The Deal of the Century in Light of the Critical Discourse Analysis: Trump and Netanyahu's Speech as a Model

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the discourse by the U.S.A. President Donald J. Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in the Speech of the Century Deal announced on 28th January 2020, at the White House which was show from a press interview on Arabiya English on the YouTube channel.

This research also observes the speech in terms of verbal communication, which includes a critical analysis of discourse and language through Micro-level and Macro-level, and non-verbal communication that includes the analysis of rhetoric, body language and faces of both Donald Trump and Benjamin Netanyahu. The theory of discourse was used to analyse the speech of the Deal of the Century.

The verbal communication was analysed with NVivo program to finding out the number of repetitive words in each of the two speeches, such as pronouns, verbs, adjectives, models, and analysis on the total takeover (power, Ideology). Non-verbal communication was analysed based on body and facial language. The critical of discourse was used to analyse the speech of the Deal of the Century.

The findings show that the discourse of President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, on the abuse of power to build the speech, as it was built on the ideology of hegemony and bias that serves the interests of Israel and the Jews, the strong party, and the total disregard of the Palestinian side, which is a part of the peace process and around which the deal of the century is being brokered.

The discourse also demonstrated the strong relationship between America and Israel and their common interests in the Middle East. The discourse is far from achieving peace between the two parties, as the proposed projects were in support of Israel while the Palestinians were placed in the category of coercion and acceptance.

Keywords: The deal of century, discourse theory, critical discourse analysis, Israel, Palestine.

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, 28 Ocak 2020'de ABD Başkanı Donald J.Trump ve İsrail Başbakanı Benjamin Netanyahu'nun arasında geçen Yüzyılın Anlaşması konuşması Eleştirel Söylem Analizi (CDA) kullanılarak incelenmektedir.

Araştırmada, sözel iletişim eleştirel söylem analizi ile incelenirken, konuşma dili de makro ve mikro düzeydeki söylemlere eleştirel yaklaşıldı. Sözlü olmayan iletişimin analizinde ise Trump ve Netanyahu'nun retorik, beden dili ve yüzlerinin incelenmesine yer verildi. Yüzyılın Anlaşması' konuşmasını incelemek için söylemin eleştirisi kullanıldı.

Konuşmanın sözlü iletişim analizinde, NVivo programı kullanılarak iki konuşmacının konuşmalarında geçen zamirlerin, fiillerin, sıfatların ve kiplerin her birindeki tekrar eden kelimelerin sayısına bakıldı. Analiz her konuşmada kullanılan toplam ele geçirme (güç, ideoloji) üzerine dayanmaktadır. Sözsüz iletişimin analizinde ise beden ve yüz diline dayalı bir yaklaşımı zlendi.

Bulgular, Başkan Donald Trump ve Başbakan Benjamin Netanyahu'nun, İsrail'in ve Yahudilerin çıkarlarına hizmet eden hegemonya ve önyargı ideolojisi üzerine inşa edildiği gibi, konuşmayı inşa etmek için iktidarın kötüye kullanılması konusundaki söyleminin, güçlü partinin ve barış sürecinin bir parçası olan ve yüzyılın anlaşmasının arabuluculuk yaptığı Filistin tarafının tamamen göz ardı edildiğini göstermektedir. Söylem ayrıca Amerika ile İsrail arasındaki güçlü ilişkiyi ve Ortadoğu'daki ortak çıkarlarını da işaret etmektedir. Filistinliler baskı ve kabul

kategorisine girerken önerilen projeler İsrail'i desteklediği için söylem, iki taraf arasında barışı sağlamaktan uzaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüzyılın anlaşması, söylem kuramı, eleştirel söylem analizi, İsrail, Filistin.

DEDICATION

To my family, who are proud of every achievement I've made.

To My Mother, who always looks at me with eyes full of pride and love.

To my great father, who held my hand and made all my dreams come true…

To my country; Palestine has provided martyrs, prisoners, and expatriates everywhere to see freedom. To the city of love, peace, and religion, the city of Jerusalem, which was the first reason for building my desire for research.

To all who said to me: "Go on, dream, and achieve your achievements, this life is yours."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The chapter discusses the Background of the Study; Research Aims and Objectives; Problem Statement; Research Questions; Significance of the Study; Limitations; and Scope of the Study.

Over the years, different government administrations of the United States of America have played an effective role when it comes Palestinian-Israel conflict. Starting with President Harry Truman (1945-1953)) to Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953,1961), John F. Kennedy(1961,1963), Lyndon B. Johnson(1963-1969), Richard Nixon (1996-1974), Jimmy Carter(1977-1981), Ronald Reagan(1981-1989), George H. W. Bush (1989-1993), Bill Clinton(1993-2001), George W. Bush (2001-2009), Barack Obama(2009-2017) and Donald Trump (20017 until now), The United States has adopted the issue of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and has continued to play an important role in the fate of both Palestinians and Israelis (Stephens, 2003).

In the era of every American president, each has made efforts to find solutions regarding the issues of 'Jerusalem', 'refugees', 'settlements' and 'borders' between Israel and Palestine. Over the years, USA has been a major negotiator in most critical agreements in the Arab-Israeli conflicts, for instance Camp David Agreements, Madrid

Conference 1991, Oslo Agreement 1993, Camp David 2000 and road map in 2009 (Stephens, 2003).

Since president Donald Trump took office in 2017, the Trump administration has been determined to prepare a plan for the Middle East to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Donald Trump and his son-in-law who is also his first assistant, Jared Kushner, held several conferences before the announcement of the Deal of Century. They also took steps in support of Israel on issues such as the expulsion of the Palestinian ambassador from the United States of America, the announcement of the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the cutting of U.S. aid to the Palestinians and the recognition of the Golan Heights as Israel's property (Srivastava & Williams, 2019).

In 28th of January 2020, U.S. President Donald Trump called on Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to launch the plan he called the deal of Century or Peace Plan to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (Arabic English, 2020). In the deal of century, no Palestinian officials were invited to Washington to attend the speech.

The deal between USA and Israel that was made stipulated a transitional phase consisting of four years in which Palestinians ceded 30% of their land within areas known as the C zones in accordance with the classifications of the Oslo Accords of 1993 and Israel's sovereignty over it. Also Israel was to keep the city of Jerusalem unified under Israeli sovereignty.

Qualitative methodology and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), approaches were used in order to achieve this research. Critical Discourse Anaylsis (CDA) is: a type of

discourse analysis research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in social and political contexts.

This approach was used to analyze the speech of the president of USA Donald Trump and Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu in the deal of century, which was conducted on 28th January 2020 (Arabic English, 2020).This study is theoretically guided by critical discourse theory (CDT).

The research studied the speech of the deal of the century critically and analysed it, to find out ideological dimensions.

1.2 The Problem of Study

The discourse is an important factor in defining ideas and ideologies, attracting a lot of the public and changing facts by manipulating narratives and terminologies that give a perception of control and indirection.

Over the years, the White House has been making biased rhetoric toward Israel. With President Donald Trump's 2017 candidacy, his speeches clearly gave his position through his words and body language.This study, tried to show how president Trump's speech was consistent with Israel's politics, and how prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu used the deal of the century (Arabic English, 2020).

Understanding the discourse also will help to reveal the terminology and its impact on the public either for the purpose of convincing it, emphasizing its position, or silencing the voices in force.

1.3 Aim of the Study

The aim of this study:

- To examine the language, and the communication of the discourse of the deal of the century speech between Donald Trump and Benjamin Netanyahu with critical discourse analysis approach.

- To explorer the the relationship and the common interests between Israel and the USA, through the analysis of words used in the speech and highlight the ideology through discourse.

1.4 Research Questions

President Donald Trump's speeches have begun to make his highlights by using words and body language in his speeches, since speeches are not only words. Other perspectives are needed to be investigated for full comprehension of the speech and the ideologies of the political leaders. The aims of the study to explore how president Donald Trumps and Israel prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu speech inorder to understand their discourse on the deal of the Century (Arabic English, 2020).

In line with this, the research is trying to answer the following research questions:

RQ1: How did president Donald Trump and Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu used the language in their the deal of century speech?

RQ2: How did USA and and Isreal expressed their ideology with the deal of the century speech?

RQ3: How did critical discourse analysis method helps to reveals hidden messages through verbal and non-verbal communications of the president Donald Trump and the prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu's in the Deal of the Century speechs?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The research is vital for numerous reasons including; the lack of literatureon the Deal of the Century speech, especially in Trump's speeches toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.Hence, this study will be important in a field for further studies in the political discourse analysis and crtical discourse anaylsis.

Also, the study illustrates the U.S. and Israeli political discourse, based on the assumption that speech is a political and diplomatical practice.

The peace plan implemented in 2020 and the rhetorical terms, their importance and meanings it must be studied and clarified. Moreover, the study will help the audience to understand the content of the deal of century and the speeches made by the Israeli and USA president. Furthermore, the study will also be of significance to the international community in interpretation of the peace deal and how it affects the Palestinian people. Another significane of the study is will it to contribute on the conflict and peace deals between Palestine, Israeli and the role of the United States of America.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This research fixated on discourse analysis of the 2020 Deal of the Century, despite there being several speeches by President Donald Trump on the issue of the conflict between Palestine and Israel although the speech of the Deal of the Century was one of the most significant speeches on which changes and transformations will be built on the Palestinian-Israeli issue conflict.

One of the main limitations of the study is the fact that political discourse has several dimensions, which the research must understand, and choose the linguistic dimension in the analysis, not to mention the contemporary phenomenon, and its instability.

 The time was one of the limitation on the study employing other methods of data collection.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction to the History of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict

The chapter presents the historical background of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, in a chronological order of events. In addition, this chapter presents the U.S.-Israeli relationship, and the role of each of the USA presidents, from the beginning of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 to the 2020 Century Deal, in a historical context.

The chapter also contains a religious overview of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. Furthermore, it also includes discourse theory, critical discourse analysis, relationship of speech to language, media and ideology.

2.1.1 Definitions of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict began in 1948 after Israel occupied more than 80% of the Palestinian territories and declared it as the State of Israel. This step came after the decision of the Bazel Conference in 1897 in Switzerland, when the Zionist movement decided to choose Palestine as a national homeland for the Jews, and announced their intention to establish an Israeli state in Palestine (Gelvin, 2014).

2.1.2 The Beginning of Zionism

The Zionist project began more than a century ago when Theodore Herzl, the founder of the Zionist Movement, succeeded in holding the World Zionist Congress in 1897, in the Swiss city of Basel. While there, Herzl declared the establishment of the World

Zionist Organization, which aspires to establish a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine guaranteed by international law (Sokolow, 1991).

 At the beginning of World War I in 1917, the so-called Balfour Declaration was issued where British Prime Minister, Arthur Balfour, sent a letter to Lord Rothschild, one of the leaders of the Zionist movement, pledging to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. With this effect, Palestine's submission to the British mandate for 28 years helped the British government fulfill its promise to open the door for migration of Jews to Palestine and to facilitate the arrival of immigrants and the seizure of land (Scholch, 1992).

The Great Revolution, in 1935, the Palestinians staged a national uprising known as the 'Great Revolution' against the British administration, demanding independence, an end to Jewish immigration policy, and the purchase of Palestinian land. One of the results of this revolution was the martyrdom of a leading figure, Sheikh Izz al-Din al-Qassam, causing a general strike in Palestine which lasted for six months which failed to address the concerns raised (Swedenburg, 1988). As a result, Britain's supported the Jews by providing material and military support to Zionist militias such as Hagana and Stern to oppress and used unequal power to the Palestinians.

All these efforts led to the 1948 war, which caused the displacement of more than 900,000 Palestinians to neighboring countries and destroying more than 500 cities and villages as well as thousands of martyrs and wounded Palestinian civilians (Sa'di, 2007).

2.1.3 Nakba 1948

Israeli historian Ilan Babih asserts that Zionist leaders and military leaders held regular meetings for a whole year, specifically from March 1947 to March 1948 to plan and agree on how to carry out ethnic cleansing in Palestine. The British decided to end their command in Palestine on May 14, 1948 (Sa'di & Abu-Lughod, 2007). As this date approached, the Zionists intensified their efforts to control as much Palestinian territory as possible. In April 1948, the Zionists took control of Haifa, one of the largest Palestinian cities, and their next target was Jaffa. At the time that the British Mandate forces officially withdrew from Palestine, David Ben-Gurion, head of the Zionist Agency, declared the founding of the State of Israel with the support of the two largest powers of the world, the United States and the Soviet Union, which gave this recognition of power to the Zionist project.

After the establishment of the occupying power following the partition decision, the United Nations intervened to reach a truce agreement between the two parties and appointed United States of America's mediator Ralph Bench to head the Arab-Israeli negotiations, and after the ratification of the Jordanian-Israeli armistice agreement in 1949, Israel joined the United Nations as a member state. At that moment, Israeli had consolidated its control over more than 78% of the historic territories of Palestine, while the rest of the territories, which make up 22 percent of the area of Palestine (the West Bank and Gaza Strip) had been designated (Laura, 2012).

During the same time, the intervention of the United Nations resulted to agreements between Israel and each of the 'four confrontational-Amud which included Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria in 1949. This agreements provided for a cease-fire between the Arab and Israeli parties, hence the beginning of a series of armistice agreements, a

cessation of war and diplomatic efforts such as the Lausanne Conference(1949), Geneva (1950) and Paris (1951). However, these talks failed to find a suitable solution for the Arab and Israeli parties due to the unwillingness of Arab states to recognize the Jewish state, and the Refusal of the Israelis to consider Arab demands for the return of refugees to Palestine (Laura, 2012).

2.1.4 Six-Day War

After Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser took office in 1954, Egyptian-Israeli relations soured, leading the emergence of the Sinai war in 1956. While the Israeli state was supported by Britain and France in the war against Egypt, they were under pressure from the Soviet Union, the USA and the United Nations to withdraw from the war, which they did (Bregman, 2016).

These countries ended their aggression against Egypt but in 1967 there was war (six days) that ended with the downfall of the Arab army and Israel's capture of the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, the Golan Heights in Syria, as well as on the West Bank, which was under Jordanian rule, and the Gaza Strip under Egyptian military rule at the time (Bregman, 2016).

2.1.5 Camp David Agreement 1979

In October 6 (year), a war called the October war broke out with Egyptian and Syrian forces waging a war against Israel to reclaim their territory. The Egyptian and Syrian forces were supported by the Soviet Union while Israeli was supported by the USA.

At the end of the war, U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, broke an armistice agreement that still in force between Syria and Israel. Egypt and Israel changed the Armistice Agreement with an inclusive peace agreement at Camp David in 1979 (Quandt, 2015).

