Political Discourse and Implicature of Saddam Hussein 's political speeches

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Abstract:

This paper seeks to characterize and identify political speeches made by politicians who can utilise certain practical tactics to accomplish their objectives through implicature.

In discourse analysis, pragmatics is essential to developing successful political communication plans. Thus, speech is situated at the intersection of politics, linguistics, and rhetoric. Based on a comparative review of research conducted by experts from around the world, this paper aims to describe the primary methods in pragmatic analysis. One pragmatic component that is crucial to the communication process at the moment is the intention of the message. One of the main topics of discussion in the social and political domains is speech. When pragmatics and language concepts are combined, standard rhetoric is transformed into a speech activity that is regulated by normative linguistic aspects.

The participants in a conversation adhere to the cooperative principle and the maxims. However, some things are left unsaid because diplomatic discourse or political discourse makes frequent use of 'implicatures' to suggest information not explicitly expressed in the text. These inferences are usually based on particular beliefs, opinions, and knowledge of some concrete situation. The political implicatures, that is, the specific political inferences that participants make in the communicative situation, for instance MPs in a parliamentary debate may make, are based on (their understanding of) this speech and its context.

In this paper, several instances of maxim violation and implicatures present in political discourse will be analyzed by paying attention to the way politicians favour them to conceal the truth. This paper takes into consideration speeches of one of the famous political leaders, Saddam Hussein, and analyzes the kind of pragmatic strategies and specifically implicature he uses in his speeches, though it is limited to certain kinds of implicature, and it is hoped to cover basic elements.

Introduction

Although it is taken for granted by linguists and discourse analysts that communication involve a lot more than transferring amassage from a sender to receiver, it is worth stressing the point that one puts ideas into words and gets them across to hearer's head and then simply receives a

signal and unpacks the words .In fact what is meant when an utterance is realized either in text or in talk is implicit and hearers or reader have to make a certain amount effort to interpret what might have been intended , using many contextual cues and mutually shared knowledge .This is why discourse analysis frequently speak of interpretative work ,although humans are so constituted to accomplish such effort relatively effortlessly. Not all human utterances whether textualized o verbalized are only about conveying information in the ordinary sense of propositions but actors ,actions ,things and events ,perhaps but even more important is the social 'information 'conveyed ,largely unconsciously .Such facts such as Geographical or social origin and gender even political orientation and in general group membership ,are signaled by linguistic cues(accent ,pitch ,lexical,andsyntactic choices..)(Chilton and Schanffner 2002,p:5)

Politics and language are intimately interwined. To linkthe study of these dimentions is to seek to understand the central to human behavior.Human beings are political animals and articulate mammules.(Chilton and Schanffner 2002)The question arises as in which ways are these two aspects linked and to what extent. Therefore a detailed investigation is required to explore the use of language in those situations which we call informally and intuitively political. Such an approach is expected to reveal not only for politics itself but also for the human capacity.

The definition of politics varies according to one's situation and purposes though political in it self.

According to traditional study of politics whether themes , principles or discourse studies ,there are two broad shperes .On the one hand ,politics is viewd as struggle for power , between those who seek to assert and maintain it and those who seek to resist it. Some states which are conceptually based on struggles for power are essentially so constituted in democracies. on the other hand,politics is seen as cooperation for resolving clashes of interest over money, power ,liberty and the like through practices and institutions.

Pragmatics in discourse analysis plays a decisive role in the creation of effective political communication strategies. Therefore, speech lies at the junction of rhetoric, linguistics and politics. The intension in communication represents a pragmatic element at the time for the communication process. Speech is a central point of interest for social and political spheres. Conceptions about language in association with pragmatics turn the usual rhetoric into a speech activity coordinated by normative. Discourse plays an important role in managing a political brand. Words are power and power lies within words. Everything a person says can be used to his/her benefit or detriment. In this context, the problem is the difference between what is actually said and what it meant to be said. In this paper, the intentions is being studied in discourse as an important pragmatic element. First of all, the meaning of a sentence is interpreted by the way it is said and then by itsintended meanings.(Bianca Drămnescu:2016)

Pragmatically speaking, all these devices are concerned with the meaning of the utterance, how what is said was meant by the speaker, and how the utterance is to be interpreted by the audience (Indede, 2009: 108). Finally, in this paper, it has been suggested that the devices used by the political leaders in their speeches have had a great effect on society only that for discourse holds all power that helped those leaders maintain their position and gain support from the public

Literature review

Numerous scholars have examined political speeches and plicature. Therefore, in 1986, a number of analytical tools were laid out for application to a wide range of works including poetry, drama, and fiction. These techniques focused on patterns that connect literature to daily

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language, emphasising the significance of the readers' everyday language skills. (p. 106) primarily discusses dialogue elements, implicature being one of those that determines the intended meaning; the other two are speech act and sequencing, implying that Grice's maxims, though they are still ambiguous in their specifics, serve as a guide for conversation. In the article(Al tuhmazi:2015), it argues how the pursuit of power polarizes political discussions on Facebook, consequently online sociopolitical communities. Concerning methodology, it presented an analysis using Face book pages. The analysis used mixed methods that combine both quantitative as well as qualitative methods to identify the patterns of discursive behaviours underlying political, social, and cultural implications by which multiple comments have been used to analyze Almalik's speeches. The selected topics include a purely political topic (the 2012 political impasse between multiple opposition parties and the ruling party), an ethno-political topic (the government policies that were perceived as sectarian biased by some Sunni opposition), and the election results in 2014.

These comment threads were selected based on several selection criteria. These criteria include: the relatively high level of comments which responded to the original post (minimum 100 comments), the original post-author's engagement with the commentators, and the topic discussed must be related to Iraqi politics. The three comment threads were posted originally in Iraqi Arabic. The examples provided are presented in semi-literal English translation to exhibit, as accurately as possible, how the positioning process at the three levels of analysis was done.

