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Argumentative Reflexivity in Times of Conflict: Analyzing Political Discussions about the Russian Ukraine Crisis

الانعكاس الجدلي في أوقات الصراع تحليل النقاشات السياسة التي تدور حول الأزمة الروسية الأوكرانية

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الملخص:

تتضمن هذه الدراسة وسائل تشكيل التعبئة الفكرية حول الصراع بين روسيا وأوكرانيا عن طريق الخطاب السياسي الانعكاسي. من خلال الاعتماد على بحث رويز دي مندوزا وماسيغوسا (٢٠١٤) الذي يطرح نموذج البنية المعجمية(Lexical Constructional Model) ، حيث يتضمن عمليات معرفية كالإشارة(cueing) ، الاختيار(selection) ، التجريد (abstraction)، الدمج(integration) ، الاستبدال (substitution). توظف الدراسة مفهوم الانعكاسية لدى غارفينكل (١٩٦٧) من خلال المنهج الإيثنوميثودولوجي. بيانات الدراسة نقاش سياسي أوروبي ماخوذ من اليوتيوب , المتحدثين هم غيرهارد إلفرز، وناتاليا سمولنتسيفا (من دويتشه فيله)، والخبير العسكري وولفغانغ ريختر، والمحللة السياسية جيسيكا برلين. لغة المتحدثين تهدف الى توجيه الجمهور عن طريق حجج عقلانية واللغة المشحونة عاطفيًا. تهدف الدراسة على الاشارة للعلاقة بين اللغة والسلطة والصراع، مع اهمية ابراز الانعكاسية الحوارية كأداة للتعبئة الأيديولوجية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الانعكاسية، الإشارة، الاختيار، التجريد، الدمج، الاستبدال، نموذج البنية المعجمية.

Abstract:

This study examines how intellectual mobilization in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is shaped by reflexive political speech. In accordance with Ruiz de Mendoza and Masegosa's (2014) investigation of the Lexical Constructional Model, involving cognitive processes such as cueing, selection, abstraction, integration, and substitution. It employs Garfinkel's (1967) ethnomethodological concept of reflexivity. The set of data comprises a European political conversation from a YouTube channel involving Gerhard Elfers, Natalia Smolentceva (Deutsche Welle), military specialist Wolfgang Richter, and political analyst Jessica Berlin. The presenters try to direct their audience with rational arguments and emotionally charged language. This study emphasizes the association between language, power, and conflict while studying reflexivity as a tool for ideological mobilizationKeywords: Reflexivity, cueing, selection, abstraction, integration, substitution, Lexical Constructional Model.

Introduction

Based on the ethnomethodological concept of reflexivity, descriptive accounts actively participate in the formation of reality rather than being passive representations of it. A clear instance is given by Pomerantz's research in a Small Claims Court: a judge's statement that something occurred "early in the morning" is not a reality in and of itself. This explanation forms the event's ethical foundation and interpretation for all participants by reflexively identifying its basic essence. Because the account is fundamentally "both about and a part of" the social reality it attempts to portray, the description and the event are not different; rather, the act of describing helps to make the world comprehensible (May & Perry, 2010, p. 25). Reflexivity is a natural characteristic of human interaction that goes beyond being a tool for researchers. It allows us to make sense of situations and respond appropriately. The context influences every thought and action, and each response reinforces the one before it, influencing how the discussion flows (Campbell, 2019, p.230). The importance of this study is clearly pointed out by the idea of modern ethics, specialized by heightened self-reflection, as scholars rigorously question the basis of moral systems. This scrutiny helps to paradoxes, such as implying whether tolerance should extend to those who are intolerant. On the other hand, everyday moral commitments remain certain; intellectuals

