

A Semantic Study of Pleonasm in English and Arabic Political Speeches

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Abstract:

The present research paper aims at studying the concept of pleonasm in English which is defined as the repetition of the same idea by utilising the two or more diverse words within the same sentence such as, " I saw with my own eyes", " I heard with my own ears". The data is taken from a number of interviews with two politicians whose native languages are English and Arabic. Two interviews are selected; one for the former British Prime Minister Tony Blair in 2004 and the other one is for the former Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Alawi also in 2004. The study has concluded that the redundancy of words found in the analysed Arabic and English political speeches is apparent in the sense that the words used in both texts are really superfluous and useless. However, these words seem to be sometimes necessary to emphasise or clarify a particular idea depending on the culture of the speakers and receivers of such words. The analyses also have revealed that the presence of superfluous words in the speech of some characters is a matter of style and is a part of the speaker's character.

Key words: *pleonasm, superfluous, politicians, political speeches*

دراسة دلالية للحشو (التكرار) في الخطبات السياسية الانكليزية والعربية

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المستخلص

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية الى دراسة مفهوم الحشو او التكرار في اللغة الانكليزية والذي يعرف بانه تكرار نفس الفكرة من خلال استخدام اثنين او اكثر من الكلمات المتنوعة في نفس الجملة مثل " رأيت بأمر عيني " او سمعت بأذني الخاصة". بيانات هذه الدراسة مأخوذة من مقابلتين صحفتين لسياسيين اثنين لغتهم الأم هي الانكليزية والعربية ، احدهما لرئيس الوزراء البريطاني السابق توني بليز في عام 2004 والاخرى لرئيس الوزراء العراقي السابق أياد علاوي كذلك في عام 2004 . وخلصت

الدراسة الى ان التكرار في الكلمات في النصوص العربية والانكليزية التي تم تحليلها لا لزوم له ولا فائدة منه . ومع ذلك يبدو ان هذه الكلمات ضرورية في بعض الاحيان للتأكيد على فكرة معينة او توضيحها اعتمادا على ثقافة المتحدثين ومستقبلي هذه الكلمات . كشف التحليل ايضا ان وجود كلمات زائدة عن الحاجة في خطاب بعض الشخصيات هو مسألة اسلوب وجزء من شخصية المتحدث .

1.1 The Problem

There are texts in English where one cannot recognize whether the words, which are picked up, are tautological or pleonastic. Despite the fact that the concept of pleonasm is a part of tautology, there is a difference between these two concepts, which, in turns, leads to a kind of perplexity to decide on the tautological or pleonastic phenomena found in the text. Hence, this study tries to analyse texts from English and Arabic on the bases of semantic level to find out the difference between tautology and Pleonasm.

1.2 Aims of the Study

The study aims at studying the concept of pleonasm in English and applying it to both English and Arabic texts by analysing a number of interviews with two politicians whose native languages are English and Arabic. This will help better understanding of the different expressions of pleonasm.

2. Pleonasm: Theoretical Background

2.1 Definitions of Pleonasm

Pleonasm, grammatically, indicates any element in the sentence that repeats other elements, and is considered redundant semantically. Not only words can be regarded as pleonastic, but also dummy pronouns (like *it* and *there*), which is called *pleonastic pronoun*, and empty auxiliaries (like *do*), which is called *pleonastic do*. Pleonasm is regarded as a sort of tautology, which is the use of words more than required to convey a specific idea (Crystal,2008:371). Pleonasm is also defined as the insertion of superfluous words more than necessary in order to complete the meaning or the structure of the sentence (Brown,2004:1160). Those pleonastic words are employed for rhetorical influence and to show emphasis by putting many phrases together, but the way of putting them together is boring instead of being impressive, as in the pairs: *unless* and *until*, *if* and *when*. Also, there is a pleonasm wrongly repeats a conjunction (e.g. I know *that* you can do it) or negative form (double negation, as in: there *are not nothing* right here) that the writer creates a piece of ungrammatical or nonsense writing (Fowler&Crystal,2009:440-441). In addition, Trask (1993:209) assumes that pleonastic words are the involvement of redundant words or morphemes which repeat information mentioned elsewhere. In addition, pleonasm is considered as the use of extra words to strengthen the expression, in contrast to redundancy, which means using needless words. The following examples show what is called double pleonasm:

*I saw with my own eyes,
I heard with my own ears.*

Pleonasm is the repetition of the same idea by utilising the two or more diverse words within the same sentence, which is considered as an aspect of emphasis. Perissology is the incorrect pleonasm, which generates a mistake. Pleonasm and redundancy are regarded as stylistic devices (Dupriez,1991:345). Pleonasm can be explicitly one of the rhetorical and poetic devices. The notion of pleonasm is present in rhetoric, philosophy, and linguistics since ancient times. As a type of redundancy, this term is utilised as a *nomina acti*, indicating linguistic acts, and *nomina patients*, showing expressions caused by such acts. Pleonastic expressions include two or more elements one entails and implies the other, in which the meaning of the second element is part of the meaning of the first one, as in: *return back*, in which *back* is implied in the meaning of *return*, which means *go back*. And this shared semantic element is called focal component (Booji&van Marle,2005:119-121).

2.2 Tautology, Battology, Perissology, and Pleonasm

2.2.1 Tautology

Tautology is the concept that indicates the unaccepted repetition of the same word or the same idea by using various words (Brown,2004:1160). It can also be defined as a term used to show the repetition of the same thing in different senses, by repeating the same words or the substance of the sentence or even a passage for rhetorical cases or wearisome, or even as an indication to incompetence done unconsciously or deliberately. Some naïve writers or careless of form who looks for emphasis fail to observe that they use words more than required by expressing an idea twice, for instance:

e.g. The motion on constitutional reforms aims at placing women *on the same equality* with men in the exercise of the franchise.

