

## Critical Discourse Analysis of Palestinian Ambassador Speech: Examining Power and Ideology to stop the Genocide in Gaza

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**Abstract:** In the realm of linguistics, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) stands as a powerful theoretical framework that scrutinizes language as a dynamic social construct. **Purposes:** It is often applied to research social issues that focuses on uncovering ideology, power, political attitudes, and gender conveyed within the texts. One of the subjects of the CDA research is speech. A speech represents the power and ideology of the speaker when it is conveyed in relation to the social and political issues. The speech is about the Palestinian ambassador speech at an emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly at the UN headquarters in New York. **Methodology:** This research used Reisigl & Wodak's (2009) notion of Discourse Historical Approach (DHA) of discursive strategies, to reveal the extra linguistic features which construct power and ideology on the Palestinian ambassador speech. To seek out the research problems, the author applied a qualitative approach by applying a document analysis as the instrument and eight steps of general analytical approach for DHA from Wodak (2015). **Result:** In light with the findings, from 5 data it is unveiled that Riyadh Mansour implies 5 types of discursive strategies including 4 nomination strategy, 1 predication strategy, 5 argumentation strategy, 1 perspectivation strategy, and 6 mitigation strategy. Apart from that, the results also uncovered that every datum from 33 data depicts powers and Riyadh Mansour's ideologies. **Recommendation:** It is interpreted that those powers and ideologies are delivered on speech in order to influence the audiences to stop the killing in Gaza. **Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis, Power, Ideology, Discursive Strategies, Speech, Palestinian-Israeli Conflict.

### التحليل النقدي للخطاب السياسي لسفير فلسطين: دراسة في القوة والأيدولوجيا لوقف الإبادة الجماعية في غزة

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**ملخص:** في عالم اللغويات، التحليل النقدي للخطاب (CDA) يمثل إطارًا نظريًا قويًا يدقق في اللغة بوصفها بنية اجتماعية ديناميكية. **الأهداف:** غالبًا ما يتم تطبيقه للبحث في القضايا الاجتماعية التي تركز على الكشف عن الأيدولوجيا والسلطة والمواقف السياسية والنوع الاجتماعي المعبر عنها في النصوص. يعدّ الخطاب أحد موضوعات بحث CDA. يمثل الخطاب سلطة وأيدولوجية المتكلم عندما يتم نقله فيما يتعلق بالقضايا الاجتماعية والسياسية. يتناول هذا الخطاب عن خطاب السفير الفلسطيني في جلسة طارئة للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في مقر الأمم المتحدة في نيويورك. **المنهجية:** وقد استخدم هذا البحث مفهوم Reisigl & Wodak (2009) مفهوم المقاربة التاريخية للخطاب (DHA) لاستراتيجيات الخطاب، للكشف عن السمات غير اللغوية التي تُسهم في بناء السلطة والأيدولوجيا في خطاب السفير الفلسطيني. للكشف عن مشكلات الدراسة، اتبعت الباحثة منهجاً نوعياً من خلال تطبيق تحليل الوثائق كأداة وثمانية خطوات للمنهج التحليلي العام لـ DHA من Wodak (2015). **النتائج:** في ضوء النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها، ومن خلال خمس معطيات، كُشف أن رياض منصور يوظف خمسة أنواع من الاستراتيجيات الخطابية، تشمل أربع استراتيجيات للنرشح، واستراتيجية واحدة للإسناد، وخمس استراتيجيات للجدل، واستراتيجية واحدة للتأطير المنظوري، وست استراتيجيات للتخفيف. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، كشفت النتائج أيضاً أن كل معطى من أصل ثلاثة وثلاثين معطى يُظهر مظاهر السلطة وأيدولوجيات رياض منصور. **التوصيات:** يُفسّر أن هذه السلطات والأيدولوجيات تُقدّم في الخطاب بهدف التأثير على الجمهور لحثهم على إيقاف القتل في غزة. **الكلمات المفتاحية:** التحليل النقدي للخطاب، السلطة، الأيدولوجيا، الاستراتيجيات الخطابية، الخطاب، الصراع الفلسطيني-الإسرائيلي.

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## Introduction

Language also has a major influence on social dynamics and power structures. Language not only serves as a medium for exchanging information, but also as an important tool in negotiation and exercise of power in society. So that is why, Karman (2017) argues that language acts as an instrument to gain power. That is because language contains mechanisms to seize or defend power, domination, and hegemony. As Brown & Yule (1983) report, language is not only used to deliver messages, but also to encourage people to take action. It also used to dominate side (Bloomfield, 1956).

The use of language serves varied contextual functions. Therefore, it undergoes critical examination in relation to different contexts. This critical analysis of language concentrates on how forms of communication establish, affirm, validate, replicate, or contest power dynamics and authority in society. Based on Hodge, Kress, & Jones (1979) perspective as cited in Ramzan & Khan (2019), argue that language is essential for expressing ideologies.

As Hjelm (2021) reveals that discourse constructs reality and social relations. And it is viewed as a form of social practice, which contributes to the reproduction of society and social change (Fairclough, 1992; Potter, 1996). As a result, discourse is never neutral. This is because there are many factors that can influence discourse.

The use of language in discourse is expressed to produce and defend power dominance. Similarly, discourse manipulates language to marginalize or dominate. This represents the social identity of a group to differentiate them from other social groups (Fairclough, 1995). And ideology in discourse is related to power because there are social practices reflected in the discourse (Wibhisana *et al.*, 2023). Power can lead to hegemonic

domination. It breaks equality because of the particular adopted ideology.