(ArditaDylgjeri, PhD candidate) states in a conference several instances of diplomatic and political discourse and frequent use of 'implicatures', to suggest information not explicitly expressed in the text. These inferences are usually based on particular beliefs, opinions, and knowledge of some concrete situation. This paper is based on their analysis of interviews with CNN interviews with Prime Minister Edi Rama, arguing specifically about the kind of implicature they use to give indirect implied meaning about elections in the USA. The idea of implicature is argued in Griffiths (2006), along with the need of using our prior knowledge to further analyse specific utterances and discourse. According to the performance viewpoint, politicians use practical tactics in political interviews to resolve the tension between being genuine and uncooperative (Al Rassam, 2010). The analysis, which is based on earlier works on the pragmatic analysis of political discourse, has employed an eclectic paradigm. Al Maliki's speeches were used in this paper's analysis.

Pragmatics, according to Bianca Drammanascu (2016), is a technique for examining the relationship between signs and how they are interpreted. Additionally, the idea of interpretation has evolved. Being a subfield of pragmatics, discourse analysis is a relatively recent idea. There are various ways to understand it. Thus, other characteristics of political discourse were identified, such as its urgent nature, polemical tendency, and purposeful ambiguity.

(Nadezhda Frolova1:2016) Asserts the potentialities in applying the discourse analysis method to study a political discourse as a current political practice by the example of the representation of the political leader. It is the authors' opinion that the image of V.V. Putin as a leader super-hero is determined by the specificity of the Russian political culture within the limits of which a leader is a center of power, establishing an authoritarian representation of the image of V.V. Putin, the President of the Russian Federation. The representation of a political leader image in a political discourse has a number of peculiarities style of ruling.. . The authors have used a discourse analysis method, the method of content analysis of 514 texts of the program « Time » of the first Russian TV-channel (December 20 – June 20, 2010) ; an inquiry method (N=400, quota sampling, 2014), a documentation qualitative analysis.

A political discourse within the limits of the political system is carried out by means of mass media; that is why actually a political discourse is a media discourse of policy. Mass media is not only the broadcast institution, the most significant channel of the response articulation of the discourse audience. The author's approach to the definition of a political discourse is based on the Foucault methodological reasons who interprets a discourse as a dynamic battlefield of different ideologies, concepts, scientific images of the world which certain ideas of a social world.

The mechanism of a political discourse formation is a process of representation, which is carried out on the basis of a number of principles, including a principle of domination in a political discourse. While in (Fowler,R.:1986), the author discusses Grice maxims in details and also the theory of implicature by Grice. The author here suggests the conversation takes place under the guidance of the cooperative principle and how people can find interpretations even when language seems difficult. This study is based on Quotes of poets and other linguists. Concerning the objectives, the author tried to be helpful rather than negative way, anumber of critical catagories that seem to make desirable and compatible to the kind of linguists he wants. In leech (1983 :42-90-169) argues politeness principle and maxims of quantity and quality and the cooperative principle .In this book, presents rhetorical model of pragmatics.Its main focus on development of a model of pragmatics with in an overall functional modal of language .Besides it builds on the speech act of Austin and Searle and the theory of conventional implicature of Grice but at the same time enlarge pragmatics to include politeness ,irony ,phatic,communication and other principles of linguistic behavior based on conversational texts from public.

In (Guilan and yule1983 :31-159), discusses implicature, pragmatics and discourse along with Grice maxims. This book shows an extensive overview and of a many and diverse approaches They offer wide range accounts of how forms of language are used in communication .Their principle concern is how to examine any language produced by man whether spoken or written which is used to communicate for a purpose in context .Through their analysis, they used a wide variety of discourse types as data analysis (conversations recorded in different social situations ,extracts from newspapers , notices ,contemperory fiction ,Graffiti,etc) .

A (Chilton and Schaffner1948:11) explains the relation between language and political discourse and how language is closely bound up in practice with culture and that in turn bound up with practice in politics in particular society .Also this book mentioned the idea of recontextualization in text in away that skews the hearer or listener (p:17) and how often used to refer to the process by which dominant text assimilates for some strategic purposes. They based their analysis as a methodology on the approach of intertextuality of other analysists approaches which are eclectic and useful .This book argued the tools used in political discouse. It goes in line with the recent academic concerns like the work of Habermas and postmodrenists, practitioners ,rhetoric studies in the united states ,critical discourse analysis and political linguistics in France ,Germany Belgium ,UK ,Asturalia,The Netherlands and other parts of Europe which follow a deep philosophical tradition of the west following Plato in his idea of dominant, active power of language with in the ideal state. The whole classical tradition of rhetoric form the sophists to the enlightment wrestle with the relationship between persuasion , morality ,truth carrying a deep suspension of the power of language in the twentieth century. As for this study,it shares a common ground with the previous ones in dealing with speeches by a politician to discover the power of language through implicature and discourse analysis.

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Methodology

The data upon which this analysis is based consist of several speeches in different periods of one the political leaders .They were found as sort of script from the net will be analyzed, in relation to the context. Making use of several political speeches of one of the dominant figures to explore the strategies through which politicians find their ways to defend themselves and how they make use of politeness strategies along with cooperative principle as well as analyzing.

There would be explanations of vagueness in terms of situational properties .There would be mentioning for the implications to some of the communicative strategies of the conversational maxims to construct a comprehensive framework that focuses on the characteristics of political discourse from the pragmatic perspective.so it is suggested that this methodology is quantative because there would be anumber of texts being analyzed as well as qualitative byidentifying some features that help identify the kind of implicature in pragmatic interpretations

Defining Political Discourse :

The term "political discourse" has been dealt with differently by linguists. However, the 'political discourse' dealt with in this study is confined to institutional politics, parliamentary debates, party conference speeches, and the like.

According to Van Dijk (2002, 225), "political discourse" is not primarily defined by a topic or style, but rather by who speaks to whom, as what, on what occasion, and with what goals. In other words, political discourse is especially 'political' because of its functions in the political process.

Political discourse is the message through any politician, normally a party member or a candidate representative of a political function. Feedback is usually delayed in acts of communication between the transmitter and the receiver, which take place in a political context. This can be evident in voting or statements made by preference polls.

Political discourse contains a hidden character understood by the author to be more informative than its content. In this case, the ideological nature of discourse must be mentioned. A speech like this is not honest, and reality is distorted intentionally. (Zheng, 2000, 2) argues that political discourse revolves around being manipulative and hedgy, giving less information about the truth of things. It is well enough for them to say that political language is the trickiest and twisted of language. The book (vodka, R, 2011) discusses how politicians try to maintain the balance of assertive strategies to preserve their trustworthiness.

n (Fairloug, 2012, 2), it believes that political course is the result of politics which is historically and culturally determined .It can be based on two criteria :functional and thematic.