The phrase *the same equality* is tautological (Fowler&Crystal,2009:595-596). Tautology is a statement construction that has only one real substitution. It is the repetition of the same utterance in different words, for example:

e.g. "That's the way things are"; 'Boys will be boys and our two twins were no exception to this golden rule'

It is unnecessary for tautology to get the form of a scheme with a grammatical predicate, the psychological subject with the predicate is the important parts that are required. Some theories considered tautology as a mistake, but some tautologies can be true, as in this definition 'a logical error consisting in presenting as a meaningful proposition whose predicate says no more than its subject'. In addition, some tautological constructions are meaningful, in case of being self-designating, or autonymical, as in:

e.g. 'We must call things by their right name / a dog is a dog'

In some other cases, tautology might present illustrations, as in truism (an aspect of thought which does not require repetition (Dupriez,1991:463)), or it might achieve

a desire for reduction, which appears in form of litotes. (Litotes is an ironical rhetorical device that refers to the use of negative form to express affirmative (Dupriez,1991:262)), for instance:

e.g. ‘‘The past is the past and the present is the present’’

This shows double tautology that assures the truism (Dupriez,1991:451-452). The difference between tautology and pleonasm is that of synonymy. In tautology, each element is synonymous with the structure, whereas in pleonasm, only one member is synonymous with the structure (Booji&van Marle,2005:122). The notion of pleonasm and tautology are counted as interchangeable in linguistics and rhetoric. The difference between them is drawn in the sense of synonymy and entailment between two elements (Bauer et al,2015:144,146). The term ‘tautology’ is avoided and dropped, in which the data used to be a word-formation tautology, which is used in the past, is reinterpreted nowadays in the sense of hyper characterisation and pleonasm. In this case, the term ‘tautology’ in connection with word formation may cause perplexity. Thus, on morphological level, tautology is not mentioned (Bauer et al,2015:144).

2.2.2 Battology

Battology, on the other hand, is the concept that refers to the tedious and needless repetition of the same ideas by repeating the same term in parallel sentences, for example:

e.g. ‘‘He wants me to answer that phenol is an oxydized derivative of benzene extracted from oil found in tar and coal, but I will not answer him that phenol is an oxydized derivative of benzene extracted from oil found in tar and coal!!!’’ (Dupriez,1991:80).

2.2.3 Perissology

Perissology is a term that indicates redundancy by employing more words than required. Perissology is used in the generation of padding and filler. Perissology is considered to be a stylistic defect. At the same time, perissological devices are useful in literature, particularly in comedy, as in:

e.g. ‘The voracious have completely eaten and devoured the coriaceous’ (Dupriez,1991:337).

2.3 The structural kinds of pleonasm

Attached purely to semantics, pleonasm implies something about the construction of its expressions. The following criteria show the classification of the heterogeneous construction of pleonasm.

2.3.1 Grammatical Pleonasm

The phrases *see with one’s eyes* and *resulting effect* show various grammatical levels. The first phrase *see with one’s eyes* belongs to verbal level, while *resulting affect* belongs to nominal one. On the grammatical level, pleonasm can be found in the sentence and in the stem. Hyper characterisation and is considered as grammatical pleonasm. Hyper characterisation is defined as a type of pleonasm that inflectional or derivational morphemes express the focal component, as in *more*

easier, which shows a combination between the adverb *more* and the inflectional comparative form *-er*. Hyper characterisation in inflection is counted as “pleonasm of formative elements”. The latter term enables knowing an inflectional category might be hyper characterised by diverse morphological operations. The words *children* and *brethren* contain the inflectional suffix *en*, which is a Hyper characterisation. Morphologically, the bound morpheme on the head adds a distinct expression to the focal component when joining it. It means that the focal component can be expressed twice individually, in order to regard its two occurrences as near synonymous. At the same time, the head is a word, and the attached component is a derivational morpheme, they can barely be entirely synonymous. Yet, there is a transition for the morphological pleonasm from purely semantic pleonasm to a morphological one (Booji&van Marle,2005:119-139).

The notion of hyper characterisation shows pleonasm at grammar level, and this means simply to cover the morphological side in its both branches; inflection and derivation (Bauer et al,2015:147). Thus, Hyper characterisation and pleonasm supply evidence of a special type that language is not a constant network. Ancient textbooks, on one hand, assume that language converts because of the adaptation of the new needs. On the other hand, new textbooks maintain that the language alteration occurs because the tools of the language acquisition bring an original interpretation of the input. And hyper characterisation and pleonasm assure the concept which says that language alters because of the daily creation of it (Booji&van Marle,2005:150). They capture various levels of style upon all linguistic system levels from discourse till morphology and phonology (ibid,119).

Hyper characterisation in compounding has two major pleonastic varieties, which are; synonym compounding and hyponym compounding (Bauer et al,2015:147). Morphologically, affix pleonasm can be found when the root is attached to an affix that employed to add a specific unit of meaning, as in; *un-decipher* to *decipher* (Gardani,2015:542). Concord pleonasm is a term indicates the morphological level, in which the focal component is not only a semantic characteristic of lexical meaning of a noun, but also expressed distinctly by the morpheme (Booji&van Marle,2005:131).

2.3.2 Semantic pleonasm

Some expressions can be distinguished immediately, for which they have some components that their meaning bears the sense of being pleonastic, like: *a male father, a female sister, she was murdered illegally* (Cruse,1986:12). Some other expressions contain dependent items. If these dependent items do not add new information to the meaning of the phrase or sentence, then the result of the combination is regarded as pleonastic. In this case, the dependent item is encapsulated by the head, for instance: *a female sister*, the trait *female* is encapsulated in *sister*; *female* adds nothing new to the phrase, so it is considered as pleonastic. In addition, specifying the dependent item can treat the problem of being pleonastic semantically, as in: *John drinks liquids*, the meaning of the trait

liquids is implied in the verb *drink* and does not add new information. To treat this case, the direct object *liquids* can be changed to be *John drinks juice* (ibid,104). Another example that shows semantic pleonasm is: *Paul kicked the ball with his foot*. Here, *with his foot* is a pleonastic expression and can be avoided in two ways; either to omit *with his foot*, or to substitute *kick* with *strike*. But a sentence like: *Paul kicked the ball with his right foot* cannot be attached to pleonasm because it exhibits new information. At the same time, it is not necessary to treat any repetition as pleonasm, for which some expressions are repeated to intensify and reinforce the meaning, as in: *That is very, very, very much, Sandra rushed quickly to the street*. The concept of ‘*quickly*’ is seen as part of the meaning of the verb *rush*, and each *very* adds reinforcement to the meaning, while *extremely* in: *Chris was extremely, extremely, extremely angry*, is redundant. Pleonasm cannot appear in some situations, as with verbs of bodily emotions, for instance: *Clara shrugged her shoulders*. The object ‘*shoulders*’ is not pleonastic because one cannot shrug but his shoulders. But when one says: *What Clara shrugged were her shoulders* is a pleonasm (Cruse,2000:223,229).

