



## RESEARCH PAPER

## The Israel-Palestine Conflict: Unpacking Ideological and Political Beliefs in Donald Trump's Recent Speech

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## ABSTRACT

This study intends to analyze the ideological and political dimensions present in the recent speech delivered by Donald Trump, the newly elected President of the United States, concerning the ongoing situation between Israel and Palestine. The basic purpose of the study is to investigate the underlying ideological and political beliefs of Trump reflected from the linguistic choices of the leader. The primary data consists of Trump's speech, retrieved from the online platform YouTube. A descriptive qualitative approach is employed to capture the ideological elements within the speech. For data analysis, the study utilizes Van Dijk's (1980) Three-Dimensional Framework, which is particularly suited for exploring ideological representation. The findings reveal that Trump employs assertive language to project authority and influence, condemns the terrorist group Hamas, and affirms the United States' commitment to defending the State of Israel and the Jewish people. Hopefully, this study is a foundational piece for those exploring political linguistics, ideological discourse, and the rhetorical construction of international policy narratives.

**Keywords:** Ideology, Trump, Speech, Language Use, Three-Dimensional Frame Work

## Introduction

Since language plays a central role in shaping ideology, there exists an inseparable connection between the two. Every language used by individuals carries ideological significance and functions as a tool to uphold publication policies and reinforce authority. Policymakers strategically employ language to promote ideologies, garner public support, shape knowledge and discourse, and discredit opposing views. Based on this understanding of the role of ideology, Language is an essential tool that humans use daily for both formal and informal communication. It serves as a medium for expressing intentions and goals, which can vary significantly among individuals. People use language to interact in a range of contexts from casual conversations to more serious settings, such as public speeches (Van Dijk, 1997).

Dijk (1977) opines that human language is a sophisticated system of communication that not only connects individuals but also creates divisions. Primarily conveyed through speech, language enables the organization, transmission, and evolution of knowledge and sociocultural practices over time. Speech, in this context, can be viewed as an auditory activity involving the production of sound by a speaker and its reception by a listener.

Fairclough (1989) describes how language and society are intertwined and how people's viewpoints are influenced by hidden power in the media, including newspapers, television, and radio. "The concept of 'power behind discourse' holds that the entire social order of discourse is constructed and maintained as a covert consequence of power," he says. According to Van Dijk (2002), social cognition that travels through an indirect interface is what makes up social and discourse structures. In this instance, examining the ideology behind texting and speech processing as well as its power and psychological evolution is a

step in the discourse analysis process. To investigate the ideology underlying language and power, which serves as a conduit between the speaker and society (receiver/audience), text analysis, and speech should analyze how these sources were sustained and reproduced within a particular social, political, and historical context, as well as identify power, domination, inequality, and bias. In addition to serving as the "driving force directed at changing politics and society," language also characterizes and reflects "social and political situations," which makes its ideological function significant (Wodak, 2001, p. 350). Ideologies are frequently viewed negatively as prevailing patterns of thought held by the upper classes of society. Marx's concept of "false consciousness," which describes a society's inability to see things as they actually are, is a prime example of the negative aspects of ideology. Ideologies are concepts and beliefs that are used in a hierarchy by dominating groups in society to persuade dominated groups of their legitimacy and power (Eyerman, 1980).

Van Dijk (1997) defines political discourse in a way that "politicians," who are its actors or authors, can identify it. Additionally, he claimed that because the media spreads elite ideology and thought, politics and the press are interwoven. Additionally, hegemony, oppression, and elite ideology are promoted via media discourse. It consistently supports the nation's and the ruling class's ideologies. The speaker's remarks incite prejudice toward those from lower socioeconomic classes.

In addition to identifying, characterizing, and reflecting social and political events, ideological discourse is crucial because it acts as a catalyst for change in political and social life (Wodak, 2001). Because of this, language both influences and is influenced by politics and society. According to Fairclough (2009), media discourse is used to provide organizations and their behavioral patterns context. Language representation in the news media creates meaning for that reason. Due to the fact that media coverage is a crucial source of information affects many people's political views, behaviors, customs, and beliefs. In actuality, the amount of information that the news gathers greatly exceeds the amount of information that the media deliver. The media thus accomplishes more than just reporting and reflecting reality. In actuality, it shapes reality based on shared ideologies. Roy (2007) asserts that social media platforms are tools for information dissemination. It provides guidance for the reader's ideological stance. In this way, the media preferentially represents the cosmos to us (Fairclough, 2003). As a result, media's constrained portrayal of society is crucial to our comprehension of its quirks. Just a small portion of the millions of events that take place worldwide every day are made visible as potential news stories, and even fewer of these events are actually turned into news headlines by the media.

