

تحليل خطابي نقدي لتغريدات سياسية أمريكية منتقاة

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الخلاصة:

شهد العالم مؤخرًا الحرب بين روسيا وأوكرانيا، التي مثلت تحديًا مباشرًا لسيادة القانون، فضلًا عن استقرار النظام الدولي، مما أدى إلى أنواع مختلفة من التغريدات السياسية منها: تغريدات جو بايدن، فقد بدأ الرئيس نوعًا جديدًا من الحرب الإعلامية على منصة تويتر اتهم فيها روسيا وحملها مسؤولية هذا الاعتداء وتداعياته اللاحقة هو ما أدى إلى حدة ما يراد في التغريدات السياسية، فضلًا عن الجدل الخاص بالأيديولوجيات والاستراتيجيات.

اللغوية لمتابعة في نقل هذه الأيديولوجيات، مما ولد حاجة واضحة لإجراء تحقيق نقدي في هذه التغريدات لمعرفة الأيديولوجيات والاستراتيجيات التي تضمنتها.

استندت الدراسة الحالية الى عدة فرضيات، أهمها أن التغريدات السياسية تعتمد اعتمادًا كبيرًا على الأدوات اللغوية لنقل الرسائل المقصودة، بدعوى أن التغريدات يمكن أن تنقل نوايا الرؤساء في مثل هذه الأزمة، وقد حلت التغريدات المختارة في ضوء الانموذج المعتمد على أساس فيركلوف (1989) أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن التغريدات الأمريكية تهدف إلى الوقوف بجانب أوكرانيا واتهام روسيا وتحميلها مسؤولية هذه الحرب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الخطاب النقدي التقليدي، تحليل الخطاب النقدي، أهدافه و التغريدات

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Selected American Political Tweets

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Abstract:

Recently, the world has witnessed the war between Russia and Ukraine, which has represented a direct challenge to international rule of law and stability of the international system. Thus, it has led to different types of political tweets among which those of American president Mr. Biden. He has started a new type of media war on twitter, accusing Russia and hold them the responsibility for what is happening recently in Ukraine. This raise in the use of political tweets give increase to some controversies over their ideologies and the linguistic strategies employed to convey these ideologies. This creates an obvious need to critically investigate these tweets to find out these ideologies and strategies. The current study is based on the hypotheses that American political tweets depend heavily on linguistic devices to convey their intended messages, claiming that tweets can convey the intentions of the president in such crisis.

The aims of this study, which are finding out the linguistic elements, exploring the ideologies conveyed by tweets, and verifying its hypotheses, two types of procedures have been adopted: theoretical and practical. The theoretical procedures consist of presenting a theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis "CDA", including its principles, aims, approaches, model of analysis, and some related previous studies. On the other hand, the practical procedures consist of

selecting three tweets. Three tweets are selected from the personal account of the president of the United State Joe Biden which are selected from his personal account on twitter. The selected tweets have been analyzed in the light of the adopted model based on Fairclough (1989). The results of selected tweets have shown that American tweets aim to accuse Russia and stand with Ukraine in this war. In addition, these tweets aim to motivate the other countries to stand and support Ukraine in this crisis.

Keywords: Traditional Discourse Analysis , Political Discourse, and CDA

1.1 The Problem

Recently there was a war happened between Ukraine and Russia, in which many innocent civilians were killed. Thus, many political tweets appeared from all the countries around the world about this war including the tweets of the UK prime minister Boris Johnson and the American president Joe Biden. Mr. Biden and Boris Johnson support and stand with Ukraine by accusing Russia as being a terrorist and holding Russia responsible for what happened in Ukraine. The tension between Ukraine and Russia over the Crimean peninsula, specifically the port city of Sevastopol, date back to the Soviet Union's disintegration is still occurring in the current crisis. As Ukraine, Russia, and many other former Soviet republics seek to define themselves and their connections with one another, how they gotten embroiled in territorial disputed [1]

Research questions:

1. How does Mr. Biden present the text structure in his tweets?
2. What are the main ideologies conveyed in Mr. Biden's tweets?

1.2 The Aims

The study aims at finding out:

1. the text structure used by Mr. Biden in his tweets,
2. the ideologies behind generating such tweets by Mr. Biden,
3. how the politicians use a limited number of words to express their ideologies and
4. how the intended meaning of such short texts can be discovered depending on the linguistic elements in the texts.

1.3 The Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

1. The American's political tweets depend heavily on linguistic elements to convey their intended meanings.
2. Tweets can convey the intentions of the presidents in such crisis.
3. The president depend heavily on Twitter in his declarations.
4. The hidden meaning in tweets is more than the text of the tweet itself.

