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Critical Discourse Analysis of Biden's Speech on Israel- Gaza War

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التحليل النقدي للخطاب في خطاب بايدن حول حرب إسرائيل وغزة

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ABSTRACT

Since ancient times, language has served as a crucial instrument for conveying ideology. Social actors, ideologies, and leaders utilize discourse (language) to implant their ideologies, beliefs, and viewpoints in the public's mind in ways that advantage their interests. As a result, ideologies and their implications, including power, hegemony, dominance, and resistance, are expressed through discourse to be accepted by the public as common knowledge. They are implicit and hidden which make them difficult to be understood easily. The understanding of Biden's speech on Gaza's crises with its hidden ideologies forms the problem of this study. The gap is clearly manifested because the crisis is a recent one and there are no studies that tackle the same topic. With the advent of the Media, looking for what implied in discourse has increased because what is found beyond the discourse plays a crucial role in shaping and reshaping public perception on various issues. Consequently, analyzing discourse serves as an effective method to uncover underlying ideologies present in Biden's speech on Israel- Gaza War. This research examines how Biden's speech portray the attitude of the world from Israel- Gaza War, specifically whether this portrayal is favorable or unfavorable. The main aims of this study is to reveals the aspects of presupposition. These two aspects are studied carefully to show the attitudes of USA towards Gaza Crisis. These aims are supported by related research questions and hypotheses. The speech, in the question, was selected from internet because it was said by the president of USA and they are available on reliable sources. The current research utilizes an eclectic framework from van Dijk (1991) and Fairclough (1989), employing a distinct linguistic tool to analyze one speech. This tool is a semantic presupposition. The findings indicate that the portrayal of the attitude of Gaza is predominantly positive, suggesting that most European countries in addition to U.S.A. share an identical ideology. **Keywords:** ideology, president, Gaza, political discourse

المستخلص:

منذ العصور القديمة، كانت اللغة بمثابة أداة أساسية لنقل الأيديولوجية. يستخدم الفاعلون الاجتماعيون والأيديولوجيات والقادة الخطاب (اللغة) لغرس أيديولوجياتهم ومعتقداتهم ووجهات نظرهم في أذهان الجمهور بطرق تخدم مصالحهم. ونتيجة لذلك، يتم التعبير عن الأيديولوجيات وتداعياتها، بما في ذلك القوة والهيمنة والسيطرة والمقاومة، من خلال الخطاب لتقبلها الجمهور كمعرفة مشتركة. إنها ضمنية وخفية مما يجعل من الصعب فهمها بسهولة. يشكل فهم خطاب بايدن حول أزمات غزة بأيديولوجياتها الخفية مشكلة هذه الدراسة. تتجلى الفجوة بوضوح لأن الأزمة حديثة ولا توجد دراسات تتناول نفس الموضوع. مع ظهور وسائل الإعلام، ازداد البحث عن ما يُضمَر في الخطاب لأن ما يوجد خارج الخطاب يلعب دوراً حاسماً في تشكيل وإعادة تشكيل التصور العام حول مختلف القضايا. وبالتالي، فإن تحليل الخطاب بمثابة طريقة فعالة للكشف عن الأيديولوجيات الأساسية

الموجودة في خطاب بايدن حول حرب إسرائيل وغزة. يدرس هذا البحث كيف يصور خطاب بايدن موقف العالم من حرب إسرائيل وغزة، وتحديداً ما إذا كان هذا التصوير إيجابياً أم سلبياً. تتمثل الأهداف الرئيسية لهذه الدراسة في الكشف عن جوانب الافتراض المسبق. تمت دراسة هذين الجانبين بعناية لإظهار مواقف الولايات المتحدة تجاه أزمة غزة. وتدعم هذه الأهداف أسئلة وفرضيات بحثية ذات صلة. تم اختيار الخطاب، في السؤال، من الإنترنت لأنه قاله رئيس الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وهو متاح في مصادر موثوقة. يستخدم البحث الحالي إطاراً انتقائياً من فان ديك (١٩٩١) وفيركلو (١٩٨٩)، مستخدماً أداة لغوية مميزة لتحليل خطاب واحد. هذه الأداة هي افتراض دلالي. وتشير النتائج إلى أن تصوير الموقف تجاه غزة إيجابي في الغالب، مما يشير إلى أن معظم الدول الأوروبية بالإضافة إلى الولايات المتحدة تشترك في أيديولوجية متطابقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأيديولوجية، الرئيس، غزة، الخطاب السياسي

