churches, & hospitals.” | “We cannot let raw emotions dictate the moment; our priorities today are clear and urgent” |
| Creating Bad Images of Enemies | ----- | “By dehumanizing Palestinian lives, Israel aims to normalize Palestinian suffering. We say, never. Never for Palestinians, never for anybody else.” | “the Zionist regime continues to violate laws,” “it violates the international agreement on the rights of civilians and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights” | “Our collective and unified message to the Israeli people should be: We want a future of peace and security for you & for the Palestinians, where your children & Palestinian children should no longer live in fear.” |
| Glorification of Islam and Arabs | “Egypt condemns, in the clearest terms, the targeting, killing & intimidation of peaceful civilians.” “Egypt has engaged in unyielding, strenuous & vigorous efforts, day and night, to coordinate & deliver humanitarian aid and relief to the besieged Palestinians in Gaza.” | “Türkiye remains ready to further develop this concept and share the responsibility for creating a dignified, just, and secure future for all,” | “No one has the right to compromise or surrender on behalf of the Palestine” “Iraq strongly opposes any effort & attempt to displace the people of Gaza” | “Peace, God’s mercy & blessings be upon you. This is how Muslims and Arabs greet others: with a wish for the other to be blessed with peace and the mercy of God.” |
| Mind Control | “The world must never condone the use of human suffering to force people into displacement.” “Let us tell them that their | “A sovereign, independent, and territorially contiguous | “which affects international security and its stability, and this | “That is a very, very dangerous message, as the consequences of continued |



| | | | | |
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| | <p>leaders acknowledge the magnitude of the responsibility, that they see with their own eyes the fully-fledged humanitarian catastrophe, & that they feel, from the bottom of their hearts, the pain for every innocent child who dies in a conflict that he does not comprehend .. death strikes them in a shelling or bombardment, or approaches them slowly in a wound that finds no medicine or they starve to death.”</p> | <p>Palestine with its capital in East Jerusalem based on the 1967 borders is a must for peace and a strategic imperative for international security and stability, he stressed.”</p> | <p>conflict may be extended to the region.”</p> | <p>international apathy and inaction will be catastrophic on us all.”“The only path to a safe and secure future for the people of the Middle East & the entire world for the Jewish people, for Christians, for Muslims alike starts with the belief that every human life is of equal value and it ends with two states, Palestine and Israel, sharing land & peace from the river to the sea.”</p> |
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| <p>building argument as the miseries of the past</p> | <p>“Hasn’t the time come yet to dispel the political illusions that the status quo can sustain, meaning the state of unilateral measures, settlements, the desecration of holy sites, & uprooting of the Palestinians from their homes & villages and from Al Quds Al Sharif (The Holy City of Jerusalem).” “Amidst the severity of the circumstances on the ground, I agreed with the American President to operate the crossing on a sustainable basis, under the supervision of and coordination with the United Nations, the UNRWA & the Palestinian Red Crescent. The aid and relief shall be distributed under the supervision of the United Nations to the people in the Gaza Strip.”</p> | <p>“The Israeli military then launched Operation Swords of Iron against Hamas targets in the Gaza Strip, along with stepping up raids and arrests in the occupied West Bank.”</p> | <p>“The Zionist regime continues to violate the third Geneva resolution regarding prisoners of war and the fourth resolution to ensure the safety of civilians in the occupied territories,”</p> | <p>“Let the message the Arab world is hearing is loud & clear: Palestinian lives matter less than Israeli ones. Our lives matter less than other lives.” “This conflict, my friends, did not start two weeks ago, & it will not stop if we continue down this blood-soaked path” “Over the past 15 years, we have seen how the dreams of a two-state solution & the hopes of an entire generation have turned into despair.”</p> |
| <p>mitigating evidence</p> | <p>“Egypt has not closed the Rafah land crossing at any moment. However, the repeated Israeli shelling of the Palestinian side obstructed its operation.”</p> | <p>“Israel ordered a "full siege" on Gaza that has led to electricity supplies being severed as water, food, fuel and medical supplies run out.”</p> | <p>“It violates the international agreement on the rights of civilians & the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and more than 78 resolutions of the Security Council regarding the Palestinian issue.”</p> | <p>“Israel is literally starving civilians in Gaza, but for decades, Palestinians have been starved of hope, of freedom, and a future.”</p> |



5. Conclusion

The data show how the speakers manipulate their language using linguistic and semantic qualities to convince and excite their audience. This conclusion can be seen in every subject that speakers raise. The first issue has been chosen to persuade Americans of their right to protect their homeland. The second address focuses on rebuilding Americans' faith and trust in the government and boosting knowledge of the adversary. According to the microstructure, Trump uses irony to activate the addressee's emotional bond. Repetition is frequently used to highlight the speakers' aim to intensify the atrocities done to the people of Gaza, yet speakers seldom employ it. Speakers employ logical facts and emotional attachment to grab the addressee's attention and encourage them to be absorbed in their discourse.

