



## Americanism in Arabic and Persian Political Presidential Speeches: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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**Abstract.** Americanism is a term that denotes the quality or state of being American. (Collins Dictionary). This is a unique characteristic of American English, particularly in comparison to British English. It is a pledge or devotion to the traditions, interests, or ideologies of the United States (Merriam-Webster, 2018). It is a collection of patriotic principles from the United States that are intended to establish a unified American identity. It is defined as a cultural style infused with political significance, a collection of traditions, and a political lexicon that expresses the nation's rightful position in the world. The American Legion, a veterans' organization in the United States, defines Americanism as an ideology that is defined by the dedication, patriotism, or allegiance to the United States, its flag, traditions, customs, culture, symbols, institutions, or governmental structure. Theodore Roosevelt states that Americanism is a matter of spirit, conviction, and purpose, rather than creed or birthplace. It refers to expressions articulated or inscribed in American English, as opposed to British English. For instance, the term "gas" as opposed to "petrol"



or "candy" as opposed to "sweets." This study examines the impact of Americanism as an ideology on presidential speeches in Arabic and Persian by developing a model based on Hymes' (1974) and Van Leuween 's (2008) models. It aims at 1- demonstrating how the presidential addresses in Arabic and Persian have been influenced by Americanism as an ideology. 2-Identifying the ideological ends of such applications. 3- finding out how American terms are intentionally employed in the Arabic and Persian presidential speeches. The results generally show that the response to American ideology varies across all levels, including linguistic, cultural, and political. Moreover, it concluded that 1- democracy is extensively employed in both Arabic and Persian discourses. This denotes a substantial and essential application. 2- Arabic presidential speeches have been more influenced by Americanism ideology than Persian ones. 3- Al- Sissi in his speech is the highly affected one.

**Keywords:** Americanism, Ideology, power, Arabic, Persian.

### 1. Introduction

Americanism refers to the characteristic or condition of being American. This is a distinctive trait of American English, particularly when compared to British English. It is a commitment or loyalty to the traditions, interests, or ideologies of the United States. (Merriam Webster 2018). Although there are points of variations, diversity, variance and whatever we may call them, the key takeaway is that the two have more similarities (web source 1).

It is something said or written in American English, in contrast to British English. For example, the word " gas" in contrast with " petrol " or " candy " in contrast with "sweets". Aside from vocabulary, there are certain syntax, spelling and pronunciation differences. For example, in American English, Collective nouns are believed to be singular (The team has won the match). Another examples are; needn't and shall are very rare in British English. In addition, there are many differences in pronunciation between the two languages. Say, for example, /r/ is pronounced as it is in American English, while there are some restrictions in English Finally, spelling differences are clearly obvious at colour and color, center and centre. (web source 1).

Americanism is a collection of nationalistic principles of the United States, intended to promote a unified American identity. It may be characterized as "an expression of the nation's rightful position in the world, a compilation of





traditions, a political lexicon, and a cultural style infused with political significance." The American Legion, a U.S. veterans' organization, asserts that Americanism is an ideology. It is a belief of commitment, loyalty, or allegiance to the United States of America, including its flag, traditions, customs, culture, symbols, institutions, or governmental structure. Theodore Roosevelt stated, "Americanism is a question of spirit, conviction, and purpose, not of creed or birthplace."(Web source2).

"Americanism" possesses two distinct definitions. It may denote the defining attributes of the United States and can represent allegiance to the nation and a defense of American political principles. These ideas encompass, but are not confined to, self-governance, equal opportunity, freedom of expression, and a commitment to growth. This assemblage of principles constituting the contemporary ideology of Americanism possesses a lasting allure for individuals from many nations worldwide."(ibid). The term Americanism, understood both as a linguistic phenomenon and as an ideological framework, has formed political discourse widely within the United States. However, its impact on political rhetoric in non-American contexts remains underexplored. This study addresses this gap by examining how Americanism as an ideology influences Arabic and Persian presidential speeches, thereby contributing to our understanding of cross-cultural political communication.

### 1.1. Statement of Problem

This study examines the impact of Americanism as an ideology on Arabic and Persian presidential speeches and finds answers to the following questions

- 1-How are presidential addresses infused with American term?
- 2-What are the justifications for employing this ideology?
- 3- What are the underlying functions of this ideology?

