THE PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ DR. HAIDER AL-ABADI, POLITICAL SEMANTIC DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, & COMMUNICATION METHODS

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to interpret the local presidential speeches of Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi in order to identify the factors that influence his discourse semantic peculiarities and language during 'Political communication theory' within his roles as Prime Minister. In addition, to identify his persuasive communication methodsthat he used. It is hoped that the conclusion drawn from this research project will provide a way of speaking in public understanding of the relationship between events, political discourse, and perceptions of the prime minister based on his discourse. Identifying the correlative factors will help better understand the impact of language on politics as well as the relationship between language on and how presidential power may be perceived by the Iraqi public.

I. INTRODUCTION

Perceptions of the Prime Minister of Iraq as a concept conjures clear images. The Prime Minister of Iraq is an individual who embodies Iraq and Iraqis patriotism, standing as a physical manifestation of intangible qualities. For many, particularly Iraqis, this representation requires particular qualities, including the way the Prime Minister communicates to the public, to fellow politicians, and to those outside the Iraq. It requires a strong understanding of linguistics and the way language used and interpreted. In addition to the need to understand how to select and arrange words to influence perceptions, a politician must be able to do this in such a way that the audience does not realize that they are being influenced.

The purpose of this research is to interpret the local presidential speeches of Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi in order to identify the factors that influence his discourse semantic peculiarities and language during 'Political communication theory' within his roles as Prime Minister (James, & Michael, 2012, Kate, & Kathleen, 2017). In addition, to identify his persuasive communication methods that he used according to (Perelman, & Olbrechts-Tyteca, 1969, Perelman, 1979). The Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi is the fourth Prime Minister in his first government after Saddam Hussein's government, and current Prime Minister of Iraq, serving from 2014 until either at the end of 2018 or 2022, based on whether or not he is elected to a second term.

1.1. Political Discourse
It is a field of expressing opinions and proposing ideas and positions on political issues, such as the form of governance, democracy, power sharing, and separation of types. It is a human activity that takes on multiple communication situations and a variety of means and aims to convince a person, a listener, or an audiences to identify a situation or to participate in an opinion (Chilton, 2004). Political discourse is a linguistic field of study that focuses on the linguistics of politics, typically by politicians themselves, in various formats including speeches, interviews, and written documents (Dunmire, 2012). This linguistic field related to critical discourse analysis, which is an approach to language to investigate language and communication (van Dijk, 1995, &Kate&Kathleen, 2017). The political discourse is only that special and distinctive form of communication directed for convincing the recipient and modify its behavior on the matters of interest to the state and its internal and external directions. It is usually intended in the common usage of the discourse of the ruling authority, so that the speech produced by the political system of the state deliberately. Sent by a king, authority, prince, president, or minister to the intended recipient, in order to influence and convince it, in the contents of the speech and includes this content the political ideas.

The political discourse has characteristics and structures that distinguish it as a composite speech of sentences, directed intentionally to the recipient with the intention of influencing it and persuading it with the content of the discourse through mechanisms including: explanation, analysis, and excitement. This content includes political ideas or the subject of this discourse is political. The politician targets to express the political expressions in order to change the souls, minds, ideas and reality, which makes it in a situation that has characteristics and particular attributes. Speeches, interviews, written documents, and other formats used to convey the politicians' ideas, platforms, and views within the contexts of their campaigns and careers and communicate with the public at every level (Kenzhekanova, 2015).

The language of political discourse usually determined by the relationship between the speaker and listeners. Therefore, the form and content of the language are determined in this relationship and influenced by it clearly. Affecting factors are (sender's culture, knowledge, tendencies, personality, political attitudes, discourse topic, and political circumstances (internal and external). All of these factors affect the sender's lexemes and selected, and employment of its usage (Van Dijk, 2008).Language is the main communicative between the power and public which owns the common cognitive factors (The quickness of comprehension, effectiveness, and persuasion) (Van Dijk, 2008). Language expresses on the power trends, goals, and reflects the conditions of the political community. Lexical and its semantics, structures and its contents, and the values contained in the discourse community legacies that uses the language to express itself, (Van Dijk, 2008). The interpretation and analysis of communication from politicians are important not only because of their ability to convey the politicians' views and platforms, but because of what the discourse reveals about the politicians themselves (van Dijk, 2006). In this why, the word choices of politicians used to understand the intersection between linguistics and the public perception of politicians.

1.2. Research Design
Data collected from local speeches from Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi. This will include important addresses during his presidency. This data, collectively, will help answer this question: how do current events affect the political discourse semantic peculiaritiesof Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi? (De Vreese, 2005, Callaghan & Schnell, 2005, Pfiffner, 2011, Montgomery, 2005). The analysis of this data will provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of various factors on the way of the Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi address the public. The data gathered from the prime minister Haider Al-Abadi's speeches, retrieved from "Media Office of Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Abadi" source in Arabic language, and translated literally to the English language, inorder to interpretdiscourse semantic peculiaritiesof his presidential discourse to the Iraqis according to 'political communicationtheory'. In addition, to identify his persuasive communication methods that he used.

Political communicationtheory is the political activity directed by politicians, media or the general public, which reflects specific political objectives related to political environment issues and affects the government, public opinion, or private life of individuals and peoples through various means of communication (Lynda, 2004, Kate& Kathleen, 2017). Political communication theory is the process of transferring the meanings of Political semantics associated with the act of the political system (Lynda, 2004, Kate &Kathleen, 2017).

The study used 'political communicationtheory', which is closely related to the political discourse, and it is also related to the society. It also means the parties to social communication, and has the tools of influence and wide persuasion. In addition, the politicians employed in their speech to influence their masses, to convince them and guide them towards their purposes, and extend their political influence internally and externally.

The data analyzed according to specific factors in the data collected. Presidential discourse analyzed according to discourse semantics and context through 'Political communicationtheory' and to identify thepersuasive communication methods that used by the Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi. Context includes any specific event or situation addressed in the discourse, such as 4 June 2014, as a current event.

1.3. Research Corpus:
The following speeches will local be used for analysis in this research project.
3–October–2014: The issue of the war and liberation.
15-May–2015: The reality of confrontation.
28–December–2015: The liberation of Al-Ramadi city.
9–February-2016, 9–March-2016, 16–March-2016, and 14–April-2016: Governmental comprehensive reforms.
11-July–2017: The liberation of Mosul city.

II. DISCOURSEOF THE ISSUE OF THE WAR AND LIBERATION

The speech introducedby: The Prime Minister Dr. Haider Al-Abadi.
Date of speech: 3-October-2014.

- **The topic of speech:** The speech addresses number ofsequential ideas that revolve around the topic of victories which achieved by the army, security forces, and heroes of the popular mobilization on terrorism. The Prime Ministerdealt with this topic with specificobjective ideas and organized linguistic forms, where the ideas are going through sequential stages. The turning points in the speech are as follows: He started with an opening (Exordium) to enter the topic, the key was 'Basmalah' (In the name of Allah, the Entierly Merciful, the Especially Merciful), and then the Vocative "O! sons of our Iraqi people, Oh! adventurers of the sons of the heroic troops and heroes of the popular mobilization, and every Iraqi rose up to the dignity of its people, its homeland, and its sanctities." Then he entered the topic by talking about "The issue of the war and liberation."
- **The purpose of speech:** Provide high-level information, unknown to the addressee and then attempt to convey it in the form of characterizing

the persuasive and confirmation. ThePrime Minister intended to push the trust, hope in the hearts of people, after there was a disillusionment predominated on the public,and gain the public opinion.

2.1. Semantic discourse Analysis

2.1.1. Semantic level

Sometimes called a 'field of meaning', It is the level that studies the meanings, interpretation the words (or lexemes) and its structures (Goddard, 2011). It is the level that examines the vocabulary of the discourse and its semantic, as well as the ideological content of this vocabulary (van Dijk., 1995a, Peregrin, 2003).

Every Iraqi chivalrous
Public
For the interest of the Iraqi people
Our people
At every drop of innocent blood and at the house of every emigrantand displaced.
Public, army, and society
The extent of belonging to the Iraq
Greetings to Iraq's martyrs
Their immaculate souls
Their parents and their families
Civilians
Protect you

The discourse dominated by several words, which played a prominent role in shaping the general topic. These words, which originated from different fields, enriched the general (political) field representing the topic of the speech.Some vocabulary constituted a field in speech, and the most important fields in this speech:

1- War field: The vocabulary of this field has constituted a large area of discourse, due to the subject of the speech (The issue of war and liberation). The speech followed a battle that continues until the time of the speech.

When you contracted the determination
Size risk
Sacrifices
In defense of the land, honor, and sanctities
The battle results
The flawed defeated
Compulsive Jihad
In defense of Iraq and its people and its sanctities
We will continue the challenge
Confrontations Square
Targeted
Each wounded stopped in the face of terrorism
Support the national effort
To defend on the right
Facing up psychological warfare
Military confrontation
War
Harvesting the fruits of victory
You are Liberating the land-immaculate
The victory of promises
Consecutive victories

ISIS gangs
Their criminal state
ISIS and all the terrorist powers
The delusory fake map
Terrorism
To rupture the land of Mesopotamia (Iraq)
Terrorist bombings
The enemy

2-Enemy field: The enemy's name and its equivalent mentioned because it is the second part in the battle, and it filled an area in discourse topic.

3-Public field: The vocabulary of people field constituted a large area of discourse after the army vocabulary, where all these vocabulary came in support of the Iraqis people and condolences to the families of martyrs and wounded.