The Camp David Agreement came after the visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem in 1977, after which U.S. President Jimmy Carter invited President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to hold peace talks at the presidential resort of Camp David near Washington, D.C. to come up with an agreement on the Middle East Peace Framework. The agreement stipulated that a peace agreement must be concluded between the Egyptian and Israeli sides. Also, Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, and the recognition of Israel (Quandt, 2015).

With regard to the Palestinian issue, the Convention was considering resolution 242, a resolution issued through the United Nations Council on the return of refugees to Palestine and a solution to the Palestinian problem. The plan also examined the launch of a 'self-governing authority' in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but to no avail. The Palestinians were not a party to the agreement. This agreement resulted in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (Laura, 2012).

2.1.6 First Intifada 1987

The occupation of Lebanon by Israel and its arrival in Beirut in 1982 led to the departure of the Palestinian revolution to Tunisia and other Country. As a result of the frustration and the weakness of the Palestinian revolution outside Palestine, the oppression of the Palestinian people by the Jews and the abuse and pressure on it, led to the establishment of the first intifada in 1987. The Madrid peace conference lasted four years and the secrecy discussions between the PLO(Palestine Liberation Organization) and Israel resulted in the Oslo accords (Anziska, 2020).

Oslo was a revolving point in the history of the conflict, as Israel recognized the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization recognized the State of Israel on the 1967 borders. The establishment of Palestinian autonomy for a period of

five years was agreed, after which it would lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The Oslo agreement, after which the negotiations between the two sides remained stalled and remained in place and did not reach an agreement as a result of the Israeli side's intransigence to annex Jerusalem and continues to confiscate Palestinian land and build Israeli settlements on it, especially after Netanyahu taking over as the prime minister (Anziska, 2020).

The Oslo Agreement was sponsored by the United States. The Palestinians accepted U.S.A as a mediator in the negotiations because of its strength and influence in the world and its dissonance on the Security Council and the United Nations and its continued support for Israel politically, and militarily, as it did not force it to implement one of the many resolutions issued by The General Assembly or the UN Security Council, but it has always vetoed every resolution issued in favor of the Palestinians, who are the only people in the flag under occupation. Since the 1947 UN partition resolution, and to this day, many resolutions have been adopted to resolve the issue (Anziska, 2020).

2.1.7 UN Resolution

The United Nations issued nearly 263 resolutions from the beginning of the 1948 war, On the Palestinian-Israeli issue. The most important of these resolutions are Resolution 181, which recommends the division of Palestine into two states as an Israeli state and a Palestinian state and Resolution 194, which stipulates that Palestinian refugees must go back to their homes and property because it is their right, and that their return depends solely on their free choice (Rubin, 1994).

Resolution 242, adopted in 1967 Because of the occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Sinai region, stipulates that the occupying forces must be removed from the territories they occupied in the 1967 war. Since the 1947 UN partition resolution until now, many resolutions have been adopted to resolve the issue (Rubin, 1994).

2.2 Political References

2.2.1 USA Mediation between Israeli and Palestinians

Since the beginning of the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948, many powerful and neutral mediators have tried to help settle the conflict between Israeli and Palestine.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of mediation efforts have failed despite the use of many strategies and techniques (Princen, 1992).

Mediation is a form of third-party intervention, and it is carried out voluntarily without resorting to violence. Also its proposals and recommendations are non-binding, contrary to other types of mediation or third-party intervention such as arbitration and dismissal (Bercovitch, 1996).

The relevant factors incorporate, among others, the nature of the debate, the degree of power, and the connection between the disputant. However, there is an agreement that "timing in initiation negotiations is often conclusive" (Stein & Lewis, 1996, p.467).

There is little agreement, notwithstanding, with respect to what comprises a ready minute for intervention and when the go-between ought to enter the conflict (Crocker et al., 2003). He includes that fitting mediators ought to have insight, propriety,

abilities in drafting formal recommendations, and a sense of funniness. Also, specific information on the current conflict (Bercovitch, 1997).

We are then rapidly moving back to the disconnected thought of perfect mediation. The eventuality approach includes all the applicable factors of intervention, from the idea of the debate and the arbiter to the commencement and tactics of mediation (Bercovitch & Houston, 1996). The Mediator's role differs on how much they are established and have agreed-upon prospects. The mediator's role additionally ranges from the Mediator with influence, usually a major force, to the problem-solving facilitator, frequently a non-official transitional.

Moreover, mediating administrations are different, and some might be contrary to a specific mediator at a specific time. This included assisting by organizing the plan and to choose the participating collaborators, providing a protected space to meet, sharing of data across all parties, expanding resources, recommending choices, helping the arbitrators find new choices and assisting with actualizing understandings. Different arrangements of these various exercises are joined and completed by specific people or gatherings assuming diverse mediator roles (Kriesberg, 1996).

Issues about ethnicity, ideology, or control of possessions can become so acrimonious and appear so threatening to the competitors' endurance that they are pursued ruinously. Yet, most of such conflicts don't take that way (Kriesberg, 1996).

2.2.2 The American Repercussions In Standing With Israel

Israel has long been America's spoiled son, America is always behind Israel in military, operational, and authoritarian material support. Americans also believe that

those who hate Israel by association hate America, putting them in the same box (Seliktar, 2002).

Religious motivation is the most prominent reason why some Americans favor Israel at the expense of their country. Religious extremism is the primary reason for American populist support for Israel, and although Jews are only 1.4% Of Americans, the American evangelical community is a large community where evangelical beliefs are closely linked to the presence of Jews and the Jewish state for the battle of Armadon, the rise of the believers, and the return of Jesus, are some of the faith beliefs that millions of Americans believe in. Moreover, the role of the Zionist lobby, which played a major role in mobilizing U.S. support for Israel (Djik, 2016).

According to American thinker John Mearsheimer (2007), the most powerful lobby within the Israeli lobby is where the lobby is made not only of American Jews but also by Zionist Christian groups and evangelical Christians. The largest institution of this lobby is AIPAC which has been operating since 1951 within the United States (Mearsheimer, at el, 2007).

America believes that Israel is a strong ally of their country in a region that is hostile to America, and a protector of its interests in the Middle East. Also, its intelligence is one of the most powerful in the world and its army is the best in the Middle East and has experts in counterterrorism matters for the Zionist Americans, who are called the Zionist right fanatic or hard-liner (Mearsheimer, at el, 2007).

2.2.3 The Balfour Declaration and the American Position

Britain issued a dangerous political statement by its Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour, addressed to the famous Jewish millionaire businessman Baron de Rockhold. The statement was later known as the Balfour Declaration.

Under U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, Brandeis was appointed a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court on 1-6-1969, and the Parliament approved his appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court. Brandeis, a liberal lawyer elected to the 1914 Emergency Zionist Conference in New York, was also appointed president of the Committee on The Interim Executive Committee for Public Zionist Affairs (Manuel, 1949).

The U.S. Congress permitted the Balfour Declaration in 1922, holding a combined meeting of the House of Representatives and the Senate, to ratify the Balfour Declaration, which stated in the resolution: The states support the establishment of a national homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine, the Senate and the Representatives of the United States Congress have decided to support the establishment without any harm to the civil and religious rights of Christians, and all non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and to protect all places and buildings adequately (Curtis, al et., 1975).

2.2.4 U.S.British Treaty1924

In 1924, Britain asked United States of America to sign a treaty providing for The British Mandate of Palestine. The treaty was signed in exchange for the United States and its supporters there to have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the members of the League of Nations, as stipulated in the convention on all guarantees. Interests of American capitalist and American freedom by establishing religious and cultural institutions (Al-Sweiti, 2009).

In 1939, Britain issued a white paper calling for the suspension of Jewish immigration to Palestine for five years, and the numbers of Immigrants to Palestine were determined. This led the Zionists to refocus on the United States. The US then responded to the Zionists' desire to rely on it and to break Britain's attempts to pacify the Arabs and temporarily approach them (Al-Sweiti, 2009).

2.2.5 Biltmore Conference 1942

The Zionist leadership took advantage of World War II to achieve its ambitions and find a strong ally like the United States after being convinced that Britain would emerge as a major nation and replace the United States to the position of a world leader. Some of the factors that made the Zionist leadership focus on the United States included: the increase of American Jewish communities as the largest and richest in the Zionist movement, especially since the Jewish community has deteriorated in Europe as a result of the Nazi war against Jews. Accordingly, the American Emergency Committee on Zionist Affairs was convened at the Biltmore Hotel in New York in 1942. At this conference, the meeting endorsed the Program of the Zionist Movement, known as the program of Baltimore, which rejected the 1936 White Paper and called for its abolition, demanded the establishment of a Jewish state, the authority of the Agency to arrange immigration and settlement, and the formation of a Jewish military force fighting under the of United States (Lilienthal, 2004).

2.2.6 The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry

Under President Truman (1945-1952), the United States played an effective role in the Zionist movement (Nachmani, 2005). President Truman played an initial role in the formation of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry in 1945, which began in 1946, which recognized and supported the right of Jewish immigrants to settle in

Palestine, instead of going to the American continent (Nachmani, 2005). A demographic change that affected the people of Palestine.

In 1945, Us President Harry Truman sent a letter to British Prime Minister Churchill, demanding that Britain's 1939 restrictions on immigration to Palestine be lifted without delay. As a result of American and Zionist pressures, the British government responded by forming a joint commission of inquiry to study the problem of Palestine, and in 1945 a six-member committee was formed. American and British member's mission was to study the economic, political, and social situations in Palestine. They were also to study the immigration of Jews into Palestinian territories accurately. The results of the conference, recommended that 1,000 displaced and tortured Jews of Europe during the Nazi and Fascist periods be granted access to Palestine. According to the conference, the Jews were not to control the Arabs, the Arabs will not to take over the Jews in Palestine, and that Palestine will not be a Jewish state or an Arab state (Nachmani, 2005).

2.2.7 The U.S. Role In The 1947 Partition Of Palestine

The United States played a key role in the adoption of the 1947 partition of Palestine project and by Truman's security order, the U.S. State Department used all kinds of pressure and temptation to make the countries opposed to partition support it.

U.S supported Israel admission as a member of the United Nations in 1948, then ensuring the security and survival of Israel and its territorial borders through the declaration of the tripartite statement in 1950 The tripartite statement was signed by the United States, Britain and France (Roosevelt, 1948).

In April 1947, Britain put the Palestinian issue in the hands of the United Nations, and the UN Assembly decided to divide by majority vote, with 43% of Palestine's area for Arabs and 56% for the Jewish state. Initially, the partition resolution did not take place because the vote was not enough, so the United States used all means of political pressure on member states to vote in favor of partition. U.S. President Harry Truman played a key role in the partition project, which he had previously endorsed in his correspondence with the British government in 1946. The first official declaration of acceptance of partition was made by the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations in 1947, that is, the United States supported Zionist and British plans to divide Palestine (Roosevelt, 1948).

2.2.8 U.S. Position in War 1948

The United States played a role in the 1948 war for Israel despite its claim of neutrality in the Arabs. Through the money that the Jews were brought from America and U.S government's synthesized, funds that contributed to the financing and arming of Zionist gangs as well as tolerated American soldiers, who worked in Palestine with the Zionists in the war, which constituted to found the State of Israel in Palestine (Stevens, 1970).

The 1948 war brought the U.S. administration under Zionist pressure, especially after the election of U.S. President Harry Truman. At that time, the American Zionist community in America had a great influence in the outcome of the elections. The American Jewish community played a major role in helping the Zionist cause by supporting it in various economic and military fields such as; funds to finance arms deals bought by Zionist gangs in Eastern Europe, especially Asian weapons, which played a very role in arming Zionist gangs in the war, also sending 1,300 American

volunteers to help with displacement and murder, and offering between $15,000 and $20,000 in financial assistance (Lipson, 1996).

2.2.9 U.S. Recognition of The State of Israel

On May 12, 1948, the state of Israel was recognized, and President Truman immediately declared his confession of the new state. As the end of the British mandate approached, Truman received a letter from Weizmann informing him of the formation of the interim government of the Jewish state and proposing that the United States take the initiative and recognize the world's newest democracy. Twelve minutes after the declaration of the State of Israel, the United States was the first government to recognize the State of Israel (Ottolenghi, 2004).

2.2.10 U.S. Support to Israel 1952-1967

Under President Dawit Eisenhower (1952-1967), the United States(U.S.) excluded the option of a Palestinian state, following UN's Resolution 181 of 1947, and promoted the idea of the Jordanian option.

Based on several projects for settlement, it was founded on the solution of the refugee problem through a broad settlement process within the scope of a general program for the economic development of the Middle East, including the project 'Johnston' 1953. To solve the problem of refugees in an economic way that brings obstacles to solve, they exploited the waters of the Jordan River in irrigation and electricity generation projects. To provide employment opportunities for people who would be inclined as Eisenhower envisions towards resettlement, and the Gamma Project of 1955 (Quandt, 1977).

The United States played a vital role in forcing Britain, France, and Israel, to withdraw British and French troops from Port Said on 1956, and the withdrawal of troops would

be from Al-Arish on 1957, and the Gaza Strip on 1957, after the triple aggression that began on 1956. Following the Eisenhower project calling to fill the void in the Middle East, and only the United States could have used its influence to find a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue, but the Eisenhower administration had pursued a consistent American policy which rejected Palestinian national rights and the rights of Palestinians to self-determination.

In (1963-1969) U.S. relations - also under President Lyndon Johnson (Democrat) witnessed a political and military alliance, and the United States participated in the 1967 war, in the planning and implementation of this war of aggression, which was considered a disaster for the Arabs and the Palestinian cause (Quandt, 1977).

United Security Council Resolution 242, in 1976, which guarantees the Johnson Principles, which he declared in 1967, it stipulates the settlement of refugees of Palestine in the Arab countries that they have sought, withdrawal from occupied territories and not all occupied territories, and confession of Israel's right to exist within fixed, safe and recognized borders, and the right of Palestinians to return and self-determination (Year Book of the United Nations, 1947).

2.2.11 U.S. Support to Israel 1970-1982

In October 1973 war, the US played a major role in supporting Israelis by building an air bridge to transport arms directly from America and Europe to combat areas, thus saving Israel from a defeat. The Arabs lost great control, which would have changed the balance of power, forcing Israel to submit to international will. The Nixon administration (Republican) (1969-1974) increased its financial and military support to Israel (Quandt, 2015).

U.S. President Jimmy Carter (1976-1980) continued U.S. policy in support of Israel and its alliance with it and contributed significantly and significantly to the signing of the Camp David Agreement of 1979, between Egypt and Israel, thus Egypt emerged from the equation of war against Israel, which then led to Israel's isolation in Lebanon (Quandt, 2015).

2.2.12 U.S. Support to Israel 1981-1988

The administration of President Ronald Reagan (1981-1988) played a major role in Israel's war against the PLO, the National and Islamic forces and Syrian forces in Lebanon in 1982. This was a war known as the invasion of Lebanon hence the Palestinians took self-government for the residents in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (El Boujemi, 2016).

