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SPEECH AS A MIRROR OF HUMAN EMOTIONS": A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TURKISH PRESIDENT RECEP TAYYIB ERDOGAN'S SPEECH CALLING FOR GAZA CEASE FIRE

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ABSTRACT:
        The research paper shows the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of the recent orator delivers on May 29, 2024, on the House Floor by Turkish President Recep Tayyib Erdogan, in which he chastised the United States and Europe for their inaction on the Gaza War. Fairclough's three dimensions theory is used as a theoretical basis for this. Textual analysis, social political analysis, and discursive analysis are these dimensions. It uses a qualitative methodology. The sample has taken from Turk President Recep Tayyib Erdogan's arbitrary posted YouTube speech. Speech analysis reveals that the orator employed the pronouns "I" and "We" to convince the audience that he is on their side and that he is trying to win them over. During his speech, the speaker used a variety of language devices to illustrate the brutality of Benjamin Netanyahu's administration, including cohesiveness, modality, pronouns, and vocabulary. It is clear from the results that the speaker examined the power inside and underneath the discourse in his speech.
KEYWORDS: *Critical Discourse Analysis, 3D Model, Recep Tayyib Erdogan, Gaza, Ideologies.*

INTRODUCTION
1.1. Background
Language is a tool used to communicate ideas, opinions, and motivations that differ from person to person based on their social identities and experiences. When social actors interact with one another in a particular communicative context to fulfill wants and complete the social process, a discourse is developed and these identities are produced by the society. Of all the discourse genres, political discourse is thought to employ language most effectively in influencing and shaping people's lives in a more significant way. According to Fairclough (1989, p. 24), the text is merely a supporting element of the discourse, which is the entire experience that involves social interaction.

In today's world, where countless big and little organizations surround human existence, power is usually operated via generating consent through conversations because of its widely distributed framework among establishments. The fact that uneven power relations appear to be a natural order on which such an operation of power operates when reconciliation is achieved, the influence of ideology and power on the construction of meaning is rendered implicit (Wodak, 2002: 12). Because of this, there has always been a struggle in modern cultures to control the language's interpretation system between the powerful and the weak. Using concepts from Foucault and Gramsci, Fairclough termed the ability to maintain the attempting to change discourse practices as technologizing discourse or maintaining the current quo through public institutions (Fairclough, 1995: 3, 87, 91).

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It is suggested that social scientists ignore discourse analyses for a variety of reasons, despite the fact that speech plays a vital role in social life. His attempt to cast doubt on the legitimacy of governance is among the main causes of this (Oswick, Keenoy, Grant, 1997). Although the methodological unity principle protects the legitimacy of social sciences on the one hand (Cooper and Burrely, 1998), it has also become prevalent in social research over the past century by offering a safe haven without raising ethical concerns about the researchers.

1.2. Research Questions

- How much does the Gaza community's viewpoint come through in speech when textual and stylistic techniques are used?
- What extent do Recep Tayyib Erdogan's lexical choices in the speech reflect his opinions?
- How far do the aesthetic elements reflect the larger social and political dynamics that exist in Israel and Gaza?

Since the investigation of the speech's linguistic usage is the main focus, they are researchable problems. To identify the motifs, the researcher examined the speaker's linguistic selections. It is believed that language is the primary means of conveying dissent and power conflicts to the dominant groups' socially enforced authority. The main focus of this endeavor is the speaker's attempts to employ language in opposition to the discriminatory policies of Benjamin Netanyahu's administration towards the Gazan people. The researcher examines the stylistic elements—metaphors among them—that the speaker employs to convey the viewpoint of the Gazanian people. Through a comprehensive economical and political analysis of language and power interactions between Israel and Gaza, CDA demonstrates how Netanyahu's government continues to exert control over the Gazan people.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous research in the field of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) have focused on the critical role that language plays in expressing, altering, and reproducing ideologies as well as in building socio-political cognition many years. Such a strategy offers understanding of the ways that conversation and text are used to perform and reproduce social domination and abuse of social authority (van Dijk, 1998, p. 352). It mostly emphasis on the connections between language, politics, ideology, society, and power. According to CDA, language serves as a vehicle for the particular beliefs and cultural norms of the powerful groups to permeate society and social interactions. Lexical choices in this context are supposed to reflect and enhance the intentions and thoughts of their users (Fairclough, 1995, p. 210). As a result, language and ideology are closely related. Any study in critical discourse analysis (CDA) aims to identify and untangle the hidden ideologies and goals that underlie a discourse by analyzing its processes and strategies (van Dijk, 1998, p. 352).