### 1.2. Aims

This study aims at:

- 1- Demonstrating how the presidential addresses in Arabic and Persian have been influenced by Americanism as an ideology.
- 2-Identifying the ideological ends of such applications.
- 3- Finding out how American terms are intentionally employed in the Arabic and Persian presidential speeches.

### 1.3. Hypotheses



It is hypothesized that:

- 1- American terms are ideologically employed in Arabic and Persian political discourse.
- 2- There are economic, societal, or political motivations for employing such an ideology.
- 3- The American terms are used in Arabic and Persian presidential speeches since they are expressive and more convincing.

#### 1.4. Procedures

The following steps have been followed:

- 1-Reviewing the related literature.
- 2-Developing a model based on Hymes' (1974) and Van Leuween 's (2008) models.
- 3- Analyzing the chosen data according to the developed model.
- 4-The data under scrutiny are translated by the researchers themselves.

#### 1.5. Limits

This study is limited to analyze how Americanism as an ideology is used in three Arabic presidential speeches and three Persian ones.

#### 1.6. Value

This study is hoped to be of some value in the field of critical discourse analysis.

### 2. Discourse, Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis.

The term 'discourse' (D) encompasses meanings from linguistics, sociology, philosophy, and other fields, whereas discourse analysis (DA) pertains to the actions of speakers during communication. It is the examination of discourse beyond the sentence level.

James (1980, p. 114) characterizes it as the prioritization of linguistic usefulness. It is language in application rather than in structure. Taylor (2013, p. 45) asserts that discourse analysis is an essential tool for comprehension. It is a fundamental feature of social existence. It pertains to the content of speech and the manner of its delivery. It refers to the interpretation of communication patterns.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a theory that originated from critical linguistics. It is characterized as the examination of both opaque and transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power, and



control as expressed via language. Consequently, CDA explores the relationship between power and discourse by critically analyzing the social inequalities that are justified and legitimized through language use (Wodak, 2001, p. 112). Van Dijk (1993 b, p. 131) asserts that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is not a model, a school, nor a paradigm, but rather a collective viewpoint on conducting linguistics, semiotics, or discourse analysis. It examines the relationship between textual function in societal interaction and textual structure. Critical Discourse Analysis seeks to elucidate the construction of texts.

Additionally, researchers can employ the heterogeneous approaches of CDA to critically analyze a specific phenomenon, which is one of its fundamental characteristics., (ibid).

Johnstone (2008,,p. 1) states that people in a various academic departments use the term CDA for what they do, and how they do it or both.

### 2.1. Power

Power is the concept that in any social context, powerful social organizations exert their dominance and control over the less powerful members. Language has no separation with power, as it is employed to oppose power, convey power, and manifest it. Weiss and Wodak (2003) assert that powerful discourse has the capacity to alter the way in which a public defines a phenomenon or the way in which they understand society through their beliefs, understandings, and opinions. Nevertheless, power in discourse is not unquestionable; rather, it can be contested and undermined by the discourse of those who are critical enough to recognize its implications in society.

### 2.2. Ideology

According to Van Dijk (2004, p.728), phenomena of political field are highly ideological. Ideology is an abstract collection of an individual's beliefs and perceptions shaped by specific institutions or societal groups, which serve to govern and regulate the individual's cognitive framework. According to Van Dijk (2009), ideology possesses the ability to regulate and structure the societal representation of social groups and their constituents, which is usually evident in discourse. Ideology is an abstract compilation of an individual's perspectives.

American Exceptionalism as Bellova (2012, p. 19) mentions:

the notion of American exceptionalism stems from the idea or belief that America is many a side different than other nations. Though it does not





necessarily imply that the United States is superior to other nations, combined with America's revolutionary beginnings, the notion of city upon a hill and advanced democracy, the term exceptional began to mean supreme.

Weiss and Wodak (2003, p. 12) assert that CDA focuses on the interplay between language and power. The term 'CDA' currently refers specifically to the critical linguistic approach of researchers who see the wider discursive unit of text as the fundamental unit of communication.

This research is based upon the conceptual frameworks of DA and CDA, addressing Arabic and Persian presidential speeches. While DA produces instruments for mechanical dissection of the linguistic structures, choices and syntax, CDA goes a step further to expose the ideology and power relations in their discourse. Through these frameworks, the research examines the extent to which, and how, Americanism as an ideology is reflected in, negotiated through and ultimately reproduced by non- American political actors. It makes possible a more profound consideration of the relationship between language, ideology and political.