Language within discourse generates the power that becomes its ideology. The occasion where discourse is used to assert, legitimize, and defend power and spread ideology is a speech. Speech is a powerful tool utilized by politicians to express their views, ideas, and feelings to the public with the aim of influencing them (Abudheir & Mousa, 2025). Speech, known as a public communication process, is believed to employ a rhetorical process to influence the audiences (Renaldo, 2021). Thus, a speech can be used to represent the power and ideology of the speakers, it contains the speakers' perspectives and beliefs that reflect their ideology, and it also holds a representation of the social and political situation at the time the speech is delivered (Sutanto & Purbaningrum, 2022).

Speech can be utilized as a tool to voice persuasive ideas regarding specific issues such as politics, economics, or humanity during campaigns, independence/national days, inaugurations, and other important formal events. One example of the application of speech in voicing certain issues is when it is used to express the Palestinian-Israeli conflict (Nazir, 2025). This speech becomes a persuasive tool to communicate views, emotions, and aspirations related to the conflict primarily to spread the ideology, in formal events or campaigns that aim to voice humanitarian issues.

Today, the conflict between Palestinian and Israeli is considered one of the most difficult issues to resolve (Rababah & Hamdan, 2019). The conflict between Palestine and Israel is the longest-running conflict in the Middle East that is widely known throughout the world. As a result, this conflict has become a global concern and a discussion topic in various events (Heni & Chandra, 2022). And one of the ways

Palestinian representatives is trying to raise international awareness of the Palestine situation and gain recognition and support for its independence and human rights of the Palestinians is by voicing his concern through speech at the United Nations event (Al-Sweiti, 2009).

There is numerous previous research committed to the Palestinian-Israeli issues. Such as the research has conducted by Heni & Chandra (2022) entitled "*The Representation of Palestinian-Israeli Conflict in Online News Articles: A Critical Discourse Analysis.*" This research explores how the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is covered by two media platforms: Fox News from the United States and Detik.Com from Indonesia.

The next research is entitled "*A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Biased Role of Western Media in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.*" The research was carried out by Salim (2020). This research seeks to examine the Western media's biased role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with a focus on how its reporting disproportionately emphasizes certain aspects. This research argues that Western media significantly contributes to shaping and sustaining biased reporting, promoting pro-Israeli sympathies and perspectives.

Furthermore, a research by Aqeel & Hussain (2024) performed a study about "*Critical Discourse Analysis of Islamophobia Reflection in Gaza-Israel Conflict: A Case Study of BBC Reporting.*" The research unveils to reveal hidden biases, examine the representation of Islam and Muslims within the context of the conflict, and seek out the Islamophobia in the context of the Gaza-Israel conflict that focusing on how the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reports on the issue.

In addition, Alnwihe & Al-Abbas (2023) undertaken a research entitled "*The*

*Representation of Gaza War (2021) in the Official Remarks of Hamas and Israel: A Critical Discourse Study.*" This research examined how the Gaza War of 2021 was portrayed in the official statements issued by Hamas and Israel. Israel's speeches predominantly focused on military successes and threats, whereas Hamas's rhetoric was more emotional, emphasizing self-praise and national glorification.

Through the results of observation by authors related to the speech of the Palestinian ambassador, the author found that in the speech of the Palestinian ambassador, there is a deliberate infusion of a call from hidden ideologies and the strategic use of powers to align influential entity with the struggle of Palestine. The speech is crafted artistically not only to resonate emotionally but also to strategically position Palestine as a just and righteous struggle on the global stage (Qatnani, 2023).

To scrutinize about the Palestinian ambassador speech, the author applies Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by utilizing Discourse Historical Approach (DHA) of discursive strategies to specifically investigate the extra linguistic expressions that carry this ideological color in the speech reviewed and how power is represented in the speech to affect social beliefs and behaviors. As the function of CDA is to attempt to uncover the ideological underpinnings of language, and furthermore, to demonstrate how language operates to display power differentials within discourse (Van Dijk, 1995). And the main purpose of Critical Discourse Analysis is to examine the use of language as a social phenomenon and to explore the contribution of language in people's lives to understand how they communicate in different situations to deliver their messages, ideologies, and agendas (Haider & Gujjar, 2021).

## Literature Review

### Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis, often called CDA, is a discipline scientific that studies spoken and written analysis in the field of humanities and social sciences. As Rosmaria, *et al.*, (2023) explain, CDA is an analytical method that employs a critical perspective when examining the language used in both oral and written communication, it aims to uncover the underlying values or ideologies conveyed within the texts. Likewise, Chamalah *et al.*, (2023) reveal that CDA is a form of analysis that focuses on uncovering ideology, power, political attitudes, and gender.

CDA is not limited to a single refined method for text analysis (Van Dijk, 2015); rather, it comprises several approaches (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). First, it is used to analyze complex social phenomena, examine how power, dominance, and inequality are enacted in political and social contexts. Secondly, it connects events and texts to broader social and cultural relationships, and it depends on how social groups shape social perceptions. Therefore, CDA is regarded as the connection between discourse, social, and cultural development, focusing on common social problems and political issues such as power, dominance, interests, hegemony, class, gender, race, reproduction, institutions, discrimination, social structure, ideology, and social order.

In the study of Unger, Wodak, & Khosravini (2016), CDA focuses on three key concepts: critique, ideology, and power. The term “critical” does not imply that the subject under investigation must be negative, as commonly understood. Instead, it means examining a socio-political phenomenon that warrants critical scrutiny. Most CDA research involves analyzing a corpus of linguistic data related to a specific topic within a sociopolitical context from a critical perspective. Multiple

scholarly approaches have been developed under the umbrella of CDA. Notable paradigms include Fairclough's (1995) social theory, Van Dijk's (2014) socio-cognitive framework, and Wodak's (2001) Discourse Historical Approach (DHA).

