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Speech Act Analysis of President Jalal Talabani's Address at the UN General Assembly on September 25, 2008

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Abstract---Iraqi President Jalal Talabani addressed the United Nations General Assembly (henceforth UNGA) on September 25, 2008. In his address, he spoke about Iraqi legislative elections, long-term security concerns in the country and region, and called on the international community to authorize an international probe into attacks in Iraq which he said could not have been carried out without outside support. He said terrorist attacks that killed dozens of people, have reached the level of genocide and crimes against humanity. This paper aimed to highlight the speech acts used by President Jalal Talibani in this address using qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis. This paper also analyzed the direct and indirect speech acts employing the framework of Austin and Searle. The findings revealed that his address includes a balanced use of direct and indirect speech acts while maximum use of representative acts is evident. The paper concludes that the speech act analysis highlights the informative and supportive nature of President Talabani as he was able to highlight the problems of the country and at the same time ensuring every possible effort and support for the sake of raising the country to international community standards.

Keywords---direct speech acts, illocutionary acts, indirect speech acts, jalal talabani, speech act analysis.

Introduction

Human produced utterances, in the forms of words and grammatical structures are called speech acts which perform certain actions and express "the speaker's intention and the particular effects on the listener" (Ahmed et al., 2020; Nordquist, 2019; Ahmed, 2020). In linguistics, speech acts are studied under Austin's "The Speech-Act Theory" (1962) which was further developed by Searle (1969). The speech act theory considers utterances as Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. In a locutionary act, the speaker makes a statement understood by the listener while the illocutionary act is the "real action" performed via utterances. The effect of this real action is called the "perlocutionary effect" (Ahmed et al., 2020).

Austin's theory (1962) centers around illocutionary acts which have five types or classes according to Searle (1969), with respect to the functions performed. Furthermore, if a direct relationship between the function and structure is evident in a speech act, it is called a direct speech act while when there is an indirect relation, it is an indirect speech act (Nordquist, 2019). According to Searle (1969), there are Representative, Expressive, Commissive, Directive, and Declarative kinds of speech acts. When the speaker states what he believes, it is a representative kind of speech act. It uses verbs such as "report, concludes, denies, believes, and affirms." In the Expressive kind of speech acts, the speaker's attitude and psychological state are evident through the use of verbs such as "regret, welcome, thank, congratulate, detest, appreciate, deplore." The Directive speech acts are used by the speaker when he wants someone else to do something mostly using words such as "invite, request, command, beg, challenge, ask, dare, and insist." When the speaker wants to commit to some future actions, he performs the Commissive speech acts, in which verbs like "pledge, swear, warrant, vow, promise, guarantee, undertake" are used. Finally, the Declarations are the speech acts which change the world via utterances. Using commissives, the speaker can alter a situation by making the utterance. For example, "I pronounce you husband and wife" (Ahmed & Amir, 2021).

Literature Review

Speech Acts

Speech Acts are the utterances which are produced by humans. When they speak, they utter words and grammatical structures meant to perform certain actions. Their utterances express their intentions and have particular effects on the listener. In linguistics, speech acts are studied under Austin's "The Speech-Act Theory" (1962) which was further developed (Searle, 1969). This speech act theory considers utterances as Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. In a locutionary act, the speaker makes a statement understood by the listener while the illocutionary act is the "real action" performed via utterances.

The effect of this real action is called the "perlocutionary effect" (Ahmed et al., 2020).

As indicated earlier, the Speech Act Theory was first developed by Austin (1975); Searle (1969), who claimed that words have primary meaning and carry the message of the speaker. In his How to do things with words Austin (1975), emphasized that language aims at saying true things and that the focus should be on what is done in discourse rather than on what is said (Kamarudin, 2020). Meanwhile his final concern was language in use; Austin thinks that utterances as the main unit of discourse rather than sentences, he introduced what is called "felicity conditions." According to Austin (1975), a felicity condition is achieved when the conditions are satisfactory to use it rather than when it is factual. For example, if someone utters "it is hot" that means the person is vindicated to use this utterance in this context. Otherwise, the utterance fails because there is no point in using it. Austin considers all utterances as speech acts in the sense that they all accomplish actions (Mohammad-Bagheri, 2015; Searle, 1975).

