

الرؤية والرسالة والهدف

الرؤية (Vision) :

الريادة في مجال نشر البحوث العلمية ، والسعي للوصول لتصنيف عالٍ متقدم بين المجالات العلمية المحكمة ، وأن تكون مجلتنا نبراساً للعلم والمعرفة ، وواجهة علمية وثقافية مشرقة لكليتنا الموقرة ورمزاً خلاقاً يجمع بين الأصالة والحداثة.

الرسالة (Mission) :

إثراء الحركة العلمية بأجود أنواع البحوث والدراسات المتخصصة والتربوية ، التي تربط بين الأصالة والحداثة ضمن اطار حضاري بناء ، باستثارة همم الباحثين وتنمية قدراتهم في النشر العلمي الأصيل وباللغتين العربية والإنكليزية ، وبما يسهم حتماً في إيصال الفكر الوطني / التربوي لكل شعوب العالم . وإتاحة الفرصة للباحثين لتقديم الصورة الحقيقية الناصعة لدور المرأة في المجتمع الإنساني ككل وفي بلدنا العراق بشكل خاص.

الأهداف (Aims) :

تسعى مجلتنا إلى تحقيق الأهداف الآتية :

١. تنشيط البحث العلمي التخصصي في العلوم الإنسانية والمجالات التربوية وقضايا المرأة .
٢. تشجيع البحوث والدراسات والأنشطة العلمية التي تربط الأصالة بالحداثة وصولاً إلى تنمية الاعتزاز بماضيها الجميل والاختيار الواعي لما في الحداثة من توجيهات ينتفع منها الجيل الجديد .
٣. التواصل العلمي والبحثي الهادف مع المراكز العلمية ، والعلماء والباحثين لإبراز دور المرأة في المجتمع علمياً وتربوياً ، وإبراز نشاطاتها البناءة في مجال التخصص والتعليم .
٤. تسليط الضوء والاهتمام عما وصلت إليه المرأة لعراقية من رقي ومساهمة فاعلة في التنمية المستدامة لمجتمعنا الطيب .
٥. تنمية الوعي التربوي لدى الجيل الجديد من خلال استعراض الأفكار والأنشطة التربوية والتعليمية التي تساهم في انماء روح الاحترام للأصالة والانتقاء الواعي للحداثة.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّحْمَنُ ۝١ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ ۝٢ خَلَقَ

الْإِنْسَانَ ۝٣ عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ

سورة الرحمن: الآيات ١ - ٤

مجلة
كلية التربية للبنات

مجلة علمية محكمة

دورية فصلية

تصدر عن كلية التربية للبنات

Iraqia University

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○ حقوق النشر محفوظة.

○ الحقوق محفوظة للمجلة.

○ الحقوق محفوظة للباحث من تاريخ تسليم البحث إلا في حالة تنازله الخطي.

ما ينشر في المجلة من بحوث ووجهات نظر تعبر عن أصحابها

ولا تعبر بالضرورة عن آراء هيئة التحرير أو وجهة نظر الكلية.

التعريف:

مجلة علمية دورية محكمة فصلية تصدر عن كلية التربية للبنات
الجامعة العراقية تعنى بنشر البحوث في المجالات الإنسانية والتربوية
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وتقوم بنشر البحوث العلمية القيمة والأصيلة
في مجالات العلوم الإنسانية المختلفة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

دعوة:

ترحب هيئة تحرير المجلة بإسهامات الباحثين، وأصحاب الأقلام من
الكتاب والمثقفين في أقسام الفكر الإسلامي، والعلوم الإنسانية،
والاجتماعية، والتعليمية والتربوية، وكل ما له صلة بشؤون المرأة
والمجتمع، وقضايا الإنماء التربوي والتعليمي، والبرامج التطويرية
المعاصرة على وجه العموم ، على وفق قواعد النشر المعتمدة من هيئة
تحرير المجلة ، على وفق تعليمات وضوابط النشر في المجلات العلمية
الصادرة من دائرة البحث والتطوير في وزارة التعليم والبحث العلمي الموقرة.

أولاً : رئيس هيئة التحرير:

الأستاذ الدكتور

ورقاء مقداد حيدر / قسم الشريعة / الفقه المقارن

ثانياً : مدير التحرير:

الأستاذ الدكتور

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١.	أ.د. مولود عويمر: تخصص: التاريخ / جامعة الجزائر / كلية العلوم الإنسانية	عضواً خارجياً.
٢.	أ.د. إبراهيم عبد الرحيم أحمد ربابعة: تخصص: أصول فقه / جامعة الوصل / كلية الدراسات الإسلامية/ الإمارات العربية .	عضواً خارجياً
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٤.	أ.م.د. نجاه موسى الفيتوري : تخصص: تربية وعلم نفس/علم نفس تعليمي/ الجامعة الأسمرية الإسلامية / كلية التربية / ليبيا .	عضواً خارجياً
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٦.	أ.د. سوسن صالح عبدالله سرية : تخصص: اللغة الإنكليزية/الترجمة.	عضواً ومدققاً لغة الإنكليزية

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١٧.	أ.م.د. سينا أحمد جار الله : تخصص: دراسات مالية / إدارة مالية .	عضواً ومحاسباً مالياً

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٢. براء إبراهيم سالم / سكرتيرة المجلة .