Introduction

Ideologies essentially consist of various 'ideas' that pertain to belief systems collectively shared among members of a social group. In simpler terms, ideologies are social representations that help define the identity of a group. They are foundational or axiomatic and serve to organize groups of social attitudes while overseeing their development and transformation. Because they form the socio-cognitive basis of social groups, ideologies are acquired gradually and may change over time, requiring a degree of stability. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary area that examines the connections between language, society, power, and ideology. Since ideologies can emerge over time among group members, they can also dissolve incrementally. This prompts researchers to investigate the portrayal of American ideology in the context of the Gaza conflict against Israel and how social power and hegemony influence public perception. Additionally, the study aims to understand how opinions in Biden's speech are crafted, as they often contain numerous judgments from him. The study aims at: (1) Examining the way presupposition reveals the ideologies contained in Biden's speech on the Israel-Gaza War. (2) Demonstrating how positively or negatively the Gaza conflict is represented by Biden's speeches? These aims can be manifested by two **research questions which are:** 1. How does presupposition reveal the ideologies contained in Biden's speech on the Israel-Gaza War? 2. Was the Gaza conflict represented positively or negatively by Biden's speeches? This research focuses on the examination of one speech by Biden, which is taken from the internet, addressing the portrayal of the Gaza crisis. The analytical framework employed is the one suggested by van Dijk (1991) and Fairclough (1989), which is centred on a linguistic tool for analysing the chosen texts. This tool consists of presupposition.

An Overview of CDA

CDA is a discourse research method that examines how social phenomena, such as power misuse, dominance, and inequality, are represented, perpetuated, and challenged through language in social and political contexts. It emphasizes the need to understand the linguistic implications of power misuse and how language can mislead and distort perceptions of reality. CDA is an interdisciplinary field with a diverse range of elements, making it challenging to categorize neatly. Because it spans the boundaries between linguistics and sociology, it is considered a multidisciplinary field. According to some linguists, a thorough integration of linguistic and sociological techniques is necessary to achieve an accurate understanding of the relationship between society and language (Wodak, 2006). Fairclough defines CDA as: the causal and determining relationships between (a) discursive practices, events, and texts and (b) broader social and cultural structures, relations, and processes; analyzing how these relationships between discourse and society itself are obscured to maintain power and hegemony; and examining how these practices, events, and texts are the result of and ideologically influenced by power relations and power struggles (1993: 135) Paltridge (2012: 186) characterizes Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a methodology that examines the interplay between language usage and the social, political, and cultural contexts in which it occurs, thereby elucidating matters such as gender, ethnicity, cultural diversity, and identity, along with the mechanisms through which these aspects are constructed and represented in texts. This article examines the reciprocal relationship between language and social systems, demonstrating that each influences the other. Rogers (2011: 1) posits that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is predicated on the notion that language utilization yields social ramifications. This indicates that language both mirrors and influences the social environment. Similarly, Clark (1995) contends that this methodology may be proficient in analysing and critiquing works. The role of a critical analyst is to scrutinise the concepts and perspectives embedded in language in relation to experiences, beliefs, and views (Paltridge, 2012, p. 186).

Critical Discourse Analysis and Discourse Analysis The word "critical" suggests that links that might be hidden are being found. This shows an active plan to help poor people change by providing transformation-focused help

(Fairclough, 1992: 9). In the setting of CDA studies, Wodak and Meyer (2008: 2) say that the word "critical" does not have the "negative" meanings that are usually attached to it in standard English. The ideas of the Frankfurt School and Jürgen Habermas have influenced many critical linguists who now follow the CDA model and its goals, which are linked to the word "critical." Many other critical linguists agree with this link (Wodak and Meyer 2008: 2). Even though it is based on Marxism, the Frankfurt School's social theory focuses on "critiquing" and changing society as a whole, which is different from the usual goal of just researching and analyzing. Wodak and Meyer (2008: 6–7) say that critical theory is based on these basic ideas: (1) Critical theory must look at society as a whole within its own historical setting [6]. All of the main social sciences—economics, sociology, history, political science, anthropology, and psychology—should use critical theory to define society. This means that the way we understand criticism doesn't really show the analyst's point of view, which lets criticism go beyond that point of view. Bourdieu (1984) says that there is full integration in social settings, where the different types of researchers, scientists, and thinkers affect the social order of power and status (ibid: 7). In 1979, Fowler et al. and Kress and Hodge were the first to talk about the idea of "critical" linguistics. These researchers say that language choice can make social events harder to see. In English, the lack of a by-phrase in passive voice can mean that there is either a character or that an ideological goal is being hidden (ibid.). Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) uses criticism to show how language and social interactions can reveal troubling issues like power dynamics and hidden beliefs (Blommaret, 2005: 25). As Wodak points out, CDA includes different meanings of the words "critical," "criticism," and "critique." The readings are based on Greek philosophy first, then Marxist political economy, and finally the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory. It became clear how the British view of critical realism had changed over time. Wodak (1989) stresses the idea of important from different points of view. The goal of the important speech analysis is to "make the implicit explicit." In particular, this means questioning simple readings, not making assumptions, and finding the deeper links between discourse, power, and ideology. The second thing is that in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), "being critical" includes thinking about yourself and judging yourself. Not only does CDA include other people's opinions, but it also includes the "critical" itself, which is an idea linked to Habermas and stressed by Wodak (1989). Lastly, critical analysis can help bring about social change (Fairclough and Wodak, 2013: 304-5).

