

الاستراتيجيات الدفاعية في بيان بلير في مؤتمر تقرير تشيلكوت: تحليل نقدي للخطاب

Blair's Defensive strategies in Chilcot's Report : A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

Language plays a crucial role in depicting the ideology of the speaker. There are many factors that rule the ways of reflecting ideology. The main factors are the social position and the purpose of communication. This study aims to investigate Blair's power strategies in defending his decision of war on Iraq in 2003 in Chilcot's Iraq report conference , which is held in (2016).It further aims to examine the devices used to face the criticism of the audience and resist that power. To meet these objectives, an eclectic model which includes Katz's classification of speech act , politeness theory (2016) , and Kadim's model of power in police interviews (2021), have been adopted in data analysis .The study has revealed that Blair used providing information as a defensive strategy to defend his decision of the war on Iraq. He further used expositive speech act as a tool to fight against the criticism of his decision.

Key words: Chilcot report conference, speech act, police interviews, power, Tony Blair.

المستخلص:

تلعب اللغة دوراً حاسماً في تصوير أيديولوجية المتحدث. وتتعاكس هذه الأيديولوجية بطرق مختلفة وفقاً لعوامل عديدة. العوامل الرئيسية هي الوضع الاجتماعي والغرض من الاتصال. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة الأيديولوجية السياسية للدفاع عن قرار معين تم اتخاذه بالفعل لحل قضية عالمية محددة. يهدف إلى تحليل تصريح توني بلير

في مؤتمر تشيلكوت لتقرير العراق الذي عقد عام (٢٠١٦) لمعرفة استراتيجية القوة التي استخدمها توني بلير للدفاع عن قضيته المتعلقة بقراره الحرب على العراق عام ٢٠٠٣. كما يهدف إلى تحليل استكشاف الطريقة التي يواجه بها انتقادات الجمهور لمقاومة تلك السلطة. باستخدام نموذج انتقائي يتضمن تصنيف كاتز لفعل الكلام ونظرية الإدارة (٢٠١٦) ونموذج كاديم للسلطة في مقابلات الشرطة (٢٠٢١)، تسلط النتائج الضوء على أن توني بلير يستخدم تقديم المعلومات حول قضية العراق من خلال قانون الخطابة التوضيحية. تفيد هذه الدراسة المحققين والمحللين السياسيين في اكتشاف الأسلحة التي يستخدمها المجرمون والمشتبه بهم لإبعاد أنفسهم عن الشبهة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مؤتمر تقرير، تشيلكوت السلطة، فعل الكلام، مقابلات الشرطة، توني بلير .

1- Introduction

Communication is the main human beings needs. Language is the most common tool of communication. The communication process encompasses a speaker (or the writer) delivering a message to the listener (or the reader) to achieve certain purpose. This process has different systems which are ruled by the discourse in which it is practiced. This process plays divergent roles in human lives. It identifies the speakers culture and the discourse of the speaking (Ashraf, Nayab, & Tahir, 2022). One of the strategic ways speakers use to be a part of their society is power . Power is an organizing principle in every society. The speaker uses this power to get his personal goal. Nuanced scholars classified power differently. According to (Perry, 2022) there are five kinds of power: legitimate, reward, expert, referent and coercive Legitimate power is a formal power that practiced in a certain position. Reward power is the capacity of the leader to give rewards for certain tasks or achieving certain results. Expert power means the experience of the leader in certain field that enables him to steer certain position and influence the circumstances in that situation. Referent power means the leader represents the source of trust and the helper in difficult situations. Coercive power means the leader punishes and gives threats to the people under his control.

(Njau, 2019) classified the power into two kinds instrumental power and influential power. Instrumental power means speech act that enforces the listener to do something like imperatives. It is used to make people do things or make things happen. Influential power means a speech act that convinces others to do something as in giving speeches.

Political discourse is one of the discourses in which language is used to fulfill certain desires. This discourse is identified through the way a language is used and how politicians use the power of language to persuade people of their point of views

(Ashraf, Nayab, & Tahir, 2022). Speech acts are a linguistic way to practice power. Austin is the father of speech act theory. This father defined speech act as the performance of certain action through uttering words (Austin, 1962). He emphasized on direct speech act. In this vain, Austin in his book "How to do things with words" classified the direct speech act into five performatives:

- 1- Commissives: means the speaker commits himself to do certain action. These performatives like promise, propose, undertake
- 2- Expositives: means that the speaker exposes information, expound views, conduct arguments and using references. These performatives like quote, cite, repeat, mention.
- 3- Excercitives: means the speaker does the action in favour of or against a certain course of action. These performatives like appoint, name, degrade
- 4- Behavabatives: means the speaker reacts to the imminent peoples' attitudes and behavior. These performatives like apology, criticize, thank
- 5- Verdictives: means a judicial acts that the speaker delivers upon certain evidences and facts. These performatives like verdict, estimate, grade

The popular American Philosopher Searle , Austin's student extended the ideas and modified it later by adding indirect speech act to this theory (Searle, 1975). He also made his taxonomy which was used as a reference or framework of speech act classification by many researchers conducting research on speech act classification. In his theory. Searle (Ann, 1999) categorized five different types of illocutionary acts; assertive force, directive force, commisive force, expressive force, and declarative force. (Yule, 1996) represented a table of the five speech acts classification based on the theory of Searle.