1. Introduction

The idea and approach of Critical Discourse Analysis examines how people and institutions use language. As a result, CDA is concerned with broader social issues and external elements such as ideology, power, and inequality. It analyzes and interprets written and spoken texts using social and philosophical theory. Concerning CDA Fairclough [2] writes:

CDA analyses texts and interactions, but it does not start from texts and interactions. It starts rather from social issues and problems, problems which face people in their social lives, issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies.

CDA is based on critical theory, which examines "the social, cultural, economic, and political ways in which people are inequitably positioned," and "how power relations ideologically impact the creation and reception of text" [2].

CDA, according to Van Dijk [3] is an area in which both written and spoken texts can be investigated or analyzed in order to uncover the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality, and bias. In a similar spirit, Janks [4] claims that CDA examines "how language functions to position readers in the interests of authority." Furthermore, according to van Dijk [3] CDA is used to evaluate texts in order to determine whether structures, strategies, or other aspects of text, talk, verbal contact, or communication events contribute to the development or replication of unequal power relations. Wetherell, et al. [5] define CDA as follows:

The study of talk and texts, it is a set of methods and theories for investigating language in use and language in social contexts. Discourse research offers routes into the study of meanings, a way of investigating the back and-forth dialogues which constitute social action, along with the patterns of signification and representation which constitute culture.

CDA looks at social practices through the lens of their discourse moments. According to Fairclough and Wodak [6] CDA emphasizes the substantively linguistic and discursive nature of social relations of power and the way they are used and addressed in speech. As a result, this demonstrates CDA's true relationship between language and power. CDA, according to Weiss and Wodak [6] is particularly interested in the relationship between language and power because it integrates concepts, language, and power on the one hand with the organization of relationships within society on the other.

2. Critical Discourse Analysis' Principles and Goals

CDA is a useful method for demonstrating the link between language and power in social practice. Fairclough and Wodak [7] summarize the principles and goals of CDA in this regard:

1. CDA handles social issues. CDA is focused in the linguistic dimension of social and cultural processes and institutions as well as language and its usage.
2. CDA views power relations to be discursive because it analyses the linguistic and discursive structure of power social relations in today's society [7] This implies that power relations are only manifested in and via discourse.
3. Discourse is crucial in the construction of society and culture because it emphasizes the dialectical interaction between them. In other words, discourse shapes society and culture as well as being shaped by it (Ibid).

4. Discourse organizes ideological labor in terms of ideology. Discourse is not seen as politically neutral; it is influenced by ideologies. Ideologies, according to Fairclough and Wodak [7] are specific ways of representing and structuring a society that reinforce unequal power relations as well as dominance and exploitation.
5. Discourse is thought to be historically significant. This means that "discourse cannot be produced without context" and "discourse cannot be understood without context" [7].

AS Hasibuan (8) states, in order to properly achieve its goals, CD research must meet a number of criteria, including:

1. To be acknowledged, CDA research must be "better" than other research, as is typically the case with more marginal research traditions.
2. It is more concerned with social issues and political issues than with current paradigms and fashion.
3. A multidisciplinary approach is usually used to conduct an empirically sound critical analysis of a social problem.
4. Instead of simply describing discourse structure, it aims to explain it in terms of social interaction and, in particular, social structure.
5. CDA focuses on how discourse structures enact, affirm, legitimize, reproduce, or challenge power and dominance relationships in society.

Those five CDA goals can be summarized as not only describing the structure of discourse but also uncovering particular meaning in a discursive event centered on social problems and political issues in society (Ibid).

3. Discourse Properties

The first major aspect of discourse is that it is, at its core, a form of human social interaction, which is primarily investigated through pragmatic and conversation analysis [3]. While this is not the case in this instance, this quality establishes the reciprocal and interactive aspects of conversation, implying that some degree of negotiation is required. This has to do with the discursive and interpersonal context of discourse, in which a group of people interact to produce it. However, a study of the cognitive order that is influenced by its foundations, such as social order, is missing from this feature. There is another aspect of conversation that helps to fill in the gaps [8]. As a result, van Dijk describes another aspect of discourse as the communication of beliefs among individuals. The cognitive component of discourse is emphasized when viewed from this perspective, since it allows us to investigate deeper the knowledge communicated by others, thereby tying this property to the Foucauldian notion of discourse. Another important feature of this attribute is that it emphasizes how these sets of knowledge are passed down from generation to generation, as well as how they are acquired and maintained [9].

Another aspect of discourse is that it establishes communication as a tool for social change, because the website postings under consideration can be described as the embodiment of the discursive communication taking place inside this particular group. Furthermore, discourse must be culturally positioned by establishing the critical relationship between discourse and culture. As a result, it means that discourse differs between cultures and even settings (Ibid). As a result, a third feature of discourse is highlighted by van Dijk [9] who explicitly presents discourse as a contextually situated phenomenon.

