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A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF   ISRAELI POLITICAL SPEECHES   AFTER NORMALIZATION WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

A B S T R A C T

The current study is a Critical Discourse   Analysis of Israeli Political Speeches after Normalization with Arab Countries which shows the mutual cooperation between Israel and Arabs to achieve normalization. The most important aims of the current study are; i) Investigating whether normalization and peace processes are presented positively or negatively in the Israeli Political Speeches after normalization. ii) Identifying the textual analysis of speeches that are used by three Israeli politicians after the period of normalization. iii) Showing the discursive practices which are used in the Israeli Political Speeches after normalization. The aims are only outcomes to the following problems; what is the most influential political speech type that is used? What is the textual analysis used in the Israeli Officials' Political Speeches after normalization? What are the discursive practices used by Israeli Politicians after normalization? Fulfilling the above aims, the study hypothesizes that Israeli politicians employ language to serve their purposes through using different strategies. Finally, Language is utilized to show Israel's hegemony and victory through Israeli politicians' speeches. The data have been selected from Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs website. Israeli Political Speeches are analyzed ideologically and linguistically according to Fairclough's three-dimensional approach (1989, 1995, and 2010). To sum up, the selected Israeli Political Speeches after normalization have less explicit negative ideologies than the ones before normalization. So, words are very important. Words are basic part of every language, without these words people could not keep in touch (Salih & Haji: 1).Whenever we talk, we carefully choices the words according to the relation with listeners, many languages have different strategies in the choice of words and expressions (Naji: 3).

التحليل النقدي لنصوص الخطابات السياسية الاسرائيلية بعد التطبيع مع البلدان العربية

الباحث/علاء حسين غضبان/ المديرية العامة للتربية في محافظة كركوك

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الخلاصة:

تُبين هذه الدراسة الحالية و الموسومة التحليل النقدي لنصوص الخطابات السياسية الاسرائيلية بعد التطبيع مع البلدان العربية التعاون المشترك بين العرب و اسرائيل لإتمام التطبيع. و الاهداف المهمة

لهذه الدراسة هي 1) التحقق في ما اذا عُرِض التطبيع و عملية السلام ايجاباً أم سَلباً في الخطابات السياسية الاسرائيلية بعد التطبيع. 2) استبانة التحليل النصي للخطب التي يستخدمها السياسيون الاسرائيليون الثلاث بعد فترة التطبيع.3) بيان الاساليب الاستطرادية التي تستخدم في الخطابات السياسية الاسرائيلية بعد التطبيع.

أما الاهداف فما هي الا هي نتائج للقضايا التالية؛ ما هو أكثر نوع من الخطاب السياسي المُستخدم أكثر تأثيراً ؟ ما هو التحليل النصي المُستخدم في الخطابات السياسية للمسؤولين السياسيين الاسرائيليين بعد التطبيع؟ ما هي الاساليب الاستطرادية التي يستخدمها السياسيون الاسرائيليون بعد التطبيع؟ و لتحقيق الاهداف اعلاه ,تفترض هذه الدراسة بان السياسيين الاسرائيليين سخروا اللغة لخدمة غاياتهم من خلال استخدام مختلف الاستراتيجيات. و ختاماً, استخدمت اللغة لبيان هيمنة و تفوق اسرائيل من خلال خطاباتهم السياسية . أما المعلومات فقد جُمعت من موقع وزارة الخارجية الاسرائيلية. و حُللت الخطابات السياسية الاسرائيلية فكرياً و لغوياً طبقاً لنموذج فيركلف ذي الابعاد الثلاثة(1989 , 1995,و 2010). و بالمختصر المفيد, تَظهرُ الافكار السلبية واضحة في الخطابات السياسية الاسرائيلية بعد التطبيع اقل مما هي عليهِ قبل التطبيع. لذلك فالكلمات مهمة جداً و الكلمات تعتبر على انها الجزء الرئيسي لكل لغة و بدون هذه الكلمات لا يستطيع الناس التواصل (صالح و حاجي: 1).و عندما نتحدث فإننا نختار الكلمات بدقة بحسب العلاقة مع المستمعين , فلعدد من اللغات اساليب مختلفة في انتقاء الكلمات و التعابير (ناجي:3).