- 1- Declarative force means the speaker uses the words to change the world or the situation. For example when the Police officer: says "You are under-arrest!" that means the police changed the situation of the criminal. From the status of a free man to a e person doing the crime.
- 2- Representative force: means the speaker makes the words fit the world by stating his believes to a certain case. For example, the earth is flat
- 3- Expressive force: means the speaker shows his feeling and psychological state about particular situations. For example, I am really sorry.

4- Directive force: means the speaker gets someone to do something like Giving commands and orders. For example, Go away!

5- Commissive force: means the speaker expresses his intention to do something like promises, threats, refusals, or pledges. For example, I promise to buy you ice cream after school.

This study adopts an eclectic model that consists of Katz's classification of speech act and politeness theory (2016) and Kadim's model of power in police interviews (2021) to analyze Blair's defense the decision of the war on Iraq in(2003) in Iraq Inquiry conference. That means two aspects are going to be dealt with: speech act and power. This study aims to identify the power strategy was used. It further examines the speech act category used as a tool to reveal the power strategy. However the questions of this study are:

1- What are the power strategies used in Blair's defense the decision of the war on Iraq in (2003)?

2- What are the pragmatic devices used in Blair's defense the decision of the war on Iraq in (2003)?

2-Theoretical Background:

2.2 Related works:

2.1.1 Related works of Katz's model (2016) (Katz, 2016):

According to the search of the researcher, there are a lot of studies approached speech act theories. She intends to mention some and the latest ones.

2.1.1.1 (Haristiani, etal, Septiana, Mohd, & Ryota , 2023): conducted a study about comparing and contrasting the politeness of speech acts in the criticism used in Japanese and Minangkabau languages.It is depicted in film series. Using the criticism of speech acts strategies by Nguyen (2005) and (Brown & Levinson, 1987) politeness theory, they analyzed eleven Japanese film series and eight Minangkabau films. They found out that Japanese speakers used indirect strategies by 'asking/presupposing,' 'correction,' and 'advice for change while Minangkabau speakers used direct strategies by using 'negative evaluation,' 'expression of contradiction,' and 'disagreement' strategies.

2.1.1.2 (Al-Luhaibi & Al-Jashami, 2023) examined the types of speech acts as persuasive device of how Al-Kadhimi employed them to persuade his addressees. Adopting speech act theory of Searl in analyzing his speeches, it is found that Mustafa Al-Kadhimi has used commissive and expressive speech acts mostly within the descriptions in the assertives to prepare the addressees for successful persuasion for accepting the directives which are the main goal of his speech.

2.1.1.3 (Rakaj, 2022): tried to present pragmatic analysis of the promising speech act made by Barack Obama during the presidential campaigns of 2008 and 2012. By using Searle's taxonomy, this study showed that Obama used assuring, confirming, and reconfirming mostly.

2.1.1.4 (Long & Thanh, 2022): investigates the Commissive speech acts of persuasion utilized in speeches of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in 2016 presidential election. Adopting the speech act theory by Searle (1980) to analyze these speeches, the main findings showed that the two politicians used Commissive speech acts which are highlighted by the illocutionary forces of threatening, pledging, offering, and refusing as a way of manipulation.

2.1.1.5 (Permana & Mauriyat, 2021): intended to test the speech acts categories used in political speech . They used Searle's speech act theory (1987) to analyze the speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. The results showed that Susilo used assertive speech act mostly.

2.1.1.6 (Akinkurolere, 2020): aimed at revealing the types of speech acts used in political speech. Two selected speeches of Umaru Musa Yar' Adua was analyzed by using Searle's speech act theory (1987). It is carried out that Umaru used assertive speech acts.

2.1.1.7 (Saputra, Lubis, & Setiawan, 2021): tackled a qualitative -quantitative study to investigate the types of politeness in speech acts. According to Rahardi's classification and strategies of speech act politeness based on Brown and Levinson's classification deviation from the principle of politeness in speech acts and the classification of Leech, they analyzed the language of the final semester students of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Jabal Gahfur Sigli University. It has been found out that these students used three of the four speech act politeness strategies, namely the type without a strategy, the type of positive politeness strategy, and the type of negative politeness strategy.

2.1.1.8 (Ramanathan, Paramasivam, & Hoon, 2020): tackled a qualitative study investigate the aspects of discursive strategies and speech acts of two political premiers

in Asia, Former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Najib Tun Razak (henceforth, Najib) and Prime Minister Narendra Modi (henceforth, Modi) during election campaigns to convince the nation to vote for the leader of a country discourse. Employing Wodak's discursive strategies to analyze the lexical choices utilized in the election tweets and Searle's speech act taxonomy to analyze the speech acts on their twitter participation, the presence of two major speech acts of this study was highlighted during the elections: commissives and directives.

2.1.1.9 (Olugbenga, 2020): conducted a comparative study which investigates inaugural speeches of Governors Ayodele Fayose on October 16, 2014 and Kayode Fayemi on October 16, 2018 using the Speech Act theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). After analyzing the drawn data, the presence of speech acts are highlighted as: commissives.

2.1.1.10 (Nur & Rosa, 2019) conducted a qualitative study to examine the types of directive speech acts in Big Hero 6 movie by using Sudaryanto (1993) informal method. The result of the analysis shows four kinds of directive speech acts uttered in Big Hero 6 movie. These kinds are ordering, requesting, asking, and suggesting.