face a tension: they are both advocates for moral causes and critics of all beliefs, including their own. This self-critical debate, though seemingly chaotic, is a driver of intellectual innovation. Society, grounded in practical life, remains steady. Philosophy's true danger is not endless debate, but the stagnation that comes from a lack of new problems (Kusch, 2005, p.176). Conceptual metaphors are brain frameworks that facilitate the comprehension of abstract concepts and are a central emphasis of cognitive linguistics. For example, various expressions for the abstract idea of love, such as "at a crossroads" or "on the rocks," are systematically derived from the conceptual metaphor LOVE IS A JOURNEY. These metaphorical patterns extend through individual linguistic explanations, adding up to the evident systematic nature of conventional language. Conceptual metaphors are an account for the organization of polysemous words, the motivation for specific grammatical constructions, and the basis for both traditional and creative verbal expressions, underscoring their significance in human cognition (Dabrowska & Divjak, 2015, pp. 181–182). Throughout the Ukraine-Russia conflict, political speakers use self-referential language to show their power and promote their beliefs. By using a language analysis method and Garfinkel's idea of reflexivity to examine a European political discussion, the study shows that logical arguments are intentionally mixed with emotional language. The main goal is to show how audiences are directly influenced and shaped by this kind of language during conflict.Literature Review:According to Heritage (1984), Ethnomethodology is a part of sociology that looks at how people understand and manage social interactions, instead of seeing them as fixed by strict rules. It focuses on how people interpret what others do and how they react in daily life. Ethnomethodologists study these behaviors in real-world settings. For instance, Garfinkel examined how juries discuss cases, how researchers record judgments, and how suicide prevention workers do their jobs. This approach highlights the importance of seeing things from the participants' point of view, rather than using outside theories. Studies often look at everyday knowledge and activities, especially how people use social categories. Whitehead (2011) investigates the idea of Membership Categorization Devices (MCDs), as proposed by Harvey Sacks, which relates to the social categories people use and the ways they implement them in their daily lives. A crucial element of MCDs are "category-bound activities," which are behaviors that are usually connected to particular groups, like newborns. Using this paradigm, people can plan social interactions according to group behavior expectations. Wardhaugh (2006) states that ethnomethodology (EM), a branch of sociology, studies how people create social order through common language and interaction. EM focuses on people's actual methods for interpreting their surroundings and social roles rather than developing broad ideas. EM focuses on how people classify themselves and other people, as well as how they work together to comprehend and handle everyday circumstances. In the ultimate stage, EM aims to clarify how these common sense-making processes create social reality. Harvey (2022) explains that Ethnomethodology began with Interactionism, as described by Goffman, and incorporates ideas from Schutz's perspective on experience and Parsons' concepts of society. Llewellyn, N. (2014) introduced Garfinkel (1967) in his book "Studies in Ethnomethodology". Ethnomethodology employs various methods to describe and study how people interact in daily life. Potter (1996) points three main concepts in Ethnomethodology, which are: indexicality, reflexivity, and the documentary method of interpretation. These concepts question the usual idea of facts being completely objective. Potter also discusses EM investigates how organizations create their own social facts. Reflexivity is the way that allows people to talk about things that can actually change reality, not just describe it. e.g, in Pomerantz's study of a Small Claims Court, when a judge says something happened 'early in the morning,' this description does more than state a fact. It influences how people understand the situation. Reflexivity reveals an account that both describes and shapes the situation. Liberman, K. (2013) Garfinkel argues that to truly understand social life, we need to observe how people behave in real situations instead of just focusing on theory. He demonstrates ethnomethodology by using real-world examples like following game rules, tasting coffee, reading maps, and having philosophical discussions. Each example shows how people create social order through their daily actions. Ashmore, M. (1989) in ethnomethodology, reflexivity is a fundamental concept that should be viewed as a strength rather than a weakness. The author feels that self-reference demonstrates the method's dependability, despite the opinion of some critics that it undermines an argument. Instead of ignoring their work, researchers who apply their own methodology on themselves demonstrate its broader applicability and get insightful knowledge.MethodologyTypical followers of the qualitative method are the academies of generative linguistics deriving from Chomsky’s work; in a way, they belong little to traditional, many other linguistics schools. Quantitative methods, on the other, mean, as the title suggests, count items and employ common nesses and rates to define language and to compose hypotheses and theories. (Lindquist, 2009, p. 25).We use a qualitative data analysis that can improve an evaluation by