ضوابط النشر في المجلة

١. تتخصص المجلة بنشر الحوث العلمية القيمة والأصيلة في المجالات الإنسانية، والتي لم يسبق نشرها أو تقديمها إلى أي جهة أخرى (بتعهد خطي من صاحب البحث) ضمن المحاور المشار إليها في التعريف أعلاه، شرط الالتزام بمنهجية البحث العلمي وخطوات المتعارف عليها محلياً وعالمياً، وتقبل البحوث بإحدى اللغتين العربية أو الإنجليزية بنسبة محددة.
٢. تخضع البحوث المرسلة إلى المجلة جميعها لفحص أولي من هيئة التحرير لتقرير مناسبتها لتخصص المجلة، ثم لبيان أهليتها للتحكيم، ويحق لهيئة التحرير أن تعتذر عن قبول البحث بالكامل، أو تشترط على الباحث تعديله بما يتناسب وسياسة المجلة قبل إرساله إلى المحكمين.
٣. ضرورة تحقق السلامة اللغوية مع مراعاة علامات الترقيم، ومتانة الأسلوب ووضوح الفكرة عل أن يكون الباحث مسؤولاً عن السلامة اللغوية للبحث المقدم باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
٤. ترسل البحوث المقبولة للتحكيم العلمي السري إلى خبراء من ذوي الاختصاص قبل نشرها، للتأكد من الرصانة العلمية والموضوعية والجدة والتوثيق على وفق استمارة معتمدة ولا تلتزم هيئة التحرير بالكشف عن أسماء محكميها، وترفض البحوث المتضمنة في خلالها إشارات تكشف عن هوية الباحث.
٥. لضمان السرية الكاملة لعملية التحكيم تكون المعلومات الخاصة بهوية الباحث أو الباحثين في الصفحة الأولى من البحث فحسب.
٦. يلتزم الباحث بإجراء التعديلات الجوهرية المقترحة من المحكمين للبحث.
٧. يحق لهيئة تحرير المجلة رفض البحث واتخاذ القرار وعدم التعامل مع الباحث مستقبلاً عند اكتشافها ما يتنافى والأمانة العلمية المطلوبة بعد التثبت من ذلك.
٨. تنتقل حقوق طبع البحث ونشره إلى المجلة عند إخطار صاحب البحث بقبول النشر، ولا يجوز النقل أي عن البحث إلا بالإشارة إلى مجلتها، ولا يجوز لصاحب البحث أو لأي جهة أخرى إعادة نشره في كتاب أو صحيفة أو دورية إلا بعد أن يحصل على موافقة خطية من رئيس التحرير.
٩. لا تدفع مكافأة للباحثين عن البحوث المحكمة التي تقبل للنشر في المجلة وتقدم رئاسة هيئة التحرير مكافأة خاصة للمحكمين.
١٠. تعتمد المجلة آلية التوثيق المتنوعة فتقبل البحوث بآلية التوثيق بالهوامش سواء أكان في نفس الصحيفة ، أم في نهاية البحث، كما تقبل البحوث بآلية التوثيق في المتن بالطريقة المتعارف عليها عالمياً ب APA.

١١. تقبل المجلة كذلك البحوث الميدانية أو العملية، شرط أن يورد الباحث مقدمة يبين فيها طبيعة البحث ومدى الحاجة إليه ، ومن ثم يحدد مشكلة البحث في هيئة مسائلات أو فرضيات، ويعرف المفاهيم والمصطلحات، ويقدم ،عندها قسماً خاصاً بالإجراءات يتناول فيه خطة البحث ومجتمع والعينات والأدوات ، فضلاً عن قسم خاص بالنتائج ومناقشتها، ويورد أخيراً قائمة المراجع.

١٢. لا يجوز نشر أكثر من بحث للباحث في العدد الواحد من المجلة سواء أكان بحث منفرداً أم مشتركاً مع باحث آخر.

١٣. يزود صاحب البحث- عند نشره- بنسخة واحدة مستلة مختومة من البحث المنشور في العدد.

١٤. تحتفظ هيئة التحرير بحقها في أولوية النشر في كل ما يرد إليها من مطبوعات، تأخذ بنظر الاعتبار توازن المجلة، والأسبقية في تسليم البحث معدلاً بعد التقويم، واعتبارات أخرى، ويخضع ترتيب البحوث في العدد الواحد للمعايير الفنية المعتمدة في خطة التحرير.

١٥. البحوث المنشورة في المجلة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها، ولا تعبر بالضرورة عن رأي هيئة التحرير أو رأي الكلية.

١٦. جميع المراسلات المتعلقة بالمجلة كافة تكون باسم رئيس التحرير، أو مدير التحرير عبر العنوان البريدي wom.Mag.uni@aliraqia.edu.iq ، أو رقم هاتف المجلة.

١٧. أخيراً تؤكد هيئة التحرير على ضرورة الالتزام بالبحث الموضوعي الحر والهادئ والبعيد عن كل أشكال التهجم أو المساس بالرموز والشخصيات، وتتأى عن نشر الموضوعات التي تمس المقدسات، أو تلك التي تدعو إلى العصبية الفئوية والطائفية، وكل ما يوجب الفرقة ويهدد السلم المجتمعي.

دليل المؤلف Author Guidelines

١. يقدم الباحث طلب خطي (استمارة رقم 1 المرفقة) مختوم بالختم الرسمي لجهة الانتساب .
٢. يقدم الباحث ثلاث نسخ ورقية مطبوعة مكبوسة على ورق (A4) وعلى وجه واحد، وتكون إعدادات حواشي الصفحة 2.5 سم من كل جانب بخط (Simplified Arabic) بحجم 14 للمتن و 12 للهامش، و16 غامق للعنوان الرئيسي و 15 غامق للعنوان الفرعي. وإذا كان البحث باللغة الإنجليزية فيكون بخط (Times New Roman) .
٣. لا يزيد البحث عن خمس وعشرين صفحة ، ويكون من ضمنها المراجع والحواشي والجداول والأشكال والملاحق. ويتحمل الباحث ما قيمته ثلاثة آلاف دينار عن كل صحيفة زائدة.
٤. يوقع الباحث التعهد الخاص بكون البحث لم يسبق نشره، ولم يقدم للنشر إلى جهات أخرى، ولن يقدم للنشر في الوقت نفسه حتى انتهاء إجراءات التحكيم (استمارة رقم 2).
٥. يلتزم الباحث بتقديم نسخة من كتاب الاستلال الإلكتروني للبحث وبخلافه يتعذر النشر.
٦. يتعهد الباحث بجلب نسخة إلكترونية من البحث على قرص حاسوب (CD) بعد إجراء جميع التعديلات المطلوبة وقبول البحث للنشر في المجلة.
٧. يرفق مع البحث خلاصة دقيقة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية على ألا تزيد على صحتين مع السيرة الذاتية.
٨. يسدد الباحث أجور النشر والخبراء بحسب مقدارها بكل لقب علمي على وفق المنصوص عليه في الكتب الرسمية ، ويتم تسليم الأجور إلى الجهة الرسمية في القسم المالي للكلية بوصلات رسمية تحفظ حق الباحث وإدارة المجلة ، ولا تسترد الأجور في حالة رفض رئيس التحرير أو المقيمين للبحث المقدم لأسباب علمية أو لسلامة الفكرية أو غيرها.
٩. يستلم الباحث إيصالاً خطياً بتاريخ تسليم البحث. ثم يُعلم بالإجراءات التي تمت.
١٠. إذا استخدم الباحث واحدة من أدوات البحث في الاختبارات أو جمع البيانات فعليه أن يقدم نسخة كاملة من تلك الأداة إذا لم تنشر في صلب البحث أو ملاحق .
١١. تلتزم المجلة بإرسال البحث إلى مقومين بخطاب تأليف، استمارة رقم 3 المرفقة ، على أن يتم تقويم البحث في مدة أقصاها ١٠ أيام، وبخلافه يقدم الخبير اعتذاره في أسبوع، وعندما يكون التقويم العلمي إيجابياً باتفاق اثنين من المقومين يحال البحث إلى المقوم اللغوي لتدقيقه لغوياً.