2.1.1.11 (Kroupa, 2017): analyzed the illocutionary acts of Donald Trump and Hielary Clinton and identified which illocutionary force is the most dominant in their speeches of US presidential candidates. To achieve that, it is used Searl's theory and their force and whether the act is direct or indirect. The main findings are the US candidates used direct speech act more than indirect speech acts. In addition to that Clinton's most frequent illocutionary forces were stating, accusing, claiming, informing, and stating an opinion, while Trump's were claiming, criticizing, informing, and reporting.

2.1.1.12 (Kurdghelashvili, 2015): aims to analyze usage of speech acts and politeness strategies in an EFL classroom in Georgia. By using Searle's Speech Act Theory and Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies, they carrier out that the students have certain knowledge about politeness but they fail to apply them in English communication. In addition to that, teachers mostly use the speech acts in classroom interaction than the students.

2.1.2 Related works of Kadim's model (2021):

There are many studies that have been carried out to examine power strategies. The researcher intends to mention some of them.

2.1.2.1 (Abdulmir, 2023) investigates the power of language in persuasion by using overstatement in the speech of the Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelensky to the US

Congress on 16 March- 2022. Using some Stylistic ways as superlative degree of comparison of adjectives, metaphor, and hyperbolic metaphors, the main findings of this study represented by that lexical items and linguistic strategies are the power of language which is used by people to assert and maintain power over others. In addition to that Persuasion is a way of presenting the ideas through reason and logic in order to influence the audience.

2.1.2.2 Ashraf, e- Nayab, and Tahir (2022) attempted to analyze the language used by a well-known politician and leader qualitatively. More specific, the study intends to analyze the words that used to persuade people in political discourse. Basing on the theoretical framework of Fairclough's three dimensional model, it reveals several linguistic and rhetorical strategies used in demonstrating his leadership in Pakistan and abroad.

2.1.2.3 (Oandasan, 2021): examined the existence of positive politeness strategies and/or negative strategies in 86 emails sent by the employees to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a higher education institution. Using Brown and Levinson's (1978, 1987) as quantitative-qualitative research design, the findings indicate that the most of opening and closing moves reflects positive politeness strategies while a conventional indirectness with query preparatory reflect negative politeness strategies. It is concluded that the use of different types of politeness strategies is a social act which is used to depict power relations among interlocutors.

2.1.2.4 Susilowati & Ulkhasanah (2020) aims to present a study which includes investigating certain degree of power that represented a particular ideology. By using Wodak's discursive strategies to analyze Trump speech, the results shows that nomination or referential, predication, perspectivation, argumentation and intensification strategies were applied and essentially framed within positive self-presentation.

2.1.2.5 Jeanyfer & Tanto (2018) is a study conducted to examine the strategies used by the speaker when communicating with hearer of different power and distance relations. The study used Brown's and Levinson's theory on politeness strategies with request strategies that are derived from Searle's speech act classifications to analyze the text messages in the messaging applications WhatsApp and Line Messenger, both private and group conversations. The result shows that strategies used as follows: negative politeness strategies are used in communicating with people that more powerful a mix strategies negative and positive strategies, are used mostly with people who are peer or lower in power.

2.1.2.6 (Jabir & Sultan, 2017): conducted a qualitative study to analyze two Iraqi political speeches, Saddam's speech was given on the 17th of January, 1999 and Al-Maliki's speech which was given on 26th of August 2006 to negotiate the issue of reconciliation and the national dialogue. It aims at Exploring the ways in which the two characters attempt to create both power and solidarity towards general social categories appear by using certain lexical items and structures. Through using Fairclough (2007) theory, it has been found out that the former sticks to the past via history whereas the latter focuses on the future. It means Saddam uses Lexical items to express violence and obsession in fighting. On the other side, Al-Maliki uses lexical items to express freedom, unity and equality.

2.1.2.7 (Gusthini, etal, Sobarna, & Amalia , 2016) aimed at analyzing instruments of power in the speeches of Donald Trump and of Hillary Clinton in the USA Presidential candidates' debates. The results of this research showed that the speakers use the speech act: representative, commissive and expressive, as an instrument of power

2.1.2.8 (Leontaridou, 2015): analyzed a corpus consists of 107 primary, work-related internal emails to explore power relationships . This corpus is written by 12 participants in English as a lingua franca. Those participants are belong to different nations therefor they have different linguistic backgrounds. Using theory of (Brown & Levinson, 1987), the findings revealed that the email messages are composed hierarchically in identifying the power relationships. In addition to that social distance and cultural background were influential factors in determining these relationships.

2.1.2.9 (Victoria, 2009) aimed at examining linguistic resources of power relations practiced by chairpersons and ordinary participants in order to widen the understanding of workplace communication. The data was drawn from a corpus that illustrate the power dynamic quality with the use of linguistic politeness. It is found that politeness is not a way to practice power High-ranking chairpersons do not compete to gain power since they already have. While Lower-ranking group members compete to gain power without affect the team work.

2.1.3 The current study:

It is clear from the literature that most studies are conducted in different discourses but none of them implemented Katz's model (2016) nor Kadim's model (2021). Specifically, on one hand most of the studies related to speech acts intended to investigate types of speech acts and the linguistic ways of identifying these types. On the other hand, most studies that are related to power examined the power relations and power strategies as persuasive strategies. It is worthy to mention that some of these studies analyze the factors that affect practicing the power and identifying the power

relations. In this regard, this study aims to fill the gap in the literature through examining the types of speech acts as defensive devices in political conferences to exercise power, particularly the statement of Tony Blair in the conference of Sir Chilcot's report inquiry about the decision of invasion Iraq in 2003.