Gee [1] emphasizes this property of discourse, as he views it as ‘a language recruited “on site”’ to enable certain social activities, as well as identities, to form and take place.

4. Norman Fairclough

Norman Fairclough is a well-known author and lecturer in the field of CDA Fairclough [2] emphasizes on the howness and whyness of the text description rather than the whatness in his first book on CDA. What factors influence a speaker's or a writer's choice of phrases or forms? He believes that these decisions are never made in a vacuum, but are ideologically charged. Chouliaraki and Fairclough [10] show that the goal of a CDA of a communicative engagement is to demonstrate that the interaction's semiotic and linguistic elements are systematically linked to what is going on socially, and that what is going on socially is partly or entirely semiotically or linguistically. Fairclough [7] claims that critical approaches to language research developed from linguistics and other studies in sociolinguistics, which is primarily concerned with "language in its social context" and the relationship between language and power.

However, according to Fairclough[7] , these approaches have serious faults from a critical standpoint because linguistics portrays them as "language as a possibility, system, or abstract ability, rather than aiming to represent real language practice." The link between language, ideology, and power was the emphasis of this method in UK social change research in the 1990s [7].

Fairclough [10] defines discourse as a social activity and introduces the “discursive practice” aspect as a mediating “third dimension” between the text's linguistic qualities and social practice. "Interventions that develop social fields, institutions, and organizations to finally form orders of speech" are broader social activities.

Discourse is considered as "a form of social activity" as Fairclough [2]stated, indicating that it is a method of action. Furthermore, Fairclough (Ibid) considers language as a part of society, emphasizing that language and society have a dialectical relationship in which language is a part of society. That is, "linguistic phenomena are social" in the sense that interactions are socially determined and have social consequences, and "social phenomena are linguistic" in the sense that language activity in social contexts is a part of social processes and practices rather than just an expression and reflection of them [2]

5. Political Discourse:

Political discourse analysis, like other disciplines of discourse analysis, covers a wide range of topics and employs a variety of analytical methodologies. However, maybe more than in other domains of speech, one must consider the reflective and potentially ambiguous nature of the phrase political discourse right from the start. At least two options are suggested by the term: first, a speech that is itself political; and second, an examination of political discourse as merely an example discourse type, with no explicit connection to political content or context. But it is possible that things will become much more confusing. Given that practically all conversation is political by some definitions, all discourse analyses are potentially political, and so all discourse analysis is political discourse on some level [4].

This potentially perplexing situation stems primarily from definitions of the political in terms of broad concepts such as power, conflict, control, or dominance [see 14] because any of these concepts can be used in almost any form of discourse.

Diamond [11] characterizes her investigation of staff meeting speech as "political" since concerns of power and control are discussed. They are, however, being worked out at several levels, including interpersonal, personal, institutional, and educational levels, as well as in various strategic approaches. It may be in danger of overgeneralizing the concept of political discourse by characterizing all dialogue as political in the broadest sense [12]

6. The previous Studies

In this study which is entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Anti-Terrorism Speech: With Reference to Antonio-Guterres and Barack Obama's Speech". The purpose of this study is to evaluate anti-terrorism speeches using Critical Discourse Analysis and Fairclough's model (1989). Two anti-terrorism speeches have been chosen to be studied (the United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres' address and Barack Obama's anti-terrorism speech). This study aims to demonstrate how anti-terrorism speeches replay power, ideology, and identities. Fairclough's three-dimensional approach to analysis is used in this study: description, interpretation, and explanation. In the first level of analysis, the thesis examines the formal elements of anti-terrorism speeches by examining the text's vocabulary, grammar, and textual features [13].

The study also provides an interpretation of text and context at the second level through situational context, intertextuality, and speech acts. In addition, this study looks into power struggles, social struggles, and political struggles in the text. It also emphasizes the many philosophies found in the writings. It also describes the ideas that allow speakers to communicate anti-terrorism values to their audiences. The study also looks into the social and discursive practices in the texts (Ibid).

According to the results of the study, anti-terrorism is a worldwide war fought by international leaders, legislators, and human rights advocates. In this conflict, ideologies are the primary weapons. The concepts and ideologies of counter-terrorism, democracy, and religious freedom have all been adopted by good people and human rights organizations. Criminal organizations, on the other hand, adhere to ideals such as radicalization, violence, fanaticism, and hatred. The three-dimensional Fairclough model [7] can also be used to assess anti-terrorism writings, according to the study. The use of language power can accomplish a lot of things. In the fight against terrorism, it is utilized to guide people. It is used to instruct people on how to deconstruct terrorist organizations by following protocols. It is utilized to give advice and warn individuals about the threats posed by terrorist groups .