4-Safeness field:

Wants life
Stability
Living
Security
Citizenship
The point of coexistence between religions, nationalitiesand sects will remain

2.1.2.Semantic compositions

 "Semantic compositions is the task of understanding the meaning of text by composing the meanings of the individual words in the text" (Turney, 2014).A composition comes in a coherent linguistic form to perform a special connotation, or express meaning that enters into a fixed relationship and used as integral units in utterances. Semantic meaning achieved through the vocabulary system in a special composition (Jeff, & Mirella, 2010). This compositionrepresents a special connotation which is related to the language of which is built, and indicates a special meaning that is interpreted in the light of culture expressed by this language (Jacobson, 2014). However semantic compositionrefers to a special idiomatic concept that needs cognitive awareness. The semantic composition which used by Haider Al-Abadi in this speech:

1- Fixed compositions

They are compositions that take place on linguist's tongues to express a particular idea or meaning. They are part of the linguistic process, which are language performances used for purposes of social, cultural, political, or religious (Al- Khuli, 1982, Moon, 1998, Moon, 2004). The fixedcompositions, which used byHaider Al-Abadi's in his speech, take two types, first as 'common fixedcompositions': they are traditional expressions of unknown origin, and special fixedexpressions (not attributed to a particular person). Second, which are known as 'quotations'such Qur'an, poetry, and gnomic. Both of which may be modified, changed and inserted into context.Haider Al-Abadiused in this speechof both

'common fixedcompositions' and quotation compositions.Common fixedcompositions "Today, you are harvesting the fruits of victory and liberating the immaculate-land piece by piece from northern Iraq into its west," and quotation compositions were from the Holy of Qur'an"by Allah's willing, the Most High and the Almighty".

2- Idiomatic expressions
They are expressions whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up(Strakšiene, 2009, and Carter, 2004).
Haider Al-Abadi used the idiomatic expressions prevalently in this discourse, such as, "When you contracted the determination", "In defense of the land, honor, and sanctities", "The flawed defeated", "Compulsive Jihad", "Confrontations Square", "Each wounded stopped in the face of terrorism", "Support the national effort".

3-Using semantic Collocations
"A collocation is two or more words that often go together" (U. Dürr, 2011). Haider Al-Abadi's semantic collocations are: "Size risk", "Battle results", "flawed defeated", "Compulsive Jihad", "continue the challenge", "confrontations square", "military confrontation", "victory promises", "Consecutive victories", "ISIS gangs", "Their criminal state", "Terrorist bombings", "Every Iraqi chivalrous", "Their immaculate souls", "Wants life".

4-Using metaphor
In the 1980s, Lakoff and Johnson set forth the Conceptual Metaphor Theory, a theory that demolished the traditional views on metaphors. The novelty of Lakoff and Johnson's theory consisted of the claim that metaphors no longer regarded as literary figures of speech, but as ways of conceptualizing the world, we live in. According to (Carver & Pikalo, 2008, p 41-42)

[…] "A metaphor can be seen in a number of ways. It can be just a rhetorical device, a figure of speech, a tool in language, a device of poetic imagination, a deviant linguistic expression, a matter of words rather than thought or action, the primary role of which is the depiction of social reality with a word different from the one usually understood to be literal. Or, as we have come to know it since the linguistic turn in social sciences and its accompanying linguistic-based methodologies, as something 'more' than just ornament of language."

The intended of metaphorical expressionis a highly stylistic and comes for improving the manner in order to make it more aesthetic, and can be dispensed about it within one word (Lakoff, Johnsen,& Mark 2003, James & Handford 2012, Andreas, 2016). Metaphors are ways of understanding reality, of structuring it in thought and expression by mapping abstract entities in terms of concrete entities. According to(Andreas, 2016, p 2):

"Metaphor is not just a merely ornamental feature that is typical of only a few specialized forms of speech; as a means of expressing beliefs, values, and attitudes. It is also essential to human communication and is of high social, ethical, and political significance."
Haider Al-Abadi used the metaphoric expressions in this speech to embody the image of the fighters and who sacrificed themselves to liberate the country the in the most beautiful image. Such as,"Today, you are harvesting the fruits of victory and liberating" He resembled the victories and liberation such as the fruits that were reaped from the war."When you contracted the determination to restore the cities and villages of profane ISIS gangsand their criminal state." A "harvesting the fruits of victory" a metaphor for what has been achieved of victories, and "profane ISIS gangs" a metaphor about self-purity of immorality, and debauchery.

2.1.3.Semantic and rhetorical forms
Haider Al-Abadi used the metaphorical structures to express the meaning, for instance; he said "Oh! adventurers of the sons of the heroic troops and heroes of the popular mobilization" who risk their lives in order to maintain the homeland. "Today, you are harvesting the fruits of victory and liberating" He resembled the victories and liberation such as the fruits that were reaped from the war. "When you contracted the determination to restore the cities and villages of profane ISIS gangs and their criminal state," he described the enemy such as (profane ISIS gangs) because what they do in people of crimes, and dirty acts which are out of human laws.

2.2. Persuasive communication methods
They are appropriate methods that take by the political sender to pronounce his speech in order to carry out its will and express its intentions, which lead to achieve his political goals through the use of language, whether through linguistic or non-linguistic signs, as required by the context of its various elements and preferred by the political sender (Perelman, & Olbrechts-Tyteca, 1969).The communication methods linked to the political discourse because it is the process of the political sender to choose the appropriate expressions and words, as well as choose the appropriate context in order to influence on the feelings of addressee and change their mind and thoughts. Before he uttered his letter planning how to produce as well as how to convey the meaning to the addressee. The political sender is careful to use the language carefully used in line with the context, in order to carry out these operations, he must have sufficient language as well as an adequate deliberation (Perelman, 1979). The methods that used by Haider Abadi in this speech are:

1. Using honest evidences

Through the oratorical proofs:according to Haider Abadi's speech, Media Office of Iraqi Prime Minister, 3 – October – 2014, para. 2.

"You have preceded everyone in the face of this danger and have made great sacrifices in defense of the land, honor, and sanctities. Today, you are harvesting the fruits of victory and liberating the immaculate-land piece by piece from northern Iraq into its west. Starting with Amerli steadfast and bypassing Tuz Khormato, Balad, Diyala, Bashir village and Rabia, cities and regions of Al-Anbar, and even the last piece in the far border village."

2. Using Eloquence, and Imagism

To influence on the feelings of addressee because the art of persuasion achieved through the influences (Kathleen, 1988). Haider Al-Abadi used this style to influence onthe public feelings and gain their confidence to achieve political goals. Haider Abadi's speech, Media Office of Iraqi Prime Minister, 3 – October – 2014, para. 4.

"We have decided to be ISIS defeated here on the Iraq land, at every drop of innocent blood and at the house of every displaced, in the footsteps of the torturers in the campaign of ethnical-cleansing, which is followed by ISIS against the minorities. It is not a personal or categorical decision, but a decision by people, army, and society that wants life, stability, a safe and fraternization life, and a true citizenship that does not distinguish between an Iraqi and another, unless in the extent of belonging to the Iraq."

3-Organized the parts of speech and objective sequence, and the logical arrangement of the topic parts

The speech started with the Exordium, is an opening introduction that opens the channel of communication with the addressee and prepares it psychologically and emotionally. Then, He moved to display the main topic of speech, summarizing in its detail and focusing on two main points: they are (the issue of 'war' and 'liberation'). Then he began to talk about the war and the events that related to it, and then moved to talk about the victories and liberation. It has made talk about the victories and liberation after that to make it the destination that is seeking about.

4-Epanodos (Repetition)

It is a figure of speech used when the same word or two similar words are repeated within a passage of text.It is most rhetorical tool used in speeches because it has an effect the feelings of the addressee (Leanne, 2012. Samuel, 1814). It interacts with the sender through the ways used to communicate with the addressee and its ability to use it.

Haider Al-Abadi used the repetition during repeating the same pronunciation or what is synonym it and tautology. During this speech: The synonym such as, "emigrant and displaced", "the delusory and fake". Or verbal repetition "the battle is the battle of everyone". Repeatability may be through the comprehensive noun; such as, in the enemy field "the enemy, terrorist, ISIS", or during the public words "public, society, Iraqis, Iraq", "army, troops", "lands, cities, villages", "victories, defeated ISIS".

The repetition enters the process of persuasion where it involves the repetition of form, meaning, or form only or content to confirm the meaning. Repetition creates a desirable effect by the receiver.Repetition reveals the psychological tendencies of the sender. The Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi resorted to all levels of repetition to activate the memory of the addressee, and to ensure the meaning reaches into the addressee by repeating the word to continue the process of communication and achieve its destination.

III. DISCOURSE OF THE REALITY OF CONFRONTATION

The speech introduced by: ThePrime MinisterDr. Haider Al-Abadi.
Date of speech: 15 May 2015.
The topic of speech: about the reality of confrontation:He talked about the confusion, rumors, and psychological warfare that is broadcasted by the enemy and its followers. The topic began with a preliminary introduction in which he prepared a suitable atmosphere on the topic by talking about the reality of the confrontation against the terrorist gang ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), according to Haider Abadi's speech, 15-May–2015, para. 1.

"I would like to talk to you today face to face, about the reality of the confrontation against the terrorist gang ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) out of any confusion, rumors, and psychological warfare counter attack from the enemy or its followers...."

In the preliminary introduction he also mentioned, para. 2.

"I reassure you that your enemy took the drubbing in every confrontation and faces unparalleled steadfastness and heroism, receives blows and great defeats on the hands of your fighters and heroes of the popular mobilization ..."

Then, he continued to the main topic, para. 3.

"The best young people of Iraq stand today in frontlines and continue to defend the immaculate-land of Iraq and its dear people night and day. These young fighters who are sacrificed in the army, police, and heroes of the popular mobilization are making victories through their blood, and your loyal sons are determined to show you the victory of promises. Be with them in word and attitude and do not believe the

rumors launched by the enemy to compensate for its losses and setbacks, and do not believe the rumors launched by tendentious duds and owners of sick souls and bad intentions…"

He introduced the topic directly by reminding the people about loyalty: "…Be with them in the word and attitude and do not believe the rumors launched by the enemy..."He also refers to standing together with the army, police, and heroes of the popular mobilization and unifying our words in order to triumph together and not to believe the rumors and confusion in order to thwart any process of dividing our unity. He concluded by recommending the group of political leaders in the regions which are facing the war against ISIS terrorism to be one word in order to protect Iraq and Iraqis, raise the morale and urge cooperation and unity. He calls on the people to stay away from all, which fuels the conflicts, and divert the battle from the right track.