### Discourse Historical Approach

The Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) is a method of research centered on examining the historical aspects of discourses and their development. It utilizes insights from various fields such as sociolinguistics, pragmatics, text linguistics, critical theory, history, argumentation theory, and Polito linguistics. As indicated by Reisigl & Wodak (2009), the DHA name emphasizes the historical aspects of discourses, prioritizing the analysis of historical, social, political, and ideological contexts—extra linguistic features—over the linguistic aspects of text. In contrast, other CDA approaches focus on corpus and linguistic methods and are often criticized for being overly positivist (Tenorio, 2011). For the DHA, ‘context’ is the central element of research, as it is within context that discourses are embedded (Wodak, 2001).

Moreover, Reisigl (2017) claims that DHA focuses on the systematic analysis of context and its dialectical relationship with meaning-making. Consequently, in DHA analysis, researchers focus on language rather than action, and presume that all actions are determined by discursive practices. Besides that, DHA essentially asserts practical claims regarding emancipation and criticizes the abuse of power, injustice, and social discrimination through discourse (Reisigl, 2017).

DHA uses a multi-dimensional approach. First, it identifies the main topics of a discourse. Second, it examines the strategies used in the discourse. Third, it looks at the language and context-specific expressions. This triangulated method allows for a complete analysis that

includes historical, political, sociological, and psychological aspects (Wodak, 2006). DHA also adopts three major and constitutive concepts employed by discourse-historical analysts, these are *critique, power and ideology* (Wodak, 2009). As referenced by Wodak (2015), DHA subscribes to the concept of social critique that integrates three interrelated aspects, they are; text or discourse immanent critique, the socio-diagnostic critique and the prospective critique.

### **Power**

Power refers to people's authority to influence and control others to take certain actions. In Weber's (1980) understanding, researchers in the DHA tradition view power as the ability to impose one's will in a social relationship and to contradict the will of others. Adhering to Van Dijk (2014), power is not always exercised through overtly coercive actions by dominant group members, but it can be enforced through various actions that are readily accepted in everyday life. In this regard, language serves as a means to exercise power (Ding, 2024). When power is associated with language, language is intertwined with social forces in many ways: language indexes power, expresses power, and is also involved where there are conflicts and challenges to power (Wodak, 2011).

Language does not possess inherent power; rather, its power is derived from how influential individuals utilize it. This elucidates why the linguistic expression of those in authority, who have access to significant institutions and public domains, can be analyzed using DHA. In conformity with Wodak (2015), power relations are legitimized or delegitimized within discourse. Texts often become sites of social struggle as they reveal traces of different ideological battles for dominance and hegemony.

### **Ideology**

Ideology is people's beliefs about something. As noted by Wodak & Meyer (2009), ideology is a system of ideas based on judgments and attitudes that help certain forces in society to advance their interests or stabilize their power. Van Dijk (2006) also reports that ideology is a shared belief systems, values, and ideas to underpin a particular social, political, or economic system within a specific group. Similarly, Fairclough (2003) delivers that ideology is a representational aspect of the world that can be demonstrated to contribute to establishing, sustaining, and transforming social relations of power, domination, and exploitation. It can also be enacted in social ways of acting and embedded in the identities of social agents. And, the concept of ideology is exposed by invoking cognitive and social psychology, sociology, and discourse analysis (Sutanto & Purbaningrum, 2022).

From DHA point of view, ideology is characterized as a typically one-sided perspective or worldview comprising interconnected mental representations, beliefs, viewpoints, attitudes, and judgments (Sabeeh "Z. Masri"<sup>1</sup>, 2023). This ideology is commonly held among members of particular social groups. It serves as a crucial tool for establishing and perpetuating unequal power dynamics through communication, such as creating dominant identity narratives or regulating access to certain discourses or public platforms (often referred to as "gate-keeping"). Consequently, DHA concentrates on how linguistic and other symbolic practices mediate and perpetuate ideology across various social institutions (Al-ghananim, 2025). An explicit and significant objective of the DHA is to unveil and challenge the dominance of specific discourses by unraveling their underlying ideology (Wodak, 2015).

Since ideologies can be shared, obtained, adopted and applied by members of a community, politicians can import their ideologies to actualize their interests and control the social and political practices of the groups and it can also control group knowledge (Kakisina *et al.*, 2022). Further, Van Dijk (2012) also states that political figures possessing societal power can influence collective understanding by monopolizing access to both public and private discourse, thereby dictating the type of information disseminated to the public.

### **Discursive Strategies**

“Discursive” pertains to discourse or modes of communication, while “strategy” refers to deliberate and intentional choices in discourse, adapted to specific situations and individuals. As Wulandari *et al.*, (2022) report, discourse strategies are methods used to influence others and convey power within society through the structures of discourse. In light with Wodak & Reisigl (1999), discursive strategies are systematic ways of utilizing language to achieve specific social, political, psychological, or linguistics goals. This widely accepted concept was initially introduced by (Van Dijk, 1997), who highlights that discursive structure can shape people’s ideological beliefs, serving as a means to control their thoughts and convictions. To control one group over another is generally described as power. In a fierce contest, politicians must demonstrate their power to influence others (Kakisina *et al.*, 2022). The display of power can be conveyed through discursive strategies in discourse analysis, highlighting the connection to its representation of authority (Wulandari *et al.*, 2022).

For analyzing how discourse operates in various contexts to construct social realities, identities, and power relations. Thus, these strategies are aimed to uncover the often-

implicit mechanisms through which language contributes to the shaping of societal norms and power structures. In the study of Wodak (2001), pictures that there are five types of discursive strategies. They all contribute to the positive portrayal of oneself and the negative portrayal of others, which supports the justification and legitimization of inclusion or exclusion, as well as the construction of identities.

