

## El-Sisi's Speech on the 47<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the October Victory: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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### Abstract

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a modern branch of linguistics. The current study applies CDA to a televised speech of El-Sisi, the Egyptian president, on the 47<sup>th</sup> anniversary of October Victory in its English version. The study aims to reveal ideologies behind the publishing of the speech and its role in shaping the mentality of Egyptians. The researcher applies Fairclough's (2014a) three-dimensional model. She also uses Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) metafunctions of systemic functional grammar (SFG) as the tool for analysis. The analysis is mainly qualitative. The research answers some questions. The first one is: 'How the constructive ideologies are expressed through their linguistic structures and features in the English version of El-Sisi's speech on the 47<sup>th</sup> of October victory ceremony?' The second is 'what is the explanation for including such confidential ideologies in the published English version of El-Sisi's speech?' A significant finding is that the delivered messages of the speech reflect some ideological orientations. The ideological orientations are affected and determined by the dominant social ideologies and the general orientation of institutions in Egypt. The study aims to help readers use their skills in analyzing any discourse systematically. The study also highlights the fundamental ideologies needed to direct Egyptians for the benefit of their country. Future researches can focus on the role of words in reflecting ideologies or the role of explicitation and implicitation techniques in conveying beliefs and confidential ideologies.

*Keywords:* Critical discourse analysis (CDA), Fairclough's three-dimensional model, ideology, metafunctions, modality, transitivity

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## Introduction

The 6<sup>th</sup> of October war (October war) in 1973 is an unforgettable memory in the minds of all Egyptians. The president of Egypt usually delivers a speech on television on that day. He does this to share the celebration of this ceremony with all Egyptians. The speech, then, is transcribed in letters in national journals where 'Ahram Online' is one of the authoritative and influential bodies in that field. Because of the importance of that day to all Egyptians, the researcher chose the present speech, published in its English version by the newspaper, for performing a critical discourse analysis.

Martin (2015) points out that no language is ever used and considered neutral and objective. Therefore, researchers can perform a critical linguistic analysis theoretically on any type of discourse. The current study carries out a critical discourse analysis on the English version of the speech of President El-Sisi on the 47<sup>th</sup> anniversary of October victory. The aim of the study is to highlight some ideologies and features of El-Sisi's speech.

The researcher performs her study according to Fairclough's (2014a) framework which is based on three dimensions used in analyzing the English version of the speech. The analysis is performed according to three stages: description, interpretation and explanation. The researcher uses Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004) metafunctions for analyzing the first two stages of Fairclough's framework. The analysis of the third stage depends on linking the text to its social context.

Performing many critical discourse analyses (CDA) to the language of news reports attracted the attention of many scholars. It was a result of the enormous influence of media discourse on shaping public opinion (Fairclough, 2013; Fowler, 1991; Van Dijk, 2018). CDA, an essential part of critical linguistics, is helpful in analyzing news reports and speeches and exploring the implied ideology and value system in language (Van de Mierop, Clifton & Verhelst, 2020). Fairclough (2014a) argues that CDA can help people choose the best way for conveying the point of view of the addressor to the addressees. Thus, CDA can help scholars and readers understand speeches systematically and comprehensively (Vessey, 2016; Zhang, 2013).

Nowadays, many people began to disbelieve in the power and sovereignty of Egypt. They started to forget about the glorious war of October in 1973 and the gains achieved by this war. Therefore, the researcher highlights through the performed analysis the confidential ideologies in the speech of President El-Sisi which shape the mentality of the youth. These ideologies exclude wrong established concepts through the careful choice of words. Researchers rarely tackled this area.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) systemic functional grammar (SFG) and Fairclough's (2013) model for CDA and applying the qualitative method, the study aims to answer the following questions:

Q1: How the constructive ideologies are expressed through their linguistic structures and features in the English version of El-Sisi's speech on the 47<sup>th</sup> of October victory ceremony?

Q2: What is the explanation for including such confidential ideologies in the published English version of El-Sisi's speech?

