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A Critical Discourse Analysis Of Martin Luther Kings Socio-Political Speeches

A B S T R A C T

Critical discourse analysis examines the key idea of social power and how it is used to produce social mistakes as a result of power abuse, inequality, and dominance. Martin Luther King's speeches show many of these social ideas. These views and authority are shown either explicitly or indirectly through the speaker's use of language structures. By analyzing the speeches, this paper tries to determine the speaker's target audience comments. This study focuses on a few selected sections that include patterns and terms that hint at these ideologies and power. The aims of this study is: Distinguishing textual and discursive techniques utilized in the speeches under review

As a result, this research implies that 1) certain textual approaches are more often used in the selected speeches than others. 2) In the selected speeches, certain discursive strategies are used more frequently than others. When it comes to textual and discursive analysis, certain sociopolitical ideologies are more commonly revealed than others.

The most widely used textual analysis methods are transitivity and modality. 1) In the investigated speeches, presupposition is the most common discursive strategy. 2) Certain themes dominate the writing. 3) Textual and discursive analysis often employ racism as an ideology.

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تحليل الخطاب النقدي لخطابات مارتن لوثر كنغ السياسية الاجتماعية

أ.م. د هديل كامل علي/كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية /جامعة تكريت

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الخلاصة:

يكشف تحليل الخطاب النقدي الفكرة الأساسية للسلطة الاجتماعية والسياسية وكيف يتم استخدامها لكشف المشاكل الاجتماعية نتيجة لإساءة استخدام السلطة وعدم المساواة والهيمنة. تظهر خطابات مارتن لوثر كينغ العديد من هذه الأفكار الاجتماعية. ويكشف هذه الآراء والهيمنة إما بشكل صريح أو غير

مباشر من خلال استخدام المتحدث لهياكل اللغة. من خلال تحليل الخطابات ، ستحدد هذه الورقة تعليقات الجمهور المستهدف للمتحدث. سيركز هذا البحث على عدد قليل من الأقسام المختارة التي تتضمن أنماطًا ومصطلحات تشير إلى هذه الأيديولوجيات والسلطة. أهداف هذه الدراسة هي: التمييز بين الأساليب النصية والخطابية المستخدمة في الخطب قيد التحليل.

نتيجة لذلك ، يشير البحث إلى 1)استخدام مناهج نصية معينة في كثير من الأحيان في الخطب المختارة أكثر من غيرها. 2) في الخطب المختارة ، يتم استخدام بعض الاستراتيجيات الخطابية بشكل متكرر أكثر من غيرها. عندما يتعلق الأمر بالتحليل النصي والخطابي ، يتم الكشف عن بعض الأيديولوجيات الاجتماعية والسياسية بشكل أكثر شيوعًا من غيرها.

اكثر طرق التحليل النصي استخدامًا هي الانتقالية والطريقة النمطية. 2) في الخطب التي تم التحقيق فيها ، يعد الافتراض هو الاستراتيجية الخطابية الأكثر شيوعًا. 3) موضوعات معينة تهيمن على الكتابة. غالبًا ما يستخدم التحليل النصي والخطابي العنصرية كإيديولوجيا.

الكلمات الدالة: تحليل الخطاب، مارتن لوثر كنغ، السياسية الاجتماعية

1. Introduction

1.1 Problem of the Study

This research seeks to address the following questions:

1. What textual approaches are often utilized in the speeches analyzed?

2. What discursive methods are used in the speeches examined?

3. How do the speeches clearly reflect sociopolitical views and social power?

1.2 Aims

The paper's goals are as follows:

1. identifying textual techniques,
2. demonstrating discursive methods, and
3. exposing sociopolitical ideologies and power in the speeches under consideration

1.3 Hypothesis

The following hypotheses are made concerning the speeches:

1. The most often utilized textual technique in the speeches examined is modality and transitivity.
2. Presuppositions and speech acts are the most often employed discursive strategies.
3. Racism is more frequently revealed in textual and discursive analysis in social analysis than other ideologies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Whatever sort of language is utilized for any cause is considered discourse. Discourse is any set of speech events or written words that connect subsequent phrases or utterances. Discourse cannot be contained within a single statement. It's something that transcends a single statement. In other words, discourse is any logical verbal or written procedure that follows a defined logic. As a result, the word "discourse" has several meanings. Years ago, in the 1970s and 1980s, this topic was subjected to several semantic interpretations. Ehlich's (2000:126) conceptions of discourse referred to the British, French, and German research traditions. '"

2.2 Discourse and Text

Discourse studies, unlike text linguistics, focus on analyzing written or spoken texts from a wider viewpoint than text linguistics. Rather of focusing on a single text, discourse studies frequently examine a broad variety of texts. Fairclough best exhibits the text-to-conversation connection. Fairclough (1989:24) claims that whereas text is a product, discourse is a social interaction process. Fairclough claims that the social world is made up of both abstract and concrete social structures. Social practices connect the two traits

2.3 Discourse as a Social Practice

Discourse impacts (and is impacted by) social contexts, say Fairclough and Wodak (1997:258). To put it another way, the social context in which speech is articulated both shapes and influences it.

Discourse refers to the way social acts are arranged inside a social network as a social structure. Faiclough, like Focault, refers to the semiotically distinct system that is exclusive to each sector of the social network as "orders of discourse"

(political, educational, governmental, and so on). Speech is socially created and socially modified in a social network.

2.4 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

According to van Leeuwen (2006:292), CDA emerged in the mid-1980s as a consequence of the work of linguists Fairclough, van Dijk, and Wodak. It evolved as a movement in 1992 at a conference in Amsterdam attended by the same group, and then as a special issue of "Discourse and Society" in 1993. Between 1992 and 2004, the organization progressed and maintained an annual meeting schedule. Since then, additional noteworthy publications have appeared, as well as two new journals, Critical Discourse Studies and the Journal of Language and Politics.

In any case, CDA is not based on a single coherent theory or technique. Weiss and Wodak (2003:6) argue that "the whole theoretical underpinning of CDA seems selective and arbitrary." While linguistics has usually focused on microanalysis of texts and interactions, social science has generally focused on social practice and change. In CDA, understanding social life involves considering interactional and structural factors.

2.5 Political Discourse Analysis

Politics is a power battle to implement political, economic, and social ideals. Language facilitates, supports, affects, and contributes to all political action. The main purpose of this paper is to define political discourse and suggest how it may be explored most interestingly and critically, after having contextualized political discourse analysis within a wider critical approach to speech.

Speeches, debates, and political interviews are all types of political discourse that are centered on politics. According to van Dijk (1997:11), it is one of the most popular and explored applications of critical discourse analysis (CDA). PDA is defined as "political discourse action" (PDA) by participants in the debate. A combination of these three traits is necessary to designate a speech as "political."

Throughout the CDA, ideology is prominent. The goal of this project is to expose the hidden ideas that are represented in ordinary and institutional speech. The most perplexing concepts are ideology and speech. Socio-cultural groups are defined as social classes in Marxist theory. They use the word ideology in its most literal sense when claiming that communication includes ideological presuppositions.

Approaching ideology from several angles is a difficult task. A subset of belief systems, according to Van Dijk (2006:116). This theory requires a cognitive component that adequately accounts for current cognitive research's belief system conceptions. Other social groupings have similar attitudes, he said (Van Dijk, 2006:116). Alternatively, Van Dijk (2006) defines ideologies as "social representations that determine a group's identity."

2.6 Fiarclough's 3D Approach

Norman Fairclough is the most prominent CDA practitioner, and his method has made the most substantial contribution to CDA research. He created and introduced Critical Language Study (CLS) to the academic community in 1989. Fairclough (1989: 5) contends that it has two main goals: theoretical and practical. Three-dimensional frameworks are used to describe analytical aims. "Description" refers to the section on text analysis; "interpretation" refers to the section on discursive practice; and "explanation" refers to the section on social practice. It is summarized below:

1.A textual analysis (Description)

Fairclough (1989, 1993, and 2003) seeks to determine a text's social environment (social context). Fairclough contends that language and other parts of social life are dialectical.

