

The convincing techniques in the speech of Tony Blair from socio-cognitive phonological approach

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Abstract:

The head aim of such a study is revealing the tonal contours of using power in a bad way and trying to manipulate in political speech. Particularly, this study shows the shape of tone for expressive speech act from cognitive side of the inequality, polarization and emotional utterances strategies in the speech of Tony Blair about legalization of Iraq invading. The major findings shows that monotonal high (H*) pitch accent tone and bitonal low with a high pitch accent (L+H*) are most commonly used in Blair's speech. These two tones are represented by phrase accent boundary tone which are low (L-L%). The use of high pitch accent indicates that the British prime minister used manipulation strategies more than power strategies. These strategies which are formed as polarization and emotional utterances trying to gain the sympathy of the parliament members. Specifically, Blair exposes live examples about the dangerous nature of Saddam Hussein and advise the UK parliament to act accordingly. Besides, the fall to rise bitonal tone shows his manipulation by evoking doubts on the possibility of evolving these acts of Sadam Hussien if he is left in his position. This study can help the political analysts in discovering the manipulative ways used by the politician to achieve his personal purposes since it shed lights on the types of tonal contour that reflect his characteristics in the discourse socially and cognitively.

Keywords: (polarization, emotional utterances, power, manipulation, CDA, AM, PIMI, intonational contour).

تقنيات الإقناع في حديث توني بلير بالطريقة الصوتية الاجتماعية الإدراكية

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المخلص:

الهدف الرئيسي من هكذا دراسة هو الكشف عن الملامح النغمية لإساءة استخدام السلطة والتلاعب بها في خطاب بلير حول إضفاء الشرعية على الحرب على العراق. ويبين بشكل خاص الكفاف النغمي التعبيري من الجانب المعرفي لاستراتيجيات التفاوت والاستقطاب والألفاظ الانفعالية. أظهرت النتائج الرئيسية أن النغمة الرتيبة ذات طبقة الصوت العالية (H*) والنغمة الثنائية

المنخفضة مع لهجة عالية (L+H*) هي الأكثر استخدامًا في خطاب بلير. ترتبط هاتان النغمتان بنبرة عبارة منخفضة مع نغمة حدود منخفضة (L-L%). ويشير استخدام اللهجة العالية إلى أن بلير استخدم المزيد من استراتيجيات التلاعب التي يتم التعبير عنها في شكل الاستقطاب والألفاظ العاطفية أثناء محاولته كسب تعاطف أعضاء البرلمان. وعلى وجه التحديد، يعرض بلير أمثلة حية حول الطبيعة الخطيرة لصدام حسين وينصح برلمان المملكة المتحدة بالتصرف وفقًا لذلك. إلى جانب ذلك، فإن هبوط النغمة الثنائية إلى الارتفاع يظهر تلاعبه من خلال إثارة الشكوك حول إمكانية تطور تصرفات صدام حسين هذه إذا بقي في منصبه. ويمكن لهذه الدراسة أن تساعد المحللين السياسيين في اكتشاف الطرق التلاعبية التي يستخدمها السياسي لتحقيق أغراضه الشخصية، إذ تسلط الضوء على أنواع الكفاف النغمي الذي يعكس خصائصه في الخطاب اجتماعيا ومعرفيا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: (الاستقطاب، التصريحات العاطفية، السلطة، التلاعب، CDA، AM، PIMI، الشكل النغمي).

Introduction

Political language is a special way of practicing power through using language that organizes people's mind. That is to say, power is a tool used to dominate the society through persuading its members. The concepts of critical discourse analysis , Power, ideology and manipulation and their relationship need more clarification (Chartesis-Black, 2014; Chilton & Schäffner, 1997; Dahl, 1957; Foucault, 1980; Fowler, 1985; Gramsci, 1980; Kress, 1985; van Dijk, 1996, 1998, 2006; Wodak, 1989).

Many studies examined the language of politicians since they play a significant role in their discourse (Chilton, 2004). It is important to mention that political discourse is not confined to politicians. Other members like the audience and the ordinary people play an active role in political discourse . However, analyzing such a discourse all roles of members should be examined . (Van Dijk, 1997).