Ideologies as the Basis of Social Practices

Ideologies are conceptual frameworks that facilitate individuals' comprehension of the world and underpin social interactions among group members. Consequently, discrimination may stem from ideologies based in racism or sexism, as well as from pacifist and ecological perspectives, all of which arise from disputes and struggles among groups. Such concepts typically delineate Us in contrast to Them. Individuals involved in nuclear weapon manufacturing will compel us to confront environmental contamination (van Dijk, 2002: 8). Williams (1977: 70) asserts that integrating fundamental signifying processes with material social processes addresses the issues associated with the concept of ideology. He asserts that this material social process of signification encompasses "the practical links between 'ideas and theories' and the 'production of real life'" (cited in Smither, 2006: 9). Smither asserts that the theory of ideology must recognize the influence of concepts and ideas on observable reality. Althusser's perspective on ideology, particularly regarding Ideological State Apparatuses, encapsulates what he perceives as the essence of reality, which includes material conditions, psychology, socialization, and interpellation (ibid: 13). While concepts and the social behaviors of group members are intricately linked, they should not be seen as interchangeable. It is incorrect to reduce concepts solely to "ideological practices" (van Dijk, 2000: 8). Conversely, each influences the other; for example, language and discourse serve as significant social activities shaped by ideas. These social behaviors—specifically language use and discourse—significantly influence our development, learning, and perspective transformation. Typically, when we engage with fellow group members, we assimilate ideological notions; conversely, we gradually articulate ideological perspectives through our discourse. Our parents and friends initiate this process; thereafter, we cultivate our views through many mediums such as television, academic textbooks, advertising, newspapers, or informal conversations (van Dijk, 2000: 9).

Political Discourse

Political discourse refers to communication that occurs in formal environments where the topics being discussed hold significant importance for society as a whole. According to Schaffner (1996), political discourse is typically recognized as a distinct form of discourse, characterized by two main criteria: functional and thematic. It arises from the realm of politics and is shaped by historical and cultural circumstances. The functions it serves relate to different political activities. Additionally, it is thematic since it mainly focuses on issues pertaining to politics,

including political actions, concepts, and relationships (cited in Raihan, 2016: 67) Fairclough (2000: 85) argues that political discourse should reflect both intellectual and rhetorical qualities. By intellectual, Fairclough refers to the caliber of language, its articulation, and its impact on shaping political conversations. On the other hand, rhetoric pertains to the discourse's capacity to persuade and inspire action. In this light, political discourse plays a crucial role in the formation and maintenance of beliefs, perspectives, and ideologies (ibid). Chilton (2004: 3) suggests that politics operates on both 'micro' and 'macro' levels within society. At the micro level, politics focuses on individuals, genders, and social groups, expressed through persuasion, debate, intimidation, and similar tactics. Conversely, at the macro level, politics involves conflicts among political institutions and is manifested in legal structures, social norms, and democratic frameworks. Orwell (1946) highlighted the political power inherent in language. In his piece "Politics and the English Language," he examines how individuals utilize language to shape thoughts, stating that "political speech and writing are largely the defense of indefensible" (Woods, 2006: 63).

Framework of Analysis

This study employs a varied analytical approach that focuses on the concept of presupposition. The analysis is based on Fairclough (1989) and van Dijk (1991).

Presupposition

As noted by van Dijk (1991: 183), "presupposition is often characterized as a proposition that is semantically implied (entailed) by a statement as well as by the denial of that statement." Presupposition may be regarded as a particular case of implication (ibid). The information expressed through presuppositions is anticipated to be familiar and mutually recognized by both the writer and the reader. For example, the assertion "The police have discontinued the 'softly softly' approach," along with its denial "The police have not discontinued the 'softly softly' approach," suggests a shared understanding that the police had previously implemented a 'softly softly' approach in their policing tactics in urban environments (ibid). van Dijk argues that in journalism, writers may subtly and indirectly convey information that readers might not be aware of, while implying that this knowledge is generally accepted and recognized (ibid). In the polarizing discussions presented in the media, especially from a right-wing viewpoint regarding race, there is often a tendency to emphasize negative characteristics of "them" (black youths) while highlighting positive traits about "us." This is exemplified by the earlier reference to a "softly softly approach," which portrays British tolerance as a commendable quality (ibid). As a result, when analyzing discourse and ideology, uncovering the implicit meanings within a sentence or portion of a sentence proves to be an effective strategy for critical evaluation (van Dijk, 2000: 47). Typically, people share knowledge that reflects the positive features of their in-group, frequently leaving certain information unsaid. A common strategy is to presuppose specific information, which is communicated only in part, enabling the audience to infer the omitted details from their cognitive frameworks (ibid). Presupposition refers to the assumptions that speakers hold to be true prior to making an utterance; therefore, it is the speakers who carry presuppositions, not the sentences themselves (Yule, 1996: 25). Consequently, presupposition represents an implicit assertion that is taken for granted and is embedded within the explicit meaning of a text or utterance (Richardson, 2007: 63). It serves as a link between semantics and pragmatics, in which the literal interpretation of words is shaped by the context (implied meaning) or by shared knowledge (Archer, et al., 2012: 24). For example, the classic illustration; 'when did you stop beating your wife' employs the wh-question structure to presuppose the existence of a man who has a wife and has previously harmed her (ibid: 30).

