

**The Representation of Gaza War (2021) in the
Official Remarks of Hamas and Israel:
A Critical Discourse Analysis Study**

دراسة تغطية حرب غزة (2021) في البيانات الرسمية لحماس وإسرائيل
باستخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Master's Degree in English Language and Literature**

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June, 2022

Authorization

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to our land, PALESTINE.

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The Representation of Gaza War (2021) in the Official Remarks of Hamas and Israel: A Critical Discourse Analysis Study

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Abstract

This study investigates the representation of Gaza War (2021) in the official remarks of Hamas and Israel. All official remarks released over the 11-day war are collected and analyzed according to Van Dijk's (2006) ideological square to explore the discursive strategies that may reveal hidden ideologies. Two main strategies were utilized in the speeches, namely, emphasizing our good things and emphasizing their bad things. The collected examples generated different themes including praising war achievements, war justifications, threats, future aims, and national glorification. The study found that each party tended to represent themselves positively and the other negatively. Israel focused their speeches on war achievements and threats while Hamas's speeches were more emotional and centered on self-glorification.

Keywords: Official Remarks, Gaza War (2021), Hamas; Israel, CDA, Van Dijk.

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الملخص

تبحث هذه الدراسة في تغطية حرب غزة (2021) في التصريحات الرسمية لحماس وإسرائيل. وتم جمع وتحليل جميع البيانات الرسمية الصادرة بشأن الحرب التي استمرت 11 يوماً وفقاً للمربع الأيديولوجي لفان ديك (2006) للبحث في الاستراتيجيات الخطابية التي قد تكشف عن الأيديولوجيات الخفية. وتم استخدام استراتيجيتين رئيسيتين في البيانات بشكل رئيسي، وهما التأكيد على الجوانب الايجابية "لدينا" والجوانب السلبية "لغيرنا". ونتج عن الأمثلة التي تم جمعها مواضيع مختلفة بما في ذلك: الإشادة بإنجازات الحرب، ومبررات الحرب، والتهديدات، والأهداف المستقبلية، والتمجيد الوطني. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن كل طرف يميل إلى تمثيل نفسه بشكل إيجابي والآخر بشكل سلبي. وفي حين ركزت إسرائيل خطاباتها على الإنجازات والتهديدات الحربية، كانت خطابات حماس أكثر عاطفية وركزت على تمجيد الذات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: البيانات الرسمية، حرب غزة (2021)، حماس، إسرائيل، تحليل الخطاب النقدي، فان ديك.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.0 Overview

This chapter provides a general background of the study. The statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, the significance, and limitations of the study are also outlined.

1.1 Background of the Study

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is one of the oldest and most significant national liberation struggles in the Middle East. It has been an international issue since the establishment of the Zionist Entity in 1948, which was followed by many wars in different periods of time, the most recent of which is Gaza War, which broke out in May 2021. It all started when Palestinians began protests in East Jerusalem over the decision of evicting six Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah issued by the Supreme Court of Israel. This area is part of the occupied Palestinian territories but effectively annexed by Israel. The war lasted over 11 days of intense fighting through which the Israeli airstrikes and artillery barraged on Gaza killing at least 230 people. In the other direction, Hamas missiles rained over Israeli towns, sowing fear and killing at least 12 Israeli settlers (Bilefsky, 2021).

This war on the Gaza Strip, which was known to the Palestinians as the "Sword of Jerusalem" and to the Israelis as the "Guardian of the Walls",

represented an important station in the history of the Palestinian-Israeli national liberation struggle. During this war, both sides used language as a weapon by issuing statements aimed at conveying ideas, ideologies and viewpoints that might influence Palestinian, Israeli, and international public opinion alike. These statements were issued by the official spokesman for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the official spokesman for the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee). Hence, this study aims to investigate the official remarks conveyed during Gaza War (2021) by Hamas and Israel. It also attempts to shed light on the discursive strategies used to highlight certain ideas and ideologies of both sides in light of Van Dijk's (2006) socio-cognitive approach.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Political discourses are so effective in producing and reproducing unequal power relations between different groups. They are considered the primary means of influencing others using rhetoric to persuade and claim leadership (Klebanov et al. 2008). Political speeches may have different functions that are reflected in the language used to convey these speeches. They may convince the receivers to support the speaker's point of view, or may cover, transform and deepen a particular concept (Al-Majali, 2015). During times of war, official spokesmen of the fighting parties try to construct their speeches in a way that influence social attitudes and beliefs.

This study is an attempt to uncover the hidden ideologies in the statements delivered by the official spokesman for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the official spokesman for the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021).

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Investigate the main themes utilized in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021) to highlight the "us" vs. "them" dichotomy.
2. Explore the discursive strategies used in constructing "us" and "them" in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021).

1.4 Questions of the Study

To achieve the objectives mentioned, the study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What are the main themes utilized in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021) to highlight the "us" vs. "them" dichotomy?

2. What are the discursive strategies used in constructing "us" and "them" in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021)?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Despite the myriad of studies that have investigated political speeches during times of conflicts, there seem to be no studies that investigated the official remarks delivered by the spokespersons of Hamas and Israel to the best of the researcher's knowledge. This study aims at contributing to the body of existing knowledge in the domain of CDA by utilizing Van Dijk's (2006) model to explore the discursive strategies that reveal some hidden ideologies presented by Abu Obeida and Avichai Adraee's official remarks during Gaza War (2021).

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to the official remarks delivered by the spokesperson of Hamas and Israel during the Gaza War (2021). It applies Van Dijk's CDA framework to uncover their hidden opinions and ideological polarization.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Literature

2.0 Introduction

This chapter sheds light on several issues related to the power that language exercises in society in addition to media discourse. It also sheds light on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach. Moreover, the chapter also reviews previous studies on the representation of previous wars in speeches.

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

2.1.1 Language, Power, and Ideology

Fairclough (1989) explains the interrelationship between language and society, and how hidden power in the mass media such as the radio, television as well as newspaper influence people's perspectives. He states that “The idea of 'power behind discourse' is that the whole social order of discourse is put together and held together as a hidden effect of power”. Van Dijk (2002) explains that the social structure and discourse structure is a social cognition that passes through indirect interface. In this case, part of discourse analysis procedure is to study the power and psychological development of texting and speech processing as well as its ideology. To study the ideology behind the language and power, which is as the medium between the speaker and society (audience/receiver), the analysis of text and

speech should identify the power, dominance, inequality, and bias and examine how these sources maintained and reproduced within specific social, political, and historical context. The ideological function of language is important as it describes and reflects "social and political situations," in addition to acting as the "driving force directed at changing politics and society" (Wodak, 2001, p. 350). In many cases, ideologies are seen negatively as patterns of dominating beliefs held by the society's top class. The bad aspect of ideology is exemplified by Marx's phrase "false consciousness," that refers to a society's incapacity to recognize things as they truly are. Ideologies are hierarchical concepts and beliefs employed by dominant sections of society to convince dominated communities of their status and authority (Eyerman, 1980).

Therefore, it can be said that language affects society and politics, and it is, in turn, affected by them. Hidden ideologies are extensively embedded in political texts. Internally constructed ideologies function as externally projected social practices that are manifested in the way language is being used. Joseph (2006) claims that the origin of the language itself lies in the need for political reasoning and education partnership. The knowledge of language itself has a political dimension at its core which is the subdivisions of applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, and other disciplines other than linguistics, Anthropology is used by most theoretical linguists who follow

the politics. In addition, Joseph (2006) argues that language consequently is not worth further investigation and linguistics is often referred to as the most controversial field of science. Language itself is a dense phenomenon and it mostly sets controversial topics which influences a variety of disciplines and therefore deserves more consideration.

2.1.2 Political Discourse

Van Dijk (1997) identified political speech in such a way that its players or writers, "politicians," can recognize it. He also stated that the press and politics are intertwined since the media propagates elite thought and ideology. Furthermore, media discourse promotes hegemony, oppression, and elite ideology. It is always in favor of the leading class's and nation's ideology. The speaker's words generates a discriminating attitude against those from lower social strata.

The ideological discourse is critical because it serves as a driving force geared at transforming political and social life in addition to indicating, describing, and reflecting social and political events (Wodak,2001). As a result, language has an influence on society and politics, as well as being influenced by them. When it comes to media speech, it is employed to provide meaning to organizations and their behavioral patterns (Fairclough, 2009). To that purpose, language representation in the news media constructs meaning. Because media coverage is such an important source of

information for many people, it influences their beliefs, norms, actions, and political beliefs. In reality, the quantity of knowledge gathered by the news far outnumbers the amount of data provided by the media. As a result, the media does more than merely report and reflect reality. In fact, it creates reality according to ideological affinities. According to Roy (2007), the social media serves as vehicles for disseminating information. It guides for the ideological attitude of the reader. Fairclough (2003) claims that the media preferentially reflects the universe to us in this sense. As a result, our understanding of society's peculiarities is largely dependent on the media's limited mode of depiction. Despite the fact that millions of occurrences occur every day throughout the world, just a small percentage of them become apparent as possible news items, and only a small percentage of this percentage is actually created as news headlines in the media.

Another issue, according to Verba, et al. (1993), is related to the mere demarcation of the sphere of politics. Evidently, the polity is made up of more than only formal or professional politics and government. Citizens and electors, members of pressures and issue organizations, protesters and dissidents, and others are all involved in political action and the political process. All of these groups and individuals, and also their establishments, may participate in the political discourse, and many of them do so actively. That is, if we recognize such actions by all users in the political process, a

broad definition of politics entails a great expansion of the range of the phrase political speech. It scarcely needs to be argued that political discourse is pertinent to the emerging bridge of conversation analysis. In fact, linguists and speech analysts make up the majority of political discourse. Nevertheless, when we look about how discourse methodologies are used or used in discourse analysis, we discover that this is one of the very few social scientists that hasn't been infected by modern viruses of texts analysis. Courses on political speech and rhetoric may be found in discourse analysis, as we will show. Only a few of these techniques have lately shifted their focus to discourse analysis (Gamson 1992).

2.1.3 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Fairclough (2001) defines the term "discourse" as a form of social practice that relates to every kind of spoken and written communication. It ranges from a personal letter to a newspaper article, or a family talk to a political speech. Discourse is considered a part of a communicative event (Van Dijk,1997) in which thoughts and opinions are delivered through the use of language.

Critical Discourse Analysis is a sort of discourse analysis research that focuses on how speeches and texts in political and social contexts are used to perpetrate, reproduce, and oppose societal abuses of power, authority, and inequality. To comprehend, explain, and eventually defend against social

inequality, critical discourse analysis may take a firm stance on dissident study. While Wodak (1999) described the fundamental concepts that CDA tackles social issues, discursive power structures, and forms culture ideological activity and society. Finally, discourse is a sort of social activity, in addition towards the historical relationship between literature and society.