In October 1991, Israeli officials met with a group of Palestinian representatives at the Middle East Peace Conference in Madrid, within a criteria set by Israel. The conference was held because of the circumstances in the Arab world, as a result of the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait and the resulting U.S.A led military alliance to expel Iraqi army from Kuwait. As a result, the United States decided to initiate negotiations between the Israeli government, Arab governments, and Palestine.

In February 1986, Jordanian king announced the collapse of negotiations in coordination with the PLO. Moreover, the PLO was enfeebled and inaccessible by the Palestinian inability to join the alliance contradicting President Saddam Hussein's activities. After a lot of transport diplomacy, USA Secretary of State James A. Baker puncher and his partners developed a compound cooperation method (Baker & Defrank, 1995).

2.2.13 Oslo Agreement 1995

The contributions of the mediators of the major powers played a critical role in the Arab and Israeli mediation, bringing them to the table for negotiations.As Baker (US Secretary of State) managed to do at the Madrid conference. After the Oslo accords, President Clinton and his government played a central media role in overseeing the implementation of the Oslo Peace Agreement. The signatories Israel and Palestine, devised a plan to move gradually to develop trust between them, and took a sequence of mutually agreed steps, and reached out to other progressive agreements, including the Cairo Agreement for Palestinian Self-Rule in May 1994 in Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

The agreement of August 1994 on the preparatory transfer of authorities and authorities in the West Bank. An agreement was reached to transfer civilian responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority to control Palestinian population centers In September 1995 (Kriesberg, 2001). The U.S. government, led by President William Clinton, pressured Netanyahu to sign the Wye River Memorandum. It outlined the measures for implementing the treaties signed by Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat (Kriesberg, 2001).

2.2.14 The Roadmap Plan 2002

The roadmap is the name of the 2002 Middle East peace process plan, It was drawn up by the International Quartet comprising the United Nations, the United States, the European Union, and Russia. The roadmap plan coincided with several factors; most notably the disappointment of the Camp David summit, the eruption of the second Palestinian intifada in 2000, the designation of Hamas as a 'terrorist' organization, the occupation of Palestinian cities by the Israeli army, and the siege of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in 2000.

The Palestinian presidency in the West Bank city of Ramallah, and the launch of a new peace initiative by Arab states to end the conflict with Israel and resolve the Palestinian issue (Ayyad, 2012).

The first phase of the roadmap plan provides for the Palestinians to stop all acts of resistance against the occupation and disarm the resistance factions. Israel should freeze settlement construction. The second phase provides for a global conference and the founding of a Palestinian state with temporary borders (Ayyad, 2012).

In the third round, discussions on the final status of issues (borders, Jerusalem, settlements, refugees) will begin before the end of 2005 due to the U.S. government's unsystematic support for Israeli concerns at the expense of Palestinian demands during the negotiations, as well as Its continued stand-off with Israel in its vote at the United Nations, resulting in a loss of legitimacy as an honest broker due to its lack of credibility.

Although the plan, which has been described as fraught with risks, challenges, and obstacles, was not implemented by all because of Israeli procrastination, Palestinian resistance factions, particularly Hamas and Islamic Jihad, opposed it (Ayyad, 2012).

2.2.15 U.S. Policy Toward the Palestinian Issue 2008-2012

Because of the U.S. government's unsystematic support for Israeli concerns at the expense of Palestinian demands during the negotiations, as well as its continued stand-off with Israel in its vote at the United Nations, it lost its legitimacy as an honest broker due to its lack of credibility.

The appointment of Barack Obama in 2008 gave Palestinians a concise trust in an invigorated feeling of parity in the US understanding of the Israeli-Palestinian debate. However, this positive thinking was short-lived. President Barack Obama's policy of procrastination and postponement greatly affected the Palestinian issues(Morphet, 1990).

The United States has continued to stand up to criticism of Israel in the UN Security Council, vetoing a draft resolve condemning and criticizing settlements on Palestinian territory. In 2012, the United States also voted in the UN General Assembly against a proposal to grant Palestine the status of observer state not a member of the International Organization, yet Palestine has already obtained this status (Morphet, 1990).

2.3 Religious Reference Between USA and Israel

Despite common U.S. and Israeli interests, the factor of religious stays the most powerful influencing U.S.-Israeli relations. It was for the religious reform movement and the Protestant doctrine, founded by the German monk Martin Luther (1483−1546). He played a religious role-an important role in establishing the relationship between Judaism and Christianity (Ariel, 2006).

In the 19th century, Europe witnessed a missionary expedition represented by the fundamentalist Protestant evangelical movement, claiming that Jews were 'the key to the divine plan for the second return of Christ the Savior. This created the atmosphere for the birth of Jewish Zionism in the late 19th century, and the convictions for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. As a result of the Talmudic thesis imposed on Western Christianity about god's chosen people, their right to the promised land,

and the realization of the Biblical prophecy of the gathering of Jews in the State of Israel in Palestine - so it is also the Movement for Christian Retrieval (Ariel, 2006).

Youssef Al-Hassan(1990) defines Christian Zionist in his book The Religious Dimension in American Policy towards the Arab-Israeli Conflict as a group of Zionist beliefs spread among Christians, especially among the leaders and followers of Protestant churches, aimed at supporting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine as a historical and religious right of the Jews, and its support, directly and indirectly, considering that the r eturn of the Jews to the promised land - Palestine - is proof of the sincerity of the Torah, the completeness of time and the return of Christ again, and the cornerstone of these Christians strong support for Israel is the link between the "State of Israel" and the Contemporary and Israel Torah, so these Zionist tendencies in the fundamentalist movement were called Christian Zionism (Al-Hassan, 1990).

Zionism also agrees with the American right on several intersections, including: Every Christian must believe in the second return of Christ, and that the establishment of Israel and the occupation of Jerusalem are divine signs of the second return of Christ, and accordingly, all forms of support for Israel are not a matter of choice, but a divine justice because it supports and accelerates the coming of Christ, and therefore anyone who stands against Israel is an enemy of Christianity and an enemy to God (Al-Hassan, 1990).

Many scholars believe that some U.S. presidents subscribed to ideologies of Zionist Christianity, including Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921), Harry Truman (1945-1953), the author of the nuclear bomb crime, Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1961), and Lyndon

Johnson (1963-1973), Richard Nixon (1969-1974), Jimmy Carter (1977-1981), Ronald Reagan (1981-1988), Bush family; father and son, as well as 0 U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, Jewish origin, who was the first fighter on Israel's security in 20 years He spent time in the U.S. Senate, and repeatedly stressed that he would not give up Israel's right to live safely, and wrote about him in the Zionist newspaper Jerusalem Post, that he shows all the criteria and polls support for the entity (Azar, 2011).

American politicians believe that Christ is taking their hands and that they are leading the battle of Armageddon, which will take place in the Middle East, and many of them state the religious reason for supporting Israel, which was echoed by, for example, American President Lyndon Johnson (1963-1973), saying before the Association of Covenant Sons: 'I am ready to defend Israel just as our soldiers defend Vietnam'. Some of you, if not all of you, have deep ties to the land of Israel just like me, because my Christian faith comes from you, and the Biblical stories are engraved in my memory, just like the stories of the heroic struggle of modern-day Jews, to escape oppression and oppression (Al-Hassan, 1990).

Besides, the American nation, which now represents a large nation, is a group of immigrants from Europeans, Africans, Asians and others who have crossed the Atlantic, and do not have a single language, but the nation was formed through the unification of the language, and English triumphed over all immigrant families, to unite the linguistic conscience in One language, and the second factor, is the creation of a historical narrative linking these nations, which relied on biblical stories, and thus Israel became part of the American conscience, which explains to us the enthusiasm of all Americans for Israel, stressing that Israel exists in the conscience of all the

American population that made up America, the American demographics are the same as the Israeli demographics (Al-Hassan, 1990).

2.4 American Discourse

American rhetoric was supportive of the steps taken by the Israeli government, and America's position on Israel was clear in its use of the veto power of the United Nations, which America used in decisions that were in favor of Palestine (Quandt, 1977).

After years of speculation and media and political preface, Us President Donald Trump broke his silence(28 January, 2020), and announced his administration's peace plan, known as the 'Deal of the Century', amid Palestinian rejection and calls for confrontation with the occupation in response to its announcement: "My plan provides an opportunity for Palestinians and Israelis, within the Two-state solution, and is different from those of previous U.S. administrations" (Al Jazeera, 2019).

2.5 Thermotical Framework

This research study was guided within a framework based on Theory of Discourse (DT) to explain how American president Donald Trump and Prime of Israel Binjamin Netanyahu use the speech to uncover their ideologies and plans by using Critical Discourse Analysis Approach.

2.5.1 Discourse Theory (DT)

Discourse are communicative events that include beliefs, ideologies, policies, and identities (Chilton & Schäffner, 2002). The letter is not only the transmission of a message from the sender to the independent but also has many explanatory dimensions (Wodak & Cilla, 2006). Dijk(1985) explained that the analysis of the discourse has

been in multidisciplinary fields since the early 1970s. Such as language, philosophy of language, anthropology, and social language (Dijk, 1985).

In addition, the discourse is defined as 'integrate a whole palette of meanings' (Titscher et al., 2000). Encompassing a large part of linguistics, philosophy, sociology, etc. The discourse also refers to the entire process of interaction of which the text is part of, where the discourse is used to express oneself using words and speeches are used to emphasize power, resistance, and criticism, where the speaker can express his views and ideological content through the discourse (Norman, 1989).

Michel Foucault is the most famous in the field of discourse theory. According to Norman(1989), Foucault believes that people all over the world are organized because of the knowledge they acquire; thereby some individuals come up with ideas about life and society which in turn becomes reality (Norman, 1989).

Foucault describes discourse as a tool of power in the social community, and that it improves discourse as part of his understanding of relationships, language, power, and social institutions (Pinkus, 1996).

Foucault focuses on how to produce knowledge, by asking and answering important questions, influencing the public's mentality, opinions and perceptions, and also push them to govern themselves in specific ways in a process which he called governmentality. Such dominant alternative in the society is referred to as hegemonic discourse (Schneider, 2013, p.11).

Foucault defines discourse theory as:

Ways of constituting knowledge, together with the social practices, forms of subjectivity and power relations which inhere in such knowledges and relations between them. Discourses are more than ways of thinking and producing meaning. They constitute the 'nature' of the body, unconscious and conscious mind and emotional life of the subjects they seek to govern (Weedon, 1987, p.108).

2.5.2 Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis

Mills and Sarah(1997) defined the discourse analysis as a linguistic communication seen as a transaction between speaker and hearer, as an interpersonal activity whose form is determined by its social purpose. Text is linguistic communication (either spoken or written) seen simply as a message coded in its auditory or visual medium (Mills & Sarah, 1997, p.4).

The discourse was complete language units in the grammatical hierarchy of grammatical unit is the highest or largest. This discourse is realized in the form of whole articles (novel, books, a series encyclopedia and others), paragraphs, sentences, or words that carry the full mandate (Kridalaksana, 1984, p.208). Discourse is a manifestation of social activity that has presented a goal that the speaker has to achieve. Dijk(1995) explains that the analysis of the discourse is aimed at obtaining a clearer and more systematic language, as well as that the language analysis of the speech should not be carried out without taking into account the context of the accumulated speeches.

While Fowler et., al, Fairclough, van Dijk, van Leeuweun and Wodak defined critical discourse by placing the discourse as a construction which is not neutral and has not value-free. Critical discourse sees language as an activity. The most important duty of critical discourse analysis is to clarify the relationship between control, relation power and imbalance that is presented in the discourse (Dijk, 1993).

Critical discourse analysis is constructed as an analysis of the dialectical relationship between discourse and other elements of social practices, this means that it is not specialized in analysing text but rather in analysing body language and visual images in the written text (Fairclough, 2001).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) focuses on the abuse, particularly about the situation of hegemony, for instance, how discourse is used to control people's ideas and beliefs for the benefit of the dominant groups, and against the higher interests or the will of others, which means a violation of standards that can harm others such as ethical standards, fair rules or laws, and principles of human rights. In other words, hegemony can be defined as the illegal practice of power through discourse (Dijk, 1995).

The different between DC and CDA is: discourse analysis is widely for the study of usage of languages in texts and its contextual meaning while critical discourse analysis (CDA) is the analytical discourse as a research to study the social perpetuation of dominance, power abuse by text and talk in a socio-political context.

Wodak (2001) defined analysis of critical discourse as essentially an analysis of the vague and transparent structural relationships of the party of domination, discrimination, power, and control using language.

In other words, using discourse or language to achieve social inequality (Wodak, 2001).

Fairclough & Wodak(1997) summarized the main tenets of CDA as follows: 1. Critical Discourse Analysis addresses social issues. 2. Force relations are confused. 3. Discourse comprises of culture and society. 4. Discourse accomplishes philosophical work. 5. Discourse is recorded. 6. The connection among content and society intercedes. 7. Discourse examination is logical and interpretative. 8. Discourse is a type of social activity (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997).

Cameron(1992) clarifies stereotypes which lead to social disparities. He accepts that basic language should defamiliarize underestimated ideas (Cameron, 1992).

Halliday(1985) sees this theme distinctively in his language and useful viewpoint. In his fundamental hypothesis, a technique for content examination is presented which is a hypothesis of significance as a decision, by which a language is deciphered as systems of interlocking choices.It underscores decision, the determination of alternatives from frameworks comprising meaning possibilities (Halliday, 1985).

Fairclough's CDA stresses the significance of linguistic data for the analysis of discourse. As we have seen, Fairclough(1989) stresses the semantic parts of speech. Hence it is essential to think about instances of his literary critiques, to recognize the examples of analysis which develop, and to consider their role in Fairclough's CDA. Language use, discourse, verbal connection, and communication have a place with the micro-level of the social request (Fairclough, 1989).

Power, predominance, and inequality between social gatherings are common terms that have a place with a Macro-level of investigation. This implies CDA must extend

to the notable gap between micro scale (interactional, agency) and macro (organizational, institutional, structural) approaches (Alexander et al., 1996).

Fairclough's approach to deal with CDA indicates not exclusively to depict the language of texts yet additionally to uncover the discourse suggestions covered underneath their surface (Fairclough, 1989).

Fairclough's CDA is likewise a transdisciplinary venture, attracting ideas and speculations from over the sociologies and applying these in basic commitment with talks and other social practice (Fairclough, 1989).

2.5.3 Discourse and Ideology

Analysis of critical discourse examines the relationship between language and ideology. This relationship is the distinctive linguistic selections that revolve around the grammatical structure and pronunciation as a result of the relationship between the unique functionality of the product and the power relationships between the speakers in an exact part of expertise, so it is important and necessary to study the basic concepts of ideology, language, and authority (Qianbo, 2016).