assuring the “how” and “why” questions of the study and allowing a more profound sense of knowledge, phenomena and context. It permits to question of ideas that cannot be easily set into numbers to comprehend the human experience. It helps get at the everyday facts of some social sensation, and learning essential inquiries as they are practiced that enables extended details and understanding.Sampling and SampleThe sample is identified as a subset of a population that has been selected for research purposes. Sampling is the process of determining which individuals will provide the data for the study (Acharya, Prakash, et al, 2013, p. 1). This study utilizes systematic random sampling. First, we randomly chose a political conversation about the Russian-Ukrainian crisis from YouTube. Second, we selected each agent participating in the conversation using a periodic sampling process based on their speech.Data CollectionThe current study established various steps of the technique to gather the data. The first stage is selecting the samples for the analysis which are Gerhard Elfers, Natalia Smolentceva, Jessica Berlin, Colonel (ret.), the selected data of (interviews, speeches, news comments) are collected from online sources, YouTube channels what they are concerned of the political events of the Russian and Ukraine crises have been compiled from the website: DW News channel.Models of Analysis The model analysis of this study consists of two sides which are the cognitive analysis representation by (LCM) in Ruiz de Mendoza and & Masegosa, A. G. (2014). It's a careful way of examining how language and context function together to make meanings. Formal operations are chosen from this theory which are: cueing, selection, abstraction, integration, and substitution. We explain how these operations are employed in the texts analysis of the study adapted through Garfinkel's points (1967) of Reflexivity.Data analysis The study looks at negotiation speeches based on video recordings, using transcripts sourced from a YouTube news channel. It emphasizes the European perspective and corresponding responses to investigate the conflict between Ukraine and Russia. The discussion includes Gerhard Elfers, Natalia Smolentceva from Deutsche Welle (DW), military expert Wolfgang Richter, and political analyst Jessica Berlin. The primary aims is based on whether war crimes are an unavoidable aspect of armed conflict. During the broadcast, heavy artillery attacks persisted in the eastern Donbas region. The eastern Donbas region maintained to see strong artillery attacks during the broadcast. The discussion covers a number of important issues, including whether Russia is turning into a terrorist state, how cold and hunger were used as strategic tools in Kherson, why the US is reluctant to label Russia a terrorist state as winter draws near, the possibility of genocide, how winter affects the course of the conflict, and whether a turning point is likely. Cognitive processes are used in this research to look at the speakers' points of view and evaluate the likelihood of a successful negotiation.Cognitive Operation processes Cueing identifies as a mental process where certain words in a sentence help us focus on one part of a complex idea. Our brain does this by bringing the most relevant information to the front and setting aside the rest. For instance, in the phrase "she eats rabbit," the word "eats" makes us think of rabbit as food. In "she wears rabbit," the word "wears" makes us think of rabbit as fur. These examples show how language guides us to the right meaning (de Mendoza Ibáñez, 2021, p. 11). The Selection cognitive process focuses of paying attention to an important aspect of a concept while ignoring other aspects. For example, when someone says, "My wife really mothers me," we focus on the idea of nurturing or caring. To grasp this metaphor, we set aside other meanings of "mother," such as giving birth, being related by blood, or being a spouse, since these do not apply in this context (de Mendoza Ibáñez, 2021, p. 12). Abstraction identifies by the mental act of finding a general idea from specific examples. It means seeing what different examples have in common to create a larger category. For example, actions like "striking" or "killing" lead us to the general idea of "action." This step is the key to creating broader categories and thinking through comparisons or metaphors, as it helps us see similarities between different ideas (de Mendoza Ibáñez, 2021, p. 12). Integration is the cognitive operation of merging two or more distinct conceptual structures to form a single, more complex idea. This process is central to Blending Theory, often involves combining fundamental "image schemas," such as fitting a "container" schema into the endpoint of a "path" schema. For example, in "she was led into a depression," the concept of moving along a path is integrated with the concept of being inside a container, creating the nuanced meaning of entering a state of depression. This integration is not arbitrary but relies on prior cognitive processes like cueing, which draws attention to relevant concepts, and selection, which filters which concepts will participate in the blend, to guide the blending of concepts (de Mendoza Ibáñez & Masegosa, 2014, p. 90) Substitution is a mental process where one idea is swapped for another that is closely related. It is the key to explain how metonymy and euphemism are work. For example, metonymy happens when a part stands in for the whole, like using "window" to mean "window pane." Euphemism uses a gentler word instead of a harsh one, such as saying "ample" instead of "fat." In metaphors, substitution occurs when a word is used to represent a similar idea. For example, calling someone "a rat" suggests they are a traitor by replacing