5.2 Fairclough [15] In this study which is entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Hillary Clinton's Tweets in Twitter". This thesis is a research project that uses Hillary Clinton's tweets as the data. It looks into Hillary Clinton's tweets from the 19th and 21st of November 2019 and the 4th of February 2020. These tweets address a variety of transgender concerns in order to promote transgender rights in the United States. This is done with a particular emphasis on the socio-cognitive approach as the major framework for the study, as well as its emphasis on cognitive context models and the use of words through van Dijk's CDA theory [19].

The findings demonstrate the value of using the local and global semantics of Hillary's tweets to benefit the transgender population. Of course, this is a smart implementation of her intervention's larger, pragmatic goal of standing by trans people. That is, a consistent set of negative phrases used to communicate unfavorable feelings regarding societal prejudice towards transgender people (Ibid).

5.3 Fairclough [10] In this study which is entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Selected English Caricatures on Covid-19". Covid-19 has lately emerged in most world countries, influencing various parts of people's lives and causing various forms of political tensions, one of which is between America

and China. The two sides have launched a new form of media war, accusing one other of being to blame for the spread of the virus. Political caricatures, which have recently expanded in quantity, have been deployed in this war in a variety of ways. This increase in the usage of political caricatures in popular media has sparked debates about their ideologies and the linguistic and non-linguistic tactics used to transmit these beliefs. This necessitates a critical examination of these caricatures in order to uncover these beliefs and techniques[10].

The chosen caricatures were examined using an eclectic model developed by Fairclough(1989) and Kress and Van Leeuwen [16] The obtained data was examined using appropriate statistical software (Ibid, ix).

The results of the chosen caricatures demonstrate that both American and Chinese caricatures are attempting to blame each other for the spread of the virus. The findings also revealed parallels and contrasts in terms of the devices used by the two groups of caricatures, as well as a preference for extra-linguistic devices over linguistic ones (Ibid).

5.4 A Comparison Between the Previous Studies and the Current One

In general, the aim of CDA is to dig into the mind of the speaker or writer to discover the hidden meaning of the invisible ideologies of a particular speaker or writer. Therefore, CDA takes the reader into the mind of the speaker to find out the meaning of the rhetorical discourse. For this reason, CDA is an investigative tool that is used to reveal beliefs in texts. The previous studies, are all concerned with written or spoken texts such as speeches or articles. Some of these studies are also concerned with images, insofar as images can be used as a means of expressing the intended ideology as in caricatures. Therefore, the hidden meaning can be discovered fairly easily, as long as there is a lot of written or spoken discourse. The previous ten studies have demonstrated that, among the many benefits of CDA, it is a universal technique that can be applied to a wide range of texts in all languages. They demonstrate how CDA can be used to uncover hidden ideas and ideologies in texts. CDA can also deduce the speaker's intent and interest from their speech. CDA, like an explorer, examines the speaker's thinking for the hidden agenda or the unseen ideology.

The new trend in this study is the analysis of political tweets. What is unique in this study, is that the number of words is limited on twitter. That means the politicians have to use a limited number of words in order to express their ideologies or beliefs. So that, the politicians have to write their tweets carefully, they use such specific expressions to express their ideas. In addition, the new thing in the current study is how the researcher can find out the intended meaning of such short texts by depending on metaphor, modality, impicature or the linguistic elements in the text.

6. Methodology

6.1The Adopted Model

Fairclough's (1989) model which aims to do CDA is adopted in the current study. The three dimensions of this model is used to analyze the selected tweets. Below is a diagram which summarizes the elements of the adopted model, and a brief account of each element.