A politician hides himself behind these skills so as not to attach himself to any kind of commitment. He may use certain pragmatic skills to attack other politicians' faces to simply simulate the feelings of the population and get them to believe in him or drive them to follow his beliefs. According to (Wodak 2007, 203), various pragmatic devices such as insinuation, allusions, wordplay, presuppositions, and implicatures can be analyzed in their multiple functions in political discourse, where they frequently serve certain goals.

Indede, 2009, 108) mentions "Pragmatically speaking, all these devices are concerned with the meaning of utterance How or what was said by the speaker and how the utterance is to be interpreted by the audience "while(Constantine, 1999,21-22) suggests Political discourse is the message through any politician who is normally a party member or candidate representative of a political function. Feedback is usually delayed in acts of communication between the transmitter and the receiver, which takes place in a political context.

This can be evident in voting or statements made by preference polls. In a communication situation, subjectivity plays a central role; political discourse can influence this to some extent. To give an authentic character, the discourse implicitly contains subjective elements, for even when the topics of speech are objective or general, subjectivity is felt. But this can be a form of manipulation. According to Li (2008, 33), political texts as an activity type have their distinctive features, of which one is the stereotype of politicians' vagueness and evasiveness. However, politicians in the media have no direct contact with their audience, nor do they even know who exactly their audience at a special speech event is. Thus, the audience can only rely on situational cues, which might help them to reveal indirect meanings.

Political discourse is defined by three traits: (Constantin,1999)
1. Intentional ambiguity of the political discourse
2. The imperative nature of the political discourse
3. The polemical nature of the political discourse"
(Bianca Drămnescu :*Pragmatic Approaches in Political Discourse Analysis*)

Politeness and Political discourse

Naturally, it has been claimed that stems from the nature of politics relies on the smartness, wit, and aggressiveness of participants, which are themselves major requisites for survival in the game. Therefore, politeness plays a significant role in political interviews. In their pioneering study, Brown and Levinson (1987) adapted Goffman's (1967) idea of positive and negative face. In interpersonal Communication, Goffman argued, people pay attention to, and have to achieve a balancing act between the positive need to establish 'common ground' and the negative need not to have one's 'territory ' encroached upon. Brown and Levinson related these motivations to the face-threatening acts (FTAs) that are performed through speech acts.

They classified in great detail the linguistic formulation (syntactic and lexical) that speakers use to mitigate their FTAs. The effect of various mitigation strategies is a function of the relations of power and intimacy between speakers. The relevance of this theory for the analysis of political discourse is clear. The notion of FTAs and mitigation can be related to the practices of political talk, in particular to euphemizing strategies, forms of evasion, and devices of persuasion. The fact that politeness phenomena seem natural in everyday socialized interaction makes them more noticeable in political exchanges. If a politician wishes to tell his or her electorate that taxes are to be raised or unemployment figures are up, then these face-threatening acts (requesting sacrifices, issuing bad news) are strategically formulated to lessen the affront. What is more, in political situations, the FTA is likely to have variable value for different groups of hearers, so the linguistic formulations are chosen carefully (Chilton and Schaffner,2002, 14); (Brown and Livenson, 1987)

The role of implicature in discourse analysis:

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Perhaps one of the most important contributions to the study of discourse in general and to political discourse in particular is the one made by Paul Grice (1975). According to his cooperative principle, Grice notes that our conversations are, in part, shared efforts by his cooperative principle. Furthermore, each participant sees in them a shared goal or goals, or at least a path both parties agree upon (Indede, 2009,110). Grice provides a thorough description of the cooperative principle by classifying the following four categories of conversational maxims or general concepts that underpin effective cooperative language use: (1) The Maxim of Quality states that you should only express what you know to be true and refrain from saying what you know to be untrue or for which you lack adequate evidence . (2) Maxim of Quantity: Make your contribution as informative as, and no more informative than, is required for the ongoing discourse. (3) Maxim of Relevance: Be relevant. (4)Maxim of manner: Make your contribution clear, intelligible, brief, orderly, and not ambiguous. People do assume that anyone speaking to them is trying to be intelligible, trying to be relevant, speaking the truth, and telling. (Fowler,1986,106)

Although the theory of implicature was expressed by Grice in very informal terms and remains fussy in its details, it enriches our view of how discourse works and promises numerous insights into linguistic criticism. As far as dialogue is concerned, the technique for flouting maxims and raising implicature is central to dialogue structure. Implicature is what is said between the lines. This relates to the traditional notion that one can say something and mean something else, for example, irony or metaphor. An implicature is a proposition not emerge from what is stated by the words uttered. It must be the product between utterance and context, and a vital part of context would be the knowledge and motives of the speaker and addressee, which is why Grice suggested taking place under the guidance of a cooperative principle that binds them not to impede interpretations. So whatever is addressed to them assume to designed to make sense ,so that they make an effort to find an interpretation even when the language offer difficulty.

According to Brown and Yule, implicature is a pragmatic component of meaning that possesses distinct qualities. They must be regarded as inherently indeterminate since they are based on the assumption that the speaker intends to convey meaning and adhere to the cooperative principle. They are partially derived from the conversational and litral meaning of an utterance produced in a specific context that is shared by the speaker and the hearer. They also depend on the recognition of the cooperative principle and its maxims by the speaker and the hearer. (1983:3). Certain enquiries about offers are more courteous than others:

a) Will u have anything to eat? x
b) Will u have something to eat? true pos x

There is an essential symmetry in polite behavior, whatever is polite for the speaker tends to be impolite for the hearer.it is polite to offer some one something but its more polite to decline than to accept, according to this the question be is more polite than a (true positive)so pragmatic interpretations is built upa minimum implicature including implicatures of politeness(Leech,193:169) In semantics, in working out implicature, we go further and ask what is hinted at by an utterance in its particular context, what the ender's agenda is. It is the pragmatics of hints. It refers to the inferences like apology or sympathy or reprimand, invitation, or annoyance in the light of contextual and background information. A process comes after uncertainties over explicature.   Both of the stages were built on guessing and presuppositions. It is rather showing the difference between what might have been said and what (has been said(Griffiths 2006:7)