the idea of a traitor with the image of a rat (de Mendoza Ibáñez, 2021, p. 13).Reflexivity It is the ability of language and social interaction to reflect on itself. For example, language can be used to talk about language, or actions can influence the context in which they happen. In conversation, this shows up when a text points out its own methods, like when an ad says it might 'guilt-trip' you. we note in sociology, especially the ethnomethodology, reflexivity is essential, because it suggests that every description of social life is also a social action. These descriptions are created within society and help shape the reality they discuss. As a result, social order is not something that exists on its own. Instead, it is constantly created and maintained through reflexive interactions as people interpret each other's signals to keep a shared sense of reality (Wilson & Zimmerman, 1979, p. 54).

Extract 1:

٠:٠٢"masochist torture and kidnappings the
٠:٠٥list of alleged war crimes committed by
٠:٠٧Russia is growing moscow's military is
٠:١٠relentlessly bombarding civilian
٠:١٢infrastructure in Ukraine power is often
٠:١٤out people are freezing in their homes
٠:١٧and shelters hospitals are destroyed
٠:١٩doctors are working to exhaustion war
٠:٢٢crimes or just the regrettable side
٠:٢٤effects of any War meanwhile artillery
٠:٢٧barrages continue with undiminished
٠:٣٠force in the Eastern donbass province
٠:٣٣today we ask has Russia become a
٠:٣٦terrorist state
] ٠:٣٩Music[
] ٠:٤٥Music[
٠:٤٩hello and welcome to to the point let me
٠:٥٢introduce today's pan
٠:٥٤Jessica Berlin is a political analyst
٠:٥٦and a visiting fellow of the German
٠:٥٨Marshall fund a think tank
١:٠١former paratrooper and retired Colonel
١:٠٤with Germany's bundeswear now military
١:٠٦Analyst at the German Institute for
١:٠٨international and security events and
١:١١our very own Natalia smolensiva from
١:١٤DW's Russia desk
١:١٧a warm welcome to all of you and I would
١:٢٠like to start and look at the situation
١:٢٢on the ground Harrison was just retaken
١:٢٥by Ukraine there was Jubilation about it
١:٢٨but now morale apparently is very low
١:٣٠citizens fearing fearing the winter
١:٣٢because Russia has destroyed a lot of
١:٣٥infrastructure when retreating now
١:٣٧Ukraine calls that a terrorist act and a
١:٤٠war crime of Etc
١:٤٢uh what I think is one should not call"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CEkRcaOSGG8

It is introduced by Gerhard Elfers grew up in a small town in Western Germany. He has been a TV anchor, reporter, and producer for the past 35 years. Gerhard lived in London, which he calls "the coolest city on earthfor a decade and a half and worked as a producer for Germany's ARD, NBC News, and other places.In 2008, he joined DW as a London correspondent. In 2015, he became an anchor for the Business team in Berlin, and in