1. Introduction

The Israeli Officials utilize language and propaganda for their purposes. The strategy of using language for specific purposes has aroused great interest and compassion in different types of mass media in the West; visual, audio, and print media which focuses on the so-called "historical rights" and regularly repeat Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, Arab terrorism, the conflicts in the West Bank and Hebron have made Israel and its crises the main ideas in the minds of westerners which leading to the forgotten of offensive and negative thoughts against Israel. Ideologically speaking, political speeches have the power to change the conflict and ideas.

In fact, the adequate exploitation of political language manipulation of politics can bring political benefits and firmly regulate people according their interests. When situations demand politicians to draw the masses into their ideology, surely, political discourses dialectically articulated can be a unique

vehicle to achieve this ultimate end. Since its creation in 1948, Israeli Ministry of Propaganda has been trying its best to mislead public opinion and corrupt the minds of people all over the world. This, in turn, depends on certain strategies which result from profound experience. Another important factor can be added to strengthen their propaganda that Israel is multi-races and languages nation.

2. Discourse Analysis

In study of language, some of the most interesting questions   arise in connection with the way language is used, rather than what its components are. What we want to ask is how language users understand what we read in text, understand what speaker's intentions despite what they are saying, recognize connections rather than jumbled or incoherent discourse, and successfully take part in that complex activity which called conversation. It is conducting the so-called discourse analysis (Yule, 1996:139).

Branches of knowledge are being developed; each day has new inventions and discoveries. The field of Discourse Analysis appears in different disciplines of humanities like anthropology, literary studies, semiotics, psychology, sociology, while a new interdisciplinary field of study comes from social sciences, such as linguistics and speech communication. It is remarkable that the development of modern discourse analysis began at the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s (Van Dijk, 1988: 17; Baker etal , 2011:32).

Since some discourse analysts focus on how the meaning and structure are shown in the texts are displayed, others have used discourse analysis more extremely since the early 1990s to study issues related to power, inequality ,and ideology .However, all forms of discourse analysis have tend to emphasize the importance of examining occurring texts even if the methods of analysis focus on(for example, the extent to which intertextuality, production and reception methods , or socio-historical context is considered).It is claimed by Burr (1995: 163) that the term is an umbrella which covers a wide variety of actual research practices with quite different purposes and theoretical backgrounds.

All analysts take language as the focus of their interest .It is also implied by Burr (1995: 163) that conversation analysis is a form of discourse analysis. It can also be said that psychology, interactive sociolinguistics, and all various critical discourse analysis are also forms of discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is mainly a qualitative form of analysis; traditionally it involves a 'close reading' of a small amount of text, such as the detailed transcription of a conversation. Although, in recent years, discourse analysts have started to utilize the quantitative one.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Researchers believe that a discourse analysis method that regards language as a social practice and is interested in the way power relation and ideologies are expressed through language. Critical discourse analysts are particularly interested in issues of inequality, sometimes keeping in mind 'Who benefits?' when carrying out the analysis.CDA, unlike many other forms of linguistic analysis, is not only concerned with words on a page but also involves examining the social context. That is, ask why and how the words came to be spoken or written. Norman Fairclough (1989) has developed a three-dimensional framework approach for analyzing CDA texts. The first stage of interpretation examines the relationship between interaction and social context, and consider the social effects of the production and interpretation process. The relationship between interaction and social context is examined by the final stage explanation, considering the social effects of the processes of production and interpretation.

Other approaches have been proposed for critical discourse analysis. Despite the fact that all tend to combine text analysis with considerations of wider social context, argumentation theory is used by Reisigl and Wodak's (2001:82) discourse-historical approach. In addition, Van Dijk's CDA's Socio-cognitive approach uses a three-part cognitive approach to CDA. Even in this specific types of CDA , there is usually no fixed step-by-step analysis approach. With concern to the mechanism of choosing texts, considerable freedom is given to the analysts, combinations of different analytical techniques and the order in which they are carried out. This freedom is combined with the fact that CDA is concerned with highlighting social problems like prejudice and exclusion that can open up practitioners to the accusation of bias because they might select texts that prove their point while neglecting those which do not (ibid).

Critical discourse analysis begins with the assumption that language use is social every time, and that discourse both 'reflects society and constructs the social world' (Rogers, 2011: 1). Issues such as gender, ideology and identity might be explored by a critical analysis and how these are reflected in particular texts. This may begin with the analysis of the use of discourse and turn to an interpretation and explanation of the discourse from here, the analysis may proceed to construct and challenge the texts, tracing ideologies and assumptions

behind the use of discourse, and relating these to different world views, beliefs, and experiences (Paltridge & Brian, 2012:186).