2.2 Katz's Politeness theory and the classification of speech acts (2016)

The model of (Katz, 2016) is a result of merging two theories. The first one is speech act theory and the second one is politeness theory. The first part is a result of criticism of Austin's (1962), Searle's (1976) and (Bach & Harnish, 1979) approaches. Austin classified speech act as: verdictive, exercitive, commissives, Behabitives and expositives. He focused on the main verb to describe the directness of the action. Searle classified the speech act theory as: representative, directives, commisives, expressive and declaratives. He focused on elaborating the indirect speech act categories. Bach and Harnish added an extra layer of detail to Searle's theory. Their speech act categories include constatives (analogous to Searle's representatives), acknowledgements (Searle's expressives), directives, and commissives. They were vague in linking speech acts with politeness theory.

The second part of this model is politeness theory. It is originated from politeness theories developed by (Lakoff, 1973) and (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Lakoff developed four Grice's Cooperative Principles. He summarizes them as:

1. "Don't impose". Means to be against politeness principle
2. "Give options". The speaker decide which opinion to be follow
3. "Make [your interlocutor] feel good—be friendly" Avoid offense to others (Lakoff, 1973).

Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness is inspired by Lakoff theory. It is based on the social face concept. The concept has two kinds, positive and negative faces (Goffman, 1955). Positive face, the desire to feel good about oneself (Brown & Levinson, 1987). this type of face corresponds to the situations in Lakoff's Rule 3. Negative face means to be imposed on (Brown & Levinson, 1987). This type of face corresponds roughly to the situations in Lakoff's Rule 1.

This model is summarized in figure (1) :

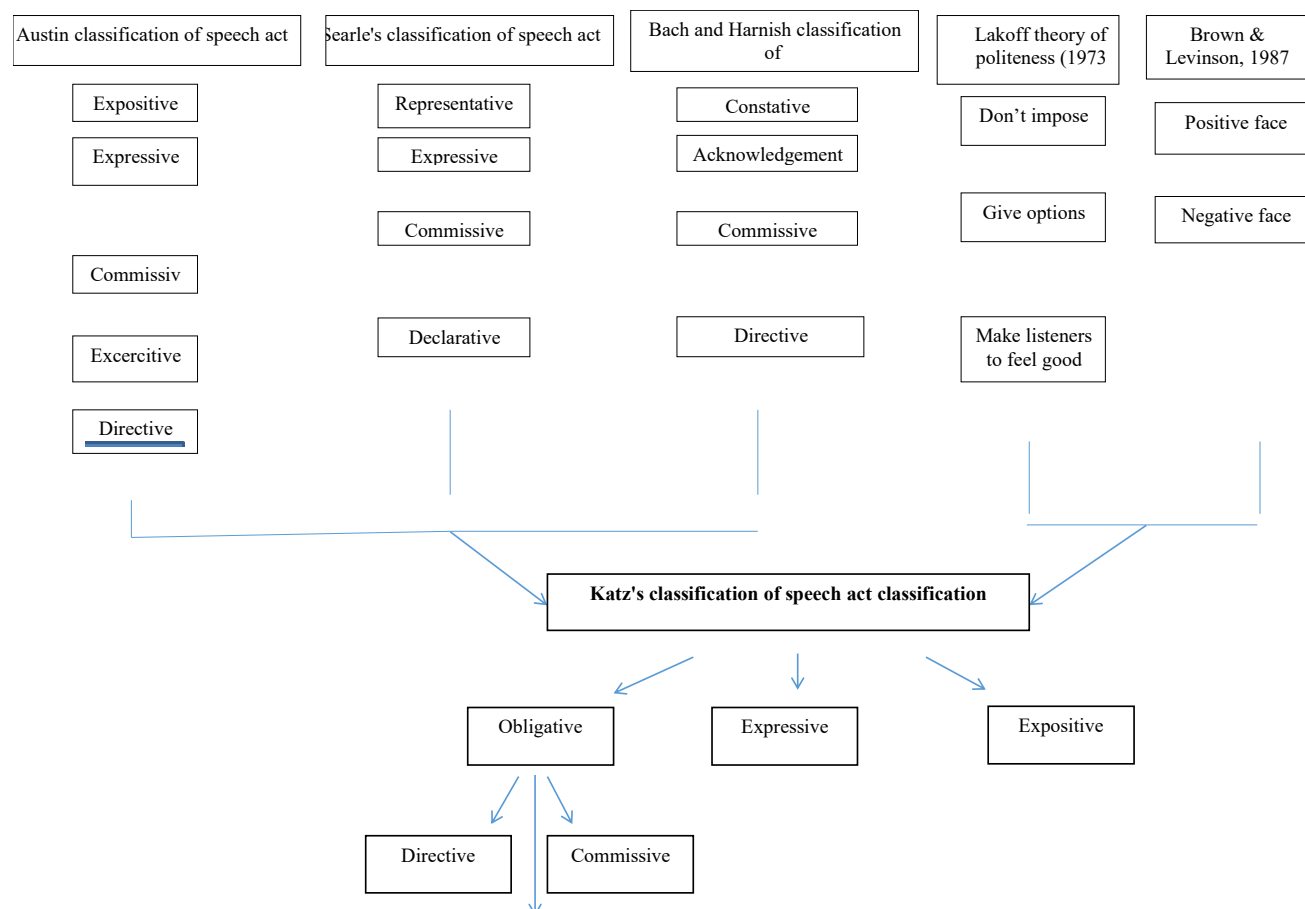


Figure (1): The origin of Kat's model (2016)