The researcher uses a compound model .The first part is called (PIMI) which refers to 'power, Ideology and manipulation Identification' instruments . this model is created in (2017) by Vadai . The second part is called (AM) which refers to Auto-segmental-Metrical phonology this model is created in (1980) by Pierrehumbert . So, this study deals with vadia's power and manipulation and Pierrehumbert intonational patterns. More particular, it highlights the pitch accents alignment of persuasive strategies that Blair uses in his speech to manipulate the mind of UK parliaments intending to persuade them about taking the war decision in Iraq. Generally, this study has two research questions. First : what are the power strategies and manipulation strategies as persuasive strategies associated with expressive speech act Blair used in his speech ? Second : What are the intonational patterns of the power

strategies and manipulation strategies that is related to types of expressive speech act that Blair used in his speech?

Literature review:

In fact , PIMI model of Vadai (2016) is rarely implemented by other studies in political discourse. One of these studies is conducted by Van Dijk (2006) who analyzed Blair's speech about the war on Iraq .He found out that the of power instruments and manipulation ones reflect the morality morality immorality speakers . Hamdaoui (2015) and Yunisda & Firmansyah (2019) analyzed another kind of political speech which is the speech of Obama and Trump. They found that the deictic categories are regarded as persuasive tools to practice power abuse. Again Vadai (2017) analyzed Tony Blair's speech about war against Iraq. She found that manipulative devices are regarded as persuasive tools . In 2020, Jasim & Mustafa found out the manipulative devices which are positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation by comparing the English political speech with the Arabic one in Trump and Salih . Qaiwer(2020) tackled similar study examines the notion of power abuse in discourse. She analyzed selected speeches of Donald Trump qualitatively using Jeffries' (2010) model of naming and nominalization, van Lewueen's model (2007) of social actors' and Leech and Short's (2007) framework in the light of van Dijk epistemic discourse analysis. The main findings showed that Trump uses positive and negative presentation as manipulative device.

Additionally, some studies have been conducted to investigate power, ideology and manipulation signs using other linguistic methods. Most of these studies are concerned with the political discourse and their major outcomes show the use of these devices in political speech and the way the speaker used them to persuade the audience. One of these studies that conducted by Nuriana(2019) who used theory power in discourse by Fairclough to analyze two selected interview videos with Donald Trump .He found out that Trump uses pronouns which reflect symmetric and asymmetric relations of power and the members of the interview use ways such as interruption, coercion, clearness , topic control and manufacturing hat achieving gaining power in discourse. Musleh(2020) intended to uncover the methods of manipulating the emotion in the source text(ST) and deforming the intended message in the ST. He analyzed Yasser Arafat's speech in 1974 and its English translation using deconstruction and feminism theories. The main findings is translators use translation in all linguistic levels as a way to practice power and manipulating the intention of the producers. Shigapova , Titova, Morozova ,& Sabirova (2021) used speech act theory to analyze the speech of Donald Trump on 25 September 2018 .They revealed in addition to using self-representation, Trump uses accusation, threatening, cooperation, propagation, urging, etc,as other techniques of manipulation .

According to the knowledge of the researcher , a very few studies which used AM model of Pierrehumbert (1980) in examining various studies. The majority of such studies examine nuanced languages . These languages are Dutch, Greek, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, Finnish, Korean, and others. Generally, the core findings of these studies manifest comparisons between these languages and English language from the pitch accent placement and boundary tones placement .For example ,Chahel (2001) (as cited in Aziz, 2018) is a study which aims to investigate the language of colloquial Lebanese by using (AM) model. Selected words and sentences from Lebanese are analyzed quantitatively. The main results showed that there are three protrusion levels: lexical stress, pitch accent and nuclear accent, and three components of prosody : the intonational phrase, the intermediate phrase and the prosodic word, and prosodic boundary types. pragmatically, a corpus study is carried out by Holliday, Bishop& Kuo(2020) for examining Obamas' speeches, formal speeches in particular , which were given from 2013 till 2014. By using praat program ,they concluded that the major effect on the meaning is variation in pitch accent and especially he uses L+H* to convey negative effect.