Van Dijk(1995) asserts that the analysis of critical discourse consists of a variety of social theories as well as those about society and power. Just as the primary purpose of the CDA study is to deliver a comprehensive description, explanation, and criticism of the textual strategies used by the book to naturalize speeches, to instil some ideology, the speeches seem logical and apolitical (Dijk, 1995).

Ideology, as the significant worry in the field of CDA, has been proposed with various definitions. For instance, Fowler(2013) states that ideology is a nonpartisan idea

identified with individuals course of action and confirmation of their way of life. He particularly alludes to ideology as an unexamined, un-self-basic and routinized allowance of faith-based expectations and worth frameworks by a specific social gathering (Fowler, 2013).

Then again, Fairclough(1995) proposes that ideology includes the portrayal of the world from a specific intrigue. Thompson(1992) defines ideology as implying that serves power and establishes and maintains asymmetrical power relation (Thompson, 1992).

The CDA model of Fowler(2013) outlines the connection among language and belief system. It accentuates that the basic analysis of a discourse ought to incorporate linguistic analysis and social foundation look into (Fowler, 2013).

The initial step is to sift through the recognizable linguistic feature in the discourse. In the meantime, it is similarly critical to research into the general social setting of the discourse. The social and authentic foundation clarifies the perceptible linguistic structures in the content, and subsequently, uncover the shrouded ideology through power connections and interests of dominant group (Wodak, 2011).

Ideologies are 'thought's that is conviction frameworks. This infers, in addition to other things, that belief systems, accordingly does not contain the ideological practices or cultural structures (for example houses of worship or ideological groups) that depend on them. It likewise infers that a hypothesis of ideology needs an intellectual part that can appropriately represent the thoughts of 'conviction' and 'conviction

framework,' for example as these are managed in contemporary subjective science (Qianbo, 2016).

The great advantage of the association of language and ideology is to make the abstract critical study of language and isolatable appropriate. Besides, it offers steps to follow such as: combining linguistic interpretation with social and historical background.

Moreover, the relationship of hidden power and the interests of the group shows ideology in a better way (Blommaert& Bulcaen, 2000).

Ideologies have been characterized as central convictions that motivate the public social representations of specific sorts of social group.

These portrayals are thus the premise of discourse and other social practices. It has additionally been accepted that ideology is to a great extent communicated and gained by discourse, that is, by spoken or written open cooperation.

At the point when individuals clarify, persuade or real their (group-based) activities, they regularly do as such as far as ideological discourse. It is, be that as it may, one thing to expect that ideology are at the basis of discourse (Dijk, 1995).

Although ideologies are socially common, there is a difference in 'experience' in the group, and everyone can speak and act based on the ideology they have acquired, but they are not always able to articulate their beliefs openly. There are many experts, teachers, and leaders who interpret and reproduce the community's ideologues, which

shows that people can be members of ideological groups and this is defined as a hazy group of social actors (Dijk, 2008).

2.5.5 Political Discourse Analysis (PDA)

The political discourse is all kinds of public, institutional, private discourse on political issues, all kinds of typical texts of politics, as well as lexical, and stylistic tools that distinguish modernity in political contexts (Wodak, 2016). The political discourse included under the critical analysis of the discourse, which analyses the mechanisms of the rhetorical production of power, which leads to hegemony, and the resulting social problems (Fairclough & Scholz, 2020). Wodak(2016) played a leading role in political discourse, in many books, and various languages; German and then English. These books examined topics such as anti-Semitism, racism, nationalism, and political discourse (Wodak & Dijk, 2000). The analysis of political discourse is scarcely new, as the Western classical tradition used rhetoric for compelling purposes and others.

The Greco-Roman tradition regarded humans as creatures characterized by the ability to speak and creatures determined by their habit of living together in groups. In the 18th century, rhetoric declined and the study of forms of verbal persuasion and expression declined, yet speeches and politicians continued to practice speech. The rhetorical practice is a form of public relations and 'rotation', fuelled by a media explosion (Chilton, 2004).

Political discourse analysis as a political discourse as basically a type of argumentation, and as including all the more explicitly handy argumentation, argumentation possibly in support of specific methods for acting, argumentation that can ground decision. In deciding what to do, agents consider the two reasons that favour a specific conditional stripe of activity and reasons against it, as well reasons

in favour or against different, for example they deliberate more than several possibilities for action.

We are not proposing that political discourse contains only particle arguments, or in definitely that it just comprises of arguments, We are recommending that political is most enjoyment lady count about settling on decisions about the proper behaviour because of conditions and objectives, it is tied in with picking arrangements, and such decisions and the activities which follow from them depend on pragmatic argumentation – or as Aristotle said in Morals (Irwin, 1999).

Moreover, the power of predominant group shows not only in their discourse but also in their control of the discourse of others. That is, social force may likewise be privately established by the very properties of the discourse of (members of) powerful group (Bradac & Road, 1989).

Patrick Charaudeau (2008), Professor of Language Sciences at the University of Paris XIII focuses in his research first by dealing with Hispanic linguistics. He believes that the function of political discourse is to convince and convince together, to bring about the possession and management of power, to motivate the public to act, and there are four characteristics of political discourse: simplification: it requires taking into account the public's broadness of knowledge, their competencies in inference, and taking into account values shared between them, so that the rope of communication between the public and the political fiance would not be interrupted.

Simplification is not an easy process, because ideas are organized in the patterns of knowledge and beliefs that mix and make them complex in the presentation.

Patterns of inference: This comes by reining with the logical rationality of the pilgrims employed. There are two givers in inference:

The moral inference is to make individuals accept the idea on the basis that it is a political project without a narrative, where it puts the individual before a moral choice.

The inference rolling that links the introductions and the results, for example, if not with America, you are against the international community. This inference seeks to place the individual in charge what means are required to realize his or her purpose.

Choosing values: It's about how a politician chooses the values he shares with the public under his convictions and the conviction of his supporters (Charaudeau, 2008).

2.5.7 Media Discourse

Critical analysis of media discourse occupies an important put in critical discourse analysis and was first used in critical communication studies, by deflecting the critical value of the bad news studies conducted by the University of Glasgow Media Group, about television reports in the coverage of issues different, such as conflicts, wars, diseases. The Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, moderated by Stuart Hall, has also made substantial contributions to the critical study of images and messages of the media and their role in maintaining crisis security (Hall et al. 1980).

At the end of 1970, it was the first critical study of the media in linguistics by Roger Fowler and his partners (Fowler et al. 1997). And the authors showed that the structures of the sentences themselves, such as the importance of activists to the outside world. Fowler's subsequent critical studies of the media continued in this

tradition, but she praised British cultural studies, which do not define news as a reflection of reality but as a product formed by political, ecological and cultural forces.

Fowlers (1997), stressed that is much more than other critical work on the media, and focuses on language tools, such as transient analysis in syntax, lexical structure, manner, speech, and actions (Fowler, 1997). Not only did it investigate the social and communicative contexts of news, but it was linked to the systematic analysis of media discourse structures such as a dictionary, metaphor, example description, news charts, and multimedia images and audios. Critical analysis of media discourse is used to address important issues such as war, terrorism, globalization, sexism, and racism (Shelton, 1988). The media discourse refers to interactions made through a broadcast platform, whether written or spoken, where the speech is addressed to the audience, whether it is a reader, listener or viewer, and although the speech is addressed to the public, the public cannot provide immediate responses to the speech. But with technology, the public has become more interactive (Shelton, 1988).

As the media discourse is a public form, factory or recorded, and not spontaneous or custom and not private or outside the record, this facilitates the investigation and description and understanding of the media discourse (O'keeffe, 2011). A necessary idea in terms of examination in the media discourse, which is a way to examine the ideology and the power, which can be considered the analysis of critical discourse (CDA).

It is considered important to continuously evaluate the messages that we receive that we receive from our fabricated broad communications. The way that media talk is open implies that it additionally falls under the examination of numerous discussion experts

who are keen on it as a type of institutional talk, which can be contrasted and different types of talk, both every day and institutional. The way that media talk is on record makes it alluring for talk examiners and progressively so due to the online accessibility of papers, radio broadcasts, TV programs, etc (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997).

Advances in innovation have extraordinarily offset the ephemerality factor that used to identify with media discourse , particularly radio and TV where it used to be the circumstance that, in case you expected to record something, it must be done ceaselessly (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997).

Media discourse is not face-to-face and personal correspondence. Rather it is a progressing procedure incorporated into our interchanges.

Media discourse can be characterized as the parameters inside which a specific issue is freely examined or framed by the media. In other words, it is the continuous bundling of our collaborations, contingent upon the discourse present. The content itself isn't discourse, rather it very well may be viewed as proof of discourse. Content is the fabric which discourse is showed. The comprehension of a specific talk is fundamental for a genuine translation of a ' mediated reality or an ability to analysis a preferred reading. Basically, discourse is the method toward bundling correspondences such that inclines toward the favored importance planned by the sender/producer(Fairclough & Wodak, 1997).

The media holds a significant role in distributing data, spreading information and forming ideology, just as applying impact over social orders. right now, media talk on workers and displaced people has pulled in impressive consideration from a few

researchers. Concentrating on digressive instruments of speaking to and deciphering the others (for example outsiders and exiles) Van Dijk(2000) contended that the media subsidise to the replica of stereotype, prejudices and racism.

Furthermore, in present day democracies, the media serve a crucial capacity as an open discussion. In principle, journalists are focused on democratic principles in relation to the government, consequently to the arrangement of an assorted variety of sources of assessment about it – a capacity (highly) unrealistic as the arrangement of 'a strong, uninhibited, and all the way open commercial centre of thoughts, in which restricting perspectives may meet, battle, and take each other's measure (Gurevitch & Blumler, 1990).

From the above literature, it is evident that the relationship between Palestine and Israel has been studied extensively. Although the political relationship between these three countries (Palestine, Israel, USA) has been put into academic scrutiny, it is events that there is scarce research on critical discourse analysis of the communication messages that emerge when addressing this state of the relationship between Israel and Palestine.

Therefore, this study focuses on how the language, discourse and communication skills used in deal of the century speech by the Donald Trump and Benjamin Netanyahu using critical discourse analysis approach to address the research gap.

2.6 Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication

Human communication is divided into verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication is associated with the spoken language through which messages are transmitted.

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Linguistic forms, including text, modern, writing, and verbal communication, are a form of discourse(Dijk, 1997) and Fairclough(1992; 2001; 2003) consider discourse to be a form of social practice, communicative event, a form of knowledge and memory, and that oral and concrete texts and statements contribute to the clarification of the ideology and the thought of the interlocutors (Wodak, 2001).

2.6.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is very popular with critical scientists. Research use critical discourse analysis as a tool for critical theory to use in the studies. Van Dijk(1995) define CDA as "a critical approach position of analyzing texts generated from critical linguistic, critical semiotics and from a socio-political conscious and appositional way of investigating language, discourse and communication" (Dijk, 1995, p.17).

Critical Discourse analysis (CDA) focuses on the abuse particularly about the situation of hegemony i.e. how does the control of the speech plays a role in controlling people's beliefs and attitudes as the speech can used to dominate people's mind and have an influence on their beliefs and have an advantage of being the dominant groups and against the higher interests or the will of others which means a violation of standards that can harm others such as ethical standards fair rules or laws and principles of human rights.

In other words, hegemony can be defined as the illegal practice of power through discourse (Dijk, 1995). The term 'discourse analysis' is used in many areas of study such as rhetoric, speech analysis, methods, narration, and multimedia analysis. In addition to semiotics, social sciences, and linguistics (Dijk, 1995).

Wodak and Van Dijk(2000) contends that discourse involves power and ideologies and that the knowledge of background plays an important role in the interpretation of discourse (Wodak & Dijk, 2000).

Fairclough (1992, p.74) explains that discourse consists of three elements: social practice and discourse practice (that is, the production, distribution, and consumption of a text). This means that, when interpreting a text the social practices as well as discourse practices are analyzed and understood to achieve a full understanding of the text analyzed.

The analysis begins with different contextual properties such as access models, setting and participants, and examines the properties of the 'text' of speech itself, including its issues, local significances, style, and rhetoric. Many potential properties of this text and context, we concentrate on those that show the discursive properties of dominance most clearly. For more detailed theoretical exploration and relevance for critical analyses of these properties (see, for example, Dijk, 1984; 1987; 1991; 1993). The CDA speech Not just language but forms quasi body language, quasi-linguistic written text attributes or digital images. During the duration of the case critical Finder does not just evaluate a text the focus is on layout, text, graphics, etc., and provides insight into the nature of the texts and the text producer (Asghar, 2013).

Van Dijk (2008) concentrates on the relationship between speech and society cognition structure and to grasp a social concept on a macro level like you will understand control and supremacy and a notion of micro levels such as debate, socially connected and personal templates focused on visual representations financial experience and personal

knowledge. As said by Van Dijk(2008) CDA can be shown in two levels of analysis:
Macro-level and Micro-level.

2.6.2 Micro-level of Critical Discourse Analysis

Micro is used in many techniques to access different methods of persuasion, rational arguments, strategies, bribes, tactics, manipulation, and threats. The micro- level of language examination within the dialogue is used to prolong critical speech analysis using the dictionary to detect the negative and positive aspects of words and this can result in ideological effects and biases depending on how the dictionary is used.

The dictionary analyzes the word, actions and their implications for example, the use of both (freedom fighter) or (resistor) versus the word terrorist which varies according to the context of the speech directed (Shojaei & Laheghi, 2012). So microlevel analysis helps to reveal the intent of the speech. For example:

- **Pronoun Analysis**

  The analysis of pronouns is a semantic strategy in the discourse as pronouns show personal and responsible power. Through pronouns politicians can show their ideas and ideologies so we can learn about the thinking of the individual or the group through the use of 'us', 'me' and 'you' pronouns are used for multiple purposes such as threat or to direct an idea or to communicate with the public (Alavidze, 2017; Shakoury, 2018).

- **Conditional Verb**

  Conditional verb such as (can, will, and should) it's used in speech to express the views of individuals or groups towards a particular issue. These actions show the degree of certainty and uncertainty, because they reflect the author's ideologies and what he thinks. For example the use of verbs 'must', 'and', 'should' it indicate

commitment while the use of 'can' and 'may' express permission. Chen (2004; 2005) developed an important tool in terms of language treatment where he turned actions into positive actions, negative actions and neutral acts. For example, negative acts such as 'killing', 'exile', 'beating' and positive acts such as 'help' and 'grants'. The neutral is like 'said', and 'described (Chen, 2004; 2005).