2.3 Kadim's power in police interviews (2021)

This model is a combination of a group of power strategies used by both parts of police interviews, the police and the suspense. These strategies are manifested by different devices These strategies and devices have been investigated by many scholars like Heydon (2005), Seligson (2009), Nakane (2014), and others. (Kadim, 2021) intended to present these strategies in a developed and collective way in her thesis from different studies to analyze the data that she selected to be scrutinized. This model is summarized in figure (2):

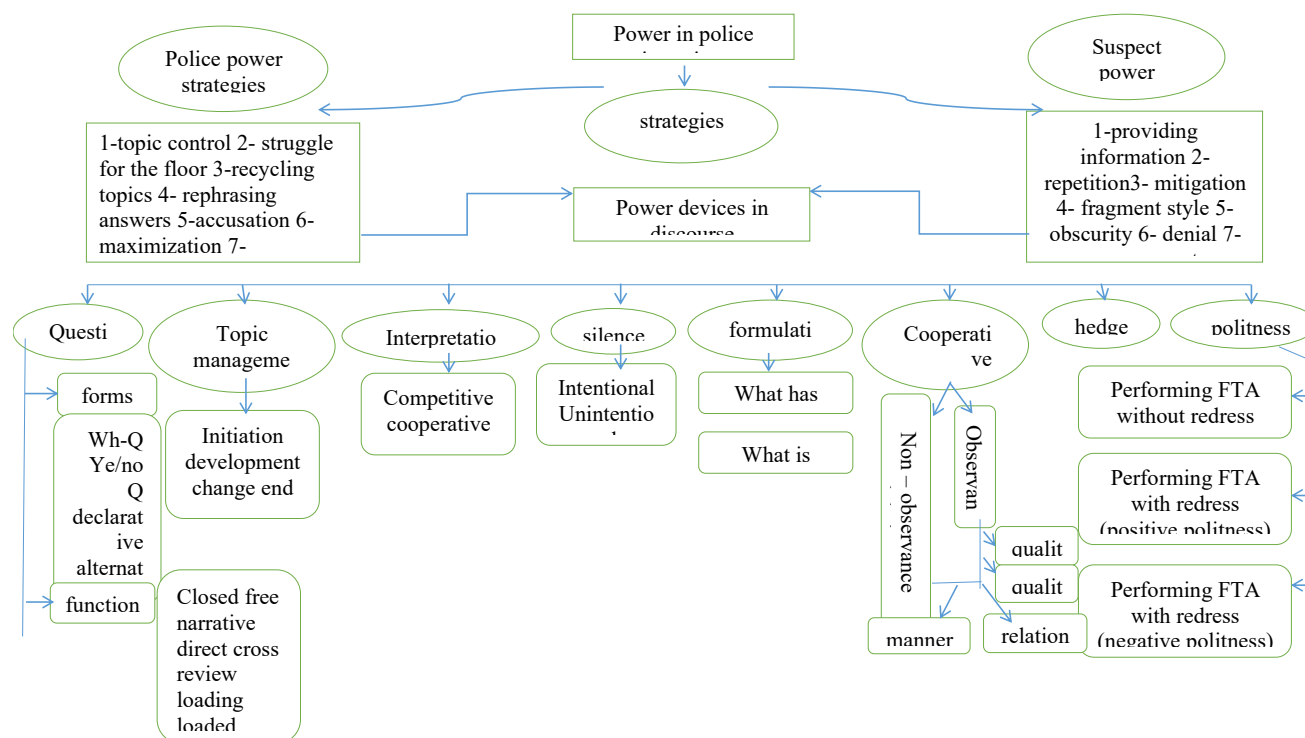


Figure (2) Kadim's model (2021)

3. The Methodology of the study:

This study focuses on investigating the power strategies in the statement of Blair in the report of Chilcot inquiry conference which is held on Wednesday 6th of July 2016. Particularly, the speech acts used in his answer about his decision of invading Iraq in 2003. This study adopted Katz's model (2016) speech act classification and politeness strategies Kadim's model (2021) of police interviews. These two models complete each other since both of them are shared with the politeness theory. So the researcher intended to explore the power strategies using politeness theory in a form of speech act devices framed by Katz.

The current study is a mixed research design, qualitative and quantitative method of data collection. It involved fifty randomly collected excerpts to investigate the defensive strategies to resist power on the part of suspense represented by Tony Blair. Two hours conference transcript has been taken from the website

<https://www.institute.global/insights/news/transcript-press-conference-report-iraq-inquiry>. It is quantitative study since it implies percentages and frequencies of the power strategies and devices represented by speech acts types which are used in the selected data. It is also qualitative study since it involves discussion of the quantitative results and produce justification about using a certain type of power and speech act more than the others. The method of this study is summarized in figure (3)