Types of implicature:
Conversational implicature:

Paul Grice mentioned three kinds of general conversational implicatures:
1. The speaker purposely breaks a conversational maxim to express another meaning that is not literal . For example, a speaker might say in response to the enquiry "How did you like the guest lecturer?" with the following utterance:

   Well, I'm sure he was speaking English.
If the speaker is supposed to be abiding by the cooperative principles even when they violate relevance maxim, then the utterance definitely has an additional non-literal meaning, like: "The content of the lecturer's speech was confusing"(Kordic,1991)

2. The speaker's desire to perform two opposing maxims leads to his or her violating one maxim to invoke the other. For instance, a speaker answers the question "Where is John?" with the following utterance:
He is either in the cafeteria or in the shop.
In this case, the maxim of quality and the maxim of quantity are at odds. A cooperative speaker does not intend to be vague, but also does not want to give misleading information by providing a specific answer despite their uncertainty. By flouting the maxim of quantity, the speaker invokes the maxim of quality, leading to the implicature that the speaker lacks the evidence to give a specific location where he makes sure John is.

3.The speaker invokes a maxim as a basis for interpreting the utterance. In the following exchange:

Do you know where I can get some gas?

There's a gas station around the corner.

The second speaker invokes the maxim of relevance, resulting in the implicature that "the gas station is open and one can probably get gas there".

Conventional implicature is independent of the cooperative principle and its four maxims. A statement always carries its conventional implicature.

Donovan is poor but happy.

This sentence implies that poverty and happiness are not compatible, but despite this, Donovan is still happy. The conventional interpretation of the word "but" will always create the implicature of a sense of contrast. So, Donovan is poor but happy will always necessarily imply "Surprisingly, Donovan is happy despite being poor".

Scalar implicature

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According to Grice (1975),this is another form of conversational implicature. This concerns the conventional uses of words like "all" or "some" in conversation.

> *I ate some of the pie.*

This sentence implies "I did not eat all of the pie." While the statement "I ate some pie" is still true if the entire pie was eaten, the conventional meaning of the word "some" and the implicature generated by the statement is "not all".

implicatures of politeness

There is an a symmetry in polite behavior in that whatever is a polite belief for the speaker tends to be impolite belief for the hearer and vice versa .This a symmetry is exemplified in what in the very nature of offers ;it is polite to offer someone something but it is also more polite to decline an offer than to accept it. As the term polite belief itself suggest ,such beliefs are what the speaker purports to believe rather than what he actually believes,which may be quite different ..

Examples like:

a.Will you have something to eat ? true pos x

b.Won't you have anything to eat ? true Neg x

c.Won't you have something to eat ?true Neg true Posx
So the assertive question a. is more polite than any of the others because it implicates a polite belief.(Leech1983,169)

Implicature vs Entailment

This can be contrasted with cases of entailment. The statement "the President was assassinated", for example, not only suggests that "the President is dead" is true, but requires this to be so. The first sentence "Donovan is poor but happy" could not be true.
This sentence implies that poverty and happiness are not compatible. Despite this, Donovan is still happy. The conventional meaning of the word "but" will always create the implicature of a sense of contrast. So"Donovan is poor but happy" will always necessarily imply "Surprisingly, Donovan is happy despite being poor".
This can be contrasted with cases of entailment. The statement "the President was assassinated", for example, not only suggests that "the President is dead" is true, but requires this to be so. The first sentence could not be true if the second were not true; if the President were not dead, then whatever it is that happened to him would not have counted as a (successful) assassination. Similarly, unlike implicatures, entailments cannot be cancelled; there is no qualification that one could add to "the president was assassinated" which would cause it to cease entailing "the president is dead" while also preserving the meaning of the first sentence. (Grice 1975,41)

Implicature and Validity Claims

The interconnection between speech acts, in particular, the notion of sincerity (the cooperative principle) and the notion of validity claims, appears to be central to understanding the nature of Political Discourse and indeed politics itself.

The analysis of political discourse, and perhaps any discourse, is inherently challengeable due to the inevitability of these features of neutral language. Consequently, the work of Habermas, particularly Habermas's 1971 and 1981, has been useful for attempting to comprehend the process of political discourse.

Habermas himself distinguishes discourse from communicative action. The latter is the use of language in conventionalized verbal interactions. The former is the opposite of utterances and their assumptions. It is through such linguistic behavior that rationality is realized.
Rationality is not an Cartisian or Popperian kind but of an intersubjective kind, it is not a faculty of mind but an abstract goal of human coordination achieved through the exchange of utterances in which Habermas thought is that communication has an aim which is aform of a consensus of based themes and principles on understanding and agreement. Language use is paradoxical, and its ground is its relation to the political Goal of human cooperation realized through the exchange of utterances.
According to Habermas, it depends on the assumption that humans possess communicative competence (universal pragmatics), which includes validity claims. They can be of 4 kinds :

1.**(truth)-**a relation between propositions made in natural language and the situation being discussed i.e state of affairs .
2.**Sincerity** : that I'm speaking the truth
3.**Understndability**-The assertion I'm making sense in the language I'm speaking .
4.**Rightness** :The assertion that I possess the right (Status ,authority ,power..)to fulfill the illocutionary act .
The concept of validity claim associated with a three fold modal of worlds ;the objective world ,and the social world together framing the puplic sphere and the subjective world constituting the private sphere in the context of social interaction.

Implicit validity claims may become explicit if they are rejected.There is some conceptual overlap between Hbernasian's modal theory of validity and Grice's theory . The primary distinction is the different origin and the different academic. Habermasian has a critical goal geard to emancipation and is based on social and political philosophy .The abstract goal is to make these validity assertions openly tested and challengeable so that rational truth can logically appear. Humans can only discover the truth through interactive sharing .In practice Habermas notices validity claims 'implicit in all utterances .They can only be realized in special circumstances .
In practice, the majority of communication that is distorted by the interest of participants is characterized by symmetrical distribution of the opportunities for choosing   and practicing speech act (Habersman1971:137;)(wodak 1996:30). The objective of this communicative action is emancipatory. In social groups ,however ,particular interest and power will distort communication.
Like the maxims of Gricean and the Habermasian validity claims of the universal pragmatics like the maxims of Gricean of the universal pragmatics are regarded as the essential, logical functioning of human communication. Therefore concerning Habermas , he proposed that the distortion of communication can be identified and resolved in terms of the knowledge that human possesses universal pragmatics.