CDA depends on a critical linguistic approach that considers language use as a complete social process. All social applications are bound to specific historical circumstances and aim to replicate existing social connections and serve varied interests. CDA model is based on three interconnected analysis processes linked to three interconnected discourse aspects. The target of assessment is the first of these three components (including verbal, verbal or visual and visual texts). They are:

1. The human beings' methods for producing and receiving the thing (reading and listening).
2. The cultural contexts in which these processes occur. Each of these aspects, according to Fairclough, necessitates a particular type of analysis.
3. The social analysis that includes text assessment (description), processing analysis (translation), and text analysis (Fairclough, 2001, p.121-122).

According to Van Dijk's (2003) approach, critical discourse analysis is considered one of his fields. His approach concentrates on the fields of text linguistics, discourse analysis, and Critical Discourse Analysis. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a challenge multidisciplinary study program that encompasses a wide range of methodologies. Each method is bound with its own current theories, research methods, and goals. Rhetorical, text linguistics, sociology, philosophy, social economic, cognitive neuroscience, literary theory, and psycholinguistics, and also language studies and semantics, all have origins in Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 2013). Some critical discourse analysis researches have been used to criticize society conflict. Hikmah (2016) asserted that when people were living in the same society, they share a comparable social interaction experience. Social contact prompts their practical tasks and emotions. Their actions will differ from one to another, as well as from one scenario to the next. Conflict may arise as a result of numerous discrepancies between people in the same region.

2.1.4 Van Dijk's (2006) CDA Model

Van Dijk's method aims to link the micro structure of language to the macro structure of culture (Van Dijk, 1978). The micro level relates to language usage, verbal contact, discourse, and communication, whereas macro level refers to dominance, power, and disparity among the social groupings (Van Dijk, 2002).

Van Dijk (2001) suggested four strategies to examine ideological discourse as follows:

- Emphasize Our good things
- Emphasize Their bad things
- De-emphasize Our bad things
- De-emphasize Their good things

The micro-strategies are represented in Table (1) (Van Dijk, 2006).

Table 1. List of Van Dijk's discursive strategies

| Actor description | Authority | Burden |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Categorization | Comparison | Consensus |
| Counterfactuals | Disclaimers | Euphemism |
| Evidentiality | Example/ Illustration | Generalization |
| Hyperbole | Implication | Irony |
| Lexicalisation | Metaphor | National Self-Glorification |
| Negative Other-representation | Norm Expression | Number Game |
| Polarization | Populism | Positive Self-Representation |
| Presupposition | Vagueness | Victimization |

2.2 Empirical Studies

Investigating political speeches attracted the attention of many scholars over the years.

Bilal et al. (2012) investigated and explored the linkages between ideology and language through the study of political chat programs broadcasted on private TV channels. The study found that some tactics allow speakers to change realizations of authority and power in intervention

representations to generate meanings that aren't necessarily obvious to all viewers.

Similarly, Baidoun (2014) investigated the process of two Israeli and two Palestinian media outlets covered the increase in violence in Gaza in 2013. The major goal of this study was to see how ideologies influence media coverage of the Palestinian- Israeli conflict. The study found that there are discrepancies between Palestinian and Israeli media reportage.

Likewise, Al-Haq and Al-Sleibi (2015) investigated the key language tactics used by King Abdullah the Second in his talks. Through applying a CDA approach, the study found that King Abdullah concentrates on the usage of the first presenter's pronouns (I, our, and I) to emphasize essential difficulties and uses tactics such as parallel, tactlessness, euphemism, disclaimer to achieve his goals.

Hussein (2016) investigated the intended ideology and crucial language components of Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Sisi's political address during the New Suez Canal opening event in 2015. CDA was employed as a conceptual framework to evaluate the speech. The findings of the study indicated that this discourse had its own distinct traits and that vocabulary was employed tastefully to achieve the speaker's desired purposes. Sentences, repetition, collocations, and collocation are all used extensively in the Egyptian president's speeches to attain various political ideals.

In the same vein, Amer (2017) conducted a study about the portrayal of political and social forces in media reportage of Gaza conflict of 2008–2009. The results revealed that the social orientations of publications, as well as their liberal and conservative ideological viewpoints, affected news coverage of the Gaza conflict in 2008–2009. Generally, Israeli government leaders are the most well-represented actors, whereas Palestinian performers are Hamas members. This illustration conveys the impression that the battle is being waged against Hamas.

Hamood (2019) examined US President Donald Trump's political language from November 2017 about the move of the US Ambassador from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The analytical qualitative approach was used to investigate the political discussion in order to characterize it and learn everything there is to understand about it. The outcome demonstrated Donald Trump's decisions depend on freedom, and how the leader of the free world was so conflicting in his texts, particularly to the Palestinian side, and also how his choice reflected his domestic political concerns on a reasoned and realistic style of governance.

Likewise, Rababah and Hamdan (2019) compared and contrasted the addresses of Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas before the UN General Assembly on the Gaza War (2014). The 'Ideological Rectangle' hypothesis of Van Dijk is used to

investigate the group stratification of the 'us' versus 'them' dichotomy. In addition, Halliday's objectives of development grammar is used to investigate how the polarity of "Self" and "Other" is achieved by certain grammatical transitivity options. The findings revealed that the statements' depictions of "Self" and "Other" represent two conflicting ideologically-governed viewpoints on the Gaza war.

Although there is a multitude of studies that investigated political speeches in general and those related to Gaza wars in particular, no similar studies have been conducted on the official remarks released in Gaza War (2022) to the best of the researcher's knowledge. Therefore, this study fills this gap as it examines the representation of the Gaza War in the official remarks of Abu Obeida and Adrei.

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This chapter aims to describe the methods of data collection and the analysis adopted in this study. It explores representation of Gaza War (2021) in the official remarks. It further explores the methodology used in analyzing the data and the procedures followed in the analysis.

3.1 Sample of the Study

This study is an interpretive qualitative research. It provides a linguistic and cognitive investigation of the relevant linguistic features of the official remarks by Abu Obeida and Avichai Adraee during the Gaza War 2021.

3.1.1 Why Official Remarks in Gaza War (2021)?

Gaza War (2021) is considered one of the most dreadful incidents occurred that year. During this war, Abu Obeida, the official spokesperson of Hamas Islamic Movement, and the IDF assigned Avichai Adraee, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Israel Defense Forces delivered official remarks. During the eleven days battle, the conflict was transformed from a conflict between an occupying army and an occupied population to a war between two nations. As a result, Gaza War (2021) deserves to be studied as an independent variable in this region.

3.1.2 Data Collection

The official remarks released during Gaza War 2021 are collected. The transcripts of the spokesperson are obtained from the following weblinks.

The links below is a video of Abu Obeida's official remarks:

<https://youtu.be/G3ASxFnADWY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4NHMDAjb3vU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SpBu3G2O1qk>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_1Y5a_t6lQ

The links below is a video of Avichai Adraee official's remarks:

<https://youtu.be/6R6jFbfjUHs>

https://youtu.be/7TYVO-dVk_4

<https://youtu.be/bh6hXBex8Cg>

<https://youtube.com/shorts/7iJEAiQN9K4?feature=share>

https://youtu.be/GesajYr_5-k

The videos of the official remarks are downloaded from the internet in two forms: the video and the official remarks transcript.

3.1.2.1 Abu-Obeidah

Abu-Obeidah is the official spokesman of Hamas forces. The warning of Muhammad Dhaif (Abu Ubaidah), the spokesperson for Hamas' military wing, the Al-Qassam Brigades, disseminated talk of a "submarine" built by Hamas. Abu Ubaidah, who had lost a hand and an arm in previous conflicts

and was blinded in one eye, was portrayed as a powerful superhero who dictated the path of the conflict and influenced the result of the conflict to the extent of allowing Israelis to refill their weapons on occasion. The decision to bomb Dimona, Tel Aviv, Ashdod, Jerusalem, Beersheba, and beyond is simpler for us than drinkable water," Abu Ubaida declared in one of his remarks. However, although Hamas' heroic image, and in especially that of Abu Ubaidah, has attracted to pro-Hamas press and Islamist viewers in the area, it has worked to strengthen Western support with Israel. Governments that have previously slammed Israel's bombing of Gaza were certain this occasion that Israel had the right to defend itself" against Hamas rockets fired at Israeli citizens (The Arab Weekly 2015-2021).

3.1.2.2 Avichai Adraee

Avichai Adraee is the Lieutenant Colonel of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) who delivered Israeli official remarks. The Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) Spokesman's Unit's Arab Media Section is led by Avichay Adraee. He was born in Haifa in 1982. He is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Israel Defense Forces and the director of the IDF Spokesperson's Unit's Arab media branch. He enjoys enormous exposure in the Arab media as a consequence of his job. He is famous throughout the Arab world. He is descended from Syrian Jews, Iraqi Jews, and Turkish Jews. His mother's parents emigrated from Iraq, his father's grandmother emigrated from Turkey, and his father's grandfather

emigrated from Mandatory Palestine. He attended Haifa's Hebrew Reali Schools. When he joined the IDF, he was assigned to Intelligence Service Unit 8200. Following Israel's withdrawal from Gaza, he was given his present post as director of the Arab media section in the IDF Spokesperson's Agency when he earned the rank of Staff Sergeant at the age of 22. After that, Avichai Adraee was assigned to an Officer's Training Academy and elevated to Major. He was elevated to the rank of lieutenant in November 2018. He is been within his present job since 2005, and he is been featured dozens of times on Arab television networks like Al Jazeera since then. Adraee is a well-known character in the series (Hebrew Journal 2021).

3.2 Data Analysis

The data are analyzed on the basis of Van Dijk's (2006) ideological square, focusing on the two main discursive strategies, namely, "positive self-representation" and "negative other representation." It stresses people's tendency to present themselves as having positive attitudes while focusing on the other groups' negative attributes. Polarization is the overall discursive strategy through which many discursive sub-strategies are realized (Van Dijk 2006). The examples were divided into tables and translated by the researcher.

3.3 Procedures

To carry out the following steps, it is required to apply the following procedures:

1. Setting up the research questions and objectives of the study.
2. Collecting theoretical and empirical studies that are relevant to the topic.
3. Downloading the videos of the speeches from the Internet as well as their transcripts.
4. Discussing, and analyzing the selected official remarks that relate to this study.
5. Stating the conclusion and recommendations for future studies.
6. Indexing references according to APA style.
7. Adding appendix.

CHAPTER FOUR

Findings and Discussion

4.0 Introduction

This chapter answers the questions of the study which aims to investigate the "us" and "them" dichotomy in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021). The following are the study questions and their results:

1. What are the main themes utilized in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021) to highlight the "us" vs. "them" dichotomy?
2. What are the discursive strategies used in constructing "us" and "them" in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021)?

4.1 Avichai Adraee's Official Remarks

The official remarks of the Israeli Defense Forces concerning Gaza War 2021 adopted two general strategies, namely, emphasizing our good things and their bad things.