The relation between pragmatics and speech act theory is interlinked and inevitable. Speech act theory is the central issue of pragmatics (Hassoun, 2020; Al-Ghamdi et al., 2019). Many scholars have been considering pragmatics as the other face of speech act theory (Brown & Levinson, 1987). In terms of Searle (1969), a speaker makes acts verbally by constructing utterances. They are called performative utterances or illocutionary acts. An illocutionary act can be defined as a particular language role achieved by an utterance. In other words, a speaker, using performative utterances, can transport many communicative intentions, such as requests, apologies, advice, greetings, complaints, offers, refusals, promises, etc. The interpretation of these illocutionary acts depends on the contexts in which they are used and the mutual background information between the speaker and the listener. Based on his interpretation of the illocutionary act, the listener can react to the act verbally or nonverbally. His response to the act is called a perlocutionary act. A perlocutionary act can be defined as a speech act that produces an effect, intended or not, achieved in a recipient by a speaker's utterance (Crystal, 1985; Searle, 1969). There are several speech acts that are usually accomplished by a speaker in daily life conversations (Searle, 1979; Baker & Bricker, 2010).

President Jalal Talabani

Jalal Talabani, known as Mam Jalal amongst the Kurds, was an Iraqi Kurdish politician who served Iraq as the sixth President from 2006 to 2014, and as the President of the Governing Council of Iraq. He was the first non-Arab President of Iraq (Koester, 2002; Bayat, 2013). He was the founder and secretary-general of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) which is one of the main Kurdish political parties and a prominent member of the Interim Iraq Governing Council, established after the regime of Saddam Hussein. He was an advocate for Kurdish rights and democracy in Iraq for more than 50 years. He was elected President of Iraq on April 6, 2005, by the Iraqi National Assembly. He began his second term as President on 22 April 2006, becoming the first President elected under Iraq's new constitution. He died in 2017 a few days after the referendum about the independence of Iraqi Kurdistan was approved by the voters (Wikipedia, 2021).

Key features of Talabani's speech at Unga

Talabani, the President of Iraq, during the speech under review highlighted the problems faced by Iraq due to the former regime. The particularly identified problems were related to security and political conditions which drained the "energy of the Iraqi people, damaged the economy and created significant environmental and social damage". The wars Iraq faced were also due to the former regime's foreign policy and domestic practices. These futile wars only resulted in the millions of victims and the destroyed economic and state institutions (United Nations General Assembly (henceforth UNGA).

President also highlighted that the people of Iraq have faced terrorists act while they were trying to build their country on the lines of "democracy, pluralism, and the peaceful distribution of power". These terrorist acts targeted all segments of Iraqi society, resulting in sectarian strife and disturbing the political process and stability. He requested the support and assistance from countries around the globe in the process of building Iraq as a modern nation where "justice, equality, the rule of law, respects for human rights and women's participation in all spheres of life", could prevail and be ensured (Norrick, 1978; Gibbs Jr, 1986).

He informed the audience that Iraqi Security Forces had assumed responsibility for security from the multinational forces in many of Iraq's provinces. The Iraqi Security Forces were determined to take complete responsibility to "defend and preserve the democratic gains of the people". Further, the National Unity Government had "taken the initiative to improve its relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries". He assured the audience that Iraq no longer "threatened international peace and security". He, therefore, suggested that the international community might move towards removing Iraq's "Chapter VII" status and "ending, or settling, all measures taken by the Security Council under resolutions based on Chapter VII, including on the issue of compensation".