Each argument the speakers offer demonstrates their ability to portray themselves favorably. However, the researchers conclude that speakers would typically represent another group or individuals in a gloomy light to get a good portrayal using third-person pronouns.

The speaker's use of pronouns is primarily designed to show the unity symbolized by the pronouns "us" and "we," but he also uses the pronoun "I" to give power. The speaker's vocabulary choice suggests that he is portraying them in an unfavorable light by utilizing direct negative adjectives. Emotional attachment, mind control, mitigating evidence, glorification, producing opponent images, and the rhetorical skill of speaking have all been discussed. This discourse suggests that the speakers' goal in creating enemy images was to persuade the international community to shun a gloomy destiny that would befall the region. In addition, there are four schemata in the four speeches: mind control, emotional connection, argument creation as the Miseries of the past, glorification, and the rhetorical art of speaking.

The speakers have a strong understanding of Islamic teachings and international human rights laws, as manifested by the speeches of the Iraq PM, Jordanian King, Egyptian President, and Turkish foreign minister. They all possess knowledge and references about other religious references, have good reasoning to refute opponents' arguments, have scientific knowledge of international laws and treaties, and have good communication skills, especially public speaking. They also use some methods of preaching, i.e., lectures, comparisons,



discussions, and debates.

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Appendixes

1. FULL TEXT: Jordan's King Abdullah II demands immediate stop of war on Gaza at Cairo Summit for Peace
2. by All Arab News Staff | October 23, 2023
3. Jordan's King Abdullah II delivers remarks at Cairo Summit for Peace, Oct. 21, 2023 (Photo: Royal Hashemite Court)
4. Below is the full text of Jordan's King Abdullah II remarks at Cairo Summit for Peace as released by the Royal Hashemite Court.
5. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful



6. Prayers and peace be upon our Prophet Mohammad,
7. My brother, Your Excellency President Abdel Fattah El Sisi,
8. Your Majesties, Highnesses, Excellencies,
9. Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.
10. My thanks to His Excellency the President for convening this meeting during these difficult times, so we can work urgently together to stop this humanitarian disaster pushing our entire region into the abyss.
11. Allow me to speak in English to our friends from Europe and the world who join us here today. My message is to them.
12. My friends,
13. Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.
14. This is how Muslims and Arabs greet others: with a wish for the other to be blessed with peace and the mercy of God.
15. Our religion came with a message of peace. The Pact of Omar, issued at the gates of Jerusalem almost 15 centuries ago, more than a thousand years before the Geneva Conventions, ordered Muslim soldiers not to kill a child, a woman or an old person, not to destroy a tree, not to harm a priest, not to destroy a church.
16. Those are the rules of engagement that Muslims must accept and abide by, as should all those who believe in our common humanity. All civilian lives matter!
17. My Friends,
18. I am outraged and grieved by those acts of violence waged against innocent civilians in Gaza, in the West Bank, and Israel.
19. The relentless bombing campaign underway in Gaza as we speak is cruel and unconscionable—on every level.
20. It is collective punishment of a besieged and helpless people.
21. It is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.
22. It is a war crime.
23. Yet, the deeper the crisis cuts of cruelty, the less the world seems to care.
24. Anywhere else, attacking civilian infrastructure and deliberately starving an entire population of food, water, electricity, and basic necessities would be condemned. Accountability would be enforced, immediately, unequivocally.
25. And it has been done before—recently, in another conflict.
26. But not in Gaza. It's been two weeks since Israel put in place the complete siege of the Gaza Strip. And still, for the most part, global silence.