4.1.1 Emphasizing Our Good Things

Israel used to praise itself not only as a strong power in the Middle East but also as a democratic and modern government. For example, it appears that it has modern weapons such as the metal dome, accurate rockets, and modern aero planes. In addition, Israel used to praise its soldiers, claiming that they cannot be conquered because its soldiers are well trained and armed with the strongest weapons. In this context, different themes were generated including war achievements,

- *War Achievement*

The Israeli Defense Forces used to announce their achievements in the war against Hamas. Their official remarks claim that they attack Hamas's locations in Gaza and destroy them. Israel always tries to describe its achievement as a victorious power. Table (2) includes examples that highlight Israel's achievements.

Table (2). Adraee's positive statements on war achievements

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | حقق جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي خلال ال 24 ساعة الاخيرة انجازات ميدانية تمثلت باستهداف اهداف تعد كنزا استراتيجيا لحركة حماس. | During the last 24 hours, the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) performed field achievements by beating targets considered a strategic treasure for Hamas. |
| 2 | واستهدف جيش الدفاع خلايا ارهابية كانوا ينوون إطلاق صواريخ على اسرائيل فيما أحبط محاولات حماس بإرسال طائرات مسيرة. | The Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) targeted terrorist cells who intended to launch missiles at Israel, while thwarting Hamas' attempts to send drones. |

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|--|
| 3 | <p>فخلال الاربعة والعشرين ساعة الاخيرة استهدف سلاح الجو الاسرائيلي أكثر من 130 هدفا تابعا للمنظمات الارهابية في القطاع.</p> | <p>During the last 24 hours, the Israeli Air Force targeted more than 130 targets belonging to terrorist organizations in the Strip.</p> |
| 4 | <p>لقد ضربنا أكثر من ألف هدف ارهابي لغاية الان في جميع انحاء قطاع غزة من منازل القادة التي استخدمت كمخازن وبنى تحتية ارهابية لإدارة المعركة وحتى الانفاق الارهابية الهجومية وشبكة المترو العملاقة التي اقامتها حماس تحت البيوت في قطاع غزة لإدارة القتال وما الى ذلك.</p> | <p>We have hit more than a thousand terrorist targets so far in all parts of Gaza Strip. The leaders' homes were used as warehouses and terrorist infrastructure to conduct the battle, to the offensive terrorist tunnels and the giant metro network that Hamas built under the houses in Gaza Strip to manage the fighting and so on. All these locations were hit by our forces.</p> |
| 5 | <p>فاليوم احبطنا محاولة لتنفيذ اعتداء عبر المجال البحري واستهدفنا النشطاء واستهدفنا الالية وهي عبارة عن قطعة بحرية ذات قدرات الغوص.</p> | <p>Today, we thwarted an attempt to carry out an attack across the sea. We targeted the activists, and we targeted the vehicle, which is a ship with diving capabilities.</p> |

Here, the Israeli forces intend to show their power and achievement in this war.

Example (1) includes details on the Israeli achievements. It praises itself and claims that it has carried out this action. It has the power to defend itself and destroy its enemy (Hamas forces). At the same time, it describes Hamas with terrorism. The description of the events in conversation is determined by the person's idea. Out-group individuals are frequently described unfavorably, whereas in-group individuals are characterized neutrally or positively. People prefer to "mitigate unfavorable assessments of individuals

of our own group and highlight the imputed bad features of Others," according to Van Dijk (2006: 728-740).

In example (2) Israel intends to inform its citizens and the public that it targets Hamas because it intended to launch missiles at Israel. It has the power to destroy their missiles. Showing its achievement and power are considered one of its strategies in fighting the Palestinians in Gaza Strip. The spokesman of Israeli Defense Forces during Gaza War 2021 announced that we are the owners of peace, but you (Hamas Forces) are the terrorists. You always try to attack us by targeting our lands. Thus, we are ready to defend ourselves. Here, the process of praising 'The Self' is clear. This term represents Israeli citizens. He means that his citizens are always right. They are peaceful. They hate terrorism. They have the right to live peacefully. Unfortunately, Hamas Movement does not look for peace. It represents terrorism in our country. Here, the above spokesman's statement sends a message that the Israeli citizens and other international individuals should understand that Palestinians are not the owners of peace. They are terrorists. On the other hand, Israeli citizens are peaceful. Israeli soldiers have the right to attack Gaza Strip as a matter of self-defense. This indicates that the people who are in Palestine or in other countries might feel pity and sympathy towards Israeli citizens. They might also support Israel because they, according to their official remarks, believe that they have the right to defend

themselves against Hamas missiles and rockets. They also have the right to live peacefully in their own country (Israel). This is consistent with Van Dijk's (1997) approach concerning self defense and achievement.

Example (3) states that Israel aims at showing its achievement by using its power against Gaza soldiers that it could target more than 130 targets that belong to Palestinians in Gaza Strip all the time. It intends to assure that Israel is a strongest power, and there is no one who can defeat its power or stand in front of it military. As a result, Israel wants to express its achievement by beating Gaza Strip whenever it decides, and this appearance of Israeli power is consistent with Van Dijk's (2002) concept.

The above-mentioned official remark number (4) indicates that Israeli forces are able to hit a thousand Palestinian targets in Hamas Strip whenever it wants. It also indicates that it can hit the leaders of Hamas and other secret locations even these locations are under the earth. It assures its power and strength, and this consistent with Van Dijk's (2002) concept.

Example (5) shows the Israeli achievement to Hamas forces and its citizens besides the other people that its forces have the ability to destroy any Palestinian target. It denotes to an example that its forces frustrated Palestinian attempt to carry out an attack at Israel across the sea, and their forces could destroy their ship. This carrying out this operation indicates

their power, and this is consistent with Van Dijk's (2002) strategy that concerns with using the power in order to achieve the intended goals.

- *Ongoing Actions*

The theme of ongoing actions that have to do with using power against Palestinians particularly those who are in Gaza Strip plays an important role in denoting to Israeli existence as a powerful government. It also indicates to Israeli ability and strength. The following examples show that:

Table (3). Adraee's positive statements on ongoing actions

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|--|
| 6 | نواصل احباط المفاجآت التي اعدتها حماس. | We continue to thwart the surprises prepared by Hamas. |
| 7 | نواصل توجيه هذه الضربات نواصل هذه العملية العسكرية نواصل حماية المدنيين الإسرائيليين. | We continue to deliver these strikes, we continue this military operation, and we continue to protect Israeli civilians. |
| 8 | نحقق الانجازات الميدانية ساعة بعد ساعة. | We achieve field achievements hour after hour.. |
| | سنستمر في توجيه ضربات قاسية لهذه المنظمات كما حصل خلال إى 24 ساعة الأخيرة | We will continue to direct harsh blows to these organizations, as happened during the last 24 hours. |

Example (6) is just as a caution to Palestinians that the Israelis are always ready to thwart their attacks even these attacks are carried out secretly or at night. This message shows the ability of achieving the Israeli goals any time.

It also shows its ongoing action in the field of being ready against Palestinian attacks.

In example (7), the spokesman continues talking about showing Israeli power and strength that Israeli forces are always ready to fight the terrorists and protect Israeli civilians from their danger. Lexicalization is utilized in this example represented in the choice of words.

Example (8) is a statement of ongoing military action against Palestinians of Hamas Movement during Gaza War 2021. Avichai's statement indicates to Israeli victorious battles during Gaza War. He is proud of achieving victories all the time. As he claims, achieving victories all the time is a continuous action that Israelis should be proud of this action. They need to feel safe during Gaza War.

The spokesman of Israeli Defense Forces continues to feel satisfied and happy by assuring that their forces always are ready to direct harsh blows to Palestinian forces in Gaza Strip as shown in example (9). Their enemy should be punished because they do not give up and stop attacking Israeli areas with their rockets. It is a matter of using the language of power in order to feel satisfied that Israeli forces are victorious in their battles.

- *War justifications*

Some statements were meant to justify the war against the Palestinians as demonstrated in Table (4).

Table (4). Adraee's positive statements on war justifications

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|--|
| 10 | يواصل جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي شن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة ردا على الاعتداءات الصاروخية المستمرة من داخل القطاع باتجاه البلدات الإسرائيلية والمتمثلة بمئات القذائف الصاروخية التي تصدت لمعظمها منظومة القبة الحديدية. أنتم (حماس) الإرهابيون ونحن أهل السلام وسننتصر عليكم. | The IDF continues to launch a series of raids on Gaza Strip in response to the continuous rocket attacks from inside the Strip towards Israeli towns, represented by hundreds of rockets. Most of these rockets were confronted by the Iron Dome system. We are the owners of peace, but you (Hamis Forces) are the terrorists. |
| 11 | نحن مستمرون في التصدي لكل الاعتداءات الإرهابية بيد من حديد حتى استعادة الاستقرار والأمن لمواطنينا وسيادتنا | We will continue to confront all terrorist attacks with an iron hand until stability and security are restored to our citizens and sovereignty. |
| 12 | جيش الدفاع سيستمر بحملاته حتى استعادة الاستقرار والهدوء | The IDF will continue its campaigns until stability and calm are restored. |

In examples (10), the spokesman of IDF claims that Hamas forces continue attacking Israeli towns with their rockets all the time. Thus, Israeli forces are forced to launch a series of raids on Gaza Strip as a matter of reaction. Israel's justifications seem to right for the Israeli civilians, but their justifications are not right for Arabs and other people who actually know

Israel and its justifications. The spokesman of Israeli Defense Forces during Gaza War 2021 announced that we are the owners of peace, but you (Hamas Forces) are the terrorists. Here, the process of praising 'The Self' is clear. This term represents Israeli citizens. He means that his citizens are always right. They are peaceful. They hate terrorism. They have the right to live peacefully. Unfortunately, Hamas Movement does not look for peace. It represents terrorism in our country. Here, the above spokesman's statement sends a message that the Israeli citizens and other international individuals should understand that Palestinians are not the owners of peace. They are terrorists. On the other hand, Israeli citizens are peaceful. Israeli soldiers have the right to attack Gaza Strip as a matter of self-defense. This indicates that the people who are in Palestine or in other countries might feel of pity and sympathy towards Israeli citizens. They might also support Israel because they, according to their official remarks, believe that they have the right to live peacefully in their own country (Israel).

Example (11) seems to be fair for Israeli Defense Forces if you do not realize the real situation of Gaza War 2021. This situation appears that Israeli forces have the right to attack Hamas because Hamas forces fired some rockets at Israeli areas where the innocent Israeli citizens live. Here, the process of persuading the people in Palestine or in other countries is important. Israeli attacks at Gaza Strip should be regarded as a process of

self-defense. This is what Israeli politicians want other individuals to believe. When you hear that Israel has the right to get its security back, you think that it has been fired with rockets by Hamas forces all the time. In this case, it has the right to react violently against Palestinians, because they were considered terrorists, according to the Israelis' point of view.