According to Verba et al. (1993), there is another problem with the simple delineation of the political domain. It is clear that formal or professional politics and governance are not the only components of the polity. Residents and Participants in political activity and the political process include voters, members of issue and pressure groups, demonstrators and dissidents, and others. All of these individuals, groups, and establishments are free to engage in politics, and many of them do so actively. In other words, if we acknowledge that all participants in the political process engage in such behavior, a wide concept of politics means that the term "political speech" has a much wider range. The relevance of political discourse to the developing field of conversation analysis hardly needs to be discussed. In actuality, most political conversation is composed of linguists and speech analysts. However, upon examining discourse approaches and their use in discourse analysis, we find that this field is among the few social sciences that has not been impacted by contemporary text analysis viruses. As we will see, discourse analysis courses can be found in political speech and rhetoric courses. Discourse analysis has recently become the primary emphasis of only a small number of these approaches (Gamson 1992).

Van Dijk (2003) states that one of his areas of expertise is critical discourse analysis. His method focuses on the disciplines of critical discourse analysis, discourse analysis, and text linguistics. Important challenging multidisciplinary study program that uses a variety of approaches is discourse analysis (CDA). Every approach is constrained by its own contemporary theories, research methodologies, and objectives. Discourse analysis is the foundation of several fields, including rhetoric, text linguistics, sociology, philosophy, social economics, cognitive neuroscience, literary theory, psycholinguistics, language studies, and semantics (Fairclough, 2013). Research on critical discourse analysis has been applied to critique social conflict. Hikmah (2016) states when individuals were residing in the same culture, they have similar experiences with social contact. Their practical activities and emotions are triggered by social interaction. Their behavior will vary depending on the situation and from one circumstance to another. Many differences between individuals in the same area can lead to conflict.

Thus, it may be claimed that language influences politics and society and is influenced by them. Political texts frequently contain hidden ideologies. Ideologies that are internally constructed operate as social practices that are projected externally and expressed through language usage. According to Joseph (2006), the necessity for political thinking and collaboration in education is where the language itself originated. The divisions of applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, and other fields outside of linguistics demonstrate how the study of language itself has a political component at its heart. The majority of theoretical linguists who adhere to the political situation. Furthermore, Joseph (2006) contends that language is therefore not deserving of more study, and linguistics is frequently cited as the most contentious scientific discipline. Language itself is a dense phenomenon and it primarily raises contentious issues that have an impact on many other fields and merit further attention. Thus keeping in view this idea the present study intends to investigate Donald Trump's the 47th President of the United States recent speech on the Israel and Palestine conflict. The study intends to examine the speaker's linguistic choices to identify recurring themes or motifs. This analysis specifically focuses on the speaker's use of language to oppose the roles of Hamas and Iran in relation to the United States and Israel. To arrive at the desired conclusion Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) (1997) is applied as research methodology.

## **Literature Review**

Research on the use of speeches and texts in political and social contexts to perpetrate, reproduce, and counteract societal abuses of power, authority, and inequality is known as critical discourse analysis, or CDA (Wodak, 2002; Al-Abbas & Haider, 2020; Haider et al., 2021). According to Fairclough (2013) and Al-Abbas (2022), CDA addresses social issues, discursive power systems, and the formation of culture, ideology, and society. Lastly, aside from the historical connection between literature and society, discourse is a form of social action.

Over the years, many academics have become interested in studying political speeches. Bilal et al. (2012) use political discussion shows that were shown on private TV channels to examine the connections between ideology and language. According to the study, certain strategies enable speakers to alter viewers' perceptions of authority and power in intervention representations in order to produce meanings that aren't always clear.

The way that two Israeli and two Palestinian media outlets reported on the rise in violence in Gaza in 2013 is also examined by Baidoun (2014). This study's main objective is to determine how media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is influenced by ideologies. According to the survey, there are differences between Israeli and Palestinian media coverage.

Similarly, Amer (2017) studies how political and social dynamics were portrayed in media coverage of the 2008–2009 Gaza conflict. The findings show that news coverage of the Gaza crisis in 2008–2009 were influenced by the liberal and conservative ideological stances of newspapers as well as their social orientations. In general, Hamas members are the Palestinian performers, whereas Israeli government leaders are the most prominent.

Hamood (2019) looks at the political rhetoric used by US President Donald Trump in November 2017 regarding the relocation of the US Ambassador from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. In order to characterize the political discourse and discover all there is to know about it, the analytical qualitative technique was employed. The result show how Donald Trump's choices are based on freedom, how the world's most powerful man is so contradictory in his writings, especially towards the Palestinian side, and how his decision mirror his domestic political worries about a sensible and practical form of government.