There is only one study which adopted the eclectic model Pierrehumbert (1980)MA model and Vadai (2017) of PIMI model to analyze the representative tonal patterns as a way of persuading the parliament concerning Iraq invasion . In 2022 , Abdul Kreem ,Ali and Al-Bahrani analyzed Blair's speech which is delivered in 20th of march 2003 .One of the major results of this study is that Blair used the patterns(H* L-L%) and (L+H* L-L%) to practice his power .The current study is similar to their study but the former one fills the gap in the literature since it investigates expressive tonal contours in the course of power and manipulation instruments as a way of manipulative devices used by Blair to change the parliament mind making them support him in coining the decision of attacking on Iraq .

Vadai's (2016) model of power, ideology and manipulation Identification instrument

Two analytical models are combined to form Vadai's model . These models are Chilton and Schäffner(1997) and van Dijk (2006) (Vadai, 2017). On one hand, Chilton and Schäffner (1997) connect between the functions of strategies with the analysis of the text linguistically. On the other hand, van Dijk's framework (2006) connects between three axes discourse, cognition, and society. Therefore , the framework of Dijk in (2006) is regarded as a triangulated model. This means that manipulation is a social phenomenon practiced through using the communicative forms of discourse to change the mind of the listeners exploiting the social positions of the speakers(politicans) (Dijk, 2001). Figure (1) below appears the two models of Chilton and Schäffner (1997) and van Dijk (2006):

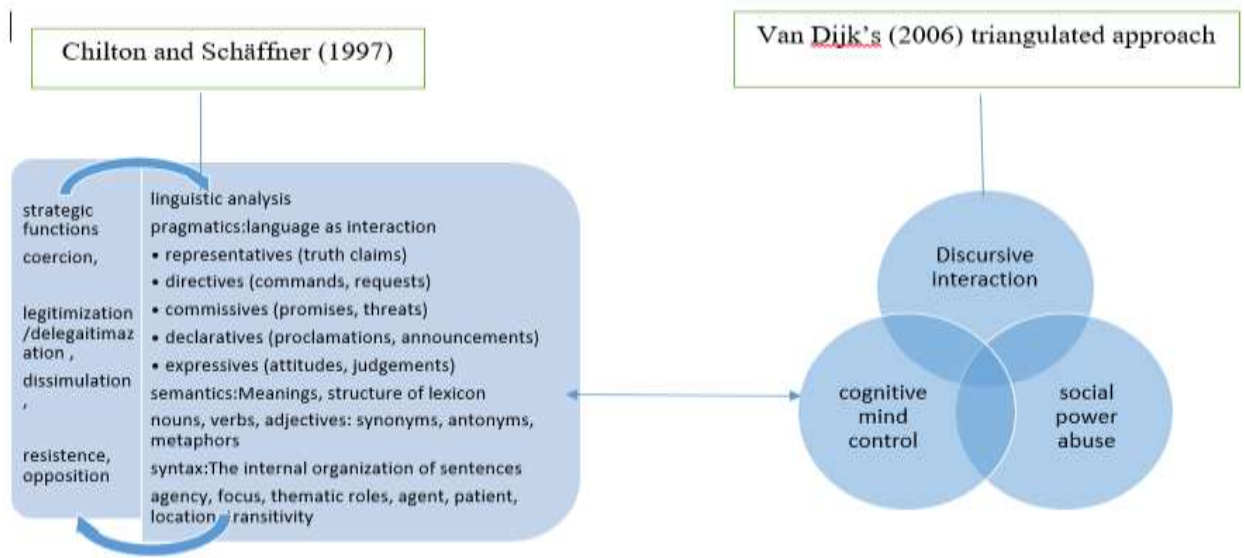


Figure 1

The models of Chilton and Schäffner (1997) and van Dijk (2006)

The model (PIMI) of Vadai (2016) incorporates the functions of strategies and all the elements of linguistics together in a triangulated approach. The speaker, according to this model, arranges all the levels independently but can treat them dependently or separately. However, all the levels linguistics: pragmatics, semantics, and syntax should be taken into account in investigating the of power, ideology, and manipulation features.