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Wodak (1996.:32) states that discourse analysis is a tool for revealing inequality and domination and for providing means of equitable and emancipatory discourse and that the Gricean principles are subsumed in Habermasean and are merely an explanatory modal for non literal meaning in texts i.e presumingly speech. (Schaffner and Chilton, 2002)

strategies and functions

Numerous political discourse researchers adopt a functional perspective on language and discourse. Several authors argue that speakers' objectives are accomplished through strategies that are classified as political or, at the very least, social. Given this presumption, it is reasonable to enquire about the correlation between these objectives and language structure. One possible response is that language may be utilized solely to accomplish political objectives. This perspective implies that one's linguistic assets may be employed for purposes beyond those of politics. Nevertheless, it does invoke enquiries regarding the rationale behind the current state of language structure. Language is, of course, capable of being estimated to have no evolutionary or structural correlation with social behaviours.
(Chilton and Schaffner 1984:23)
There may be two versions of these hypotheses: a strong and a weak one. The strong hypothesis posits that all linguistic structure has evolved from and demonstrates political behaviour, such as bonding within and between groups, which allows group members to collaborate and excludes outsiders. (Chilton and Schaffner, 2002:24) The weaker individual may assert that language structure is functional, but it serves a variety of functions, not exclusively political functions. In conclusion, the following are the potential answers to this question:

1. language is neutral resource and sociopolitical goals are manifest only at the level of discourse , there would be strategies at the level of discourse .(Wodak strategies)
2. language is functionally structured, either wholly or partly to fulfill sociopolitical goals .there would be strategies at the levels of discourse but the selection of linguistic forms would not be arbitrary but functionally related in some way .

Analyzing political Speeches:

Political discourse analysis has been a relatively modest task that involves analysing examples of political text and talk either 1. for purposes similar to ethnographic reporting or 2. to criticise the politics of the people or institutions responsible for specific examples, or 3. to reveal the ways in which the text and talk constitute what are typically received as naturally and objectively existing institutions.
The question is whether these recurrent forms have functions in the sociopolitical domain .and there must be at least that languages have some functional adaptations to the purposes that analysts uncover .they have been drawn to theories of language which prior assume that human

language is in tandem with human social mental and emotional traits . the major influences have been Buhler (1934) Functional pragmatics and Haliday'ssystemis functional Grammer (Halliday، 1985)

Itis suggested that politicians have purposes realized byMany writers suggest that politicians have purposes achieved by strategies, which are what one would call political. Just taking this assumption, one can then ask : what is the relationship between these purposes and language structure ? Chilton and Schaffner answer this question by saying that a language can be thought of as a 'resource' which is drawn upon in order political goals to be achieved (2002 ، 23).

Throughout the following section, utterances and sketches taken from a famous Iraqi politician leader would be examined to discover what type of implicature used by politicians in achieving their purposes. In order to safe space and time, only the utterances that are relevant to the purpose of the be analyzed, i.e., The focus would be on the pragmatic moves and strategies thatwould be followed by the politicians. Attention is to be paid also to the cooperative principles which are flouted most of the time by the politicians for many reasons as the analysis of the data would show.

Analyzing Samples of Saddam's political Speeches:

رساله صدام حسين الأولى بعد الاحتلال
٢٨/ ٤/ ٢٠٠٣

The political speaker begins his speech with citation from holy
Quran:

ولقد كانوا عاهدوا الله من قبل لايولون الادبار ...

and specifically he had choosen one that tells about promise implicating that he had already made an agreement with his own society not to turn back to any kind of invation or attackers and they are always ready to defend as he is making use of this citation to enhace his speech and giving it authority. Infact he is asking publically ,in the following words, the Iraqi people to stand a gainst the invation and never accept or stay silent. They should always continue to fight to defend in spite of the fact that he was in weak position at that time , fallen and disappeared. The fact is so apparent and explicit but that also brings the irony into the fact that no society would still fight endless .No realistic thinking accept to fight for ever or perhaps face an invation with limited power .As a back ground to the truth ,people in Iraq as it is known at that period could hardly utter rather than to stand against and face. The society was exhausted because of wars, suffering of hunger , attrosity and injustice and it was unable to face .

The political speaker is fully aware of how worn out the Iraqi people are, and he was actually repeatedly attempting to take advantage of them for his own gain. That further supports the fact that he was heavily abusing his power over the Iraqi people, who were obedient to him. Furthermore, he becomes accustomed to seeing people submissive and ready to defend, and in reality, a larger portion of his authority comes from his discourse and the authoritative language he was employing. By using the FTA ,requesting sacrifices, he had gone too far. In his remarks, he used a lot of indirect language and implication, which are tactical methods.

His indirect words, insinuation was so apparent in his speeches and these are strategic devices. All validity claims may seems untrue and to the hearer as it gives a negative act and its true that the nature of politics rely on smartness , wit and aggressiveness (Chilton and Schaffner 1997،219-2002،12)..

The language of the speaker gives some additional information , trying to insist , making all possible strategies to persuade and by doing this he loses his relevance because reality proves the opposite at that time (Drammanscu ،2016)'the problem in political discourse is to influence

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the choice and actions when choosing issues just about ability to influence more strongly a particular audience ,you can change at will the thematically register and enhance all possibilities for the manipulation of the public then you can really handle the tool enthralled by the action of otherness .'

وسيأتي بإذن الله يوم التحرير والانتصار لأنفسنا والأمة والإسلام قبل كل شيء، وهذه المرة مثل كل....

It is so clear that these are hedgy words leading to irony because reality proves the opposite at that time 'Flattery maxim is generally reserved for insincere approbation'
(Leech 1938:135) there is no evidence that leads to victory so he is flouting the maxim of quality .