دليل المقيم Reviewer Guidelines

أدناه الشروط والمتطلبات الواجب مراعاتها من قبل المقيم للبحوث المرسلة:

١. يقوم البحث على وفق استمارة معتمدة للتقويم (استمارة رقم 4) تتضمن الآتي:

أ- فقرة تتعلق بموضوع البحث هل سبقت دراسته من قبل بحسب علمكم؟ وهل يوجد اقتباس حرفي؟ (الإشارة إلى الاقتباس إن وجد) أو استلال مع تحديد مكان الاستلال.

ب - جدول تقويمي فني تفصيلي يعبر عنه بـ (24) فقرة محددة صيغت على وفق مقياس ليكرت الثلاثي: جيد (3)، مقبول: (2)، ضعيف (1) ويقوم الخبير بالتأشير على اختيار واحد منها تبعاً لقناعاته بمحتوى الفقرة وعدم ترك أي فقرة بدون إجابة.

ت - مكان محدد لملاحظات الخبير الخاصة بتفاصيل البحث، أو أساسيات العامة (علمية أو منهجية) كي يستفيد منها الباحث.

ث - خلاصة التقويم المتعلقة بصلاحية النشر على وفق ثلاث خيارات (صالح للنشر أو صالح بعد إجراء التعديلات، أو غير صالح للنشر) على وفق المعايير المحددة في الاستمارة.

ج - مكان محدد لتنشيط مسوغات عدم الصلاحية للنشر إذا حكم بذلك.

٢. على المقيم التأكد من تطابق وتوافق عنوان الخلاصتين العربية والإنجليزية لغوياً.

٣. أن يبين المقيم هل أن الجداول والأشكال التخطيطية الموجودة واضحة ومعبرة.

٤. أن يبين المقيم هل أن الباحث اتبع الأسلوب الإحصائي الصحيح.

٥. أن يوضح المقيم هل أن مناقشة النتائج كانت كافية ومنطقية.

٦. على المقيم تحديد مدى استخدام الباحث المراجع العلمية.

٧. يمكن للمقيم أن يوضح بورقة منفصلة التعديلات الأساسية لغرض قبول البحث.

٨. توقيع الخبير على الاستمارة تمثل تعهداً خطياً بأنه قام بتقويم البحث علمياً على وفق المعايير الموضوعية، وإن البحث يستحق التقويم الحاصل عليه ومطلوب تسجيل اسمه على وفق ما مثبت في الاستمارة.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الجامعة العراقية

كلية التربية للبنات

مجلة

كلية التربية للبنات

مجلة علمية محكمة

فصلية دورية

تصدر عن كلية التربية للبنات

نعنى بنشر البحوث في المجالات الإنسانية والتربوية

العدد الثالث والثلاثون (٣٣) الجزء الثاني

الصادر بتاريخ: ٢٠٢٦/٦/١٥

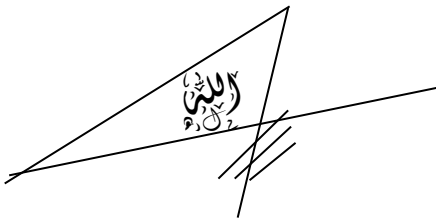
افتتاحية العدد...

الحمدُ لله ربِّ العالمين ، والصلاة والسلامُ على نبيِّنا محمدٍ ، وعلى آله وصحبه تسليمًا كثيرًا...
أما بعد...

يولّد عدد جديد من مجلة (كلية التربية للبنات / الجامعة العراقية) يحمل الرقم (33) ، الثالث والثلاثين ، بتاريخ 15/6/2026 ، يحوي بحوثاً متنوعة بين لغوية وأدبية وتربوية ونفسية وتاريخية واجتماعية ، وبحوث اللغة الإنكليزية ، ليكون العدد منهلاً للباحثين والدارسين والقراء عموماً ، يروي عطش المعرفة وحب العلم والتميز .

وفي هذا الإطار تؤكد إدارة المجلة حرصها على أن تكون البحوث المنتخبة في المجلة مثمرة للمجتمع والإنسان العراقيين ، وأن تلتزم بمبادئ وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي وتعليماتها ، في نوعية الموضوعات التي تعالجها ، وإسهامها المباشر في تنمية المجتمع العراقي والارتقاء به في سلم العلم والمعرفة .

نسأل الله السداد والتوفيق للباحثين والقراء ، ونسأله تعالى السداد لنا في عمل تحرير المجلة ، وأن يكون العمل خالصاً لوجهه الكريم ، ويكون لبنة في البناء المعرفي والعلمي لكليتنا الرصينة ، وخطوة نحو التقدم والازدهار العلمي لعراقنا الحبيب ، ومن الله التوفيق ، وصلى الله على سيدنا محمد وآله وصحبه وسلم تسليمًا كثيرًا.