### **Speech**

Speech is one of the subjects of Critical Discourse Analysis, which seeks to analyze the relationship between language, ideology, and power. Speech means producing language or discourse that can be interpreted by the listeners (Bulan & Kasman, 2018). In accordance with Renaldo (2021), speech is a public discourse method employing rhetorical techniques to impact specific audiences. During a speech, speakers are not only trying to express themselves, but also aim to have a certain effect on their listeners (Sutanto & Purbaningrum, 2022). Thus, speech has particular purposes. When a speech is delivered, it displays the power and ideology of the speakers. It also reflects the social and political situation (Sutanto & Purbaningrum, 2022). Therefore, speech can bring multiple meanings in representing the power and ideology of the speakers.

### **The Palestinian-Israeli Conflict**

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a deeply rooted struggle between Jews and Arabs over the same territory, both groups claiming it as their homeland. This conflict, as outlined by (Tessler, 1994), began in the late 19th century with the rise of Jewish Zionism. Tensions escalated with the 1917 Balfour Declaration, which supported the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine (Al-Sweiti, 2009).

In 1947, the United Nations proposed dividing Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, a plan accepted by Jewish leaders

but rejected by Arab leaders (Nurjaman, 2021). Following the declaration of Israel's independence in 1948, a war ensued, resulting in significant Palestinian displacement (Adhim & Yulianti, 2020).

The conflict has been sustained by substantial support for Israel from Britain, France, and the United States, contributing to several wars and ongoing violence (Badjodah *et al.*, 2021). Despite numerous peace efforts, including the Oslo Accords and Camp David talks, a lasting resolution remains elusive. This prolonged conflict continues to cause significant suffering and instability in the region (Mamad, *et al.*, 2020).

### **Research Methodology**

In this section, the authors detail the methodology used in the research to scrutinize the research questions of how are the powers portrayed in Riyadh Mansour and Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's speech; how are the ideologies delineated in Riyadh Mansour and Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's speech, and; What are the implications regarding international social politics in the situation of Palestine?

### **Research Design**

This research used a qualitative method. The qualitative method used by the author is oriented towards Creswell's notion. In line with Creswell (2014), qualitative research is a research method used to study and understand the meanings that several individuals or a group of people think derive from social or human problems. Thus, it can be noted that qualitative research offers different perspectives on content or problems (Creswell, 2014).

In term of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) research, a qualitative research is particularly well-suited for exploring the nuanced and complex nature of language, power, and ideology within discourse. A qualitative approach allows for an in-depth examination of these elements, providing rich,

detailed insights that quantitative methods may overlook. Following that, it enables a comprehensive understanding of the context in which the discourse is produced and received. By analyzing a speech and texts related to the Palestinian perspective on the Gaza conflict, the author can delve into the historical, social, and political contexts that shape and are shaped by this discourse. This context-sensitive analysis is essential for interpreting the significance and impact of the language used.

### **Source of Data**

The data of this research was taken from speeches of the Palestinian ambassador in the General Assembly of the United Nations in October 2023. And the Irish lawyer in the International Court of Justice as the part of South Africa's legal team in January 2024. The Palestinian ambassador was named Riyadh Mansour. He spoke at an emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly at the UN headquarters in New York, urging member states to vote to end the Israeli bombardment of the Gaza Strip and to increase aid deliveries to the 2.3 million Palestinians living in the besieged territory. The speech of the Palestinian ambassador was sourced from a 23-minute and 2-second video on Al Jazeera's YouTube Channel. And the Irish lawyer was named Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's. She delivered speech at The Hague accusing Israel of genocide in Gaza. The speech was sourced from a 30-minute and 36-second video on PoliticsJOE YouTube Channel.

### **Data Collection**

The research instrument only used one stage. That was document analysis. Document Analysis was applied to figure out the answers to the all-research questions. Document analysis according to (Leavy, 2017), is the research instrument used when the author systematically analyzes text or content to investigate human communication. As reported

by Creswell & Creswell (2018), he emphasizes that the document analysis is used as an instrument in ensuring the internal validity of the data gained. Accordingly, in the document analysis of this research, the author concentrates on analyzing the extra linguistic features and the discourse that construct powers and ideologies on the Palestinian ambassador speech.

## Data Analysis

To collect data, the author adopts eight-stage process which is adopted from (Wodak, 2015). The following table briefly outlines the eight steps, which provide a brief overview of the author's methodological journey in conducting the data interpretation.

**Table (1):** The General Analytical Approach for DHA. by Wodak (2015).

No.	Stage of Analysis	Description
1	Literature review, activation of theoretical knowledge.	This stage involves recalling, reading, and discussing previous research to build theoretical foundation.
2	Systematic collection of data and context information.	This stage involves gathering data and contextual information systematically, focusing on relevant discourses, genres, and texts according to the research questions.
3	Selection and preparation of data for specific analyses.	This stage involves choosing and preparing data based on relevant criteria for detailed analysis. For instance, selecting and downsizing data, transcribing tape recordings.
4	Specification of the research questions and formulation of assumptions.	This stage involves defining research questions and forming assumptions based on a literature review and initial data examination.
5	Qualitative pilot analysis.	This stage involves testing categories and initial assumptions, allowing for further specification of assumptions.
6	Detailed case studies.	This stage involves in-depth analysis of a comprehensive range of data, primarily using qualitative methods but also incorporating some quantitative methods.
7	Formulation of critique.	This stage involves interpreting the results, incorporating relevant contextual knowledge, and addressing the three dimensions of critique.
8	Application of the detailed analytical results.	This stage involves implementing or proposing the application of the detailed analytical results, if feasible.