He called on countries to "open, or reopen, diplomatic missions in Iraq and strengthens existing missions by increasing their level of representation", and told that Iraq aims to return to the "international community by actively participating in meetings and conferences of the United Nations, its agencies and offices, on all global issues". He then thanked the international community for making efforts in helping Iraq during handling the crisis and ensured that Iraq was eager to cooperate with the UN. He also suggested the UN expand its presence in Iraq (Norrick, 2015; Sbisà, 1984).

A part of his speech also included the problems of the Middle East for the solution of which he suggested "constructive dialogue, in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy" and principles of the UN and international law. He offered Iraq's support to the Palestinian people's struggle for "the resolution of their inalienable rights, including the creation of an independent state".

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this paper is "to explore the categories of speech acts, and direct and indirect speech acts that are working behind President Jalal Talabani's address. Address by a dignitary like a president mainly aims to make the audience believe in what is being said therefore the speech acts play the most significant role to achieve this purpose. By conducting the speech act analysis of this political discourse, the researcher has tried to explore the implied meanings working behind the utterances of President Talabani during his address (Clark, 1979; Popken, 1993).

Research Questions

This research paper aims at answering the following research questions;

- What types of speech acts were used by the Iraqi President in his address to the UNGA?
- How many direct and indirect speech acts have been used by the President in his address?

Methodology

The type of this study is both qualitative and quantitative in nature; therefore, a mixed methodology has been used in this research paper. The researchers have analyzed the data that have been selected from Iraqi President Jalal Talabani address. The address was divided into 78 utterances by the researcher and 72 illocutionary acts have been analyzed in order to explore the President's hidden intentions and state of mind (Melnyk et al., 2021; Griffen et al., 2021). The researchers have used a simple percentage method in order to present the data quantitatively in the form of tables and charts.

Qualitative data analysis

This section consists of the analysis of the data selected from this particular speech. The speech was divided by the researchers into 78 speech acts out of which 6 were found to be locutionary acts and 72 were illocutionary acts. The researchers, after the analysis, have given an explanation of those 72 utterances in data analysis according to the five classes of speech acts. Therefore, in this section, the qualitative representation of locutionary and direct and indirect illocutionary speech acts has been given as explained below:

- "In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate." (Locutionary)
- "Mr. President, allow me to extend to you my congratulations on your election to the presidency of the 63rd session of the General Assembly." (Indirect, Expressive)
- "I wish you success in your work, plans, and massive responsibilities in the interest of the UN member states. I would also like to thank your predecessor Mr. Srgjan Kerim for his presidency of General Assembly's previous session." (Indirect, Expressive)
- "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen!" (Locutionary)
- "It is an honour and a pleasure for me to stand before you in this August international gathering to convey to you the greetings of the Government of the Republic of Iraq and its struggling people." (Indirect, Expressive)