At the level pragmatics, Vadai (2017) links between the categories of speech act and the instruments of power and manipulation. In this regard, he points to main and subordinate signs of the power. The coercion force is the tool of the former one which is represented by directives (begs, request, command), commissives (promises, threats), and declaratives (announcements). The tool of the latter one is omnipotent orator polarization which is represented by representatives and expressives (claims of truth and positive/negative other presentations)

Moreover, vadai mentions the manipulation signs in political speech these signs are: polarization and dissimulation these signs are associated with expressive, representative, and commissive speech act types. Expressive speech act types are obvious in the strategies of polarization that appear in two forms, positive self-presentation 'our good acts' and legitimization negative other-presentation 'their bad acts' delegitimation. Dissimulation includes evidences in Representative and commissive speech acts. On one hand, lying, blurring, and defocusing are the forms of the former one. On the other hand fake promises and threats are forms of the latter

one . Table (1) below summarizes the signs of power and manipulation in political discourse according to Kata Vadia (2017):

Table 1 : Kata Vadai (2017) signs of power and manipulation in relation to speech act types

Instruments	strategies	Speech act types and their functions
power	coercion	Directives (begs, requests, commands)
		Declaratives (announcements)
	inequality	Representatives (assertions, truth claims)
		Expressives (Positive self/ negative other presentation)
Manipulation	Polarization / emotional utterances	Commissives ((promises, threats)
		Expressives (positive self-presentation 'our good acts' and legitimization negative other-presentation 'their bad acts' delegitimization)
		Representatives (lying, blurring, defocusing)
	Dissimulation /fact or opinion	Commissives (fake promises, irrational threats)

Power is a term used in critical discourse analysis to refer to social unequal relationships. It is a tool of controlling the mind and behavior of people as a way of convincing for achieving a certain purpose through language. (Gramsci, 1980; Fowler, 1985; van Dijk, 1996).

on its side , Manipulation is a social power abuse which is practiced against the will and interest of other people . it is the use of discourse as an illegitimate effect (Van Dijk,2006). However, power is a direct force practiced by a certain authority to do something while manipulation is an indirect way of practicing power through distorting beliefs to make the recipient to support intention of the speaker(Vadaï ,2017).

It is important to mention that Van Dijk (2006) makes distinction between the manipulation and persuasion in which the first one is an illegitimate effect on the interlocutor exploiting the unknown information . So ,it serves the goal of the speaker . persuasion is a legitimate effect on the interlocutor based on known information .so, it has a certain purpose .

Pierrehumbert's (1980) model of Autosegmental-Metrical Phonology

In intonational languages, tones are aligned with pitch accents or boundary tones. Pitch accents are prominent syllables that identified metrically while boundary tones are the prosodic edges. Different theories of phonology of intonation dealt with these various tones. One of these theories is Autosegmental –metrical phonology of intonation (AM)which is developed by Janet Pierrehumbert in 1980. Pierrehumbert

Hirschberg (1990) through analyzing the intonation of American Accent, suggest that the nuances in the components of the tone : pitch accent, phrase accent and boundary tone may affect the pragmatic meanings mentioning that each of these component play different function added to the total meaning of the intonational phrase. In this regard pitch accent gives information about the speakers intention including shared knowledge , the boundary tone gives that there is a relationship among intonational phrases whereas the phrase accent gives that there is a relationship among intermediate phrases (Erteschik-Shir,1997).

According to Pierrehumbert (1980), English intonation system involves tonal units. These units which includes "pitch accent", "phrase accent" and "boundary tone" involves two kinds of tones high (H) and low (L). Pitch accent are of two kinds: monotonal or bitonal which are associated with salient syllables. Pierrehumbert claims that pitch accent has six shapes . These shapes are : (H*, L*, L*+H, L+H*, H*+L, H+L*) (Ladd, 1996:79). It is worth to mention that the star signaling '*' is associated with metrically strong syllables (Prieto, 1995). Consequently, Pierrehumbert (1980) presented two types of edge tone: phrase accent and boundary tones. Phrase accents are marked by -while boundary tones are marked by % . The location of the phrase accent is between the nuclear pitch accent and the boundary tone while boundary tone is recognized at the tail of intonational phrase. In addition, phrase accents are analyzed as boundary tones of an intermediate phrase whereas boundary tones are analyzed as the final tones of an intonational

phrase .

The Method:

The present work focuses on exploring the intonational forms used in one of Tony Blair's speeches that are associated with the power instruments and manipulation instruments associated with expressive speech act. This speech is about the war in Iraq on 18th march, 2003 in the House of Commons. This study, adopted two models which are PIMI model of Vadai (2016) and AM model of Pierrehumbert (1980) in order to achieve the objectives of this study.