## Findings and Discussion

This part presents the findings and discussion. The findings consist of data analysis based on Reisigl & Wodak (2009) theory of discursive strategies which uncover powers and ideologies on the speech. These strategies encompass five types, all of which are involved in positive self-presentation and negative other presentation, such as Nomination (Nn), Predication (Pr), Perspective (Pp), Argumentation (Ag), and Intensification or Mitigation (Mg). These discursive strategies are utilized to uncover the powers and the ideologies outlined by Reisigl & Wodak (2017) present within the speech. Hence, the results of the analysis are presented in the discussion below.

The first speech was delivered by Riyad Mansour as the Palestinian ambassador to the United Nations, addressed an emergency session of the UN General Assembly held at its headquarters in New York. During his speech, he urged member states to cast their votes in favor of halting Israel's bombardment of the Gaza Strip and called for enhanced aid deliveries to support the 2.3 million Palestinians residing in the blockaded region.

### Datum 1

In the first datum, Riyad Mansour starts his speech by mentioning a salute to Mr. President of the United Nations and colleagues. He shows courtesy and appreciation for their presence.

*“Mr President, colleagues, let us all remember. We are meeting here while Palestinians in Gaza*

***Ag Nn Nn***

*are under the bombs. Remember that you are speaking while families are being killed, while*

***Nn***

*hospitals are coming to a halt, while neighborhoods are being destroyed, while people are fleeing from one place to another with nowhere safe to go.”*

(Palestinian Ambassador, UN addresses General Assembly, 0:16).

### **Analysis**

As indicated by the datum above, Riyad Mansour puts respect to those who have attended meetings by mentioning them who have authority over the fate of his country. So, it is found that the first strategy used by him is argumentation to influence the audiences. It is interpreted that he is aimed to share and have same ideas with the audiences by expressing “let us all remember.” The second is nomination strategy which he uses subject pronoun “we” refers to everyone present at the meeting. Then, the subject pronoun “you” points out the audiences and also represents himself as a person who had right to bring audiences’ attention to the Gaza’s condition.

### **Datum 2**

In this datum, Riyad Mansour reveals two main points. Firstly, he highlights the suffering experienced by Palestinians in Gaza due to Israeli military actions by revealing the increasing number of civilians being killed. Secondly, he questions the morality and justice of supporting the conflict. He also poses rhetorical questions to the audiences, aiming to provoke critical thinking and reflection on the humanitarian impact and moral values of armed conflict.

*“A few days later, 7.000 Palestinians have been killed by Israel in the last almost 3 weeks. 70% of*

***Pr Nn***

*all those killed are women and children. Almost all killed our civilians. Is this the war some of you*

***Ag***

*are defending? Let me repeat, is this the war that some of you are defending? Can this war be*

***Ag Ag***

*defended?*

(Palestinian Ambassador, UN addresses General Assembly, 3:37).

### **Analysis**

In accordance with this datum, Riyad Mansour applies three strategies. Firstly, he uses predication strategy in the passive voice “7000 Palestinians have been killed” and highlights that Palestinians are the victims of this killing. Meanwhile, the nomination strategy in the phrase “by Israel” reflects that Israelis are the perpetrators of the killing. Here, the predication strategy labels Israelis negatively. Also, in those rhetorical questions, he aimed to imply argumentation strategy which is used to doubt or challenge the truth or justice of the war in question. The purpose of the argumentation strategy in this context is to provoke critical thinking and re-evaluation of the audiences’ beliefs or support for the ongoing war.

### **Datum 3**

Based on this datum, Riyad Mansour tries to convey his perspective related to Gaza’s condition. So, he condemns the acts of violence, referring to them as crimes and barbarism. Furthermore, he presents a moral

argument by stating that the violence must be stopped, both as a form of respect for those who have died and as an effort to save the lives that can still be saved.

“These are crimes! This is barbarism! If you do not stop it for all those who were killed, stop it for

*Pp Pp Ag*

all those whose lives we can still save!”

(Palestinian Ambassador, UN addresses General Assembly, 4:16).

### Analysis

From this datum, it can be identified that Riyad Mansour implies perspectivation strategy in the utterances “these are crimes” and “this is barbarism” to describe the Israelis behaviors or actions. By using this strategy, he wants to make audiences realize that the actions of Israelis are not justified legally or morally. So, their actions must be stopped. Further, there is argumentation strategy in the statement “if you don’t stop it for all those who were killed, stop it for all those whose lives we can still save” seeks to influence the audiences to act in accordance with the message conveyed. This statement reveals a powerful argumentation strategy that aims to mobilize action and change the audiences’ attitude towards the killing. By considering two contrasting options, Riyad forces the audiences to reflect on the implications of their actions or failure to act.

### Datum 4

As expressed in the datum, Riyad Mansour denounces the ongoing killing in Gaza and condemns those who justify or ignore it, expressing a profound sense of shame. He calls for acknowledgment of the suffering and dignity of the victims, urging others to speak out against injustice. The language used spotlights a moral imperative to defend the innocent and hold perpetrators accountable.

Overall, his message is a plea for solidarity and action in the face of ongoing killing and injustice.

“Shame on this reality where Gaza is being slaughtered again. Shame to on those who do not have

*Mg Mg*

respect to our humanity our dignity our suffering. Shame on those who justify the acts of the criminal

*Mg*

all those who stand by the predator or just or give condolence to the victim explaining that the killer is not responsible. Shame on those who abandoned our people as we are real lying under these

*Mg*

massacres. Shame if a word of truth is not uttered. Shame if I leave the field to rather than defending

*Mg Mg*

our people innocent people.”

(Palestinian Ambassador, UN addresses General Assembly, 19:22).