- "These people have been through political and security circumstances, which exhausted much of their human resources, led to the deterioration of the Iraqi economy, and caused large environmental and social problems as a result of the former regime's foreign policy and internal practices, which dragged the country into futile wars, leaving behind millions of victims and destroying the economic infrastructure and state institutions." (Direct, Representative)
- "While the Iraqi people were building their new federal state on the basis of democracy, pluralism, and peaceful rotation of power, ekthey were subjected to a series of terrorist acts, which targeted all Iraqis be they Sunnis and Shi'is, Arabs and Kurds, and Turkomans and Chaldo-Assyrians with the aim of igniting sectarian strife, undermining the political process and stability of the country, and returning Iraq to the days of tyranny, backwardness, oppression, and dictatorship." (Direct, Representative)
- "Terrorism is a blind danger threatening everyone." (Direct, Representative)
- "While the Iraqi people, represented by their elected national government, are fighting the terrorists, they appeal to the international community, particularly neighbouring countries, to support Iraq in its effort to combat violence and terrorism and promote peace, security, and stability in a manner that reflects positively on the security and stability of the region and the interests of its peoples and the international community as a whole." (Indirect, Expressive)
- "These terrorist acts will not dissuade our people from establishing a new experience based on justice, participation, and democracy, for which our people have paid a heavy price." (Direct, Representative)
- "This requires countries around the world to extend continuous aid and support so that the Iraqi people can build a modern state that secures justice and equality, strengthens the rule of law, respects human rights, and ensures the participation of women in all spheres of life." (Indirect, Directive)
- "The Iraqi Government has relentless determination to impose the rule of law throughout Iraq, disarm militias and armed groups, fight sectarian incitement, and build state institutions on the basis of nationalism." (Direct, Representative)
- "Mr. President! The initiative of reconciliation and national dialogue launched by the Iraqi Government among the various entities of the Iraqi society -Muslims and non-Muslims, Arabs and Kurds, Turkomans and Chaldo-Assyrians, and Shi'is and Sunnis was an original and deeply-rooted concept in the Iraqi society." (Direct, Representative)
- "It draws its strength from the cultural heritage of the Iraqi people, who rendered great services to humanity." (Direct, Representative)
- "Iraqis of all religious, ethnic, and sectarian backgrounds have coexisted in a spirit of fraternity, love, and tolerance since the dawn of history." (Direct, Representative)
- "Their religious, sectarian, and nationalist diversity was a driving force in promoting national unity." (Direct, Representative)
- "National reconciliation is a shared responsibility shouldered by the political forces, opinion leaders, religious scholars, intellectuals, civil society

- organizations, and all active forces in the Iraqi arena." (Direct, Representative)
- "Accomplishments have been achieved on the ground as a result of the ongoing national reconciliation process, bringing forth an end to sectarian killings and improvement in the security situation." (Direct, Representative)
- "Thousands of displaced families have returned to their homes." (Direct, Representative)
- "Building projects and providing services to citizens have also started." (Direct, Representative)
- "The good preparation and continuous training of the security and military forces largely increased their capabilities and efficiency in responding to terrorist organizations, militias, and criminal gangs." (Direct, Representative)
- "These forces carried out extensive security campaigns successful." (Direct, Representative)
- "These began with the Law Enforcement Plan in Baghdad, during which they were able to eliminate most of the terrorist organizations and armed militias." (Direct, Representative)
- "This greatly helped restore security and stability." (Direct, Representative)
- "The plan was followed by large and successful operations in Basra, Mosul, Diyala, in addition to other governorates." (Direct, Representative)
- "The Iraqi security forces took over responsibility for security from the multinational forces in many Iraqi governorates. (Direct, Representative)
- The latest was Al-Anbar Governorate this month." (Direct, Representative)
- "The forces are now preparing to take over full responsibility to defend and preserve the democratic gains of our people." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "The government realizes that these steps do not fully satisfy our ambitions, for the road to achieving our desired goal of having a secure, stable, and prosperous Iraq is long." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "We hope that the international community will support and assist Iraq in achieving these noble goals." (Indirect, Directive)
- "Iraq is determined to take over responsibility for security in the rest of the country by the end of this year." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "The national unity government has taken the initiative to improve Iraq's relations with other countries, especially the countries bordering Iraq." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "This is done in accordance with the principles set forth in the new Iraqi constitution, which calls for establishing relations with other countries on the basis of common interests and non-interference in internal affairs." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "It also calls for the adoption of direct dialogue, diplomacy, and peaceful methods in resolving differences between countries." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "Based on this, Iraq no longer threatens international peace and security." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "Therefore, we call on the international community to take steps towards removing Iraq from Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and ending and settling all actions taken by the Security Council in resolutions based on this chapter, including the issue of compensation." (Indirect, Directive)