- **The purpose of speech:**It includes several goals, which the speaker seeks to guide people to persuasion, guidance, suggestion, frankness, motivation (Isabela, & Norman, 2012, Chilton, 2004). The purpose takes two forms:
1- Explicit purpose: stated by the spokesman explicitly to the public, explaining the purpose behind the speech (Chilton, 2004).
2- The implicit purpose: it is hidden by the politician, not declared, suggested by reference and hint, understood from the context (Chilton, 2004).

The purpose of the speech is to not be influenced by the rumors and psychological warfare that the enemy sends. To stand with fighters and maintain the social balance and the public unity. Thisexplicit purpose pointed out by the vocabulary used in the speech. However, the implicit purpose is to gain public confidence and support the army, police, and heroes of the popular mobilization.

3.1. Semantic discourse Analysis
3.1.1. Semantic level:
The vocabulary carries in its semantic the internal impressions of the sender. The discourse dominated by several words, which played aneminent role in shaping the general topic. These words, whichcreated from different fields, enriched the general (political) field representing the topic of the speech (Howard, & Etienne. 2000). The most important lexemes that constituted a wide lexical field within Haider Al-Abadi discourse:

1. Army, police, and popular mobilizationfield: talking about the army, police, and popular mobilization and its great role in the battlefield and calls to stand by them and not believe rumors. The vocabulary of army, police, and popular mobilization that he mentioned in discourse consists in:

On the hands of your fighters
Military campaign
These young fighters sacrificed.....
And your loyal sons…..
Will not enter in the humeral fighters
Who are doing their patriotic duty with all the strengthand bravery
Revealed the truth for the benefit of our troops
The resistance and steadfastness of our armed troops
Your heroic troops
Military personnel
Your sons of soldiers
Officers heroes

2. War field: The vocabulary consisting of the war field one of the most frequently used in that discourse. This is due to the main topic of the speech (the reality of confrontation). The war related vocabulary mentioned in the discourse consists in:

psychological warfare counter attack from the enemy
ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)
took the drubbing
Great blows
Great defeats
liberation and disinfection
Usurped cities
Iraq's immaculate land
Frontlines
making victories in their blood
The victory of promises
Losses and setbacks
warriors
Involve them in the battles
Struggle
To raise their collapsed spirits
Series of defeats
Previous confrontations
liberation process
The enemy lost
Chase them
Fort
Rush and high morale
Sequential losses
Steadfastness, confrontation, victory
We will confront strongly
The battle is derailed
His final defeat

3. National unity field: increased proportion of the vocabulary in this field, due to the goal of the discourse. The vocabulary related to national unity that he mentioned in the discourse consists in:

Unit word and attitude
Your national unity
The Iraqi people
Unity
For all Iraqis
For unification
Behind the banner of Iraq
Unit word and attitude
Your national unity
The Iraqi people
Unity
For all Iraqis
For unification
Behind the banner of Iraq
sectarianism
We stood firmly
We resisted with all our might
Sedition
To divide the national grade
Religious scholars from the Sunni and Shia
Their legitimate and national duty
To unify the grade and extinguish the fire.
Sedition and sectarianism
Implementing the project of destruction, division, and sectarianism
Targeting Iraq
One voice
To urge on the unity, cooperation, and solidarity
Fueling the conflicts
Our enemy is one
To defend every spot of Iraqi land and every Iraqi citizen

4. Enemy Field: such as ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)which consists of:

ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)
Your enemy
Criminal groups
The owners of sick souls
Incubators
The enemy took the defeat
Who are blowing in the fire of sedition and sectarian
Iraq's enemies and its people

3.1.2. Semantic compositions
Haider Al-Abadi used several linguistic compositionsthat have changed from the lexicon meaning to the conceptual meaning, accompanied by other vocabulary used to indicate a special meaning. This illustrated in the following:

1. Idiomatic expressions
Such as:"the enemy took the defeat", "ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)", "great blows", "great defeats", "your fighters", "targeting Iraq", "popular mobilization", "usurped cities", "These young

fighters sacrificed", "making victories in their blood", "liberation process", "your enemy", "sectarianism", "criminal groups", "your loyal sons", "unit word and attitude", "The victory of promises ", "incubators".

2- Metaphor
The words which used by the political discourse usually are perceptions metaphors such as,*equality, freedom, independence, and power*...etc. According to (James & Michael, 2012) "From a cognitive perspective, the metaphor is principally a matter of thought and not of language." The metaphor is a tool of political action instruments; they use this tool to incite and motivation, exclusion, discrimination, temptation, and domination. As the political metaphor was a social and economic, like all the other metaphors, may obscure some of the manifestations of reality. The metaphors in politics have an utmost importance. It restricts our lives because it is deliberate to hide the truth and show what the speaker wants to show it. Thus, it is opening the way to the recipient of the interpretations, multiple reading, the meanings carried by the speech. Metaphor in political discourse, used purely for communication because it increases the excitability of the receiver and makes looking for meanings that were hidden, which makes the interpretation and reading of the speech process, stronger and deeper, it will be the most powerful influence.During this speech, Haider Al-Abadiused metaphoric expressions to support the national unity. He said "will not enter in the humeral fighters", "Iraq's immaculate land", "to divide the national grade", "who are blowing in the fire of sedition and sectarian".

3- Terminology
It is a noun associated with its structure, to denote a concept in a field of knowledge fields. The term may be consist of; one word (individually terms) or two (compound terms) or more than two words (triple or quadrant compound terms). These terms have one meaning that is agreed upon by the people of specialization (Kockaert, & Steurs, 2014). The discourse contained many conventional compositions, some of which came individual and some of them were compounded.

- **Individual terms**: such as "ISIS", "unification", "incubators", "sectarianism" "disinfection", "firmly", "Iraqis", "struggle", "sedition".
- **Compound terms:** "humeral fighters", "took the drubbing", "great blows", "usurped cities", "fueling the conflicts", "national unity", "one voice", "Iraqi people".

3.1.3. Semantic and rhetorical forms
Haider Al-Abadi used several linguistic compositionsto modify the true meaning to the metaphor to give an aesthetic form to the discourse language, embody the meaning, and depict the events.

For instance, "I reassure you that your enemy took the drubbing" intended the bitterness of defeats or disappointment to the enemy in every confrontation that it is defeated. "And that the remaining incubators have abandoned them" he referred to the protectors and sponsors of the enemy. He mentioned the enemy's attempts against the army, police, and heroes of the popular mobilization: "these attempts will not enter in the humeral fighters" will not weaken our fighters. Referring to the enemy stirring up the people to rebel, even trying to create a civil war in order to relieve the pressure on themselves, the Prime Minister used the following words: "who are blowing in the fire of sedition and sectarian." This picture came directly as the speech addressed to the people, and he used direct metaphorical language.

3.2. Persuasive communication methods
Haider Al-Abadi used linguistic methodsto support the discourse in the influence and persuasion:

1- Using imageability
Imageability noted by (Paivio, 1968) is defined as "reflect the way word meanings rely on information mediated by the senses or a sensory mental image."It reflects the ease and difficulty with which people can evoke a mental picture of the instance denoted by the word, as it commonly assume (Sara, Claudio, Luigi, & Remo, 2016). Haider Al-Abadi used Imageability to evoke the events and embodiment to the addressee, influence and interact with the current events. This imaging triggers the evocation of reality by the linguistic compositions. An instance is the following: "the broadcast of discrimination and sectarianism between Iraqis is the biggest gift we offer to the enemy." Imaging the "discrimination and sectarianism between Iraqis" such as *a great gift*offers to the enemy.

2- Providing consistent facts
He provided linguistic facts confirming his saying by referring the language to what is outside the text. For instance: according to Haider Abadi's speech, 15-May–2015, para. 6.

"The liberation of Tikrit was the beginning of the collapse to the ISIS, where the enemy lost vast tracts of land. Your heroic forces continue to chase them in the Baiji area, the last stronghold before Mosul. The liberation of Baiji is imminent, In front of the sequential losses to the ISIS. Likewise, your sons of soldiers and officers who are heroes showed wonderful attitudes to withstand and respond to the victory in the Baiji battles and the Hamrin Mountains."

3- Using examples
The examples come from various lexical fields: religious, fictional, historical, political, although most of them come from historical-political events.One

example that Haider Abadi used in the discourse is on the liberation of cities: "…the liberation of Tikrit was the beginning of the collapse to the ISIS, where the enemy lost vast tracts of land." A second important example was historical - about a past incident mentioned: "So we stood firmly and confronted with all-powerful and speed to encircle the sedition which was caused by some ignorants in the area of Adhamiya during the visitation of Imam Musa al-Kadhim (peace be upon him)." He did not use in the discourse quotes from the Holy Book of Qur'an,poetry, or aphorisms.

4-Epanodos (Repetition)
The features that characterize politicians to communicate with addressee is their use to the kind of multiple repetitions, which based on a wide base of this well-spoken manner. The manner of repetition is divided into three types (Verbal repetition, Synonymy, and Comprehensive Nouns). These types help to arrange the ideas, objects, and make it easer to the speeker to communicate the ideas, objects to the public (Deborah, 2007). The use of these typs, to provide an idealistic and potent discourse. The speaker uses repetitive tools because it adds to the discourse a symmetric installation, and at the end, the communicator is able to convey his message in extremely brilliant. Haider Al-Abadi was able to use repetition in the process of persuasion as an influence on the addressee,

- **Verbal repetition:**individual word such as (rumors) at the beginning of the discourse. The compound terms, such as (national unity) is the most prevalent in the discourse.
- **Synonymy :**or the repetition of the meaning without pronouncing. Individual words, such as (ISIS, enemy), (soldiers, sons, fighters, heroes, troops). The compound terms, such as (national unity, national grade, and one voice). Repetition works to confirm the meaning and emphasis of arrival to the addressee by language or meaning.
- **Comprehensive Nouns :**Is the noun that includes the nouns of the intervention under it. Instances are the discourse words (army, fighters, heroes, the popular mobilization, troops, warriors,victories, war, and liberation). The repetition embodies the meaning, whereas those species are working on accomplishing "Cohesion" between vocabulary and words.