### 3. Americanism

#### 3.1. Americanism in Politics: Purpose and Meaning

Politics is a very deep ocean. It needs that its diver should be very professional. In other words, he or she must be very brilliant in wording, diving deeply in the sea of words getting the most valuable pearls. It is a struggle for power in order to put certain political, economic and social ideas into practice. Language serves essential purposes and plays a crucial role in all political actions. Every action is orchestrated, accompanied, influenced, and executed through discourse.

In order to achieve these functions (and many others), the politicians might borrow words and expressions from other languages. He / she might also use, sometimes, switch- code with a certain event as it is easier in one code rather than the other (Holmes,2013, p.38). According to Hudson (2001: 51), code – switching is defined as: anyone who speaks more than one language chooses between them according to circumstances. When we shift from speech to language system we are now use the process of borrowing. It is another way in which languages may be mixed up with each other (ibid: 55). The researcher believes that Americanism is one of the means that are used by politicians to fulfill certain purposes and functions.





Ricento (2003, p. 235) asserts that Americanism is characterized by three representations. The first and second presume agreement on specific perspectives of American identity. The third perceives the aforementioned perspectives as myopic and incongruent with democratic objectives. Conversely, Richard Hofstadter (1989) asserts that "It has been our fate as a nation not to have ideologies, but to be one" (ibid).

Talbot (1917) asserts that Americanism entails the voluntary selection of American ideas and the embrace of the concepts that America represents. It is noteworthy to discuss some of them. They encompass the freedom to worship God, life, liberty, happiness, democracy of the people and for the people, and the rights of individuals (ibid).

#### 4. Model of Analysis

This section introduces an eclectic model that explains several facets of Critical Discourse Analysis, including ideology and power. It is based on the framework established by Van Leeuwen (2008). He attempts to concentrate on sociosemantic categories rather than solely linguistic ones in his critical discourse analysis, as he contends that the former more effectively encapsulates the conversation.

His framework comprises the following components:

Exclusion: it represents the social practice of immigration.

2- Role Allocation: Leeuwen examines the roles assigned to social actors in representation.

3- Generalization and Specification: the selection between general and specific reference is a crucial element in the depiction of social actors. They are depicted as classes or individuals.

4-Assimilation: it refers to the process of individualizing elite individuals while integrating ordinary people.

5-Differentiation: exemplified by group relations such as racism and sexism, as well as group structures including identity, tasks, goals, and norms.

6- Categorization: Van Leeuwen identifies two primary forms of categorization: functionalization and identification. Functionalization transpires when social actors are identified by their activities, occupations, or roles. It is accomplished through various methods:

a- A noun derived from a verb, such as "interviewer."

b- Through the compounding of nouns that signify locations or instruments intimately linked to an activity, alongside prevalent categorizations such as



"man" and "woman," and occasionally functionalizations like "assistant" in terms such as "cameraman" or "chairman."

c- A term that signifies a location or an instrument intimately linked to an activity, such as "pianist" or "mountaineer."

7-Association and Dissociation: these terms denote collectives established by social forces and/or groupings of social agents that are not explicitly identified in the text. The predominant manifestation of association is parataxis (approximation, aggregation, or collection).

8- Indetermination and Differentiation: Indetermination arises when social actors are shown as unspecified or nameless entities. Individuals or groups are indeterminate.

1- It is generally expressed with indefinite pronouns (someone, someone, some persons, etc.).

2- It may be understood using a broad exospheric reference. They will not permit you to attend school until you are six years old.

3- It can also be expressed as an aggregate, for example, in "many believe...".

Differentiation distinguishes an individual social actor or group of social actors from a comparable actor or group. It establishes the distinction between "self" and "other" or between "us" and "them."

9-Nomination and Categorization: nomination entails representation based on one's distinct identity or the identities and functions shared with others. This action exemplifies categorization.

Nominalization is typically achieved through: 1) Proper nouns that may be categorized as either formal or semiformal, exemplified by "Dwight Harris," or informal, as in "Jack." 3) This phenomenon is occasionally referred to as "name obscuration." This occurs when letters or numbers substitute for names (e.g., "Mr. X"). All nominations may function as vocatives. They do not appear with possessive pronouns. Certain exceptions arise in circumstances of particular affection (e.g., "my Cathy"). Honorifics are also employed to convey nominations. It involves the incorporation of regular titles, ranks, and similar designations.