These words, whether positive, negative, or neutral, affect the discourse and its purpose, there is also great importance for repetitive actions within the discourse reflecting the thought and author of the script. The use of adjectives is also important in speech, where the thinking and bias of the product of the speech appear in favor of or against an individual or group because they reflect the semantic views of the text product (Shojaei & Laheghi, 2012; Dijk, 1995).

2.6.3 Macro- level of Critical Discourse Analysis

The macro-level studies many texts in order to make recommendations about a particular period or group (Ifversen, 2003).The study of the macro-level includes the study of ideology and language in society in addition attention to the role of knowledge and power in society, as well as the identification of language patterns and knowledge of the characteristics of society (Shaw & Bailey, 2009) The analysis of the Macro-level of inter-text relations is considered and focused on understanding the broad societal factors that influence the text that can be studied (Fairclough, 1989)**.**

Moreover, the overall macro- level emphasis on the political and social contexts of speech which include basic ideas from the analysis of text or discourse such as domination, power, and ideology within the discourse. It is then based on linking the partial level to reality, society, and cultural and social institutions with the target audience (Arqoub, 2019).

At the macro level many texts related to society or a particular period are studied and linked to the study of language and ideology in the community (Traynor, 2006). It is fuscous on studying the role of power, ideology, domination, and knowledge in society, where the analysis looks at the relationships between texts in general and try to understand the societal currents that can affect the text being studied (Fairclough, 1989).

The results of the micro-level are linked in the analysis of the macro level where context is considered as the mental representation structure of properties of different social situation that can be related to the production of discourse (Dijk, 2006, p.356). There are important elements for speech analysis at the macro level such as location, issue, time, participants, attitudes, and the role of institutions. These aspects of discourse are used criticized and understand the position of power dominance and manipulation in a discourse (Alhumaidi, 2013; Dijk, 1993).

2.7 Non-Verbal Communication

Non-verbal communication relates to the delivery of messages through the use of body languages such as body movement, gestures, tone of voice, eye contact, and facial language. Therefore, body language is one of the most critical form of non-verbal communication (Smith, 1971; Adelman, 1982).

Facial expressions reveal feelings and personal behavior in the person or message and therefore facial languages are a significant means of non-verbal communication, and because facial expressions are critical to social communication since they express unspoken emotional and mental states and perception (Ekman, 2005).

Azad (1971) emphasizes that we can predict expressions of emotion through facial expressions including feelings of anger, happiness, disgust, sadness and impartiality. The analysis of human emotional expressions has attracted the attention of researchers in many fields of study and analysis (Azad, 1971).

2.7.1 Body Language and Facial Expression

Albert(1971) considers body language as form of non-verbal communication. Also Givens (2002, p.33) defined the non-verbal communication as the process of sending and receiving wordless messages by means of gestures, facial expressions, postures, tones of voice and gaze. Crystal(2008) explains the term body language is a combination of body and language, and body language includes the systematic use of facial expression and body gestures to convey meaning.

Facial expression is one of the most important areas of non-verbal studies and is an essential part of information besides spoken speech. Facial expressions can communicate information about a person's personality, emotional expressions, and personal positions, so by reading the face the whole story can be known (Knapp, 1978). Therefore, body language is one of the main ways in which people communicate their feelings and intentions and is one of the most complex messages conveyed by non-verbal behavior (Pantic, at al., 2007).
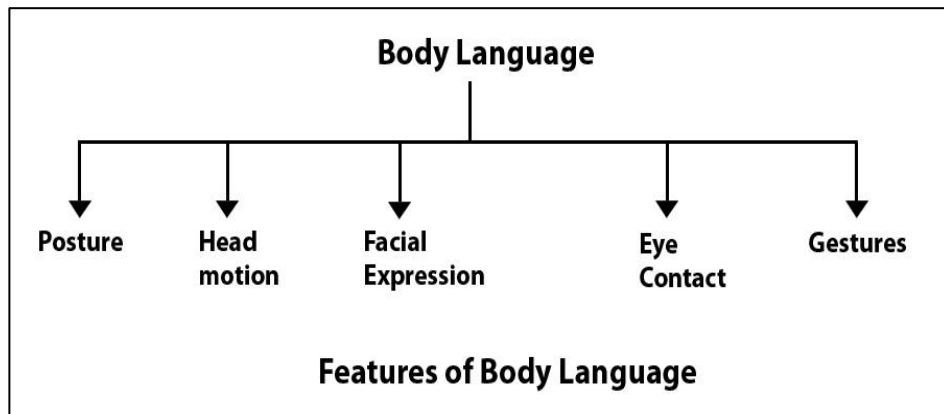
Figure 1: Features of Body Language (Soualhia, 2020).

Eye contact: scholar pose that eye contact is "the seat of the non-verbal system" (de Vito, 2003; Lewis, 1999, p.136). Looking directly at audience gives a sense of confidence and honest, and speakers who look directly at audiences they are more effective and convincing (Kopacz, 2006). Dale &Wolf (2000) also suggest that politicians who don't look directly at the public portray have anxiety, confusion, mistrust, or shyness.

Facial expressions: Charles Darwin (1872) Considers that facial contact to be the best feature of man's communication and self-expression. Facial expressions are also an important source of information for politicians because of their ability to express their feelings through their facial expressions (Kopacz, 2006).

Hand gestures: The movement of the hands is seen as the most talked-about movement as it is used to perform different functions such as expressing desires and feelings and it also expresses the mood of the speaker. It also helps to better regulate the flow of information (Goldman, 2004).

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Model

This research study implemented a qualitative research design and the data were collected from speeches of: the president of the United Statesof Amarica (Donald Trump) and the prime minister of Israel (Benjamin Netanyahu) from a press interview at the White House which was show on Arabiya English in the YouTube channel.

Critical discourse theory pursues different methods and approaches that have helped in the search for social balance. This theory used both the quantitative (repetition) and the qualitative approach that relies on critical discourse analysis to reveal the social and ideology meanings behind the original and translated texts (Ashgar, 2013).

3.2 Qualitative Analysis

This research follows the methodology of qualitative research with the aim of understanding in an inclusive, holistic method and completes the examination in this study. The deal of the century in light of the critical analysis of the speech: Trump and Netanyahu's speech as a model.The research will be used a qualitative method to analyse the speeches of the president of U.S Donal Trump And the Prime Minister of Israel Binyamin Netanyahu through analysing the terms and the concepts of speeches.

Creswell(1998) defines qualitative research:

> Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore social human problems. The

researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyses words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting(Creswell, 1998. p.15).

The qualitative methodology follows interpretations, phenomena, and symbolic interaction. The 'science of hermeneutic' which is a branch of knowledge that corresponds to the science of interpretation depends on the analysis of the text and the understanding of meaning in man, thought and behaviours.

It does not depend on the explanations of causal links. The most important thing to take into account in the qualitative approach is comprehensiveness and a holistic approach to reality, i.e. the parts must be interpreted and analysed only when understanding the whole text (Ohman, 2005).

3.3 Data Analysis Tools:

The sample of study is based on conference by U.S.A. President Donald J. Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in the Speech of the Century Deal announced on 28th January 2020, in the White House which was take it from a press interview on Arabiya English on the YouTube channel, the duration of the speech was 46:00 minutes, Donald Trump took 25:30 minutes, and Benjamin Netanyahu took 21 minutes.

The data was analyzed using the NVivo11 program, in three stages: the first level, in which ideas and texts are classified according to the relevant topic (nodes),the second level is where the ideas and coding are arranged through sub-topics (sub-nodes), third level is the results resulting from the analysis of texts, whether through pictures or texts (Hoover & Koerber, 2011).

Through NVivo11, the speech was analyzed and the words used most in the speech were identified, and their frequency rates. In addition, through NVivo, the words of the speech are divided into positive and negative.

The research divided the data tools into two categories:
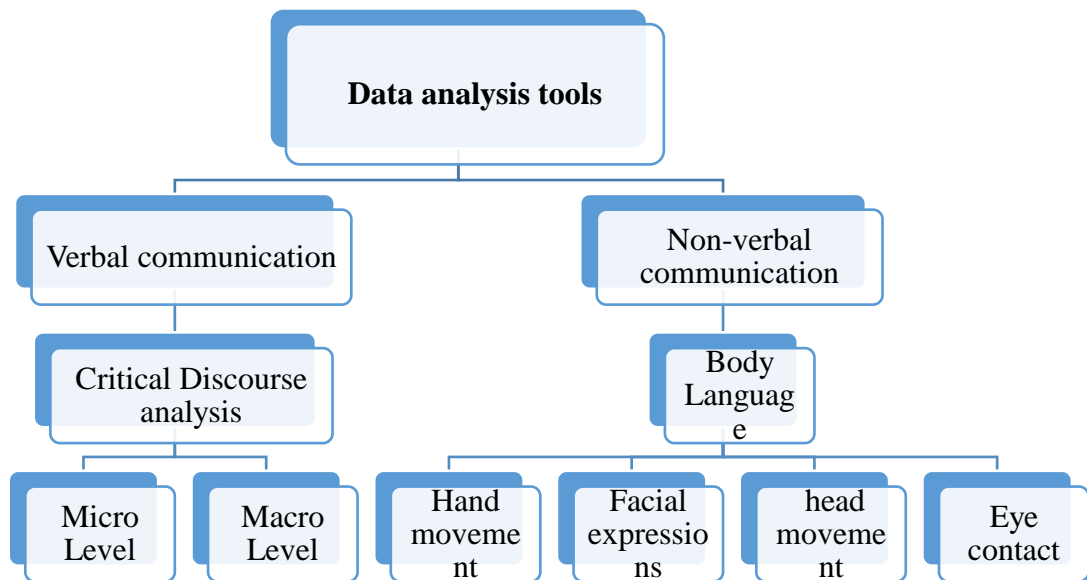
Figure 2: Structure of thesis methodology

- Van Dijk's Critical Discourse AnalysisCortical : According to Van Dijk (2004): CDA is "a type of discourse analysis research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in social and political contexts" (Dijk, 2004, p.352).

- **Micro-Level:** "it examined the language aspect within the discourse. By extension, it uses textual analysis to describe the properties of representations" (Arqoub, 2019, p.129).

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- **Macro -level:** "It focuses on the social and political contexts of the discourse. It represents a larger-scale of the analysis, and it addresses main ideas such as power, ideology, and hegemony within the discourse and it connects the results of the first level of the analysis (micro) to the current reality, society, political institutions" (Arqoub, 2019, p.132).

- **Body Language:** Givens defined the non-verbal communication as "the process of sending and receiving wordless messages by means of gestures, facial expressions, postures" (Givens, 2002, p.33)

Chapter 4

ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of speeches of the president of U.S Donald Trump and the prime minister of Israel Binyamin Netanyahu that was shown in the announcement of the deal century (Trump peace plan), on 28 January 2020 in the White House.

The analysis presents two focal parts: Firstly to illustrate Micro-level of CDA (rely on the languages and discourse structure and linguistic description of the language text) and the second on depending on Macro-level of CDA clarification of the relationship between the discursive processes and the text and explanation of the relationship between the discursive processes and the social processes (it focuses on the power, and context of discourse, and ideology and the beyond of discourse).

4.2 Micro-level

In this section, the partial analysis emphases on the descriptive and textual analysis of the speech of President Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu as this part is the first level of critical discourse analysis, where the researcher analyzes all the characteristics and meanings of the speech through negative and positive language and linguistic aspects. In this part, the focus is on analyzing the speech of President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu in the speech of the Deal of the Century and the analysis of the language used in the speech in terms of lexicon, semantics, and syntax,

by knowing the most commonly used sentences, the use of pronouns, adjectives, semantics and Models. This part has two purposes, the first is to understand how both President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu used the language to build their speech and to announce the deal of the century. The second purpose is to study the speech in detail to learn about the ideology and intellectual dimensions of both Trump and Netanyahu.

4.2.1 The Most Used Words Donald Trump Discourse on the Deal of Century by Word Tag Cloud

Figure 3: Shows Most of the Words President Donald Trump utilized in his Discourse in the Deal of the Century by Word Tag Cloud tool.

Based on analysis the word the figure-3 shows most of the words President Donald Trump utilized in his discourse the word 'Israel' was the most frequently more than 28 time used and this indicates Israel's bias as an independent, fully sovereign state, while not mentioning 'Palestine' but the speech merely mentioned 'Palestinians'.

This instrument demonstrates the words that the speech concentrated on and took a huge part of it. The words are sorted out in order where the most utilized word is the greatest while the list utilized word is the smallest. As seen in the figure-3, the most

used term in Trump's discourse, which has been stated every now and again, is word 'Israel' which possess that the fundamental thought of the discourse revolves around Israel and Israel's interests and the word 'Israel' recurs in the discourse so that its significance is underlined in the discourse, and that it be deep-rooted in the minds of the general public.

In the second stage, words such as 'thank','people', 'peace' 'state', 'Palestinian','deal' 'wants','will','vision', 'work', 'time',were the commonly used words, these words came after the word 'Israel'. This can be greatly interpreted as Trump already supporting Israel instead of being a mediator in the peace process. Other words are presented in Table-1.

Table 1: First 31 regularly used words in the sample of study on Trump speech

Word	Count	Percentage
Will	35	2.58%
Very	33	2.43%
Israel	30	2.21%
Thank	20	2.47%
People	18	1.33%
Peace	16	1.18%
State	16	1.18%
Want	16	1.18%
Palestinian	16	1.18%
Great	12	0.89%
Work	12	0.89%
Vision	11	0.82%
Deal	10	0.75%
Time	9	0.67%
Much	9	0.67%
Never	9	0.67%
Done	8	0.60%
Jerusalem	7	0.52%
Region	7	0.52%
Help	6	0.45%
Opportunity	6	0.45%
America	5	0.50%
Terrorism	5	0.50%

Middle	5	0.50%
Statehood	5	0.50%
Territory	4	0.40%
United	4	0.40%
Today	4	0.40%
Think	4	0.40%
Future	3	0.30%

Hearing multiple of Trump's speeches, those are the most used words generated word tag cloud in Trump speech are, 'will', 'very', 'israel', 'thank', 'people', 'pace', 'state', 'Palestinian', 'want' ,'Great', 'visions', 'work', 'deal', 'time' 'never' ,'done', 'Jerusalem', 'region', 'help', 'opportunity' , 'America' , 'terrorism', 'much' 'many' 'middle', 'statehood', 'united', 'today', 'think', 'future'.These topics and most frequent words have presented the tendencies of Trump's speech. These words include intent Trump in work to devise a plan in the Middle East Trump's new vision in the Middle East, and support opportunities for the state of Israel where the plan has been named several names, including a deal, or a peace plan, or a peace agreement, but the focus is on the name of a deal, and it has significance as the deal indicates commercial deals between merchants and capitalists. Here, Trump's commercial vision of America and Israel, which the two sides can benefit from, is clear.