لم يكن لصدام ملك باسمه الشخصي

 The speaker tries here to be so informative by giving extra information trying all possible strategies to gain sympathy and support to 'achieve a balancing act forming   a positive need to establish a common ground' but its nonsense (Chilton and Schaffner 2002:13)

عاش العراق واليخساالخاسؤون

No wonder, these words can add more authority as he ends his speech ,"strategically well formulated to lessen the affront" (Ibid :7)

رساله صدام حسين الى الشعب العراق والعام بتاريخ 15تشرين أول   2006

 The political speaker below statement is making use of Ramadhan occasion to talk to the Iraqis about willingness to the their society , asking them to forgive and forget and a void revenge :

يبقى باب العفو والتسامح مفتوح أمام الجميع حتى اللحظة ....

It is so obvious that the political leader is in position of weakness and to a large extent, calling to forgiveness for himself specifically for may be what he had done to Iraqi people . Naturally, these statements are still implicit and difficult for the general public to understand, and it's possible that they coincide with Ramadan, which is a month of mercy and forgiveness, in order to take advantage of it and try his final strategies to stimulate people's emotions towards him . Certainly, the political leader is applying hedgy devices here (Zheng 2002:2)
The illocutionary force that belongs this issue , offer an apology to the public which has also a propositional content to state of affairs (Chilton and schaffner ,2002:10).
As a background, it is suggested by this paper that this speech happened in period of the invasion of the Americans to the Iraqi people duing the fall of Bahgdad and the speaker was giving his political discourse from unknown source at that time.

..
أيتها الإنسانية حيثما ذكرت واجبها الإنساني تجاه نفسها والآخرين على أساس الإخاء

In this statement ,The political leader attempts to achieve a Balancing act (Chilton and Scaffner ,2002:13) informing a positive need to establish a common ground ,trying strategies of metigation to form a function based on his power and intimacy .(Brownand Levinson,1987).

وأدعوكم إلى التسامح بدل التشدد مع من تاهوا واظلوا
أن يبقى باب العفو والتسامح مفتوح أما
ولا أظنكم تنسون كيف عفا نبي الرحمة محمد
وبعد أن تعفوا وتصلحوا عن مرتكبي الأخطاء الجسيمة والجرائم في ظروف الطوارئ

Here, the maxim of quantity and manner are flouted by being not informative (Grice 1957)(Chilton and Schaffner ,2002:12) (Al rassam ,2010,335)
It is known that people do not fellow all the normative maxims all the time .Finally the political is trying to end speech with rewarding words of authority to gain support and achieve his goal :

الله أكبر وعاش العراق .... عاش العراق .... وعاشت فلسطين
ايها الاخوه....

'The notion of FTA and mitigation related to political talk inparticular to forms of evation and devices of persuation ,the facts of politeness phenomena'(Chilton and Schaffner :14)

رساله صدام حسين الرابعه فى25ايار 2003

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
"اذن للذين يقاتلون بانهم ظلموا وان الله على نصرهم لقدير" صدق الله العظيم

Once again, The speaker begins his speech with a citation from Holy Quran to enhace his speech and give authority but most prominent it shows the kind of citation was irrelevant to the content of the letter or speech although it has implied meaning. Presumingly, he denotes the Americans themselves as connected with witches or magic as far as we can tell here, despite the fact that strategies of formulation of texts were choosen carefully (Chilton and Schaffner ,7).

Political discourse is rather not defined by its topic or by style but by who said to whom or what occasion and what goals. political discourse is especially political because of its functions in the political process ,obscure ,semantically dense ,vage ,rather cautious manner ,communicate indirectly (Van Dijk 2002,225)

Analysis of the data revealed that Iraqi politicians use to a certain extent citations from the wholly Quran or prophets' sayings (Ahaadeeth) to arouse the public with vivid, emotionally supportive and persuasive words. However, such technique is only effective when the audience comprehends the full meaning of the "verse" uttered by the politician.
(Al rassam 2010,545)
In fact, metaphors (certain lexical words) enable speakers to avoid direct (face-threateningand over – revealing) references. (Chilton and Schaffner , 1997 , 222).
'Recurrent metaphors are embedded in languages and cultures. They depend both on the human conceptual system and on cultural systems. Thus understanding implicaures or metaphores requires the audience to know and share certain values'[1]. Examining the data moreover, shows that Iraqi politicians tend to use certain lexical words. In fact, lexical choice can be used to enforce or attenuate illocutionary force. This is because certain types of words can,for instance, activate particular presuppositions, reveal speaker attitudes in order to achieve thematic emphasis and topical development throughout the entire duration of the speeches. Such as : " الامان" الجهاد"." المستقبل.......In almost all of the examples above Iraqi politicians use hedgingdevices. This is due to the type of the context of situation. According to Chilton and Schaffner (2002 , 185) hedges are more frequent in speeches hedging devices are used to make

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statement more vague. This occurs whenever politicians want to reduce their commitment (Alrassam 2010,547)to the truth of a proposition being conveyed or when they want to mitigate possible negative perlocutionary effects on their audience. As Channell argues, "understanding vague expressions requires hearers to bring to bear not just knowledge of lexis and grammar but also pragmatic knowledge about how language is used, and how it relates to its settings"[2]

On the other hand, all Iraqi politicians constantly use what is called emotive technique (Zheng, 2000). Emotion can be seen as a type of investment from which speakers expect to receive a generous return;

كما ندعوكم يا اخوة الجهاد,

عاش ابناء العراق الشجعان الذين يقاومون المحتل.

عاشت كتائب الفاروق ومجاميع الحسين

These are rewarding ,hedgy words and encouraging at the same time aim at achieving goals and the political speaker in fact declares this publically to people to fight ,to resist and to dismiss traitors , to boycott the traitors and those who were assigned in position by Americans ,calling some of the Arabs in Arab homelands as traitors :

امثال نظام مبارك الخائن ونظام الاردن الجبانوالخائن ومثل الخونة من آل سعود وجبناء الكويت المحتلة آل صباح .

validity claims are considered as impressive expressions which can incite societal perception, suggesting that certain Arabs conspired with the Americans . The speaker, known for his national principles and advocacy for integrity in the Arab homeland, may have intended this implication. Such statements enhance his contentious character. They add a lot to his polemic nature (see contestastin1999) in Bianca Article, and imperative nature being supportive, perhaps it may arouse the public against the invasion so he is making use of validity claims to suggest that to a large extent that he is speaking the truth 'rightness, the right status authority power to perform   illocutionary act while also implying understandability claim, which posits that his language is coherent .(Chilton and Schaffner 2002:17), Additionally , he was brief   in this speech, informative   presuming that he was under stress and in an exptional situation , disappearing and   calling people from secret a source. Based on this assumption, he is only breaking the maxim of relevance being unable to find a match with the citation he had given at the beginning of speech.(Alrassam 2010:534)

....