2.2 The Prominent Figures of CDA

Many scholars have conducted comprehensive and detailed research on the subject and have contributed to the development of the field of critical discourse analysis. As CDA is composed of variety of approaches, including: socio-cognitive studies, sociocultural change and change in discourse, French discourse analysis, critical linguistics, and social semiotics. All these different approaches have been studied by different scholars like , Van Dijk , Fairclough and Van Leeuwen(Barker and Galasiński, 2001: 62). The most influential scholars who have developed and enhanced the role of CDA are; Norman Fairclough, Teun van Dijk, Ruth wodak, Theo van Leeuwen, and Mechil Foucault.

2.2.1 Norman Fairclough: He is a genius sociolinguist at Lancaster University. In spite of his retirement in 2004, he is now an Emeritus Professor and he has joined the Institute for Advanced Studies as Honorary Research Fellow. Moreover , he presides over "Deputy Director of the Centre for Cultural Political Economy Research". The development of the realm of CDA has fundamentally been attributed to Fairclough's efforts because he is one of the most outstanding founders of this field. Many articles and many books have already been written by Norman Fairclough on critical approaches to discourse analysis. In Fairclough's work, the focus is on the relationships between discursive change and sociocultural one, and more attention is paid to university prospectuses, and analysis, and doctor-patient consultation. Fairclough and his colleagues also insist on the educational significance of CDA, and support critical language awareness as a key component of language education in schools and other institutions (De Filologia, 2006: 11). Thornborrow (2001: P.15) shows that Fairclough's main work involves how to connect discourse, power, and social practice (1989, 1992, 1995a).

2.2.2 Fairclough's Approach

A three-level of CDA framework which aims at raising the consciousness of social relations is adopted by Fairclough, "through focusing upon language" (Fairclough, 1989: 4). Fairclough has created a three-level frame-work related to analyzing data , especially on the three levels of the text analysis (written or spoken), discourse practice and social practice . Fairclough (2010: 3-4) confirms that CDA has three basic properties:-

Firstly, it mainly focuses on complex social relations, rather than entities or individuals (things and persons) because of its being relational. Secondly, because CDA depends on works of various fields, so it is an interdisciplinary form of analysis. Thirdly, the   relationship between objects is separated from each other but not discrete, so in this sense, it is called dialectical. For example, the relationship between power and discourse. Although , discourse and power are different elements but in the social process they are not discrete, that is , they are interconnected.

Fairclough (1989: 10) identifies his approach as "an alternative orientation, not just as another method of language study. " What he identifies as "a social theory of discourse" is an attempt to "bring together linguistical-oriented discourse analysis social and political thought relevant to discourse and language"(Fairclough, 1992: 92). Discourse is presented by Fairclough as a three dimensional concept, Fairclough (1989, 1992a, 2001b). Fairclough refers to the whole process of social interaction by using the term discourse. Moreover, a discursive event that is identified by Fairclough is at the same time a piece of text an example of both discursive practice and social practice. Briefly speaking, three linguistic levels are included in this method of discourse analysis; description, interpretation, and explanation (Fairclough, 2010: 132).

2.2.2.1 Textual Analysis (Description)

Text analysis is the first analytical focus in Fairclough's three dimensional approach. Fairclough (1992: 75) mentions that in analyzing texts, one's   focus will be on four main headings which are ascended on a scale. These are: Vocabulary which deals with individual words, grammar which deals with words combined into clauses and sentences, cohesion which deals with how clauses and sentences are linked together, and text structure which deals with "large scale organizational properties of texts". To analyze those linguistic features is possibly   important for a CDA approach. Doing so, Fairclough (ibid: 73-76) states that a distinction between meaning and form is required , or as to De Saussure , calls them "signified " and " Signifier". In linguistic traditions, as De Saussure and others believe that the relationship between the signifier and signified is arbitrary ; while Fairclough and other CDA analysts believe that the signifier and signified is derived from social motivation is viewed by Fairclough and other CD analysts.

2.2.2.2 Discursive Practice (Interpretation)

The analysis of discursive practices involves the consideration of text production and distribution processes, with the addition of text consumption and

the interpretation of different consumers, as media audiences. All of these items are the focus of Fairclough in this modal (Fairclough, 1995a: 9). It is   also taken into account, the relational and dialectical relations between media texts and sociocultural events, such as social change. With this result, Fairclough's CDA approach has skillfully been developed to understand not just a text, but also tries to understand the world where this text has been produced. This allows us to say , that part of it is to put the presupposition of a text and the way it is generated and arranged in the context of cultural and social practices in order to grasp the power and ideological relations embedded in that text (Richardson, 2007:36-38).