- "We thank the neighbouring countries for their participation in three expanded conferences held for the countries neighbouring Iraq." (Direct, Expressive)
- "The latest was held in Kuwait in April 2008." (Direct, Representative)
- "We also thank them for their continued coordination and cooperation in support of the efforts of the Iraqi Government and people to restore peace and stability and achieve prosperity by promoting the ongoing dialogue on national reconciliation, combating terrorism, strengthening the rule of law, increasing political participation, and giving the participating countries an opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to Iraq's territorial integrity, unity, full sovereignty, and independence without interference in its internal affairs." (Direct, Representative)
- "The government stresses that it will continue to fulfill the pledges it made in this regard. Preparations are being made to hold the next meeting of Iraq's neighbouring countries in Baghdad in order to set the principles that draw positive horizons for regional stability and that lay the foundations of cooperation in the political, economic, and security fields." (Direct, Commissive)
- "Mr. President, Thanks to its new policies, Iraq has become a meeting point and a place for dialogue between rival regional and international parties." (Indirect, Representative)
- "We will work to enhance this positive role and adopt a policy that is based on resolving differences, defusing conflicts, and keeping the specter of wars and conflicts away from the region because tension and instability cast a shadow over the security situation not only in Iraq, but also throughout the region and the world." (Direct, Commissive)
- "Senior Iraqi officials made important visits to neighbouring and other countries this year." (Locutionary)
- "Concurrently, senior officials from the region visited Iraq and held talks which led to developing stable and balanced political and economic relations and to increasing Arab diplomatic representation in Iraq." (Locutionary)
- "In this regard, we call on all countries, especially after the large improvement of the security situation, to open or reopen their diplomatic missions and strengthen existing missions by upgrading the level of representation." (Indirect, Directive)
- "Iraq is also planning within the priorities of its foreign policies to reactivate its role in the international community by actively participating in meetings and conferences held by the United Nations and its agencies and funds to discuss various international issues." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "Iraq signed a number of UN agreements such as the convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the treaty banning nuclear tests, the climate change protocol, and the Kyoto Protocol." (Locutionary)
- "It is planning to join other agreements and protocols on the fight against terrorism as well as other agreements." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "Given the nearly 50 per cent increase in the Iraqi budget in comparison with last year's budget, and in view of the anticipated improvement in Iraq's economic situation as a result of its growing revenues from natural resources, which God has bestowed on it and by which God has distinguished it from most other countries, as is evident in its fertile soil

- and abundance of water and mineral resources, in addition to human resources, Iraq has signed the International Compact to achieve economic growth and social justice in partnership with the international community." (Indirect, Representative)
- "This document represented a new stage in establishing balanced relations between Iraq and nations of the world." (Indirect, Representative)
- "The first annual review meeting of the International Compact was held in the Swedish capital, Stockholm, in May 2008." (Locutionary)
- "The meeting, attended by many countries, resulted in a proposal for a new partnership to promote development." (Indirect, Representative)
- "It included a mechanism to finance new programmes in cooperation with international partners in Iraq, and to identify critical areas of mutual interest during the coming year such as the areas of human development, human rights, reconstruction, and economic administration, in order to form a new turning point and a developed formulation of patterns of international cooperation and assistance to Iraq in defying all obstacles." (Indirect, Representative)
- "In this regard, the Government of Iraq thanks the international community for its interest and for helping Iraq overcome its crises." (Direct, Expressive)
- "It thanks the countries which cancelled Iraq's debts." (Direct, Expressive)
- "It also thanks the UN secretary general for his good efforts to bring about the success of this meeting." (Direct, Expressive)
- "The Government of Iraq is keen on cooperating with the United Nations and calls for boosting its activities in Iraq in a manner that would help the international community open up on Iraq and activate its role in the fields of construction, reconstruction, development, and support for the national reconciliation and democratic experience. (Indirect, Commissive)
- In this regard, we call on the United Nations to beef up its presence in Iraq so that its efforts will be more rewarding." (Indirect, Directive)
- "Mr. President, we share with the leaders of the world their view that we need to reconsider the international situation and the current political, environmental, and economic crises." (Indirect, Commissive)
- "The world has become a small village and events are interlinked, which simply means an event in one country would affect regional and international stability."
- "This underscores the importance of dialogue, coexistence, accord, and cooperation as a way out of these crises." (Direct, Representative)
- "This also calls for activating the role of regional and international organizations as mechanisms to achieve dialogue, accord, and cooperation in facing regional and international crises." (Indirect, Directive)
- "We have learned these lessons from the Iraqi experience and its complications." (Direct, Representative)
- "There is no alternative to such an approach in facing the complicated situation in today's world." (Direct, Representative)
- "Hence, we call for rebuilding the international organizations and getting rid of routine and bureaucracy to boost their performance." (Indirect, Directive)
- "The problems facing the Middle East can be solved through objective and constructive dialogue and in accordance with the resolutions of