The speeches given by Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu at the UN General Assembly in 2014 about the Gaza War are also examined and contrasted by Rababah and Hamdan (2019). The 'Us' vs 'Them' dichotomy's group stratification is examined using Van Dijk's 'Ideological Rectangle' hypothesis. Furthermore, the polarity of "Self" and "Other" is examined in relation to specific grammatical transitivity choices using Halliday's development grammar goals. The results show that the statements' representations of "Other" and "Self" reflect two opposing ideologically driven perspectives on the fighting in Gaza.

After going throw a few previously done works on political speeches it is observed that Fairclough and Wodak's framework are mostly applied for the data analysis. However, this research is conducted from the standpoint of Van Dijk's (1980) Three-Dimensional Framework, as the goal of Van Dijk's approach is to connect language's microstructure to culture's macrostructure (Van Dijk, 1978). Language use, verbal contact, conversation, and communication are all at the micro level, but dominance, power, and inequality among social groups are referred to as the macro level (Van Dijk, 2002). Furthermore as per the knowledge of the researcher the study is the very first attempt on the recent speech of Trump after being elected as the 47<sup>th</sup> President of USA.

This study follows the principles of qualitative research, progressing through a series of structured phases: identifying the problem, adopting a research perspective, designing the study, collecting data, analyzing and interpreting the findings, and disseminating the results to the public (Neuman, 2014). It investigates *speech as a phenomenon*, framing the research within a qualitative paradigm (Tuchman, 2002).

## **Material and Methods**

### **Data Collection and Sampling**

The data for the present study comprises of President Trump's Speech after being elected as the 47<sup>th</sup> President of USA. YOUTUBE (An Electronic Platform) is selected for collecting the data. Frequently, the sampling approach is used to obtain highly informative selected sample (Marshall, 1996). In keeping with this concept, purposive sampling is used in this study to gather data.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study applies Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model, particularly focusing on its three levels: microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure (Van Dijk, 1988, 2011, 2014). However, due to time constraints, this study concentrates only on the superstructure and macrostructure dimensions.

The macrostructure level of van Dijk's CDA model is particularly relevant here, as it allows for thematic analysis that identifies overarching meanings in the news discourse. The purpose of this analysis is to uncover how broader narratives are constructed and disseminated through language.

### **Discourse Analysis**

Discourse is understood as a coherent sequence of statements that form a unified meaning by linking propositions and sentences. Discourse analysis explores various aspects, including:

- Structural organization of discourse
- Discourse components and content
- Linguistic variety and style
- Ideological underpinnings
- Modes of speech
- Rules of discourse construction

Discourse analysis can be applied across diverse fields such as translation, political communication, power dynamics, anthropology, history, literature, religion, and archaeology. Various approaches to discourse analysis have evolved, including semiotics, sociolinguistics, ethnography, hermeneutics, critical discourse analysis, and pragmatics, each with distinct goals and focal points.

### **Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)**

CDA is a method for uncovering the implicit meanings embedded in language, especially those related to power structures and social relationships. According to Widdowson, CDA focuses on how language is used to exercise sociopolitical power. It links individual linguistic choices to broader ideological and societal beliefs, revealing how discourse may reproduce domination and inequality.

CDA sees language as inherently ideological—used to reflect, maintain, and reproduce systems of inequality such as exploitation and marginalization. Power, in this context, is understood as an asymmetrical relationship between entities—nations, social groups, or individuals—where one side exerts dominance over the other. These power dynamics are observable across political, economic, cultural, racial, and gendered domains.

According to Ruth Wodak (1996), CDA is built on several foundational principles:

#### **a. Focus on Social Issues**

CDA is inherently interdisciplinary, combining linguistics with semiotics to examine language not as an isolated system but as embedded within social, cultural, and institutional frameworks.

#### **b. Dialectical Relationship Between Discourse and Society**

Discourse both shapes and is shaped by individuals and society. Each instance of language use contributes to the ongoing construction of identities and cultural norms in relation to power.

#### **c. Ideological Nature of Discourse**

Discourse can represent and reinforce ideology, particularly when power relations are imbalanced. Dominance and exploitation are often legitimized through linguistic means.

**d. Historical Contextualization**

Discourse gains meaning through its historical and social context. In line with Wittgenstein's theory, the meaning of a statement is contingent upon the context in which it is uttered. Discourse also interacts intertextually with other discourses.