5- Synthesis or Additive manner
It refers to the use of the attributes and instructions that accompany the utterances and phrases as an increase on the meanings of praise or insult. These formulas come as a description to strengthen the meaning and emphasis ofit and provide a certain meaning to the listener (Walter, 2002). Haider Al-Abadi used this style extravagantly in this speech, such as, "the best young people of Iraq stand today in

frontlines" (the Iraqi fighters stand today in frontlines), "heroes of the popular mobilization" (the popular mobilization), "the owners of sick souls and bad intentions" (the owners of bad intentions).This manner frequently used in the expression of praise, insult, sobriquets, and attributes.

6- Using contemporary language

The words of the discourse came from the social environment in which the addressee and the prime minister live. The vocabulary is simple and understandable, and does not resort to the strangeness of speech, does not go deeply into standard language. The purpose of this idea is paving the way to quickly understanding the vocabulary at all social levels.

7- Using plural pronoun instead of singular

Using pronouns (we, us, our) means *all people*, to involve the people with his goals, to achieve a political purpose and for making a common ground to share the addressee the point of view (Anna, 2008). It is to attract the public's feelings as well as influence them and give them the confidence. Examples according to this speech: "So we stood firmly and confronted with all-powerful and speed to encircle the sedition…," "In the next few hours, the truth will unfold in favor of our forces and our people in Al-Anbar, which is firmly and steadfast in the steadfastness of our armed and the sincere sons of Al-Anbar…"

8- Using direct style

The Prime Minister Dr. Haider Al-Abadi used the direct style with the addressee where he used singular pronouns (I), (you):"I reassure you that your enemy took the drubbing in every confrontation and faces steadfastness unparalleled and heroism, receives blows and great defeats on the hands of your fighters and heroes of the popular mobilization ...". The direct style works on the vitality of the discourse and its effectiveness and sends movement and activity in its correlation.

IV. DISCOURSE THE VICTORY OF AL-RAMADI CITY

- **The speech introduced by:**ThePrime Minister Dr. Haider Al-Abadi.
- **Date of speeches: 28-December-2015.**
- **The topic of speech:** The topic of speech talks about the (victory)which provided byHaider Al-Abadi. In this speech, Haider Al-Abadi talked about the "victory and restore the city of Al-Ramadi from ISIS occupation" which achieved this victory by the army, security forces, and heroes of the popular mobilization on terrorism.He started with an opening "Exordium" to enter the topic, and the key was Basmalah (In the name of Allah, the Entierly Merciful, the Especially Merciful), and then Vocative

"Oh! The proud of Iraqi people" which means "which refuses humiliation and submission to others."
- **The purpose of speech:** The purpose of the speech is to advance trust and hope in the hearts of people, and to throw a terror into the heart of enemy.

4.1.   Semantic discourse Analysis
4.1.1. Semantic level

It is the level that examines the vocabulary of the discourse and its semantic, as well as the ideological content of this vocabulary. The most prominent vocabulary which is used in this discourse are:

1- Public and Army Field:

The proud of Iraqi people
The Iraqi People of Al-Mujahid
The brave of Iraqis fighters
Chivalrous, braves
Al-Rafidain sons
By forearms of its braverysons
The Iraqis of various affiliations, religions, nationalities,and sects
Honor, land, homeland, and holy places
Battle fateful
Martyrs
Wounded
Fighters
Army, police, security agencies, anti-terrorist apparatus,Iraqi special operations forces, the volunteers and sonsof chivalrous clans.
popular mobilization
army
police
security agencies
counter-terrorism bodies
Iraqi special operations forces
Peshmerga

2- Enemy Field:

A harsh defeated
Tasted ISIS a defeat
Failed and defeated a sure destruction
Disease which called ISIS
Revenge for whom…
The enemy of all humanity
The final devastating blow
Enemy of all humanity
The criminal gang
Extremist thought

3- Victory Field:

A year of liberation
A year of the final victory
Ending the existence of ISISYear of
A year of the great and final defeat of Daesh (ISIS)
Victory
The martyrs who sacrificed with their lives and thewounded,those are the crown of this victory

andevery victory in the past, present, and future.

4- Religious field:

Allah willing
By the help of Allah
By the help of Allah , the All-Mighty, The Omnipotent

4.1.2.Semantic compositions

1- Idiomatic expressions
"The sons of **Al-Rafidain**" it is an adjective to the Iraqi people which used by Al-Abadi during his speech for describing the public which belong to the Mesopotamia (Tigris and Euphrates rivers). "The Iraqi People of Al-Mujahid". "Chivalrous, braves". "The proud of Iraqi people". "The criminal gang". "A harsh defeated". "Disease which called ISIS". "Tasted ISIS a defeat". "The enemy of all humanity". "The criminal gang".

2- Metaphor
Metaphors are seen as providing direct access to conceptual, including ideological, structures, which critical discourse analysis aims to discover (Andreas, 2016).

In this discourse,Haider Al-Abadi used metaphoric expressions to convey a picture of the troops and their tasks in the battle to liberate the country from terrorism (ISIS). Such as he said "By forearms of its braverysons" which means by the Iraqis themselves, he wants to convey a message against the rumors that this victory happened by the Iraqis and no one participated in it.

3- Terminology
It is a noun or phrase, which is linked its structure to denote a concept in a field of knowledge (Kockaert, and Steurs, 2014). The speech contained lexemes and structures that took a connotation and entered the political lexicon. These terms have taken various forms, they may come as; Individual terms, Compound terms, even during Triple compound terms, or Quadrant compound terms.
The first kind of terms that used by Haider Al-Abadiduring his speech were;

- **Individually terms:**"Iraq", "Iraqis", "fighters", "victoy", "Al-Mujahid", "honor", "land", "homeland", "religions", "nationalities", " sects", "martyrs", "wounded". "Chivalrous", "braves". "army", "police", "volunteers", "Peshmerga".
- **Compound terms:** "Al-Rafidain sons", "battle fateful", "security agencies", "the criminal gang", "extremist thought", "Allah willing", "by the help of Allah", "popular mobilization", "criminal gang".
- **Triple compound terms:** "The proud of Iraqi people", "The Iraqi People of Al-Mujahid", "The

brave of Iraqis fighters", "counter-terrorism bodies", "sons of chivalrous clans",

- **Quadrant compound terms:** "Iraqi special operations forces".

4.1.3.Semantic and rhetorical forms
Al-Abadi used metaphorical structures in the expression of meaning, including:

1- Metaphoric expressions
"By forearms of its braverysons" by Iraqis themselves. "Tasted ISIS a defeat" which means harsh defeat to the enemy by the Iraqi troops. "The martyrs who are sacrificed with their lives and the wounded, those are the crown of this victory and every victory in the past, present, and future". "The Iraqi People of Al-Mujahid" a metaphor for sacrifice for the homeland, "The proud of Iraqi people" means courage and pride, "Al-Rafidain sons" the public which belong to the Mesopotamia, "Disease which called ISIS, and will be eradicated permanently" Who wanted to publish dirty ideas to discredit Islam and their messenger. "…and revenge for who's violated Daesh their land and their homes, and captivated their wives and children" which means, "Revenge for who's took Daesh their land…"

2- Religious expressions
Such as "Allah willing", "By the help of Allah", "By the help of Allah, the All-Mighty, The Omnipotent". These expressions are to give the discourse a religious profile that adds to it a kind of sincerity and holiness.

4.2. Persuasive communication methods

1- Using metaphors
It evoke the events and embodiment it to the addressee, influenced by and interact with it. This perception evokes the reality in the language combination. Such as, according toHaider Al-Abadi"The Iraqis with all their affiliations, religions, nationalities and sects ...with their army, their security forces, their popular mobilization, their own forces and the Peshmerga are the owners of these victories and their makers, and the martyrs who are sacrificed their lives and the wounded, those are the crown of this victory and every victory in the past, present, and future." Haider Al-Abadidepicts the fighters who sacrificed for this victory as a crown, because without their sacrifices, this victory would not have been achieved.

2- Providing consistent facts
Such as, "we assure you and to the whole world that if we would not have taken care of the safety of the besieged families in Ramadi to complete the liberation much earlier, but ISIS terrorist criminals booby-trapped every school, house, hospital, street, and everything else in the city to hinder the arrival of

the chivalrous, braves, however failed and defeated a sure defeat after killing hundreds of its elements criminals, terrorist."

3- Epanodos (Repetition):divided into,

- **Verbal repetition:**"If 2015 was *a year* of liberation, 2016 will be "Allah willing" *A year* of the final victory, *a year* of terminating the presence of Daesh (ISIS) on Iraq land and Mesopotamia, and *a year* of the great and final defeat of Daesh (ISIS)", "…and that confronting *them* and defeating *them* is a sacred duty and cherishes the sons of Mesopotamia that they are the *first* to confront and the *first* to triumph and the *first* to sacrifice by their blood in defense of the homeland and the sanctities."
- **Vocative:** the Vocative that he used frequently to alert the addressee and renew his activity, and continue the process of communication. For instance; "Oh! The proud of Iraqi people", "Oh! The Iraqi People of Al-Mujahid",
- **Synonymy:**"Iraqis fighters, chivalrous, braves", "Iraqis fighters, army, police, counter-terrorism bodies, volunteers, Peshmerga, security agencies, Iraqi special operations forces", "Iraq, homeland", "Iraqis, Al-Rafidain sons".
- **Comprehensive Nouns:**"Iraqi people", "Victory", "Defeat", "Allah", "Iraq", "ISIS", "fighters", "gang".

4- Synthesis or Additive manner
Where Haider Al-Abadiused this style frequently in this speech: "Oh! The proud of Iraqi people" (Oh! Iraqi people), "Oh! The Iraqi People of Al-Mujahid" (Oh! Iraqi People), "If 2015 was a year of liberation, 2016 will be (Allah willing) A year of the final victory, a year of terminating the presence of Daesh (ISIS) on Iraq land and Mesopotamia, and a year of the great and final defeat of Daesh (ISIS)" (If 2015 was a year of liberation, 2016 will be (Allah willing) A year of the final victory). "…This criminal gang was distorted the image of Islam…" (Daesh (ISIS) was distorted the image of Islam).