Fairclough's three-dimensional model, which debuted in his 1989 book Language and Power, is his most significant addition to CDA. He updated both the model and his book in 2015. Based on this paradigm, there are three steps involved in data analysis. The text is the initial stratum, interaction is the second stratum, and context constitutes the third layer in this three-stage approach. Text is the first step in the analysis process, where the "formal characteristics of the work" are described; interaction is the second step, where thirdly, context is where the "relationship between interaction and social context" is explained, after the "relationship between text and interaction" has been interpreted (Fairclough, 2015, pp. 58–59). According to Fairclough (2015, p. 169), a frame is a "representation of whatever can figure as a topic, or' subject matter', or'

referent' within an activity". According to Lakoff (2004), frames are "mental structures that shape the way we see the world." Ideological frameworks are flexible; strong individuals can alter or develop new ones to better serve their own specific goals. Thus, in the words of ibid, frames "represent the entities which can be evoked or referred to in the activities represented schemata."

According to Fairclough (1993), discourse analysis (CDA) creates strange connections between various social and ethnic groupings. His analysis of text and sequential occurrences exposes uneven and ideologically structured power relations. He then ties these events to a broader socio-cultural viewpoint of people's speech. He investigates the hegemonic mindset and elite ideology as means of imposing authority on a society.

In regards to this idea, Halliday (1978) holds that as language is used for social interaction, it is regarded as a social act. Society and language are closely related to one another in terms of communication. Our identities are shaped and constructed by language, or text. This also applies to our situation. Because they speak the same language as those in positions of social and political power, those who are fluent in English well are thought of as both in terms of society and culture powerful. In this instance, the variable of language manifests to have taken on the role of that specific class identification.

Intertextual analysis is the term for discourse practice linguistic analysis in a socio-cultural context, according to Fairclough (1995b). Here, lexical, syntactic, grammatical, and vocabulary examination of the text constitutes linguistic analysis. This examination also takes into account the text's arrangement, coherence, and cohesiveness. This approach considers all discourse practices while concentrating on the text.

Intertextuality is the quality of any text in which fragments of other texts are incorporated into the text itself, according to Fairclough (1992). Whether it supports or contradicts the notion presented in the original book, the passage borrowed from another work becomes an integral part of the original. "Manifest intertextuality" and "constitutive intertextuality" are the two categories into which he separates intertextuality. The first kind is when quotations are used within the texts to reinforce and strengthen the claim. When composing a speech or article, a few quotes are inserted in the inverted comas. Including another text in this way is referred to as evident intertextuality. The other has to do with how discourse patterns influence the creation of original texts. According to Fairclough, one can examine this type of text through linguistic analysis.

Fairclough (1989) called his method "critical language study" from the standpoint of text analysis. His primary goal was to expose the discursive practices and social relations discriminating that take advantage of the rights of the majority by using language that is often used in society. He holds the opinion that hegemony and power are exercised through language. Text is the garment of ideas that people use to establish their authority.

According to Gee (1990) and Sampson (1980), CDA methodically analyzes discourses by taking into account the socio-political and economic settings through the use of a variety of methodologies. In this instance, social semiotics is crucial to the interpretation of discourse since the analysis is conducted in light of the social elements present in that particular environment.

According to Fowler (1996), the goal of CDA is to raise people's consciousness about any discourse in a sociocultural context and to develop knowledge about exploitation. According to him, analysts should concentrate on representation critical orientation rather than discourse critique. From a CDA standpoint, criticism would reflect the political, social, and economic contexts of discourses.

According to Blommaert (2005) and Jorgensen (2002), a more thorough method that looks at how language is used in a society and how it influences discourses is critical discourse analysis. They contend that social and linguistic factors are combined in CDA research because, in analyzing any text or discourse, we start with its linguistics and highlight how an analysis of the discursive practices is attempted through the language choice in a specific discourse that is relevant to the sociopolitical situation.