**e. Socio-Cognitive Mediation**

Discourse reflects an indirect relationship between individuals and texts, mediated by cognitive and psychological processes.

**f. Interpretative and Explanatory Approach**

CDA is not only analytical but also interpretive. It seeks to uncover the links between texts and broader sociopolitical ideologies, emphasizing flexibility in interpretation based on context and new evidence.

**g. Discourse as Social Practice**

CDA conceptualizes discourse as a form of social action, with real-world implications. It aims to contribute to social change by critically engaging with language as a medium of power.

This theoretical framework guides the present study's investigation into how language reflects, constructs, and reinforces sociopolitical ideologies in Donald Trump's speech and related media coverage of the Israel–Palestine conflict. Through the lens of CDA, the research seeks to expose underlying power structures and discursive strategies that shape public discourse and influence international relations.

**Van Dijk's Text Analysis Framework (1980)*****Macrostructure*****Thematic Analysis**

Thematic elements—often referred to as the central themes or summaries of a text—represent the core ideas or overarching concepts conveyed in a discourse. These themes encapsulate the primary message that the author or speaker aims to communicate. In discourse analysis, the theme reflects the most prominent and dominant idea underpinning the entire text. It provides insight into the writer's or speaker's perspective or interpretation of an event or situation.

Themes emerge through a comprehensive reading of the text, allowing the audience to identify the underlying subject matter or central focus. Essentially, the theme acts as the foundational idea that organizes and informs the content, helping readers or listeners understand what the discourse is fundamentally about.

**Superstructure****Schemata**

The superstructure refers to the structural organization or schematic arrangement of a text. In this study, the analysis focuses on the discourse's introduction, main content, and conclusion, utilizing schemata to map the overall structure (Sobur, 2009:76). This involves identifying how the speech is organized and how its parts are arranged to convey a coherent message.

Schemata function as narrative frameworks or structural patterns that guide the flow of a text. As Eriyanto (2012:213) concurs, most texts or discourses follow a recognizable sequence—from introduction through development to conclusion. This narrative flow, or plot, illustrates how different segments of the discourse are interconnected and systematically arranged to construct meaningful communication.

## **Data Analysis**

### **Macrostructure**

#### **Actors**

A.1: Today I'm delighted to welcome.....

A.2: I also...Gaza Strip....

A.3: I also...pressure..... **(Trump, 2025)**

In this segment, Donald Trump, the newly re-elected President of the United States, welcomes Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to the White House for a press conference, during which they address the ongoing crisis in the Middle East. As both the 45th and now 47th President, Trump reflects on what he describes as the successful Middle East negotiations achieved during his previous term. He criticizes the lack of progress under the Biden administration, asserting that the situation in the region has deteriorated significantly over the past four years (Yaseen, et. al.,2023).

Trump attributes the suffering and bloodshed following the October 7th attacks to what he views as failed Democratic policies, emphasizing the toll on both Israeli and American lives. He highlights past joint efforts with Netanyahu in combating Hamas and ISIS, claiming they dismantled the Iran nuclear deal and eliminated Iranian proxies.

Trump also recalls moving the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem during his first term, framing it as a significant show of support for Israel. He condemns the Hamas attack, underscoring the loss of innocent lives—including women, children, and the elderly—and commends the resilience of the Israeli people.

Reaffirming his firm stance on Iran, Trump declares that under his leadership, the U.S. will impose strict economic sanctions on any nation conducting business with Iran, prohibit the purchase of Iranian oil, and take a zero-tolerance approach toward Iranian-backed groups. He further states that his administration will not fund organizations such as Hezbollah or Hamas and has officially designated the Houthis as a terrorist organization through a newly signed executive order.

Trump concludes by asserting that these actions are essential steps toward establishing lasting peace in the Middle East.

A.4: We can...Hamas is El eliminated.....

A.5: We're proud of you..... **(Trump, 2025)**

In this address, President Trump underscores the strength of U.S.-Israel relations by firmly stating that both nations are committed to eliminating Hamas and countering Iran's influence. He emphasizes a resolute stance, asserting that the United States will stop at nothing to end terrorism and secure lasting peace in the region. As part of this strategy, Trump highlights actions taken to deport foreign terrorists and jihadists, vowing to pursue,

capture, and prosecute them. He stresses that no terrorists will be permitted to enter U.S. territory.

Trump further notes that he authorized targeted airstrikes to eliminate senior ISIS operatives hiding in caves in Somalia, with the goal of neutralizing them and bringing them to justice. He expresses gratitude to his special envoy, Steve Witkoff, for successfully negotiating with Israel to advance peace efforts in the Middle East. Additionally, he commends Secretary of State Marco Rubio for his leadership in addressing the Russia-Ukraine conflict and recognizes National Security Advisor Michael Waltz for his dedicated work on achieving ceasefire agreements.