V. DISCOURSES OFGOVERNMENTAL COMPREHENSIVE REFORMS

- **The speech introduced by**:The Prime Minister Dr. Haider Al-Abadi.
- **Date of speeches:**9- February-2016, 9-March-2016, 16-March-2016, 14-April-2016.
- **The topic of speech:** The main topic of these four speeches dealt withwhich is provided bythe Prime MinisterDr. Haider Al-Abadi about "Governmental comprehensive reforms" which means (administrative reform, financial reform, and economic reform). He always starts in each discourse with an "Exordium" by using Basmalah (In the name of Allah, the Entierly Merciful, the

Especially Merciful), with borrowing an idiom from the Holy of Qur'an related to the topic to create a suitable atmosphere to the addressee, then mentioned the victories and who its achieves by (army, security forces, and the popular mobilization). After that, he entered to the main topic by using the Vocative and finished in every discourse by pledges to the people to implement all their legitimate demands.

- **The purpose of speeches**: The aim of these speeches is to calm the Iraqi street such as Haider Al-Abadi said "In these circumstances, we must unite our efforts and energies to support our heroic fighters and not to let them down and not to engage in any side battle that will negatively affect to perpetuate frequent victories of the fight against terrorism and the dispersal of the security effort." And to apply the demands of the demonstrators which is (ministerial changes, and the fight against corruption) such as Haider Al-Abadi said "…..I call for a radical cabinet reshuffle to include professionals, technocrats and academics….." (Rasheed, &Kalin, 2016).

5.1. Semantic discourse Analysis

5.1.1. Semantic Level
It is the ideas and contents of the discourse, which achieved through the semantic of the words. The contents of the speech have been around "Governmental comprehensive reforms" (administrative reform, financial reform and economic reform) and the semantic which took place in its field; the most prominent vocabulary, "government and politics field", "economic field", and "war field".

1- Government and politics field:
Government and politics vocabulary is the most common of those vocabularies. The reason for the increase in these vocabularies is due to the main topic of the four discourses, which revolve around "Governmental comprehensive reforms". The government and politics vocabulary, which revolve around these four discourses are:

Assuming responsibility under the chairmanship of Government
Anti-corruption
The workflows remained monotonous
House of representatives (parliament)
Our armed forces
It addressed the fundamental axes
Governmental program
Procedures limbering in senior positions
Canceling the number of ministries and merging others
Reducing the number of protections
Reducing the salaries of officials

Higher ranks	To nominate for special and higher positions
Subjugation of occupied state properties	Independent bodies
High cadres	Managed by competent and independent professionals
Functional	As commander-in-chief of the armed forces
Legally approved controls	State and government leadership
Politicians	Corruption and corruptors
Political blocs	For devices of the judiciary and integrity
Deputies	Detecting of corruptors and bribe-taker
A distortion campaign	State departments
For the public interest	Maintain the security effort
To ensure the integrity and transparency	Peaceful demonstration
Typical professional standards	A legitimate demand
Presidency of independent bodies	The political process
Agents of Ministries	The government
Counselors	Project of reforming the political process
General Managers	Solidarity and cooperation
Who owns efficiency	A national, legitimate, and humanitarian duty
Assume its responsibilities	Individual or categorical responsibility
Institutions concerned	Control and judicial devices
Obligations	Integrity commission
To fight corruption and corruptors	General Inspectors
Providing the protection	Corruption files and prosecution of corruptors
In the field of justice	Hard working
To the Republic of Iraq	Federal Government
Preparing a comprehensive study	Volunteer working
Structuring of Ministries	To protect demonstrators
Citizens Service	Technocrats
State property	Ministers
Decision	Political chaos
Distribution of residential lands	Divisions and disagreements
Provision of basic services	Drag the country into the anonymous and falling into the **abyss**
Agreement with a number of States	Difficulties and Obstacles
Consultants, experts, professionals, and specialists	
Comprehensive vision	
In defense of people and the homeland	
Procedures and Policies	
Work base	
Stopped the corruption	
Anti-Corruption Council	
Diminished performance	
Detection of corruption joints	
State facilities	
Laws system	
Presidency of the government	
To be conducted in accordance with constitutional and legal-frameworks	
Consultation	
Forming of a ministerial team	
Ministerial change	
Professional and competent ministers	
Ministerial portfolios	
Political partnership	
Components of the Iraqi people	
Voluntary consultative team	
Reforms and the development of the state's work	
A program to provide an opportunity	

2- Economic and financial field:
Economic and financial vocabulary camea lots in those discourses, because it is considered a large part of the main topic. Economic and financial vocabulary in these four discourses are:

Economic, financial, and managerial reform
Launched three major reform packages
Activate the private sector
Processing of sagging and leakage
Comprehensive reform package
Big collapse
Oil prices
Global markets
Revenues
Financial pressure
Challenges of war expenses
Financial and economic Standards
It's large balances
Its massive reserves
Austerity budget
Cashbook
Internal and external borrowing

Privatization
Governmental sector
Central bank
Lending to industrial, agricultural and Residential-projects
Small and craft projects
Employment opportunities
Financial allocations amounted to up to 6.5%
Trillion Iraqi dinars
Loans
Tax and customs reform
Increase non-oil revenues
Encouraging of industrial and agricultural products
Reduction of surplus locations requirements
Accurate detection
State budget
Benefit
Domains of Investment
Stimulate the privatization
To restructure state-owned companies
Profitable and productive companies
Improve the status of workers
Building integrated cities
Infrastructure
For economic and developmental construction
Diversification of economic activities
Investing our human and natural resources
Which regulates the economy, finance, and state-administration
Financial and economic situation of bottleneck
Sudden collapse of oil prices
Reforms face dissent, barriers and obstacles
Improving financial management
Economically and financially complex situation
Decrease in incomes
Financial oversight
Jumping stimulate quality

3- War field: Where the vocabulary of war came much less than "Government and political vocabulary", and "Economic and financial vocabulary". The vocabulary of war came at the beginning of each discourse, whereas the Prime MinisterDr. Haider Al-Abadi opens in an introduction to each discourse talk about war, victories, and how to achieve these victories by the fighters. These vocabulary are:

Consecutive victories
Fighting fronts
liberation
Serious security challenges
Occupation
The momentum of victories
Fight ISIS
The date of final victory
The divine victory
The battle
Sensitive and dangerous circumstances

To protect you and repel the danger about you
They fought fierce battles
The fighters controlled in Army, police, popularmobilization, and volunteers from the tribes sons
(epics) Bloody fights and victories
Morale backing and support
Unite our efforts and energies
Heroes of our fighters
Under threats of terrorism and its criminal gangs
Achieve the final victory
Military and security effort
Impressive victories
Confrontation and liberation
Great destruction
Sacrifices
Martyrs
Injures
Used toxic substances
Injury

5.1.2. Semantic composition
The Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi used some of the compositions, which have special semantic. Such as:

1- Idiomatic expressions
"the workflows remained monotonous" wich means the sequence of work remained orderly. "procedures limbering in senior positions" downsizing procedures in senior positions. "detection of corruption joints" detection of corruption places or locations. "drag the country into the anonymous, and falling into the abyss" in a dangerous situation or lead to destruction. "Processing of sagging and leakage," means weakness. "financial and economic situation of bottleneck" very hard financial and economic situation. "the momentum of victories" frequent victories. "bloody fights and victories" heavy fighting and victories.

2- Terminology
The speech contained vocabulary and syntax, took the connotation of terminology and entered the political lexicon. These terms have taken various forms:

- **Individuall terms:** "corruption", "parliament", "ministries", "politicians", "deputies", "integrity", "counselors", "justice", "citizens", "corruptors", "reforms", "government", "technocrats", "economic", "financial", "oil", "revenues", "austerity", "cashbook", "privatization", "dinars", "loans", "liberation", "occupation", "ISIS", "battle", "fighters", "gangs", "victory", "sacrifices", "martyrs", "injuries", "injury".
- **Compound terms:** "presidency of the government" "governmental program", "procedureslimbering", "high cadres", "political blocs", "agents of ministries", "general

managers", "republic of Iraq", "higher positions", "state departments", "independent bodies", "integrity commission", "general inspectors", "federal government", "private sector", "global markets", "governmental sector", "central bank", "financial oversight", "fighting fronts", "toxic substances", "internal and external borrowing".

- **Triple compound terms:** "presidency of independent bodies," "anti-corruption council," "voluntary consultative team," "major reform packages".

5.1.3. Semantic and rhetorical forms:
The metaphorical structures do not constitute a phenomenon in the discourse, and it was not commonly used.

5.2. Persuasive communication methods:
Which means methods used by the sender to convince the public. The methods that used by Haider Abadi are:

1- Using honestevidences
Haider Al-Abadi used the means of influence to persuade the addressee. Including the preparation of the listener and draw it towards the topic of discourse. Through each introduction, he tries to clarify to the public the reality of situation such as he illustrated that,

"The most important thing today is to sustain the momentum of the victories with all of Iraq has and its public of financial and human capabilities, the battle is a forefront to all priorities because the battle for the existence of a homeland."
"Under this hard work and the implementation of reforms and the fight against corruption, we emphasize that the priority remains to perpetuate the fight against the ISIS terrorist preacher until the final victory, and that the efforts should be focused to strengthen the military and security effort and continue the victories in all divisions of the confrontation and liberation,"
"…..It was our aspiration that the efforts of all politicians, political blocs, and MPs join together in order to achieve the above. However, this has not been achieved in a firm and clear manner. It has been accompanied by a campaign of defamation that we did not respond to in favor of the public interest. This coincided with a major collapse in oil prices on world markets in general As well as in this year; drop into 85% of what it was two years ago, that is, the income of Iraq income is only 15% of what it was before…"

Many of the honest evidences that he used in those speeches which revolves around the reforms to extinguish the anger of the Iraqi street (Al Jazeera Encyclopedia, 2016). For instance; according to Haider Abadi's speeches 9–February-2016, 9–March-2016, 16–March-2016, and 14–April-2016,

"In the face of these serious challenges and tasks, the implementation of reforms must be carried out in cooperation. Not by, impose a fait accompli policy and destabilizing the security of the beloved-capital of Baghdad and the security of other provinces. This is unacceptable and we will never allow it, especially since we also live under the threat of terrorism, its criminal gangs, and the remnants of the former regime who have no chance of using it to obfuscate the issues. In addition to their attempts to revive the sectarian strife through attacks and bombings that kill hundreds of innocent civilians in mosques, markets, and public places."