2.4 Focal Component of Pleonastic Expression

Focal component can be defined as the shared component in the semantic level in pleonastic expression, in which one entails and implies the other. For example, *fly through the air*. In this example, the focal component is expressed twice, in the first time by what is called a dedicated unit (through the air), whose meaning is absorbed by the focal component, and in the second time as a fragment of the meaning of another unit. The relations between the elements are of generic syntactic relations. **Sociation**, **government**, and **modification** are the basic relations that may occur between the elements that include the focal component (Booji&van Marle,2005:122-124).

Sociation refers to the relation of two related elements that is to be synonymous. In this case, the structure is a tautology. *Governing* refers to the meaning of the head that contains a selection restriction that implies a hyperonym (a term refers to the syntactic level, in which a content meaning is attached to (Brinton&Traugott,2005:68) of the dependent, as in *dream a nice dream*. However, governing, in general, is not considered as pleonastic, for which the verbal selection restriction is compulsory. The bottom of the pleonastic structure is designated by *modification*, as in nominal phrase that holds a noun as a head and an adjective attributes the focal component, like: *free gift*. Besides the nominal phrase, the verbal phrase contains a verb and an adverb expresses the focal component, like: *return back*. The third construction is the adjectival phrase that embraces an adjective and an adverbial to express the focal component, as in: *more than unique*. The modifier of the construction is optional syntactically, but semantically redundant. But the modifier codes the focal component more clearly, not the head. The previous classification confines on the syntactic level (Booji&van Marle,2005:125).

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

The data of the present research is taken from a number of interviews with two politicians whose native languages are English and Arabic. Two interviews are selected; one for the former British Prime Minister Tony Blair in 2004 and the other one is for the former Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Alawi also in 2004.

3.2 Sample Size

In order to meet the aims of the study and to confirm its hypotheses, some Arabic and English political speeches have been chosen randomly and analysed according to semantic pleonasm.

3.3 Procedures

The procedures followed in this research are:

1. Collecting some political interviews from both English and Arab in reference to some famous politicians in both the Western and Arab World.
2. Eliciting the expressions that contain pleonastic phenomenon.
3. Giving conclusions.

4. Data Analysis

4.1 The Semantic Analysis of Pleonasm in Arabic Political Speech:

An Interview with the Former Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Alawi

اسم البرنامج : مقابلة خاصة مقدم الحلقة : نجوى قاسم تاريخ الحلقة : 2004\11\10

<https://www.alarabiya.net/programs/special-interview>

First Text:

نجوى قاسم : مساء الخير و اهلا بكم الى هذا اللقاء الخاص مع رئيس الوزراء العراقي الدكتور اياد علاوي حول اخر المستجدات في الساحة العراقية و بالتحديد العمليات التي بدأت في الفلوجة، مساء الخير دولة الرئيس .

د . اياد علاوي : مساء الخير .

التبشير بانتصار الامريكيين و الحكومة

نجوى قاسم : بداية ما هو سير العمليات حتى الان حسب التقارير التي تردكم ؟

د . اياد علاوي : حقيقة هناك تقدم غير متوقع و سرعة بانجاز القوات المسلحة العراقية التقدم نحو اهدافها، كنا نتوقع العملية تستغرق وقتا اطول و لكن الحقيقة هناك سرعة بالتقدم و بعض و يبدو لي بعض الارهابيين بدأوا يسلمون للقوات العراقية .

نجوى قاسم : يسلمون انفسهم ؟

د . اياد علاوي : نعم .

نجوى قاسم : هل هناك ارقام أو معطيات ؟

Ayad Alawi, in the first text, uses some repeated words to convey the same idea, like: 'sur'a bil taqadum', which means 'to be fast in progress', 'hakikah', which means 'in fact' twice, 'ba'adh', which means 'some' twice .

Second Text:

د . اياد علاوي: و الله ما عندي بس عندنا الارقام اللي سلموا في المستشفى اللي هي كانت اول امس الفجر، اول امس اعتقلوا اربعة عرب اثنين من المغرب و واحد من الجزائر و واحد سوري، و بعدها عثروا على تقريبا 22 واحد مختبئين بالسرداب او شي من هذا او قبو بالمستشفى، و تقريبا بدون اطلاق نار .. عمليا القوات العراقية اخذت المستشفى .. مستشفى الفلوجة، كان متوقعا الى اليوم توصل القوات العراقية الى اطراف المدينة لكن تقدمت، تقدمت بالجولان و بالمنطقة الصناعية و من امس اخذوا سكك الحديد و القطارات، و حقيقة استغرب يعني اسمع من بعض المراسلين يتكلمون عن قتال مريع و قتال عنيف و المعلومات اللي عندنا مو بهالاتجاه ابدأ يعني، و احنا على اتصال مستمر و المتحدث الرسمي كان في الفلوجة و عمل يعني تصريحا مع قائد المنطقة الفريق عبد القادر من الفلوجة، و يعني احنا ايضا دعيناهم الى القاء السلاح الان و الاكتفاء بما حصل، لا تزال يدنا ممدودة حقيقة لكي يسود السلام و الامن الفلوجة و نأمل ان يتعضوا و الا احنا بخلافه سوف لن نبقي اربابا على ارض العراق حقيقة

In the second text, he says 'w Allah ma endi bas endna', which means 'I don't have but we have'. He also uses some extra words and phrases, like 'aw sha' min hatha', 'hakikatan', 'ya'ni', which mean 'or something of that', 'in fact' 'mean', which can be omitted without affecting the meaning. The word 'mustashfa', 'taqadamat', 'kital', which mean 'hospital', 'to go forward' 'fight', are also repeated.

Third Text:

نجوى قاسم: بالنسبة لسرعة تقدم العمليات كما تذكر دولة الرئيس الى ماذا تعزو هذا الموضوع؟ يعني هل هو نوعية العملية أم ان الاعداد التي كنتم تتوقعون ان تواجهوها باتت اقل؟

د . اياد علاوي: لا هم فيه عناصر طلعت خرجت من المدينة و فيه عناصر استمرت و تخندقت في مواقع مهمة في المدينة على اساس انه هي ستواصل معاركها، لكن احب ان اقول قضيتين انا حقيقة انا احب انا لمستها لمس اليد يعني و صراحة انا كنت خايف يعني شخصيا، خايف من وضع القوات المسلحة العراقية، و ما كنت واثقا انو هي مهيأة الان ان تقوم بهذا العمل الى ان زرتهم و شفت معنوياتهم عالية جدا و اصرار عال و اصرار كبير على التقدم لانها الموضوع هذا حقيقة من جانب، من جانب اخر اعتقد بدأوا الارهابيين يشعرون و يتيقنون انه ما الهم مستقبل بالعراق، و انه الشعب العراقي ما رح يسمحهم بأن يستمروا، و القوى العراقية سواء قوى سياسية قوى اجتماعية عشائرية او دينية الان هي تقف بصف واحد ضد الارهابيين، هناك بعض الشواذ، و لكن بشكل عام يقفون مع الشعب العراقي و الحكومة العراقية للقضاء على الارهاب و لكي تستمر العملية السياسية ان شاء الله