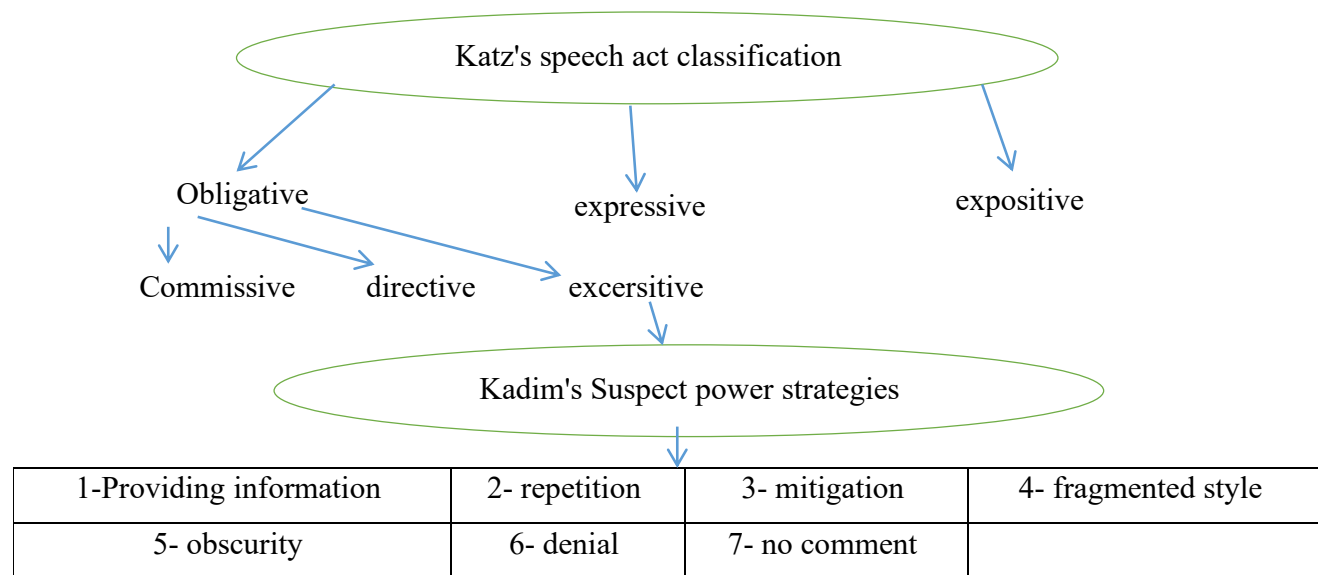


Table (1): The frequencies and percentages of speech act categories in Tony Blair statement:

Speech act category	number	percentage
expositive	36	%72
Expressive	2	4%
commissive	1	2%
directive	11	22%
exercisive	0	0%

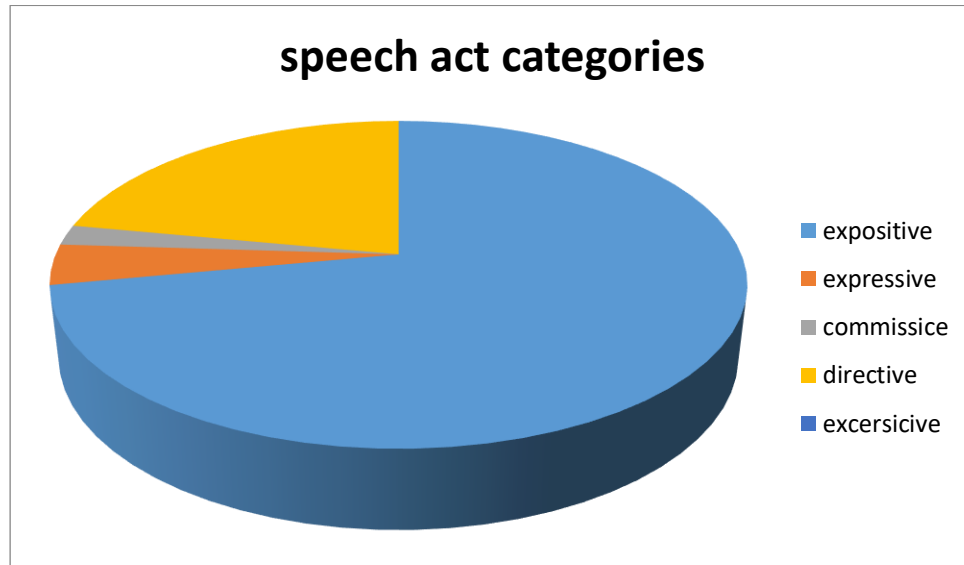


Figure (4) the percentage of speech act categories

Figure (4) the percentage of speech act categories

The table (1) and figure (4) show that Tony Blair, in his response to the questions of the sir John Chilcot's inquiry as a criticism about his decision of war on Iraq, used expositive speech act more than other types since its percentage is 72%. That means that he insisted that his decision of the war on Iraq was correct because he thinks that Iraq represents a danger on the world. He asserted on the correctness on this the decision intending to remove Saddam from the power because he has and makes the weapons of mass destruction as in his speech "As this report makes clear, and it does – when you go through the report, there were no lies, there was no deceit, there was no deception. But there was a decision and it was a controversial decision – a decision to remove Saddam and a decision to be with America."

On one side, Blair, as he said "I believe that it is better that we took that decision" means that his decision is the solution for the issue of Iraq. He also informed as he said "I made a decision in good faith on the information I had at the time". That decision was taken according the information got from the British intelligence that Iraq has substances for making weapons of mass destruction. In this context, he admits that his decision should be taken from a person on the top of the power since he has a certain sight with help of this information as in his speech "Cause the point about being Prime Minister is you're the decision maker" he tried to describe his role in taking decision for being a prime minister at that time and his effectiveness on changing the current

international situation generally and in Britain particularly as in his statement "If you can't answer that question, then you're commentator and not a decision maker. So I had to take the decision." As a way of insistence, he tried to describe the situation if that decision wasn't taken when he said "But I had to decide, are more people going to suffer, are more people going to die, if we leave this brutal dictator in place, who'd already killed so many people. So that's the decision I'm afraid."