The study aims at revealing how the words of President El-Sisi reflect certain ideologies in the speech. These ideologies are fundamental in shaping the minds of the youth for the benefit of the country. President El-Sisi tries by his speech to arouse the curiosity of civilians in remembering the moments of October war. He also urges people to remember the glorious achievements through the successful choice of lexical items and cohesive structures. Such a speech will, in turn, shape or reshape their ideologies and beliefs. El-Sisi's speech on the 47<sup>th</sup> October victory reinforces and supports the spirit of being a true Egyptian. It leads people to believe in Egypt's capabilities in achieving development. It also helps them accept previous Egyptian achievements through October war. In short, with Fairclough's (2014a) model of three dimensions as the framework for analysis, the current study reveals the confidential ideologies in the language of El-Sisi's speech. The study reflects how the reader can develop a critical sense for analyzing any given discourse.

As for data collection, the researcher used 'Ahram Online' newspaper that published the English version of El-Sisi's Speech on the 47<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of October Victory. The researcher chooses this newspaper, in particular, because of its good reputation. The newspaper is also spread worldwide and is objective in handling issues.

## Literature Review

### *Political speeches*

Nowadays, political speeches are considered a central element in human life. They play an essential role in transferring information and forming the mentality of any country's people (Valentini et al., 2016).

Political speeches are a type of discourse where officials, heads of a nation and government heads deliver them in public addresses. They deliver such speeches to explain their opinions, policies and the orientation of the government (Wilson, 2005). Political language is closely related to political speeches.

Political language is a language of power. It influences government policy and actions, identifies the dominant values of the moment, and wins votes. Likewise, it is a language that is capable of making war, establishing needs of its users at a particular time. Thus, it has a reputation for being flexible and ambiguous or, worse (Goshgarian, 2011, p. 426).

As for studying political speeches, Stamou (2018) mentions that analyzing any political discourse should not stop at studying the speakers only. On the contrary, it should explore the events politically and as communicative action. Van Dijk (2015) states that there is a role for the event resulted from an interaction between text and context. Rachman and Yunianti (2017) stressed the fact that occasions and ceremonies are essential in the analysis of political speeches, such as "parliamentary sessions, cabinet meetings, interviews with media, election campaigns, protest demonstrations and bureaucratic practices" (p.8). Some researches dealt with the following points: online discussion and political talk (Magdalena & Mutz, 2009; Stamou, 2018), and the relationship between the government, ideology, and politics (Fairclough, 2014b; Hudson, 1978; Van Dijk, 2018).

### ***Critical Discourse Analysis***

Critical discourse analysis is an established field within humanities and social sciences. It is known as CDA. Some scholars suggest that CDA is becoming “an intellectual orthodoxy” (Billig 2002, p. 44).

Fairclough is a famous linguist in the field of CDA. His socio-cultural analysis combines social theory with discourse analysis. Fairclough (1992) studies the change of language in addition to changes in culture and society. According to Fairclough (2013), CDA is an interdisciplinary field that studies political and social phenomena to explore the ideological implications and their relation to power by analyzing the use of language. Fairclough (2014a) states that CDA aims to find out an association between features of practicing discourse such as text production and distribution, properties of texts and their handling as socio-cultural practice.

The word "critical" in CDA has two meanings: first, it is concerned with social inequality. Second, the nature of CDA analysis is not similar to traditional analysis. CDA discusses social inequality (Sibley-White, 2018). Moreover, critical discourse analysis tries to explore how texts and events are generated and reflect ideologies through the power of the addressor. Fairclough stated that the vagueness of the relationship between discourse and society could enhance and secure the power and sovereignty of the authorities in various countries (2014b).

After reviewing Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004) systemic functional framework, Fairclough (2014b) introduced his approach which is concerned with discourse, language and power in society. Fairclough's approach states that actions and events can be described through varied syntactic structures that hide ideologies.

CDA concentrates on highlighting the relationship between language and ideology (Johnson & Milani, 2010). Little attention is paid to the analysis of political speeches and their confidential ideologies. Hence, the current study investigates this area.