A mixed method is used in this study . From one hand ,it is described as a qualitative study since it includes 60 excerpts chosen from that speech under scrutiny . The researcher recorded this speech from "YouTube C-Spain.org " website which is lasted for two hours . These sixty excerpts are analyzed acoustically using PRAAT program. It is intended to identify the pitch accents placement and values in addition to determine the placement of boundary tones as well as the shapes of these tonal components to achieve the main purposes of this study. From the other hand ,it is regarded as a quantitative study since it is based on the how many times that the

strategies used to be regarded as instruments of power and manipulation . This method provides an additional understanding of the whole political discourse being studied and support the qualitative discussion in this study.

Instruments & strategies with their forms	Power	Manipulation	
	inequality	polarization	emotional utterances
1. "Thousands of children dying needlessly every year from lack of food and medicine"			√
2. " Four million people out of a population of just over 20 million living in exile ."			√
3- " Just last week someone's slandering Saddam tied to a post in a street in Baghdad their tongue cut out mutilated and left to bleed to death as a warning to others."			√
4- " imagine not to be able to speak or discuss or debate or even question the society you live in."			√
5- "to suffer the humility of failing courage in the face of pitiless terror			√
6- for them the darkness was simply closed back over."			√
7- "They will be left under his rule without any possibility of liberation not from us not from anyone."			√
8- " what will the other states who tyrannize their people the terrorists who threaten our existence?"		√	
9- "That the will confronting them is decaying and feeble "			√
10- "Of Iraqi people groaning under years of dictatorship"			√
11- "Tell our allies that at the very moment of action, at the very moment when they need our determination that Britain faltered"			√
12- "To show that we will confront the tyrannies and dictatorships and terrorists who put our way of life at risk"	√		
Total %	1(1%)	1(1%)	10(14%)

Data Analysis and Discussion

1-Signs of the instruments of power and manipulation associated with to the expressive speech act types:

Table 4.19 : The persuasive strategies in power and manipulation instruments in relation to expressive speech act type used by Blair's speech:

In regard to expressives, it is noticed that power is very clear in the strategy of inequality while the manipulation is evident in the strategies of both polarization and emotional utterances. On one hand, the inequality strategy is represented by Positive self/negatives other presentation and its percentage is (1%). Blair contrasts between his positive attitude in taking the war decision with the negative attitude in case refusing the war decision. He emphasizes his presentation positively when he talked about helping Iraqis to achieve the peace and democracy to Iraq and to the rest of the Middle East, and pointed to others negatively who called them enemies. Particularly ,he points to some countries that want British troops to be pulled back to get benefits since these countries feed tyrant systems like Saddam's system and live on the destruction of peaceful countries . He asserted on the necessity of agreeing his decision by presenting the bad consequences that might occur of refusing it. The prominent consequence is that this refusing of such an important decision and coming back from changing the system in Iraq may effect on the unity within the European Union, as stated in his following quote: "(259)*who will celebrate? and Who will weep if we take our troops back from the Gulf now?*"; "(361)*Will our retreat make them multilateral.*" This is one way to legitimate his war decision in Iraq and it helps him reducing the magnitude of his mistakes, as pointed out by van Dijk (1995, p. 27). However, his intention is to show the protagonists represented by US and UK and the antagonist represented by terrorism and dictator regimes like Saddam(381)"*To show that we will confront the tyrannies and dictatorships and terrorists who put our way of life at risk.*" He used the adjectives (tyrannies, dictatorship and terrorist) that refer to the enemy and used the pronoun (our) refer to the liberators.

On the other hand, the manipulation instrument is represented by both polarization and emotional utterances. It seems that percentage of emotional utterances are more than the polarization since the value in the former is (14%) and in the latter is (1%). This reflects that Blair focuses on talking emotionally to his recipient to arouse the feelings of UK parliament and manipulate their minds by presenting Iraqis as victims and allies as enemies in case of refusing his war decision, for instance, when he says: (331) "*Thousands of children dying from lack of food and medicine*";(332) "*Four million people living in exile* ::(336) "..... *someone's slandering Saddam tied to a post in a street in Baghdad their tongue cut out mutilated and left to*