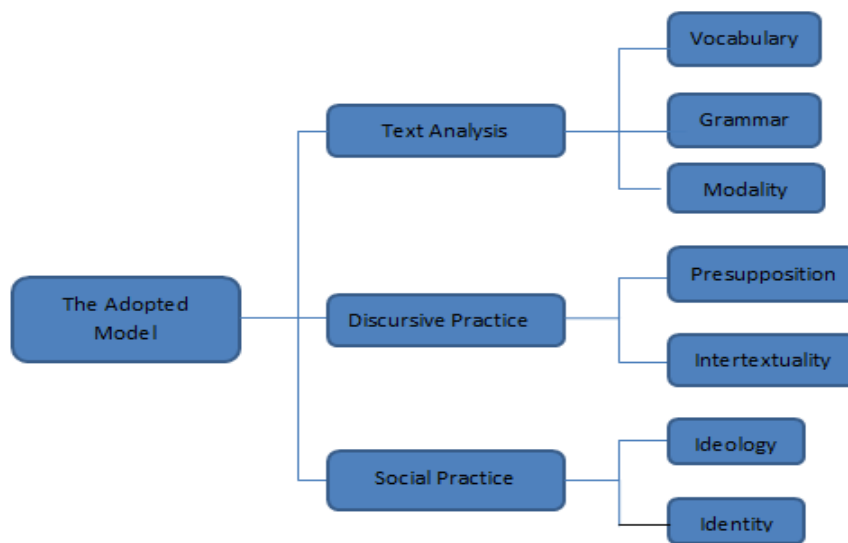


Figure (1) The Adopted Model

6.2 Fairclough's (1989) Model

Fairclough proposes a three-level CDA framework that aims to raise social relations awareness "by focusing on language" [5] This method of DA includes three linguistic levels: description, interpretation, and explanation:

- Description of the language text.
- Interpretation of the relationship between the discursive processes and the text.
- Explanation of the relationship between the discursive processes and the social processes.

6.2.1 Textual Analysis (Description)

6.2.1.1 Vocabulary

Vocabularies and the choice of words and terms in political speeches such as tweets play a crucial role in the world controversies as this between Russia and Ukraine. The effective power of words and ways of using these effective words can affect the decision of presidents around the world. Fairclough's [9] analysis of vocabulary can be explored in a variety of ways, despite the fact that he avoids using the term vocabulary in favor of the words wordings, lexicalization, and signification.

Experiential value, relational value, and expressive value are all considered when analyzing vocabulary. Classification schemes, ideological words, rewording and over-wording, meaning relations, and metaphors are all linked to experiential value. Euphemistic expression and formal or casual words have a relational value. Positive and negative evaluations are linked to expressive values [8].

6.2.1.2 Grammar Analysis

The grammatical components transitivity and passive voice, which are primarily concerned with the syntactic structure of the clause, are chosen for analysis of these texts in this study.

6.2.1.3 Modality

The interpersonal function is frequently associated with modality. The intermediate ranges between the extreme positive and negative are referred to as modality. It can express the speaker's opinion on a particular topic, as well as the scale of formality and power dynamics [6].

6.2.2 Discursive Practice (Interpretation)

Fairclough [15] is interested in the analysis of discourse practices, which includes text production and distribution processes, as well as text consumption and interpretation by various consumers, such as media audiences. The model also considers the dialectical and relational relationships that exist between media texts and sociocultural events such as social change.

As a result, Fairclough's CDA approach was designed to comprehend not only a text, but also the world in which it was produced. Also, CDA entails examining a specific text in the context of discursive activities and their impact on sociocultural practices. This implies, in part, placing a text's presuppositions, as well as the manner in which they are produced and ordered, within the framework of social and cultural practices in order to appreciate the power and ideological relationships implicit in that text [17].

6.2.2.1 Presupposition

Presupposition is the first component in this stage, and it is a tool for analyzing hidden or implicit meaning inside explicit media materials. According to Reah [18] presuppositions are "assumptions that are 'baked in' to a speech, rather than being explicitly articulated.

Presupposition, according to Fairclough [2] is a feature of text producers' understanding of the context. Furthermore, Fairclough states that assumption has an ideological function since it considers "common sense in the service of power," making it a potent instrument in media texts.

6.2.2.2 Intertextuality

Intertextuality is the second component of this model. Discursive practice is defined by De Beaugrande and Dressler [19] as "the manner in which the production and reception of a specific text is dependent on the participants' knowledge of other texts".

Intertextuality, according to Fairclough [15] is the feature in which texts borrow pieces from other texts. To put it another way, intertextuality refers to "speech communication chains." Intertextuality analysis is significant since it tends to reveal leverage older texts to create new ones.

6.2.3 Social Practice (Explanation)

The third stage of Fairclough's approach is social practice. According to Fairclough [2] this level is primarily concerned with evaluating speech in relation to ideology and power, as well as seeing power as a way of hegemony. This level extends beyond the creation and analysis of texts to the study of their social consequences, with a focus on the relationship between interaction and social context.

7. Data Analysis

7.1 Joe Biden's Tweets Analysis

7.1.1 Tweet (1)

“The attack on a Ukrainian train station is yet another horrific atrocity committed by Russia, striking civilians who were trying to evacuate and reach safety” (7:23pm /8/4/2022)

7.1.1.1 Text Analysis

1. Vocabulary

The process of words selection and the way of putting words together in speeches of politicians is a matter have to be taken into consideration. In this tweet, the US president uses the phrase “horrific atrocity” to accuse Russia for what is being done in train station. The president wants to express the idea that Russia is a terrorist country. Russia is doing war against civilian in Ukraine. He adds that the attacks at the train station in eastern Ukraine shows the depth to which Putin's once vaunted army and holding Russia responsible for a rocket attack in the eastern Ukraine city of Kramatorsk. Mr. Biden wants to say it is a war that aims to indiscriminately attack on civilians. Russian crimes in Ukraine will not go unnoticed or unpunished. He adds that USA will continue its security assistance of weapons delivered to Ukraine to help it defend itself against Putin's invasion.