Types of Presuppositions

Simpson (1993: 115) notes that presuppositions are generally divided into two types: existential presuppositions and logical presuppositions. Existential presuppositions suggest that the propositions indicate the presence of a particular entity or specific referents within the statement. For example ,a) The dog has previously rested in its kennel. b) The dog has ceased sleeping in its kennel. In example (a), the referent expression 'the dog' suggests that a specific dog is present. The second category, logical presupposition, is illustrated by the change-of-state verb (stop) in (b), which makes the presupposition clearer (ibid). Other scholars, like Yule (1996: 27), categorize presupposition into five different types, including:

(١) Existential Presupposition

This category assumes the existence of something. In English, possessive phrases generally denote presumed existence, as shown in expressions like 'your car' or 'you have a car'. It also includes definite noun phrases such as 'the king of Sweden' or 'the cat', which suggest that the entities referred to are real.

(٢) Factive Presupposition

In this case, the information following verbs like 'know' is treated as a true statement. For instance, in the phrase 'Everybody knows that John is a guy', the presupposition 'John is a guy' is accepted as factual. Other verbs like realize, regret, and remember, along with constructions like 'be' plus 'aware', 'glad', or 'odd', demonstrate factive presupposition. This is illustrated in the following examples :

- a) She didn't realize he was ill. (>> He was ill).
- b) We regret having told him. (>> We told him).
- c) I wasn't aware that she was married. (>> She was married).
- d) It's not odd that he left early. (>> He left early).
- e) I'm glad that it's over. (>> It's over).

(٣) Lexical Presupposition

This involves a specific expression that directly conveys a meaning, which is conventionally understood to imply a different, indirect meaning. Therefore, a speaker uses a particular lexical term to suggest another underlying idea. For example, stating that someone didn't succeed in doing something implies not only that they failed but also that they made an effort. Lexical presupposition typically arises from implicative verbs, change-of-state verbs, verbs of judgment, and iterative phrases. For instance :

- a) He quit smoking. (>> He used to smoke).
- b) They began complaining again. (>> They were not complaining previously).
- c) You are late once more. (>> You were late before).

(٤) Structural Presupposition

This type of presupposition involves certain sentence structures that are conventionally interpreted to assume the truth of part of the sentence, indicating that it is already regarded as true. For example, the formation of wh-questions in English implies that the information that follows these structures is accepted as true, as seen in the examples :

- a) When did you depart? (>> You departed).
- b) Where did you purchase the bike? (>> You bought the bike).

Structural presupposition is activated by various constructions, including cleft sentences, questions, temporal clauses, non-restrictive relative clauses, and comparative structures.

(٥) Non-Factive Presupposition

This category suggests that the information following a verb is assumed to be false. A variety of verbs, such as 'dream', 'imagine', and 'pretend', imply that the statement that follows is not true, as illustrated by these examples :

- a) I dreamed that I was wealthy. (>> I was not wealthy).
- b) He pretends to be unwell. (>> He is not unwell).

(٦) Counterfactual Presupposition

This type of presupposition indicates that the assumed content is not only incorrect but also contradicts reality. Conditional statements, such as if-clauses, suggest that the information that follows them is false. This type is often called a counterfactual conditional. For example :

If you were my friend, you would have helped me. (>> You were not my friend).

Eclectic Model

The analytical framework used is eclectic, drawing specifically from the works of Fairclough (1989). The researcher primarily concentrates on van Dijk's framework rather than Fairclough's (1989). This choice is justified because van Dijk not only addresses micro and macro levels, but also introduces a superstructure level that emphasizes ideological aspects, schemas, and representations. According to van Dijk (1991: 118), superstructure involves organizing text based on an underlying abstract format or textual 'schemata.' Additionally, this schema can affect how topics are arranged in political speeches, potentially resulting in ideological implications (ibid: 121) The framework is divided into microstructure (textual) and superstructure, rendering the macrostructure unnecessary since the focus of data collection is the Gaza crisis as a case study. Furthermore, as the main element of macrostructure, Biden's speech on the Gaza crisis. Fairclough's macrostructure is incorporated within the superstructure, as the insights derived from macrostructure relate to ideological implications and hegemonic processes that correspond with the superstructure. When discussing events. The microstructure, or textual dimension, serves as a shared basis for van Dijk and Fairclough's theories. They argue that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) heavily depends on the scrutiny of texts. Thus, aspects like semantics, syntax, and stylistics are utilized to perform a critical analysis of political speech. Within this framework, an analytical tool or element is