Fairclough's three-dimensional method begins with text analysis. Analyzed processes are classified into four categories: These are "vocabulary" (individual words) and "grammar" (words integrated into sentences). This might influence CDA research (Fairclough, 1992:75). He employs Halliday's SFL in his textual analysis.

2. Discursive practice (Interpretation)

According to Fairclough (1993:36), there are three aspects to a discourse or communication event. It meets the following criteria: In addition to being a text in a spoken or written language, it is a component of discourse practice, which includes the creation and interpretation of text.

The second strategy involves three major steps: production, distribution, and consumption. These mechanisms are universal, regardless of speech type. Differences in socioeconomic status (Fairclough, 1992: 78-79)

3.Social behavior

It's Fairclough's third-dimensional method. It's not about words, but about issues. To achieve global dominance, power may therefore be seen as a tool (Fairclough, 1992: 102). That is, to show speech as part of a social process, or more precisely, a social practice. Social structure, discourse, and interpretation all impact construction.

2.7 Martin Luther King

King, a Baptist minister and civil-rights crusader, had a seismic impact on race relations in the United States beginning in the mid-1950s.
In addition to his various other achievements. King served as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference(SCLC). Through his campaigning and motivating speeches, he was instrumental in the eradication of legal segregation of African American citizens in the United States, as well as the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 19648, among many other honors and recognitions. Ongoing recognition as one of the most significant and inspirational African American leaders in history.
URL:https://www.biography.com/activist/martin-luther-king

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
This study examines the influence of lexical representation, grammatical organization, and coherent speech in a socio-cultural context on audience cognition. This research adds to existing information by focusing on and studying speech from a linguistic, discursive, and sociocultural perspective. It also analyzes how certain language patterns help the speaker spread ideas and persuade others to completely adopt them.

Methods of Research :Mixed Approach
3.1Unit of Analysis and Data Description

kinginstitute@stanford.edu website provided two speeches by Martin Luther King on sociopolitical issues. The research focuses on two speeches by Martin Luther King, analyzing them from three perspectives: textual, discursive, and social.

3.2 Selection of Data

This paper's source material is Martin Luther King's four speeches. Following the selected paradigm's three key areas: textual analysis, discursive analysis, and social practice, the data is analyzed to determine the various representations of politics and social activity in Martin Luther King's two speeches.

3.3. The Adopted Model

The three-dimensional framework for DA proposed by Fairclough (2001) is especially suited and effective for the current paper, which focuses on analyzing the textual description of the speeches. Discursive practices may generate and sustain unequal power relations among social, cultural, ethnic, and even gender groups through portraying and placing people. Ideology, he claims, is how power is acquired in society, which may be shown in the figure below:

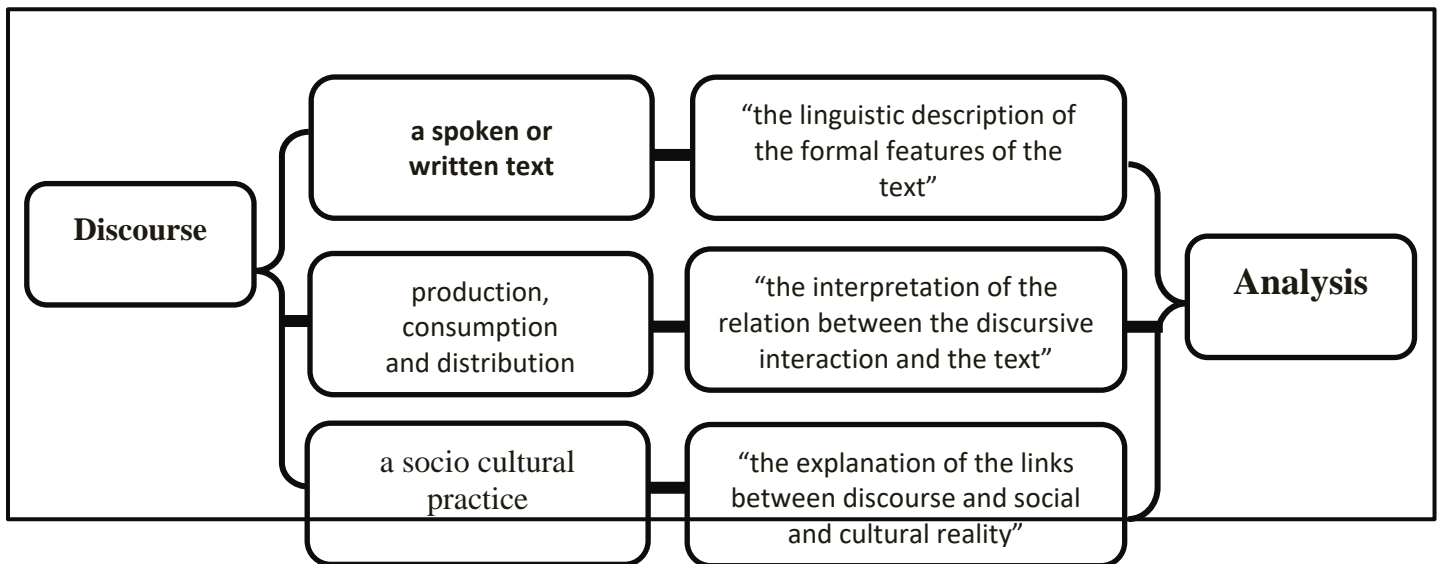Figure (3. 1) Fairclough's Framework (2001:21) of Critical Discourse Analysis

3.4 Methods of Analysis

Qualitative analysis seeks to better comprehend human circumstances and societal processes. It evaluates words and ideas for common concepts, structures, and other traits. Quasi-objective research, quantitative analysis evaluates data to find statistical correlations. It is an objective assessment (www.lancaster.ac.uk).

This project's scope includes both forms of analysis. The qualitative study will uncover hidden sociopolitical ideologies and social power, while the quantitative analysis will show hidden ideological textual categories.

4. This section provides the results of the analysis of the chosen data using Fairclough's framework (three-dimensional approach) (2001:21). As a result, three levels of analysis will be investigated: textual, discursive, and social analysis. The analysis will be carried out both qualitatively and quantitatively.

4.1Qualitative Analysis

4.1.1 SPEECH 1 " Give us the Ballot" Address at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom

Is a 1957 speech by Martin Luther King, advocating voting rights for African Americans in the United States. King delivered the speech at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom gathering at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. on May 17

1.Textual Analysis

a. Vocabulary

For the analysis in this section, excerpts from the speeches have been chosen for analysis based on particular textual elements.

No.	Excerpts	Analysis
1.	This May seventeenth decision came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of human captivity. It came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of disinherited people throughout the world who had dared only to dream of freedom.	Martin Luther King, used metaphors such as *a joyous daybreak* and *a great beacon light of hope* in reference to the May 17 decision, which calls for an end to segregation and discrimination against African-Americans**.** The speaker portrays a picture of power abuse and racism towards black people.
2.	I realize that it might cause losing a job; it will cause suffering and sacrifice. It might even cause physical	*Losing a job, suffering and sacrifice*, and *physical death*, which are the separation of the soul from the body, are all over wordings used by Dr. Martin Luther King to

	death for some.	describe the sufferings that African Americans would face in their quest for basic rights. The picture of dominance is presented in this instance.
3.	We come humbly to say to the men in the forefront of our government that the civil rights issue is not an Ephemeral, evanescent domestic issue that can be kicked about by reactionary guardians of the status quo.	Martin Luther King uses the terms "*ephemeral*" and "*evanescent*" as synonyms to describe the federal government's perception of African Americans' sociopolitical problems. Power and dominance are exposed.

b. Grammar

1. Transitivity

In this part, excerpts from speeches have been chosen for analysis based on the sorts of processes that various verbs undergo when they are used to express certain socio-political ideologies.