2.2.2.3 Social Practice (Explanation)

Social practice analyzes discourse in relation to ideology and power, viewing power as a means of hegemony (Fairclough , 1992: P.86). This is the third level of Fairclough's approach which deals with things more than discourse and language. Logically speaking, this level goes beyond the process of interpretation and production of texts so as to study their social effects as it is concerned with analyzing the relationship between interaction and social context (Fairclough, 1989: 26).   In this level, the relationships of text to the social, political, economic, and ideological practices with outside society are shown. (Richardson, 2007: 114   ; Fairclough, 1995 a : 62). The analyst has to consider the outside influences on journalism and text production, as the journalism and the social world affect each other; that is shown in the case of analyzing newspapers discourse (Richardson, 2007: 114). Anyway, CDA study of newspaper discourse investigates "journalists … producing and reproducing social realities through either maintaining or transforming social beliefs" (ibid: P 114-117).

2.2.3 Identity

Identity links the level of the individual with the social links and therefore permits us to follow the processes by which individuals affiliate with or distance themselves from particular communities, what kind of information they aim to convey about themselves and how this information in turn resonates with the ideas others hold about them. Identity as Anna de Fina (2006: 263) describes it: "Crucially, about conveying to one another what kind of people we are; which geographical, ethnic, social communities we belong to; where we stand in relation to ethical and moral questions; or where our loyalties are in political terms."   The concept of identity ties in with the point of view that language utility is not only a cognitive attempt, but likewise an immanently social one.

2.2.4 Political Speeches

People give speeches of celebration at weddings and birthday parties. They give speeches when explaining the latest scientific discovery and when trying to sell you things. These are not political speeches. So, our next step, what makes a speech political? Surely speaking, there is no simple answer. But, let's think of speeches in a Parliamentary debate on a contentious bill. Those speeches will make arguments for or against something that we might do, or might not do, and will show how it will make the future better or worse. Generally speaking , there is something will be an action that could be implemented or stopped .It might be ending a benefit, holding an election; signing a treaty, making something illegal , raising a tax, or the most dangerous one , going to war. In other words, political speech concern with decisions about possible courses of action which are contentious and contested and about which people might reasonably disagree or agree (**www.psa.ac.uk**).

Now, the purpose behind the political speech is trying to win people's support for a suggestion concerning something a community, a party, a council, a government, a country might do. All of the means that our speech in university   essays will not be about politics; it does not have to be a big thing though. The political speeches should have something in common in order to overrule the criteria of other speeches (ibid).

2.2.5 Zionism

Zionism is defined as that national movement of the Jewish people. Its initial phase in the 19th and 20th century has propagated the idea of establishing the state of Israel on the territory of Palestine and halting assimilation of Jews living in Diaspora. Its name derives from the word 'Zion', which is one of the Old Testament names for Jerusalem and the Israeli land (As cited, cf. Davis 2003; MacAllister 2008). The initiative figure of Zionism, or pre-Zionism, was Mordecai Manuel Noah who advocated the need to establish the state of Israel as early as in 1818, but in this case on the territory of Grand Island, NY, near the Niagara Falls. Nevertheless, around twenty years later he has supported the idea to reinstate Jewish settlements in the Biblical land of Israel, which caused hostile reactions of the Arabs to the first Jewish immigrants who arrived in these territories. The issue of immigration came up in 1840s when wealthy Jews such as Sir Moses Montefiore and the Rotschild family of bankers aimed to buy Palestine from the Egypt-based Mohammed Ali who conquered the ancient lands of Israel and governed them for almost a decade. Supported by Great Britain that perceived this immigration of Jews as a motivator of economic

growth in this region, European and Russian Jews started buying land and gradually moved to the Palestinian territories. This secular return to the Promised Land was quite particular, as it contradicted the rules of Judaic religious doctrines such as Messianism (ibid).

2.2.6 Normalization between Israel and Arab Countries

The Middle East conflict has   major influence on global politics, the identities and interests of all conflicted nations. So far, for over sixty years, the Middle East conflict has remained unresolved and various efforts are made as part of the peace process which seem to bring no long-lasting results. The roots of the Zionist -Arab conflict can be traced back to the beginnings of the Jewish settlements in Palestine which , in the 19th century, was chosen by the Israelis as the location of the future state of Israel and supported by Great Britain under the state of Israel and supported by Great Britain under the 1917   Balfour Declaration(Krolikowska, 2015:124-130).