In example (12), Israeli spokesman changed the fact of starting the military strikes. He claims that Hamas forces started their attacks on Israeli areas, and their attacks at Gaza Strip are regarded as a reaction of these Palestinian attacks. It means that Hamas forces are responsible for starting the fight. Actually, Israeli forces started the fight and launched a series of raids on Gaza Strip. This is a mean of persuasion that is always used by the spokesman of Israeli forces in order to tell the public that Hamas is responsible for starting this war, and our turn is to restore stability and calmness to our country. This is consistent with Van Dijk's (1997) approach that has to do with using the mean of persuasion.

- ***Glorification***

Israel used to glorify itself all the time. It believes that its people are the chosen people by our God. They have the right to live in peace and live in Palestine. Israelis also believe that other people are created to serve them. Nowadays, Israelis glorify themselves as a powerful people. They are the richest and strongest people. No other armies can defeat them. Their soldiers

are trained and armed well. Having a look at the following examples is a good idea to notice Israeli's appearance of glory:

Table (5). Adraee's positive statements on glorification

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|---|
| 13 | أهلاً بكم من مدينة تل أبيب المدينة التي لا تنام. | Welcome to Tel Aviv. The city that never sleeps. |
| 14 | لا يمكن لأعدائنا أن يكسروا إرادتنا نحن شعب إسرائيل حيّ. | Our enemies cannot break our will. The people of Israel are alive. |
| 15 | الحمد لله القبة الحديدية تعترض معظم القذائف الصاروخية المعادية ونحن ماضون في توجيه هذه الضربات. | Thank God that Iron Dome is intercepting most of the hostile rockets, and we are moving forward with these strikes. |
| 16 | من قلب مدينة تل أبيب | From the heart of Tel Aviv |
| 17 | نحن مستمرون في التصدي لكل الاعتداءات الإرهابية بيد من حديد. | We continue to confront all terrorist attacks with an iron fist |

In example (13), the spokesman of Israel praises the capital of Israel (Tel Aviv) that it is an active city. It is full of life affairs. It is alive. A man who lives in this city is surely lucky. Life is there all over the time. You can move in this city for 24 hours. Here, Avichai Adraee glorifies Tel Aviv as if there is no other city that has the same features.

In example (14), the glory relates to Israeli people that they are alive and deserve to live all the time. Their well can't be broken because their decisions

are completely wise and strong. Besides, other people are weak, and they can defeat them at all.

Israel glorifies its weapons and considers the Iron Dome a strongest unique weapon that could be depended on during the wars in example (15). It aims to send a message that you Palestinians have no hope to defeat us. Israel has the power, but you don't have this power we have. It is better for you to give up and accept the factual situation.

In example (16), Israel praises and glorifies its capital city Tel Aviv. It seems as if this city is wonderful and unique when you hear this verse. The hearer of these words wishes to visit this city as if it represents something strange you need to discover it as soon as possible.

Example (17) aims at glorifying Israeli power and strength. At the same time, it is a message to the enemies that their power is the biggest. It also indicates to their continuous readiness to confront all attacks with an iron fist.

4.1.2 Emphasizing Their Bad Things

The policy of Israel always tends to emphasize the enemy with bad things such as the enemy is terrorist. This Israeli policy particularly during the war with Hamas forces. The in-group-out-group polarization is created by using the pronouns: 'I', 'we', and 'us' against 'you', 'he', and 'him'. This generates a

picture of people coming together against one person who has different qualities that prevent him from being a member of the group. This is consistent with Van Dijk's (2006), who argues that the portrayal of "we" implies a community's togetherness and solidarity in the face of terrorism and violence.

- *Ongoing actions*

During Gaza War 2021, Israeli Defense Forces used to announce its military operations against Hamas and Islamic Jihad. The Israeli spokesman always tries hard to describe Palestinians with terrorism and enemies. The following examples show his description:

Table (6). Adraee's negative statements on ongoing actions

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|--|
| 18 | في اليوم الثامن للعملية العسكرية ضد أوكار الإرهاب في قطاع غزة نواصل توجيه الضربات والصفعات إلى حركتي حماس والجهد الإسلامي. | On the eighth day of the military operation against terrorist dens in the Gaza Strip, we continue to strike and slap at Hamas and Islamic Jihad. |
| 19 | نواصل اصطياد النشطاء. | We continue to hunt starch. |
| 20 | جنود جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي يواصلون ضرب أوكار الإرهاب في قطاع غزة ويوجهون لحماس والجهد صفقة بعد صفقة. | IDF soldiers continue to strike terror dens in the Gaza Strip and deal Hamas and Islamic Jihad slap after slap. |

During Gaza War 2021, the spokesman of Israeli forces described Hamas and Islamic Jihad that they stay in their terrorist dens. They look like cowards who are afraid of Israeli forces and strikes. This is emphasized in example (18).

In example (19), Israeli forces are appeared a strong power, and they are always able to hunt the enemies as the hunter hunts his victims in the jungle.

Example (20) is an indication to Israeli strong power against Hamas and Islamic Jihad that Israeli soldiers used to strike Palestinians in their terror dens slap after slap. They do not appreciate Palestinian as a strong power. They just deliver Israeli strikes.

- *War justifications*

The following statements clarify Israeli justifications towards its war against Hamas and Islamic Jihad. These remarks denote that Hamas deserves to be hit and destroyed because its solders represent terrorism.

Table (7). Adraee's negative statements on war justifications

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|---|
| 21 | يواصل جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي شن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة ردا على الاعتداءات الصاروخية المستمرة من داخل القطاع باتجاه البلدات الإسرائيلية والمتمثلة بمئات القذائف الصاروخية التي تصدت لمعظمها منظومة القبة | The IDF continues to launch a series of raids on the Gaza Strip in response to the continuous rocket attacks from inside the Strip towards Israeli towns, represented by hundreds of rockets, most of which were intercepted by the Iron Dome system, while a third of them |

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|---|
| | الحديدية فيما سقط ثلثها داخل القطاع متسببا بإصابات في صفوف المدنيين الغزويين. | fell inside the Strip, causing injuries to Gazan civilians. |
| 22 | الاعتداء السافر من غزة تجاه الأراضي الإسرائيلية ما هو إلا دليل على حجم الخسائر التي تكبدتها المنظمات الإرهابية في القطاع والتمن الباهظ الذي دفعته وسوف تدفعه فهذا ما جنت على أهلها. براقش | The blatant aggression from Gaza towards Israeli territory is only evidence of the magnitude of the losses incurred by the terrorist organizations in the Strip and the heavy price they have paid and will pay, as this is what they have gained for their people (Baraqsh). |

Examples (21) and (22) denote to Israeli strongest power all the time. It also indicates that Palestinians have to deliver Israeli strikes because they are terrorists. These attacks are in respond to the continuous rocket attacks from inside Gaza Strip towards Israeli towns. Israeli spokesperson tries to persuade the other people that Hamas and Islamic Jihad are responsible for this war.

- *Threats*

Israeli government used to threaten Palestinians all the time particularly when there is a war between Hamas and Israel. Threat is used as a mean of imposing Israeli control and ideology all the time. This is consistent with Van Dijk's (2006) strategy that concerns with using the language of power. The following examples show Israeli threats against Hamas and Islamic Jihad's forces:

Table (8). Adraee's negative statements on threats

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|---|
| 23 | فلا حصانة لأحد يفعل الإرهاب ضد المواطنين الإسرائيليين. | No immunity does terrorism against Israeli citizens. |
| 24 | فلا مكان آمن تحت الأرض لقادة ونشطاء حماس والجهاد الإسلامي. | A safe place on earth for leaders, activists and Islamic Jihad. |
| 25 | تماديتم فادفعوا الثمن. | You persisted and paid the price. |
| 26 | حماس تتحمل مسؤولية ما يجري في قطاع غزة وينطلق منه وستتحمل تداعيات اعتداءاتها ضد سيادة إسرائيل ومواطنيه. | Hamas bears the responsibility for what is happening in and stemming from Gaza Strip, and it will bear the repercussions of its attacks against the sovereignty of Israel and its citizens. |

Example (23) is considered a dangerous caution and threat to Hamas leadership that Israel will not have mercy towards those terrorists who are against Israeli citizens.

Example (24) is regarded as a threat to those activists and Islamic Jihad's soldiers that Israeli forces are able to strike them even if they hide themselves under the earth.

In example (25), Israel threatens Hamas' soldiers that they have persisted by attacking Israeli civilians, thus Israel threatens them by striking them so strongly.

In example (26), Israeli spokesman threatens Hamas and all soldiers who fight with it because there are rockets that stem from Gaza Strip towards Israeli citizens. Israel uses the mean of stemming threats all the time in order

to show its ability in the field carrying out its strong strikes towards Gaza Strip.

4.2 Abu-Obaida's Official Remarks

However, the content of Abu-Obeidah's official remarks is the opposite of Israeli ones. During Gaza War 2021, Abu-Obeidah, the spokesman of Hamas Movement, announced some official remarks talking about this war. These remarks are in response to Israeli official remarks that justify their attacks at Gaza Strip. Abu-Obeidah's speeches have to do with some themes such as the achievement, self-defense, ongoing actions, glory, and other themes that are clarified as follows:

4.2.1 Emphasizing Our Good Things

Abu-Obeidah's remarks have to do with the following positive remarks that are necessary to announce in front of his people during Gaza War 2021:

- ***War achievements***

Abu-Obeidah included in his remarks some statements that praise their achievements in the war against Israel as seen in Table (9).

Table (9). Abu-Obaida's positive statements on war achievements

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|---|
| 27 | فبالرغم من فارق القوة الكبير بيننا وبينكم في الإمكانيات العسكرية إلا إننا وجهنا بعون الله ضربات صاروخية هائلة لم تجرؤ دول وأنظمة منذ النكبة ان توجه عشرها لكم. | Despite the great difference in the field of strength between us and you in terms of military capabilities, we have, with God's help, launched massive missile strikes that countries and regime since the Nakba have not dared to direct a tenth of them to you. |
| 28 | لقد تمكنا بعون الله من إذلال العدو وكيانه الهش وجيشه الهمجي. | With God's help, we were able to humiliate the enemy, its fragile entity, and its barbaric army. |
| 29 | من غزة ينطلق في هذه اللحظات صاروخ عياش 250 بمدى اكبر من 250 كم وبقوة تدميرية هي الأكبر بفضل الله. | At this moment, the Ayash 250 Rocket is launched from Gaza, with a range of more than 250 km, and with the greatest destructive power, thanks to God. |
| 30 | تستمر معركة شعبنا مع الاحتلال البغيض منذ أن وطأت أقدامه هذه الأرض وكانت القدس دوما هي محور الصراع وأيقونة الانتفاضات ومفجرة الثورات. واليوم نخوض إحدى هذه المعارك معركة سيف القدس التي جاءت استكمالاً لانتفاضة أهلنا في القدس والأقصى وانتصارا لحي الشيخ جراح المهدد بالتهجير والتهويد واستجابة لصرخات أهلنا في ساحات وميادين المدينة المقدسة. | Our people's battle with the hateful occupation continues since they set their feet on this land, including Jerusalem has always been the focus of the conflict. It is the icon of the uprisings and the detonator of revolutions. Today, we are waging one of these battles, the Battle of the Sword of Jerusalem, which came as a continuation of the uprising of our people in Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque. Our struggle is for a victory for the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood that is threatened with displacement and Judaization. It is also in response to the cries of our people in the squares of the Holy City. |
| 31 | إن كل ثمن ندفعه وسندفعه هو فداء للأقصى والقدس فلا معنى لوجودنا إن لم ننفر من أجل الأقصى وننتصر للقدس، فسلحنا ومواكبتنا للقوة وإعدادنا على مدار سنوات طويلة إن هي إلا من أجل أرضنا والدفاع عن شعبنا والانتصار لمقدساتنا. | Every price we pay now or later is a redemption for Alaqsa and Al-Quds. There is no meaning for our existence if we do not fight for Alaqsa and Al-Quds. Our weapons, our keeping up with the force and our preparation over the course of many years are only for the sake of our land. It is the defense of our people. It is our aim to liberate our holy sites. |

The spokesman of Hamas Movement praises his followers who could direct rockets and missiles at Israeli forces in example (27). Achieving certain military goals is something positive to Palestinians in this war. According to the factual situation between Israel and Hamas Movement, there is no peace between them. There is fight and struggle. Therefore, the official remarks that are always issued by the two forces represent their aims and reactions. Israel always uses its power when the situation requires that, on the other hand, Hamas reacts and uses its power.