Blair continued in defending his decision by giving evidences. One of these evidence is that Saddam Hussien didn't imply the UN resolution and stop using these chemical and biological weapons as in " So after July 2002 comes November's UN resolution. Had Saddam complied with the UN resolution, that would have been the end of the matter, but he didn't it was absolutely clear." He tried to mention the good consequences of his decision by describing how the situation in Iraq became after removing Saddam and electing new leader who is more secure for the whole world " what shifted after 2010 when remember Iraq had an election in 2010, they elected their government then, actually the leading party in that election was one that was essentially secular." He referred to the current situation in Syria and the chaos there as a good consequences of his decision intending that the situation in Iraq will be as the situation in Syria if Saddam stayed in his position " Now, if people are going to say the decision was wrong, they have at least to consider the points that I'm making – that Saddam might have gone back and reconstituted his programme as the Iraq survey group finds and we might have had the same situation in Iraq today as we have in Syria". He tried to praise the British troops as a part of his decision success as in "We – the first part of this campaign was a brilliant military success, and the British troops, by the way, deserve enormous credit for that".

On the other side, he tried to mention that his decision has some mistakes and he apologized for them as he said "I acknowledge all the problems that came with that decision. I acknowledge the mistakes and accept responsibility for them." One of these mistakes that he was against the desire of most countries in the international security who were against the decision because it didn't imply the UN resolution as in "I said this in evidence to the inquiry. But we needed to go down the UN route."

On the contrary, he tried to cover these mistakes by expressing his intention of legitimating his decision through accompanying George Bush in this invasion as in "First of all, by the way, as the correspondence not least between Colin Powell and Jack Straw makes clear, they didn't read it in that way. Neither could they have, because in July 2002, the whole thing I was – the whole purpose of my intervention with the President was to get them to go down the UN route." In other words, he thought that if he went with America for implying his intention, that means this action

is lawful and agreed by international security even if it has some bad consequences in the coming time as in " the whole purpose of what I was doing was making it clear I was going to be with the Americans in dealing with this." For this reason, he believed that his decision haunted the rules of security council as in " if we don't go down the UN route, I'm not in a position where I can support this." Blair tried to mention the main reason behind some mistakes in his decision saying that the intelligence provided with inaccurate information and the British troops wasn't prepared correctly as in " All I'm saying today, because obviously, some of the intelligence has turned out to be wrong, the planning wasn't done properly."

Many studies agree that Blair used insistence device to defend his point of view about the war on Iraq. One of these studies is (El-Seidi, 2018). This study proved that Blair used difference ways to express his emphasizing on the war decision. He conceded the wrongful acts describing these acts to distance himself and other leaders of the invading coalition from the blunders, on one hand, and describe their 'positive' attitude towards the Iraqi people, on the other hand .

3.2 The power strategies used in Blair's defense:

Table (2): The frequencies and percentages of power strategies used in Tony Blair statement:

Power strategy	Number	percentage
providing information	16	32%
repetition	12	24%
Mitigation	7	14%
Fragment style	6	12%
obscurity	6	12%
denial	3	6%
No comment	0	0%