"The result of our work was that after extensive study of a large list of technocrats, we chose the names that were presented. We expected that they would meet some of those who view the reform with narrow-interests and those who confuse the principle of partnership and quotas. We submitted the list of ministerial change from the technocrats two weeks ago, according to the demands of the public, and we asked at the time of the House of Representatives to accept or reject or propose amendment, and the committees of the House of Representatives rejected many of the names of candidates list provided by us."
"After the dialogue with the parliamentary blocs, we went towards a national document of reforms as one of the options of a concerted action with the House of Representatives, was reached a second list of ministers' technocrats, and presented again two days ago to the members of the House of Representatives... But unfortunately we noticed a difference and non-inter-dependent between the deputies on the first and second list there is also a division in the Council on other matters that have nothing to do with the origin of the reform and the desired reshuffle, but rather a political chaos that may lead to instability, God forbid, lead Iraq to the anonymous,"
"The ministerial reshuffle, which we have requested, is to push the government forward, not to disrupt it, and to help the country overcome the financial and economic crisis that has taken place. Hit the oil-exporting country, and support and promote the great victories achieved by our heroic forces and our warrior mobilization and the Peshmerga fighting."

2- Using vocabulary rich in semantic
Suchas, "...the fighters control in army, security forces, and the popular mobilization and the volunteers from the sons of clans, the greatest epics and victories..." He described that the battles such as *epics* which means the violent battles, a word *victories* came after it because after violent battles comes victory. In addition, "….but rather a political chaos that may lead to instability, God forbid, lead Iraq to the anonymous…"he used to say *God forbid* after the word *instability* he does not hope to occur that because *instability* willlead the country to anonymous. " We have told to the demonstrators

from the beginning that we are with you and with you in one trench, and we are not in two trenches…" He used a word *trench* to address the demonstrators that together we face the same problem and you are not alone to face it (Mawazin News Agency, 2016).

3-Direct quotations

Haider Al-Abadiquoted verses from the Holy of Qur'an which fit the subject such as"In the name of Allah, the Entierly Merciful, the Especially Merciful … My Lord, make this a secure city and provide its people with fruits…Allah Almighty has spoken the truth" (Al-Baqara, 2vs126, Alquran English). "In the name of Allah, the Entierly Merciful, the Especially Merciful…. Do (as you will), Allah will see your deeds, and (so will) His Messenger and the believers… Allah Almighty has spoken the truth" (AtTaubah, 2vs105, Alquran English). He also quoted from religious interpretations such as "He (Allah) has coupled (be He (Allah) Glorified and Exalted) faith in the good deeds." The semantic of these quotations are to give the discourse a religious profile that adds to it a kind of sincerity and holiness.

4- Epanodos (Repetition)

Repetition is one of the most prominent phenomena ofHaider Al-Abadi's discourses, and it has come in many forms and which are,

- **Verbal repetition:**such as repeating a word *reform* in "comprehensive reform, administrative reform, financial reform, and economic reform." Repetition works to confirm and raised the addressee, and performs a communication function, which is the constant alert to the addressee so as not to overlooked, and reminder of what might be missed by repetition methods again(Deborah, T. 2007).
- **Synonymy repetition:** suchas"reform, anti-corruption, and reshuffle", "platform, roadmap, and work programme", "sagging and leakage"…
- **Comprehensive nouns**: he repeated a word *reform* fifty-one in these discourses. He also repeated a word *corruption* twelve times and a word *victories* seven times.

VI. DISCOURSE OF THE VICTORY OF MOSUL CITY

- **The speech introduced by:**The Prime MinisterDr. Haider Al-Abadi.
- **Date of speeches: 11- July -2017.**
- **The topic of speech:**The topic of speech talks about the victory,which provided bythe Prime MinisterDr. Haider Al-Abadi. In this speech, the Prime MinisterDr. Haider Al-Abadi talked about the "Mosul liberated from ISIS." The kind of speech was 'verbal speech'.He started with an opening "Exordium" to enter the speech, and the key was Basmalah (In the name of Allah, the

Entierly Merciful, the Especially Merciful), and then use the adverb of place "from *here*, from the heart of the free and liberated Mosul" because the place of speech was on the liberated land*Mosul*. After that, Vocative "Oh! Iraqis chivalrous, O! Al-Rafidain sons ……." He concluded the speech with a recommendation to the Iraqis to maintain unity among all the components of the Iraqi people.

- **The purpose of speech:** The purpose of the speech is to congratulate the Iraqis in the victory over ISIS, and a message to the entire world.

6.1. Semantic discourse Analysis
6.1.1. Semantic level
The level deals with the study of the meanings and composition of words and their relationship to the topic of discourse and its impact in semantic. In his speech, he used fields that related to the topic of discourse. Such as;

1. **Iraqis:** it comes about sixteentimes, and it is the most frequently used vocabulary in discourse. Because, the discourse addressed to the Iraqi people.
2. **Victory or Victories:** they come together about thirteen times. These two words related to the topic of the basic discourse.
3. **Unity:** it comes about ninetimes. This word came in different semantic forms, such as "in our unity", "unify our grade", "Unit word", etc.
4. The vocabulary of *war* came about eight times such as; "fighting", "sacrifices", "air support…..","combating sectors…..", and etc. The vocabulary of *enemy*: such as "ISIS" six times and "terrorism" three times. Notes that all the vocabulary in the orbit of topic, and most of them with modern semantic.
5. **Religious field:** it found in the speech vocabulary, quotations from the religious field and its structures; such as: "Thank Allah" within speech structures. It reveals the truth of the attitude that the people lived during the battle and their faith in the victory of Allah. Haider Al-Abadi concluded the speech by saying "Thank Allah for his victory and his bounty, there is no victory except from Allah (is) the All-Mighty (Aziz), The Wise." It is noted that the vocabulary of the speech and its structures revolve around the general subject, and is consistent in building the overall structure of the speech. There is another observation, which is a multitude of synonyms. Each field contains a number of synonyms that share in semantic, and the religious tendency does not come artificially, but it is true. He characterized by its moderate thought, his work, his modernity, his religious awareness, and his desire for religious principles.

6.1.2. Semantic compositions
The speech contains structures of a particular semantic:

1- Idiomatic expressions

Such as "O! Al-Rafidain sons" it is an adjective to the Iraqi people which used by Haider Al-Abadi during his speech for describing the public which belong to the Mesopotamia (Tigris and Euphrates rivers), ".....our victory today is a triumph over darkness and a triumph over brutality and terrorism....", "...ending, failure and collapse state of superstition and of the terror of Al-Daeshy (ISIS)..." which means the victory over the organization of "Islamic state" in Mosul, "...the victory over this depraved statelet, deadly, and into the dustbin of history" which is, an unethical history, full of killings and acts of violence against the humanity such as; according to (RT news, 04.12.2015) "thirteen boys were executed in the Iraqi city of Mosul just because they saw a football match on television, claiming that watching such matches "illicit." The boys were executed by machine guns, and their parents could not even pull their bodies out of fear for the lives of their families." They teach children how to murder, and kidnapping, trafficking of women, They burn people alive, and bombing mosques and many other operations. "...No one sacrificed on this good soil, non-Iraqis..." *soil* means the Iraqi land and *good soil* which means Iraqi land abundant of blessings, safe or safe from the enemy.

It noted that these expressions depend on the distant metaphorical meaning, and do not oblique from the real meaning near of semantic. In addition, it is not permissible to switch or delete them, and all of them form a unit of semantic that leads to one meaning.

2- Terminology

The terms consist of; one word (individually terms) or two (compound terms) or more than two words (triple or quadrant compound terms). These terms have one meaning that is agreed upon by the people of specialization (Kockaert, & Steurs, 2014). The terminology in the Haider Al-Abadi's speech is characterized by the following:

- **Individually terms:** "Iraq", "Iraqis", "Al-Rafidain", "fighters", "Al-Doaash" is a plural of Daeshy (Daeshy means: is an individual from ISIS), "victoy", "schemes", "darkness", "brutality", "terrorism", "world", "statelet", "heroes", "martyrs", "wounded", "conscience", "hearts", "minds", "favour", "families", "stabilization", "construction", "training", "fight".
- **Compound terms:** "great victory", "victories of fighters", "victories of Iraqis", "Al-Rafidain sons", "Iraqi people", "Iraqi lands", "state of superstition", "terror of Al-Daeshy", "Mosul city", "whole world", "historic Fatwa", "victorious forces", "logistical support", "our fighting units", "dustbin history", "security forces", "Iraqi forces", "Daesh cells", "Security effort", "Intelligence effort", "unit word", "unit attitude".

- **Triple compound terms:** "Grand Ayatollah Sistani".
- **Quadrant compound terms:** "historical religious Fatwa of Jihad".