نجوى قاسم: تقول ان هناك من خرج من هؤلاء المقاتلين، يعني هل تعتقد انهم انتشروا في مناطق اخرى؟ و هل تتوقع ان يؤدي ذلك الى مواجهة جديدة في مناطق اخرى او نوعية اخرى من تصاعد العنف؟

In the third text, he uses a slang word 'til'at', which means 'go out', and repeats it using the standard Arabic 'kharajat'. The phrase 'ana hakikatan ana ohib ana lamsataha lams alyad' which means 'I'm, in fact, I like, I, its touch, its hand touch' can be omitted or reduced to more comprehensible phrase, as well as the phrase

'wa sarahatan ana kuntu khaif ya'ni shakhsiyan khaif', which means 'explicitly, I was afraid, I mean I myself was afraid'. Also, the word 'esrar', means 'insist', is repeated with two different adjectives 'high and big', and the word 'kiwa', means 'powers' is also used twice to talk about the political, social, and religious powers

Fourth Text:

د. اياد علاوي: لا انا اعتقد ان خروجهم هو انهزام و اعتقد من الصعب ان يتمركزوا في مواقع اخرى لانهم في الفلوجة وضعوا لانفسهم قواعد مهمة و مؤسسات مهمة، و استطاعوا ان يكونوا مواقع و مراكز و قواعد خطيرة جدا من الصعب عليهم جدا ان .. و بشكل متواز ان يقيموا مثل هذه القواعد في مواقع اخرى في العراق، فلماذا انا اتوقع هم لاذوا بالفرار و لربما قسم منهم يبقى يعني ينفذ بعض الجرائم مثل ما نفذوا اول مبارح جريمة بحق مستشفى بالعراق، و مثل ما نفذوا جرائم ضدكم ضد العربية نفسها، من حاولوا يفجرون العربية لسبب مجهول يعني .. مجرد اذية انتو لا استعمار و لا قوات متعددة الجنسية، صراحة يعني .. انتو يعني مؤسسة عربية تعنى بالاعلام مع هذا ما .. شرهم عليكم ايضا صراحة يعني . فلماذا يعني انا اتوقع يعني هم اصيبوا بخيبة و سيصابون بخيبات اكثر، و هناك تصميم بالتأكيد لدى الحكومات العراقية و تصميم لدى الشعب العراقي لن تسمح بارهابيين على ارض العراق

. The fourth text shows the use of some extra repeated words, like: muhima, ya'ni, and sarahatan yan'i. which mean 'important, mean, and explicitly mean'. The phrase 'dhid al arabia nafsaha and ma'a hatha', which means 'against al-arabia itself' and despite that it doesn't, can be regarded pleonastic expressions and can be omitted without impacting the meaning.

Fifth Text:

نجوى قاسم: هناك من يتخوف من انعكاسات اخرى لهذه العملية على الساحة العراقية لناحية طبيعة المنطقة و هويتها، خاصة ربما الهوية الدينية المذهبية لها، هل تعتقد ان ذلك سيؤثر؟ و كيف ستواجه الحكومة تأثيرات من هذا النوع بالنسبة لباقي المناطق؟

د. اياد علاوي: و الله اولاً الحكومة و انا شخصياً و الحكومة و الرئاسة لا ننطلق من مواقع طائفية، و لا من مواقع عرقية نحن عراقيون قبل اي شئ اخر، و ان حصل مثلما حصل في اي موقع في العراق، كنا واجهناه بنفس الشدة و بنفس القوة، مع هذا حقيقة اعطينا المجال في الفلوجة المدى الاوسع لكي يستطيع اهل الفلوجة ان يؤثروا على هؤلاء الذين حقيقة اخذوا الفلوجة كرهينة للاسف، لم يتمكن هؤلاء لم يتمكن اهل الفلوجة .. فانا اخبرتهم قلت لهم: اذا انتو ما تقدرتون احنا رح ندخل و احدي من الاثنين و الا ما رح نسمح ان الفلوجة و اهل الفلوجة يؤخذون كرهائن من قبل زمرة ارهابية، هذا ما يصير علنا ما يجوز . بعض الاطراف المفرضة خاصة من خارج العراق من كل الاشكال تحاول الايحاء الى انه هناك قصة سنة و شيعة ومسيحيين و مسلمين وعرب و اكراد هذا ما خاطر في ذهن الحكومة ابداء، وانا هسه توا بيت من اجتماع موجودين بي كل الاطراف السنة - رجال دين سنة - موجودين سنة و شيعة والى اخر هو رجال عشائر وعسكريين، ما عندنا هالمنطلق و لا اعتقد ايضا يعني سواء اهل

الرمادي الكرام اهل الفلوجة اهل سامراء يعرفونا يعرفون بخلفيتنا يعرفون علاقتنا، في حرب التحرير انا مع الانبار في الانبار في الصحراء مع العشائر .. فكيف يعني احنا الان نوجه قوات لا على التعيين للتوجه على الفلوجة؟ ابدأ لولا وجود عناصر ارهابية تؤذي العراق و تقتل العراقيين صار ثلاث اربع ايام انفجارات و قتل ومقتول والى اخره .. حقيقة هذا غير وارد بالحساب ولن يحصل، نحن مع العراق مع العراق السني و مع العراق الشيعي و مع العراق المسيحي و مع العراق العربي و الكردي و التركماني و الى اخره، و نحن لا ننطلق من خلفيات طائفية او عرقية و انما ننطلق من خلفية واحدة هي مصلحة العراق و الشعب العراقي بكل اشكاله .