highlighted which is presupposition (related to word choice). In CDA, this tool can be used to explore the hidden ideologies, dominant practices, and divisions embedded in discourse. This suggests that microstructure is linked to superstructure to clarify how representation is influenced; for example, American policy can depict Gaza in either a favorable or unfavorable manner. Their model enables the use of semantic tool like presupposition, to lead readers toward understanding the underlying ideologies of power and hegemony inherent in polarized discourse.

4.2. Techniques for Analysis

To enhance the reliability and authenticity of the study, the researcher employs specific techniques in analyzing the chosen texts. Initially, greater emphasis is placed on the contrast between positive and negative representations, resulting in data analysis being categorized into positive and negative representations concerning presupposition. Secondly, in each analytical tool of the model, the chosen texts are extracted purposively starting with what refers to positive representation followed by what refers to the negative representation.

4.3 Data Analysis of the Speech

4.3.2 Presupposition

As previously discussed, presupposition refers to the assumption we accept without questioning, which is subtly integrated within the literal meaning of a statement or written work (Richardson, 2007: 63). It is the region where semantics and pragmatics intersect, which causes the literal meaning of words to be influenced by context (implied meaning) or common knowledge (Archer, et al., 2012: 24). Consequently, speakers or writers implicitly assume that their listeners or readers possess shared knowledge in their mental frameworks regarding the omitted information. In this subsection, the researcher examines how the president assumes implicit information that aligns with his readers' group ideology. This section will concentrate on how the president utilizes semantic presupposition in both negative and positive portrayals of Gaza isolation in relation to data analysis.

As stated by Yule (1996: 26), the symbol (>>) serves to presuppose. Therefore, it implies assuming propositions. Mary has an adorable dog.

a. to assume (>>) Mary has a dog.

Positive Representation The researcher aims to present examples in each presupposition type that reinforce the favorable portrayal of the isolation, namely, to investigate the concealed ideology within discourse that aims to criticize Gaza. Consequently, the categorization of data relies on the types of presupposition outlined by Yule, as indicated below:

Analysis of extract ١

One that brings all the hostages home, ensures Israel's security, creates a better "day after" in Gaza without Hamas in power. (Text No.1 Middle East, May 31, 2024)

A) Existential Presupposition By assuming the existence and capacity of significant results Biden's statement contains existential assumptions with hopeful harmonics: Maintaining the return of all hostages displays this as a specific goal of the deal suggested, assuming that achieving the release process of all hostages is attainable and achievable. Assuring Israel's security shows a dedication to its right to self-defence and protection from dangers implying that it can be remained and secured in the long run. Exploring a better "day after" in Gaza where Hamas is no longer in power requirements a more secure and improved future scenario for Gaza that clearly leaves out Hamas's power and raises the possibility of political and social change in the region. When taken as a whole, these assumptions represent an optimistic and proactive method to conflict resolution

B) Factive Presupposition The claim provides the assumption that hostages are being held and need to be brought back to their homes. It makes the assumption that Israel's security is a legitimate and necessary the requirement that needs to be met. It makes the detrimental assumption that Hamas is in control of Gaza under the current conditions. It implies that the current situation in Gaza is unfavourable and that a "better future" is desirable and attainable. The phrase "One that brings all the hostages home" positively denotes the goal of ending hostage situations, which resonates with concerns of justice and humanitarianism. "Guarantees Israel's safety" reinforces Israel's right to defend itself by presenting it in a positive light as a worthy recipient of security and protection. "Builds a brighter 'day after' in Gaza" presents a positive picture of Gaza, emphasising development and reconstruction. "Without Hamas in power" conveys an adverse impression of Hamas by depicting it as an obstacle to security and peace. This view matches Biden's broader speech, which focused on a ceasefire deal wanted to return hostages, protect Israel, and prevent Hamas from retaliating or posing additional threats to Israel while concurrently working towards a future of Palestinian dignity and self-determination.

C) Lexical presuppositions reflect a number of fundamental ideas and hopeful viewpoints:

The term "brings all the hostages home" portrays the agreement as humane and equitable by assuming that hostages are currently being held and that their return is possible and a top priority. Security as an Inherent Right: "Guarantees Israel's security" portrays Israel as a legitimate state deserving of defence against threats, suggesting that Israel's security is vital and indestructible. Positive Outlook for the Future: The "improved 'day after' in Gaza" imagines a post-conflict future that can enhance conditions, expressing hope and optimism for peace and rebuilding. Removal of Hamas from Authority: The phrase "without Hamas in authority" presents Hamas negatively as a barrier to peace and stability, indicating that the group currently holds power and that its eradication is necessary for a positive future. The word choices generally present the proposed agreement as a comprehensive resolution that is fair (security provided), compassionate (return of hostages), hopeful (better future), and resolute (elimination of Hamas), favourably portraying the positions of the United States and Israel while destroying Hamas.