10-Functionalization and Identification: Functionalization transpires when social players are designated based on an activity. It may also manifest in relation to an occupation or function. It is understood as follows: A noun derived from a verb by suffixes like as -er, -ant, -ent, etc., shown by "actor." 2) by a noun that signifies a location or instrument related to an activity, such as "pianist." 3) through the amalgamation of nouns representing locations or



instruments intimately linked to an activity and broadly generalized classifications such as "man," "woman," or "person," exemplified by terms like "chairman" and "chairperson."

Conversely, identification transpires when social actors are characterized by their inherent attributes. Three categories are identified: classification, relational identification, and physical identification.

11- Personalization and Impersonalization: to humanize social actors by representing them as individuals. They are expressed using personal or possessive pronouns, proper nouns, etc., whose significance encompasses the attribute "human." Impersonalized is conveyed through several methods. They are designated by abstract nouns or by concrete nouns that lack the semantic attribute "human."

12- Overdetermination: occurs when social actors are simultaneously engaged in multiple social practices. Four types of overdetermination exist: inversion, symbolization, connotation, and distillation. Leeuwen (2008: 23-50)

In Hymes' (1974) model of SPEAKING, he constructed the acronym, S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G (for scene and setting, participants, ends, acts sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms and genre). Hudson (2001, p. 232-4).

1- Setting and scene (S) of speech are important. Setting refers to time and place.

2- Participants (P) include various combinations of speaker – listener, addressor – addressee or sender – receiver.

3- Ends (E) refers to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions.

4- Act sequence (A) refers to the actual form and content of what is said : the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship between what is said to actual topic at hand.

5- Key (k), it refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed. For example, serious, mocking, pedantic and so on.

6- Instrumentalities (I) refers to the choice of channel ; written, oral, signed, telegraphic. It also refers to the actual forms of speech, like : language, dialect, code or register.

7- Norms (N) refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking. For instance: loudness, silence, etc.

8- Genre (G). It is the final term in this model. It refers types of utterance. It might be poem, proverb, riddle, prayer, sermon, etc. Wardhaugh and Fuller, (2015, p. 232-3)





These two models were both utilized to tackle the qualitative part of the study. Choosing Hyme's model is justified for its belonging to ethnography of communication. It has a very important role in the understanding of the interrelationship between culture and language (Strazny,2005, p.304). Van Leeuwen 's (2008) approach of the representation of social actors is utilized to tackle the qualitative part of the study.

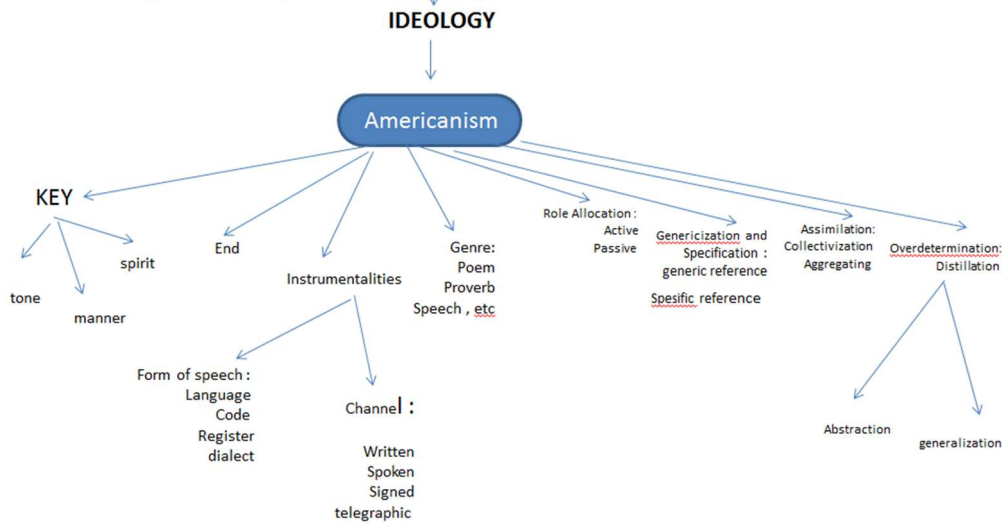


Figure (1) The Eclectic model

## 5. Data Analysis

### 5.1. Arabic Texts

The texts selected for Arabic politicians are as fellow : 1) Abel Fattah el-Sissi, The president of Arabic Republic of Egypt, 2) Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani The Current Amir of Qatar and 3) King Salman Bin Abdulaziz, the king of Saudi Arabia. The researchers have used this arrangement according to the recurrence of the items under this study.