### Analysis

Based on the finding of this datum, the author finds that Riyad Mansour utilizes intensification or mitigation strategy. The primary focus of his utterances is on mitigating the perceived moral failings of those who are indifferent or complicit in the killing against Gaza. The repeated use of “shame” serves not only to condemn but also to appeal to the moral conscience of the audiences. Instead of solely intensifying emotions, it seeks to mitigate the indifference or justification of the killing by invoking a sense of moral responsibility and solidarity. He calls for action and solidarity in defense of the innocent, mitigating the

perceived acceptance or normalization of killing against Gaza.

The second powerful speech is delivered by Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh, an Irish lawyer, at The Hague, accusing Israel of committing genocide in Gaza. She appears before the International Court of Justice as part of South Africa's legal team taking legal action against Israel for its actions in Gaza.

### Datum 1

In the first datum, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh begins her statement with a formal address to Madame President and the members of the Court, emphasizing the urgency of the situation in Gaza. She uses respectful language, showing deference to the audience while simultaneously establishing the gravity of the matter.

*“Madame President, members of the Court, there is an urgent need for provisional measures to*

***Nn**      **Nn**              **Mg**      **Ag**  
protect Palestinians in Gaza from the irreparable Prejudice caused by Israel's violations of the*

***Pr**              **Pr**              **Pr**  
genocide convention.”*

(Irish lawyer, International Court of Justice, 01).

### Analysis

In the light of the findings from this datum, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh implies three strategies namely nomination, mitigation, and predication. The formal address for “Madam President” and “member of the court” to the audiences demonstrate her recognition of the authority of the court and its members. The choice of these titles for the audiences signals an appeal to legal institutions to take responsibility for addressing the crisis. Apart from that, the use of “urgent” serves as an

intensifier, signaling that the situation is critical and requires immediate action. By choosing this term, she minimizes any suggestion of delay or hesitation, underscoring the severity of the issue at hand. The urgency here works to amplify the moral and legal necessity of intervention. Furthermore, the call for “provisional measures” is a legal argument that seeks to initiate immediate but temporary actions to protect Palestinians. The use of this term frames the need for protective actions as an undeniable requirement, reflecting her belief in the necessity of intervention under international law. It implies that the situation is already dire enough to warrant these measures, positioning them as not just a possibility, but a responsibility of the court.

In addition, the predication strategy that refers to “Palestinians in Gaza” shows as the subject of concern and highlighting them as the victims. By naming them explicitly, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh invokes a humanitarian perspective, focusing on their suffering and the need for their protection. And predication strategy which refers to “irreparable prejudice” conveys the idea that the harm inflicted on the Palestinians is not only severe but permanent and unfixable. This phrase underscores the lasting damage caused by Israel's actions, painting the consequences as irreversible. Meanwhile, the attribution “by Israel's violations” frames Israel as the perpetrator. It establishes the legal and moral responsibility of Israel for the situation. By attributing the harm to specific violations, she emphasizes that the crisis in Gaza is not an accident but the result of deliberate actions that breach international law, particularly the genocide convention.

### Datum 2

In the second datum, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh references the United Nations Secretary General and its Chiefs to underscore the

severity of the situation in Gaza. By citing authoritative figures and using evocative descriptions such as "a living hell" and "a blood bath," she conveys the unparalleled horror of the crisis, emphasizing the immense suffering of a besieged population deprived of basic survival needs on an unprecedented scale.

*"The United Nations Secretary General and its Chiefs describe the situation in Gaza variously as a*

***Nn Nn Pr***

*crisis of humanity, a living hell a blood bath, a situation of utter deepening and unmatched horror*

***Pp***

*where an entire population is besieged and under attack denied access to the essentials for survival*

*on a massive scale."*

***Pp***

(Irish lawyer. International Court of Justice, 0:16).

### **Analysis**

According to the results of this datum, the phrase "The United Nations Secretary General and its Chiefs" employs nomination strategy to establish authority and credibility. By invoking these high-ranking officials, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh aligns her statement with internationally recognized figures of moral and political weight. This strategy underscores the legitimacy of the critique and signals that the issue is of global importance. The next strategy is predication that can be seen in the phrase "the situation in Gaza." This strategy frames the subject that the fate of this country is in a highly serious. So that, by mentioning "the situation in Gaza," Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh wants to create audiences' attention to focus on this issue. Lastly, the use of phrases like "a crisis of humanity," "a living hell," and "a blood bath"

applies perspectivation strategy to evoke strong emotional reactions and frame the situation in Gaza as catastrophic. Through vivid imagery and hyperbolic language, she guides the audiences to adopt her perspective and view the situation as an unparalleled humanitarian tragedy.

### **Datum 3**

In the following datum, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh highlights the dire conditions in Gaza by asserting that it has become "uninhabitable" to emphasize the daily threats faced by its people. And it is followed by the phrase "while the world watches on" adds a powerful critique of global inaction, amplifying the urgency of the humanitarian crisis and holding the international community morally accountable.

*Gaza has simply become uninhabitable, its people are witnessing daily threats to their very existence*

***Nn Pr***

*while the world watches on.*

***Nn Pr***

(Irish lawyer. International Court of Justice, 2:04).

### **Analysis**

Drawing from the findings of this datum, it is found that Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh employs nomination and predication strategies. The nomination is found in the word "Gaza" to categorize it as a victim of the issue. And the predication strategy in the phrase "witnessing daily threats" interprets the urgency of their situation at every moment and highlights the crisis of their security there. However, the nomination strategy in the phrase "the world" and the predication strategy in the phrase "watches on" labels social actors negatively. This implicitly calls out those in power who have the means to make a difference but choose not to act. Further, it depicts them as apathetic

or indifferent to human suffering, thus undermining their moral standing.