In example (28), Hamas intends to tell its people and the other Arabic individuals that it targets Israel with missiles and rockets. It has the power to attack the enemy. Showing its achievement and power is considered one of its strategies in fighting the Israelis in Gaza Strip. The spokesman of Hamas Forces during Gaza War 2021 announced that we are ready to defend ourselves. Here, the process of praising 'The Self' is required. This term represents Palestinian citizens. He means that his citizens are always right. They are peaceful. They hate terrorism. They have the right to live peacefully. However, Israel does not look for peace. It represents terrorism in our country. Here, the above spokesman's statement sends a message that the Israeli citizens and other international individuals should understand that Palestinians are the owners of peace. They are terrorists. On the other hand, Israeli citizens are not peaceful. Israeli soldiers haven't the right to attack

Gaza Strip. This indicates that the people who are in Palestine or in other countries might feel pity towards Hamas citizens. They might also support Palestinians because they, according to their official remarks, believe that they have the right to defend themselves against Israeli missiles and their rockets.

In example (29), Abu-Obeidah continues mentioning his military achievement in this war. The process of achievement is important in the field of wars against his enemy (Israeli forces). It has a positive effect towards Palestinian citizens who feel satisfied because their fighters have Ayash 250 rockets that could be used to destroy Israeli forces. This is considered a big achievement for them.

Regarding the same theme, Abu-Obeidah's speech is regarded as a reaction to Israeli official remarks concerning Gaza War 2021 in example (30). He assures that our forces are always ready to fire rockets at Israeli forces as a process of defending ourselves. They have started this war, and we defend ourselves against their tyranny. He adds that we fight them since the Israeli occupational forces occupied our land. Our battle continues until we liberate our land including Alaqsa Mosque. Abu-Obeidah also assures that Alaqsa is always considered our main battle. We defend this mosque until you leave our land. He actually uses the strategy of self-defense in order to send a clear message to his people and the Israeli politicians that Palestine

and its Alaqsa Mosque are our own lands, and we are completely ready to defend them all the time. This is consistent with Van Dijk's (1997) approach concerning the concept of using the power of rhetorical language that depends on persuasion.

Example (31) is considered a message to Israel that Palestinian lands should be liberated soon or later. You are occupiers. You do not have the right to attack our lands. We have the right to defend our lands even we are killed. We are ready to die for the sake of Alaqsa and our holy lands. Thus, it is noticed that the spokesmen of Hamas uses self-defense strategy as a mean of persuading his citizens and other people all over the world that we are right, but the other occupiers are wrong. He persuaded the others that Israel has not the right to occupy our lands. At the same time, the spokesman of Hamas Movement uses the same strategy to defend himself and his people that the Israeli soldiers are terrorists and they occupy our lands. Therefore, we should defend our lands.

- *War justifications*

Starting a war without reasons is not reasonable. There should be war justifications for fighting someone. Some of these justifications are right and understood by anyone, but others are completely unacceptable. Hamas has its own war justifications to defend itself against Israeli forces. The following Abu-Obeidah's official remarks are clarified as follows:

Table (10). Abu-Obaida's positive statements on war justifications

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|--|
| 32 | واليوم نخوض إحدى هذه المعارك معركة سيف القدس التي جاءت استكمالاً لانتفاضة أهلنا في القدس والأقصى وانتصاراً لحي الشيخ جراح المهدد بالتهجير والتهويد واستجابة لصرخات أهلنا في ساحات وميادين المدينة المقدسة. | Today, we fight against our enemy. It is the battle of Jerusalem, the battle of Jerusalem, the battle of Jerusalem. This battle is for our people in Jerusalem, Al-Aqsa, and as a victory for the Jarrah neighborhood which is threatened with displacement and Judaization. This battle is for the sake of our people's cries in the crowded city squares and cities. |
| 33 | إن كل ثمن ندفعه وسندفعه هو فداء للأقصى والقدس فلا معنى لوجودنا إن لم ننفر من أجل الأقصى وننتصر للقدس. | Every price we pay and we will pay are a sacrifice for Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds. There is no meaning for our existence if we do not mobilize for Al-Aqsa and win for Al-Quds. |
| 34 | يخرج هذا الصاروخ لأن نصرة للأقصى وجزئاً من ردنا على اغتيال قادتنا ومهندسينا الإبطال. | This missile is now considered a victory for Al-Aqsa and a part of our response to the assassination of our leaders and engineers. |

In example (32), a justification is given for fighting Israel. It is a response to the cries of our people in the squares of the Holy City and Israeli attack on Alaqsa Mosque. The above two war justifications are acceptable because they are completely right. The most citizens of the Middle East area know this fact. When they hear such these news, they surely believe these news.

In example (33), the spokesman of Hamas Abu-Obeidah announced and assured that our forces always fire rockets at Israeli forces as a process of defending ourselves. They have started this war, and we defend ourselves against their tyranny. He adds that we fight them since the Israeli

occupational forces occupied our land. Our battle continues until we liberate our land including Alaqsa Mosque. Abu-Obeidah also assures that Alaqsa is always considered our main battle. We defend this mosque until you leave our land. He actually uses the strategy of self-defense in order to send a clear message to his people and the Israeli politicians that Palestine and its Alaqsa Mosque are our own lands, and we are completely ready to defend them all the time.

Example (34) expresses a war justification." Feeling victorious and proud, Abu-Obeidah announced that our missiles are launched at Israeli forces in response is a reaction of their attacks on our Alaqsa Mosque and their assassinating our leaders. Here, the spokesman of Hamas mentions the justifications that motivate his forces to attack Israeli ones.

- *Glorification*

Singing of glory is something essential for every nation. Hamas and Islamic Jihad like to glorify themselves in front of their citizen and Israel. They feel proud of their military actions including their achievements during Gaza War 2021. The following themes clarify this point:

Table (11). Abu-Obaida's positive statements on glorification

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|--|
| 35 | ولقد شاهدتم خلال الأيام الماضية يا أبناء شعبنا المرابط الصابر بعضا مما أعددناه وراقبناه في سنوات طويلة لم نقف فيها ساعة عن الإعداد لذلك حصون العدو ومعاقله. | During the past few days, our patient people, you have seen some of what we have prepared and watched for many years, during which we did not stop for an hour in preparing to demolish the enemy's fortresses and strongholds. |
| 36 | فقرار قصف تل أبيب والقدس وديمونة وعسقلان والسدود وبئر السبع وما قبلها وما بعدها من مدننا المحتلة أسهل علينا من شربة الماء إذا استبيح أقصانا وانتهكت كرامتنا وإذا تعلق الأمر بالرد على عدوانكم والانتصار لأهلنا. ومقدساتنا فلا خطوط حمراء ولا قواعد اشتباك مقدسة ولا حسابات معقدة. | The decision to bomb Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Dimona, Ashkelon, the dams, Beersheba, and before and after our occupied cities is easier for us than drinking water if our maximum rights and our dignity are violated. If it comes to respond to your aggression and victory for our people, there are no red lines, no sacred rules of engagement, and no complicated accounts. |
| 37 | فهل أرهبتنا الاغتيالات يوما أو هل شاهدتم طفلا فلسطينيا يخاف من جبروتكم وهل أوقفتم يوما مقاومتنا بعدوان أو حصار أو دمار. | Have you ever been intimidated by assassinations? Have you seen a Palestinian child who is afraid of your tyranny? And have you ever stopped our resistance with aggression, siege or destruction? |
| 38 | وما كان لنا ان نتخلف عن نصره القدس والأقصى وما ينبغي لنا أن نراكم من قوتنا ونملك سلاحنا ثم لا ندافع به عن درة وطننا وعاصمتنا المقدسة ونستجيب لاستغاثة وصرخات أهلنا وشعبنا المقهور المظلوم في الشيخ جراح وغيرها من مدننا وقرانا المحتلة. | We won't stop supporting Alquds and Alaqsa Mosque. We have our own weapons. So, we surely have to defend our land and its capital Alquds. We also respond to the distress and cries of our oppressed and oppressed people in Sheikh Jarrah and other occupied cities and villages. |
| 39 | لقد اعددنا أنفسنا بفضل الله جيدا لهذه المعركة ولازال لدينا المزيد والمزيد بإذن الله مما سيسوء وجوه الغاصبين الصهاينة إذا تجرعوا على شعبنا وأهلنا ومقدساتنا. | We have prepared ourselves well, thanks to God, for this battle, and we still have more and more, God willing. We have also prepared ourselves to confront difficult situations if they dare to attack our people and our sanctities. |

In example (35), Abu-Obeidah addresses his people that they were prepared themselves with weapons in order to be ready to confront our enemy (Israeli forces). He is proud of being ready and armed all the time. His forces feel satisfied that they can fight Israeli forces in any time by saying that Hamas forces are ready to demolish the Israeli fortresses and strongholds all the time. This is something glorious for Hamas forces.

In example (36), the spokesman of Hamas indicates to Israelis that his forces are completely ready to respond to their citizens by fighting you as soon as you violate our dignity and rights. Here, Abu-Obeidah shows his glory to his enemy by sending this dangerous caution and threat.

Example (37) shows Hamas' glory by telling the enemy something about Palestinians who are not afraid of your assassinations, tyranny, or destruction.

Example (38) as well shows Hamas forces' glory by indicating to their readiness to defend their holy sanctities and citizens in any time.

Example (39) is a good indication that shows Hamas' glory that they existed and are ready to confront Israelis all the time.