Four applicable tools from Hymes ' (1974) are used to analyse the data. These

tools are : Ends, Key, Instrumentalities and Genre. On the other hand, Leeuwen 's tools of linguistic analysis were applied to the raw data of the study. These tools are role allocation, generization and specification, assimilation and over determination..



Text 1.

Relating to Abel Fattah el-Sissi in his Speech on Feb13, 2016 in front of The House of Representatives, he uses the item democracy six times, parliament seven times. While he uses technology, virus and diplomacy once for each item.

1-Ends :: The president announces the transmission of the Legislative Power to the Parliament.

2-Key : the tone was serious and sometimes light –hearted.

Instrumentalities : the text is written. The standard Arabic language was used -3

Genre : It is a political speech.-4

5-Rolle Allocation : El- Sissi in his speech has activated the parliament members. They are depicted as active participants. Examples will clarify this role ;

" The tasks assigned to Parliament obliged them to be fair and honest ....."

: Generalization and Specification -6

In this category social actors are presented with either a generic reference or a specific one. A generic reference generalize the social actors into a class of entities while the specific reference identifies the social actor individuality. Based on items under this research, el- Sissi depicts Egyptian people by a generic reference saying :

" Together, we will move forward with the march towards the building of democratic states "

When Talking about his own self, he uses a specific reference. He says : :

" I am investigating rules of democratic system."

7-Assimilation :

In this category of analysis, social actors are either presented as individuals or as groups. Two types of assimilation are mentioned here; aggregating and collectivization. To CDA, aggregation is essential since it is used by discourse markers to regulate practice and to manufacture consensus opinion, even though it presents itself as a recorder of facts. (Van Leeuwen, 2008 : 37). It deserves mentioning that individualization of social actors have been dealt with in Amrekanized items are aggregated via indefinite and definite quantifiers

El-Sissi, in his speech, Mentions such devices like :

"....provide treatment for all people infected with the virus C....."

" This technological advancement is obvious "

Overdetermination :-8



Overdetermination occurs when social actors are represented as participants, simultaneously, in more than one social practice. Leeuwen, (2008 : 48) distinguished four major types. They are ; inversion, symbolization, connotation and distillation. The researchers are concerned with the fourth type. (For more details, see Van Leeuwen (2008 47-51).

Distillation realizes overdetermination through a combination of generalization and abstraction It is better to be explained by an example from el- Sissi's speech. He says :

" Our people were able to win and achieve freedom and democracy "  
And " .....of this parliament under the dome of Egypt.."

Text 2

Seikh Tamim in his speech on Sep 20, 2016 in front of The United Nations General Assembly at its 71 th Session in New York, he uses the items ideologies and demographic once for each.

1- Ends : Tmim talks about general political issues.

2- Key : the tone was serious.

Instrumentalities : The text is written. The Standard Arabic language was used. -3

Genre : It is a political speech.-4

On the other hand, in his speech on July 21, 2017 that is concerned with Gulf Crisis and addressing Qataris people, he mentioned the item ideologies twice, technology and strategy once for each.

1-Ends : Tamim delivers a speech about current status and the future of Qatar and Gulf Crisis

2-Key : the tone was serious.

3-Instrumentalities : The text is written. The Standard Arabic is used.

4-Genre : It is a political speech.

5-Role Allocation : Tamim in his speech, has activated the role of the Turkish government members in their endorsement of strategic cooperation agreement. He says :

" And I should praise and pay tribute to the role played by Turkey in the endorsement of the strategic cooperation agreement. "

On the other, he accuses the international community of being passive. He says :

" The international community is watching the process of their displacement in a disgraceful demographic process. "

6-Generalization and Specification:

7-Assimilation : Tamim, says :



" Some ideologies are extremist religious and secular "

And he also says:

"" The international community is watching with crossed hands their displacement in a dishonored demographic cleansing process." :

8-Overdetermination : Tamim makes a distinctive combination in his speech between abstractness and generalization in :

" .....and understanding conditions under which ideologies are promoted "

Text 3 :

The third political speech that we are going to analyse, is that of King Salman. On Apr 10, 2015, he delivers a speech in the presence of ' His Highness The Crown Prince ', The Grand Mufti of the kingdom ', Judges, Ministers, Members of the Shurah Council, Senior Civilian, Military Officials and a group of citizens. He uses the term petrol three times in the whole of his speech.