No.	Excerpts	Analysis
4.	And so our most urgent request to the president of the United States and every member of Congress are to give us the right to vote.	Martin Luther King speaks in an urgent tone and refers to himself and the audience using the pronoun *our*. The transitive verb *to give* is used in this context. A demanding picture of a fundamental right is given.
5.	We need a leadership that is calm and yet positive.	Martin Luther King refers to himself and all African-Americans by the pronoun *"we."* *Need* is a transitive verb. The desire for change and liberation is expressed.

2. Passivization

Excerpts from the speeches have been chosen for this part and will be studied according to the process of passivization in order to reflect specific socio-political concepts.

No.	Excerpts	Analysis
6.	But even more, all types of conniving methods are still being used to prevent Negroes from becoming registered voters.	The passive voice ***being used*** is used to make reference to the methods that the white community is using to prevent blacks from becoming registered voters. Racist and hegemony are presented by the speaker.

3. Modality

Texts from speeches have been chosen for analysis based on various modal verbs and their functions in exposing viewpoints.

No.	Excerpts	Analysis
7.	Give us the ballot, and we ***will*** place judges on the benches of the south who will do justly and love mercy. Give us the ballot, and we ***will*** quietly and nonviolently, implement the Supreme Court's decision of May seventeenth, 1954.	The pronoun ***"we"*** is used here to refer to both the audience and the speaker himself. He makes a promise or express certainty many times, each time using the modal word ***will***. The use of the modal word will convey his confidence in his ability to fulfill his commitment. Demand for voting right is shown here.
8.	I ***cannot*** close without stressing the urgent need for strong, courageous and intelligent leadership from the Negro community.	The use of the verb of modality in the negative form ***" cannot close***" has the opposite effect. Martin Luther King couldn't close his address without highlighting the need for strong, daring, and intelligent African leadership in ending segregation and inequity. A demand for freedom from segregation is shown.

2. Discursive Analysis

a. Presupposition

The speeches include a number of verbs, phrases, and language structures that cause presuppositions to be formed.

No.	Excerpts	Analysis
9.	This dearth of positive leadership from the federal government is not confined to one particular political party. Both political parties have betrayed the cause of justice	The existential line **"this dearth of positive leadership"** serves as a presupposition trigger. True, there is a lack of smart leadership. Additionally, we have a structural presupposition that **both political parties have betrayed the cause of justice**. Power abuse and dominance is revealed.

c. Speech Act

Throughout the speeches, several types of speech acts are offered, the most significant of which are those that represent inequalities in social authority and have a direct impact on the lives of the audience members.

10.	In the midst of the desperate need for civil rights legislation, the legislative branch of the government is all too stagnant and hypocritical.	There is an expressive speaking act, during which the speaker laments and blames the government's disappointing performance in the area. King tries to describe the racism and social abuse of the government

3. Social Analysis

According to the textual and discursive analysis presented above, this part shows the ideologies in the social and political domain and social power that have been derived from the speech under analysis. Each of them is discussed in more detail below.

a. Ideologies in the social and political domain

According to the research, the text under consideration (the speech) represents specific ideas about political and social perspectives in the American society.

An image of racial persecution is painted by the speaker. It is a betrayal of justice to humiliate black people and deny them the right to vote. It is possible to express these actions and responses using simple or complex linguistic structures.

b. Social Power

The speech explores several types of social power, including those that dominate society and control one another.

It has total influence over all elements of American life. Furthermore, racial segregation puts the black population in a precarious situation. His status as a preacher and black civil rights leader gives him motivating power, yet he never uses that power to coerce others.

4.1.2 Speech 2 "I Have a Dream" is a public address given by civil rights leader Martin Luther King on January 28, 1963, in Memphis, Tennessee. Martin, delivers a speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC, marking the culmination of the African American civil rights movement in the United States.