2019, he joined DW News. Gerhard has also written a book called "111 Reasons to Love London," which has been published. Before he worked in front of the camera, he was a cameraman for German broadcasters in Bonn. He later worked at RTL as a reporter and an executive producer https://www.dw.com/en/gerhard-elfers/a-19138253.
Cueing analysis:
٠:٠٢masochist torture and kidnappings
The conceptual structure is activated on the ground of conceptual consistency, meaning Russia is a terror power. How it adapted brutal ways of fighting against Ukraine.
٠:١٠relentlessly bombarding civilian
It means how the Russian side possesses illegal fighting morals.
٠:١٤out people are freezing in their homes
There is no power. It is aware of energy in the area.
٠:١٧and shelters hospitals are destroyed
It means illegal morals in fighting. There is no humanity.
٠:١٩doctors are working to exhaustion war
The specific conceptual structure here refers to the human attrition to which the Ukrainian side is exposed.
٠:٢٤effects of any War meanwhile artillery
٠:٢٧barrages continue with undiminished
There is an urgent need to stop the continuous artillery bombardment. It should put an end to this issue.
١:٢٥by Ukraine there was Jubilation about it
١:٢٨but now morale apparently is very low
Showing the spirit of victory, steadfastness, and not submitting to Russia.
Selection analysis:
٠:٠٧Russia is growing moscow's military
" growing" It shows the dominance of the Russian army during the fighting .
٠:١٤out people are freezing in their homes
"Freezing" It presents the energy crises experienced by Ukraine
٠:١٩doctors are working to exhaustion war
"exhaustion war" It personifies many victims suffering from the health side.
٠:٣٣today we ask has Russia become a
٠:٣٦terrorist state
"terrorist state" The core meaning of this question is that Russia threatens international peace in the region. It is the feeding force of terrorism.
Abstraction analysis :
٠:١٠relentlessly bombarding civilian
٠:٠٢masochist torture and kidnappings the
٠:٠٥list of alleged war crimes committed by
٠:٠٧Russia is growing moscow's military is
١:٣٠citizens fearing fearing the winter
١:٣٢because Russia has destroyed a lot of
١:٣٥infrastructure when retreating now
٠:٣٣today we ask has Russia become a
٠:٣٦terrorist state
These quotations above thickness the idea that the Europe side initiates to deliver to the audience that Russia is a terror power threatening the universal peace.
Integration analysis
٠:٠٢masochist torture and kidnapping the
٠:٠٥list of alleged war crimes committed by
٠:٠٧Russia is growing Moscow' military is
"masochist torture and kidnappings", "list of alleged war crimes committed" They are cueing process, which they are the path schema of the speaker, then they enriched with the container is the image of " Russia is growing Moscow's military". We find that integrating, the container schema with the path schema.

"out people are freezing in their homes"," and shelters hospitals are destroyed" cueing processes are the path schema of the speaker, then they enriched with the container is the image of " doctors are working to exhaustion war" ."On the ground Harrison was just retaken", "by Ukraine there was Jubilation about it", "but now morale apparently is very low" the path schema of the speaker integration with container schema which is " citizens fearing the winter".Substitution. Analysis "list of alleged war crimes committed by", "crimes or just the regrettable side", "Ukraine calls that a terrorist act and a war crime of Etc." These items perform that Russia is a terror power and has an illegal right to fight the Ukrainian.The EM analysis of this study is based on the reflexivity as we will mention below .Reflexivity Analysis All formal operations by the agent speech analyzed above supply the main idea what the illegal role of the Russian side in the war. We find the image of people freezing, spending the hard conditions of winter without energy, killing people, and masochist torture and kidnappings. All these key images serve the curial topic: Russia is a terror power threatening universal peace. The speakers focus on emotions image more than other speech instruments

Extract . 2

١:٤٢uh what I think is one should not call
١:٤٦Russia as a whole as a terrorist State
١:٤٨there are of course violations of human
١:٥١rights there are violations of the
١:٥٤humanitarian law of War and the
١:٥٧aggression as such is of course our
١:٥٩crime against the peace on the other
٢:٠٢hand uh Russia as a state is not a
٢:٠٦terrorist state but we have still to
٢:٠٨look at the future and we should still
٢:١٠be in a position to talk to the Russian
٢:١٣leadership whoever that might be because
٢:١٦we need it we need a strategic dialogue
٢:١٩The Americans needed for the Strategic
٢:٢١balance and we might need it in Europe
٢:٢٢to avoid a worst scenario but if we're
٢:٢٦looking at what happens on on the ground

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CEkRcaOSGG8

The second speech's extract is by Colonel (ret.) Wolfgang Richter who's from 04/2005-03/2009, preside of the military department of the Permanent Model of Germany to the OSCE, Vienna 04/1999-03/2005 preside of the department (global and European arms control), Federal Armed Forces Centre for Verification Tasks 10/1995-03/1999 preside of the military department of the German Permanent Model to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, and Disarmament fora of the United Nations, New York Other responsibilities as paratrooper administrator and general team officer, among other things, to the Ministry of Defense (Concept of the Bundeswehr) and SHAPE, Mons (nuclear concepts and conventional arms control); commander of a former motorized rifle regiment of the National People's Army in Marienburg /Saxony after the unification of Germany 11/1989 - 01/1991 Research fellow at SWP https://www.swp-berlin.org/en/researcher/wolfgang-richter.