- international legitimacy and principles of the United Nations and international law." (Indirect, Directive)
- "From this premise, the Iraqi Government supports the Palestinian people's struggle to obtain their inalienable rights, including their right to establish their independent state." (Direct, Expressive)
- "We also call for the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy to restore the occupied Arab territories." (Indirect, Directive)
- "We consider the Arab initiative adopted by the Arab summit conferences a good and just basis for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and averting wars." (Direct, Expressive)
- "In order to promote peace and security in the region and in the world, we call for making the Middle East a region free of weapons of mass destruction." (Indirect, Directive)
- "The Government of Iraq attaches great importance to reforming the United Nations in a way that would improve its performance, headed by reforming the Security Council." (Direct, Expressive)
- "At the same time, we attach importance to the need to expand the size of the Security Council in order to be more representative and more able to respond to the large increase in the number of UN member states in comparison with the way it was more than 60 years ago." (Direct, Expressive)
- "We, at the same time, attach great importance to improving the way the Council is functioning as this will increase its effectiveness and ability to perform." (Direct, Expressive)
- "This affects the interests of all UN member states." (Direct, Representative)
- "At any rate, the increase in Security Council membership should not affect its efficiency and effectiveness." (Indirect, Directive)
- "Achieving stability and prosperity requires strengthening the scope of cooperation among all nations of the world, establishing proportionate relations among countries, and developing a more just global system in order to assist the poor and developing countries and increase the rich countries' aid in order to enhance development programmes in poor and developing countries." (Indirect, Directive)
- "In conclusion, allow me to congratulate Mr. Miguel d'Escoto in the name of the Iraqi people on his election as president of the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly." (Direct, Expressive)
- "We trust that his wisdom and the good merits he enjoys will crown the current session of the General Assembly with success. God's peace and blessings be upon you." (Direct, Expressive)

Quantitative analysis of data

The speech of President Talabani contains 6 Locutionary acts while the 72 illocutionary acts. This part of the paper contains the quantitative interpretation of data and data results have shown in the form of tables and graphs as given below:

Table 1
Speech acts' classes in illocutionary acts

Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage		
Representative	32	44.44		
Expressive	15	20.83		
Directive	12	16.67		
Commissive	13	18.06		
Declarative	0	0.00		
Total	72	100.00		

Table 2 Direct and indirect speech acts' classes

Acts	Frequency		Total	Percentage		0/ Tata1
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	% Total
Representative	28	04	32	87.50	12.50	100
Expressive	09	06	15	60.00	40.00	100
Directive	0	12	12	0.00	100.00	100
Commissive	02	11	13	15.38	84.62	100
Declarative	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	39	33	72	54.16	45.84	100

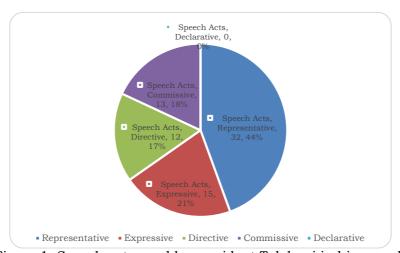


Figure 1. Speech acts used by president Talabani in his speech

Table 1 shows that out of a total of 72 Illocutionary speech acts, 32 (44.44%) are Representative, 15 (22.83%) are Expressive, 12 (16.67%) are Directive, 13 (18.06%) are Commissive while none are Declarative speech acts used by the President during his address. Figure 1 below explains further the division of the speech acts in the pie diagram.