4.2.2 Use of Verb in Trump's Discourse

Verbs are an important part of the process of building speech, making meaning to deliver it to the audience, and in this speech, President Trump used verbs that could be seen as positive, negative and neutral in the speech, based on the lexicon of language and significance.

Table 2: Verbs mentioned in the Trump's discourse

Positive	Negative
Want	Trapped
Deserve	Exploited
Resolve	Failed
Provide	Convert

Do	Skip
Woven	Break
Tried	Seize
Looking for	Halting
Want	Stamping out
Takes	Destroyed
Working	Dead
Achieve	Eliminated
Endorse	Weakened
Appreciate	Isolated
Pray	Divide
Empowering	Attack
Protecting	Liberated
Adopting	Never Visited
Explained	
Negotiate	
Help	
Love	
Fix	
Believe	
Live	
Breath	
Flourish	
Enjoy	
Alliance	
Change	

Table-2 illustrates the verbs that are grouped in three classes; positive, neutral, and negative. Majority of the verbs have positive impression such as 'want',' work', 'achieve', 'help', 'believe', 'change', 'protecting', 'resolve'. These positive words that were used by trump's speech indicate the optimism for having a solution for the Israeli- Palestinian conflict with a sense of appreciation and confirmation of Israel with support to Netanyahu also indicates the well of achievement and accomplishments of security and highlights the issue of the rights of Israelian people to live in peace, prosperity and for its government to take full control of the state, the positiveness of his words also indicate his content that he is the first American president who made a move with a strategy to be moved into action.

While the negative words in Trump's speech focused on the refusal of Trump of the attack of terrorism and disapproval, condemnation of the attacks that target the Israel security and refuse the resistance of Palestinians to have a peaceful agreement to solve the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

4.2.3 Use of Adjectives in Trump's Discourse

The 'Deal of the Century' carried positive terms to give a positive character to the deal of the century, such as 'justice', 'history', 'achievement', 'the 'impossible that will be achieved', 'protecting the innocent', 'reviving the Palestinian economy', 'a better future for Palestinian youth', the practice of terrorism, in order to win the public's support and sympathy for The Jews. It also attempts to link 'Israel' and its struggle with sacrifice, glorify them, assert their rights and recall the Holocaust and their suffering.

Table 3: Use of adjectives in Trump's Discourse

Positive	Negative
Hopeful	Islamic Extremism
Prime	Never-ending
Fist	Overwhelming
Solemn	Thriving
Young	Minuscule
Common	Scared
Jewish	Darkest
Better life	Difficult
Extraordinary	Arduous
Powerful	Heavy
Win-win	Complex
Giant	Territorial
Fact-based	Thunderous
Willing	Terrible
Direct	Nuclear
Bold	Hard
Contiguous	Terrorist
Significant	Needles
Undivided	Sinister
Important	Senseless
Reasonable	Incredible
Great	Tough

Own	Tougher
Independent	
Committed	
Impressive	
Major	
Strong	
Able to	
Massive	
Successful	
Human	
Appropriate	
Clear	
Immense	
Civilized	
Free	
Democratic	
Safe	
Courageous	
Many	
Majestic	
Eternal	
Biblical	
Stronger	
Special	

Table-3 shows the use of positive adjectives in the Trump's speech which are more than the negative adjectives. These adjectives are put in use to show President Trump's optimism, happiness and pride in implementing the Deal of the Century between Israel and Palestine.

The common examples cited are:'hopeful','better life','willing', 'powerful','good', 'successful'. The usage of negative adjectives in the Trump's speech were frequently used to talk about words that are associated to replicate the negative such as, Islam and extremism, terrorist, and Trump use negative adjective to describe the Palestinian life.Such as: undeveloped','darkest','hard','worse','heavy','complex', 'arduous', 'difficult and scared'.

4.2.4 Use of Modals in Trump's Discourse

Table 4: Modals in Trump's Discourse

"we **will** never again repeat history's darkest hour" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"… and I **will** say, the general also endorsed, and very strongly" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"It **will** end and we have the support, and it's very important to say this, of both parties and almost all people in Israel" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We **will** form a joint committee with Israel to convert the conceptual map into a more detailed and calibrated rendering so that recognition can be immediately achieved" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Jerusalem **will** remain Israel's undivided" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"the United States will recognize Israeli sovereignty over the territory that my vision provides to be part of the state of Israel**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"the proposed transition to a two-state solution will present**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We **will** not allow a return to the days of bloodshed, bus bombings, nightclub attacks, and relentless terror**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"… but we **will** never ask Israel to compromise its security. Can't do that" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"this could be the last opportunity they **will** ever have" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"This map will more than double the Palestinian territory and provide a Palestinian capital in eastern Jerusalem where America will proudly open an embassy" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"No Palestinians or Israelis **will** be uprooted from their homes Israel **will** work closely with a wonderful person" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"all Muslims who wish to visit peacefully and pray at the Al-Aqsa Mosque **will** be able to do so" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"we **must** really be at war with Israel. So, to have it free, we have to be at war with Israel and he said it very, very powerfully**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"But we **must** break free of yesterday's failed approaches**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Forging peace between Israelis and Palestinians **may** be the most difficult challenge of all" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"All humanity **should** be able to enjoy the glories of the Holy land. This part of the world is forever connected to the human soul and the human spirit" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
These ancient lands **should not** be symbols of conflict, but eternal symbols of peace" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

"a lot of the people that **can** help make it work" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We will form a joint committee with Israel to convert the conceptual map into a more detailed and calibrated rendering so that recognition **can** be immediately" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Palestinians **can** use all appropriate deliberation to study the deal" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I **can** say it will work" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Boris called so many called and they're all saying whatever we **can** do to help, they all want to see it happen" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Together we **can** bring about a new dawn in the Middle East" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

Modals verb in the speech are important in revealing the intention and ideology of politicians in their speech, the study reveals that in president Donald Trump's speech use the Model verbs Like 'can', 'will', should and 'must' to reveal the plans and ideas that President Donald Trump intends to implement. Moreover the most model verbs used is 'will' of President Donald Trump has repeated it more than 30 times indicating preparations for the implementation of the plans and predicting the actions that will occur with regard to the fate of the Palestinians and Israelis.

The use of "will" also demonstrated President Trump's intention to show his new vision of change in the Middle East especially in the issue of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Moreover, the use of modals like 'can', 'must' and 'should' are discourse arranged which are identified with the occasions and activities to set out a commitment or make a guarantee.

4.2.5 Use of Pronoun in the Trump's Discourse

Personal pronouns are very significant in determining the goal of politicians, as personal pronouns that is used in political speeches to illustration the attitude, social status, and motivations of speakers. Brown and Gilman (1960)'s pioneering study showed that the choice of pronouns influences the link between the speaker and the audience where pronouns can show social inequality between people, and the social distance between them (Brown & Gilman, 1960).

The use of the conscience of the pronoun I in political speeches suggests a sense of having the moment, creating a relationship with the public, because the speech makes the speech more personal. They can also use the pronoun I to show commitment with the public, personal participation in issues and their attribution to the speaker (Beard, 2000). It is also one of the reasons why politicians use the conscience of the I in the speech because they feel that the public sees them in a positive way, it highlights personal qualities, and that it makes decisions without fear or hesitation (Bramley, 2001).

Table 5: Use of Pronoun "I" in Trump's Discourse

"Yesterday **I** had the pleasure of meeting with both the prime minister of Israel and a man that's working very hard to become the prime minister of Israel in the longest running election of all time" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I visited the Holy Land of Israel**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I was deeply moved an amazed by what this small country had achieved in the face of overwhelming odds and never-ending threats**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I also met with Palestinian President Abbas in Bethlehem**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I was saddened by the fate of the Palestinian people**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I returned from my visit determined to find a constructive path and it's got to be a very powerful path forward in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"but **I** was not elected to do small things or shy away from big problems" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

"On Sunday **I** delivered to Prime Minister Netanyahu my vision for peace, prosperity, and a brighter future for Israelis and Palestinians"
"As **I** have seen throughout my long career as a deal-maker, complex problems require nuanced, fact-based remedies" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And **I** will say, the general also endorsed, and very strongly" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"But that's no big deal because **I've** already done that for you" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"As everyone knows, **I** have done a lot for Israel" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Therefore, it is only reasonable that **I** have to do a lot for the Palestinians or it just wouldn't be fair" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** want this deal to be a great deal for the Palestinians" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And **I** just appreciate all the hard work you've put in and so many of your other friends" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** think you did a good job on her actually" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** guess the answer is no after that" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** know they are ready to escape their tragic past and realize a great destiny" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And I think, Bibi, you know that very well" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** explained to him that the territory allocated for his new state will remain open and undeveloped for a period of four years" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** sent a letter today to President Abbas" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** want you to know that if you choose the path to peace, America and many other countries will be there" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** can say it will work" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** made clear that all civilized nations share the same goals" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** traveled to Saudi Arabia to discuss our shared priorities with the 54 leaders of the Muslim and Arab countries" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** want to thank you all for the tremendous help" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** don't think they were up to anything good. I don't think so" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I've** spoken to many of them. **I** cannot believe the amount of support this morning has. I cannot believe it. I have been called by leaders. Boris called so many called and they're all saying whatever we can do to help, they all want to see it happen" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** want to thank Prime Minister Netanyahu. **I** also want to thank Oman Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates for the incredible work" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And **I** would now, again, just like to thank everybody and a very special group of people, an incredible group of people" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"So **I** would now like to introduce the prime minister of Israel who's worked so hard on this. Benjamin Netanyahu, thank you"
"Yesterday **I** had the pleasure of meeting with both the prime minister of Israel and a man that's working very hard to become the prime minister of Israel in the longest running election of all time" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** visited the Holy Land of Israel" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

"I was deeply moved an amazed by what this small country had achieved in the face of overwhelming odds and never-ending threats**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I also met with Palestinian President Abbas in Bethlehem**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I was saddened by the fate of the Palestinian people**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I returned from my visit determined to find a constructive path and it's got to be a very powerful path forward in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"but **I** was not elected to do small things or shy away from big problems" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"On Sunday **I** delivered to Prime Minister Netanyahu my vision for peace, prosperity, and a brighter future for Israelis and Palestinians" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
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"But that's no big deal because **I've** already done that for you" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"As everyone knows, **I** have done a lot for Israel" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Therefore, it is only reasonable that **I** have to do a lot for the Palestinians or it just wouldn't be fair" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I want this deal to be a great deal for the Palestinians" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And **I** just appreciate all the hard work you've put in and so many of your other friends" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I think you did a good job on her actually" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I guess the answer is no after that" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I know they are ready to escape their tragic past and realize a great destiny" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And I think, Bibi, you know that very well" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I explained to him that the territory allocated for his new state will remain open and undeveloped for a period of four years" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I sent a letter today to President Abbas" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I want you to know that if you choose the path to peace, America and many other countries will be there" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I can say it will work" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I made clear that all civilized nations share the same goals" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I traveled to Saudi Arabia to discuss our shared priorities with the 54 leaders of the Muslim and Arab countries" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I want to thank you all for the tremendous help" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I don't think they were up to anything good. I don't think so" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

"**I**'ve spoken to many of them. **I** cannot believe the amount of support this morning has. I cannot believe it. I have been called by leaders. Boris called so many called and they're all saying whatever we can do to help, they all want to see it happen" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"**I** want to thank Prime Minister Netanyahu. **I** also want to thank Oman Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates for the incredible work" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And **I** would now, again, just like to thank everybody and a very special group of people, an incredible group of people" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"So, **I** would now like to introduce the prime minister of Israel who's worked so hard on this. Benjamin Netanyahu, thank you" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

In the speech, Trump has used the pronoun I conscience more than 30 times, which is indicative of self-love, like President Trump, whose actions are proud of his actions by using the conscience of the speaker I and he prides himself on being the first American president to take effective steps in favor of Israel. Trump considers himself a dealmaker like no other, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will only be resolved on his own hands.

Through the speaking conscience, President Donald Trump has shown feelings of sadness, happiness, compassion, pride, and thanks. Also, he attributed all the positives that had happened to the State of Israel for himself and thanks to him, "As everyone knows, **I** have done a lot for Israel".

Table 6: Use of 'You' in Trump's Discourse

"Thank **you** very much. Thank **you**" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"It's true. **You** don't see it often. You don't see it often**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Mike, that reporter couldn't have done too good a job on **you** yesterday. I think **you** did a good job on her actually. That's good. Thank you, Mike. Great, are **you** running for Senate?**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"You have many, many countries that want to partake in this, and many of them are surrounding. They all want this to happen. Virtually every one of them want this to happen. And I think, Bibi, **you** know that very well" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I want **you** to know that if you choose the path to peace, America and many other countries will be there. We will be there to help **you** in so many different ways and we will be there every step of the way. We will be there to help" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

"how the world to what extent **you** are ready to lead the Palestinian people to statehood**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"A growing number of nations have taken strong stands against terrorism and radicalization. **You** see it**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"thank **you** all for the tremendous help. Thank you **very** much**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We eliminated Qasem Soleimani the world's top terrorist. And as **you** know**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

The conscience of 'you' is used to summon a person or a collective identity the conscientious speaker uses 'you' to address parts of the audience or the entire audience (Bramley 2001). In the speech, President Trump used the conscience of 'you' to thank the American and Israeli and Arab people whose participated in the White House, like, Jared Kushner, President Donald Trump's adviser and son-in-law, David Friedman and Israeli Ambassador to the US Ron Dermer, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo. In addition, President Trump used the conscience of 'you' to summon the prime minister in his speech, to emphasize his commitment to promises and agreements. He also used the conscience of 'you' to send messages to Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas who was not involved in the deal of the century.