Cognitive Operation Analysis

Cueing analysis

We find here the cueing process in the following quotation by the speaker, which is :

٢:٠٨look at the future and we should still
٢:١٠be in a position to talk to the Russian

The main conceptual structure is peace, in which the word future symbolizes continuous losing, whether human or material issues. Talk means the importance of getting the negotiation between the two sides.

Selection analysis

In Selection process we find election the appropriate structure to focus our awareness on specific side as in below:

٢:٠٢hand uh Russia as a state is not a
٢:٠٦terrorist state but we have still to

The speaker refers to the Russian by the image of the hand, which symbolizes the helping and supported side, to target his message: Russia is not a terror state.

Abstraction analysis

in abstraction process the speaker strip Russia of the criminal position in "is not a terrorist state". "need a strategic dialogue" he present the need to the negotiation instead of fighting. "avoid a worst scenario" also it is a signal that Russia is not a terror state and the need to avoid the fighting escalation between the parties.

٢:٠٢hand uh Russia as a state is not a
٢:٠٦terrorist state but we have still to
٢:١٦we need it we need a strategic dialogue
٢:٢٢to avoid a worst scenario but if we're

Integration analysis

we find the path schema of the conceptual structure of the speaker when explain the russia as a 'hand' to integrate with the containar schema main issue that russia is not a terror state in following quoatation:

٢:٠٢hand uh Russia as a state is not a
٢:٠٦terrorist state but we have still to

Also in following quotation we note the warning from third war world in "look at the future", " a worst scenario" which is the container schema integrate with path schema " to talk to the Russian", " we need a strategic dialogue", " The Americans needed for the Strategic balance."

٢:٠٨look at the future and we should stil
٢:١٠be in a position to talk to the Russian
٢:١٣leadership whoever that might be because
٢:١٦we need it we need a strategic dialogue
٢:١٩The Americans needed for the Strategic
٢:٢١balance and we might need it in Europe
٢:٢٢to avoid a worst scenario but if we're

Substitution analysis

the speaker replacing process of partial conceptual structure, or all cognitive model as in "hand" referes to russian side. " a worst scenario" referes to the war dustrution and the death.

Reflexivity AnalysisThe analysis of formal operation of the speaker here lead us to note that all formal operation supported the idea that Russia is not a terror state and it is a heavy power that it should be to put in the consider as in cueing as "future", "to talk to the russia". Also, the image of the need to the negotiation between the sides and safe the innocents people as well as in the area as in selection process "we need a strategic dialogue". The speaker warning the audience in substation process in " a worst scenario" which is third world war.

Extract . 3

٢:٤٩people who are in Ukraine right now to
٢:٥١our correspondence and both people I
٢:٥٤know they're maybe not specifically in
٢:٥٥her son but all around Ukraine there is
٢:٥٨a major black out I think yesterday was
٣:٠١a very important day so to say because
٣:٠٣of the of the massive attacks on the
٣:٠٥infrastructure and this is a deliberate
٣:٠٧strategy to targeting this
٣:٠٩infrastructure
٣:١٠um the shelling the bombs are not aiming
٣:١٢at the military objects they're aiming
٣:١٤at the power stations to make conditions
٣:١٧for civilians actually unbearable and
٣:٢٠Ukraine authorities have have said it
٣:٢١numerous times that this is act of
٣:٢٣Terror this is a Dilbert strategy and I
٣:٢٥think zelenski has been asking for
٣:٢٧months