As for researches that discussed ideology when analyzing different types of texts, there is a research by Jamjoum (2020) which investigates the identity and ideology of Abdulfatah Al-Sisi – the sixth Egyptian president. The investigation is conducted for analyzing eight selected speeches of the president at different times during his ruling period. The Egyptian government has classified some of these speeches as most important, covering topics related to local economy, local education and religion. The selected speeches discussed some critical issues such as possible threats to the security of Egypt, the Egyptian twenty-fifth January revolution in 2011. They also dealt with perceptions of Al-Sisi towards Egypt's past and future, and plans of Egypt 2030. The study is qualitative since it depends on the performed analysis by the researcher for the selected speeches. The researcher adopts Leete's (2012) theory about identity and the theory about ideology of Van Dijk (2006) as being the theoretical framework of the study. The researcher took the political background into consideration during his analysis. He also considered the context of the delivered speeches to reveal the ideology of Al-Sisi. The performed analysis showed that Al-Sisi lacks designing a suitable plan for providing Egyptians with a proper educational system. The study reflected that Al-Sisi does not have plans to improve local economy. It also added that Al-Sisi prevents intervention of religion in political issues. The researcher mentioned that Al-Sisi rules Egypt by deception and military force. Furthermore, the

researcher explained that Al-Sisi relates himself to the security of Egypt and the army. They form a triangle in which each side is closely related to the other and depends on it.

Another research dealing with “ideology” had applied CDA to two delivered political pieces of discourse. These Pieces of discourse are for Donald Trump, the American president, and Wang Yi, the Chinese foreign minister, in the 72<sup>nd</sup> session of the UN assembly. The research was conducted by Zhu and Wang in 2020. It applied Fairclough's discourse model that is 3-dimensional to the analysis of these speeches. The researchers discussed the relation between ideology, discourse and society. They examined the linguistic characteristics of these pieces of discourse and their dimensions for social and discursive practices. Through the application of the first dimension to the pieces of discourse, it is noticed that both leaders in their speech prefer one resource in the Affect system, i.e., Judgment resources, to the other two resources. The researchers applied the Attitude subsystem of Martin (2015) through the examination of the interpersonal metafunction, in addition to statistical figures. The two speeches differed in their Judgment subsystem in comparison to resources and the ability to attract people to them. Concerning the discursive practice, the research highlighted that both leaders use many intertextuality resources in their speeches. The findings indicated that Wang Yi prefers Chinese expressions of ancient times. In contrast, Trump repeatedly used words belonging to many fields such as legal texts, laws and governmental documents.

### ***The relation between discourse, media and ideology***

Ideologies are the general beliefs that people socially share (Ethelb, 2016). They can be also the frameworks such as concepts, language, expressed thoughts, categories or systems of representation used by social groups and various classes in society. The frameworks detect or discover the way society works. According to Van Dijk (2018), these ideologies regulate society. The government, courts editors, opinion leaders, even families play an essential role in setting the boundaries of a discourse to be legitimate, i.e., what is the topic to talk about and how to talk about it (Wilson, 2005).

Ideologies can shape people's judgments and opinions. Vessey (2016) stated that communication through media influences the attitude and mind of the reader towards specific events. In other words, the language of media conveys stereotypes and social meanings to the audience. Such elements and the general characteristics of language should be born in mind when analyzing a given discourse.

### ***Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model***

Fairclough (2014a) developed his three-dimensional framework. Fairclough (1989) stated "Discourse refers to the whole process of social interaction of which a text is just a part" (p. 24). He mentions that three dimensions shape any communicative event. The first is the text (visual images, writing, speech or a combination of these). The second is the communicative event which is considered a discursive practice that includes production and consumption of texts. The third is the communicative event as a social practice (Fairclough, 2014b). Fairclough mentioned that these dimensions correspond to three stages of CDA: description, interpretation and explanation. He considers discourse as a kind of social practice which is the reflection of social structure. Discourse, for Fairclough, is a unit integrating context, interaction and text. Text is the

basis that builds discourse. Therefore, it is the basis and the result of interaction. Fairclough (2014a) believes that the production and interpretation of a text depend on context.