Both Lakoff (1995) and Chilton (1996) contend that metaphors play a key role in critical discourse analysis. They contend that discourse metaphors serve as a representation of an ideology that, depending on the reader's perspective, leads to reality in that specific setting. Recep Tayyib Erdogan spoke in a few metaphors that reflected the sociopolitical context of his beliefs.

Politics and the media are strongly intertwined, according to Van Dijk (1991, 1993), because the media spreads the beliefs and ideas of the elite. He characterizes media discourse as supporting hegemony, exploitation, and elite policies. It consistently supports the beliefs of the ruling elite and government. Their language reveals the high class's prejudiced mindset towards the lower class.

Carroll (2004) contends that critical discourse functions as a method as well as a theoretical framework (theory). (How to use data for the analysis), giving us numerous aspects for the examination of a text or voice. Both the sociological and post-modern perspectives on discourse analysis are presented by critical discourse analysis. Sociological characteristics are related to language's functional role in the formation and explanation of social connections. It emphasizes how language functions in conversation and how hegemony and power affect interpersonal relationships. Through the lens of language, CDA analyzes the hegemonic mindset and abuse of power. The latter examines the discourse's dimensions and context.

The definition of "critical" in CDA, according to Ruth Wodak (2001) and Meyer (2001), is the study and comprehension of language that is ingrained in political, social, and economic viewpoints. Building connections between language-based authorities and a larger sociopolitical context is the aim of CDA. It seems that text is the main focus since writing symbolizes the foundations of ideology and identity that are created and changed through social interactions. They contend that in addition to drawing attention to the power dynamics present in social practices, CDA provides opportunities for critical analysis and questioning.

3.1 THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Using Fairclough's three-dimensional model, the researcher employed a critical discourse technique to analyze the speech (Fairclough, 1989). It is believed that this three-dimensional model offers a versatile approach to discourse analysis. Since Fairclough (1989: 20) states that "language is a form of social practice," It primarily focuses on the idea of how discourse and text are employed to assert social and political power. Through a critical analysis of the discourse's content, it becomes clear how the speakers exploit language to further their own concealed agendas throughout the entire communicative event. Through examination of the explicit hints present in language and context, CDA tackles the implicit values of the text along with the sociocultural practices already existing in the text, it also highlights the process of integrating the text with the discourse that the discourse itself is responsible for further constructing and reproducing (Fairclough, 1995). Three interrelated discourse dimensions are included in the Fairclough model,

and further study of these dimensions depends on three interrelated analysis processes. The process by which the object is generated and received, the socio-historical context in which these processes occur, and these discourse dimensions are the focus of analysis. Various levels of analysis are employed to examine every dimension.
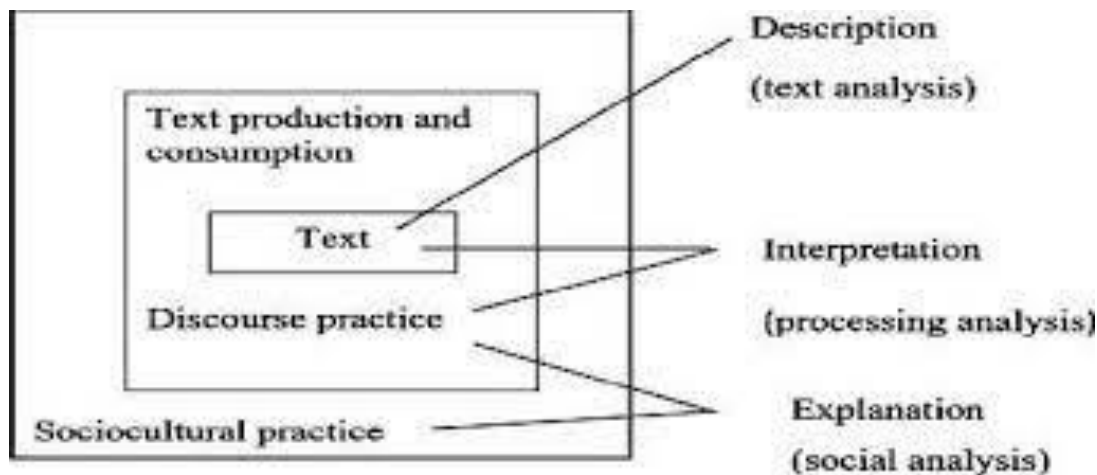
RESEARCH METHADOLOGY

3.2 Sample Description

The speech given on May 29, 2024, on the House Floor by Turkish President Recep Tayyib Erdogan, in which he chastised the United States and Europe for their inaction on the Gaza War, serves as the sample for this qualitative study.