٣:٢٩um is European and American Partners to
٣:٣١actually least Russia as a terrorist
٣:٣٢state they're only doing this now and I
٣:٣٥think the reason is that they want to
٣:٣٦ensure the support it's largely a
٣:٣٨symbolic State a symbolic move to
٣:٤١actually show Ukrainian show Ukrainian
٣:٤٣politicians that we are with you we know
٣:٤٥what's happening and we stand by your
٣:٤٧side but whether this will have any
٣:٤٩actual effect both on the battlefield
٣:٥٢but also can it change uh something in
٣:٥٤Kremlin I don't think so we come to to
٣:٥٧the the designation as a terrorist State
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CEkRcaOSGG8
It is performed by Natalia Smolentceva Russian journalist and media researcher resides in Berlin. In St. Petersburg and Berlin, she earned a dual master's degree in global communication and international journalism (2014-2016). Natalia served as Editor-in-Chief of Prospekt Magazine and a contributing writer for The St. Petersburg Times. She completed internships at the Secretariat of the EU-Russia Civil Society Forum in Berlin and the radio station Echo of Moscow in St. Petersburg https://legal-dialogue.org/author/natalia-smolentceva./
Cognitive Operation Analysis
Cueing analysis
the specific conceptual structure is highlighted by the speaker " there is a major black". It means advertising blackout against Russian military bombing in order not to arouse the spirit of terror and defeat among the population as in below:
٠:٥٥her son but all around Ukraine there is
٢:٥٨a major black out I think yesterday was
Selection analysis
the election appropriate structure of the speaker to stress our awareness on specific image as in below:
٣:٠٣of the of the massive attacks on the
٣:٠٥infrastructure and this is a deliberate
٣:٠٧strategy to targeting this
٣:٠٩infrastructure
She selects "infrastructure" and" strategy" to employ the awareness of the audience that Russia is without humanity, mercy, and illegal morals in the fight .
Abstraction analysis
An abstract concept that the speaker initiates to target his audience. It is a terror vision about Russia in many parts of the speech, as in:
٣:٢١numerous times that this is act of
٣:٢٣Terror this is a Dilbert strategy and I
٣:٥٤Kremlin I don't think so we come to to
٣:٥٧the the designation as a terrorist State
Integration analysis
With the integration process, the path schema of the speaker in "massive attacks" means continuous bombing without mercy," a deliberate strategy" illustrates illegal, moral fighting, and " unbearable" suggests to the audience human rights persecution. They are integrated with the container idea that Russia is a terror state.
٣:٠٣of the of the massive attacks on the
٣:٠٥infrastructure and this is a deliberate
٣:٠٧strategy to targeting this
٣:٠٩infrastructure
٣:١٠um the shelling the bombs are not aiming
٣:١٢at the military objects they're aiming
٣:١٤at the power stations to make conditions

٣:١٧for civilians actually unbearable and
٣:٢٠Ukraine authorities have have said it
٣:٢١numerous times that this is act of
٣:٢٣Terror this is a Dilbert strategy and I

Substitution analysis

"the power stations " instead of " infrastructure" presents the worst condition that Ukrainian people suffer from bombing the infrastructure. The power station identifies as a vital source to stand against the winter's challenging conditions to show the Russian position's criminal side.Reflexivity analysisThe core meaning of the speaker is to achieve that Russia is a terror power. We can note it clearly in " a major black" means there are a lot of Russian war crimes due to the massive attack. We also find the Russian military's criminal situation by destroying the station's power and infrastructure which refers to the main idea of Russia is a terror power. Alos we find The idea of the illegal bombing and the suffering Ukrainian people.

Extract 4

٤:٢٣absolutely we have to remember that
٤:٢٦Russian aggression in Ukraine and the
٤:٢٨efforts of the Russian state to destroy
٤:٣٢Ukrainian national and cultural identity
٤:٣٥and to eradicate the Ukrainian
٤:٣٧population predates this war by a long
٤:٤٠long time this is centuries of recurring
٤:٤٣violence from the Russian Empire in the
٤:٤٦tsarist times from the Soviet Union
٤:٤٨under Stalin so for ukrainians this war
٤:٥١this war of aggression is just a further
٤:٥٥step in a centuries-long history of
٤:٥٧Russian attempts to annihilate Ukrainian
٥:٠٠Cultural and national identity and the
٩٠ ٥:٠٣th anniversary of the holodimor
٥:٠٥genocide is of course a stirring and
٥:٠٨Stark reminder of what happens when we
٥:١١as the International Community fail to
٥:١٤Act fail to uh to deter and detain
٥:١٧Russian aggression now kiev's mayor

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CEkRcaOSGG8

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Cueing Analysis

The activated and motivated concept by the speaker is "Russian aggression," which means Russia, which started the war.