- *Threats*

Threats are considered a main characteristic in wars. They are certain indications or cautions that our power is very strong and we are able to

destroy you if you don't do what we order. The following Hamas' remarks clarify this theme:

Table (12). Abu-Obaida's positive statements on threats

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|---|
| 40 | وان ضرباتنا ستكون حاضرة متى عدتم للعدوان او تماديتم فيه. | Our strikes will be present whenever you return to the aggression or persist in it. |
| 41 | وعلقنا هذه الضربة الصاروخية لنرغب سلوك العدو حتى الساعة الثانية من فجر الجمعة. | We suspended this missile strike in order to monitor the behavior of the enemy until two o'clock in the morning on Friday. |

Example (40) is considered a threat that is directed to Israeli forces if they attack us again. It is usual to threaten the enemy in order to avoid coming events that may happen.

Example (41) indicates Hamas' strength that it is completely ready to carry out its threat if the enemy tries to attack us.

- *Future aims*

Future aims are a positive mean of sending a message to all citizens of Palestine that we will greet and remember the righteous martyrs of the battles against our enemy. The following two remarks clarify this theme:

Table (13). Abu-Obaida's positive statements on future aims

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|--|
| 42 | تحية لشهداء معركة سيف القدس الإبرار وعهدا لهم إن نواصل الطريق الذي بدؤوه. | A salute to the righteous martyrs of the battle of Saif Alquds and a pledge to them to continue the path they started. |
| 43 | وإنما النصر صبر ساعة وسيعلم الذين ظلموا أي منقلب ينقلبون. | Victory is the patience of an hour, and those tyranny individuals will know their bad fate later. |

Example (42) shows a future aim that has to do with the process of respecting those righteous martyrs of the battle of Saif Alquds and a pledge to them to continue the path they started. It is a matter of evaluating them all the time.

Example (43) is a future pledge that indicates all Palestinians who were killed by Israeli forces. They should be respected, and they always remind us of their good deeds.

4.2.2 Emphasizing Their Bad Things

In Gaza War 2021, Hamas Movement emphasized Israeli bad behaviors during this war. These bad behaviors relate to the following themes:

- *War achievements*

The following two official remarks clarify Israeli bad behaviors:

Table (14). Abu-Obaida's negative statements on war achievements

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|---|
| 44 | لقد شاهد كل العالم حجم الخزي والعار لهذا الكيان الذي تتبجح قيادته بقصفها الأبراج السكنية. | The whole world witnessed the shame and disgrace of this entity whose leadership boasts of bombing residential towers. |
| 45 | وتتفاخر إسرائيل بقصف المنشآت المدنية وقتل الأطفال والنساء كأهداف مشروعة وانجازات عظيمة. | Israel boasts of bombing civilian facilities and killing children and women as legitimate targets and great achievements. |

In example (44), Abu-Obeidah tries to convince other people how Israeli forces bomb residential towers in Gaza Strip. Their actions are not considered good achievements, but they are actually shameful and disgraced of their entity.

Example (45) indicates Israeli destruction towards Palestinian civilians. These actions are not legitimate targets nor great achievements, but they are actually bad ones. The aim of saying these remarks is to expose their bad actions.

- ***Ongoing actions***

Ongoing bad actions that Israeli forces carry out during this war are really unacceptable. The following two official remarks clarify Israeli bad actions towards Palestinian civilians and their houses:

Table (15). Abu-Obaida's negative statements on ongoing actions

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|--|
| 46 | لقد شاهد العالم كله خيبتكم وعاركم فيا لها من دولة مزعومة تروج لنفسها كقوة أولى في المنطقة بينما تصب كل غضبها وصواريخ حقدتها نحو الشقق الآمنة والأبراج السكنية المدنية والمؤسسات العامة. وتستهدف الأطفال والنساء والمنشآت المدنية للاستعراض بحجم الدمار وقوة النار. | The whole world has seen your disappointment and shame. What an alleged state that promotes itself as the number one power in the region, while pouring all its anger and missiles of hatred towards safe apartments, civilian residential towers, and public institutions. They target children, women and civilian facilities to display the scale of destruction and firepower. |

Example (46) indicates to Israeli ongoing bad actions that are carried by Israeli forces during Gaza War towards Palestinians who live in their apartments. Here, the spokesman of Hamas aims at showing all Israeli bad actions that relate to their destruction to Palestinians and their houses besides their children.

- *War justifications*

The spokesman of Hamas denotes to Israeli war justifications that are not completely right. The following official remark clarifies this theme:

Table (16). Abu-Obaida's negative statements on war justifications

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|--|---|
| 47 | خضنا ونخوض هذه المعركة بكل شرف وإرادة واقتدار بمعية الله تعالى نيابة عن امة بأكملها شاهدت وتشاهد مسرى نبيها وقدسها العظيم | We fought and waged this battle with honor, will and power, with the company of God Almighty, on behalf of an entire nation that witnessed and is witnessing the march of its Prophet and its great |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | يدنس من شذاذ الأفاق وحثالة البشرية. | sanctification defiled by the oddities of horizons and the scum of humanity. |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|

Example (47) indicates to the Jews' bad actions towards Alaqsa Mosque while Israeli forces feel proud of their bad actions.

- *Threats*

Table (17). Abu-Obaida's negative statements on threats

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|--|
| 48 | وفقد اعددنا لكم أصنافا من الموت ستجعلكم تلعنون أنفسكم. | We have prepared for you varieties of death that will make you curse yourselves. |
| 49 | وان انطلاق هذه الضربة ووضعها حيز التنفيذ يحدده مدى التزام العدو بوقف تام لعدوانه حتى الثانية فجرا وقيادة الاحتلال أمام اختبار هام وحقيقي خلال هذه الساعات وقرار توجيه هذه الضربة سيبقى على الطاولة حتى الثانية فجرا بعون الله تعالى | The launch of this strike and its implementation will be determined by the extent of the enemy's commitment to a complete halt to its aggression until two in the morning, and the leadership of the occupation is facing an important and real test during these hours, and the decision to launch this strike will remain on the table until two in the morning with the help of God Almighty. |

In example (48), Abu-Obeidah's threats are in response to Israeli's threats that denote to their continuous strikes at Gaza Strip.

Example (49) denotes to Israeli strikes against Palestinians. Israeli forces used to use threats all the time as a mean of persuading the public that they are right and defend themselves.

- *Future aims*

This theme assures the future aims of Israeli entity on Palestinian land that the Jews will be removed one day in the future. The following remark clarifies that:

Table (18). Abu-Obaida's negative statements on future aims

| No. | Original Statement | English Translation |
|-----|---|--|
| 50 | يا أبناء شعبنا ويا جماهير امتنا إن هذا الكيان الضعيف يمكن أن يهزم بل سيهزم يقينا ويندثر حتما لأنه كيان قائم على غش وباطل وظلم وعدوان. | O sons of our people and oh masses of our nation, this weak entity can be defeated, but will certainly be defeated and inevitably destroyed because it is an entity based on fraud, falsehood, injustice and aggression. |

In example (50), the spokesman of Hamas assures that the Israelis will be removed and defeated one day. This is an indication that is expected by the spokesman of Hamas Movement.

4.3 "Us" Vs. "Them" Dichotomy

The pronoun 'they' is used extravagantly by politicians as a sign of reinforcing the independence of their identities by essentially expressing who they are not. Intentionally, politicians use the plural pronouns of '**they**' to deeply root the schism and press on the idea of the identity and the group membership (Al-Tarawneh 2019). For example, the Israeli spokesperson Avichai Adraee used the plural pronoun '**they**' to address Hamas soldiers for

the sake of appearing the ideology of 'us' versus 'them'. Finally, both candidates were skilled in using the pronoun "**they**" so as to distance themselves from their rivals. For instance, Avichai Adraee announced the following statement in Gaza War (2021): "**They** (*Palestinian soldiers*) are terrorists. **They** deserve death. **They** tried hard to harm us. **We** are always ready to fight **them** and destroy them". The Israeli spokesperson's statements used the pronouns: 'we' and 'us' in order to indicate the Israeli power and strength. He intended to show and appear the power of Israeli defense forces. For instance, "**our** forces are always ready to fight and strike the enemies". They attempted to linguistically modify the pronouns they often used influence negatively their adversaries and sound more compelling, which seemed to represent their collective identity, solidarity, and personality. *We are, for example, constantly prepared to battle and kill them.*" On the other hand, the Israeli spokesman used the pronoun "**they**" in order to indicate to his enemy.

Similarly, Abu-Obeidah, the spokesperson of Hamas forces, used the pronouns: 'us' and 'they'. He used the pronoun 'we' in order to show Hamas' strength and power. He also used the pronoun '**they**' in order to indicate to his enemy. For instance, He announced that "**Our** people's battle with the hateful occupation continues since **they** set foot on this land, and Jerusalem has always been the focus of the conflict. It is the icon of the uprisings and

the detonator of revolutions. Today, we are waging one of these battles, the Battle of the Sword of Jerusalem. They are our enemies, and they should be defeated one day." This remark shows the meanings of 'we', 'us', and 'our'. These pronouns mean that we have the power and the strength to defend our nation. The pronouns: 'they' and 'them' indicate to the enemies.

The speaker's attempt to classify people into in-group and out-group is the focus of this method. On the basis of the formation of '**us**' and '**them**', discursive techniques are implicated in the notions of positive mental and negative one. The discursive official strategies used by the two spokesmen of Hamas forces and Israeli Defense Forces can persuade the other individuals and nations to believe what they intend to say. Their strategies are used to obtain certain goals such as political support, weapons, positive point of view, and psychological support. It should be noted that the discursive construction of the "self" and the "other" is said to become accentuated in the cases of intense conflicts, or the case of threatening forces, i.e. when people need to defend themselves by establishing a dichotomy that affirms who they are and indicates who the others are. Having identified "us" and "them" in the Palestinian and Israeli official remarks during Gaza War 2021. We turn to study concrete examples of how Van Dijk's (2006) discursive sub-strategies were utilized in the press coverage. A quick glance at these expressions. Abu-Obeidah (2021) announced after Israeli attacks on

Gaza strip that "**they** (Israelis) are our enemies. **They** try hard to destroy **our** well and trust. **We** are not as **they** think. **Our** people are brave. **We** struggle against **their** forces until the end." It is clear that the expressions: 'they', 'their', and 'them' refer to the enemies that indicate to something wrong and negative. They also denote to wrong actions. It means what the Israeli defense forces carry out is completely illegal and unacceptable. On the other hand, the expressions: 'we', and 'our' represent a positive feature. It means that we have the right to defend ourselves.

However, the Israel spokesman Avichai Adraee announced that "**Our** rocket attacks are represented by hundreds of rocket shells. **Their** rockets are hidden between their homes. **They** should be defeated soon. **They** deserve **our** attacks. **We** have the ability to conquer **them** all the time". The discursive sub-strategies that use the pronouns: '**We**', '**our**' and '**us**' indicate to positive signals, while the pronouns: '**they**', '**their**' and '**them**' indicate to negative signals. Most of these discursive sub-strategies serve the intended goals.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study in light of the literature review. It addresses the findings of each question separately, and provides the recommendations.