After World War One, Principal Allied Powers obliged the British government to create favorable conditions for Jewish settlers in Palestine which resulted in   a significant increase in the number of settlers. So, in 1939, when Europe experienced the outbreak of World War Two, nearly 30% of   the Palestinian residents were of Jewish origin, and they formed their own self-government (ibid: 124-130).

3. Methodology. The methodology of this research sheds light on the reasons behind choosing these data, corpus, some models, analytical instruments, and the procedures which are used in this study.

3.1 Corpus

The corpus selected for the present study is the transcripts of three Israeli politicians' speeches from 2019 to 2020 in various occasions. The speeches were delivered and transcribed   in English (not in Hebrew) because the speeches are submitted by the Israeli government to the United Nations and especially those who are very alien to Hebrew language. UN participants from other countries as well as the rest of the world (including Arabs and Muslims) do not understand their language (Hebrew) because Hebrew is a local language and spoken only by one nation. In fact, the Zionist movement proclaimed its interest not in peoplehood and territories, but in the restoration of Hebrew as a national language (Spolsky, 2008:68). Surely speaking; most people follow the speeches in English, since English transcripts for the Israeli political speeches are easily found and downloaded from (mfa.gov.il). The political speeches are

limited to Israeli President, Reuven Rivlin, Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu , and Foreign Minister Gabi Ashkenazi.

Table 1 Summary of the related information regarding Rivlin's Speeches

No.	Year	Date	Occasion	Period	Word count	Total
3	2020	Aug.30	When meets with Jared Kushner and with members of US delegation	After Normalization	395	968
4	2020	Nov.18	When Rivlin meets with Bahraini FM Abdullatif bin Rashid Alzayani	After Normalization	573	

Table 2 Summary of the related information regarding Netanyahu's Speeches

No.	Year	Date	Occasion	Period	Word count	Total
3	2020	Dec.02	Netanyahu meets with Bahraini Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism.	After Normalization	588	1057
4	2020	Dec.24	PM Netanyahu and Israeli Ambassador to the UN Erdan meet with US Ambassador to the UN Kelly Craft	After Normalization	469	

Table 3 Summary of the related information regarding Ashkenazi's Speeches

No.	Year	Date	Occasion	Period	Word count	Total
3	2020	Sep.11	Ashkenazi comments on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Bahrain	After Normalization	248	625
4	2021	Mar.17	Ashkenazi's remarks on 29th anniversary of the attack on the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires	After Normalization	377	

3. 2 Procedures

The study begins by gathering the required data for the qualitative and quantitative analyses. For this aim, the scripts of six addresses after normalization are tackled. The political speeches are distributed as two ones to each official. They include the speeches of President Reuven Rivlin, the Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Foreign Minister Gabi Ashkenazi. The Israeli political Speeches are collected from the official website of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The audio files of the six political speeches are also downloaded and examined to check the accuracy and reliability of the scripts of the speeches. The audio files and the scripts collected from the website are in

English (not Hebrew).Fortunately, the Israeli officials have delivered their speeches in English language in spite of their being alien to English. However, this eases the process of getting data. After confirming the quality and accuracy of the scripts of the talking (data) via reading and listening, they are saved on computer. Then, the analysis of the political speeches began. I have read through each script to identify the frequency of the use of devices used by the three officials. To identify which phrases or words fall within one of these tools, I have relied on the definitions of discursive devices which are provided by Fairclough for the qualitative and quantitative analysis.

3.3 Data Selection and Description

The data selection of this study has been downloaded from the websites. The most influential one is the Israeli Foreign Ministry website (mfa.gov.il). So, all the Israeli political speeches have been downloaded from this site which has the suitable data for the present study. The selected data are downloaded depending on the dates of speeches and positions of the Israeli officials during their political emergence. The political speeches are limited to Israeli President, Reuven Rivlin, Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu , and Foreign Minister Gabi Ashkenazi. Each one of them has two political speeches after normalization. Six political speeches have been selected for this study. The speeches will be analyzed according to Fairclough's model. The date 13th of Aug.2020 shows the announcement of normalization publicly, that is to say, the period after this date is a period of real normalization and a chance of selecting six political speeches for three officials.