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**A Pragmatic Study of Resistance Strategies
in Political Discourse**

دراسة تداولية لأستراتيجيات المقاومة في الخطاب السياسي

**Political discourse, pragmatics, resistance, power, Hollander and
Einwohner, and speech acts.**

الخطاب السياسي، التداولية، المقاومة، السلطة، هولاندر وإينفونر، أفعال الكلام

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المخلص

يُعد الخطاب السياسي أحد أكثر الجوانب قابليةً للتفسير، ويُفهم على أنه ساحة معركة تُحدّد فيها تحولات السلطة وتُدار فيها الصراعات بين الفاعلين الرئيسيين. وقد ركّزت العلوم الاجتماعية في دراستها لهذا الجانب بشكل أساسي على علاقات القوة والأيدولوجيا. ومن ثم، تتبّع دراسات المقاومة إمّا المقاومة الصريحة أو تحركات الجماعات. تُقدّم هذه الورقة البحثية حجّةً مفادها أن الخطاب السياسي، من بين أمور أخرى، ليس مجرد سلسلة من المواجهات المباشرة، بل هو سلسلة متشابكة من استخدام اللغة بمهارة ودقة متناهية. ومن خلال تحليل الطرق المختلفة التي يستخدمها الفاعلون السياسيون في توظيف اللغة لتحدي هيكل السلطة السائدة في المجالين العام والخاص، يقترب الباحث من التعريفات التي قدّمها هولاندر وإينفونر. يتميز البحث بطابعه العملي، حيث يشمل تحليل اللغة أدوات مثل أفعال الكلام، والتضمين، والافتراض المسبق، واللباقة، لإظهار وجود المقاومة في اللغة. وقد أشار الباحث، في التحليل النوعي للمواد السياسية المختارة، إلى مجموعة متنوّعة من تكتيكات المقاومة، مثل النقد المباشر، والمعارضة غير المباشرة، والغموض الاستراتيجي، وإعادة صياغة السرد. تُمكن هذه التكتيكات المتحدثين من معارضة السلطة مع إدارة المخاطر، والحفاظ على مصداقيتهم، أو استقطاب جمهور أوسع بحسب السياق. تُشير النتائج إلى دور التداولية في الكشف عن أشكال المقاومة التي قد تغيب عن التحليلات البنيوية أو الأيدولوجية. إن الجمع بين النظريات الاجتماعية للمقاومة وتحليل الخطاب البراغماتي لا يُثري فهم المقاومة السياسية فحسب، بل يُثري أيضاً فهم عملية التعبير عنها، ومناقشتها، وقبولها عبر اللغة.

ABSTRACT

Political discourse is one of the most interpretable aspects and is understood as a battleground where power transitions are marked and conflicts are held among the major players. The social sciences have mainly looked into this aspect through power relations and ideology. Resistance studies would then track either outright resistance or group actions. The current paper presents the argument that political discourse, among others, is more than a chain of direct confrontations but rather a tangled web of very subtle and skillful use of language. By analyzing different ways in which political actors utilize language to challenge the prevailing power structures in public as well as in private, the author comes

very close to the definitions given by Hollander and Einwohner. The research is very much hands-on, with the analysis of the language involving such devices as speech acts, implicature, presupposition, and politeness to show the presence of resistance in the language. The researcher, in the qualitative analysis of the chosen political materials, has pointed out a variety of resistance tactics such as direct criticism, indirect dissent, strategic ambiguity, and narrative reframing. These tactics empower the speakers to oppose power while managing risks, keeping their credibility, or attracting a broader audience depending on the context. The results point out the role of pragmatics in exposing the resistance forms that might otherwise be missed in structural or ideological analyses. The combination of sociological theories of resistance and pragmatic discourse analysis not only enriches the understanding of political resistance but also the process through which it is expressed, contested, and accepted via language.

1. Introduction

Politicians, through their rhetoric, tell the public what is true and what is false. The orators and interviewers are the ones who develop and propagate the politicians' arguments. It is through this medium that they interpret the world and create a narrative that legitimates reality. Discourse analysis is a common method in this type of research. It clearly shows how choosing the right words can empower some people while disempowering others. The oppressed or less favored group uses language to express their power, even if it's not obvious. People don't always respond by protesting in the streets. Sometimes, they resist in more subtle ways, such as using phrases with double meanings or employing irony. The people who are resisting can use these forms of dissent to make their point without directly challenging those in power. Political discourse is a thing, and people who are resisting power use many different strategies, including implication and

presupposition, to make their voices heard. Tools that can interpret the meaning of words are needed for these things. We are talking about practices that require these tools to understand the real meaning of things.

To have a deeper understanding of pragmatics, discourse analysis, and resistance, it is important to shed light on valuable definitions provided by well-known scholars and experts. Levinson (1983) defines pragmatics as “the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language” (p. 9). Yule (1996) defines pragmatics as being “concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener” (p. 3). Austin (1962) states that “the issuing of the utterance is the performing of an action” (p. 6). Fairclough (1995) defines discourse as “a form of social practice which both constitutes the social world and is constituted by other social practices” (p. 7). Stubbs (1983) defines discourse analysis as being “concerned with the study of language in use, with reference to the social and cultural contexts in which it occurs” (p. 1). Van Dijk (1997) argues that “political discourse is not a genre but a class of genres defined by the social domain of politics.” Hollander and Einwohner (2004) define resistance as “action that is intended to oppose, challenge, or subvert some form of domination” (p. 536).

Pragmatics as a theory unravels resistance to communication and describes it as the way people talk to one another. Resistance is a phenomenon that takes place among speakers, and pragmatics is one of the best tools to decipher how it works. The present research adopts the theoretical framework of resistance proposed by Hollander and Einwohner. They categorize resistance as an action that may be performed in various forms through an individual’s everyday life. An act of resistance may be the case whether the actors involved recognize it or not. Hollander and Einwohner

highlight that resistance is not only a reaction to the actions of politicians but it also comes into play during public discussions and interpersonal communication. Therefore, the current work is an attempt to merge two concepts. It aspires to present a method of comprehending human interactions along with some practical ways to analyze them. The research is focused on the area of resistance to authority, for example, through the use of language in politics, and is intent on bridging the gap between these two fields, that is, the resistance concept and linguistic studies in political talk. This research to a large extent investigates the relationship between language and power in politics and the different methods of resistance that people use.