The fifth text shows the repeated use of the same words in the previous texts, such as: hakikatan and ya'ni. In the first line, the word 'al hukuma (the government) is repeated twice. The word 'nafs' (the same) is attached to two different words, while it can be used once with the two words. The phrase 'lam yatamakan ha'wla' (they cannot) refers to the phrase 'ahl al Faluja' (the people of al-Faluja) and can be neglected. Some other repeated words are used, like: kult lahum (I told them), ma yajoz (not be allowed), hasa (now), ya'rifun (they know), ela akhrihi (etc.) ma'a al Iraq (with Iraq)

Sixth Text:

نجوى قاسم : نعم، نعم اسمح لي اتوقف للحظات قليلة قبل متابعة هذا اللقاء، مشاهدنا ابقوا معنا .
[فاصل اعلاني]

نجوى قاسم : نعود معكم مشاهدنا الى هذا اللقاء الخاص مع رئيس الوزراء العراقي الدكتور اياد علاوي حول مستجدات الفلوجة، دكتور علاوي اليوم اعلن الحزب الاسلامي العراقي انسحابه من الحكومة ما هو تعليقك - طبعاً احتجاجاً على عمليات الفلوجة - ما هو تعليقك على هذا الموضوع؟

د . اياد علاوي : و الله الحزب الاسلامي العراقي حزب حليف و حزب مناضل و حزب يعني له تقدير عالٍ سواء كحزب ساهم في الحكومة و كشخص او كشخص .. حركة سياسية يعني، و انا التقيت اليوم معاهم يعني و قدموا لي مذكرة بهالاتجاه، و انا اقدر جدا الظروف المحيطة بوضعهم، ز طبعاً اكدنا على ضرورة مواصلة الحوار و الحديث و الكلام و لا اعتقد انهم سيأخذون موقفاً ضد الحكومة بقدر ما انهم اخذوا موقف احتجاجي، و نأمل انه تزول الاسباب قريباً و يعودوا الى ممارسة دورهم في الحياة السياسية العراقية، فهم اولاً زملاء شخصيين اكن لهم احتراماً كبيراً و كحزب مناضل و حزب مهم من الاحزاب العراقية الاساسية ايضاً له اهمية قصوى، و لن نتخلى عنهم و سيكونون جزءاً ان شاء الله من العملية السياسية العراقية .

In the sixth text, the prime minister uses these words twice in the same line, like: hizb (party), shakhs (person), ya'ni (mean). Also, the words 'hadith' (talk) and 'kalam' (speech or talk) are used, and this refers to semantic pleonasm, as the two words shows the same meaning.

Seventh text:

نجوى قاسم : على المستوى السياسي بعد انتهاء العمليات ان شاء الله كيف ستشجعون اهل الفلوجة على الدخول في العملية السياسية و انتم تعلنون هذه الخطط كي يعني خطوات على طريق الاستقرار الامني وصولا الى الانتخابات ؟

د . اياد علاوي : و الله احنا الان واضعين امكانيات اعلى بكثير من الامكانيات التي وضعت في اماكن اخرى في العراق ، لاعادة اعمار الفلوجة و سنباشر بهذه العمليات بالفور تقريبا، هذا عدا عمليات الاغاثة اللي يعني ستصيب ان شاء الله الفلوجة بالتاكيد هناك مساهمات و سيساهم العشائر و رجال الدين و القوى السياسية بالفلوجة ، احب ان اوضح شيئا مهما .. الاعلام للاسف دا يقع بنفس الخطأ هو كأنما تصور الحالة ما بين الحكومة العراقية و اهل الفلوجة احنا ما عندنا شي مع اهل الفلوجة ، كانوا الان موجودين على دعوة الافطار ناس من الفلوجة يعني .. وجوه مهمة من الفلوجة ما عندنا .. بالعكس اصدقاء اعزاء و كنا في وقت ما نعمل سووية في العمل السياسي العراقي، من الثمانينات يعني كنا بعدنا شبابا صغارا .. المشكلة هي مع الارهابيين بالفلوجة، و مع بعض عناصر صدام الموالية لصدام اللي ساهمت بقتل الشعب العراقي ، و اللي تعتقد هي انها لن تكون في مأمن عندما يستقر العراق لانها ستقدم الى المحاكم، و هذه هي حفنة صغيرة لا اقصد بهم البعثيون البعثيون هم ضد النظام نظام صدام و هم كانوا عرضة للتعذيب و تنكيل من قبل نظام صدام، و لكن اقصد بالمجاميع التي تنتمي الى ما سمي بفدائيي صدام و الامن الخاص و هالقصص هاي يعني

The seventh text introduces some new pleonastic expressions, like: nas min al-Faluja ya'ni, anasir Sadam almualia le Sadam, nidham, and hal kasas hai ya'ni.

Eighth Text:

نجوى قاسم : الى اي مدى يتم تحييد المدنيين فعليا في هذه العمليات ؟ ما هي نوعية الاوامر ؟ و الى اي مدى تُحترم على الارض ؟

د . اياد علاوي : المدنيين في الفلوجة ؟

نجوى قاسم : نعم .

د . اياد علاوي : و الله احنا صار عنا ثلاث اربع ايام يمكن هذا لاول مرة نكشفه وزعنا بيانات قسم منها القيت من الجو و قسم من الداخل، وزعت بيانات على المدنيين انه يلتزمون الحذر ببيوتهم، و انا التوجيهات اللي اعطيها للقوات المسلحة يعني سواء للقادة العسكريين او للعناصر الاخوان العسكريين اللي رحتم زرتهم انه يهتمون جدا بعدم الحاق اي ضرر في المدنيين، لكن للاسف القوى الارهابية تحاول ان تضع المتفجرات و الاسلحة لو في الجوامع، لو في المدارس، لو في المستشفيات، احنا عثرنا على مسائل كلش مهمة سواء في الرمادي او في الفلوجة بالمستشفيات .. و بالرمادي المواطنين نزلوا اشتكوا يعني اجو خبرونا قالوا لنا: الجامع الفلاني نسيت اسمه .. جامع الحق اسمه .. اصبح وكرا للمتفجرات و قصص و اسلحة رادوا يفجرون الجامع و يلقون المسؤولية على الحكومة .

In text No. eight, he repeats the word ya'ni (mean), lo fi (either in) twice, ya'ni lo ejaw akhbarwna (if they come to inform us), and esmah (its name).

Ninth Text:

نجوى قاسم : لماذا اعلان حالة الطوارئ في مختلف مناطق العراق و اليوم اعلان حظر التجول في بغداد ؟ . ايداع علاوي: مال بغداد رح يكون مؤقت منع التجول، و الغاية هو كبس بعض الاوكار المهمة.. الاوكار التخريبية اللي حاولت ان تؤذي بعض الناس و منها العربية و منها مستشفى اليرموك، فرح نكبس على هؤلاء الاوكار و نلقي القبض لان هناك اعترافات سبقت سفرتي من اسبوعين من قبل خلايا القبي القبض عليها من المخربين اللي الهم صلات بعزت الدوري و الهم صلات بتنظيمات سلفية تكفيرية اسلامية القبي القبض عليهم و لهذا اليوم ستبدأ عمليات منع التجول لمداهمة هذه الاوكار، و القاء القبض عليهم و إن كانت خلال الايام القليلة القادمة سيرفع منع التجول .