27. Yet the message the Arab world is hearing is loud and clear: Palestinian lives matter less than Israeli ones. Our lives matter less than other lives. The application of international law is optional. And human rights have boundaries—they stop at borders, they stop at races, and they stop at religions.
28. That is a very, very dangerous message, as the consequences of continued international apathy and inaction will be catastrophic—on us all.
29. My friends, We cannot let raw emotions dictate the moment; our priorities today are clear and urgent:
30. First: An immediate end to the war on Gaza, the protection of civilians, and the adoption of a unified position that indiscriminately condemns the targeting Page 3 of 4 of all civilians, in line with our shared values and international law, which loses all value if it is implemented selectively.
31. Second: The sustained and uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid, fuel, food, and medicines to the Gaza Strip.
32. Third: The unequivocal rejection of the forced displacement or internal displacement of the Palestinians. This is a war crime according to international law, and a red line for all of us.
33. This conflict, my friends, did not start two weeks ago, and it will not stop if we continue down this blood-soaked path. We know all too well that it will only lead to more of the same—a zero-sum game of death and destruction, of hatred and hopelessness played on repeat.
34. Today, Israel is literally starving civilians in Gaza, but for decades, Palestinians have been starved of hope, of freedom, and a future.
35. Because when the bombs stop falling, Israel is never held accountable, the injustices of occupation continue and the world walks away, until the next round of violence. The bloodshed we are witnessing today is the price of that, of failing to make tangible progress towards a political horizon that brings peace for Palestinians and Israelis alike.
36. Israeli leadership must realise that there is no military solution to its security concerns, that it cannot continue to sideline the five million Palestinians living under its occupation, denied of their legitimate rights, and that Palestinians lives are no less valuable than Israeli lives.
37. The Israeli leadership must realise, once and for all, that a state can never thrive if it is built on the foundations of injustice.



38. Over the past 15 years, we have seen how the dreams of a two-state solution and the hopes of an entire generation have turned into despair. This has been the policy of hardline Israeli leadership—to focus solely on security over peace and create new illegal realities on the ground that render an autonomous Palestinian state unviable. In the process, it has empowered extremists on both sides.
39. But we must not—we cannot—write off this conflict as too far gone, for the sake of both the Palestinians and the Israelis.
40. Our collective and unified message to the Israeli people should be: We want a future of peace and security for you and for the Palestinians, where your children and Palestinian children should no longer live in fear.
41. It is our duty as the international community to do whatever it takes to restart a meaningful political process that can take us to a just and sustainable peace on the basis of the two-state solution.
42. The only path to a safe and secure future for the people of the Middle East and the entire world—for the Jewish people, for Christians, for Muslims alike—starts with the belief that every human life is of equal value and it ends with two states, Palestine and Israel, sharing land and peace from the river to the sea.
43. The time to act is now.
44. Thank you.
45. Thank you all.
46. Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.
47. <https://allarab.news/full-text-jordans-king-abdullah-ii-demands-immediate-stop-of-war-on-gaza-at-cairo-summit-for-peace/>
 - 1- Israel-Palestine conflict requires new guarantee mechanism: Turkish foreign minister
48. Türkiye will never allow sufferings of Palestinians to continue, Hakan Fidan says at Cairo Peace Summit
49. Muhammed Enes Calli |
50. 21.10.2023 - Update : 22.10.2023
51. Israel-Palestine conflict requires new guarantee mechanism: Turkish foreign minister.

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52. The Israel-Palestine conflict requires a new "guarantee mechanism," Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan said on Saturday.
53. "There should be a guarantee mechanism for monitoring, verifying, (and) when needed, enforcing the obligations of the parties in a just



- peace," Fidan said, addressing the Cairo Peace Summit in Egypt
54. "Türkiye remains ready to further develop this concept and share the responsibility for creating a dignified, just, and secure future for all," he added.
 55. Fidan said that Israel "imprisons" the 2 million inhabitants of besieged Gaza, which has become "unfit for decent human life," while branding it "a protection against terrorism."
 56. "By dehumanizing Palestinian lives, Israel aims to normalize Palestinian suffering. We say, never. Never for Palestinians, never for anybody else."
 57. He said that if Israeli attacks were to continue, these attacks would threaten global stability and peace with geographical escalation.
 58. "Unconditional military aid to Israel or coercing regional countries to unrealistic and unsustainable plans serve nothing but deepening occupation," he added, underlining that such policies ignore the Palestinians.
 59. Asserting that current international order has been unable to produce a solution to "core problems," Fidan said it has only caused the "erosion of universal values and distortion of facts on the ground."
 60. "Up until now Israel took advantage of this systemic failure," he further added.
 61. Pointing to "collective and cruel suffering" being inflicted on people in Gaza, Fidan underscored that no reason could justify it.
 62. "We must be unequivocal in condemning and resisting the loss of any single innocent life," he said.
 63. Urging the international community to calibrate its actions and messages at this "highly critical point" in history, he said Israel should understand that "temporary so-called victories" of the past did not bring long-term security then and would not now, either.
 64. A sovereign, independent, and territorially contiguous Palestine with its capital in East Jerusalem based on the 1967 borders is a must for peace and a strategic imperative for international security and stability, he stressed.
 65. The summit, held with international, Arab and UN participation, is discussing the unfolding situation in Gaza, the future of the Palestinian cause and the peace process.
 66. The conflict in Gaza began when Hamas initiated Operation Al-Aqsa Flood, a multi-pronged surprise attack that included a barrage of rocket launches and infiltrations into Israel by land, sea, and air. It