3.4 The Adopted Model

Fairclough's model is the selected one for analysing this study which tends to investigate Israeli political speeches which are said in different occasions. As this study tends to deal with social, political issues and to reveal hidden ideologies and to analyze identity behind their speeches, so this model is the most appropriate one.

3.5 Qualitative vs. Quantitative Analysis

The purpose behind the qualitative analysis is to understand and analyse social interactions. Words and images are usually analysed within qualitative analysis which identifies patterns, themes and features. Whereas, the purpose of quantitative analysis is "to test hypotheses, look at cause and effect and make predictions". This analysis must be subjective. Statics and numbers are usually analysed within quantitative analysis which identifies statistical relationships.

This kind of analysis is objective (www.lancaster.ac.uk). These two kinds of analysis are going to be done in this study. Revealing the hidden ideologies are going to be done within the qualitative analysis whereas, the percentages of the used passive voice, intertextuality, modality, presuppositions are going to be shown within the quantitative analysis.

3.6 The Selected Israeli Political Speeches

All the Israeli Political Speeches below are taken from Israeli Foreign Ministry Website .They are six in number. They sequentially belong to Israeli President, Reuven Rivlin, Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and Foreign Minister Gabi Ashkenazi. Each one of them has two political speeches after normalization. The selected political speeches for this study have been taken from the website (mfa.gov.il); it is Israeli Foreign Ministry website. Six political speeches have been selected for this study. By the way, the date (13th of Aug.2020) shows the announcement of normalization publicly, that is to say, the period after this date is a period of real normalization.

3.7 Qualitative Analysis

This study is concerned with analyzing and investigating the Israeli Political Speeches after normalization, so, certain political speeches are selected for this purpose. To achieve this assignment, many tools are utilized in order to analyze and illustrate the ideologies and identities that have been presented in Israeli Political Speeches. These selected tools are; vocabulary, overlexicalisation, transitivity, modality, passivization, sentences length and complexity, presupposition and intertextuality.These tools are used by the researcher to examine the selected Israeli Political Speeches from Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs website which show ideologies and identities that are represented explicitly and implicitly.

3.8 Quantitative Analysis

This analysis is also required in order to present an objective analysis and avoid being subjective while analyzing. As the readers know, the political speeches are to three officials, we will not care to their speeches in general, but, we will care to their speeches if they are after normalization.

4. Data Analysis and Results

Now, the first one is negative expressions which are rarely utilized after normalization, on other words, they become rare or non-existent in after normalization period; they are used twice after normalization.

Table 4 Negative expressions (After normalization)

No.	Official's name	Negative Expressions	Frequency	Total
1	President Rivlin's speech on 30th of August 2020.	none	-	none
2	President Rivlin's speech on 18th of November 2020.	none	-	
3	Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's speech on 2nd of December 2020.	none	-	1
4	Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's speech on 24th of December 2020.	Welcome to Jerusalem	1	
5	Foreign minister, Gabi Ashkenazi's speech on 11th of September 2020.	none	-	1
6	Foreign minister, Gabi Ashkenazi's speech on 17th of March 2021.	The state of Israel will not cease its battle against murderous terrorism	1	1
Total				2

Overlexicalisation is one of the major strategies which are used in different forms. Overlexicalisation is the overuse of wording.

Table 5 Frequency of Overlexicalisation

Item/Officials	President Rivlin	Prime Minister Netanyahu	Foreign Minister Ashkenazi	Total
Synonymy	7	10	2	19
Hyponymy	1	1	1	3
Antonym	5	5	1	11
Nominalization	9	4	9	22
Negation	1	2	2	5
Adverb	3	9	7	19
Total	26	31	22	79

The experiential meaning is realized by a system called transitivity. In this sense, transitivity indicates more than just the distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs.

Table 6 Transitivity after normalization

The period	Type of transitivity	Frequency	percentage	Total
After normalization	Mental	10	18.86 %	53
	Material	28	52.83 %	
	Verbal	7	13.20 %	
	Behaviourial	3	5.66 %	
	Relational	2	3.77 %	
	Existential	3	5.66 %	
Total	----------	53	99.98 %	53

Presupposition is assumption that is built in to an utterance. In other words, presupposition is a tool to analyze implicit or hidden meaning within the explicit media texts.