5.1 Conclusion Related to Question Number One

During the Gaza War of 2021, each side of the conflict tried to use all available tools to strengthen its side, as one of these tools was the use of language in official speeches to convey certain ideas to the public. The two spokesmen of Hamas and Israeli Defense Forces used self-defense strategy as a mean of persuading their citizens and other people all over the world that they are right, but the other one is wrong. Israeli spokesman accused Hamas that Palestinians are terrorists and tried hard to prove his saying by using self-defense strategy and persuasion one. He tried to persuade the others that Israel has the right to defend itself, while Hamas is the enemy. At the same time, the spokesman of Hamas Movement used the same strategies to defend himself and his people that the Israeli soldiers are terrorists and they occupied their lands. Thus, they should defend themselves.

People are classified into categories based on their beliefs and actions. When individuals are categorized, negative or positive qualities are assigned to them. These qualities generated different themes within the discourses under study, the most prominent in Adraee's speeches was war achievements. Other themes were also highlighted including ongoing actions, war justifications, glorification and threats.

On the other hand, Abu-Obaida used several themes to convey his ideas during his speeches, the most prominent of which was self-glorification in addition to many other themes such as war justifications, war achievements, threats and future aims.

5.2 Conclusion Related to Question Number Two

The second question was to explore the discursive strategies used in the remarks delivered by the official spokespersons for Hamas (Abu Obeida) and the Israel Defense Forces (Avichai Adraee) during the Gaza War (2021). Many of Van Dijk's discursive strategies were used to analyze the remarks such as Metaphor, disclaimer, lexicalization and number game. On the basis of the formation of 'us' and 'them', discursive strategies are implicated in the notions of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation. The above discursive strategies that use the pronouns: 'We', 'our' and 'us' indicate to positive signals, while the pronouns: 'they', 'their' and 'them' indicate to negative signals. Most of these discursive strategies serve the intended goals.

5.3 Recommendations for Future Studies

Language is used for many purposes, including delivering formal speeches to convey specific ideas and points of view that the speaker wants to convey.

This study is actually important . Other researchers who are concerned in writing such these topics can have an idea about the conflict between Israel and Hamas Forces . Therefore , it recommends that other studies could be conducted about the same subject that relates to Gaza War and other wars in the previous dates .

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Abu Obeidah's Speeches

خطاب أبو عبيدة الاول

<https://youtu.be/G3ASxFnADWY>

تستمر معركة شعبنا مع الاحتلال البغيض منذ ان وطأت اقدامه هذه الارض وكانت القدس دوما هي محور الصراع وايقونة الانتفاضات ومفجرة الثورات واليوم نخوض احدى هذه المعارك معركة سيف القدس التي جاءت استكمالا لانتفاضة اهلنا في القدس والاقصى وانتصارا لحي الشيخ جراح المههد بالتهجير والتهويد واستجابة لصرخات اهلنا في ساحات وميادين المدينة المقدسة. ان كل ثمن ندفعه وسندفعه هو فداء للأقصى والقدس فلا معنى لوجودنا ان لم ننفر من اجل الاقصى وننتصر للقدس، فسلحنا ومراكمتنا للقوة وإعدادنا على مدار سنوات طويلة ان هو الا من اجل ارضنا والدفاع عن شعبنا والانتصار لمقدساتنا وجاءت هذه المعركة لتقول بان غزة والضفة والقدس وفلسطين المحتلة عام 48 كلها جسد واحد وشعب واحد ومصير واحد ومقاومة واحدة لذا ليس غريبا ان يرتقي في هذه المعركة ثلة من ابطال القسام ورجال الله المخلصين وعلى رأسهم القائد الفذ (باسم عيسى ابو عماد) الذي امضى عمره مجاهدا صلبا عنيدا في هذه الكتائب المباركة منذ انطلاقتها وحتى لقي ربه شهيدا صبيحة امس مع ثلة من مهندسي القسام والعظماء وابطال التصنيع العسكري الذين لهم بصمة واضحة ويد حاضرة في كل ما تمتلكه كتائب القسام وما تقدمه اليوم في ميادين الجهاد والمقاومة فهنيئا لهم الشهادة في اطهر المعارك واشرف المواطن وفي خير زمان وفي اقدس ارض وفي أعز مكان . ان المنا لفقد هؤلاء الرجال الاطهار هو بقدر فخرنا لدفع كل ثمن وتقديم كل غال ورخيص في سبيل قدسنا واقصانا وكرامة شعبنا فالمعركة تستحق والهدف غال والمهر كبير فالتحية لأرواح شهداء معركة سيف القدس من القادة والجنود ومن كل ابناء شعبنا البطل الذين التفوا حول اقصاهم ومقاومتهم وكانوا يعلمون ان الثمن هو بذل الدماء والمهيج والاموال والابناء والبنيان. يا شعبنا يا اهلنا ان ما يميز هذه المعركة هي تكاتف شعبنا في كل الساحات واشتباكه مع الاحتلال بدرجات مختلفة وفق ظروف الميدان ف شعبنا لا يجمع على شيء كإجماعه على درة التاج عاصمته المقدسة فكل التحية لأهلنا الثائرين في القدس والضفة وفي فلسطين المحتلة عام 48 والذين هم خط الدفاع الاول عن الاقصى

والمقدسات وعلى خط التماس المباشر مع هذا العدو فامضوا يا اهلنا في ضفة الاحرار وفي المدينة المقدسة وفي مدن وقرى الـ 48 اطبقوا على عدوكم من حيث لا يحتسب وانهضوا لمقارعتة في كل ميدان واعلموا بانكم ستجدون كتائب القسام والمقاومة عند حسن ظنكم وفي الميدان من امامكم وفي الاسناد من خلفكم فسلحنا سلاحكم ودمنا دمكم ومصيرنا مصيركم ولقد شاهدتم خلال الايام الماضية يا ابناء شعبنا المرابط الصابر بعضا مما اعدناه وراكمناه في سنوات طويلة لم نقف فيها ساعة عن الاعداد لدك حصون العدو ومعاقله ف وراء كل تكبيرة من تكبيراتكم ابتهاجا بصواريخنا المحلقة في سماء فلسطين و راءها ساعات و ايام وشهور من الجهد الحبار والعمل الدؤوب والشهداء والاصابات والتضحيات ونطمئنكم بان لدينا المزيد وفي جعبتنا الكثير مما يسركم ويرفع رؤوسكم ويجعلكم تفخرون امام العالم لمقاومتكم ورجالها وشهدائها وابطالها. أما رسالتنا للعدو المجرم الجبان نبشركم لقد شاهد العالم كله خيبتكم وعاركم فيا لها من دولة مزعومة تروج لنفسها كقوة اولى في المنطقة بينما تصب جام غضبها وصواريخ حقدنا نحو الشقق الامنة والابراج السكنية المدنية والمؤسسات العامة وتستهدف الاطفال والنساء والمنشآت المدنية للاستعراض بحجم الدمار وقوة النار ان هذا الاستعراض الجبان لم يحجب رؤية العالم لكيانكم الهش وهو يأن تحت ضرباتنا الصاروخية غير المسبوقة في تاريخ الصراع معكم منذ ان سرقتم ارضنا في عام 48 فبالرغم من فارق القوة الكبير بيننا وبينكم في الامكانيات العسكرية الا اننا وجهنا بعون الله ضربات صاروخية هائلة لم تجرؤ دول وانظمة منذ النكبة ان توجه عرشها لكم فقرار قصف تل ابيب والقدس وديمونة وعسقلان واسدود وبئر السبع وما قبلها وما بعدها من مدننا المحتلة اسهل علينا من شربة الماء اذا استبيح اقصانا وانتهكت كرامتنا واذا تعلق الامر بالرد على عدوانكم والانتصار لأهلنا ومقدساتنا فلا خطوط حمراء ولا قواعد اشتباك مقدسة ولا حسابات معقدة وان ضرباتنا ستكون حاضرة متى عدتم للعدوان او تماديتم فيه فانتم ايها الاغبياء امتلكتم التكنولوجيا والصواريخ والطائرات لكنكم لم تستطيعوا فك شيفرة هذا الشعب العظيم وهذه المقاومة الباسلة فهل ارهبتنا الاغتيالات يوما او هل شاهدتم طفلا فلسطينيا يخاف من جبروتكم وهل اوقفتم يوما مقاومتنا بعدوان او حصار او دمار فاحشدوا ما شئتم من قوات وأجلبوا بخيلكم ورجلكم برا وبحرا وجوا وقد اعدنا لكم اصنافا من الموت ستجعلكم تلغنون انفسكم ولن تجدوا منا ضعفا او جزعا او تراجعاً وليس لكم منا الا السيف والنار والتاريخ والحاضر خير شاهد والمستقبل هو الفصل والبرهان بعون الله تعالى . يا ابناء شعبنا ويا جماهير امتنا ان هذا الكيان الضعيف يمكن ان يهزم بل سيهزم

يقينا ويندثر حتما لأنه كيان قائم على غش وباطل وظلم وعدوان فما عليكم سوا الالتفاف حول قضيتكم ومقاومتكم ونصرة مسرى نبيكم صلى الله عليه وسلم والنهوض متكاتفين لحصار هذا العدو في كل الساحات وضربه بكل السبل ومقاومته بكل الاساليب والوسائل المتاحة .

ختاما تحية لشهداء معركة سيف القدس الابرار وعهدا لهم ان نواصل الطريق الذي بدأوه والتحية للجرحى والمصابين والمكلمين وتحية عظيمة لشعبنا الابي في غزة الذي لا يرضى الا بالمجد والشرف والسبق في الدفاع عن الارض والمسرى ويتقدم دوما حاملا اللواء في كل المعارك ويدفع الاثماني نيابة عن امة بأكملها والحرية لأسرى الحرية الذين هم على موعد مع الفرج بإذن الله تعالى والتحية لشعبنا في المنافي والشتات العائد بإذن الله بعد تنبير كيان الظلم والتحية لكل احرار وشرفاء العالم الذين يسندون قضيتنا ويؤازرون مقاومتنا وما النصر الا من عند الله العزيز الحكيم وانه لجهاد نصر او استشهاد والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