Speech analysis of Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech

1. Textual analysis

a. Vocabulary

No.	Excerpts	Analysis
1.	Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.	Martin Luther King begins his speech with metaphors as antonyms: *a great beacon light of hope,* comparing daylight to hope, and the long dark night to injustice and slavers, imagining the Emancipation Proclamation as a ray of hope for millions of African-American slaves, bringing an end to the long night of African American enslavement. He compares slavery to being *seared in the flames of withering injustice.* The picture of discrimination and hegemony is displayed.
2.	But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not	The term *"one hundred years later"* has been repeated four times in this passage, plainly

	free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land.	showing that these African-Americans have been striving for freedom and equal rights for a very long period, regardless of their race or faith, the ***Negros still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination***, despite of ***a vast ocean of material prosperity***. Martin Luther King used metaphors to reflect, willingly or unwillingly, on the injustice that black Americans have experienced throughout history. Injustice and racial discrimination are brought to light.
3.	Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice.	King introduces one of the repeating metaphors that may be seen throughout the speech. Consequently, the sun is used as a symbol of optimism and the future, while darkness is used to represent oppression and the past. It is "***time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice, "Now is the time,"*** that the past has come to an end, and that a new future has begun. A call to action and reject inequality and demand change is shown.

b. Grammar

1. Transitivity

4.	The whirlwinds of revolt will ***continue*** to shake the foundations of our nation	Due to the obvious African Americans unresolved sufferings, Martin Luther asserts that justice will not be achieved until a serious

	until the bright day of justice emerges.	movement is undertaken for it. In order to raise awareness about the discrimination and injustice faced by African American in a society where all men were supposed to be equal. Martin Luther King inspires people to begin fighting for justice in order to eliminate segregation.
5.	And so we've **come** here today to dramatize a shameful condition.	Martin Luther King declares in front of the Lincoln Memorial that all African Americans have **come** to represent the existing sad situation in a dramatic way. It is discovered that there is some kind of systemic racism.

2. Passivization

6	We can never **be satisfied** as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.	The main focus of this excerpt is on the act of dissatisfaction. This excerpt discusses whites' racial attitudes regarding African-Americans

3. Modality

7	Again and again, we **must** rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.	The modal word **must** is used to convey the greatest level of commitment. In hopes of persuading individuals to reach the highest extent in facing violence with love and kindness, Martin Luther King employs the modal word **must**.
8	We **will** not be satisfied until "justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream."	Martin Luther King emphasizes his connection to the audience via the use of the pronoun *we*. In this line, he employs the word *"will"* to make a promise or a warning and expresses his confidence in his ability to keep his promise. In this excerpt, injustice and discrimination are revealed.

3. Discursive Analysis

a. Presupposition

No.	Excerpts	Analysis
9	But we refuse to believe that the **bank of justice** is bankrupt.	The noun phrase **The bank of justice** is a presupposition trigger. It is an existential assumption under which it is true for Martin Luther King that the government stole the civil rights of African-Americans. The issue of racial discrimination against black people is addressed**.**

c. Speech Acts

10	America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds."	This speech act is a declarative speech act. According to Martin Luther King, America has left African Americans in a terrible economic, social, and political situation. The misuse of authority and prejudice is revealed

3. Social Analysis

a. Socio-political ideologies

In his "I Have a Dream" speech, Martin Luther King used repetition and reference to urge and inspire his audience.
Keeping this in mind, Martin Luther King's iconic speech has inspired equality and social harmony in the US for decades. Throughout his address, King illustrates what genuine equality would look like for regular Americans. Recent hot topics include racism, justice, freedom, and inter-racial cooperation between whites and blacks.

b. social power
The federal government and Congress have complete control over American life. As a consequence of racial segregation, it further enforces that power over black people. King is a preacher and a black civil rights activist who never utilized his influence to change society. However, he uses his power to support and encourage black people to achieve their full social status, as well as to expose whites' racism against black people, and he is successful in doing so. Finally, the most important variables in American culture are: power; abuse of power; power of desired change; and external forces.

4.2.1 Statistical Analysis Of *Give Us The Ballot* Speech

1. Textual Analysis

a. Vocabulary

The way vocabulary is used to expose ideology and social power is portrayed in a variety of ways in the chosen texts, total **6**

The frequency of vocabulary in Give Us The Ballot speech

Types of Vocabulary	Frequency	Percentage
Metaphor	**2**	**33.33**
Overwording	1	16.66
Synonyms	2	33.33
Antonyms	1	16.66
Total	6	100%

b. Grammar

1.transitivity

The total number of times transitivity is used in the phrases that represent ideology in the chosen texts is 2

2.passivization

The total number of using passive voice in the sentences that reflect ideology in the selected texts is 1

3. Modality

Using particular modal verbs more than others is according to the common use of American English language in the context of the speech. The total is 3.