1-End: The king speaks about general issues.

2-Key : the tone is light – hearted.

3- Instrumentalities : the text was written in standard Arabic.

Genre : a political speech.-4

Role Allocation :-5

Generalization and Specification :-6

Salman, in his speech, generalizes the growth of the petrol prices saying :

" The growth of the petrol prices during the recent years has positive impacts on your country's economy."

Then, he specifies the state of the petrol market saying that reduction in prices has a dangerous influence on the kingdom's income.

" The low prices in the petroleum market has an effect on the income of the kingdom "

Salman mentioned in his speech two years ago, that:

" The kingdom is keen to continue its exploration of petrol, gas and all natural resources "

7-Assimilation :

8-Overdetermination :

## 5.2. Persian Texts

While the Iranian politicians whose speeches are selected are: 1) Ahmadinejad : the sixth president of Iran from 2005 to 2013, 2) Hassan Rouhani : the seventh and current president of Iran since the 3th of August





2013. and 3) Sayyid Ali Khamenei who was previously President of Iran from 1981 to 1989. It is very noticeable to mention that this arrangement is in accordance to the recurrence of items under this study.

#### Text 1

Starting with Rohani, in his speech on Sep 25, 2013. At the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, he mentioned the items technology, strategic and agenda once for each.

1-Ends : Rohani offers his felicitations on the election of the General Assembly. He talks about general issues.

2-Key : the tone was serious.

3- Instrumentalities : The text was written in Persian.

4- Genre : a political Speech.

5- Role Allocation : Rohani in his speech, he refers to the active role of the knowledge of nuclear technology saying:

" It is based on deep knowledge of nuclear technology "

Genericization and Specification : Rohani uses a specific reference while stating :-6

" I propose to put on its agenda."

Assimilation : /-7

8-Overdetermination : Rohani, in his speech has made a combination of abstraction and generalization. In this speech, he declares :

and " It is based on deep knowledge of nuclear technology "

" ..... chemical biological weapons "

#### Text 2

The second Persian political text is of Ahmedinijad. He delivered his speech on Feb 19, 2006 in New York addressing Members of UN body. He mentioned the items : democracy three times, biological, parliament and democratically once for each.

1-End : political issues.

2-Key : the tone was serious.

3- Instrumentalities : The text was written in Persian.

4- Genre : a political speech.

5-Role Allocation : Nijad refers to the active presence of parliament members saying :

" .....members of the parliament are ....."

6- Genericization and Specification : Nijad uses generic reference to depict weapons saying :

" .....chemical biological weapons ....."



On the other hand, he specifies in this example saying :

" a government is formed democratically."

7-Assimilation : /

8-Overdetermination : /

Text 3

The Final Persian political speeches are of Khamenei. The researchers have selected two speeches in order to be more accurate and precise. In his speech on Aug14, 2018 in Iran, he was steering his speech to a number of officials, students and intellectuals. He mentioned the item parliament once only. Similarly, on Feb 17, 2018, he mentioned the same item ' parliament ' once only too.

1-End :worsening political and economic conditions in Iran.

2-Key : the tone was serious.

3-Instrumentalities : The text was written in Persian.

4- Genre : a political speech.

The second selected political speech of Khamenei was directed to the current Iraqi president Barham Salih and the Delegation accompanying him.

1-End : to insure the mutual relationships between the two countries.

2-Key : the tone was light –hearted.

3-Instrumentalities : the text is spoken.

4-Genre : political speech.

5- Role Allocation : Khamenei in his speech emphasizes the presence of parliament members by stating :

" Members of parliament, judges and citizens must have a sense of duty."

6-Genericismization and Specification : /

7- Assimilation :Ali Khamenei combines perfectly abstraction and generalization saying :

" The holding of the parliament elections, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and other officials in Iraq was successful ".