Trump reaffirms that his administration maintains close coordination with Israel and its allies to prevent any recurrence of attacks like those on October 7. He emphasizes that efforts are underway to secure a comprehensive peace agreement in the region, encouraging broader international participation.

He also reiterates his administration's return to a "maximum pressure" policy toward Iran, announcing plans to reimpose severe sanctions aimed at cutting Iranian oil exports to zero and curbing the regime's ability to finance terrorism both regionally and globally. Trump claims that during his previous term, Iran was effectively isolated—unable to sell oil or receive financial support—ensuring groups like Hamas and Hezbollah were deprived of funding. He concludes by stating that, under such conditions, an event like the October 7th attack would not have occurred.

## **2. Events**

E.1: We defeated Isis we ended ...deal...

E.2: I got...Abraham Accord something....

E.3: The Ukraine and Russia disaster ....happened ...(Trump, 2025)

In the events section, President Trump asserts that the October 7th attacks have resulted in immense suffering and loss of life for both Israelis and Americans. He highlights the successes of his previous administration, emphasizing joint efforts with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in combating Hamas and ISIS. Trump claims that their collaboration led to the dismantling of the Iran nuclear deal, the defeat of Hamas, and the elimination of Iranian proxy forces.

He further notes that, under his leadership, the United States relocated its embassy to Jerusalem, recognizing it as Israel's capital. Trump also highlights a major diplomatic milestone from his first term—the signing of the Abraham Accords on September 15, 2020—which established formal diplomatic relations between Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain. He views this agreement as a cornerstone of improved relations between Israel and the Arab world and expresses optimism that more nations will join the accord in the future.

Trump criticizes his successor, President Joe Biden, accusing him of failing to advance peace efforts in the Middle East. He argues that the current instability is a direct consequence of administrative inaction, with both Americans and Israelis paying the price. Trump expresses hope that the Abraham Accords will pave the way for peaceful economic cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors, transforming a historically volatile region into one of peace and opportunity. He specifically mentions the people of Gaza, describing them as victims of circumstance who deserve a more hopeful future.



Additionally, Trump attributes the outbreak of the Russia–Ukraine war to a lack of strong leadership in the United States during the last four years, claiming that this failure led to thousands of avoidable deaths. He concludes by stating that efforts are underway to address the conflict and that he has personally engaged with Russian President Vladimir Putin in pursuit of a resolution.

E.4: The US will take over the....

E.5: We will restore calm and stability.....for all people. **(Trump, 2025)**

Trump states that the United States will assume control of Gaza, committing to efforts aimed at the region's recovery. He envisions overseeing the removal of dangerous unexploded ordnance and other weapons, clearing the area, demolishing destroyed buildings, and fostering economic development that will create abundant job opportunities and housing for the local population. He emphasizes that if action is not taken, the region could regress to conditions reminiscent of a century ago. With this in mind, he hopes that the ceasefire will be the beginning of a more comprehensive, lasting peace that will end the bloodshed and violence for good.

In his remarks, Trump highlights that his administration has acted quickly to restore American power and rebuild trust in international alliances. He asserts that this effort has been successful, positioning the United States once again as a respected global force. Trump reiterates that the United States and Israel will collaborate to restore the optimism and promise that characterized their relationship just four years ago. The aim is to bring peace, security, and prosperity back to the region, benefiting both their nations and the broader international community.

The President underscores the importance of Arab and Muslim nations in the Middle East, emphasizing that the goal is for these countries to enjoy peaceful, prosperous, and stable lives. Reflecting on the suffering experienced by the Israeli people over the past 16 months—losing loved ones, siblings, and family members—Trump describes the brutal acts committed by Hamas terrorists, including the sexual assault of Israeli women, the torture of men, and the slaughter of innocent children. Despite these atrocities, he commends the Israeli people for their resilience, courage, and steadfastness in confronting these challenges.

Finally, Trump shares that he recently spoke with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and that they agreed to work together to eradicate Hamas and ensure that the Israeli people would no longer face such horrors.

### 3. Groups

G.1: The US and the Israeli Alliance has.....

G.2: The American and Israeli people have endured for generations.....

G.3: The Israelis have stood strong.....innocent men women children and even little babies. **(Trump, 2025)**

In this segment, President Trump addresses the media, emphasizing the strong bond between the United States and Israel, and underscores that the two countries have stood together in every circumstance, both in the past and present. He asserts that the US and Israel will unite to defeat Hamas and Hezbollah, and jointly combat ISIS. He also describes the dismantling of Iran's nuclear program as a significant victory in their fight against Iran's proxies.