2. Literature Review

It has always been research on politicians' speeches that brought to light the fact that the power they wield is somehow dependent upon the words they use. Experts have found that both the public and politicians use the same language phenomenon and pattern to define and control power. Initially, the scholars studying the political lexicon concentrated on how politicians used words to persuade and lead the audience to support their arguments. They demonstrated that the politicians use language to change people's opinions and to project a certain worldview. Political language was one of the components in this. Politicians use this language to influence the public's perceptions of their personalities and the world environment in which they live (Austin, 1962). These strategies helped to reveal that the way people discuss issues is actually a space where power is exercised, rather than a clear and honest representation of the political situation. Discourse is the domain where power is exercised, and the above methods have laid the foundation for this understanding. Discourse is the domain where we can really see power at play. Upon examining the ways in which individuals communicate about politics, it can be noted that the function of

politics is primarily to manipulate or to devalue the role of some people through the use of words. Numerous studies have proved that the choice of words and the structure of sentences in speeches and texts can render certain ideas more important than others (Austin, 1962). Thus, the research has guided us in recognizing the portrayals of specific groups of people, as well as how the powerful employ language to project their authority as a natural and acceptable condition. The attention given to the language game of the powerful has led to the implication that the resistance of the power has not been initiated but rather is simply the reaction of the oppressed to the oppressor's verbal dominance. On the contrary, their communication strategy might be indicating that they are already in the driver's seat. Therefore, political discourse serves as a platform for the formation of opinions and a battle for the minds of voters. Language as a weapon in the hands of politicians can be a powerful tool for or against the public's engagement with the political issues.

The shift in people's perspective is the main issue here. They are watching how different views are expressed and how others oppose them. While some people see resistance as something only the big ways or the gathering of many together can offer, others think differently. Daily speaking is among the means through which resistance occurs. When individuals maintain a specific perspective and communicate in unique ways, they can effectively undermine the shared understanding. Through research, it has been discovered that one can manage to alter their perception of events by adopting a certain viewpoint, changing self-image, and critically looking at what is taken as common knowledge. Resistance equals people expressing the truth in their own manner, and this can happen if one resorts to the use of unconventional language that challenges the mainstream narrative. These studies have played an important role in revealing the resistance area of interaction by providing the detailed uncovering of the threads of

resistance through people's intricate interactions. However, studies of that type generally produce nothing more than a description of situations and fail to introduce a powerful mechanism for explaining the evolution of resistance in language use (Searle, 1969). One of the main advantages of resistance studies is that they are in need of a framework to uncover the very essence of what is being meant when people use it. Resistance studies are important. These contributions have been advantageous; however, resistance studies need a more systematic way of looking at language to understand how resistance operates.

Pragmatics is a very useful tool for understanding various matters. The main focus of pragmatics is the circumstances in which the communication occurs, the meanings that people's utterances convey, and the hidden meanings in the communication. Thus, the application of this method permits the scholars to notice the people's display of disagreement without the use of direct words. In conversation, people can indeed talk about power without making direct reference to it through the use of insinuation. They can, for instance, accuse someone, make a commitment to act, or just express their opinion about a matter being morally wrong. All of these actions represent forms of resistance that are not very conspicuous. Other investigations have also proved that insinuation is the most common way of expressing disagreement. Individuals can suggest things instead of stating them explicitly, which makes it easier for them to articulate their dissent without inviting trouble. One of the ways in which pragmatics contributes to our understanding of political resistance is in the manner of communication (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). The theory of politeness, too, has played a role in the analysis of this topic, as it indicates ways in which people inadvertently hurt others when they are disagreeing. The entire process entails applying face-saving and face-threatening strategies to the political context. The politeness theory allows us to see the techniques with

which people resist or disagree without causing discomfort to others (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

There are gradual improvements being made. The resistance in politics is still not thought of in a way that combines knowledge from sociology with actual language use. A lot of research is done on the language people use, while the language is not even considered as a part of the resistance picture. The main topic here is resistance, which is still not thoroughly understood. People, for instance, have a hard time recognizing the distinction between resistance and secret resistance, plus they do not realize how the powerful and the receivers of the message, the people who are listening, and they even have a big problem in the study of political discourse and resistance, are the factors that the people and the researchers usually get to see and think about (van Dijk, 1997). We have a hard time considering resistance as what it is: something that changes and is connected to the people around us. Resistance is not just a collection of separate words or phrases, but it is something that happens in our daily lives and is molded by the people we interact with (Grice, 1975).

Hollander and Einwohner's model of resistance contributes significantly to the solution of such questions. They describe visibility, intention, and recognition as factors leading to success in resistance. This framework is versatile and designed to cover a wide range of opposition, such as when people openly contradict something or when they do it in a more discreet manner. To a large extent, the work of Hollander and Einwohner has found its way into sociology, whereas language studies and people's communication have not benefited from it as much (Hollander & Einwohner, 2004). This research is attempting to close that gap by fusing their resistance ideas with tools, from language analysis to pragmatic tools of analysis, to obtain a better understanding of resistance. Consequently, it

aims to provide a richer account of how resistance is constructed, communicated, and interpreted in political discourse.

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1 Resistance as a Discursive and Social Practice

Sociology, political theory, and cultural studies often bring up the concept of resistance in their discussions. However, despite all that has been said, there is still no consensus among people about the exact meaning of the term resistance. Generally, people picture resistance as a united group of people or a large movement or openly confronting the authority. They give priority to events like demonstrations and revolutions. Resistance is not limited to these events; it also includes the small, silent ways people refuse to conform, like their words and actions. This perspective is overly simplistic, and it limits our comprehension of the reality, especially when resistance is expressed through non-violent means due to laws, ideologies, or politics that prevent open confrontation. To put it differently, resistance is not only about large-scale protests and movements; it also includes the trivial actions of individuals in their daily lives that oppose the powers.

Hollander and Einwohner were the ones who first proposed a new perspective on resistance in 2004. They argue that resistance is nothing but the activities performed by people to have a say in power or the unfair treatment of certain people to be stopped. The most significant point about resistance, according to Hollander and Einwohner, is that it is not the same all the time. Resistance varies according to the situation and the individuals concerned. The nature of people's interaction is the main factor that affects the way they resist each other. Accordingly, this way of considering resistance is extremely helpful in determining what people talk about regarding politics. Usually, resistance is manifested more through words

than through physical acts. Thus, resistance is about the use of language as a weapon to fight against the ruling powers. In this regard, Hollander and Einwohner's concept of resistance is a gift, as it acknowledges the interactions' complexities and the variety of resistance forms (Hollander & Einwohner, 2004). Hollander and Einwohner's model essentially argues that the very perception and recognition of people are the primary focus of the model. They maintain that one cannot simply apply the resistance label based on the actor's intentions or events that took place. Rather, one has to consider the perspectives and comprehension of the other stakeholders involved. Resistance might be perceived by the challenged party, bystanders, or only the challengers. In some cases, it might be completely unnoticed, as no one, including the resisters, perceives it; it is deliberately hidden so that the resisters do not face any repercussions. Hollander and Einwohner's model is a breakthrough because it examines the process of people's perception and recognition of resistance. This understanding is of utmost importance to discourse-based approaches, as linguistic resistance sometimes implicitly operates and requires shared background knowledge for its interpretation.