D) Structural presupposition

"Hostages must be brought home as they are currently being held": The statement makes the assumption that there are hostages and that one of the main goals is to free them. "Israel's security can be provided and is a top priority." It makes the assumption that Israel's security is currently in jeopardy but can be guaranteed by the proposed deal. There is hope for a "better day after" in Gaza. This assumes that a better future can be created and that the current circumstances in Gaza are concerning. Currently in power, Hamas is undesirable: The statement "without Hamas in power" assumes that Hamas is in charge of Gaza and suggests that their ouster is required for advancement. Good Representations The agreement is presented as a complete fix: It is portrayed as having the ability to concurrently achieve several beneficial goals, including the release of hostages, security, and better conditions in Gaza. Getting hostages back: presented as a moral and humanitarian duty, emphasising care for those affected by the fighting. Assuring Israel's security: Presented as a promise and duty, this portrays Israel as a legitimate country with the right to defend itself. Creating a better future for Gaza: Shows hope and beneficial change, implying progress beyond conflict and hardship. Destroying Hamas's power: Offers a positive shift by removing what is perceived as a harmful or unstable component. This strategy undermines Hamas and strengthens US support for Israel's defence and a stable future in the region, all of which align with Biden's general speech themes of peace, security, and a negotiated ceasefire.

E) Non-factive presupposition

Assumption of Hostage Release: The phrase "returns all the hostages home" provides the assumption that hostages are now being held and that taking the desired course of action will result in their release, which is presented as a positive outcome and a crucial goal of the agreement. Assumption of Israel's Safety: "Guarantees Israel's safety" makes the assumption that the agreement will efficiently defend Israel, whose safety is currently in jeopardy. This strengthens a positive portrayal of the agreement as a security strategy by framing it as protective and beneficial for Israel. Hope for a Better Future in Gaza: "Envisions a more favourable 'day after' in Gaza once Hamas is no longer in control" suggests that the current situation in Gaza under Hamas is dire and that conditions will improve once Hamas is overthrown. This highlights progress and security in a hopeful, upbeat post-conflict future. These presuppositions are non-factive because they position the conditions (hostages held, insecurity, Hamas in power) as accepted premises that support the proposed deal rather than outlining them as facts. The promise of safety, peace, and improved conditions for both Israelis and Palestinians after the agreement provides the optimistic framing obvious.

F) Counterfactual presupposition

The implicit counterfactual assumption that these conditions are not yet met but could be if the proposed agreement is approved is recognized as the counterfactual presupposition. It is assumed that: Not every hostage is currently at home. The safety of Israel is currently in jeopardy. The circumstances in Gaza is still dire, and Hamas's rule has a negative impact. This portrays the proposed a truce and agreement as a necessary and revolutionary solution to the current state of issues, implying that the persistent problems of hostage situations, insecurity, and Hamas domination will either persist or worsen in the absence of this agreement. Positive Illustrations In this case, Biden presents a number of stakeholders and results in a positive light: The United States is committed to ensuring that Israel can defend itself and pursue justice for the October 7 attacks, positioning Israel's security as both a right and a priority. The agreement is presented as a practical and feasible solution by being portrayed as a "guide" to peace, hostage release, and a ceasefire. The "day after" in Gaza is envisioned as better, with rehabilitation and reconstruction projects that disprove Hamas and suggest a bright future of freedom and security for Palestinians unhindered by the threat of terrorism. Positive emphasis is placed on regional allies

like Egypt and Qatar as guarantors that help Israel and Hamas adhere, showing cooperative international engagement. Biden shows this agreement as the only practical way to end the conflict and lessen the suffering, and he calls on the international community and Hamas to promote it.

Negative Representation

Regarding president's analysis, the procedure involves examining the types of presuppositions employed by the president to portray Gaza isolation negatively, indicating that the president associates himself with a collective ideology about Gaza. The researcher aims to offer examples within each presupposition type that reinforce the negative portrayal of isolation, specifically to investigate the concealed ideology embedded in discourse. Consequently, the categorization of data relies on the kinds of presupposition outlined by Yule, as shown below:

Analysis of extract ١

For the past several months, my negotiators of foreign policy, intelligence community, and the like have been relentlessly focused not just on a ceasefire that would eve- — that would inevitably be fragile and temporary but on a durable end to the war. (Text No.1 Middle East, May 31,2024)