6.1.3. Contextual expressions

They are correlated two words or more, commonly in language and lead to a particular semantic through this correlation (Bartsch, Benthem, & Emde Boas, 1989). The contextual expressions that achieved through the speech:

- The relationship of adjective to character: such as, "brave fighters", "to the whole world", "historic Fatwa", "victorious forces", "logistical support", "our fighting units".
- Using synonyms: such as, "Oh! Iraqis chivalrous, O!Al-Rafidainsons...", ".....our victory today is a triumph over darkness and a triumph over brutality and terrorism....", "...heroes, martyrs, and wounded who are made the victory...", "...and will remain in our conscience,hearts, and minds...", "ending, failure, and collapse", "state of superstition, and the terror of Al-Daeshy (ISIS)"
- Integration: Such as, "...this victory and actplanned, performed, and achieved..."so the victory is part of the action, and complementary to it, inevitable and necessary for cooperation and synergy. "...who are fought on the ground and who achieved this victory...", "...the task of stabilization and the task of construction...", "...we need to unite to achieve stabilization and the return of the displaced people".
- Locative determination: "from here, from the heart of the free and liberated Mosul...", "...I announce from here (the city of Mosul) to the whole world...", "...that Daesh (ISIS) declared from here3 years ago...".
- Time determination: "...which crowned the victories of fighters and the victories of Iraqis over three years", "...that Daesh (ISIS) declared from here(the city of Mosul)3 years ago, by the sacrifices Iraqis, their efforts, and their blood, we were able (and thank Allah) to achieve today the victory over this depraved statelet, deadly, and into the dustbin of history".

6.1.4. Semantic and rhetorical forms

Haider Al-Abadi used rhetoric in a small scale, for example: "we were able (and thank Allah) to achieve today the victory over this depraved statelet, deadly, and into the dustbin of history". These forms came directly from the reality (easy to understand).

6.2. Persuasive communication methods

1- Epanodos (Repetition)

Repetition is the highest occurrence of spoken speech, and repetition is the repetition of vocabulary and structures.

- **Verbal repetition:** such as"…to all Iraq and Iraqis…", "…which crowned the victories of fighters, the victories of Iraqis…", "...our victory today is a triumph over darkness and a triumph over brutality and terrorism…", "Ahead of us is the task of stabilisation, task construction, and another task is to purge the cells of Daesh…", "…security effort and intelligence effort…", "…unitedvoice, unitedrow, and as we were united in fighting Daesh we need to unite to achieve stabilisation…".
- **Synonymy repetition:** such as, "Oh! Iraqis chivalrous, O!Al-Rafidainsons…", "…..our victory today is a triumph over darkness and a triumph over brutality and terrorism….", "…heroes, martyrs, and wounded who are made the victory…", "…and will remain in our conscience,hearts, and minds…", "ending, failure, and collapse", "state of superstition, and the terror of Al-Daeshy(ISIS)".

2- Synthesis or Additive manner
Where he used this style frequently in this speech andexamples of this; ""…which crowned the victories of fighters, the victories of Iraqis…" (Which crowned the victories of Iraqis), "Oh! Iraqis chivalrous, O!sons of Al-Rafidain…" (Oh! Iraqis people), "…..our victory today is a triumph over darkness and a triumph over brutality and terrorism…." (our victory today is a triumph over terrorism). It is orality slogans or structures which deliberate between the polititions in their speeches during praise or libel (Walter J. Ong: 2002).

3- Redundant Manner
It is a prolongation and immersion into the description and visualization, and redundant manner comes under the influence of emotion and the agitation of feelings, it generate ideas and flow of meanings and the vocabulary. The sender resorts to the redundant manner in his speech until he emptied his idea and satisfied with explanation and detailed through a number of utterances in sequential structures and connected. This is due to the fact that the mind concentrates its energy slowly forward until it knows what it has missed, and may speed up the fear of oblivion and loss the idea (Walter J. Ong: 2002). During that, it resorts to repetition and alert the listener, and uses the description and confirmation, synonyms, the Parentheses-sentences, Current-sentences, and Adjective-sentences. In addition, resorts to the supplements of speech so as not to allow the addressee to draw or interpret, but guide the addressee to what he sees, and fulfill the guidance and persuasion. (Walter J. Ong: 2002).

Haider Al-Abadi's description to the victory on the enemy; according to his speech, he said:

"Oh! Iraqis, it is your right to boast that this victory is to you, and this act planned, performed, and achieved by Iraqis. No one participated Iraqis of the other nationalities on the ground. The Iraqis are the ones who fought on the ground and they are the ones who achieved this victory, they have all the right to be proud in front of their people and the world in this great victory which we achieved because no one fought, non-Iraqis, no one sacrificed on this good soil, non-Iraqis…."
"…..our victory today is a triumph over darkness and a triumph over brutality and terrorism…."

The motives behind this immersion into the description that Haider Al-Abadi wants to convince the addressee of his idea and his topic, so he numbered his characteristics and type of it. He expressed that through his opinion and convince of his idea, which is dwell on talking about it during multi adjectives, and mentioned to the antinomies, and synonyms.

4- Vocative
The Vocative that he used frequently to alert the addressee and renew his activity, and continue the process of communication.

5- Using Plural Pronoun (we, us, our, your)
Such as "…in *our* unity and in *our* united grade, *we* killed…", "…In *our* unity and in *our* united grade, *we* killed Al-Doaash…", "…and *we* achieved these victories and *we* have been able, with *your* efforts, sacrifices and blood…", "The heroes, martyrs and wounded will always be in *our* hearts and minds and *we* will never forget this favour, and *we* salute their families" and so on.

6- Using Demonstrative Pronouns
Haider Al-Abadi used the Demonstrative Pronouns and in order to care of who indicated it, and confirm it; such as "it is your right to boast that *this* victory is to you, and *this* act was planned and performed and achieved by Iraqis", "…they have all the right to be proud in front of their people and the world in *this* great victory…".

CONCLUSION

Many ways have proved effective when used to communicate with others, in order to convey messages that affect listeners and remain stuck in their minds. A speaker can inspire others to realize great achievements through words used, including words that raise common values, national values, desirable principles, or even religious truths. Talking about the need to move to do something for the future is important. Haider Al-Abadi has excelled in doing

this again and again in a very impressive way, and enough to succeed in creating a kind of motivation and urge to moveforward to create a common ground among Iraqis and liberate the land after it was occupiedby Daesh (ISIS), and control of national unity after terrorism was trying to dismantle it among Iraqis. During Haider Al-Abadi's speeches, I concluded that:

- Haider Al-Abadi's speech approached from the vocabulary of daily discourse, using the real language that the people co-exist and interact with it.
- Haider Al-Abadi used vocabulary rich in contents *war*, and *liberation*, this is due to the influence by circumstances which the people's lives towards the exit from Daesh (ISIS) occupation.
- Haider Al-Abadi's speech contains vocabulary which are heading towards the national unity, and urge on the cooperation, and solidarity between Iraqi public.
- The expansion of using repetition: Repetition is one of the most prominent phenomena of Haider Al-Abadi's discourses, and it has come in many forms.Repetition in speeches may come for non-rhetorical reasons. For example, entering into subsets and details, and then repeating what has been started to make contact between the words so as not to overlook the addressee from the foregoing.
- Haider Al-Abadi used several linguistic compositionsthat have changed from the lexicon meaning to the conceptual meaning, accompanied by other vocabulary used to indicate a special meaning
- He used language that understood by the addressee and related to the interlocutor's perception. He uses a language that can reach to the people and does not create ambiguity on them.

Annex:
The most important lexemes that constituted a wide lexical field within Haider Al-Abadi discourses:

1- War and Liberation field

عندما عقدتمالعزم	When you contracted the determination
حجمالخطر	Size risk
التضحيات	Sacrifices
دفاعاعنالارضوالعرضوالمقدسات	In defense of the land, honor, and sanctities
نتائجالمعركة	The battle results
الهزيمةالمنكرة	The flawed defeated
الجهادالكفائي	Compulsive Jihad
دفاعاعنالعراقوشعبهومقدساته	In defense of Iraq and its people and its sanctities
سنواصلالتحدي	We will continue the challenge
ساحةالمواجهات	Confrontations Square
تستهدف	Targeted
لكلجريحوقففيوجهالارهاب	Each wounded stopped in the face of terrorism
دعمالجهدالوطني	Support the national effort
للدفاعنالحق	To defend on the right
التصديللحرببالنفسية	Facing up psychological warfare
المواجهةالعسكرية	Military confrontation
المعركة	War
تقطفونثمارالنصر	Harvesting the fruits of victory
تحررونالارضالطاهرة	You are Liberating the land-immacul

	ate		defeats
بشائرنصر	The victory of promises	المواجهاتالسابقة	Previous confrontations
انتصاراتمتتالية	Consecutive victories	عمليةتحرير	liberation process
حرب نفسية مضادة من العدو	psychological warfare counter attack from the enemy	خسرالعدو	The enemy lost
		مطاردتهم	Chase them
داعش	ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)	حصن	Fort
		الاندفاعوالمعنوياتالعالية	Rush and high morale
يتجرعالهزيمة	took the drubbing	الانكساراتالمتلاحقة	Sequential losses
ضرباتقاصمة	Great blows	الصمودوالتصديوالانتصار	Steadfastness, confrontation, victory
هزائمكبيرة	Great defeats		
تحريروتطهير	liberation and disinfection	سنتصدبقوة	We will confront strongly
المدن المغتصبة	Usurped cities	يحرفالمعركةعنمسارهاالصحيح	The battle is derailed
ارض العراق الطاهرة	Iraq's immaculate land	هزيمتهالنهائية	His final defeat
خطوطالمواجهة	Frontlines	الانتصاراتالمتلاحقة	Consecutive victories
يصنعون الانتصارات بدمائهم	making victories in their blood	جبهاتالقتال	Fighting fronts
بشائرالنصر	The victory of promises	تحرير	liberation
		التحدياتالأمنيةالخطيرة	Serious security challenges
خسائرهوانتكاساته	Losses and setbacks	احتلال	Occupation
المقاتلين	warriors	زخمالانتصارات	The momentum of victories
زجهمبالمعارك	Involve them in the battles	نقاتلداعش	Fight ISIS
		موعدالنصرالنهائي	The date of final victory
الجهاد	Struggle	النصرالالهي	The divine victory
لرفعمعنوياتهمالمنهارة	To raise their collapsed spirits	المعركة	The battle
سلسلةالهزائم	Series of	الظروفالحساسةوالخطيرة	Sensitive and