2. Grammar

Forming sentences to make a text has a significant role in forming the ideology in political speeches. Thus, the text structure in political talks is a way of expressing the hidden ideologies. Making a sentence more focused than another is one technique used by politicians in their speeches. In this tweet, the US president uses the verb “attack” to accuse Russia for what happened at train station. Biden has already accused Russian forces of community war crimes outside of Kyiv. Mr. Biden uses verbs of continuity like “were trying” to describe the civilians people killed in the attacks.

3. Modality

There are no modal verbs in this tweet.

7.1.1.2 Discursive Practice

1. Presupposition

The US president Mr. Biden accuses Moscow of trading thousands of anticipations of major Russian offensive in the region. He wants to say that Russia is against humanity.

2. Intertextuality

Mr. Biden uses words like “another horrific atrocity committed by Russia” to blame Russians about their crimes committed in the city of Kramatorsk. He said that more than 52 people were killed including women and children trying to flee from Russian bombing of their city. Mr. Biden uses the words “horrific atrocity” to note that this crime committed by Russian troops at train station is similar to what happened in the Buchan's massacre.

7.1.1.3 Social Practice

1. Ideology

The US president, Mr. Biden, accuses Russia when he used words like “another horrific atrocity committed by Russia”, so these attacks killed dozens of people as shocking developed; it is another awful crime displayed by the Russian president. Mr. Biden holds them what is happening, especially when Russia denied targeting civilians claiming that the Russian forces were not responsible for the Kramatorsk attack.

2. Identity

In this tweet, the US president Mr. Biden wants to show the world, that it is clear that Putin is just trying to wipe out the idea of even being able be Ukrainian. He adds that Russian missiles attacked on Kramatorsk railway station. A hub for civilian evaluations which left dozens of people killed and more injured, is one more atrocity committed by Russia in Ukraine. Mr. Biden motivates the world to hold the Russian president Putin to account the disaster in Ukraine.

7.1.2 Tweet (2)

“Today, the U.S. is continuing our strong support for the brave people of Ukraine as they defend their country. I am announcing another package of security assistance that will provide additional artillery munitions, radars, and other equipment to Ukraine” (12:00am/2022/5/7).

7.1.2.1 Text Analysis

1. Vocabulary

Mr. Biden starts his tweet using adjectives words like “strong support” and “brave people” to show that the US stand with Ukrainian in this crisis by providing a historic amount of security assistance to Ukraine at rapid speech, so these words have positive effect on the readers’ (Ukrainian people) about the war. The US supports together with the contribution of their allies and partners has been critical in helping Ukraine to win the battle of Kyiv and hinder Putin’s aims in Ukraine.

2. Grammar

In this tweet, the US president Mr. Biden uses the relational verb “is” to show that the USA and its people still help and support the Ukrainian people in their war against Russia. Mr. Biden uses other activity verbs in his tweet like ‘announcing’, ‘provide’ and support to show that the US will also provide another package of security assistance to help the brave people of Ukraine to defend and protect their country.

3. Modality

The US president commits himself to stand with Ukraine and help Ukrainian in this war against Russia by providing another package of security assistance for Ukraine to succeed in the next phase of war. Ukrainian’s international partners including the US will continue to demonstrate their unity and their resolve to keep the weapons such as ‘artillery munitions and radars’ flowing to Ukraine.

7.1.2.2 Discursive Practice

1. Presupposition

It was and still the US is the real friend of Ukraine and the main supporter in this crisis and in other cases. In this tweet, the US president wants to show the world that the American government and the people of the US stand with Ukrainian people in this war against Russia. Thus, in this announcement, his administration has nearly exhausted funding that can be used to send security assistance through drawdown authorities for Ukraine.

2. Intertextuality

USA is the country that plays a crucial role in almost all discords around the world. The role of the USA is either by supporting one part or another by military assistance or by force. Thus, this is not the first time that the US government speak about their support for one part of a discord.

7.1.2.3 Social Practice

1. Ideology

In this tweet, the ideological idea implicates that the president calls all the American's allies and partners to stand and help Ukraine in a way or another, thus they should quickly provide them the required funding to strengthen Ukraine on the battlefield and at the table of negotiation to end this war.

2. Identity

The pronominal social identity in this tweet is the president, Mr. Biden, speaking on behalf of the US people when he said "the US is continuing our strong support for the brave people of Ukraine as they defend their country".