1 Lakoff, George(1992), "Metaphoric and war : the metaphor system used
to justify war in the gulf", Available at:
http://www2.iath.virginia.edu/sixties/HTML-docs/Journal.html,463-481.

2.Channel, J.(1994), 'Vage Language'. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

تشرين الثاني ٢٠٠٣ -رسالة صدام حسين الاخيرة قبل الاسر في رمضان المبارك
مقدمة النصر واساسه ..شهر رمضان

ومبارك رمضانكم والعيد،
الذي يليه ومقبول صيامكم

كل عام وأنتم بخير،

This statement begins with optimistic point of view wishing good Rhamadan for Iraqi people by the political speaker and by this he is mitigating FTA , which is strategically formulated to lesson the affont (Brown and llivenson1987)(Alrassam 2010:546)(Chilton and Schaffner 2002:14) in this speech :

ليجربوا أشهرا أخرى وزمنا آخر ليحصدوا أرواحا آخرى ويدمروا وينه ولكن غير الخيبة لن يكسبوا ، ومع الخيبة المزيد من أرواح تزهق من

what is noticed here is that the political speaker does not directly call on the people to fight as if there was a tone of submission to the events that have occurred on land ,it was only sort of accusation to the foreigner , the invader, and those who betrayed Iraq and even the Arab countries who put their hands with them ..

الخونةالأشرار لن يستطيعوا أن يحتلوا العراق ويستعمروه ، وقد قالوا هم في حينه ماسمعتموه منهم آنذاك، وتصوروه وصوروا الأمر لغيرهم أيضاً بأنهم ذهبوا في نزهة لإحتلال العراق وتدمير ماأسموه "أسلحة الدمار الشامل " التي أنص

The most crucial thing to take note of in this statement is that he claims that the invaders were unable to enter Iraq despite the fact that the CPA ,the coalition, were already on the ground. The irony lies in the fact that the political speaker is violating the quality maxim by providing false information even though he is well aware of the background information as this paper suggests. Hedgy language is one political tactic used to deceive the audience. Since this document suggests the opposition will play a part in safeguarding the country, the implicature here has a different meaning. According to implicature expressed by Grice as he evokes the audience, one can say something and mean something else just for the sake of irony or metaphore (Grice 1975)

وصوروا الأمر لغيرهم أيضاً بأنهم ذهبوا في نزهة لإحتلال

In this sentence he tried to 'influence the choice and action '.(Dramanescu 2016:47) 'when choosing issues just about his ability to influence more strongly aparticular audience and enhace all possibilies for manipulation'.The word 'picnic in English is effective it can attract attention just for the sake of persuasion .

الغبارى ، الذين سيُيروا شؤونه فارتقوا به الى حيث اراد الله وفق شأن من شؤون الحياة ، يعود أبناؤه المخلصون على وفق مايقرر الشعب بحرية كاملة ليسيروا شؤونه من جديد

There's a nother strategy is being used here which is circumlucation and infact it implies that it is easier to use notions already being well established (Zheng2000).The politician constantly uses what it is called emotive technique .Emotions can be seen as atype of investment from which speaker expects to receive a generous return .

ولكن غير الخيبة لن يكسبوا

This statement raises the possibility that the politician was certain that the invasion would not succeed, and that people or the hearer may conclude that he does not want to see any changes made to the state or that Iraq is his territory and that no one has the right to meddle in its affairs. It may also be interpreted by the hearer as a threat, not only to the invader but also to the Iraqi people. FTA is used to issue warnings (Chilton and Schaffner 1997:219), and the political process in this case is linguistically ambiguous and cautious (Van Dijk 2002:225). And as usual he is ending his speech with encouraging words to gain sympathy and support and to give authority to his speech :
عاش العراق حرا مستقيلا

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رساله صدام حسين الى هيئه الجنايات الكبرى الاولى 2006/10/22

 The political speaker of discourse is calling the supreme court by making use of one of his pragmatic strategic devices which is authority   and power as a president to address the highest supreme court in the united states and by doing this, he is attempting to tell the public that he is still the man in place of authority which suggests that this speech was given to the Iraqi people at the time of invasion because it talks about a judgment that was about to be rendered a gainst him "many bald assertions   appear to be felicitious on the basis than the authority of the speaker ' 'one of the performed felicity is on the bases of   recognized power claims, others like truthfulness' (Chilton and Schaffner ,1997:219) (Al rassam2010:533)

إلى رئيس هيئة الجنايات الكبرى الأولى والأعضاء

In this statement, the political speaker doesn't make use of Holy Quaran or poetry as a citation for his his speech based on a presupposition that it happened in a period so sensitive which estimates he was under stress since it had been delivered to judgment but this device works no more to effect the public having less authority . The political leader is turning his case as acase of the public so as to gain sympathy with his case or to give another message that he is still in place of authority and again showing himself as representative of the whole society and that's 'one of the political strategies used in political discourse . In fact it is 'one of the key political functions that make use of truth claims about the historical speech events trying to disseminate elite political into public.
'(Chilton and Schaffner ,2002:7)

بحقْ العراق وأبنائه وقادته الغرّ البررة

Furthermore, with regard to Searle's concept of felicity conditions, the speaker is perceived as speaking with sincerity, which gives the hearer a sense of credibility and persuasion that can be found in the themes and principles of (Chilton and Scahffner, 2002:11), and once more to lessen FTA by establishing a common ground with society (Ibid p:11).
 The political figure is attempting to win over the public to his point of innocence by employing every tactic at his disposal. He accuses the opposing side of being unjust and repressive and refuses to even listen to the accused, who is now speaking for himself, in an effort to win over sympathy and support :

وقرارات الهيئة ليس غير أخلاقيّة وإجراميّة بحقْ العراق وأبنائه وقادته الغرّ البررة فحسب

The politician here begins his speech with peace words by greeting the Iraqi people and the nations and this implicates that he aims to get peace by saying :