3.2 Forms of Resistance

Hollander and Einwohner discuss the various ways of resisting. Their primary concern is with two categories: visible and invisible resistance. The former is the latter's complete antithesis and has many similarities with it. It might even be said that the latter does not exist without the former. Before going into details about the methods of resistance, it is useful to briefly define the terms. Overt resistance is very visible. It is done on purpose; it is directed against the ones in power. For instance, people in politics may openly criticize what they dislike. They can declare themselves against something or go as far as saying something about it in

public. It is generally obvious where the person stands when they do so. Both supporters and opponents of the person can easily discern his or her opinion. "They" say that the "overt resistance" of this kind does not leave any doubt regarding the person's message (Hollander & Einwohner, 2004).

Covert resistance, on the other hand, is still resistance but in a very subtle form. Nevertheless, some people using it prefer to conceal their true feelings from those in power. For instance, the words spoken might convey a different meaning than what the speaker actually intends. One could resort to either irony or metaphor as a way of expressing oneself. At times, the speaker will say things that are open to interpretation in more than one way. This style of resistance is particularly beneficial when people fear that speaking up might cause them trouble.

Covert resistance is a practice applied in contexts where it is not safe to express oneself freely. For instance, in several nations, those who hold opposing views toward the government can face punishments. Hence, they resort to the method of resistance to convey their true opinions without making it overt. The authors, Hollander and Einwohner, contend that covert resistance is equally significant as resistance. They argue that people who resist are not weak; on the contrary, they are simply wise in their choice of dealing with the more powerful. Covert resistance is a method for the people to oppose without being too clear (Hollander & Einwohner, 2004).

Hollander and Einwohner also emphasize the necessity of unrecognized resistance, a situation that arises when the dominant group does not recognize actions as resistance, even when those actions contest power. This might happen in discourse when only certain audiences that have the cultural, ideological, or contextual knowledge can grasp the resistant

meanings. Such resistance modes highlight the interpretive aspect of resistance as well as the role of pragmatics in revealing the meanings that have been kept implicit.

3.3 Resistance, Power, and Language

Resistance, power, and language are fundamental notions for exploring social relations and communication. Resistance is the act of opposing or questioning the power relations embedded in the social structure, thereby contesting the existing rules and authority (Lawlor & Nale, 2014). Power is the ability to manipulate, steer, or dominate the actions, manners, or ideas of other people within different social settings and institutions (Russell, 1938). Language is a collection of unique signs and conventions that is socially developed to facilitate communication and the linking of meaning with sound or image, which is the subject of linguistic study (Saussure, 1959).

The study conducted by Hollander and Einwohner is sociological in nature. It relates to language study, as it deals with how people interact, recognize, and understand one another. Political discourse is a domain where language signifies power. Furthermore, language serves as a tool to conduct negotiations between parties. There is no resistance outside of discourse; rather, it is within. The people who speak out resist in subtle ways by questioning the very matters that are usually accepted without dispute, by altering the narration of the incidents, by questioning if anyone has the right to rule, or by changing the perception of a group of people about their identity. Resistance is often closely associated with political discourse. Through the use of language, people refrain in varied manners, which is the same for the framework of Hollander and Einwohner (Hollander & Einwohner, 2004).

With this viewpoint, resistance can be interpreted as an act of communication that draws upon the resources of pragmatics. The meaning is not limited to what is explicitly said, but it is inferred through implication, presupposition, and context. Political actors very often take advantage of these resources to balance the opposition's strategic caution. The model of Hollander and Einwöhner provides a conceptual lens through which the identification and categorization of these practices occur, while the field of pragmatics offers the necessary tools for examining how they function linguistically.

4. Model of Analysis

The present research is about the language used by people in the political field to refer to resistance. It employs a linguistic analysis to exhibit the manners in which resistance emerges and is communicated in political discussions. It is suggested to apply the ideas of Hollander and Einwöhner in outlining the concept of resistance and, furthermore, making use of the methods that provide a more profound comprehension of the language. In this way, it becomes possible to visualize the forms and the functions of resistance in the context of human communication through language. Resistance is not a permanent condition; rather, it is present in people's utterances when the parties involved interact through language and adopt a specific approach to it.

There are two interrelated but distinct levels of operation in the model. The first level identifies which variety of resistance is present in the talk and employs the framework of Hollander and Einwöhner for making these distinctions.

The second level of the framework examines the various forms of resistance that are expressed through language. This two-dimensional approach facilitates analyzing even the most complex issues of the case. It

associates the sociological concepts and the language quotes. The conceptual framework is mainly about the comprehension of resistance and its discourse manifestation. The resistance is finally analyzed linguistically.

In this level, the researcher scrutinizes examples of resistance. The main concern is how easily they are to detect and if people do recognize them. Every example of resistance is assessed on the basis of its being either overt or covert. Additionally, the researcher seeks to know whether the opposing person or group will take notice of it. The targeted people may see it. Possibly only a very small group of people who are aware of the situation will be able to recognize it. Thus, this step requires an understanding of the situation and the people involved, including who is speaking, who is listening, and how power is being exercised. When analyzing resistance in its specific situation, it is not viewed as isolated or merely about words. The analysis considers resistance in its context. This makes resistance analysis more about the context than just the words or what people say. Resistance is not something that is only written about, but it is something that people perform in a certain context.

The second level of analysis focuses on the actual methods of resistance employed by people. It is at this point that the important role that language plays in people's expressing disagreement can be recognized. The researcher examines the people's utterances as well as their manner of uttering, for instance, when speaking, insinuating others, making promises, or stating opinions. Besides, the researcher is alert to the occasions when the people do not speak outright, but one can still sense their resistance. This situation often occurs when political figures have to be cautious with their words because of some restrictions. Resistance appears in these manifestations, and it is indeed one way to express one's thoughts and feelings to others. People rely on analysis to identify speakers' indirect

means of communication. One such method is through hints and allowing the listeners to guess the meaning. At times, the speakers consciously violate the conversational maxims to convey their points. That is how politicians can manifest dissent without direct verbalization. Implicature analysis also serves to reveal the hidden assumptions that people rely on. Such presumptions can either be employed to question and redefine the political landscape or to shift people's perceptions about politics. Generally, people's unstated beliefs are very influential, for they can alter people's comprehension of matters even if they are not verbally expressed. Implicature analysis as well as presupposition analysis are methods for determining the true communicative intentions of people, particularly when they are discussing politics and resistance (Grice, 1975).