7.1.3 Tweet (3)

"In order to sustain Ukraine as it continues this fight, I am sending to Congress a supplemental budget request. It will keep weapons and ammunition flowing to the brave Ukrainian fighters and continue delivering economic and humanitarian assistance to the Ukrainian people"(10:21pm 28/4/2022).

7.1.3.1 Text Analysis

1. Vocabulary

In this tweet, the US president Mr. Biden, uses the word 'Congress' to call and request them for additional funding to support Ukraine. As a result, he signed a request to the congress for critical security, economic and humanitarian assistance to help the brave Ukrainian people. From the words and phrases that are used by the president in this tweet, it can be concluded that the US is ready to share in the war by a way or another. The president recommends that the world has to support the brave people of Ukraine who continue to counter Putin's aggression and at a very pivotal moment. Mr. Biden also uses the word 'brave', which has positive effect on the Ukrainian people to motivate them fighting for their freedom.

2. Grammar

Mr. Biden uses linking verbs and activity verbs like ‘to sustain’ and ‘continue’ to show the world that the US and their allies and partners still help and support Ukraine from the beginning till now. Mr. Biden uses another actional verb like ‘sending’ to request the congress to help and support Ukraine in this war against the Russian aggression.

3. Modality

In this tweet, Mr. Biden uses the modal verb ‘will’ only one time to express his prediction, that sending economic and military aid would help the brave people in Ukraine defend their country and their homeland against the Russian aggression as long as the assaults and atrocities continue. They are going to continue supplying military assistance.

7.1.3.2 Discursive Practice

1. Presupposition

The current president, Mr. Biden, through the words he uses in this tweet wants to say that need to unite and work together to support Ukraine in its fight for freedom. American, NATO allies and European Union are going to support and help Ukraine in this crisis. They have to take their part in this war.

2. Intertextuality

It is not a matter what the US would do but definitely America will take part in this war either positively or negatively. This is not a new issue or new declaration from the US. America did the same action in the past, for example in the Gulf war, America supported Kuwait militarily against Iraq.

7.1.3.3 Social Practice

1. Ideology

The hint idea in this tweet that Mr. Biden wants to say that the US and even the congress stand and help Ukraine, because the cost of this fight is not cheap. Caving to aggression is going to be more costly if ‘We’ allow it to happen as they defend their country as the Russian continue their atrocities and aggression in Ukraine.

2. Identity

In this tweet, Mr. Biden wants to express his intention that every day, the Ukrainians pay for the price with and the price they pay is with their lives for this fight. So, Ukrainians’ allies need to contribute arms funding, ammunition and the economic support to make their coverage and sacrifice have a purpose. They can continue this fight and do what they are doing.

8. Findings

This study is concerned with examining the political tweets in twitter. Thus, many tools are used in order to analyze and illustrate the ideologies that the selected English political tweets have presented about the Russian – Ukrainian war. The tools used are : vocabulary, grammar, modality, presupposition, intertextuality, ideology and identity to investigate the selected tweets taken from the personal account of the U.S president, Mr. Biden. These tools show some ideologies that are represented explicitly or implicitly. For instance, the US president Biden uses many vocabulary items.

which express explicitly the ideologies that he has about Russia – Ukraine war. For instance "The attacks on an Ukrainian train station", "horrific atrocity Committed by Russia", "The U.S is continuing out strong support for the brave people of Ukraine", "Keep weapon and ammunition Plowing to the brave Ukrainian”, " enhance our unrelenting effort to hold accountable the Russian oligarchs", deliver critical support to Ukraine”, "ensure Putin pays a heavy economic price for this action", " must commit now", "We stand with the people of Ukraine", “Ukrainian and its people are on the front lines fighting" and "You don't need to speak the same langue" . Therefore, , the U.S president Joe Biden presents explicitly ideologies about this war that he stands and supports Ukraine against Russia in this war which happened vacantly.

Presupposition is also used by both Mr. Biden and Mr. Johnson in their tweets which is considered a powerful tool in conveying the implicit ideas and ideologies about the Russian-Ukrainian war which happened since a few months ago. Thus, in most of their tweets they accuse Russia which committed the war against the innocent Ukrainian people.

Concerning the use of intertextuality the speaker in his tweets refers to others saying other’s stories which mostly reinforce the speaker’s points of view about the war. It can be noticed in most the tweets of Mr. Biden refer to the danger of this war, and definitely they know the negative effect of this crisis on the world. Both of them use many words in their tweets to alert the world from the bad effects of this dangerous war.