السلام على من هو أهلُ للسلام ويؤمن به

This is intended to signify that he embodies peace; nevertheless, history demonstrates that he was not this way following numerous conflicts. The statement is carefully chosen to minimize the offence, and was uttered at time of weakness, asking for forgiveness and peace for himself; words are well strategically formulated to lesson the affront (Ibid :14) It may also be noted that this speech being subjective to a certain extent and is felt to be a form of manipulation
(Dramaniscu:2016)
 Even with validity claims, which are common in political speeches, we can observe here the type of rationality implied in this speech that is based on interest and permits assumptions. For example, Habermas (1971–1981) believes that people may be duped by interpreting political language as a form of rationality, but we can say that it turns out to be ironic here for the sole

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purpose of benefit, particularly when he gave an example from the Arab world that is incomprehensible to foreigners:

رحم الله امرؤا جب الغيبه عن نفسه

This proverb is ironical and that implicates the use of one strategy in political speech realizing a certain goal . Certainly it allows for interpretations which might give an attitude of humiliation and dissociation (see Wilson and spincer 2004:622) As a result, this confirms the idea of indirectness and persuasion to enhace the language he uses for certain purposeful means.

رساله صدام حسين الى روساء العشائر
'واعدوا لهم ماستطعتم من قوه ومن رباط الخيل ترهبون به عدو الله وعدوكم 'صدق الله العظيم

من صدام حسين رئيس جمهورية العرق

الى رؤساء ووجهاء العشائر المحترمين

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
لقد من الله علينا بنعمه .....لايهبها الا لمن احبه فقد من علينا بنعمه الجهاد..فانه والله اختبار لايماننا وصبرنا...

Language is a weapon and a powerful tool in winning public support especially during wars or election times. one of the dominant figures in the Arab homeland saddam Hussein is beginning his speech with citation of holy quran to give strength to his speech. According to (Zheng2000:2) and (Wodack2007:203), these are one of the pragrammtic strategies to gain support and sympathy and to them are hedgy words, simply to simulate the feelings and get them to believe in him .

An enthusiastic poem appears at the end of the speech. Poetry has a rhetorical and persuasive purpose in diplomacy; as Samuel Johnson once stated, "the end of poetry is to instruct by pleasing." As usual, he started his speech with revolutionary words that would look powerful, resonant, and lively. Of course, he also started with a quote from the holy Quran, which lends the speech legitimacy and support that what he is saying is a form of legislation. His use of poetry-like wording to elicit support and public opinion seems to be his method of word organisation. The linguistic formulations (lexical and syntactic linguistic expressions)which used to mitigate FTA are carefully selected.
(Chilton and Schaffner,2002 , 14).

"والحمد لله والحمد لله انّكل العراقيين الشرفاء هم مجاهدين ومؤمنين بالله والوطن "

Behind this statements, there is another implication that he is urging the Iraqis to always be prepared to fight and to not back down in defense or engage in combat without even attempting to use his power calling them directly to fight .

The الشرفاء is a word play ,effective to gain support and readiness because it starts
word ' with a quotation of the holy Quran and finishes with enthusiastic phrases, it doesn't appear
like a typical speech because it has the attribute of being everlasting and historical. Another fact
is that his speech added a lot to his personality of being a unique ,immortal ,great etc

In the middle of his political ,historical speech , he was direct to reveal his demands .It was
easy for him now to penetrate and show directly why he put this massage so naturally with
no objection the public will submit to his will and by this means he achieved two purposes
love ,support and willingliness to fight with just few words.He didn't say 'im calling you to
fight ' but in fact he uses all pragmatic strategies and here he uses indirectness and
circumlocution. If we look, he is repeating same words every time by making " entailments"
to his implicature. (wodak,2007,203)

' " المجاهدون والمجاهدات "

It may be noticed how many times he repeated these words and attached them with other
words through all his previous speeches as if he was reminding people that they are always a
fighting country and will be forever. In other words he is rewarding them with just few
words. By using this way, he is violating the cooperative maxims through flouting the maxim
of quantity .

Regarding the politeness of implicature, he uses FTA by asking people to fight using his
authority and power 'requesting sacrifice' from the Iraqi people which is strategically
formulated to persuation.

الشرفاء والمجاهدون

This empowering language and techniques are doing well to "mitigate FTA" by using rewarding
words and telling them it's a fight of righteousness, heroism and championship.

(Schaffner and Chilton , 2002, 12)

Conclusion and Discussion
Politicians must persuade the public that their views are valid and common sense. This can partly
be achieved by implicature. Implicature allows the audience to make assumption about
information that has not actually been presented. It suggests that the audience share the same
views as the politician. For that reason, politicians tend to politicize the public by speeches or
interviews with dramatic overtones and unrealistic promises, which means that various language
forms can influence the intensity of social conflict. Unfortunately, listeners sometimes have to
believe or accept what political speakers say since there are no alternative ideas or opinions or

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they are not knowledgeable enough to dispute speakers' words. Implicatures are one of the most effective tools for politicians to realize their objectives.As it appears the violation of conversational maxims directly leads to the use of implicatures, either by concealing the truth, or being non relevant, by giving too many unnecessary details or by just not giving enough needed information, or by expressing yourselves in an unclear or ambiguous way. In Iraqi political discourse, and doubtless in other languages,speakers seem to assume the existence of Grice's principle, though they are not always observing them. Moreover. Politicians try to be polite whenever possible; and whenever politeness serve their interests in mitigating their propositions and reactions. In spite of the fact that this study is based on a small number of data, we have found that cultural differences influence the kind of verbal indirectness strategies employed by politicians. This effect is clear as the data show citation from the Holy Quran.

The most important pragmatic reflections seen in political discourse are "speech acts" because the discourse implies immediate actions. The words used in speech can have an extreme impact on the way that the future events can happen. These are promised, declared statements which make a radical change of perspective. Sentence are not made in isolation, but rather are context-dependent in their meaning. The interpretation of any sentence depends on the interpretation of the relationship between contexts.(Bianca, 2016)

The problem of intentionality can be interpreted as a mental representation of what must be said and what is actually said. The words used have an intentional structure and a logical order. Speech activity can vary along many different dimensions ,and an appropriate modal for representing is that of a means end analysis allowing continious values ,multiple goals and goals of varying indirectness .(Leech, 1983)

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