٤:٢٦Russian aggression in Ukraine and the

"genocide" refers to the crimes committed by Russia to eliminate the Ukrainian presence and the extent of the destruction of Ukrainian bears due to soviet injustice.

Selection analysis

٥:٠٥genocide is of course a stirring and

The speaker's selected appropriate structure of the concepts here is "national and cultural identity". The speaker here means to stand in position against the Russians and end their continued abuses against the Ukrainian people. The war is not about material issues. It is an ethnic war across time.

٤:٣٢Ukrainian national and cultural identity

Abstract analysis

The abstracted concept by the speaker is the dominance of the Russian side since ancient times and its attempts to destroy the Ukrainian national culture and existence as is personified clearly in "Russian Empire"
٤:٤٣violence from the Russian Empire in the
Integration analysis
Through the integration process, the speaker integrates the path schema of speaking with the main idea that she targets her audience to accept: to put an end to Russia's fighting. It is embodied by "now Kyiv's mayor", which means international intervention to expel and stop the Russians.
٥:٠٥genocide is of course a stirring and
٥:٠٨Stark reminder of what happens when we
٥:١١as the International Community fail to
, ٥:١٤to uh to deter and detain
٥:١٧Russian aggression now kiev's mayor
"Genocide, International Community fail, Act fail, Russian aggression," they are the path schema integrates with the container schema " now kiev's mayor"
Substitution analysis
The substitution concepts "step" which is here introduced by the speaker to refers to the current crises. It is to depicted the number of Russian attempts to fight Ukraine along the time .
٤:٥١this war of aggression is just a further
٤:٥٥step in a centuries-long history of
٤:٥٧Russian attempts to annihilate UkrainianThe substation concept "step," introduced here by the speaker, refers to the current crises. It depicts the number of Russian attempts to fight Ukraine over time.Reflexivity AnalysisThe speaker maintains the primary idea of Russian aggression and crimes against the Ukrainian population over time. The depiction of the dominant Russian military as an empire limits Ukraine's possibilities. It requires international intervention to end it. Also, it reflects the weak state of Ukraine and the need for support.ResultsThe analysis of our data leads us to conclude the central answers to the research question, shown in the following presentation. How does the language of speakers target the audience through specific language processes. Through cognitive analysis of extracts one, three, and four, we find the language of the speakers who present the European side. Here, the unlawful role of the Russian side in the conflict is the central concept underpinning all formal operations. We discover images of people suffering through the harsh winter without energy, individuals murdering, torturing, and kidnapping others in a masochistic fashion, and some ultimately freezing to death. These defining pictures support the central message: Russia is a global terror power threatening peace for all nations. According to EM analysis, the speaker, through reflexivity, presents Russia as a terror state. This approach makes the selected speech logical, visible, and reportable. In extract two, the cognitive analysis of formal operations shows the main message: the speaker acknowledges a violation but does not admit that Russia is a terrorist state. He calls for negotiating with Russia diplomatically. Through the reflexive concept, he disagrees with the other followers in the conversation and seems unaffected by the spirit attack against Russia. By indirectly suggesting that Russia is not a terrorist state, he uses logical reasoning to resolve the issue by analyzing the account concepts. He uses logical thought, rather than emotion, to make his speech acceptable and accountable.Conclusion The EM analysis of reflexive concepts shows the idea of issuing a warning to all countries that threaten the unity and liberty of Russian territories. It is achieved by indexing the process of using nuclear weapons and inviting mobilization. It means Russia has the ability to respond to any attack. He accounts for his speech when he directly takes responsibility for his warnings to society, addressing all audiences.
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