- said the incursion was in retaliation for the storming of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and growing violence by Israeli settlers.
67. The Israeli military then launched Operation Swords of Iron against Hamas targets in the Gaza Strip, along with stepping up raids and arrests in the occupied West Bank.
 68. In addition to launching a sweeping bombardment campaign ahead of an expected ground invasion, Israel ordered a "full siege" on Gaza that has led to electricity supplies being severed as water, food, fuel and medical supplies run out.
 69. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/israel-palestine-conflict-requires-new-guarantee-mechanism-turkish-foreign-minister/3028344>
 - 2- Iraq's PM: No one has the right to compromise or surrender on behalf of the Palestine
 70. The Zionist regime continues to violate the third Geneva resolution regarding prisoners of war and the fourth resolution to ensure the safety of civilians in the occupied territories, and it violates the international agreement on the rights of civilians and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and more than 78 resolutions of the Security Council regarding the Palestinian issue.
 71. NOURNEWS- The following text is part of "Mohammed Shia al-Sudani", the Prime Minister of Iraq's speech at the Cairo peace summit:
 72. Iraq's PM: No one has the right to compromise or surrender on behalf of the Palestinian nation. The Iraqi government wants to establish a support and reconstruction fund for Gaza and does not hesitate to provide any aid to Gaza.
 73. The Palestinian people are exposed to mass killings that target civilians in residential complexes, churches, and hospitals. The most obvious one was the air strike on Gaza's Baptist hospital, where the real face of the invaders (the Zionist regime) and their intentions which are in violation of every known possible red line were revealed.
 74. These are full-scale war attacks that target unarmed and defenseless civilians and impose a suffocating siege on the living. It is really hard to imagine and talk about the heinous crimes that do not stop and the burial of innocent people under the rubble of their homes.
 75. Today, Gaza is a new test for the world system and the existing law, which has repeatedly failed to implement human values, justice, and freedom, and Palestine has always been an example of this failure.
 76. The Zionist regime continues to violate the third Geneva resolution



- regarding prisoners of war and the fourth resolution to ensure the safety of civilians in the occupied territories, and it violates the international agreement on the rights of civilians and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and more than 78 resolutions of the Security Council regarding the Palestinian issue.
77. Iraq strongly opposes any effort and attempt to displace the people of Gaza and in accordance with the positions taken on by Iraq's government, there is no time to talk about displacement or the creation of refugee camps, etc.
 78. Today, the Zionist regime continues to violate laws, including the laws of war, which affects international security and its stability, and this conflict may be extended to the region.
 79. <https://nournews.ir/en/news/153511/Iraq's-PM-No-one-has-the-right-to-compromise-or-surrender-on-behalf-of-the-Palestine>
3- President El-Sisi's Speech at the Cairo Peace Summit
 80. Saturday ,21 October 2023 - 05:12 PM
 81. "In the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful"
 82. Your Majesties, Highnesses and Excellences
 83. The Kings, Princes, Heads of State and Government
 84. Honorable Attendees
 85. We are meeting in Cairo today at a challenging time that tests our humanity before our interests and the depth of our faith in the value of the human being and in his right to life. The principles we profess to support are also called into question and scrutinized in these difficult times.
 86. I tell you honestly, that all the peoples of the world, not only the peoples of this region, are following with eyes wide open our stances at this momentous and historical moment, in the wake of the military escalation which began on the seventh of October in Israel and the Palestinian territories.
 87. Egypt condemns, in the clearest terms, the targeting, killing and intimidation of peaceful civilians. At the same time, Egypt is expressing its deep shock that the world is standing by idly, while the catastrophic humanitarian crisis unfolds. Two and a half million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip are being subjected to collective punishment. They are living under siege and facing starvation and ferocious pressure of forced displacement, through practices condemned by the civilized world that has concluded agreements and established the international law and humanitarian international law to