Fairclough (2014a) uses "socio-cultural practice" and "discourse practice" to replace "context" and "interaction". He does that because he regards "a mode of action" as discourse (Fairclough, 2014b, p.34). Fairclough stresses the idea that discourse is a kind of social practice.

### **Research Methodology:**

The current research is conducted within Fairclough's three-dimensional framework to analyze El-Sisi's speech in its English version at three stages: description, interpretation and explanation. The researcher performs the analysis at the first two stages by examining the linguistic choices of the speech. The analysis is performed through Halliday and Matthiessen's systemic-functional grammar metafunctions as the analytic devices. At the third stage, the linguistic choices are explained with the social context in which the text is produced. The researcher performs a qualitative analysis to make the research reliable and systematic. The stages are the following:

#### ***Description***

Discourse analysis for Fairclough has three steps. The description stage is the first one which includes a description of the linguistic features of the discourse. It deals with the choice of vocabulary (wording), grammar (transitivity which has a close relation with Halliday's systemic-functional grammar, passivization). It also examines the structure of the text such as turn-taking system and thematic choice that should be analyzed systematically. Such a step represents the text as the object to be explored.

Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) SFG has a close relation to Fairclough's three-dimensional model. The researcher uses Halliday and Matthiessen's metafunctions for critical discourse analysis. She uses, in specific, transitivity and modality systems.

Transitivity is people's experience of reality. It is expressed in terms of processes (or "goings-on"). The processes reflect doing, happening, meaning, sensing, becoming and being. These processes represent the transitivity system of language.

Transitivity is the representation of the experiential metafunction. Transitivity is the resource for construing our experience of the world around us. Such an analysis is performed in terms of processes. These processes are related to participants of the action or process and circumstances. Those elements should be taken into account when analyzing processes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

In Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), 'Modality' is the semantic space between 'yes' and 'no'. It provides different ways for expressing the message of language user. It also reflects judgments and attitudes of various kinds (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). 'Modality' has a role in discourse that is closely related to the clause; its speech functions. 'Modality' is related to what the speaker is doing through language.

**Interpretation**

Fairclough (2014a) says that interpretation reveals the relationship between interaction and text. It considers the text as the product of an interactive process and "as recourse in the process of interpretation" (p.26). Fairclough mentions that linguists should not only consider discourse as a text. Discourse is also a discursive practice. It should pay attention to other elements than linguistic features. Some elements are intertextuality and speech act. Fairclough (2014a) defined "Intertextuality" as the element that investigates inter-textual relations among texts and discourse.

**Explanation**

Fairclough (2014b) mentioned that explanation expresses the relationship between social context and interaction to the processes of production and interpretation. The explanation stage is concerned with describing "discourse as social practice" or the "socio-cultural practice" (p.34). Some elements like power and ideology should be explored to explain the interaction between text production and consumption, and the socio-cultural context (Schnurr & Schroeder, 2019).

The three steps are closely related to each other. The social, inter-textual and linguistic factors are revealed when applying the three steps to the analysis of El-Sisi's speech.

The researcher conducts a detailed investigation of El-Sisi's speech applying Fairclough's three-dimensional modal with transitivity and modality systems to find out the confidential ideologies targeting the audience.

**Data collection**

The written text to be examined is an English version of El-Sisi's Speech on the 47<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of October Victory. It was published in one of the most influential and widespread newspapers in Egypt and the Arab world, 'Ahram Online.' It was published in the issue of the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2020. It is the written form of the televised speech of President El-Sisi on that occasion (The Egyptian people would never give up, 2020).

**Data analysis and discussion**

As the researcher highlighted earlier, the analysis is conducted in three stages following Fairclough's framework through an analysis applying some metafunctions of SFG (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

**Description: a. Transitivity (Material Processes)**

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), a material process is a process of "doing," which is expressed usually by an action verb (e.g., play, beat, swim) and an actor (logical subject).