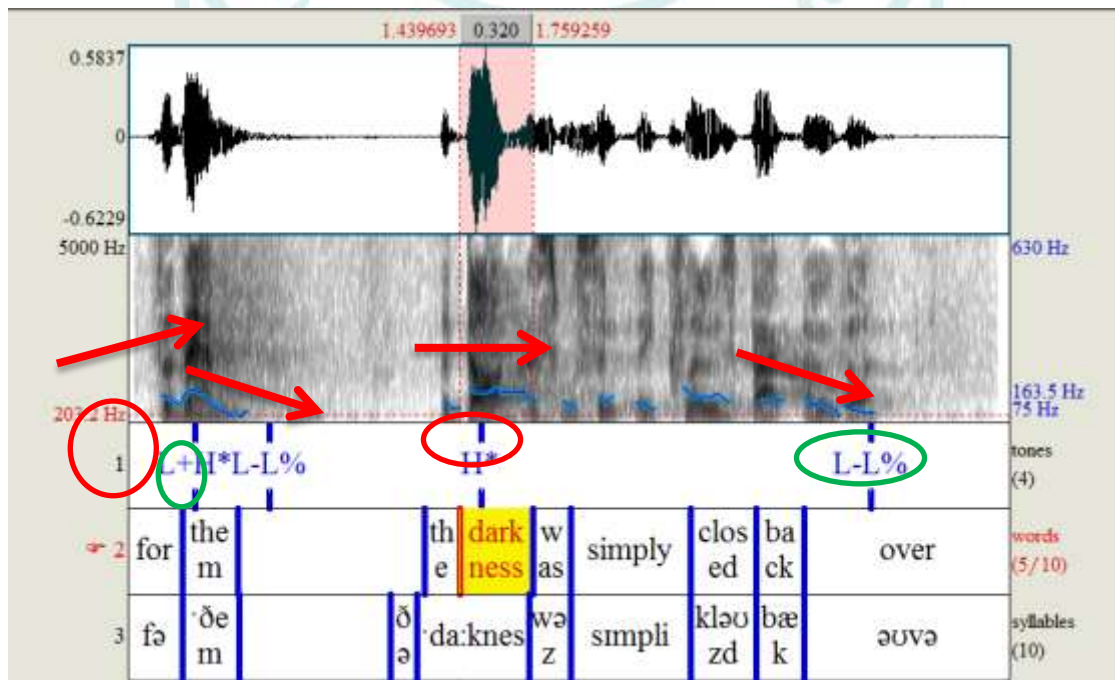
bleed to death as a warning to others "; (342) *"imagine not to be able to speak or discuss or debate or even complain the society you live in";(344) "to suffer the humility of failing courage in the face of pitiless terror"; (350) "They will be left under his rule without of liberation not from us not from anyone";(358) "That*

No.	Excerpt	function	Strategic type	Intonational pattern	Total
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the will confronting them is decaying and feeble"; (369) "Of Iraqi people groaning under years of dictatorship";(377) "Tell our allies, at the very moment when they need our determination that Britain faltered";(349) "for them the darkness was simply closed back over." However, polarization is used when Blair reflects the bad acts of terrorism toward civilized people acts: (356) *" what will the other states who tyrannize their people the terrorists who threaten our existence?"* .He tries to draw a bad picture about the enemy that helps the recipient to change their mind toward the speaker interest.

2. The patterns of intonation of convincing techniques in power and manipulation instruments that associated with expressive speech act type:

It is noted that there are different tonal contours of expressive are used in Blair’s speech. Figures (4.21 and 4.22) show the Tobi analysis of the tonal contours for the selected excerpts of the expressive in power and manipulation instruments.