Table 7 The percentage of Presuppositions after normalization

The period	Presupposition type	Frequency	Percentage	Total use
After normalization	Existential	20	23.80 %	84
	Factive	9	10.71 %	
	Lexical	47	55.95 %	
	Structural	7	8.33 %	
	Counterfactual	1	1.19 %	
Total	--------	84	99.98 %	84

Modality refers broadly to a speaker's attitude towards, or opinion about, the truth of a proposition expressed by a sentence. It also extends to their attitude towards the situation or event described by a sentence.

Table 8 Percentage of the Modality in Israeli Speeches

The period	Meaning of Modal Verbs	Frequency	Percentage	Total
After Normalization	intention	12	41.37 %	29
	obligation	6	20.68 %	
	ability	3	10.34 %	
	prediction	5	17.24 %	
	probability	2	6.89 %	
	inability	1	3.44 %	
Total	--------	29	99.96 %	29

Passivization is the use of passive voice rather than the active one. It is marked by presenting the object of the sentence at the initial position in addition to either moving the subject to a position after the verb introduced with "by" or deleting it. Whereas, Intertextuality is defined as a process by which previous texts may be included either explicitly or implicitly within the current text.

Table 9 Frequency and percentage of Passivization and Intertextuality in the six political speeches After Normalization

Item / Official	President Rivlin		Prime Minister Netanyahu		Foreign Minister Ashkenazi		Total
Passivization	3	23.07 %	4	30.76 %	6	46.15 %	13
External intertextuality	6	28.57 %	10	47.61 %	5	23.80 %	21
Internal intertextuality	5	62.5 %	0	0 %	3	37.5 %	8
Total	14		14		14		42

Now, here is the accurate and brief table of all the items which have been analysed through this course.

Table 10 frequency and percentage of discursive devices in the six political speeches After Normalization

Item / Official	President Rivlin		Prime Minister Netanyahu		Foreign Minister Ashkenazi		Total
Overlexicalized Items	26	32.91 %	31	39.24 %	22	27.84 %	79
Negative references	0	0 %	1	50 %	1	50 %	2
Transitivity	18	33.96 %	24	45.28 %	11	20.75 %	53
Passivization	3	23.07 %	4	30.76 %	6	46.15 %	13
Sentences Counts	58	41.42 %	46	32.85 %	36	25.71 %	140
Presupposition	23	27.38 %	36	42.85 %	25	29.76 %	84
Modality	11	37.93 %	9	31.03 %	9	31.03 %	29
External intertextuality	6	28.57 %	10	47.61 %	5	23.80 %	21
Internal intertextuality	5	62.5 %	0	0 %	3	37.5 %	8
Total	150 (34.96%)		161 (37.52%)		118 (27.50)		429

5. Discussions

The period after normalization has few negative expressions and ideologies. After normalization the negative expressions are utilized only twice to show the positive change in attitudes and pave the way to normalization. Transitivity is also used in after normalization period. In the period after normalization can be shown as follows , mental (10 times) , material (28 times), verbal (7 times), behavioural (3 times), relational (2 times) and existential (3 times). Also, modal verbs are used (29)times after normalization. Passivazation is shown in

Israeli Political Speeches in different rates. The percentage of using passivization after normalization is (9.2 %), the count of sentences after normalization is (140) sentences. Presuppositions are not widely used in the speeches after normalization. To sum, in spite of variation between the attitudes after normalization, there is an approximate positive change in attitudes after normalization and reconciliation.

6. Conclusions

In the six selected Israeli Political Speeches after normalization, the Israeli Politicians use textual devices, discursive and social practices to achieve their mission through language; like, passivation, transitivity, overlexicalizatio and etc. Textual devices, discursive and social practices are widely used by Netanyahu after normalization because he is the Prime Minister and he presides over the influential position in Israel .Then, Ashkenazi, the Foreign Minister, because of his worldwide tours , he uses Textual devices, discursive and social practices , but less than the Prime Minister . At last, Rivilin, who presides over an honorary position, uses these strategies less than his comrades. Negative expressions and ideologies are not widely utilized after normalization. Passivazation is also used in Israeli Political Speeches mostly to bring the focus on political issues like peace, normalization and occupied territories. Passivization, after normalization, is not widely used. Purposely, Mr. Rivlin, unlike Netanyahu and Ashkenazi, who uses the passive voice economically after normalization because of their official positions. Presuppositions are also used by Israeli Officials as a magic strategy in conveying the implicit ideologies about their struggle and peace with their neighbours (Arabs countries).

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