Table (1)The Frequency and Percentage of Transitivity in Biden’s Tweets

Tweets’ No.	V. No.	V. Type	Percentage	
			Freq.	%
1	6	Temporary	1	16.6%
		Actional	1	16.6%
		Relational	3	20%
		Continuity	1	16.6%
2	7	Activity	3	42.8%
		Actional	2	28.5%
		Relational	1	14.2%
3	9	Activity	3	33.3%
		Actional	3	33.3%
		Relational	2	22.2%

Concerning the use of transitivity in Mr. Biden's tweets, activity verbs are used 6 times forming (27%) , this percentage of using activity verbs indicates the seriousness of the issue of the war in Ukraine. Relational verbs are used once, forming (4%). Actional verbs are used 6 times forming (27.%). Continuity verbs are used once, forming (4%). Temporary verbs are used once, forming (4%).

Table (3) Frequency and Percentage of Modality in Biden’s Tweet

Tweet’s No.	V. No.	Modal V.	Indication	Percentage		Total Percentage	
				Freq.	%	V. No.	%
1	6	-----	-----	0	0%	0	0%
2	7	will	Intention	1	14%	1	14%
3	9	will	predication	1	11.11%	1	11.11%

Concerning the modality used in Biden’s tweets, the modal verb (will) has the highest percentage ; it was used twice forming (9%) of the total percentage of modality in Biden’s tweets. This high percentage of using the modal verb (will) indicates the upcoming plans and intentions of American government towards the crisis between Russia and Ukraine.

Table (5) The Frequencies and Percentages of Passive and Active Sentences in Biden’s Tweets

Tweet No.	Sentences No.	Passive Sentences No.		Active Sentences No.	
		F	%	F	%
1	2	1	3.8%	1	3.8%
2	2	-----	0%	2	7.6%
3	2	-----	0%	2	7.6%

Concerning the passive and active sentences in Biden’s tweets, passive sentences are used 1 time only, recordings [16%] of the total sentences in Biden’s tweets. The active sentences are used 2 times, recording [83%]of the total sentences in Biden’s tweets. Depending on the frequencies and percentages in table no. (5) it can be concluded that Biden depends on active voice in writing his tweets about the Russian war in Ukraine. Therefore, America condemns and rejects the Russian war in Ukraine .

9. Discussion of Results Analysis

1. How does Mr. Biden presents texts structure in his tweets ?

He presents the text structure through the linguistic elements used in his tweets such as the number of the transitivity verbs in all his tweets (22) times and modality verbs (2) times. Verbs here form the highest percentage which indicates the direct accusation of the president Mr. Biden to Russia and hold them responsible for the current war which is going on till now in Ukraine.

2. What are the main ideologies conveyed in Biden tweets?

The main ideologies conveyed in Biden's tweets to promote the idea that Russia alone is responsible for the current war which started a few months ago . Mr. Biden aims to direct the world's attention that this war represents a veiled threat to the whole European not only to Ukraine Thus, all the world

must hold Russia accountable. The hidden ideologies of Mr. Biden that concern the war in Ukraine are expressed through many strategies like presupposition and intertextuality.

4.1 Conclusions

1. The meaning of the tweets is not directly or easily accessed. It depends on the extent that one succeeds in establishing interrelationships between textual and social reality.
2. Tweets are very communicative means these days since most of politicians depend on Tweeter to declare their ideas, one tweet can represent a long article with different events.
3. CDA of Mr. Biden's tweets shows that there is a clear accusation of Russia as being a terrorist country due to its invasion of Ukraine.
4. The overall results of Mr. Biden's tweets indicate that the USA and the UK aim to direct the world's attention to the idea that Russia is the main source of danger and troubles in the world. Therefore, they aim to battle Russia politically, militarily and commercially.
5. The overall results of Mr. Biden's tweets indicate that they depend on active voice rather than passive voice in writing their tweets. This indicates the direct rejection and condemnation of Russian war in Ukraine.
6. The president tends to express their ideologies through the use of Tweeter.

4.2 Recommendations:

Based on the conclusions that have been drawn from the study, the researcher recommends the following:

1. CDA specialist and Analysts should be aware that the language of the social communication in its different kinds, and especially twitter is not that clear as one might think it to be as it is usually full of hidden power and ideologies. The language of twitter is not chosen randomly, every single word is written on purpose as it carries an ideological significant.
2. CDA should be taught at English departments as it is highly in making linguistic and social research studies.

4.3 Suggestions for further Research:

Some suggestions for further Research are presented below :

1. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Selected Arab Tweets on the Russia- Ukraine war.
2. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Selected English Caricatures on the Russia-Ukraine war.
3. A Critical Discourse Analysis of the president Trump's tweets during (about) COVID-19 .
4. PA Critical Discourse Analysis of selected English of news headline about the Ukraine crisis.

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