Table 7: Use of 'they' and 'we' in Trump's Discourse

"They want peace and they want peace badly" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"They deserve a far better life; they deserve the chance to achieve their extraordinary potential**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"this could be the last opportunity **they** will ever have, and last for a lot of reasons. We'll never have a team like we have right now. We have a team of people that love the United States, and **they** love Israel, and they're very smart, and very, very committed, from your ambassador, David Friedman to Jason and Avi and Jared, and **they** are all great deal makers and **they** also understand the other side and **they** want the other side to do well, because that's the sign of a great deal and they understand that" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"The Palestinian people have grown distrustful after years of unfulfilled promises, so true, yet I know **they** are ready to escape their tragic past and realize a great destiny**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"They will be doing phenomenally all by themselves. **They** are a very, very capable people" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

"They say it's the toughest deal ever to make in business when I have a tough deal, people would say this is tougher than the Israelis and the Palestinians. **They** used it as an excuse, meaning that was always the standard. Actually, there's nothing tougher than this one, but we have to get it done. We have an obligation to humanity" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We will form a joint committee with Israel to convert the conceptual map into a more detailed and calibrated rendering so that recognition can be immediately achieved. **We** will also work to create a contiguous territory within the future Palestinian state**"** (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We will not allow a return to the days of bloodshed, bus bombings, nightclub attacks, and relentless terror. Won't be allowed. Peace requires compromise, but **we** will never ask Israel to compromise its security. Can't do that" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"we have right now. **We** have a team of people that love the United States, and they love Israel" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And **we** will help by empowering the Palestinians to thrive on their own. Palestinians will be able to seize the new future with dignity, self-sufficiency, and national pride" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"we are asking the Palestinians to meet the challenges of peaceful co-existence. This includes adopting basic laws enshrining human rights, protecting against financial" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We will be there to help you in so many different ways and **we** will be there every step of the way. We will be there to help" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"and **we** have to take care of the region's youth. The region's youth is growing up with no hope. **We** have to take care of the region's youth and existing in harmony with one's neighbors" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"And I want to thank, **we** have some our great senators and congressmen and women here and I want to thank you all for the tremendous help" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We eliminated Qasem Soleimani the world's top terrorist. And as you know, he was with the head of Hezbollah" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

'They' this pronounce is used in political speeches to denote the image of others, dividing public into groups (Bramley, 2001). In the speech, 'They' mean three groups, the first of which president Trump was addressing to the Palestinians.

The second group in which Trump meant to use 'them' meant the parties involved in the deal of the century where he praised them.

The personal pronouns such as 'we' main when used in political speeches, in dividing responsibility and creating a partnership with the public. President Trump used the conscience of 'we' in his speech in most contexts referring to America's place and role in peacemaking in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

In President Donald Trump's speech, the speaker's conscience came to highlight America's role and importance in making peace, implementing plans in the Middle East, and demonstrating that America is the nation that has stopped terrorism in the Middle East.

4.2.6. The Most Used Words in Netanyahu Discourse on The Deal of Century by Word Tag Cloud

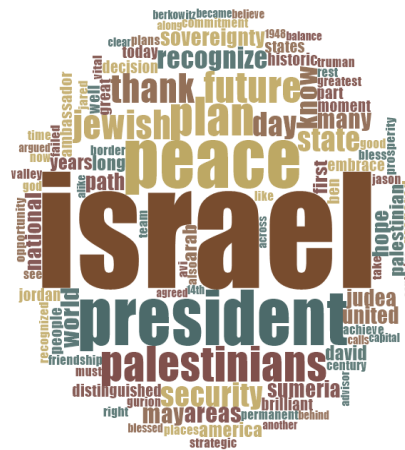Figure 4: The commonly used words Netanyahu discourse on the deal of century by Word Tag Cloud.

Figure-4 illustrates the most important words in Netanyahu's speech in the Deal of the Century and it is clear that the word 'Israel' was also important in the speech. There are also several words at the heart of the speech: peace, plan, president, future, Palestinians, recognition, security, state and thanks.

These terms point to the Israeli prime minister's emphasis on the importance of the century deal plan to Israel.

Table 8: 21 Most regularly used words in the sample of study on Netanyahu   speech

Words	Count	Weighted Percentage
Israel	48	4.71
Peace	23	2.26
President	22	2.16
Plan	15	1.47
Palestine's	14	1.37
Future	12	1.18
Jewish	11	1.08
Thank	11	1.08
Day	9	0.88
Security	9	0.88
State	9	0.88
Know	8	0.79
Recognize	8	0.79
Areas	7	0.69
Many	7	0.69
World	7	0.69
Hope	6	0.59
Judea	6	0.59
National	6	0.59
Path	6	0.59
Sovereignty	6	0.59
Sumeria	6	0.59
United	6	0.59
America	5	0.49
Arab	5	0.49
Davide	5	0.49

In table-8 , it explains the most frequent words in Netanyahu's speech to the American and Israeli audience. We see that all the repeated words carry the meaning of hope for the new future of the State of Israel, and thanks to The President of the United States Trump who will realize this dream for Netanyahu. The word 'Palestinians' is also more commonly mentioned on the issue between the palestinian people and Israel, and the words are: 'Israel', 'future', 'peace, 'Palestinians', 'state', 'security', 'thanks',

'recognition', 'world', 'hope', 'Arabs', 'divide', 'Judea', 'Samaria', 'United' and 'region'.

4.2.7 Use of Verb in Netanyahu Discourse

Table 9: Use of Verb in Netanyahu Discourse

Positive	Negative
Applaud	Failed
Declared	Shut your eyes
Chartered	Puncturing
Believe	Buried
Yearned	Strikes
Proved	Confront
Tried	Eliminate
Defined	Take
Prayed	Embrace
Preached	Leave
Craved	Reject
Dreamed	Seize
Ascending	Sweeping
Negotiate	Not declare
Agreed	Argued
Support	Understood
Achieve	
Working	
Improve	
Protect	
Defend	
Solved	
Maintain	
Concerted	
Abide	
Preserved	
Apply	
Hope	
Owes	
Assured	

In Netanyahu speech the positive words are more than negative words. All of them carry hope for building the state of Israel, such as: 'declared', 'believe', 'hope', 'prayed', 'blessed', 'working', 'achieve', 'support', 'protect', 'solved', 'preserved'.

Moreover, Netanyahu used negative words such as: 'leave', 'seize', 'strike', 'reject', 'confront', 'puncturing', 'sweeping', 'take', 'eliminate', 'failed', 'not declare'to describe the relationship with the Palestinians.

4.2.8 Use of Adjective in Netanyahu Discourse

Table 10: Use of Adjective in Netanyahu Discourse

Positive	Negative
Entire	Occupied
Extraordinary	Scared
Energetic	Stark
Optimistic	Close
Good	Dangerous
Exceptional	Unbelievable
Greatest	Bare
Distinguished	
Greatest	
Historic	
Fist	
Vital	
Brilliant	
Well-intentional	
Strategic	
Easy	
Best	
Palestine's	
Jewish	
Permanent	
Legal	
Clear	
Arab	
Ancient	
Religious	
Accessible	
Innovative	
Normal human	
Better	
Real	
Economic	
Fantastic	
Important	
Terrific	
Essential	
Fateful	
Powerful	

Positive adjectives in speech of Netanyahu are clear all of the adjective such as, 'entire', 'greatest', 'optimistic', 'hhistoric', 'exceptional', 'vital', 'brilliant', 'strategic', 'innovative', 'powerful', 'fateful', 'essential', 'fantastic', 'economic', 'better', 'real', 'important', 'Arab', 'legal' and 'terrific'. All these words carry the positivity, optimism and hope in America to implement the plans that Netanyahu seeks. Also, Netanyahu used negative adjective words such as 'scared, occupied, stark, close, dangerous, unbillable and bare' to express his concerns.

4.2.9 Use of Models in Netanyahu Discourse

Table 11: Use of Models, 'Can', 'should', 'Will' in Netanyahu Discourses

"They **can** come up with things normal human beings don't think about and they have" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I also hope that our other Arab neighbors embrace your vision and forge a path of reconciliation with Israel that **can** create for all of us a brilliant future" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Many argued that Ben Gurion **should** not declare Israel's independence. Many argued that President Truman **should** not recognize the Jewish state" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"we will also remember January 28th, 2020, because on this day you became the first world leader to recognize Israel's sovereignty over areas in Judea and Sumeria that are vital to our security and central to our heritage" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"these areas **will** now be recognized by the United States as a permanent part of the Jewish State" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I share that commitment and I look forward to working with you to achieve a peace that **will** protect Israel's security" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"by insisting that the Palestinians **will** finally have to recognize Israel as the Jewish State" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Second, it stipulates that Israel **will** retain security control in the entire area west of the Jordan River" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"whereby Israeli's **will** be connected to Israel and whereby Palestinians will also be connected to one another. This is that helps if you have these real estate people" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Israel **will** be there" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Israel **will** preserve the path of peace in the coming years. For at least four years, Israel will maintain the status quo in areas that your plan does not designate as being part of Israel in the future" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"Israel **will** apply its laws to the Jordan Valley" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"This decision **will** protect Israel's security" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I know what it **will** do to Palestinian lives. I know what it will do to the youth of the region" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

In using model verbs, Netanyahu repeated the modal "will" to indicate plans to be implemented with America's assistance and that Israel has the will and intention to do what the Jewish people want.

In his use of 'can' send a message to the Arabs and the Palestinians in order to create a kind of normalization and coexistence with Israel. In addition, he used 'can'to ridicule the ability of the Palestinians and belittle them. Also in his use of 'should', Netanyahu pointed out the steps Trump had taken toward Israel, which no US president had ever used before. For example, "Many argued that Ben Gurion **should** not declare Israel's independence. Many argued that President Truman **should** not recognize the Jewish state".

4.2.10 Use of Pronouns in Netanyahu Discourse

Table 12: Use of Pronouns, 'I', 'We', 'They' in Netanyahu Discourse

"I was going to say of the future, what a sign it pertains of the present" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I believe that down the decades, and perhaps down the centuries" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I know that it may take them a very long time to reach the end of that path" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I know what that does to an economy. **I** know what it will do to Palestinian lives. **I** know what it will do to the youth of the region. **I** hope that the Palestinians embrace this and build with Israel a future of prosperity and peace" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I also hope that our other Arab neighbors embrace your vision and forge a path of reconciliation with Israel that can create for all of us a brilliant future" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I want to congratulate your fantastic team" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I know how much the Jewish future means to you and to your family" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I understand the magnitude of this moment. With you, Mr. President, **I'm** prepared to seize the moment and change history" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I know that there'll be opposition. There's always opposition. **I** know there'll be many obstacles along the way, much criticism" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We're honored to be here with you, Mr President with Secretary of State Mike Pompeo. **We** applaud you, Mike. Secretary of the treasury, Steve Minutian," (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We remember May 14th, 1948 because on that day" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

"we will also remember January 28th, 2020, because on this day you became the first world leader to recognize Israel's sovereignty over areas…though **we've** had some great outstanding friends in these halls, it's not even close" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"This is something **we've** longed to have. **We** now have such a recognized boundary. Third, your plan calls for Hamas to be disarmed and for Gaza to be demilitarized" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"We want them to have a future of national dignity, prosperity, and hope"
"But **we** have an old Jewish saying. If not now, when and if not us, who?"
"that peace has proved elusive despite so many well-intentioned plans, one after the other, **they** failed. Why did **they** fail?" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"They failed because **they** did not strike the right balance between Israel's vital security and national interests and the Palestinians aspirations for self-determination" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"They can come up with things normal human beings don't think about and **they** have" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"and if **they** agree to abide by all the conditions you have put forward in your plan, Israel will be there" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"I hope that **they** seize the opportunity offered by your sweeping economic plan" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).
"They seized the moment and **they** changed history" (Rev.com, 20 Jan 2020).

The Prime Minister Netanyahu used the pronoun 'I' to present his aspirations and accomplishments with a degree of pride and happiness, for what he presented to the Jewish people.

He also used the pronoun 'I' of conscience to know that he was facing the difficulties faced by the Palestinians and to emphasize the need for the Palestinian side to accept this deal.

Netanyahu used the 'we' pronoun in his speech in the deal of the century, to emphasize the importance of the Israeli state to Israelis and to recall the wars that occurred in order to build the state of Israel. He also used the pronoun 'we' to thank the United States for what it offered to help implement the Israeli plans in the Middle East. As for using the pronoun 'they' Netanyahu used it to address the Palestinians.

4.3 Sociopolitical Context Analysis (Macro Level)

This explains the relationship between text and a descriptive social relationship, as relying on social, intellectual, ideological, and power interpretation at the macro level (Fairclough, 1989).

This section of the analysis examines the Donald Trump and Benjamin Netanyahu address in a greater measure to exhibit the social and political setting, to find out the ideological power and hegemony in the speech. And this analysis explains the speech aims to reinforce the Zionist narrative on the conflict between the Palestine and Israel, recognizing the Jewish state with a complete and undivided Jerusalem as its capital and denying the Palestinian presence and it showed a clear bias in speech towards Israel and the Jews, by showing the positive image of the development, prosperity and peace of Israel while showing the negative image of Palestinians, ignoring the rights of Palestinians and their legal and political demands and ignoring Israeli violations against them.

4.3.1 Represent the Palestinians and Israelis in the Deal of Century

The speech of the Deal of the Century revolves about the resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict announced by US President Donald Trump in 2020, Trump handed over the century deal initiative to three people: Jared Kushner (Son-in-law of President Trump), David Friedman (formerly Trump's lawyer), Avi Berkowitz a friend and aide to Jared Kushner. With the presence of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, American and Israeli audience and representatives of Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. The deal was concluded without the presence of any representatives from the Palestinian side where the Palestinian recital was clear to the deal of the century. The deal of the century the plan of the century consists of two parts:a political

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framework and an economic framework. As well as the issue of Jerusalem and Israeli sovereignty over the Territories of Judea and Samaria in the West Bank and settlements.

4.3.2 Representing the Relationship Between Trump and Netanyahu

The relationship between President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is evident in the speech as the speech shows a good and strong relationship between them. In his speech, Trump focused on showing his alliance and support for Israel, and America stands by Israel noting that they have common interests such as maintaining the security of the region, fighting terrorism and using the term 'terrorism' to win over all those who stand against it and to have a pretext for domination and domination as it did in Iraq and Afghanistan.

It was clear in his sentence that 'Israel will not be left alone'. And he proofs of his good relationship in his intention, as he seeks to protect Israeli security in the Middle East, to ensure America's interests and Israel's shared interests in making the Arab world subordinate to them President Donald Trump considers himself deal maker during the speech. He goes ahead and says that he is the first president to break the law and do what American leaders have never been able to do before as the mentioned in the speech "but I was not elected to do small things or shy away from big problems."

He considers himself a responsible for the peace process between Israelis and Palestinians by claiming that his involvement in this deal process will have an impact like no other proposal. In his speech, President Trump also made sure to protect Israel's security.

4.3.3 The Israeli and Palestinian in Trump's Discourse

The speech showed a clear bias towards Israel and the Jews by showing the positive image of the development, prosperity and peace of Israel while showing the negative image of the Palestinians as well as ignoring the rights of The Palestinians and their legal and political demands, ignoring Israeli violations against them, and Israel's repudiation of the agreements and obligations signed between them.

In President Donald Trump's discourse, the word 'Israel' was repeated more than 'Israelis' which indicates the assertion that 'Israel' is an independent, fully sovereign and recognized entity. While 'Palestine' was not mentioned as a state name it was referred to as 'Palestinians' in order to deny the existence of a state, the lack of recognition of the Palestinian state and its lack of independence. According to the speech, by repeating the word 'Israel' showed Trump's attempt to reverse the positive image of the State of Israel, praise it and pride in prosperity and development and that the families that turned the desert into a garden.