In the ninth text, some phrases are repeated, like: fa rah nikbis ala ha'ola' al awkar (we will attack on their hiding places), elhum silat (they have relations with), ulki alkabudh alaihim wa lihatha alyaum satabda' amaliyat mani' altijwal limudahamat hathihi alwakar wa elqa' alkabudh alaihim (they were arrested and today curfew begins to attack these hiding places and arrest them)

Tenth Text:

نجوى قاسم : و حال الطوارئ ؟

. ايداع علاوي: حال الطوارئ اعلنت الان في العراق، و لكن القرار واضح انه تنفذ فقط في المناطق الساخنة اللي تحتاج الى تنفيذ، حقيقة يعني احنا مسألة الشعب العراقي و التهيئة لانتقال الشعب العراقي لاوضاع مستقبلية هي مهمة اساسية للحكومة: الامن و الاستقرار و الانتخابات هاي المهام الاساسية للحكومة ، فلماذا انا شفت الحقيقة يعني بعد ان تشاورت ويا الاخوان الوزراء إنه بدأت الاساءات تصل الى حد غير مقبول، و بدأ يفسر موقف الحكومة إنه موقف ضعيف، و بدأ يفسر اعطاء الفرص مدياتها الواسعة ايضا بالضعف، و بدا للاسف هذا يقوي التوجهات الارهابية و اصرارهم على ايداع العراق و العراقيين لهذا اصبحنا ان امام مواجهة مهمة و اهمها ان نضع الاستقرار اساسا في هذا البلد و نواجه هذه القوى الضالة بقوة و بحدة هذا ما قررنا عليه، و اما لا سمح الله ان يبقى الامر بتدهور فاخترنا الطريق الاول و هذا هو الطريق اللي رح نسير عليه يعني و لهذا اعلنا فيما اذا احتجنا لتنفيذ عمليات معينة في النجف في الموصل في البصرة في الرمادي القانون موجود، و يخول رئيس الوزراء و الحكومة الاجراءات اللازمة لاتخاذها لحماية العراقيين .

In the tenth text the speaker uses the words alhakika ya'ni (in fact it means) for three times, hai almaham alasia (it is the main tasks), and bada' yofasir (start to interpret) once.

Eleventh Text:

نجوى قاسم : النقطة الاخيرة التي اود سؤالك عنها دولو الرئيس هي موضوع موقف دول الجوار من عمليات الفلوجة مع ارسالك مبعوثين الى كافة هذه الدولة اضافة الى يعني بعض الدول المحورية الاخرى، ما هي العلاقة بين الحالتين ؟ و ما هي ايضا العلاقة مع المؤتمر المقرر نهاية هذا الشهر حول العراق ؟

د . اياد علاوي : و الله احنا طبعا من تشكلت .. و حتى قبل ما كنت في مجلس الحكم كنت ازور دول الجوار بشكل مستمر تقريبا، تربطنا معاهم علاقة قديمة الان الوضع طبعا ياخذ بعدا اخر هناك علاقة ثنائية و هناك علاقات يعني تشمل المنطقة ككل يعني، نحن كما تعلمين سعيينا في اتجاه مؤتمر شرم الشيخ و الحمد لله سيعقد هذا المؤتمر و نأمل ان تبدأ علاقات حقيقية ايجابية ما بين العراق و دول الجوار و دول المنطقة، و ان يحصل هناك نوع من الانسجام ب .. على الاقل يعني يصير حوار على مستوى حضاري لبناء علاقات جيدة بالمنطقة .

Using extra words in text number eleven, like: ehna tab'n min tashakalat (we of course when it was formed) and wa an yahsul hunaq naw' min alensijam be (and a kind of harmony happens in) are pleonastic phrases because the sentences are incomplete. In addition, the word ya'ni (mean) is used twice.

Twelfth Text:

نجوى قاسم : التجاوب بنفس النسبة من كافة الدول ؟

د . اياد علاوي : و الله تجاوب ممتاز الحقيقة يعني .. تلاحظين مثلا الان الاشقاء في سوريا اتخذوا قرارات مهمة جدا قبيل انعقاد مؤتمر شرم الشيخ، و نأمل هذا يحصل على الكل يعني، طبعا الشئ الاخر يعني هو ابلاغ هذه الدول و قيادات هذه الدول اللي تربطنا معهم علاقات جيدة بما يحصل في العراق، لان ما يحصل في العراق هو بالنتيجة له صلة و يؤثر في المنطقة بشكل عام، لهذا نخليهم بالصورة و نشرح لهم شو اللي احنا رح نتخذه من اجراءات و نطمئنهم الى ان الحكومة قادرة على سحق هذه الجيوب المتأمرة في العراق

In the twelfth text, ya'ni (mean) is used three times and the word hathihi aldedwal (these countries) is also repeated

نجوى قاسم : شكرا لك دولة رئيس الوزراء العراقي الدكتور اياد علاوي شكرا هذا اللقاء الخاص مع العربية و شكرا لكل المشاهدين الذين تابعوا هذا اللقاء الى اللقاء .

4.2 The Semantic Analysis of Pleonasm in English Political Speech:

An Interview with the Former British Prime Minister Tony Blair

<https://www.nbcnews.com/id/wbna6485241>

Guests: Tony Blair, Prime Minister of Britain; James Carville, Democratic strategist; Mary Matalin, Republican strategist

MEET THE PRESS - NBC NEWS 4200

MEET THE PRESS Sunday, November 14, 2004

MODERATOR/PANELIST: Tim Russert - NBC News

First Text:

MR. RUSSERT: Let me read to you what The Washington Post said on Thursday. "Last week, Blair said achieving Middle East peace is 'the single most pressing political challenge in our world today' and critical to winning the war on terrorism--a link that Bush in the past has rejected."

Do you now believe that, after your meetings on Friday, President Bush accepts your vision that solving the Israeli-Palestinian issue is the most pressing issue and necessary to win the war on terror?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: I think he certainly accepts that it is one of the most; whether it's the most is for him to answer. But as a political challenge, I think it is the toughest we face, and it is vitally important, because the single biggest blow that we could deal to the terrorists, along with democracy in Afghanistan, democracy in Iraq, is to take away this cause on which they prey and they feed and deliver a viable and a democratic Palestine alongside a secure and democratic Israel.