A)Existential Presupposition In this statement, Biden assumes:Negotiators present: The phrase "my negotiators of foreign policy, intelligence community, and similar groups" suggests that these entities or individuals are taking part in intelligence and diplomatic attempts. Continuous efforts: The phrase "have been consistently dedicated" suggests that the person has been working consistently for "numerous months." The expression "a lasting resolution to the war" suggests that there is a war going on right now and that efforts are being made to put an end to it. As a result, the speech assumes that the war itself and ongoing diplomatic efforts are real. Negative Representation In this context, negative representation refers to how specific concepts or outcomes are presented in an unsuitable or undesirable way. In particular, Biden describes a ceasefire as "inevitably temporary and fragile." This negative representation sets a ceasefire as a bad or insufficient solution, disregarding its significance or efficacy. By contrasting the ceasefire with a "lasting resolution to the conflict," Biden subtly suggests that the latter is the intended, more important result and the former is a flimsy, short-term fix. This negative depictions achieves both tactical and rhetorical goals: By acknowledging restrictions of a ceasefire, it sets expectations. It illustrates the administration's commitment to a durable peace.

B) Factive Presupposition In the Address:

The statement "a ceasefire that would inevitably be fragile and temporary" makes a supposition: President Biden isn't just suggesting that a truce might not last long; he thinks this is a fact. The word "inevitably" reinforces the assumption that any truce will be unsteady and short-lived. The claim takes for granted that a ceasefire is fragile and short-lived, and that it can't be talked about. This is a factive presupposition because the speaker believes that the bad things about a ceasefire (like how fragile and momentary it is) as truth.In the Address: Biden's use of the phrase "inevitably fragile and temporary" to describe a truce shows that he doesn't like the idea of a simple truce. He assesses this negative choice to the more interesting goal: "a lasting resolution to the conflict." Rhetorical Effect: This negative framing makes it easier to understand why the government is concentrating on a "sustainable conclusion" instead of just a truce. It makes calls for a truce less important or less likely to happen by determining it as an inadequate, not reliable solution. The assumption makes the bad picture stronger: if a ceasefire is sure to be weak, then trying to get one is less responsible or effective. The overall impact in political communication Factive presupposition and negative portrayal work together to form how people see things: The audience is led to believe that the bad things about a ceasefire are true.

C) The lexical presupposition:

"Truce that would unavoidably be weak and short-lived." The word "inevitably" implies that the a truce cannot be strong or durable; it is considered to be fragile and short-lived by nature. The phrase "fragile and temporary" implies that ceasefires in this scenario have historically or rationally been short-lived, pointing to a lack of durability or reliability in such deals. "A durable settlement of the dispute" The word "durable" suggests that, unlike the shaky truce, the end of the war can be steady and long-lasting. This presupposes that an everlasting solution rather than just temporary peace is the goal. "Unwaveringly determined" This statement suggests the difficulties and complexities involved in fulfilling peace by assuming that the negotiators will work for a long time and with great diligence. Negative Representation in the Situation The ceasefire is the primary aim of the negative portrayal: The terms "fragile" and "temporary," which suggest weakness, fragility, and a lack of permanence, are used to define the ceasefire. By implying that fragility and uncertainty are unavoidable characteristics of a truce in this situation, the word "inevitably" intensifies this negative portrayal. By presenting

a truce as insufficient or deficient, this framing cleverly diminishes the importance or effectiveness of a truce as a solution on its own.

D) Structural presupposition Assumption The phrase is predicated on: There has been a war going on: The phrase "end to the war" presuppose that a war is still raging. A ceasefire is feasible but insufficient: The statement "not merely on a ceasefire... but on a lasting conclusion" suggests that a truce is insufficient or only a temporary fix. Prior attempts have been persistent: "Over the last few months" suggests that representatives have been working continuously. The phrase "that would inevitably be unstable and short-lived" suggests that ceasefires are inevitably unstable and short-lived in this particular scenario. The term "negative representation" explains how a particular concept or thing is presented in a negative or divisive way. Negative Representation in this Situation: The truce is portrayed negatively, as "inherently fragile and temporary," conveying that it is insufficient and untrustworthy. This minimizes the value of an a truce as a solution. Subtly criticizing momentary solutions: Biden gently criticizes any approach that simply accepts a ceasefire by emphasizing its fragility and instability, suggesting that it is inadequate or possibly useless.

E) Non-factive presupposition The phrase:

"A ceasefire that will definitely be weak and short-lived" means that any ceasefire in the present case won't last long. This assumption is not factual because Biden does not say that truces have been weak and short-lived; he only says that this is something he expects or thinks will take place. The phrase "would inevitably be" shows an intense trust or expectation, but it doesn't prove that something is true. Negative Representation in the Discourse The "ceasefire" is shown to be "unsteady and short-lived," which is not good. This wording suggests that there are worries or a negative view about how long a ceasefire will last and how well it will work. The negative framing subtly questions the effectiveness of prior or possible ceasefires as solutions. This is different from the other objective's more hopeful presentation, which was "a lasting resolution to the conflict." The negative depiction helps to support the focus on getting a more lasting peace instead of just accepting the present truce.