8-Overdetermination :

(Table 1) Occurrence of American Items in Arabic and Persian Political Speeches

No.	Items	Arabic speeches Frequency	Relative frequency	Persian speeches frequency	Relative frequency
1-	parliament	7	25%	2	20%
2-	Democratically	1	3.5%	0	0%
3-	democracy	6	21.4%	4	40%
4-	strategic	1	3.4%	1	10%



5-	ideology	3	10.7%	0	0%
6-	Virus	1	3.5%	0	0%
7-	technology	1	3.5%	1	10%
8-	biological	2	7.1%	1	10%
9-	diplomacy	1	3.5%	0	0%
10-	Petrol	4	14.2%	0	0%
11-	agenda	1	3.5%	1	10%
12-	demographic	1	3.5%	0	0%
13-	Total	28		10	

(Table 2) The Frequency of the Eclectic Model Items in the Chosen Data

Model items	Arabic Speeches						Persian Speeches							
	El- Sissi		Tamim		Salman		total	Rohani		Nijad		Khamenei		total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
End	1	12.5	1	14.2	1	16.6	14.4	1	14.2	1	16.6	1	16.6	15.8
key	1	12.5	1	14.2	1	16.6	14.4	1	14.2	1	16.6	1	16.6	15.8
I.	1	12.5	1	14.2	1	16.6	14.4	1	14.2	1	16.6	1	16.6	15.8
Genre	1	12.5	1	14.2	1	16.6	14.4	1	14.2	1	16.6	1	16.6	15.8
R. A.	1	12.5	1	14.2	0	0	8.9	1	14.2	1	16.6	1	16.6	15.8
G.& S.	1	12.5	0	0	1	16.6	9.7	1	14.2	1	16.6	0	0	10.2
A.	1	12.5	1	14.2	0	0	8.9	0	0	0	0	1	16.6	5.5
O.	1	12.5	1	14.2	1	16.6	14.4	1	14.2	0	0	0	0	4.7
Total	8		7		6			7		6		6		

(Table 3) Summary of American Items in Arabic and Persian Political Speeches

Aspect	Arabic speeches Frequency	Persian speeches frequency
Total American items	28	10



Most frequent items	Parliament 7	Parliament 2 Democracy 4
	Democracy 6	
	Petrol 4	
	Ideology 3	

Americanisms as a phenomenon can influence people politically, culturally, and linguistically. The recurrent use of words like "parliament" and "democracy" in the political speech of non – American people shows that they are trying to get other people to think about the way politics democracy work. This means a great focus on how the government works and how legitimate it is. The frequent use of these words in Arabic speeches could mean that American ideas have a bigger effect or are more carefully chosen. Persian speeches, on the other hand, show a more careful integration.

The use of term like "ideology" and "petrol" in Arabic speeches demonstrates that American ideas about politics and the economy is considered as a part of Arabic culture. The infrequent use of these terms in Persian speeches may suggest cultural resistance or a preference for indigenous vocabulary, indicating a selective engagement with foreign concepts.

From a linguistic perspective, this variation in frequency exemplifies how language expresses ideology. The intentional use of American terms illustrates the principles of critical discourse analysis, linguistic choices in political discourse not only convey information but also reinforce power structures and ideological positions. Arabic presidential speeches demonstrate a broader integration of American terminology, signifying lexical diversity and heightened ideological influence, whereas Persian speeches reveal a more restrained approach, suggesting intentional cultural and linguistic mediation. These findings demonstrate that "Americanism" as an ideology is expressed distinctively in Arabic and Persian political discourse, underscoring the interplay between political agendas, cultural context, and linguistic strategy.

## 6. Conclusions

A list of frequent American items used by Arabic and Persian politicians accompanied by their frequency in order to find out differences between them in being affected by Americanism as an ideology. The findings of analysis reveals the following as displayed by Table (2) and Table (3) :

1) (Democracy) is used six times in the Arabic presidential speeches and four times in the Persian ones. This expresses a significant use of the item as it is vital enough for the uses of such speeches.



2) Arabic presidential speeches have been affected by Americanism ideology while Persian discourse demonstrates greater selectivity and cultural awareness.

3) el-Sissi in his presidential speech is highly affected by the ideology under this study among all other speeches as table (1) (2) and (3) show.

4) (Petrol) has been used in the Arabic presidential speeches four times, while it has never been used in the Persian ones, because Iranians have a long-standing native term)naft(for petrol which is rooted in their everyday and official language. Moreover, the strong language-planning policies in Iran favor native vocabulary that limit the spread of foreign loanwords such as petrol.

5) The results generally show that the response to American ideology varies across all levels, including linguistic, cultural, and political.