الخطاب الثاني

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4NHMDAjb3vU>

يا جماهير امتنا الكبيرة العظيمة خضنا في المقاومة الفلسطينية معركة سيف القدس بقوة الله وعونه وتوفيقه دفاعا عن مسرى نبينا وقبلة المسلمين الاولى في نذير واضح جلي على قرب زوال الكيان الوهمي المحتل الغاصب. خضنا ونخوض هذه المعركة بكل شرف وارادة واقتدار بمعية الله تعالى نيابة عن امة بأكملها شاهدت وتشاهد مسرى نبينا وقدسها العظيم يندس من شذاذ الافاق وحنالة البشرية وما كان لنا ان نتخلف عن نصره القدس والاقصى وما ينبغي لنا ان نراكم من قوتنا ونملك سلاحنا ثم لا ندافع به عن درة وطننا وعاصمتنا المقدسة ونستجيب لاستغاثة وصرخات اهلنا وشعبنا المقهور المظلوم في الشيخ جراح وغيرها من مدننا وقرانا المحتلة. لقد تمكنا بعون الله من اذلال العدو وكيانه الهش وجيشه الهمجي وشاهد كل العالم حجم الخزي والعار لهذا الكيان الذي تتبجح قيادته بقصفها الابراج السكنية والمنشآت المدنية وتتفاخر بقصف الاطفال والنساء كأهداف مشروعة وانجازات عظيمة. ان هذا العدو كغيره من الغزاة لا يفهمون لغة الشعوب التواقة للحرية ولا يستخلصون العبر من تاريخهم الاسود المليء بالمجازر التي لم توقف مد مقاومتنا ولم تخرس صوت بناقنا وراجماتنا لقد اعدنا أنفسنا بفضل الله جيدا لهذه المعركة ولزال لدينا المزيد والمزيد بإذن الله مما سيسوء وجوه الغاصبين الصهاينة إذا تجرأوا على شعبنا واهلنا ومقدساتنا. اننا ازاء ما بات معروفا من عرض الوسطاء لوقف اطلاق النار فإننا نقول وبشكل واضح وجلي باننا كنا قد اعدنا ضربة صاروخية كبيرة تغطي فلسطين من اقصى الشمال الى اقصى الجنوب وتذك معاقل العدو من حيفا شمالا الى مطار رامون جنوبا ولكننا استجبنا لتدخل الوساطات العربية في اطار وقف اطلاق النار وعلقنا هذه الضربة الصاروخية لنرقب سلوك العدو حتى الساعة الثانية من فجر الجمعة وان انطلق هذه الضربة ووضعها حيز التنفيذ يحدده مدى التزام العدو بوقف تام لعدوانه حتى الثانية فجرا وقيادة الاحتلال امام اختبار هام وحقيقي خلال هذه الساعات وقرار توجيه هذه الضربة سيبقى على الطاولة حتى الثانية فجرا بعون الله تعالى . تحية لأهلنا الصامدين في قطاع غزة والى شعبنا المرابط في الضفة المحتلة وفي عاصمتنا المقدسة وتحية للشيخ جراح والمرابطين في القدس والاقصى وستظل المقاومة بكل فصائلها وغرفتها المشتركة ورجالها سيف القدس ودرعها وعلى عهد الشهداء والاسرى والجرحى بإذن الله والله أكبر وما النصر الا من عند الله العزيز الحكيم وانه لجهاد نصر او استشهاد .

الخطاب الثالث

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SpBu3G2O1qk>

من غزة ينطلق في هذه اللحظات صاروخ عياش 250 بمدى أكبر من 250 كم وبقوة تدميرية هي الأكبر بفضل الله يخرج هذا الصاروخ الان نصره للأقصى وجزئا من ردنا على اغتيال قادتنا ومهندسينا الابطال بجزء من انجازاتهم وتطويرهم هذا غرس القائد ابو عماد باسم عيسى والمهندس جمعة الطحلة ابو رحمة والدكتور جمال الزبدة ووليد شمالي وحازم الخطيب وسامي رضوان وغيرهم من اخوانهم الاطهار الابرار . ندخل الان صاروخ عياش 250 للخدمة ونقول للعدو ها هي مطاراك وكل نقطة من شمال فلسطين الى جنوبها في مرمى صواريخنا التي تحلق الان في سماء فلسطين نحو كل هدف نحدده ونقرره بعون الله تعالى وبناءا عليه فان قائد هيئة الاركان يدعو شركات الطيران العالمية الى وقف فوري لرحلاتها الى اي مطار في نطاق جغرافيا فلسطين المحتلة والله أكبر وما النصر الا من عند الله .

الخطاب الرابع

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_1Y5a_t6lQ

يا اهلنا في فلسطين المحتلة عام 48 في القدس المباركة في يافا وعكا واللد والرملة وام الفحم والنقب وفي كل شبر من فلسطين انتم منا ونحن منكم اثبتوا في مواقعكم وواجهوا غطرسة المحتل وانتزعوا حقوقكم وستجدوننا لكم سيفا ودرعا فيها انتم ترون بيت المحتل كبيت العنكبوت فأنهضوا يا اهل البيت المبارك ويا حراس فلسطين الاوفياء تحية لكم في كل ميدان تشعلون فيه فتيلًا وتقدحون شرارة على طريق كنس المحتل وكسر كبريائه كتائب القسام لكم ومنكم وبكم قريبة منكم برسمها خارطة الوطن بصواريخها ومقاومتها لعدونا وعدوكم المشترك قريبة منكم بدفاعها عن حقوقكم وانتصارها لكرامتكم ومؤازرتها لصيحاتكم واستجابتها لصرخاتكم تحية لعطائكم الذي هو وقود لثورة شعبنا وتحرير ارضنا وانما النصر صبر ساعة وسيعلم الذين ظلموا اي منقلب ينقلبون والسلام على كل حر مقاوم ابى.

Appendix 2

Avichai Adraee's speeches

الخطاب الأول

الرابط: <https://youtu.be/6R6jFbfjUHS>

حقق جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي خلال ال 24 ساعة الاخيرة انجازات ميدانية تمثلت باستهداف اهداف تعد كنزا استراتيجيا لحركة حماس وذلك بتوجيه صفة قوية لمصالحها تحت الارضية مدمرة ما يعرف بمترو حماس الموجود تحت الاحياء الشمالية والشرقية في محيط مدينة غزة وكيلومترات عديدة من الانفاق التي انفقت على اقامتها ملايين الدولارات راحت في مهب الريح بعد ان اغار سلاح الجو على اكثر من 150 هدفا تحت الارض في شمال القطاع بمشاركة 1٦0 طائرة حربية انطلقت من ٦ قواعد جوية مستخدمة 450 صاروخا هذا واستهدف جيش الدفاع خلايا ارهابية كانوا ينوون اطلاق صواريخ على اسرائيل فيما احبط محاولات حماس بإرسال طائرات مسيرة نحن مستمرين في التصدي لكل الاعتداءات الارهابية بيد من حديد حتى استعادة الاستقرار والامن لمواطنينا وسيادتنا. أنتم (حماس) الإرهابيون ونحن أهل السلام وستنتصر عليكم.

الخطاب الثاني

الرابط: https://youtu.be/7TYVO-dVk_4

يوصل جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي شن سلسلة غارات على قطاع غزة ردا على الاعتداءات الصاروخية المستمرة من داخل القطاع باتجاه البلدات الاسرائيلية والمتمثلة بمئات القذائف الصاروخية التي تصدت لمعظمها منظومة القبة الحديدية في ما سقط ثلثها داخل القطاع متسببا بإصابات في صفوف المدنيين الغزويين الذين يتم استخدامهم كدروع بشرية من قبل حماس التي تزرع الصواريخ بين بيوتهم فخلال الاربع والعشرين ساعة الاخيرة استهدف سلاح الجو الاسرائيلي اكثر من 130 هدفا تابعا للمنظمات الارهابية في القطاع طالع مواقع انتاج للوسائل القتالية وتخزينها تابعة لحماس والجهاد الاسلامي بالإضافة الى مجمعات عسكرية من بينها على سبيل المثال مبنى الاستخبارات العسكرية التابعة لحماس لسنا غافلين عن اعتداءات الارهاب فمن هنا يتم استهداف نحو عشرين ناشطا ارهابيا حماسا وبالإضافة الى نفقين هجوميين محاذيين للسياح الامني وخليية مطلق صواريخ مضادة للدروع تم متابعتها واستهدافها قبل تنفيذها العملية حماس تتحمل مسؤولية ما يجري في قطاع غزة وينطلق منه وستتحمل تداعيات اعتداءاتها ضد سيادة اسرائيل ومواطنيها.

الخطاب الثالث

الرابط: <https://youtu.be/bh6hXBex8Cg>

في اليوم الثامن للعملية العسكرية ضد اوكار الارهاب في قطاع غزة نواصل توجيه الضربات والصفعات الى حركتي حماس والجهاد الاسلامي لقد ضربنا اكثر من الف هدف ارهابي لغاية الان في جميع انحاء قطاع غزة من منازل القادة التي استخدمت كمخازن وبنى تحتية ارهابية لإدارة المعركة وحتى الانفاق الارهابية الهجومية وشبكة المترو العملاقة التي اقامتها حماس تحت البيوت في قطاع غزة لإدارة القتال وما الى ذلك نواصل اصطياد النشطاء وضربنا واستهدفنا وقضينا على العشرات بل على المئات من القادة والنشطاء من المنظمين الارهابيين في قطاع غزة فلا حصانة لأحد يفعل الارهاب ضد المواطنين الاسرائيليين اليوم قضينا على قائد لواء شمال قطاع غزة في حركة الجهاد الاسلامي في صفقة قوية جدا للحركة ولبنائها العسكري بالمقابل نواصل احباط المفاجآت التي اعدتها حماس فالיום احبطنا محاولة لتنفيذ اعتداء عبر المجال البحري واستهدفنا النشطاء واستهدفنا الالية وهي عبارة عن قطعة بحرية ذات قدرات الغوص الانفاق تحولت الى انفاق الموت فلا مكان آمن تحت الارض لقادة ونشطاء حماس والجهاد الاسلامي نواصل توجيه هذه الضربات نواصل هذه العملية العسكرية نواصل حماية المدنيين الاسرائيليين الحمد لله القبة الحديدية تعترض معظم القذائف الصاروخية المعادية ونحن ماضون في توجيه هذه الضربات .

الخطاب الرابع

الرابط: <https://youtube.com/shorts/7iJEaiQN9K4?feature=share>

اهلا بكم من مدينة تل ابيب المدينة التي لا تنام جنود جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي يواصلون ضرب اوكار الارهاب في قطاع غزة ويوجهون لحماس والجهاد صفة بعد صفة ونحقق الانجازات الميدانية ساعة بعد ساعة ونحن من جانبنا نواصل مسيرتنا لا يمكن لأعدائنا ان يكسروا ارادتنا نحن شعب اسرائيل حيّ تحياتي

الخطاب الخامس

الرابط: https://youtu.be/GesajYr_5-k

من قلب مدينة تل ابيب اقول الاعتداء السافر من غزة تجاه الاراضي الاسرائيلية ما هو الا دليل على حجم الخسائر التي تكبدها المنظمات الارهابية في القطاع والتمن الباهظ الذي دفعته وسوف تدفعه فهذا ما جنت على اهلها براقش. جيش الدفاع سيستمر بحملاته حتى استعادة الاستقرار والهدوء فالاعتداء على مواطنينا وسيادتنا خط احمر بالنسبة الينا وسنستمر في توجيه ضربات قاسية لهذه المنظمات كما حصل خلال ال 24 ساعة الاخيرة فقتلنا عشرات المخربين من بينهم قادة كبار ودمرنا مئات المواقع الارهابية ونحن مستعدون لتوسيع المعركة وفق الحاجة تماديتم فادفعوا التمن.