Table 1 – *Actors and material processes*

Actor	Material Process
1- The Egyptians	Fought (2) Sacrificed restore
2- We (Egyptians)	Swore Protect (2)

	Preserve Renew Continue
3- The Egyptian nation	Stand up Earn
4- The truth	Prevail
5- The Egyptian people	Give up
6- Egypt	Achieved(3) Moving
7- The Egyptian people's ability	Come true
8- The resulting effects	Extended Bring/brought (2) Create
9- The souls of all Egyptians	Face Make(2)
10- Egypt	Celebrates Drawn Follow
11- October generation	Raised
12- El-Sadat	Bore
13- Egyptian mother	Instilled Filled
14- Land	Relinquished
15- Righteous martyrs	Watered Set a great example
16- Generations	Come
17- The Egyptian armed forces (and policemen)	Stationed Safeguard Written
18- People's capabilities	Left
19- Us (Egyptians)	Work Shape

It is clear from Table 1 that most of the actors of the material processes are centered on "Egyptians." President El-Sisi rarely referred to himself alone. He includes himself with Egyptians in his speech. Such inclusion is intended to let people feel that President El-Sisi is one of them who shares them their beliefs and history.

As for the prevailing repeated type of processes, 'material processes' are the dominant type in the speech. The repetition of material processes serves the situation. Their use suits October war anniversary because it is one of the glorious wars in modern history of Egypt. El-Sisi uses material processes to remind Egyptians of their October victory. He also urges them to keep clinging to one another to improve Egypt and achieve development.

Concerning the confidential ideologies conveyed through the use of specific material processes and their actors, the researcher finds that El-Sisi tries to reflect the significant role of the armed forces at the time of war. He tries to show how the armed forces are the source of spiritual support to all Egyptians. Since such a spirit almost vanished in current times in Egypt, El-Sisi tries to regenerate such a spirit nowadays. He does this by reminding Egyptians of their previous achievements due to their unity at challenging times.

El-Sisi also mentions “policemen” as an actor in his speech. He points to their role in keeping and spreading peace everywhere in Egypt. "Policemen" are mentioned in the same line where the "armed forces" are mentioned. This is done to reflect that policemen and the armed forces are two primary bodies in Egypt. It also shows how the armed forces played a remarkable role in October war. Policemen are, nowadays, playing a vital role in Egypt’s war against terrorism for unifying it and securing its land.

Therefore, the careful choice of words and speech structure achieved El-Sisi’s aim in touching Egyptians and tacitly influencing their ideologies and orientation in life.

**Modality**

Exploring modality and analyzing it is crucial in CDA. Modality expresses the comment and attitude of the speaker or writer (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). In this section, the researcher focuses mainly on modal auxiliary verbs used in El-Sisi's speech. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), writers or speakers express the validity of a statement with a high or low degree of certainty through the use of modals. Halliday & Matthiessen define them as the items that express the speaker's attitude or the subjectivity of his opinions and emotions. In other words, modality in the text is considered as an additional voice being introduced.

Table 2. *Sample sentences from the English version of El-Sisi's speech*

<p><u>Paragraph 3:</u> We have also known that the truth that is based on strength <u>would</u> prevail ultimately.</p>
<p><u>Paragraph 8:</u> A matter we <u>must</u> deem a proof of the uniqueness and resilience of this people...</p>
<p><u>Paragraph 9:</u> Peoples' capabilities <u>cannot</u> be left vulnerable to illusions and miscalculated policies.</p>
<p><u>Paragraph 10:</u> The glorious anniversary of the October victory <u>will</u> always be an occasion to be celebrated for all Egyptians;.....</p>
<p><u>Paragraph 11:</u> The memory of our righteous martyrs, their heroism and their precious sacrifices <u>will</u> always be remembered and <u>will</u> always be an incentive for us to further work.....</p>

Table 2 reflects the use of modal auxiliaries in El-Sisi's speech. 'Will' is the most repeated modal verb. It is repeated three times. Its past form 'would' is used for one time only in the whole speech. The other two modal verbs (modals) are 'cannot' and 'must.' These modals reveal the point of view of El-Sisi about the specific issue he discusses at this stage.