The land of Israel is an ancient home, a sacred place of worship and a solemn promise to the Jewish people that we will never again repeat history's darkest hour. On the other hand, Trump's speech toward the Palestinian people, was full of compassion, threats, exaltation, and accountability for what is happening to them.

The speech also referred to the Palestinians as terrorism and the reason for the obstruction of peace processes.

Trump's speech considered that the Palestinians are in dire need of America and Israel, that they are in a bad economic situation and that their solution will be in the hands of America and Israel.

Moreover, Netanyahu's presence, glorification, and thanks in Trump's speech were clear and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas was not limited to addressing the messages that the deal of the century must be accepted and the peace process must be approved.

4.3.4 Netanyahu Discourse Aims to the Palestinian-Israel Conflict

The discourse contained veiled threatening messages that Palestinians and the world should accept what America sees fit, as it is the strongest party, and if they do not abide by the narrowness and sanctions against Palestinians will be followed. The vision of peace from America's point of view also guarantees full Palestinian recognition of Israel's sovereignty, the recognition that Jerusalem is Jewish, the surrender of their land to Israel, and the abandonment of the refugee issue by returning to Palestine.

In the speech of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, it was clear to thank him, his praise and praise to President Donald Trump and he expressed his happiness with the presence of representatives from Arab nations.

In Netanyahu speech to the Palestinian people, Netanyahu stressed that the Palestinians access to a better life, peace, and opportunity were all about the Palestinians' acceptance of the peace process and concessions.

Netanyahu's mockery of the Palestinian people was clear, for example, "This is that helps if you have these real estate people". "They can come up with things normal human beings don't think about and they have".

In Netanyahu's speech, Netanyahu issued the things that must be done during the deal of the century, in a tone of great sin and confidence, because he knew that President Donald Trump supported all his decisions. The first decision was: Through the Trump deal, Netanyahu aims to remove Palestinian recognition of the Israeli state without Israeli recognition of the State of Palestine. Also, Netanyahu addressed the issue of borders and Israeli security, where he emphasizes Israel's control, on the western border of the Jordanian Valley, to preserve Israel's security and disarm Hamas and Gaza.

Netanyahu stressed that the solution to the issue of Palestinian refugees will be outside Israel's borders, which indicates the abolition of the right of return of Palestinian refugees stipulated in the UN resolution 194.

Also, Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem is complete, and the right of worship is preserved for all people, which indicates the denial of the Palestinian presence in Jerusalem and their right to their lands.

It was confirmed in the deal of the century that no Palestinian or Israeli will be aloof from his land, which indicates that the settlements residing within the (illegal) Palestinian borders will remain and will not be transferred.

4.3.5 The Representation of Jerusalem

The speech aims to reinforce the Zionist narrative on the conflict between the Palestine and Israel, recognizing the Jewish state with a complete and undivided Jerusalem as its capital and denying the Palestinian presence.

The issue of Jerusalem was of great importance in the speech of the Deal of the Century, as it is the biggest issue of the conflict in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and Israel was keen to remove sovereignty over Jerusalem, and this was achieved in the deal of the century as the American speech tried to convince the world that Jerusalem is Israel's right, by taking measures such as moving the American embassy to Jerusalem, and also convince the world that Jerusalem is essentially free, not under occupation as long as it is under Israeli sovereignty and recognizing Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem. In truth, Jerusalem is liberated "This was evident in Trump's speech, in all seriousness, clarity and determination when he said: "Under this vision, Jerusalem will remain Israel's undivided, very important, undivided capital".

Trump stressed on the practices of the whole world should be their religious practices in Jerusalem, and that would happen if the Trump plan was implemented.

4.3.6 Religious Reference in the Discourse

The discourse has clear religious dimensions as President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu have tried to link the historical, religious and spiritual depth to the Israeli presence, the novel 'Promised Land' and the suffering suffered by the Israeli people, who endured difficulties and adversity in order to reach this stage.

In Netanyahu discourse relied on the religious heritage of the Biblical religious reference, in order to stir up both Jewish and Christian religious feelings. This is because Christians believe in the Old Testament (Bible) like their faith in the New Testament (The Gospel).

As we see Netanyahu using religious terms, such as 'Land of Fathers', 'Hebron', 'Shiloh', all of which Netanyahu uses to stir up the Zionist Christian religious feelings espoused by the White House men, who believe that the unification of Jerusalem, the independence of Israel, and the construction of the temple will precipitate the return of Christ.

At the end of Netanyahu's speech, Netanyahu used the terms associated with the blessing of The God to do so, and that this deal was blessed with a call to America and Israel to preserve and protect.

4.3.7 Economy Issues in Trump and Netanyahu Discourse

The century deal plan has clear economic content with Trump describing himself as a 'dealmaker', and Trump's business background and always thinking about how to develop and win deals that made him take a step to implement the deal of the century to preserve his interests in the Middle East.

Trump indicate that the Palestinians suffered only from poverty, and difficult financial situation, and did not address other problems suffered by the Palestinians, such as: taking over their land, demolishing houses, killing and the issue of prisoners and refugees. In his speech, Trump also made it clear that he would stop off U.S. aid to the Palestinians, a form of pressure on the Palestinians to accept the deal of the century. The agreement stipulated that a financial grant of $50 billion would be provided to the

Palestinians to take care of economic matters, create jobs for young people, and the rights of Palestinians in their land were overlooked. "Our vision will deliver a massive commercial investment of $50 billion into the new Palestinian state".

Trump addressed the need to co-exist with Israel, and cut off financial support for Hamas to classify it as a terrorist movement because it incites against Israel where Trump wants to create a normal relationship between Israelis and Palestinians regardless of what Israel does.

In Netanyahu's speech, it's observed that Netanyahu relies on emotional speech to affect the American and Israeli public and his speech presents the common religious aspect between Christianity and Israel and the religious right to be in Israel. He also used logos in his review of Israel's history and struggle to achieve the land of Israel.

4.4 Body Language of Donald Trump

In addition to the words used by U.S president Donald Trump the expressions of his body and face convey countless emotions and gestures such as sarcasm, biting on the lip, winking, smiling, bobbing while speaking, and shaking hands. The study will analysis the of body language of Donald Trump in the announcement of the speech of the deal of the century.

Figure 5: Pictures of Body language- Donald Trump (Al Arabiya English, 2020)

Table-13 explained the meaning of gestures, which Donald Trump used in his body-language in deal of century speech.

Table 13: Body Language Description-Donald Trump

Gesture	Meaning
Zipped Smile	Zipped smile means that Trump avoids smiling completely, suggesting a kind of courtesy, caution, and arrogance (Ogbu,2020).
Exaggerated mouth movements	Trump makes a lot of moves with his mouth, and based on some studies, lessons suggest that Trump is making these moves because he feels his audience doesn't understand what he's saying (Ogbu,2020).
Eye contact	• The movement of Trump's eyes directs him right and left, which indicates that the speech is directed at the audience in the room, as evidenced by the movement of his eyes with pride, dominance, and power, and that he was able to do what no one else could do (Hall, Goldstein, & Ingram,2016) • He also looked at Prime Minister Netanyahu during his speech several times, which indicates an affirmation of the decisions he has taken in favor of Israel, his support, and his standing by Israel Hall, (Ogbu,2020).
Shakes hands	During the speech, Trump shook Netanyahu several times, a sign of two signs: • Trump is trying to send a message that he supports Israel.

	• Trump's attempt to move toward Netanyahu and recognize him, shows that he is trying to impose the indifference on. the Israeli prime minister. That he's responsible and powerful (Jones, 2017).
Head Nods/Bobbing.	• Trump repeated his head Nodes and bobbing a lot, and his head movements showed great confidence in himself, power and control, as he addressed the Israeli and American public proud of his achievements(Jones, 2017)

The deep and strong relationship between the U.S president Trump and Israeli prime minister Netanyahu was clear from their body language if we realize figure-5 and figure-6 their eye contact and hand shaking even the smiles they send to each other illustrate the strength of the relation and joint cooperation they dealt on.

President Trump's non-verbal behavior in the speech shows us great support for Israel through his body movements, expressions and face. The body language has also shown Trump's pride and pride as the first president to do the deal of the century without heeding the agreements and the Palestinian side.

4.3.4 Body Language of Netanyahu

Figure 6 :Pictures of Body language -Binyamin Netanyahu (Al Arabiya English, 2020)

Table 14: Body Language Description – Benjamin Netanyahu

Gesture	Meaning
Raising hands/fingers	• Rising two hands with two fingers As Represent the sentences on quotations and displace. • Rising one finger in one hand to represent threat (Brown, 2017)
Clapping hands	Which represents happiness, trust, pride, and confidence.
Eyes contact	To communicate with Trump to confirm the decision that said (Brown, 2017)
Smile	Happiness, grateful, pride, achievement (Brown,2017)
Shaking hands	The Strong Relationship between Trump and Netanyahu (Brown, 2017).

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary of the Study

This chapter illustrates and outlines the conclusions that are reached upon from the analysis of the study in addition to a summary of the literature review also it provides the results of the study including the research questions and finally this chapter provides recommendations for future further studies.

White House speeches over the years have been biased towards the Israeli party where America vetoed the decision in UN on the rights of the Palestinian people.

This study has investigated the speech of the deal of the century by utilizing critical discourse analysis and also this topic has been chosen based on the importance on the issue for political research studies and journalist.

In this study method approach has been implemented in order to achieve the aim of the study, the speech was analyzed verbally by using critical discourse analysis and non-verbally by using body language for both Donald Trump and Benjamin Netanyahu.

The findings and results found a clear bias toward Israel and the deal of the century shows how the presidents can play effectively with the words and how they use the power and hegemony in their speech.

5.2 Responses to Research Questions

RQ1. How did president Donald Trump and Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu used the language in the deal of century speech?

While presenting the deal of century, president Donald trump and prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu used positive words like want', 'deserve', 'resolve', 'do', 'tried', 'looking for, 'achieve'…et. To give a positive reputation of the deal of century. Also, both leaders used modal verbs like 'can', 'will', should and 'must 'to reveal the plans and ideas that president Donald Trump intends to implement the study reveal that the most modal verb used is 'will' of president Donald Trump has repeated it more than 30 times, indicating preparations for the implementation of the plans, and predicting the actions that will occur with regard to the fate of the Palestinians and Israelis.

Trump also stressed the he did what an American president had not before him, and that he was not chosen to accomplish the small things 'but **I** was not elected to do small things or shy away from big problems' trump's speech clearly and frankly showed his support to Israel, he stated that he was taking all these steps in order to stand by Benjamin Netanyahu 'As everyone knows, I have done a lot for Israel' and 'But that's no big deal because I've already done that for you'(Al- Arabiya Enghlish, 2020).

RQ2. How did USA and Israel expressed their ideology with the deal of the century speech?

Throughout the whole speech, the word 'Israel' has been mentioned more than 60 times while Palestine has not been mentioned at all. Also, Trump was clear in his speech that he proofs of his good relationship in his intention, as he seeks to protect Israeli security in the Middle East, to ensure America's interests and Israel's shared interests in making the Arab world subordinate.

For example: 'My vision presents a win-win opportunity for both sides, a realistic two-state solution that resolves the risk of Palestinian statehood to Israel's security'; 'that Israel will not be left alone'(Al- Arabiya Enghlish, 2020).

The speech showed the positive image of the development, prosperity and peace of Israel such as 'Israel is a light unto the world, the hearts and history of our people are woven together' while showing the negative image of the Palestinians, ignoring the rights of The Palestinians and their legal and political demands, ignoring Israeli violations against them. For example, 'The Palestinians have been trapped in a cycle of terror, poverty and violence that has been exploited by those who seek to use them as pawns to drive terrorism and extremism forward' (Al- Arabiya Enghlish, 2020).

RQ3. How did critical discourse analysis method helps to reveals hidden messages through verbal and non-verbal communications of the president Donald Trump and the prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu's in the Deal of the Century speeches?

The whole speech relied on political, economic and religious frameworks. Netanyahu using religious terms, such as 'Land of Fathers', 'Hebron', 'Shiloh', all of which Netanyahu uses to stir up the Zionist Christian religious feelings espoused by the white house men, who believe that the unification of Jerusalem, the independence

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of Israel, and the construction of the temple will precipitate the return of Christ. 'where the fathers and mothers of the Jewish people are buried, but there, where Jacob dreamed of a ladder ascending to the heavens. Shiloh, where the Arc of the Covenant that held the Ten Commandments for 10th century'.

In the speech of the deal of century, Jerusalem was of great importance as is the main instigator of conflict. In the speech, Israel was keen to remove the sovereignty of Jerusalem from Palestine. This was evident in Trump's speech, in all seriousness, clarity and determination when he said: 'Under this vision, Jerusalem will remain Israel's undivided, very important, undivided capital' (Al- Arabiya Enghlish, 2020).

While economic issue delivering the speech, he is emphasizing how good he is in making deals. President Trump points out how Palestinians suffer from poverty and difficult situations yet he does not mention how the economic crisis in Palestine and how it can be made better. Using his power and position, the agreement stipulated that a financial grant of $50 billion would be provided to the Palestinians to take care of economic matters, create jobs for young people, and the rights of Palestinians in their land were overlooked. For example 'our vision will deliver a massive commercial investment of $50 billion into the new Palestinian state'(Al- Arabiya Enghlish, 2020).

Concerning the political framework, in Netanyahu's speech he issued the things that must be done during the deal of the century. The first decision was: Through the Trump deal, Netanyahu aims to remove Palestinian recognition of the Israeli state, without Israeli recognition of the State of Palestine 'by insisting that the

Palestinians will finally have to recognize Israel as the Jewish State ' (Al- Arabiya Enghlish, 2020).

Also, Netanyahu addressed the issue of borders and Israeli security where he emphasizes Israel's control, on the western border of the Jordanian Valley to preserve Israel's security and disarm Hamas and Gaza. Also, he is stressed that the

President Trump's non-verbal behavior in the speech shows us great support for Israel through his body movements, expressions and face. The body language has also shown Trump's pride and confidant as the first president to do the deal of the century without heeding the agreements and the Palestinian side.

Through body language and facial expressions of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, his features may show expressions of joy, achievement and pride in accomplishing this work.

5.3 Recommendations for Future Research

Journalists were recommends to accurately observe and pay more attention to the language, the selection of terms used in the media formulations and the confirmation of their sources and accuracy. Also, Palestinian media institutions should be included to build a comprehensive media discourse.

Palestinian media and media across the world should highlight and analyses critically the violations caused by the Israeli with the support of American government, from killing, displacing and stealing land and raising questions in the media on the relevance of the deal of the century. Also, the media should showcase the real plight of the Palestinian people and the negative effects of the deal of century.

Moreover, journalist should study the art of speech esthesia and their impact on the public and know the language used by speeches to promote ideas and personalities and analyze them to understand their goals and ideologies.

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