Trump further highlights the longstanding and exceptional relationship between the United States and Israel, a partnership built over generations. He condemns the violence perpetrated by Hamas, which has resulted in the deaths of thousands of innocent men, women, and children. Reiterating the dire situation in Gaza, Trump states that the people there have suffered for decades, with 1.8 million Palestinians enduring harsh conditions.

The President goes on to claim that the United States has taken charge of the Gaza Strip and has worked to rebuild the completely destroyed infrastructure. He emphasizes that his administration is committed to preserving the ceasefire and, in a similar fashion to the Abraham Accords from four years ago, will strive to bring more Arab nations into the peace agreement. Trump asserts that the US and Israel will collaborate to restore the hope that was so vibrant just four years ago, aiming to bring peace, security, prosperity, and optimism to their countries and beyond.

Trump stresses the importance of Arab and Muslim nations in the Middle East, reiterating that the ultimate goal is for these countries to live peaceful, stable, and prosperous lives.

G.4: I once ....Houthis as a terrorist organization.

G.5: I ordered ....senior Isis leaders..... **(Trump, 2025)**

Trump asserts that he once again designated the Houthis as a terrorist organization just two weeks ago. He adds that over the weekend, their attempt to block global shipping lines will fail. He also reveals that he authorized airstrikes that eliminated key ISIS leaders who were hiding in caves in Somalia. Furthermore, he claims the US has begun expelling foreign terrorists, jihadists, and Hamas sympathizers from the country. He also mentions sending out individuals who are extremely dangerous, including those who came from jails, mental hospitals, and asylums, as well as gang members in numbers that are hard to believe. Despite initial resistance, Trump claims that every country is now accepting these individuals back.

Additionally, Trump states that he recently signed an executive order to combat the growing wave of anti-Semitism that has surfaced since the October 7th attacks. Speaking to the media, Trump emphasizes that he and the Israeli government have successfully defeated ISIS, dismantled the disastrous Iran nuclear deal—which he deems one of the worst deals ever made—imposed severe sanctions on the Iranian regime, and effectively depleted Hamas and other Iranian terrorist proxies by cutting off their resources and support. He also highlights the establishment of the US Embassy in Jerusalem, which was constructed after decades and at an unprecedented cost. According to Trump, the embassy is a beautiful building made from Jerusalem stone and located in close proximity to key sites. He praises this achievement as highly significant and further underscores the recognition of Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights, an issue that had been debated for 70 years.

## **b. Superstructure**

### **1. Opening**

O.1: We defeated Isis we ended .....

O.2: We....ensure Hamas is El eliminated....

O.3: The US will take over the Gaza Strip..... **(Trump, 2025)**

President Trump begins by reminding the media of his administrations' past accomplishments. He recounts how his government worked closely with the Israeli

leadership to eliminate ISIS and dismantle Iran's nuclear program, which he sees as the most significant threat to peace in the Middle East. Trump states that, during his time as the 45th President, he imposed sanctions on Iran's proxies, cutting off all financial support to the country. He warns the world that anyone who continues to do business with Iran's proxies will face the consequences of severed ties with the United States, which will expose such nations to American scrutiny. All of these actions, Trump asserts, are aimed at ensuring long-term peace in the Middle East.

He adds that both the US and Israeli governments are committed to working together to fight Hamas and ensure that it does not receive funding from Iran or Hezbollah. Trump also highlights his decision to designate the Houthis as a terrorist organization, citing their attempts to disrupt international shipping lanes, which he promises will not succeed. He notes that he authorized airstrikes against senior ISIS leaders hiding in caves in Somalia, taking them out over the weekend. Furthermore, the President shares that his administration has begun expelling foreign terrorists, jihadists, and Hamas supporters from the US, alongside those deemed particularly dangerous.

Lastly, Trump mentions that he recently signed an executive order to address the surge of anti-Semitism that has emerged following the October 7th attacks.

O.4: The Ukraine and Russia disaster would never have happened if I were President.

O.5: Together America and Israel will renew the optimism that shined....a bright beautiful light. **(Trump, 2025)**

Trump criticizes Joe Biden, the 46th President of the United States, for failing to make any meaningful progress toward improving the future of the Middle East. He argues that nothing lasts forever, and as a result, both Americans and Israelis are now suffering the consequences of this neglect. The President expresses hope that the peace agreement will pave the way for peaceful economic relations between Israel and the Arab world, transforming the Middle East—historically a region of conflict—into a place of lasting peace. He adds that, for the people of Gaza, who he describes as deeply unfortunate, this could mean a better future.