The word “will” gives information about future actions where the addressor guarantees the occurrence of the action he describes or the truth of it (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In addition, the accuracy of the propositions can be expressed by the speaker through the use of 'will.' For example, when 'will' is used in the expression "will always be an occasion to be celebrated," it reassures the importance of the subject. The subject is "the glorious anniversary of the October victory."

'Must' is the typical modality verb expressing obligation and necessity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It shows how El-Sisi considers preserving the security of Egypt as proof of the uniqueness of Egyptians. It is also evidence of the ability of their armed forces and the

institutions of the country in facing terrorism. 'Cannot' gives the meaning of negating a possibility or ability. It indicates that what the speaker supposes is impossible to happen as expressed in the sentence "Peoples' capabilities cannot be left vulnerable to illusions and miscalculated policies."

In conclusion, modal auxiliaries in El-Sisi's speech mainly express the meaning of reinforcing the spirit of true faithful Egyptians to their country 'Egypt'. Modal auxiliaries also describe the ability of Egyptians to get into any kind of war and achieve victory to keep this as a continuing fact forever. These are some of the confidential ideologies President El-Sisi conveys in his speech.

### *Interpretation*

In 'interpretation', the researcher analyzes the text and explains it as a discursive practice. Fairclough is concerned with text production and consumption. Therefore, intertextuality should be applied at this stage. According to Fairclough (2014b), intertextuality refers to the formation of a text and its relation to other texts.

Intertextuality is divided into two elements which are the reporting mode and news source. News source is, usually, the person who reports information to news reporter. The reporters do not know what happened precisely about the topic they want to speak about. Hence, they resort to a news source to tell them about that part. The news source is the authoritative source that tells a reporter the news. Therefore, the quality of sources influences the expressed values (Baldauf et al., 2017).

### *Reporting modes*

Fairclough (2014a) divided reporting modes into three categories: direct discourse (DD), indirect discourse (ID) and direct discourse slipping DD(S). The direct discourse means that it has to follow the original statement literally, while the indirect discourse reflects the original content only but not the actual form. Direct discourse slipping is a modified and abbreviated form of the original direct discourse. It is the case of slipping between the indirect and direct modes (Fairclough, 2014a).

The reporting mode of the current speech is direct discourse (DD). It strictly reveals the original content and form of the published speech.

### *News source*

News sources refer to the ideas, speeches and points of view of the expressers or addressors reflected in news reports (Fairclough, 2014b).

It is apparent in the recent speech that the voice of President EL-Sisi is the dominant one. The speech is published in a written form based upon a televised version. It is the English version which is an objective translation of the Arabic version. By examining the choice of words, it highlights the point of view of President El-Sisi. His point of view represents the point of view of most of Egyptians who are moderate in their orientation in life. It is evident that the reporter's ideologies and attitudes are explicit and highlighted through the current analysis. Examples of the reporter's ideologies and attitudes are "the sovereignty of Egypt, the incredible power of

Egyptians, the horrible consequences of supporting terrorism, and the armed forces and the police are the mighty power of Egypt."

### ***Explanation***

Fairclough (2014b) stated that News discourse and speeches are considered a type of social practice. News reports and speeches are influenced by the orientation of institutions of the country and society (Amer, 2017; Clifton, 2019; Doui, 2019). The current research uses societal and institutional context to analyze the speech and the included confidential information related to language, ideology and power (Fairclough, 2014b).

### ***Institutional context***

There is a close relationship between politics and government, on the one hand, and news media and formal printed speeches, on the other hand (Lewis and Molyneux, 2018). Usually, national ideology affects the orientation of press (Clifton et al., 2020). It does that to express certain kinds of news which help politicians in shaping most of the minds of people (Valentini et al., 2016). The institutional context which includes elements such as characteristics of the organization needs to be explored (Carr & Hayes, 2015). It reflects the confidential background information for news media during publishing news to the public (Carroll, 2016).