2. Discursive Analysis

In the level of discursive analysis, presupposition, intertextuality and speech acts are presented. According to the varieties of textual forms as mentioned in the speech , different types of presuppositions intertextuality and speech acts can be presented**.**

a. Presupposition

the total number of the frequency of presupposition that reflects ideology and social power the total is 2

14, existential is 1 and structural 1.

The Frequency of Presupposition

Types of presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
Existential	1	50
Structural	1	50
Total	2	100%

C. Speech Act

The third aspect of discursive level is speech acts .The total performed in this speech is 1

The Frequency of the Discursive Analysis in Give Us The Ballot speech

Discursive strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Presupposition	2	33.33
Speech act	1	16.66
Intertextuality	3	50
Total	6	100%

3.social analysis

In qualitative analysis, two aspects of social analysis have been derived. Their statistical significance will be discussed further below

The frequency of social analysis in give us the ballot speech

Social analysis	Frequency	Percentage
Socio-political ideologies	5	55.55
Social power	4	44.44
Total	9	100%

4.4.2 Statistical Analysis of I Have A Dream speech

This kind of analysis is required in order to provide an objective analysis of the speeches and to support the subjectivity of the qualitative analysis presented in the previous section.

1. Textual Analysis
a. Vocabulary

The way vocabulary is used to expose ideology and social power is portrayed in a variety of ways in the chosen texts, total is 10

The frequency of vocabulary in "I have a dream" speech

Types Vocabulary	Frequency	Percentage
Metaphors	7	70
Synonymy	1	10
Antonym	2	20
Total	10	100%

b. Grammar

1.transitivity

The total number of times transitivity is used in the phrases that represent ideology in the chosen texts is 2.

2.passivization

The total number of using passive voice in the sentences that reflect ideology in the selected texts is 1

3. Modality

Using particular modal verbs more than others is according to the common use of American English language in the context of the speech. The total is 2

The Frequency Of Textual Analysis In *I Have A Dream Speech*

Textual Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Vocabulary	7	58.33
Grammar	5	41.66
Text Structure	0	0
Total	12	100%

2. Discursive Analysis

In the level of discursive analysis, presupposition, intertextuality and speech acts are presented. According to the varieties of textual forms as mentioned in the speech , different types of presuppositions and speech acts can be presented.

a. Presupposition

the total number of the frequency of presupposition that reflects ideology and social power is 1, existential presupposition.

C. Speech Act

The third aspect of discursive level is speech acts the total is 1.

The Frequency of the Discursive Analysis in "I have a dream" speech

Discursive strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Presupposition	1	50
Intertextuality	0	0
Speech act	1	50
Total	2	100%

3.social analysis

In qualitative analysis, two aspects of social analysis have been derived. Their statistical significance will be discussed further below.

Several sociopolitical ideas have been extracted: racism, poverty, religion, nonviolent civil rights activity, and the struggle for liberty and unity. The total number of ideologies revealed in the text analyzed is 10. Racism has the highest rate of appearance with 10. The second most commonly used social ideology is the nonviolent struggle for freedom at 3.

The frequency of social analysis in I have a dream speech

Social analysis	Frequency	Percentage
Socio-political ideologies	13	79.16
Social power	3	20.83
Total	16	100%

4.3 Conclusions

1. It is shown that textual analysis is most commonly used in the speech under investigation.

2. Fairclough's model (2001) is found to be applicable in evaluating Martin Luther King's speeches from a sociopolitical viewpoint.

3. Through the use of CDA's techniques, many social ideas have been retrieved from the speech in question. Racism, poverty, religion, the struggle for liberty and unity, and non-violent civil rights action are some of the ideas that exist.

4. Presupposition and speech acts are the most often used discursive technique in the speech under study.

5. Racism is the most prevalent ideology that is most frequently experienced by African-American society, and it is revealed in this speech.

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