In the first text, Tony Blair uses some repetition, whether by repeated the same words or ideas. The word "think" is repeated twice in this text, as he expresses his thoughts towards the war on terrorism. The word "democracy" is also used twice to talk about this experiment in Iraq and Afghanistan. The pronoun "they" is repeated twice also with different verbs "prey and feed". In addition, the word "democratic" is used twice with two diverse words "Palestine and Israel".

Second Text :

MR. RUSSERT: Did you see a new George Bush on Friday when it comes to the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Well, I thought the press conference was interesting, in the sense that there was a very powerful, confident expression of his desire to get this done, but his saying the condition on which it has to be achieved is that the Palestinian state is a democratic state and then we set out some steps as to how we get there. But I think it was a very passionate plea to make progress in the Middle East, but also a very realistic and hardheaded assessment of the fact you aren't going to get that progress unless we can build democratic institutions on the Palestinian side.

The second text does not hold any pleonastic expressions.

Third Text:

MR. RUSSERT: Tell us about the summit after the president's inauguration. Will it be focused on the Middle East? And do you know where it will be and who will be there?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: No. I mean, I think it's for us to decide exactly how and where it's done, but I think the important thing is you're not going to get a viable Palestinian state unless you have the democratic institutions in place, unless you have the economic development in place, and unless you have the security infrastructure that means that we can bear down on the terrorism that threatens the process. Every time you start to make a bit of progress, then someone comes and kills a whole lot of innocent people and the whole thing comes back again. So, you know, the Israelis, as you know, are going to disengage from the Gaza and from

parts of the West Bank. When that happens, we've got to be ready to step into that with these democratic, economic and security structures, ready to make a go of it.

As for the third text, the words ‘mean and think’ are utilised more than one time by the speaker to refer to uncertainty. The conjunction ‘unless’ is repeated for three times, and the phrases ‘you know’ and ‘as you know’ are considered as pleonastic expression here. The word ‘ready to’ is used twice in the same sentence to express a successive idea

. Fourth Text:

MR. RUSSERT: Did the president talk to you--or did you urge him to appoint a special envoy from the United States?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: No, I think that's premature at the moment. I mean, I think, as he said, you know, we'll do whatever it takes, but let's get these first steps in place first.

The fourth text is full of pleonastic expressions, as in: ‘I think, I mean, as he said, I think’. This refers also to uncertainty of the speaker.

Fifth Text:

MR. RUSSERT: The British papers have been very hard on you. The Independent said, "This is your challenge: Are you a favored ally or are you a poodle?" And they will make that judgment based on what you come home and report to the British people about what you got from George Bush during this trip. What did you get from George Bush?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Yeah, but as I often say to The Independent and some of the other papers, that's not my view of the American relationship. I think we get an immense amount out of this relationship, because we believe in the same things, we share the same interests. And, you know, where would we be, as Britain or as Europe, if America disengaged from the world and said, "Well, you guys go and sort out all the problems of the world. You know, if al-Qaeda's a problem, you go and sort it out"?

I mean, I remember a few years ago when we had Kosovo, the ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, on Europe's doorstep--major problem. Without America we couldn't have sorted that. We sorted it. We got rid of Milosevic, the Serbian dictator. We've now got that place making progress towards democracy. Seven hundred thousand people died 10 or 12 years ago in that part of the world.

So, you know, when people say to me, "Where's your payback from this relationship," my answer is: My payback is the relationship. It is an important relationship for Britain and America. And, you know, some of these criticisms are just--you know, well, they're what you expect in politics, but they're not--if they really think about it for a moment, they wouldn't make them, I don't think.

In the fifth text, the phrases ‘as I often say to, I think, you know, you know, I mean, I remember, you know, and you know, -you know, well, I don't think’. All these fillers can be removed without any effect on the meaning of the text.

Sixth Text:

MR. RUSSERT: But can you tell the British people anything today that George Bush agreed to do that he wouldn't have done before your trip?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Well, what I can say is what he's agreed to do is immensely important and that's reinvigorate the Middle East peace process. Now, I'm not saying he wouldn't have done it anyway. I believe he would have done it, but nonetheless, that's important. It's important that when we came to deal with al-Qaeda and Afghanistan, we said, "We're going to have a democracy in Afghanistan. We're going to do it not just by kicking the Taliban out of Afghanistan but as you give the Afghanistan people a vote." When we came to Iraq, we decide, "No, we're just not going to replace Saddam Hussein and his sons with another brutal dictator, we're going to have a democracy in Iraq." Now, what do we get out of this relationship in Britain? We get out of it the ability to stand shoulder and shoulder with our ally in achieving this and in doing so deal a blow to the world terrorism that affects my country, not just your country.

Some other expressions appear in the sixth text, like: “well, I believe, important”. In some other sentences, pleonasm appear in using some adjectives and nouns, as in ‘brutal’ with the noun ‘dictator’ and ‘immensely’ with the adjective ‘important’. Using such additions will not change the deep meaning of the words ‘dictator and important’ as they carry a deep meaning to stand alone.

Seventh Text:

MR. RUSSERT: You talk about President Bush's standing in the world and particularly in Great Britain. The Gallup organization did a poll and 73 percent disapprove of George Bush's performance as president, only 19 approve. After he was re-elected, this headline greeted readers, The Daily Mirror: "How can 59,017,382 people be so DUMB?"

What does that say to you?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Well, it doesn't say a great deal for the particular headline and the newspaper 'cause think it's very arrogant of people to dismiss a democratic election like that. And I think--look, it's been a divisive time in the international community, and I got the backwash of that politically, you know, as happened with other people that have supported this action, but if you believe in what you're doing, you have to follow it through and getting criticism in politics is what it's about.

In text No. seven, the speaker tends to use the words “well, I think, look, you know”. The modifier “very” is joined to the adjective “arrogant”, while the word “arrogant” bear enough meaning to express the situation.

Eighth Text:

MR. RUSSERT: How does President Bush turn around his standing with the British people and with Europe in general?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Well, I think the most important thing is to keep explaining to people why we're doing this 'cause you can have two views of the world. And this is--at the root of the problem is this. Some people say, "You've got these terrorists who are doing these terrible things, but is it any worse than what the IRA used to do in Britain or, you know, what that Baader-Meinhof gang did in Germany or"-- and that's one view. And then you've got another view which is the view I happen to take which is, yes, this is fundamentally different. When these people killed 3,000 totally innocent people in an unprovoked slaughter on the streets of New York, if the world doesn't wake up to that and say something, "What is going on here? Something different is going on," then it's certainly not facing up to reality.