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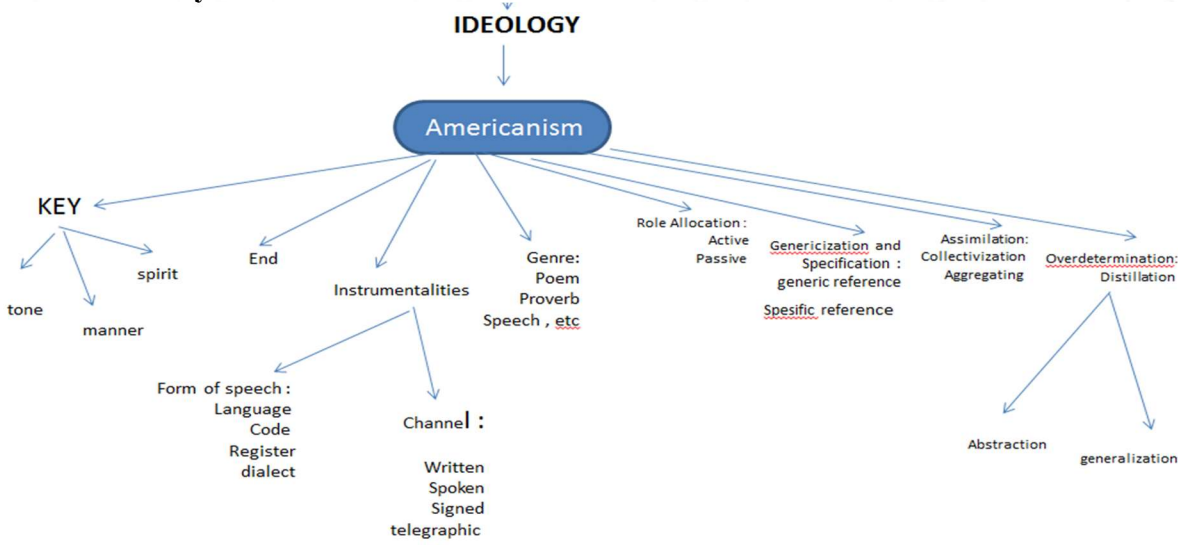
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## Appendix 1 Model of Analysis



## Appendix 2 Arabic Texts

1-Al-Sissi presidential speech :

- a) "The tasks assigned to Parliament oblige them to be fair and honest."
- b) Together, we will move forward with the march towards the building of democratic states."
- c) " .....I am investigating rules of its democratic system."
- d) " ..... provide treatment for all people infected by virus C."
- e) " This technological advancement is obvious "
- f) " Our people were able to win and achieve freedom and democracy "
- g) " .....of this parliament under the dome of Egypt "
- h) " The Egyptian State has succeeded due to its diplomacy."
- i) Addressing women he says : " to see this great representation for you in the parliament"
- j) " It is surprising to see the so much representation of parties and independent candidates in the parliament."
- k) " The transition of legislative power to the elected parliament."



- l) " You have reached these status as a sequence of parliamentary elections "
- m) " under the dominance of democracy "
- n) " he must practice these tasks in the policy of democratic practice."
- o) " We will go ahead with our march on building a democratic state "
- p) "From this place under the dome of the Egyptian Parliament. "

## 2-Shaik Tamim presidential speeches

- a) " And I should praise and pay tribute to the role played by Turkey in the endorsement of the strategic cooperation agreement.'
- b) " The International Community is watching the process of their displacement in a disgraceful demographic process."
- c) " Some ideologies are extremist, religious and secular."
- d) ".....and understanding conditions under which ideologies are promoted."
- e) " and even extremist ideologies ....."
- f) " The same technical and managerial competencies ....."

## 3- King Salman presidential speeches

- a) " The growth of the petrol prices during the recent years has positive impacts on your country's economy "
- b) " The low prices in the petroleum market has an effect on the income of the kingdom."
- c) " The kingdom is keen to continue its exploration of petrol, gas and all natural resources."
- d) " oil and gas explorations ....."

## Appendix3

### Persian Texts

#### 1-Rohani presidential speech

- a) " It is based on deep knowledge of nuclear technology "
- b) " I propose to put an agenda."
- c) "It is not possible to pursue strategic ....."

#### 2-Ahmedinijad presidential speech.

- a) " .....members of parliament ....."



- b) " .....chemical biological weapons...."
- c) " .....biological and chemical weapons ..."
- d) " a government formed democratically."
- e) " champions of democracy ....."
- f) " such as democracy ...."

3- Ali Khamenei presidential speech

- a) " Members of parliament, judges and citizens must a sense of duty "
- b) " The holding of parliament election, the Presidency of Council Ministers and other officials in Iraq were successful."