Trump also restates his belief that the Russia-Ukraine war began due to a lack of effective leadership in the United States over the previous four years, leading to the unnecessary loss of thousands of lives due to carelessness. He mentions that his administration is actively addressing the issue, noting his discussions with Russian President Vladimir Putin to work toward ending the conflict. Trump emphasizes that his government will do everything possible to maintain the ceasefire and, similar to the Abraham Accords, will ensure that more Arab nations join the peace agreement. He concludes by stating that the US and Israel will collaborate to restore the hope and promise they shared four years ago, bringing peace, security, prosperity, opportunity, and optimism to both nations and the broader region. Trump underscores that Arab and Muslim countries in the Middle East play a crucial role, with the ultimate goal being peaceful, stable, and prosperous lives for all.

## 2. Content

C.1: We starved .....

C.2: Unfortunately, the weakness and incompetence of those.....all over the globe the horrors of October 7th .....

C.3: Israel ....sustained aggressive and murder assault ..... **(Trump, 2025)**

President Trump provides data to the media, emphasizing the major achievements of his administration over the past four years. He highlights the successful collaboration with the Israeli government to confront Hamas at every turn. According to Trump, his administration starved Iranian proxies and dismantled the Iran nuclear deal, specifically to cut off the funding for terrorist organizations, leading to the outlawing of these Iranian proxies. He asserts that while the deal could have jeopardized peace in the Middle East and beyond, his actions preserved stability in the region.

Trump takes credit for recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and moving the U.S. embassy there, which he claims strengthened the U.S.-Israel relationship and helped accomplish all of their Middle Eastern objectives. In this segment, he sharply criticizes Democratic President Joe Biden, accusing him of failing to manage both the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Middle East during his tenure. Trump argues that as a result of Biden's negligence, both the United States and Israel are now paying the price.

The President also acknowledges the tremendous hardships faced by the Israeli people over the past 16 months, commending their courage. He recounts the October 7 attacks, where Hamas launched assaults on Israel's defenseless civilians from all directions. Trump praises the resilience of the Israeli people, stating that despite the overwhelming odds, they fought back with determination and never surrendered. He applauds both the bravery of the Israeli people and the exceptional leadership of the Israeli government in handling these dire situations.

C.4: We can work together to ensure Hamas is El eliminated .....

C.5: We've begun the process of deporting ..... **(Trump, 2025)**

The President emphasizes his strong relationship with the Israeli government, stating that both Israel and the United States are committed to eradicating Hamas and Iran. He expresses gratitude to Steve Witkoff, his special envoy, for securing a favorable deal with Israel to establish lasting peace in the Middle East. Trump also acknowledges the efforts of U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio in addressing the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and commends Michael Waltz, the U.S. National Security Advisor, for his hard work on negotiating ceasefires.

According to Trump, his administration collaborates closely with Israel and its allies to ensure that Iranian proxies do not launch attacks similar to the October 7 assault. He stresses that efforts are underway to secure a peace agreement that will stabilize the Middle East, and expresses hope that more nations will soon join in these efforts. Trump is firm in his commitment to putting an end to terrorism and securing long-lasting peace in the region.

Trump also claims that he classified the Houthis as a terrorist organization just two weeks ago, and predicts their failure to disrupt global shipping lines. He mentions that he authorized airstrikes to eliminate key ISIS leaders hiding in Somali caves. His administration has begun the process of expelling foreign terrorists, jihadists, and Hamas sympathizers from the United States, as well as removing dangerous individuals from jails, mental health facilities, and asylums, along with gang members in large numbers. Despite earlier promises from other countries to not accept these individuals, they are being welcomed back.

In response to the rise in anti-Semitism following the October 7 attacks, Trump notes that he signed an executive order aimed at combating this harmful trend. He further highlights his administration's achievements in defeating ISIS alongside Israel, terminating the Iran nuclear deal—which he calls one of the worst deals ever made—and imposing severe sanctions on Iran. These measures, he claims, have effectively starved Hamas and Iran's other terrorist proxies of resources and support. Trump also reflects on the historic

move of establishing the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, at a cost not seen in forty years, marking a significant achievement for his administration.

### 3. Closing

Cs 1: In....brought peace and stability to.....

Cs 2: I....peace and economic development transaction.....