- criminalize and prohibit their recurrence. This compels us to restate our call to provide international protection for the Palestinian people and the innocent civilians.
88. Where are the values of human civilization that we have established over long millennia and decades? Where is equality of human souls without discrimination or segregation or .. double standards?
89. From the very first moment, Egypt has engaged in unyielding, strenuous and vigorous efforts, day and night, to coordinate and deliver humanitarian aid and relief to the besieged Palestinians in Gaza. Egypt has not closed the Rafah land crossing at any moment. However, the repeated Israeli shelling of the Palestinian side obstructed its operation. Amidst the severity of the circumstances on the ground, I agreed with the American President to operate the crossing on a sustainable basis, under the supervision of and coordination with the United Nations, the UNRWA and the Palestinian Red Crescent. The aid and relief shall be distributed under the supervision of the United Nations to the people in the Gaza Strip.
90. Ladies and Gentlemen, The world must never condone the use of human suffering to force people into displacement. Egypt has affirmed, and is reiterating, its vehement rejection of the forced displacement of the Palestinians and their transfer to Egyptian lands in Sinai, as this will mark the last gasp in the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, shatter the dream of an independent Palestinian state, and squander the struggle of the Palestinian people and that of the Arab and Islamic peoples over the course of the Palestinian cause that has endured for 75 years.
91. He will be mistaken in his understanding of the nature of the Palestinian people, whoever thinks that these proud, steadfast and resilient people are willing to abandon their land, even if that land is under occupation or bombardment.
92. I want to state it clearly and unequivocally to the world, and articulate in sincere terms the will of all the Egyptian people, every single Egyptian: that the liquidation of the Palestinian cause without a just solution is beyond the realm of possibility, and in all cases it will never happen at the expense of Egypt, absolutely not.
93. Honorable Attendees,
94. Is this region destined to endure this conflict for eternity?
95. Isn't it about time to address the root causes of the problem of the Middle East.



96. Hasn't the time come yet to dispel the political illusions that the status quo can sustain, meaning the state of unilateral measures, settlements, the desecration of holy sites, and uprooting of the Palestinians from their homes and villages and from Al Quds Al Sharif (The Holy City of Jerusalem).
97. Egypt has paid a heavy price for peace to prevail in this region .. it initiated it when the voice of war predominated .. and maintained it alone .. when the voice of hollow exaggerations was prevalent. Egypt stood tall, leading its region toward peaceful co-existence based on justice.
98. Today, Egypt is telling you in all candor and sincerity: that the solution for the Palestinian cause is not displacement, and is not by forcibly transferring the entire people to other regions; the one and only solution is justice, with the Palestinians obtaining their legitimate rights for self-determination, and leading a proud and safe life in an independent state on their land like the rest of the peoples of the earth
99. Ladies and Gentlemen,
100. We are encountering an unprecedented crisis, that necessitates utmost attention to prevent the conflict from expanding in a manner that compromises the stability of the region and undermines international peace and security.
101. Therefore, I have extended an invitation to you today to deliberate and work together toward reaching a specific agreement on a roadmap, that aims to end the current humanitarian tragedy and revive the path of peace through several spheres:
102. This starts with ensuring the full, safe, unfettered and sustainable flow of humanitarian aid and relief to the people of Gaza, followed instantaneously by negotiations on achieving calm and a ceasefire. Then talks on reviving the peace process shall start immediately to put into effect the two-state solution and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State, living side by side with Israel, on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy. This shall take place while working, in earnest, to bolster the legitimate Palestinian National Authority to assume its duties, in full capacity, in the Palestinian territories.
103. Honorable Attendees Let us send a message to the peoples of the world. Let us tell them that their leaders acknowledge the magnitude of the responsibility, that they see with their own eyes the fully-fledged humanitarian catastrophe, and that they feel, from the



bottom of their hearts, the pain for every innocent child who dies in a conflict that he does not comprehend .. death strikes them in a shelling or bombardment, or approaches them slowly in a wound that finds no medicine .. or they starve to death.

104. Let us send a message of hope to the peoples of the world that tomorrow will be better than today.

105. Thank you

106. May Allah's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you

107. <https://www.sis.gov.eg/Story/187442/President-El-Sisi's-Speech-at-the-Cairo-Peace-Summit?lang=en-us>