It is evident from the published speech that the newspaper 'Ahrām Online' reflects the trends of the government. It chooses and represents published news according to some ideological considerations. 'Ahrām Online' is one of the national newspapers that reflects the government's ideology and conveys it objectively to the reader.

'Ahrām Online' published the English version of the speech with minor added sentences supporting the point of view of President El-Sisi. Hence, it is an effective tool in spreading the confidential ideologies of Egypt. These ideologies are about Egypt's power and its attitude towards terrorism.

### ***Societal context***

Societal context is a crucial element in understanding the profound level of speeches and news reports (Abdulmajid, 2019). Media are influenced by the societal context and the events in a country, whether they are political, economic or historical (Fuchs, 2019; Jones & Hafner, 2015; Schnurr & Zayts, 2017). According to Najarzagdegan et al. (2017), News is the end product of a complex process that starts with selecting topics and their systematic sorting. Moreover, it includes selecting events according to social elements of categories (Wodak & Meyer, 2009; Wright, 2016).

The surrounding environment for the social context dimension in the current speech is that Egypt faces a fierce intellectual war. Such a war aims at leading its youth to extremism and terrorist beliefs that threaten Egypt's safety and security. It is the role of speeches of the Egyptian president to attract those terrorists to their country and to try to gain back their love and loyalty to Egypt. This can be done by reminding these people of the great works their fathers have done in modern history (October victory over the Israeli enemy).

The recent speech agrees with the societal context and changes the Egyptian society faces nowadays. It also reinforces ideologies of the state through the use of simple impressive words.

### Major Findings

After conducting the critical discourse analysis, the major findings can be summarized as follows:

The repeated and dominant form of processes throughout the speech is the material process while the modal verb "will" is the dominant verb in modality system. Regarding intertextuality, the published speech reflects the live televised speech without any significant changes or modifications.

By comparing the speech and the discursive practice in the institution and the social context, the results illustrate how the speech is shaped by the speaker's ideology. It also reflects how ideologies are skillfully conveyed through discourse. The analysis explains that these linguistic choices are not randomly made by President El-Sisi. They are deliberately formed under the influence of the country's ideologies. This fact answers the first research question mentioned above.

The delivered messages of October's speech of President El-Sisi are reflecting their ideological orientation. The ideological orientation is determined by the general orientation of the institutions in Egypt and the prevailing social ideologies. Due to the conscious or sub-conscious ideological control, published speeches can hardly keep their independence. The study also reveals that published speeches are related to the status of society. They are products of values and ideologies of the society which are, in turn, maintained and reinforced by the carefully chosen language and discourse. Such confidential ideologies are conveyed in the speech for achieving the benefit of Egypt. The aim is also to fight terrorism with all possible means. This finding answers the second question of the study mentioned earlier.

The results of this study are in line with previous literature regarding the role of political speeches in the formation of the mentality of any country's people (Fairclough, 2014a; Stamou, 2018; Rachman & Yuniarti, 2017; Valentini et al., 2016; Van Dijk, 2009). The study also reflects that political events should be studied as communicative action and CDA highlights the relationship between language and ideology. The findings agree with the findings of similar previous studies (Johnson & Milani 2010; Van Dijk, 2018; Vessey 2016; Zhu & Wang, 2020).

### Conclusion

According to the result of the study, the published speech is not merely reporting news facts. It is a means for expressing ideologies and interests of the country, respectively, through the various means analyzed above.

The way of arranging information and linking past to present in President El-Sisi's speech reflects the orientation of Egypt. It also tries, implicitly, to reshape the distorted ideologies among people for the benefit of the country.

The current study concentrates on performing a critical discourse analysis of the published English version of President El-Sisi to reflect the confidential ideologies behind that speech. Future researches can focus on the role of words in reflecting ideologies or the role of explicitation and implicitation techniques in conveying beliefs and confidential ideologies.

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