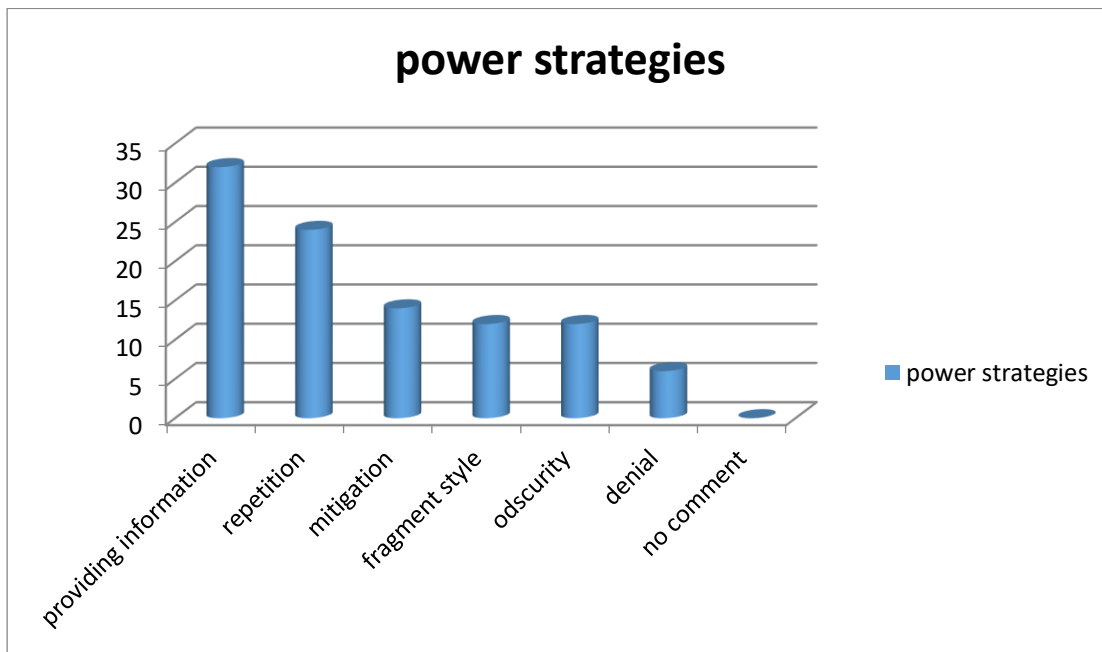


Figure (5) the percentage of power strategies

It is clear from the table (2) and figure (5) above that Blair tried to practice the power through using certain strategies. The most strategy that he used is providing information since its percentage is 32%. This means that he tried to defend himself through the wide information he has concerning the Iraqi issue from UK intelligence with the help of his investigation about this issue from his position as a prime minister. As a result, he thought that this issue can effect the safe of the whole world including Britain. From his position as a prime minister at that time, he tried to prevent this imminent danger. So, he took such a personal decision. He also used this information that he got to convince that he wasn't wrong when he invaded Iraq. He delivered a message that he has important information which enables him to take such a dare decision although that decision had some victims when he said " I can look not just the families of this country but the nation in the eye ". In his speech" I made a decision in good faith on the information I had at the time " He tried to use this information as a justification for the decision that was against the resolution of security council." He asserted that there is no wrong in his decision when he said " As this report makes clear, and it does – when you go through the report, there were no lies, there was no deceit, there was no deception".

As a support to his decision, Blair tried to mention details related to the original reason behind this step of invasion. He pointed that the power of Iraq represented by Saddam Hussien at that time and its system was against the rules of security council as he said "So after July 2002 comes November's UN resolution. Had Saddam complied with the

UN resolution, that would have been the end of the matter, but he didn't" Another reason for invading Iraq, Blair referred to his desire to enhance his relation with America as any prime minister. This is clear when he said " the whole purpose of what I was doing was making it clear I was going to be with the Americans in dealing with this" he strongly asserted that he had done well in the changing the whole world and imply the desire of America. He wanted to say that he implied the American desire of removing the danger represented by Saddam Hussien. In this action, he improved his international position for being the nearest ally with America. This is clear in his speech " we're saying we think it's the right thing to do but we're not going to part of it. I think that's very difficult." He tried to give an impression in his speech " why the whole point of the 28th July interaction was to persuade the Americans – remember. there were members of the American administration completely opposed to doing this through the UN. " that America for its strong international position can convince the security council to make a rule that permit to invade Iraq and put an end to the suffering of innocent people in Iraq and that fate may be the same fate of other innocent people in other countries. He intended to exploit his capability for this purpose.

Blair tried to gain the agreement of the audience by giving some details related to the results of his decision thinking that everything has good and bad results. He started by praising himself for taking changing the whole world when he took this decision. He praised the action of British troop when they removed Saddam Hussien for being the source of the global threat as he said "Well hang on a minute. let's just disaggregate that for a moment. our forces did play an important part in removing Saddam. " He also mentioned the traits of the new system in Iraq that doesn't represent an imminent threat to the Iraqi people particularly and to the whole world generally as he said " what shifted after 2010 when remember Iraq had an election in 2010, they elected their government then, actually the leading party in that election was one that was essentially secular".

Then he mentioned some bad results of that decision. He referred to sectarian groups that is represented by what is called "AL Qaeda". This is clear in his speech " let's be very clear about this. Okay, you're completely right between 2000 and... particularly when the civil war began, in 2004 to 2006, then I agree – Al Qaeda used that, the removal of Saddam in order to move in and to create sectarian tension." The system of this group is similar to Saddam 's System in killing the innocent people. Referring to the bad global effects of his decision, he stated the appearing of brutal group that is called " ISIS" in Syria as a result of removing Saddam as he said " Now you're right that there are people from Iraq who then went into Syria, but it was in the chaos of Syria – exactly the same point by the way – in the chaos of Syria in that ungovernable

space, that's where ISIS came into being." He thought that such groups started to appear after the removing of Saddam is a strong evidence on the correctness of his decision. He means that Saddam System was related to those groups. So, he intended to cleans the whole world from such groups that threat the safety of innocent people. He continued in hinting about his future intention of removing any dictator similar to Saddam like the power of Syria when he said " let us be clear: in Syria today, more than double the people that died in Iraq have died in Syria, we've the worst refugee crisis since World War II, and that is where we didn't intervene and remove the dictator."

It is worth to mention that (Dyson, 2006) concluded that Blair has certain aspect in his personality that qualified him to take a fatal decision like the decision of war on Iraq. He has a high belief in his ability to control events and he needs to the power. He can shape events and establish in a certain style in policy discourse that enable him to gain his personal purposes. in the case of the war on Iraq, he presented the falsified information got from British intelligence in a way that enable him to protect himself and his reputation from criticism trying to resist the power.

5- Conclusion:

The power is exercised by different people for certain purposes according to the position of that person. It is used by different linguistic ways. political field is one of the situations in which power is exercised to get the required. There are different strategies of power. This study improved political characters practice power through categories of speech acts which are clarified by words and phrases that the powerful person use. It also improves people in the political domain use providing information as a power strategy through the device of expositive speech act.

Blair, as a prime minister, tried to defend the decision of invading the war on Iraq in different ways. Mostly, he used the information that he got from UK intelligence and selectively presented in a way that support his claim. He used this fabricated information as a weapon to defend himself and his reputation from damaging. He practiced the power of the information that he had from the UK intelligence with his personal ability to shape the events that mix between his expressing his apology for the mistakes of his decision and the praising of the aftermath of that decision. In this way he gained resist the power through the act of insisting which included describing the good and bad sided of this decision.

The researcher answers the questions of the research:

- 1- Tony Blair used expositive speech act to exercise power

- 2- Tony Blair used providing information power strategy.

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