3.3 Research Design

The President of Turkey Recep Tayyib Erdogan gave a speech on May 29, 2024 on the House Floor in favor of a Cease-fire in Gaza. The speaker wants the audience to understand what he's saying, feel something when they hear it, and realize that the people of Gaza have been living with prejudice for the last few weeks. In this study article, the speech and persuasive language are described using the descriptive qualitative technique. The purpose of this study is to identify the authority within and underlying the discourse of the speech. For scholarly reasons, the data acquired from President Tayyib Erdogan's speech, or research purposes, the information gathered from this speech is being utilized. Fairclough's 3D model is utilized for data analysis in order to perform critical discourse analyses of the speech. For research purposes, the information gathered from this speech is being utilized. Fairclough's 3D model is utilized for data analysis in order to perform critical discourse analyses of the speech.

Fairclough's 3D model (1997) is depicted in this figure. The following three dimensions are provided:

- Text (linguistic description, writings, speeches, pictures, etc.)
- Discursive practice (text interpretation)
- Social practice (description of the connection between social and discursive processes)
- The Fairclough 3D model is utilized to do a critical discourse analysis of the speech data.

This approach provided the framework for examining elements such as cultural, social, and ideological approach in President Recep Tayyib Erdogan's speech.

4.1 DATA COLLECTION

One method that has been employed to gather information for the material analysis is data collecting. Data for this study was gathered from Turk President Recep Tayyib Erdogan's speech. Google does not have the political leader's speech about Gaza available. Thus, the information is gathered from YouTube. This speech was chosen from YouTube for research purposes, and it was analyzed using Fairclough theory.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

This research paper analyzes the language used in a Turk President's statement regarding Gaza. The speech was examined and interpreted using Fairclough's three-dimensional (3D) model, which discusses ideational, relational, and expressive values. It critically examines the entire text based on three broader macro and micro levels of analysis. These levels pertain to the examination of linguistic choices (text), discourse practices within the context of that specific text, and socio-cultural practices with a focus on social, economic, and political factors. By examining the text from a socio-cultural perspective, CDA serves as a theoretical foundation for the research, focusing on texts that highlight discursive practices such as racial prejudice, social inequality, and other issues. Its character is both critical and explanatory. Fairclough's methodical technique sheds light on every facet. For example, it begins by describing the linguistic elements employed in that specific text. Secondly, it attempts to decipher how that specific text relates to the encounter, and thirdly, it clarifies how the interaction relates to more general socio-political factors.

5.1 TEXTUAL ANALYSIS

An essential component and the primary subject of the Fairclough model analysis is text. The fields of study of text analysis and the analysis of language spoken by individuals in natural situations are closely related. The reason this method was first named "Critical Language Study" was because it raised awareness of socially exploitative connections and placed a special emphasis on language awareness.

Through word choices, cohesion, consistency, and other stylistic features, text analysis investigates the speaker's particular theme and broader societal standpoint. As a result, the analysis goes beyond syntactic analysis.

This analysis is divided into two components. The theme, rheme, given, and new information contained in the clauses or phrases are the main subjects of the analysis in the first section. In the second phase, the relationship between the sentences or phrases is examined, with a focus on the four distinct types of thematic progression. This allows the speaker to leave the audience with a memorable impression. It puts the phrases in a sensible sequence. The effectiveness of the speech is also influenced by the manner in which the new and old material is presented. They serve as a go-between for the presenters and the audience. Furthermore, the debate as a whole is kept cohesive by the usage of Mark and Unmark and Multiple Themes. The discourse's coherence is established with the help of both provided and fresh information. The speech's one main idea is made clear to the listener through a series of related sentences that are coherent and cohesive.