### **The Portrayal of Riyad Mansour's Powers in His Speech**

The detailed investigation of Riyad Mansour's speech highlights the powers he showed on his speech in advocating for peace and protection of human rights in Gaza. Accordingly, this part provides information of how the powers are portrayed in Riyad Mansour's speech.

Based on the finding, it is figured out that Riyad Mansour's power is reflected by the way he delivers a rhetorical question "is this the war some of you are defending?" It directly challenges the audiences, especially those who support or justify the conflict. It forces them to reconsider their stance considering the presented facts, showcasing his power to provoke critical reflection and moral questioning. Further, it also can be seen in the phrase "let me repeat." It signifies that he has equal power with the audiences present at the meeting. He also has power to control their emotional feelings through his voice on the suffering of Palestinians. In addition, the author portrays the sentences "these are crimes! this is barbarism!" are expressed by Riyad Mansour pictured his power as a Palestinian ambassador. Because those are used as explicit condemnation to judge the situation, positioning himself as a moral arbiter and a voice of ethical integrity. And also, the power which is brought by Riyad Mansour is when he instructs audiences to stop the killing. It is affirmed his power who holds authority as a Palestinian ambassador to be able to control audiences and create discourse. The power of Riyad Mansour can be discovered through his statements. His power is seen by the way he can shape discourse surrounding the Palestinians-Israelis conflict by framing issues, highlighting

injustices, and advocating for the Palestinian perspective. As a representative of the Palestinian government, his words carry weight and can influence how the conflict is perceived and addressed globally.

### **The Portrayal Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's Powers in Her Speech**

The detailed analysis of Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's speech highlights the power she asserts in advocating for urgent international intervention to protect Palestinians in Gaza and uphold the genocide convention. Accordingly, this part provides insight into how the power is portrayed in Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's speech, as she emphasizes the legal responsibility and moral duty of the international organization to act swiftly and prevent further harm.

As revealed by the findings of this datum, the power is conveyed through Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's phrase "legal and moral authority. The phrases "urgent need," "irreparable prejudice," and "violations of the genocide convention" demonstrate her power in framing the situation as a legal and humanitarian crisis that demands immediate action. By referring to the "genocide convention," she draws on "international law," positioning herself as someone who is invoking "legally binding norms" and the "moral responsibility" of the international community. The use of "provisional measures" signals a call for immediate, authoritative intervention, suggesting that the situation is dire and requires swift, decisive action. Further, her statement commands attention and presents her as a voice of legal expertise and moral leadership, calling on others to uphold the law and protect human rights. This rhetorical positioning gives her power as a speaker advocating for justice and the protection of vulnerable people.

As indicated by the datum, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh demonstrates her power by invoking

the names of “The United Nations Secretary General and its Chiefs,” a globally recognized institution responsible for maintaining international peace and security. The mention of these authoritative figures highlights her ability to persuade and influence the entire audience present. Furthermore, the use of phrases such as “a crisis of humanity, a living hell, a blood bath, a situation of utter deepening and unmatched horror” underscores her power as an effort to shape the global narrative and draw the audience’s attention to the dire situation in Gaza.

Based on the analysis of this datum, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh asserts her power by invoking the phrase “while the world watches on,” which criticizes the inaction of global powers and frames them as passive observers. By using “the world,” she implies a collective, including influential international bodies such as the United Nations, world governments, and policymakers, who possess the authority to intervene but choose not to. The phrase carries a “strong accusatory tone,” highlighting her power to influence how the audiences perceive global responsibility, framing the world’s passivity as a moral failure. Thus, Ní Ghrálaigh wields power not only by describing the severity of the situation but also by commanding the audiences’ moral judgment of the international community’s complicity in Gaza’s suffering.

In light of the findings from this analysis, in the sentence, “if provisional measures were justified there, how could they not be in Gaza?” where provisional measures refer to decisions made by international organizations. Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh is clearly blaming these organizations for acting unjustly. This is evident through the rhetorical question posed. Therefore, her power lies in her willingness to call out and shame the international

communities / organizations for their failure to protect Gaza. This boldness reflects a deep commitment to justice and an unwavering determination to expose and address global inequalities. It is an act of moral bravery aimed at awakening the conscience of those in power.

### **The Delineation of Riyadh Mansour’s Ideology in His Speech**

In this section, the author presents the findings about how the ideologies are delineated on Riyadh Mansour’s speech to convince audiences to stop the killing Gaza. The author figures out that the ideologies are delineated in five data.

Based on the result of the document observation, the author finds out Riyadh Mansour’s ideology in the phrases “we are meeting here” and “you are speaking” by using temporal conjunction of “while” to different incidents by mentioning the Palestinian civilians condition by saying “families are being killed,” “neighborhoods are being destroyed” “while people are fleeing from one place to another with nowhere safe to go.” His ideology conveys that they can gather the meeting in that place safely, the audiences can do everything with no threats and fear while Gaza’s people are in danger.

Based on the observation of the datum, Riyadh Mansour emphasizes his ideology which believes that the current suffering of Palestinians is caused by the Israelis. Apart from that, his ideology is very humanist and critical towards military actions in the conflict. By mentioning that 7,000 Palestinians have been killed in three weeks and emphasizing that 70% of those killed are women and children, he highlights the severity and indiscriminate nature of the violence. He draws attention to the fact that almost all the victims are civilians, humanizing the victims and emphasizing their innocence. He indirectly emphasizes the

importance of justice, humanity, and compliance with ethical standards regarded as fundamental principles in society.