Politeness and face management play a crucial role in the model being discussed. Words uttered during political conversations are most of the time the ones that are the hardest hit in terms of critics and might even offend people, particularly institutions or opponents. The analysis presented here is to provide ways how people can use these words without getting too harsh or too soft at the same time. They could either use not-so-strong words or even be more courteous by titles or phrases. The manners of expression in such cases are indeed a manifestation of the interlocutors' efforts to resist and yet to be liked by the public at the same time. Resistance is an inherent part of political discourse, and thus people resort to different strategies to express such resistance (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

Resistance is always scrutinized whenever it appears, and that is done using tools and also through the grouping of Hollander and Einwohner. Such a perspective guarantees that the words and language used are not solely viewed in terms of their dictionary meanings. Rather, they are recognized for the meanings they carry for people and their impact on politics. The model aids us in comprehending the manner in which

resistance ranges from outright disagreement to minute changes in the meaning of the words. Resistance imitates in levels from direct and loud to subtle and hidden, and the model helps us in making that distinction. Resistance is the problem that we are going to deal with. The model is a very good tool for getting a grasp on resistance.

Political texts have been the main area of research where this model has been applied, and in such cases, pragmatic analysis reveals the forms of resistance that would not be seen if one were to apply purely structural or ideological approaches. The model provides a replicable and theoretically based framework that is appropriate for various political situations and discourse genres.

5. Data and Methodology

5.1 Data Selection

The research delves into the communication of politicians through a meticulously selected collection of texts that show various types of resistance among people. The selected texts are comprised of speeches, debates, interviews, and public statements of politicians in the present day. The criteria for selection of the texts were their involvement with political controversies that cause disagreement among people, their capacity to illustrate both overt and covert resistance, and their easy access by the public through public records or official archives. Thus, the research is mainly concerned with the discourse, and it is through the texts that it is analyzed. The texts that are chosen come from politicians who are already playing in the political field. This means that the study, while taking the politically significant moments as its focus, is also ensuring that the resistance is observable in its sociopolitical context, thus capturing the interaction between language and power.

5.2 Analytical Procedure

The investigation has been aimed at analyzing people's interpretations and the weaving of society. Each document is so rigorously scrutinized that the spots where opposition to the authorities, regulations, and dominant opinions is found are also revealed. Dissent in its most open form is looked for, and also the use of slight word hints as a sign of disagreement is noticed. The word-meaning situation is opened up, and politics and how people communicate are incorporated when they know the meanings of the words. The moment the researcher spots cases of defiance, sorts them according to the model of Hollander and Einwohner. the researcher makes the difference between overt and covert resistance, but take into account the viewpoint of the different groups concerning this issue. The resistance here could be very open. It could be hidden, and this is a very important point for one to keep in mind when analyzing resistance and the resulting reactions of people. The researcher, therefore, is going to dig deep into the resistance cases thoroughly. The researcher analyzes the discourse through which the people are expressing their resistance. They do it, for instance, by saying, "I think this is bad" and "you are wrong." On top of that, the researcher also searches for the depths of their meanings. The practice helps us to realize that the resistance of people might be nonverbal.

Moreover, the researcher keeps track of the way in which people express their differences of opinion in a courteous manner. This is an extremely significant feature, as individuals do not only want to appear good and honest but also do not want to be the cause of someone else's bad mood. They are aware that they have to be very careful with their choice of words

so no one gets offended. Resistance may be manifested through the presentation of facts or the speakers making accusations or asserting commitments or giving evaluative statements. The researcher analyzes these and other elements in order to derive a resistance theory. The final step of the method is an interpretive synthesis in which linguistic findings are linked to their social and political implications, thereby allowing the recognition of the repetitive patterns of resistance strategies across the data and situating them within the broader context of power and discourse dynamics.

5.3 Validity and Reliability

The validity of the research is ensured through the perspective of the triangulation method, which consists of multiple readings of each text and the inclusion of contextual factors such as history, audience, and politics. The categorization of resistance modes and pragmatic strategies is defined through the theoretical notions of Hollander and Einwohner and well-known models of pragmatics. Reliability is augmented by strict observance of coding rules and cross-validation of interpretations with contextual understanding. Although qualitative, this method is nonetheless very transparent and repeatable, which means that other scholars can use the same approach on different datasets or politicized situations.

5.4 Ethical Considerations

The texts analyzed in this research are publicly accessible and contain no confidential information. Alongside the texts, this study is conducted by considering their meanings rather than judging their authors. The study's outcomes are reported by giving a description and analysis of the texts with the purpose of understanding the communication and the reasons for the resistance to concepts rather than diagnosing the situation as right or

wrong. The analysis of those texts is a key factor in the understanding of discourse and resistance. The research has thus formulated its main objective as the uncovering of discourse and resistance.

6. Analysis and Discussion

The main intention of this research is to show how important and influential language in politics has been for politicians, especially on the part of politicians. The main aim of the research is to apply the model put forward by Hollander and Einwohner to classify the different forms of resistance and analyze their impact on the political sphere. The study investigates the interaction of resistance and political communication in terms of what people say and their manner of speaking, which is very interesting given the deliberate use of resistance by politicians in discourse.

6.1 Overt Resistance

Overt resistance is characterized by individuals disagreeing openly with those in authority or with the dominant narrative. This type of resistance is the most visible form of dissent. Those who resist see it. In our chosen texts, overt resistance is the most common when a critic attacks a policy, a whole institution, or a political philosopher. A parliamentarian, for instance, during a debate concluded his statements by saying that the new law was "making people less accountable and giving no rights to the citizens." Thus, the speaker used the most forceful words and directly blamed the lawmakers for the wrongdoing. Resistance through public debate is an invitational challenge to the social order. The existing texts reveal that the resistance, as is the case with the very situations prevailing in the societies thus far, has more often than not been about one's "fighting" for a "just" cause or "right" cause like a policy or institution; hence, the use

of power to speak was preferred by the dissenters (Searle, 1969). Speaking out and naming the issue are the main characters in such opposition actions. People want everybody to know their position, and they want to be heard when they say that they are against something. The resistance is obvious when people take such a strong stand against the issue or case they are talking about (Austin, 1962).