Table 2 and Figure 2 indicate the interpretation of Direct and Indirect use of speech acts. It shows that out of a total of 39 Direct speech acts 28 are Representative, nine are Expressive none are Directive and two are Commissive speech acts. Out of 33 indirect speech acts, four are Representative, six are

Expressive, 12 are Directive and two are Commissive speech acts. Therefore, out of a total of 100% speech acts are 54.16% are direct while 45.84 % are indirect.

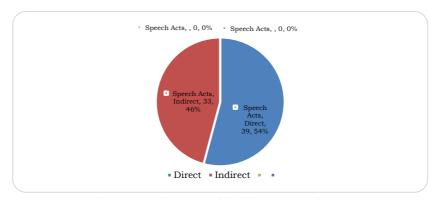


Figure 2. Direct and indirect speech acts

Discussion and Conclusion

The identification of speech act types in an address that is delivered to a forum like UNGA helps to understand the meanings of its contents. The analysis further helps to bring the meanings in such an address to the fore at the same time helping to portray the personality of the speaker. Therefore, the analysis of president Talabani's address reveals that it is mostly characterized by the use of Representatives (32 out of 72) while the Commissive, Expressive and Directive speech acts have been used in a balanced way (15,12 and 13 respectively). The address fills the hearts and minds of the Iraqi people with great expectations and hopes about the future of Iraq especially after the liberating of Iraq from the tyranny and introduction of democracy to the country. President Talabani's use of representatives a speech act (32 out of 72) are reflective of his constituency and portrays his state of mind about the freedom and democracy of Iraq. In the same way, a considerable number of directives (12 out of 72) reveals that Iraq being a "complex multiethnic society" and having to come to terms with a past ruled by an elite oppressive minority, would be a time-consuming and challenging entity when it would come to actions, negotiations, and compromises.

The use of Representative acts of address in his speech highlighted the Iraqi Government's support of the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights and an independent State. He also highlighted that Iraq's former regime had left Iraqi people in a state of drained energy due to environmental and social damages. The foreign policy and domestic practices of the previous regime had dragged Iraq into futile wars with victims and destroyed economic and state institutions. Therefore, Iraqi people were impacted by terrorist acts targeting various segments of the society, igniting sectarian strife and undermining the political process and stability. The Directive and Commissive uses of speech acts reveal the authoritative yet compromising nature of the President. Therefore, when he highlighted that Iraq required support and assistance from countries around the world in order to construct a modern nation, he ensured that Iraqi Security Forces would take full responsibility and defend and preserve the democratic gains of the Iraqi people. He further committed that Iraq would improve its

relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries, and be no longer a threat to international peace and security. He then again used directive speech acts inviting the international community to move towards removing Iraq's "Chapter VII" status and ending, or settling, all measures taken by the Security Council under resolutions based on Chapter VII, including on the issue of compensation. He invited all nations to increase their level of representation in Iraq by opening, reopening, diplomatic missions in Iraq and strengthening their existing missions.

To this, he committed that Iraq would strive for returning to the international community and would actively participate in meetings and conferences of the UN held on all global issues. His use of indirect directive speech acts includes his suggestions for the solution of the problems of the Middle East through constructive dialogue, in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy and principles of the UN and international law. The analysis also shows that the address was meaningful showing the enthusiasm, gratitude, and supportive nature of the President on behalf of the Iraqi nation. It further showed a commitment to hard work to bring peace to the country and include it in the global community.

Recommendations

For future research the researchers recommend the following:

- Future researchers can also conduct the critical discourse analysis (CDA) of this speech.
- The researchers have selected one political discourse, but other researchers can conduct comparative analysis by selecting two political discourses for their study.

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