### **The Delineation of Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's Ideology in Her Speech**

In this section, the authors present the findings about how the ideologies are delineated in Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's speech to advocate for the protection of Palestinians in Gaza. The authors identify that the ideologies are delineated in the call for international responsibility, the emphasis on human rights protection, and the appeal to the moral and legal duty of the international community to act against the violations of the genocide convention. The authors find that these ideologies are expressed through strong calls for urgent action and accountability.

As revealed by the results, it is evident that the ideology of Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh's statement emphasizes humanitarianism and legal accountability. By calling for urgent action to protect Palestinians in Gaza, she stresses the moral responsibility of the international organization. Invoking the genocide convention highlights the legal duty to prevent further harm and hold violators accountable. Through emotive language and moral framing, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh constructs a narrative that not only underscores the urgency of the situation but also challenges global indifference and systemic failures. This discourse ultimately aims to mobilize both moral outrage and international intervention, positioning the resolution of Gaza's suffering as a shared moral imperative.

Based on the analysis, it is discovered that the ideology embedded in this datum emphasizes human rights, global responsibility, and the moral duty to act. It critiques the passivity of the international community, presenting their inaction as a failure of moral

and humanitarian obligation. The statement calls for solidarity and justice, urging the global community to take responsibility for addressing the crisis in Gaza. The ideology reinforces the importance of protecting human life, advocating for a world that does not stand idly by while others suffer.

According to the evidence, it is established that the ideology in this datum reflects a strong condemnation of human rights violations. Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh is invoking a universal human rights framework that holds nations and individuals accountable for acts of torture, degradation, and humiliation. The use of the court case is a direct appeal to international law, presenting the Gaza situation as a clear violation of these principles. By aligning the treatment of Palestinians with the torture and cruel treatment discussed in the court case, she is suggesting that the actions against Palestinians are not just political, but a violation of fundamental human rights. This frames the issue as one that transcends local or regional conflict, presenting it as a global human rights concern.

Additionally, the mention of visual evidence (such as videos) underscores the power of media in shaping the discourse around global conflicts. The reference to images of degradation and harm suggests that she is advocating for global recognition and intervention based on empirical evidence, thereby promoting an ideology that calls for accountability and global awareness. In addition, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh seems to be promoting an ideology of intervention and justice, pushing for international action in the face of undeniable evidence of human rights abuses. The framing of Palestinians' suffering as being analogous to torture speaks to a broader ideology of human dignity and the need

for the international community to act in the face of such injustices.

### **The Implications of Speeches regarding the International Social Politics in the Situation of Palestine**

Speeches serve as a critical medium for conveying ideas, advocating justice, and influencing international relations. In the case of Palestine, the speeches delivered by the Palestinian ambassador and the Irish lawyer offer profound insights into how rhetoric shapes international social and political narratives. These speeches highlight the ongoing struggles of the Palestinian people while appealing to global audiences to recognize and address these issues. By analyzing the content, tone, and impact of these speeches, this section delves into their role in influencing international solidarity, political stances, and the broader dynamics of social politics on a global scale. And here, the first part of this analysis focuses on the Palestinian ambassador's speech, examining its impact on shaping international perspectives and rallying support for the Palestinian cause.

### **Conclusion**

This research reports the result findings of two research questions to scrutinize a Palestinian Ambassador's speech to stop the killing Gaza. Thus, this research utilized Critical Discourse Analysis by implementing Discourse Historical Approach of Discursive Strategies by (Alnwihe & Al-Abbas, 2023) to picture out the two research questions of how the powers are portrayed and how are the ideologies delineated on Riyadh Mansour's speech. The derived conclusion is as follows:

Riyadh Mansour inserts his various ideologies to influence audiences to side with his country and support to stop the genocide Gaza. And the most frequently voiced ideology

is about humanity. He also employs five discursive strategies in the speech to figure out the social actors. These strategies are utilized to portray positive self-presentation of the dominant ingroup (Palestine), and negative other presentation of the dominated outgroups (Israel). From five discursive strategies in 5 data, it is found that Riyadh Mansour implements 19 strategies from five type's strategies, they are 4 nomination strategy, 1 predication strategy, 5 argumentation strategy, 1 perspectivation strategy, and 6 mitigation of intensification strategy.

Besides that, the second speech which is delivered by Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh reveals that she implies as part of South Africa's legal team accusing Israel of genocide in Gaza can be assessed to determine the most effective course of action. Furthermore, as indicated by the findings above, it is evident that in each of the eleven data points, Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh incorporates her diverse ideologies to sway the audiences and garner support for halting genocide in Gaza. And based on her speeches, the ideologies she most frequently voices revolve around global social justice and human rights. She also applies five discursive strategies to the speech. And the results are discovered that there are 10 nomination strategy, 8 predication strategy, 12 argumentation strategy, 4 perspectivation strategy, and 3 mitigation or intensification strategy.

And through the analysis of both the Palestinian ambassador's and the Irish lawyer's speeches, as well as the public responses they provoked, it is evident that speeches play a critical role in shaping international social and political narratives. The Palestinian ambassador's speech successfully evokes emotional and moral responses from global

audiences, fostering a sense of solidarity and empathy for the Palestinian cause.

Similarly, the Irish lawyer's speech serves as a poignant reminder of historical struggles for justice, particularly with its connection to Ireland's principled stand against apartheid. The response from the Black American commenter underscores how the speech resonates not only with those familiar with the Palestinian struggle but also with individuals who relate to the broader fight for racial and social justice. This connection between the past and present, as reflected in the comments, shows how the speech evokes memories of solidarity movements and reinvigorates commitments to global justice.

In the context of international social politics, these speeches contribute to a transnational dialogue, strengthening the global network of resistance against oppression and highlighting the continued relevance of ethical leadership in shaping the future of international relations.

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