F) Counterfactual presupposition The phrase: "A ceasefire that would definitely be weak and short-lived" means that A ceasefire wouldn't last or be safe, even if it were reached. The ceasefire by itself won't end the conflict for good. This makes me think of an incident in which a ceasefire could happen but wouldn't results in lasting peace. The speaker says that this is like the best case scenario, where the emphasis is on finding a "lasting resolution to the conflict," which is safer and more steady.. In this case, "negative representation" entails the ceasefire in a bad light, focusing on its weak points and limitations. The statement "inevitably fragile and temporary" has a very strong negative meaning. This bad presenting works to: Question the idea that a ceasefire alone is an effective solution. Support the focus on an agreement on peace that is more consisting and lasts longer. Biden subtly criticizes any way that stops at a truce without dealing with the root causes of the problems by pointing out how fragile and momentary a ceasefire is.

Results and Discussion

To improve reliability, the outcomes of presupposition in both affirmative and negative forms are presented in figures and percentages. As shown in figure no.2 below, the findings reveal that the positive portrayal of the Gaza crisis achieves the highest percentage at 58.6% in the presidents from the USA. The Negative representation accounts for 41.4%. This indicates that the president believes isolating Gaza is unjust and stems from a long-standing resentment. Through the analysis of President texts, it is evident that president employs various forms of presupposition to ensure that his beliefs about the crisis are accepted as given by his audience..

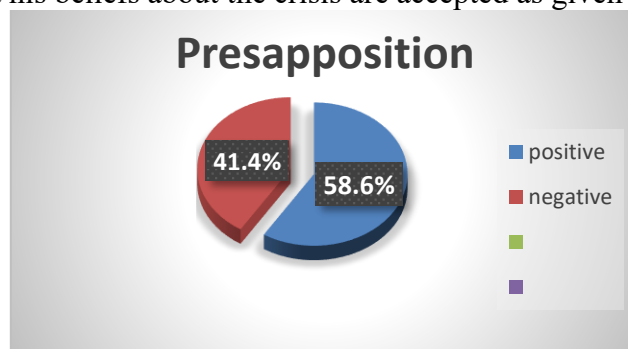


Figure No.4.2; Numbers and Percentages of Presupposition.

To achieve more dependable outcomes and discoveries, the subsequent table illustrates the quantities of presupposition types and the corresponding percentages found in president texts. From table no.2, it can be observed that the frequency of presupposition appears (25) times in negative representation, whereas in positive

representation, it is recorded approximately (45) times only. Among the categories of presupposition, the existential presupposition accounts for the largest quantity in both representations. It appears 5 times in negative representation, accounting for 29.4%, while in positive representation it appears 12 times, representation 70.6%. Moreover, the category of presupposition that yields the fewest occurrences and percentages is the non-factive. In positive representation, it captures only six times at a rate of 54.5%, while in negative representation, it appears only 5 times at a rate of 45.5%. This suggests that various forms of presupposition are utilized in USA presidents as effective means to shape public perception regarding the unfavorable portrayal of Gaza isolation.

Table No.4.2; Numbers and Percentages of Presupposition Types.

Type of Presupposition	Numbers	Percentages	Numbers	Percentages
Existential	12	70.6%	5	29.4%
Factive	8	61.5%	5	38.5%
Lexical	10	66.7%	5	33.3%
Structural	7	58.3%	5	41.7%
Non- factive	6	54.5%	5	45.5%
Counter factual	2	40.0%	3	60.0%
Total	45	58.6	28	41.4

Conclusions

Based on the fact that ideological implications, beliefs and social relations are represented through discourse, the ideological analysis of the selected text leads to draw some conclusions as follows:

- 1- Biden employs linguistic tool to seed ideological representations in the minds of readers. He make use of semantic tools such as presupposition to implicitly or explicitly reflect ideological opinions through discourse.
- 2- The findings and results of the analysis of this tool shows that Gaza's Crisis is represented positively in terms of ideological stance. That is, Biden discourse shapes and reshapes existed ideologies and moulds public opinion.
- 3- Similarly, presupposition analysis of Biden's speech shows that he utilizes different types of presupposition to assert the trueness and factuality of his propositions. These propositions reflect hidden ideologies in describing the positive aspects of Gaza's Crisis.
- 4- Concerning the analysis of the speech, the types of presupposition starts with existention and ends with counter factual.
- 5- There are various forms of implicit and explicit messages that reflect particular ideologies, power dynamics, and hegemony.
- 6- The use of the types of presupposition come to supports Gaza's stance positively . This attitude is expected To absorb Arab and popular anger, this position is in itself considered ideological.
- 7- The study verifies the eclectic model of van Dijk (1991) and Fairclough (1989) as a good tool to analyze the political discourse of Biden's speech to reveal the opaque ideologies hidden within his discourse.

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