

Ideological Discourse of the Muslim Brotherhoods in the Egyptian Revolution and the Shias' in the Iranian Revolution: A Comparative Study

A **revolution** is a fundamental change in power or organizational structures that takes place in a relatively short period of time. People resort to as a result of injustice and abusiveness. This thesis argues that the compiling between formal and informal style of discourse used in Iranian and Egyptian political sphere, serves clear function in its context and convince people to make these revolutions. Adopting the approach of Critical Discourse Analysis, the thesis presents discourse as socially constituted. The research employs two level of analysis to explore this hypothesis.

At the macro level, Critical Discourse Analysis and the Sociocognitive Approach are used to investigate the socio-political conditions that prompt the mode of political discourse. At the micro level, politeness theory and pragmatics are employed to investigate the potential functions that small linguistic features may serve under such social conditions. Seven samples of political speeches used in different conditions (before, during and after revolutions) are selected for close textual analysis of using this approach. It is argued that the style of political discourse is the result of discursive strategies used in politicians' speeches (Morsi and Khominie). These strategies are textual evidence of sociocultural practice and discourse practice. They reflect the speakers' attempts to weaken or reinforce certain points in the political domain. Speakers seek to cause maximum damage to the opposing side or search for public support (including the maintenance of face), and in the same time, need to stay within the Code of Behaviour.

The study examined the application of this methodology by analyzing seven political speeches for Muslim brotherhoods and the Shiites`. Three speeches related to the Muslim Brotherhood represented by the President Mohamed Morsi. The first one was after taking office as a legitimate President, and the second was after one year of taking office it considered a clarification of what has been accomplished and what has not, the final was after arrest by the Egyptian army after the spread of chaos and

revolutions against him. The Shiites four speeches related to Ayatollah Khomeini as the cornerstone in the Shiite revolution in Iran "the Islamic revolution".

This thesis identifies a number of strategies that potentially serve these conflicting purposes, for example, intertextuality, enthymeme, us against them and prolepsis/disclaimer. These findings lead to the conclusion that the political style, constituted of small, seemingly insignificant linguistic features, and the use of ideological square carry larger social implications. And also reconstruct the ideology of people. Despite being a reflection of social conditions, it has the potential to redefine these conditions. As the result it provides the opportunity to achieve apparently contradictory political and linguistic ends, within the tightly-crafted speech.