Now, it's the clash of those two views and what sometimes people in Europe find hard to understand is that the American world view changed on September the 11th. And that's what I keep trying to explain to people, and I also explain to them, "Understand this as well. They didn't attack America because it was America. They attacked America because of what it stood for in the world." So the attack on America was an attack on us, too, 'cause we stand for the same things. And, yes, we could protect ourselves from this if we gave up our ability to influence world events, said that these people could Taliban-ize and make into fanatical states any of these states around the Middle East region. But I said we shouldn't do that. So that's the problem and you've got this disagreement. Is this a problem that we've overreacted to so that we are provoking these people now, or is it actually a fundamental worldwide movement for terrorism of a different nature from before that we have to confront? And that's--you know, often when you get a situation like this, you get division because people--you know, there are passionate views held on either side, and our task, I think, is to get out and persuade people. As for the eighth text, Blair uses the same fillers and words used previously, like: 'well, I think, and this is-, you know, yes, I also explain to them, yes, you know, - you know, I think'. Some other words are joined to nouns and adjectives, as in 'fundamentally' joined to 'different'.

Ninth Text:

MR. RUSSERT: On the Middle East, will the Israelis need to concede certain things? Will they have to give up their settlements?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Well, they already should stop the process of settlement going further, and there are certain settlements that over a period of time everyone has said they have got to get rid of. But the Israelis themselves, to be fair, in the Gaza, in their disengagement from the Gaza, are for the first time going to remove settlements. Now, I've always said to people, this disengagement plan of the Israelis, to pull out of Gaza and the West Bank, unilaterally in a sense, gives us an opportunity, so let's use that when the Palestinians are in sole charge of those parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip there, that's a significant amount of what would be a viable Palestinian state, let's go in there and help them build the

institutions that make it work. And I think for Israel, they want one thing. They want to know that if there's going to be a state next door to them, a Palestinian state, that it is a viable state in the sense that it's democratic and not a security threat to them, and I think that's a reasonable position. I think it's unreasonable position that they say the Palestinians shouldn't have their state. It is a reasonable position to say their state mustn't threaten us.

In text No. nine, the speaker uses extra words and phrases, like: ‘well, to be fair, Gaza, I think, they want, I think’. Additionally, some words are clarified by using extra words, as in: ‘a period of time’, in which the word ‘period’ embodied time. The phrase ‘the Israeli themselves’ also contains an extra word which is ‘themselves’. He also repeats the same idea by using the phrase ‘a Palestinian state’, in which he mentions the word state in the preceding sentence and can say ‘if there's going to be a *Palestinian* state next door to them’ instead of ‘if there's going to be a state next door to them, a Palestinian state’.

Tenth Text:

MR. RUSSERT: In 2000, President Clinton sat down with former Israeli Prime Minister Barak, Yasser Arafat, basically offered Mr. Arafat 94, 96 percent of the West Bank and he said no, and in effect died a terrorist rather than the first leader of a Palestinian state. What gives you any hope that the Palestinians will make any concessions which can bring about a true peace?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: I think because people know now that that was a mistake. Many of the Palestinians that I've talked to over time recognize that it would be rather good to have turned the clock back and accepted that offer.

So, you know, I mean, you're right, it's going to be difficult. There's a lot of negotiating to do, but on the other hand what's the alternative? The alternative is you just keep this situation, which it creates a sort of poison in the relations to the rest of the world, apart from its terrible impact on the lives of Palestinians and, of course, Israelis who suffer from terrorism.

The tenth text also includes pleonastic expressions, like: ‘I think, that, you know, I mean, the alternative’.

Eleventh Text:

MR. RUSSERT: Do you think there will be a time when it will be necessary to have United States troops working with the Palestinian Liberation Authority in order to help guarantee their security and also protect Israel?

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: I don't think that, but I do think there is a need for us to get alongside them with the security advice that they need. You see, part of the problem is, which is why the president and myself set out some steps to get there, one of those steps is you've got to have proper robust security on the Palestinian side. Otherwise, what happens is, you make a bit of progress in the negotiation, a terrorist comes along, plants a bomb or blows himself up in an Israeli cafe or bus or restaurant, and then everyone says, "Right. That's it. We're not negotiating

anymore." So without that robust security infrastructure, you're not going to make progress.

In text No. eleven , the prime minister does not use any pleonastic expressions.

Twelfth Text:

T. PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Well, I mean, we can debate exactly the nature of that at a later time, but I think what we've got to do is to say we'll stand ready to help you in any way that's sensible to make sure that you can handle your own affairs.

MR. RUSSERT: Mr. Prime Minister, we thank you for sharing your views.

PRIME MIN. BLAIR: Thank you

In text No. twelve, some words and phrases appear, like: ‘well, I mean, and I think’.

5. Conclusions

Depending on both the theoretical and analytical parts of this research, the researcher has *concluded that* pleonasm is really found in the speaking and writing effectively. It is used in everyday language. Moreover, the redundancy of words found in the political speeches that have been analysed is apparent. The political analyses of the speeches of both the Iraqi Prime Minister and that of the British Prime Minister have declared this fact in the sense that the words they have used are really superfluous and useless. However, these words seem to be sometimes necessary to emphasise or clarify a particular idea depending on the culture of the speakers and receivers of such words. They are necessary to fill up the sense. Without these words, the sense would be incomplete. Superfluous words put by pleonasm are really redundant or useless when they do not perform any function. They are unconsciously employed. The analyses of texts in English and Arabic have revealed that the speaker expresses the same sense twice over in the belief that he is saying it once. In this aspect, pleonasm shifts from being a figure of speech into being a fault. So, pleonasm can be good or bad depending on the manner in which it is used. In the Arabic texts, the speakers try to interpret his speech twice thinking that the receiver cannot understand his words. So, he tries to put his speech in another words which leads to a kind of repetition of the same idea, and, in turn, leads to a redundancy in speaking. In the English text, on the other hand, the speaker tries to avoid giving a decisive or an ultimate judgement to what he has to say. He tries to use hedges, such as "I think so", " I mean", "you know" and so on unconsciously which results a kind of redundancy that identifies pleonasm in his speech. The analyses also have revealed that the presence of superfluous words in the speech of some character is a matter of style and is a part of the speaker's character.

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