The findings indicate that individuals who confront a certain issue with an open resistance usually resort to such ways of communication that portray them as the ones with a stronger case and morality. They will argue that what they oppose is unfair, so they will have public support and be able to criticize the authorities. Such behavior indicates that people are aware of the others' need to perceive them in a certain light, and this is precisely what is discussed by Hollander and Einwohner in their model of resistance—the resistance model that Hollander and Einwohner formulated.

6.2 Covert Resistance

Resistance can take many forms, and one of them is indirect communication. Hints and joking may be the ways to express disagreement. For instance, a politician could mention the policy indirectly, saying that it is like an experiment to discover how much the public can take. By this, they acknowledge the badness of the policy without naming anyone responsible for it. The speaker is being careful with their words and is thus able to show their dissent without getting into trouble. Such resistance means making insinuations rather than speaking directly; thus, the person avoids conflicts.

Pragmatic analysis suggests that presupposition is the most important reason people choose this kind of resistance. For instance, by using the phrase "tests the patience of the public," we are indeed assuming that the

policy is harmful. Thus, such a way of talking is a form of resistance to the policy, although the statement seems neutral. Such tactics show that language can still be used to oppose something when we are unable to do so openly because of societal pressures. Language is a battlefield, and pragmatic analysis is a major player in this regard. Pragmatic analysis of presupposition in language is a powerful tool for comprehension of resistance (Wodak & Meyer, 2009).

6.3 Unrecognized Resistance

The research also points out instances where one party fails to see that the other is opposing. Such a situation arises when dissent is understandable only to a limited number of people. To illustrate, a politician makes a public speech on TV. He/She employs the term "we" to refer to the group that opposes the official policy but at the same time seems to be in favor of the institution. This way of talking allows a few to understand that the politician is opposed to the mainstream view. The authorities are not aware of the opposition from that politician and those who resist along with him/her. The opposition is real. The authorities do not give credit to the opposition. This type of dissent illustrates that the people's opposition to something is determined by their comprehension and the social context they belong to. It also indicates what Hollander and Einwohner have claimed, that recognition is a key factor in resistance. The whole issue of resistance is really a matter of perception and interaction within a community, and Hollander and Einwohner's viewpoint is vital in deciphering the issue of resistance (Hollander & Einwohner, 2004).

6.4 Interaction of Resistance Strategies

People usually do not resist in one way alone; rather, very often they mingle various open and hidden types of resistance. Occasionally, they may

utter a phrase that appears to be positive but really has a different meaning, or they may choose their words in such a way that the audience is misled in a particular direction. Such behavior can lead to a lot of confusion about what the resistance really means. A politician, for instance, might express his dislike of a certain policy, but at the same time he will tactfully employ synonyms and analogies to mitigate the impact of his criticism. Thus, the politician is able to condemn the policy while also trying to be credible and liked by the public, minimizing risk. Power is resisted by employing such strategies. Such strategies are often very sophisticated. Resistance strategies are essential, as they show people how to resist power (van Dijk, 1997).

6.5 Summary of Findings

The study carried out suggests a disagreement among dissenters in the expression of their views. Political dissent can come in a wide variety of forms, such as openly or secretly. Sometimes, people even openly voice their opinions against the government and criticize it without any reservations at all. They will use words as signals to show their disapproval of the authority or the main policies that are being carried out in that area.

On the contrary, political resistance is often visible. People sometimes say one thing, but their real intent is the opposite of what the words literally mean. They can still utilize allusions, insinuations, and even metaphors to express their frustration without actually mentioning any discontent. Political resistance can also be dynamic in nature as well as subtle and hard to find. The resistance might take multifarious forms, and recognition is not always straightforward. The study's outcome demonstrates that some forms of resistance are still ignored by the ruling groups and thus are only revealed to circumscribed audiences equipped with the requisite contextual or ideological understanding. The resistance, as portrayed in the data, is often found to overlap rather than be isolated, with the speakers adopting a

mixed approach of explicit and implicit methods to sustain the equilibrium of opposition, credibility, and audience alignment. Thus, the study claims that the application of pragmatic analysis is a requirement for revealing the intricate manners in which resistance is expressed and dealt with over the political discourse, thus stressing language as the main arena of power conflict.

7. Conclusion

This research focuses on how people demonstrate their disagreement with the statements made by politicians. It interprets the phenomenon using the ideas of Hollander and Einwohner. It also uses a technique that helps uncover the actual state of things. The resistance was revealed to be a complex issue not only characterized by openly stating the opposite or participating in the opposite activities. It can be of several kinds. There might be total unawareness of the existence of resistance among the people. Their use of certain types of speech may serve as resistance, which is not evident.

The politicians' voices reveal the way they gain power and maintain their positions. They want to project a positive image and have the public on their side. Occasionally, they directly oppose the contrary opinion but still manage to communicate their disagreement in a very polite way. The declarations made by politicians are usually so vague that almost no one will grasp the actual meaning behind them. Consequently, when individuals engage in discussions about political matters, they are not just exchanging ideas but are actually confronting and trying to demonstrate their superiority. Political discussions are the venues where people either state or defend their views. In addition, these interactions are places for conflicts.

We emphasized that even the most minor statements made by politicians or by others who do not openly declare their positions could be regarded as

resistance. The resistance study was a reminder that context, audience, speaker's background, and words must be taken into account when trying to interpret meaning. We should regard the situation and the speakers, and not just the words. Resistance is the major factor in communication, and it is that which helps us to do it.

The communication study and the way people argue concerning politics are of immense importance. This is true for those researchers who investigate how people converse and the vocabulary that they use. Watching people's resistance or disagreement with spoken words increases our understanding of the flow and the hurdles of power. This research presents us with the opportunity not only to analyze and comprehend the situation but also to perceive both the explicit and implicit ways that people oppose each other. The prime concern of the research is political communication and discussions about politics.

Political discourse is not just about winning or convincing; it is, in fact, a battlefield where the various forms of resistance are shown, understood, and recognized. The discovery of the different types of resistance contributes to the comprehension of political communication and uncovers the complex relationship that exists between language, power, and social action.

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