A Constant Theme Pattern is used in the construction of the speech's Thematic Progression. The chosen speech is composed, systematic, and well-planned. It was created with the aid of several connected concepts and suitable phrasing that emphasized the main notion. This strategy preserves the audience's feelings. It promotes teamwork in the effort to release individuals from their pervasive slavery. Only the Constant Theme Pattern is employed in this speech; the other two patterns are not. The Constant theme Pattern concentrates on the primary concept or topic in order to sustain the audience's emotional response. A Constant Theme Pattern is used in the construction

of the speech's Thematic Progression. The chosen speech is composed, systematic, and well-planned. It was created with the aid of several connected concepts and suitable phrasing that emphasized the main notion. This strategy preserves the audience's feelings. It promotes teamwork in the effort to release individuals from their pervasive slavery. Only the Constant Theme Pattern is employed in this speech; the other two patterns are not. The Constant theme Pattern concentrates on the primary concept or topic in order to sustain the audience's emotional response.

The President uses repetition to reinforce his points throughout the speech. This speech's recurrence is one of its most notable features. Repetition is limited to instances in which a word, phrase, or even a sentence in a text is exactly copied from another source (Leech, 1969). It is simple to identify numerous such instances of repetition in usage if we closely examine the speech that was chosen

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Here, the repetition of "We have decided to intervene in the genocide case against Israel in the Court of Justice" has been said that demonstrating unequivocally that the people of Gaza have long yearned for independence and equal rights free from prejudice stemming from their faith or culture. Considering the socio-political context of the speech, the President frequently used the noun freedom, indicating that freedom and inequality are the speech's central themes. In this discourse, the speaker employs the first-person plural pronouns I and We. This generally has the effect of promoting textual and pragmatic cohesiveness, which strengthens group identity and unity (Boyd 2013; Filardo Llamas 2015).

5.2 CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Examining the speech in light of the political, social, and historical contexts that shaped its creation and reception can be done by doing a contextual analysis of Recep Tayyib Erdogan's address on Gaza. During his statement, President denounced the violence and suffering perpetrated upon the Palestinian people and urged for a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas. He also asked his fellow members to respect international law and human rights, and he denounced the United States government for its unwavering backing of Israel. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict's historical context, how it has influenced both sides' narratives and identities, and the role played by the international community—particularly the United States—are all discussed.

5.3 DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND THE SOCIO-POLITICAL ASPECT OF SPEECH ANALYSIS

The socio-political and cultural perspective, as well as discourse practices, are two crucial components of the Fairclough (1992) paradigm. The application of social practices through discourse is referred to as discourse practices. Social construction constantly shapes discourse, and vice versa. Yet, sociocultural and political factors are also significant because they offer a comprehensive picture of the environments in which discourses are being created. Three main categories can be used to analyze discourse practices and sociopolitical elements: genre, discursive analysis, and style. This research addresses every significant topic related to speaking and how it relates to other major topics in this specific speech.

Analysis of genre is the study of the text in relation to the speech's lexical choices within a larger sociocultural framework. It also alludes to the specific recognition of speech patterns. In the speech, the speaker uses the word horrors of Israel as a way to illustrate the administration of Benjamin Netanyahu's harsh and brutal policies. The frequent usage of the noun freedom by President suggests that the two main topics of the speech are inequality and freedom. The speaker

uses the first-person plural pronouns I and We in this speech. Generally speaking, this promotes group identification and togetherness by encouraging textual and pragmatic coherence (Boyd 2013; Filardo Llamas 2015).

The speaker's style is significant when analyzing any discourse critically. Relational and expressive values are intimately related to this speech analysis. His engagement and excitement demonstrate that the words he speaks represent all Muslims. Relational value sheds light on the relationship between the audience and the speaker. He frequently used the pronouns "We" and "Ours" throughout the speech, suggesting that he saw himself as a part of that group. The speaker empathizes with the oppressed people's feelings by using these word choices.

5.4 Limitations of the Study

Following investigation, it is discovered that a larger sample size might be included in the study to compare how different ideologies are used to represent speaker language.

CONCLUSION

Political speeches employ a variety of linguistic devices, according to the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of speech language. This essay demonstrates the speaker's power inside a conversation at the discursive, textual, and social levels of the discourse. The main conclusions of this study are that the speaker employed the pronouns "I," "We," and "You" in his speech to demonstrate her authority, sway the audience, and win them over. Using language devices like vocabulary, coherence, modal verbs, discourse, etc., the speaker has addressed the unfair policies of Benjamin Netanyahu's administration. This essay has also demonstrated the exercise of power through the application of social-political analysis and discursive analysis. The speaker must investigate the power underlying and present in the conversation.

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