Cs 3: I want to salute....with courage and determination and unflinching....strong in our meetings. **(Trump, 2025)**

Trump provides an update to the media on the strong relationship between the United States and Israel, highlighting the significant achievements he and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu have made in the Middle East. He emphasizes the importance of working towards a stable and lasting peace in the region. Trump proudly states that, through collaboration, he and Netanyahu have achieved substantial success in combating Hamas and ISIS over the past four years. He asserts that they dismantled the Iran nuclear deal and defeated Hamas, while also eliminating Iranian proxies.

Trump also points to the U.S. embassy's relocation to Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, as one of the key accomplishments of his administration. He reflects on another major achievement during his first term—the signing of the Abraham Accords on September 15, 2020. These accords facilitated the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, thanks to U.S. efforts. Trump believes this peace agreement has fostered positive relations between Israel and the Arab world, and he expects more countries to join it in the near future.

The President acknowledges the immense challenges the Israeli people have faced over the past 16 months, commending their courage in the face of adversity. He recalls the horrific attacks launched by Hamas on October 7, targeting innocent Israeli citizens, but praises the resilience of the Israeli people who fought back and refused to surrender. Trump applauds their bravery and lauds the Israeli government's handling of these difficult situations.

Cs 4: I also took action to restore our....

Cs 5: We .... to have peace ....**(Trump, 2025)**

Trump reflects on recent developments, noting that in the past few weeks, significant progress has been made, and the United States has regained its global recognition. He proudly announces that the U.S. has officially withdrawn from the anti-Semitic UN Human Rights Council and has cut all support for the UN Relief and Works Agency, which he accuses of funneling money to Hamas. Additionally, Trump highlights his decision to end the de facto arms embargo imposed by the previous administration, which had withheld over \$1 billion in military aid to Israel.

The President further asserts that he has reinstated the policy of maximum pressure on Iran, promising to impose the most stringent sanctions once again. He emphasizes that Iranian oil exports will be reduced to zero, and the regime's capacity to fund terrorism, both regionally and globally, will be diminished. Trump recalls that during his time in office, Iran was unable to sell oil due to his warning that any country doing business with Iran would face consequences from the United States. He also points out that under his administration, Hamas and Hezbollah were not receiving any financial support, preventing incidents like the October 7th attack.

Trump reaffirms that the United States and Israel will work together to restore the optimism and hope that existed four years ago, aiming to bring peace and security back to the region. He expresses his commitment to bringing prosperity, opportunity, and a sense of optimism to both their nations and the broader international community. Trump stresses the importance of Arab and Muslim countries in the Middle East and reiterates the goal for these nations to experience peaceful, stable, and prosperous lives.

## **Conclusion**

A key consideration is the growing influence of international media in conflict reporting, as the narratives they construct can significantly impact local and global perceptions. Given the increasing risk of international conflict in various regions, this research topic remains highly pertinent. Conflict-related news in this study refers to online news characterized by digital features such as hypermedia, user engagement, interactive content, multimedia integration, and personalized delivery (Pavlik, 2001). These attributes, especially when tied to sensitive topics like the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, intensify public interest and shape the sociopolitical context in which the news is received.

Donald Trump in his speech emphasizes that the October 7th attack has resulted in significant suffering and bloodshed for both Israelis and Americans. He claims that, in collaboration with Netanyahu, his administration successfully combated Hamas and ISIS over the past four years, dismantled the Iran nuclear deal, and eradicated Iranian proxies. Under his leadership, the United States also moved its embassy to Jerusalem, affirming Israel's capital. Trump expresses deep concern about the devastation caused by the Hamas attack on Israel over the last 16 months, noting the loss of innocent lives, including women, men, and children, and commending the courage and resilience of the Israeli people. In the segment of actors, Trump considers the successful Middle East negotiations he claims to have accomplished in his prior tenure. He claims that the situation in the region has gotten much worse over the last four years and accuses the Biden administration for not making any progress. In the events section, according to Trump, both Israelis and Americans have suffered greatly and lost a great number of lives as a result of the October 7th strikes. According to Trump, their cooperation resulted in the defeat of Hamas, the disintegration of Iranian proxy forces, and the collapse of the Iran nuclear deal.

In the group part, in his remarks to the media, President Trump highlights the close ties between the US and Israel and the fact that the two nations have supported one another through all of their trials, past and current. In the opening section, President Trump starts off by reminding the media of the achievements of his previous government. Throughout the content segment, The President also praises the bravery of the Israeli people and respects the immense suffering they have endured over the last 16 months. In the closing section, Trump declares with pride that the United States has abolished all financing for the UN Relief and Works Agency, which he claims is supplying funds to Hamas, and has formally resigned from the anti-Semitic UN Human Rights Council.

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