1-	"To show that we will confront" "the tyrannies and dictatorships and terrorists who put our way of life at risk ."	Power	inequality (positive -self negative- other) presentation	H* L-L% H* L-L%	1 1%
1-	"Thousands of children dying needlessly every year from lack of food and medicine ."	Manipulation	Emotional utterances	H*H-H%	10 14%
2-	"Four million people" "out of a population of just over 20 million living in exile"			L+H*L-L% L*L-L%	
3-	"Just last week" someone's slandering Saddam"" ""tied to a post in a street in Baghdad their tongue cut out mutilated "and left to bleed to death as a warning to others"			H*L-L% L*L-L% L*L-L%	
4-	"But imagine not to be able to speak or discuss or debate the society you live in"			L+H*L-L%	
5-	to suffer the humility"" "of failing courage in the face of pitiless terror"			L+H*H-H% H*L-L%	
6-	"for them" the darkness was simply closed back over""			L+H*L-L% H*L-L%	
7-	"They will be left" "under his rule without any possibility of liberation not from us not from anyone"			L+H*L-L% H*L-L%	
8-	"That the will confronting them is decaying and feeble"			L+H*L-L%	
9-	"Of Iraqi people" "groaning under years of dictatorship"			H*L-H% H*L-L%	
10-	Tell our allies"" "that at the very moment of action, at the very moment when they need our determination that Britain faltered"			H*L-L% L*L-L%	
1-	"what will the other states who tyrannize their people the terrorists who threaten our existence?"		polarization	H*L-L%	1 1%
Total	12				

Figure 4.21 tonal representative contour of manipulation instrument with emotional utterances function) (L+H* L-L% H*L-L%) of the utterance “for them the darkness was simply closed back over”.

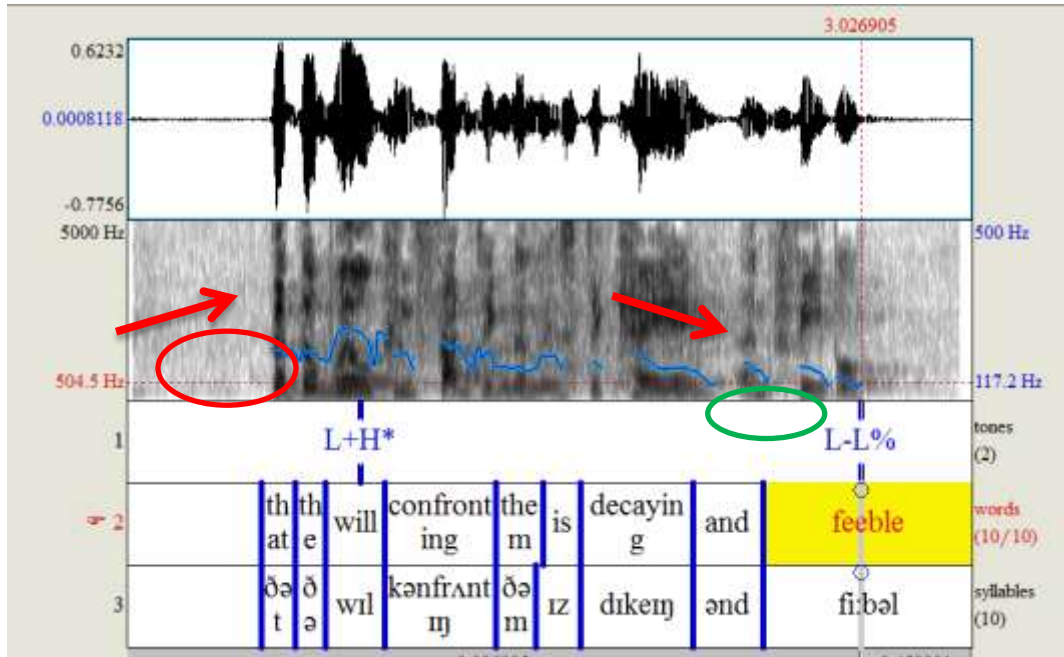


Figure 4.22 tonal representative contour of manipulation instrument with emotional utterances function) (L+H* L-L%) of the utterance “that the will confronting them is decaying and feeble”.

Moreover ,Table 4.24 shows the patterns of intonation of persuasive strategies in the instruments of power and manipulation in relation to expressive speech act type used by Blair’s speech:

Table 4.24 : The patterns of intonation of persuasive strategies in instruments of power and manipulation in relation to expressive speech act type used in the speech of Blair:

In addition, Table 4.25 shows the frequency and percentage of the patterns of intonation of the strategies of power and manipulation in relation to expressive speech act used in Blair speech:

Table 4.25 :The frequency and percentage of the patterns of intonation of the strategies of power and manipulation in relation to expressive speech act used in Blair speech:

Tonal alignment			power Inequality	Total %	manipulation		Total %
					polarization	Emotional utterances	
Intonational patterns	monotonal	H* L-L%	2 (2%)	2	1	6	13%
				9 (9%)			
		H* L-H%				1	
				1(1%)			
	L*L-L%				4		
			4(4%)				
	H* H-H%				1		
			1(1%)				
bitonal	L+H* L-L%		0%			5	6%
					5(5%)		
	L+H* H-H%					1	
						1 (1%)	

As shown in the table above, it is noted that for expressive speech act Blair uses the monotonal pitch accents (H*)and (L*)with different phrase tones and boundary tones which are(L-L%,L-H%,H-H%) .In particular the intonational pattern H* L-L% more than H* L-H%, L*L-L%, H* H-H%, to express the nature of Saddam and his bad deeds in manipulation instrument since the values are (9,1,4,1,%) respectively. He also uses the bitonal pitch accent (L+H*)with the phrase accents and boundary tones(L-L%and H-H%) namely the intonational partarn (L+H*L-L%) is regarded as higher than (L+H*H-H%) since the values are(5,1%) respectively to express the sides of conflict between good and bad ,dictatorship and democracy inequality .Generally he uses simple tones and complex tones only in manipulation instruments since the values are (13,2, and 6,0%) respectively. The uses of simple tone, particularly (H*L-L%) belongs to the fact that Blair intends to portrait a

black picture about the enemy of liberation represented by Saddam Hussien in form of polarization and emotional utterances. He also tries to frame him and terrorist regimes as the bad side and US and UK as the liberators from the oppression from such regimes .He aliens himself to the good side of this conflict,(381) *"To show that we will confront the tyrannies and dictatorships and terrorists"*. In this way ,he tries to arouse the feelings of duty to end the threat imposes from such enemy not only to Iraq but to the whole world . He uses a manipulative way when he describes the Iraqi sufferings and the deeds of Saddam against his population as well as the bad consequences of refusing his decision, (369) *"Of Iraqi people groaning under years of dictatorship.; Tell our alliesthat Britain faltered."* He insists on his point of view concerning solving the problem of Iraq issue through military way.

It is noted that Blair uses faint phrase tone and boundary tone(L-L%) almostly to refer to the finality of taking the decision of war .He also uses high phrase accent and boundary tone(H-H%) and low phrase accent and high boundary tone(L-H%) very little to attract the attention to that is more sides which would be influenced by refusing the decision of war. This result is supported by Brazil(1997) who claimed that using fall-rise of referring tone is used for watching out and attracting attention.

Conclusions:

This study bases on the political discourse. It shows the power and manipulation strategies of that are practiced by parliament members. This is to show the legitimate political rhetoric principles. It further reflects that Blair intended to depict the nature of current situation in Iraq. That is why he used a number of expressive. This study highlights that Blair manipulates the recipients in some way or in another that can't be resisted. However, the powerful parliament like that of the UK accept the policy of Prime minister as a war against tyranny and terrorism. In brief, the members of parliaments are regarded as victims of policy of the British prime minister tony Blair since he could manipulate them to accept the legitimate of the invasion of Iraq, i.e., they are effected by the way he used for persuading them to send troops to Iraq to put an end to

the actions of Saddam Hussien. This is obvious in using emotional utterances almostly.

Accordingly, the manipulation position in Blair's speech highlighted by using two shapes of contours ,H*L-L% and L+H*L-L%. He used these shapes to express the emotional utterances. The monotonal shape (H*L-L%) means that he gives tangible examples for the brutality of Sadam System that no human can accept to convince the parliament about taking the decision of attacking on Iraq. On the contrary, the fall to rise bitonal tone (L+H*) shows that Blair use the possible increasing of such Sadam's victims as a way to make them accept the war decision. Besides, the low boundary tone(L-L%) is used his polite way in addressing the parliament to dominate their mind and affect their decision.

Actually, it obvious that neither the parliament nor the opposition are agree with Blair's manipulative argument .That is because they don't have the precise information about the existence of WMD which enable them to decide the legitimacy invasion of Iraq. In addition, there are many of those whose desire to oppose the invasion of Iraq (e.g, the Labour majority in the House, British people), but at the same time they could not reject Blair's hints about putting the Labour government at risk. This risk can extend to mean a challenge to USA which mean destroying the relationship between the UK and the USA. It is important to mention that the refusing the invasion means the parliament members help and engage Saddam Hussein in continuing his against dictatorships. So,this opposes the laws of international security.

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