Arabic	English	Arabic	English
	dangerous circumstances	المواجهةوالتحرير	Confrontation and liberation
لحمايتكموصدالخطرعنكم	To protect you and repel the danger about you	دماركبير	Great destruction
يخوضونمعاركشرسة	They fought fierce battles	التضحيات	Sacrifices
يسطرالمقاتلونفيالجيشوالشرطةوالحشدالشعبيوالمتطوعونمنابناءالعشائر	The fighters controlled in Army, police, popular mobilization, and volunteers from the tribes sons	الشهداء	Martyrs
		الجرحى	Injures
		استخدمتالموادالسامة	Used toxic substances
الملاحموالانتصارات	(epics) Bloody fights and victories	اصابة	Injury
الدعمالمعنويوالاسناد	Morale backing and support	المعركة المصيرية	Battle fateful
نوحدجهودناوطاقاتنا	Unite our efforts and energies	عام التحرير	A year of liberation
مقاتليناالابطال	Heroes of our fighters	عام الانتصار النهائي	A year of the final victory
تحتتهديداتالارهابوعصاباتهالمجرمة	Under threats of terrorism and its criminal gangs	وعام انهاء وجود داعش	Ending the existence of ISISYear of
تحقيقالنصرالنهائي	Achieve the final victory	وعام الهزيمة الكبرى والنهائية لداعش	A year of the great and final defeat of Daesh (ISIS)
الجهدالعسكريوالأمني	Military and security effort	النصر	Victory
الانتصاراتالباهرة	Impressive victories	الشهداء المضحين بارواحهم والجرحى هم تاج هذا النصر وكل نصر في الماضي والحاضر والمستقبل.	The martyrs who sacrificed with their lives and the wounded, those are the crown of this victory and every victory in the past, present, and future.

2- Enemy field:

عصاباتداعش	ISIS gangs
دولتهمالاجرامية	Their criminal state
داعشوكلالقوىالارهابية	ISIS and all the terrorist powers
الخريطةالوهميةالمزيفة	The delusory fake map
الارهاب	Terrorism
ليمزقارضالرافدين	To rupture the land of Mesopotamia (Iraq)
التفجيراتالارهابية	Terrorist bombings
العدو	The enemy
عصابةداعشالارهابية	ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)
عدوكم	Your enemy
مجاميعمجرمة	Criminal groups
اصحاب النفوس المريضه	The owners of sick souls
الحواضن	Incubators
ويتجرعالعدوهزيمة	The enemy took the defeat
النافخينفينارالفتنةوالطائفية	Who are blowing in the fire of sedition and sectarian
اعداء العراق وشعبه	Iraq's enemies and its people
هزيمة قاسية	A harsh defeated
واذاقوا داعش الهزيمة	Tasted ISIS a defeat
فشلت وانهزمت شر هزيمة	Failed and defeated a sure destruction
الداء المسمى داعش	Disease which called ISIS
وثأرالمن	Revenge for whom…
عدوةللانسانيةجمعاء	The enemy of all humanity
الضربة القاصمة والنهائية	The final devastating blow
عدوة للانسانية جمعاء	Enemy of all humanity
العصابة المجرمة	The criminal gang
الفكر المتطرف	Extremist thought

3- Public field:

كلعراقيغيور	Every Iraqi chivalrous
شعب	Public
لصالحالشعبالعراقي	For the interest of the Iraqi people
شعبنا	Our people
عندكلقطرةدمبرئوعندبيتكلمهجرونازح	At every drop of innocent blood and at the house of every emigrant and displaced.
شعبوجيشومجتمع	Public, army, and society
بمدىانتمائهللعراق	The extent of belonging to the Iraq
تحيةلشهداءالعراق	Greetings to Iraq's martyrs
ارواحهمالطاهرة	Their immaculate

	souls
لأبائهموامهاتهموعوائلهم	Their parents and their families
المدنيين	Civilians
حمايتكم	Protect you
الشعب العراقي الأبي	The proud of Iraqi people
الشعب العراقي المجاهد	The Iraqi People of Al-Mujahid
المقاتلين العراقيين الشجعان	The brave of Iraqis fighters
الغيارى الشجعان	Chivalrous, braves
ابناء الرافدين	Al-Rafidain sons
بسواعد ابنائه الشجعان	By forearms of its braverysons
العراقيين بمختلف انتماءاتهم واديانهم وقومياتهم وطوائفهم	The Iraqis of various affiliations, religions, nationalities, and sects
الشرف والارض والوطن والمقدسات	Honor, land, homeland, and holy places

4- Safeness field:

يريدالحياة	Wants life
الاستقرار	Stability
العيش	living
الأمن	Security
المواطنة	Citizenship
نقطةتعايشبينالاديانوالقومياتوالمذاهبستبقى	The point of coexistence between religions, nationalities and sects will remain

5- Army, police, and popular mobilization (fighters)field:

علىايدابنائكمالمقاتلين	On the hands of your fighters
الحملةالعسكرية	Military campaign
انهؤلاءالشبابالمقاتلينالمضحين....	These young fighters sacrificed.....
وانابناءكمالمخلصين....	And your loyal sons…..
لنتفتفيعضدالمقاتلين	Will not enter in the humeral fighters
الذييقومونبواجبهمالوطنيبكلقوةوبسالة	Who are doing their patriotic duty with all the strength and bravery
تنجليالحقيقةلصالحقواتنا	Revealed the truth for the benefit of our troops
بصمودوثباتقواتناالمسلحة	The resistance and steadfastness of our

	armed troops
قواتكمالبطلة	Your heroic troops
الافراد العسكريون	Military personnel
ابناؤكممنالجنود	Your sons of soldiers
الضباطالابطال	Officers heroes
الشهداء	Martyrs
الجرحى	Wounded
المقاتلين	Fighters
الحشد الشعبي	popular mobilization
الجيش	army
الشرطة	police
الاجهزةالامنية	security agencies
جهازمكافحةالارهاب	counter-terrorism bodies
الفرقةالذهبية	Iraqi special operations forces
البشمركة	Peshmerga

6- National unity field:

وحدةالكلمةوالموقف	Unit word and attitude
وحدتكمالوطنية	Your national unity
الشعب العراقي	The Iraqi people
وحدته	Unity
لجميع العراقيين	For all Iraqis
الى التوحيد	For unification
خلف راية العراق	Behind the banner of Iraq
التفرقة و الطائفية	sectarianism
وقفنابكلحزم	We stood firmly
وتصدينابكلقوة	We resisted with all our might
الفتنة	Sedition
لشق الصف الوطني	To divide the national grade
علماءالدينمنالسنةوالشيعة	Religious scholars from the Sunni and Shia
واجبهم الشرعي و الوطني	Their legitimate and national duty
الى توحيدالصفوإطفاءالنيران	To unify the grade and extinguish the fire.
الفتنةوالطائفية	Sedition and sectarianism
المنفذينلمشروعالتدميروالتقسيموالطائفية	Implementing the project of destruction, division, and

	sectarianism
يستهدف العراق	Targeting Iraq
صوتا واحدا	One voice
والحثعلىالوحدةوالتعاونوالتكاتف	To urge on the unity, cooperation, and solidarity
يؤججالخلافات	Fueling the conflicts
عدونا واحد	Our enemy is one
للدفاععنكلبقعةارضعراقيةوكلمواطنعراقي	To defend every spot of Iraqi land and every Iraqi citizen
الشهداء	Martyrs
الجرحى	Wounded
المقاتلين	Fighters
الحشد الشعبي	popular mobilization
الجيش	army
الشرطة	police
الاجهزةالامنية	security agencies
جهازمكافحةالارهاب	counter-terrorism bodies
الفرقةالذهبية	Iraqi special operations forces
البشمركة	Peshmerga

7- Religious field:

بمشيئة الله	Allah willing
وبعون الله	By the help of Allah
بعون الله العزيز القدير	By the help of Allah , the All-Mighty, The Omnipotent

8- Government and politics field:

بتحملالمسؤوليةبرئاسةالحكومة	Assuming responsibility under the chairmanship of Government
مكافحةالفساد	Anti-corruption
وتائرالعملظلتترتيبة	The workflows remained monotonous
مجلسالنواب	House of representatives (parliament)
قواتناالمسلحة	Our armed forces
تناولتمحاورأساسية	It addressed the fundamental axes
البرنامجالحكومي	Governmental program

إجراءاتالترشيقفيالمناصبالعليا	Procedures limbering in senior positions			Republic of Iraq
إلغاءعددمنالوزاراتودمجأخرى	Canceling the number of ministries and merging others	اعداددراسةشاملة	Preparing a comprehensive study
تقليصأعدادالحمايات	Reducing the number of protections	هيكلةالوزارات	Structuring of Ministries
تخفيضرواتبالمسؤولين	Reducing the salaries of officials	خدمةالمواطنين	Citizens Service
الدرجاتالعليا	Higher ranks	ممتلكاتالدولة	State property
إخضاععقاراتالدولةالمشغولة	Subjugation of occupied state properties	قرار	Decision
		توزيعالاراضيالسكنية	Distribution of residential lands
الكوادرالعليا	High cadres	توفيرالخدماتالاساسية	Provision of basic services
الوظيفية	Functional	الاتفاقمععددمنالدول	Agreement with a number of States
الضوابطالمعتمدةقانونيا	Legally approved controls	المستشارينوالخبراءوالمهنيينوالمتخصصين	Consultants, experts, professionals, and specialists
السياسيين	Politicians	رؤيةشاملة	Comprehensive vision
الكتلالسياسية	Political blocs		
النواب	Deputies	:فاعاًعنالشعبوالوطن	In defense of people and the homeland
حملةتشويه	A distortion campaign		
للمصلحةالعامة	For the public interest	اجراءات وسياسات	Procedures and Policies
لضمانالنزاهةوالشفافية	To ensure the integrity and transparency	قاعدةعمل	Work base
		تتصدبللفساد	Stopped the corruption
معاييرمهنية نموذجية	Typical professional standards	مجلسمكافحةالفساد	Anti-Corruption Council
رئاساتالهيئاتالمستقلة	Presidency of independent bodies	ضعفالاداء	Diminished performance
		الكشفعنمفاصلالفساد	Detection of corruption joints
وكلاءالوزارات	Agents of Ministries		
المستشارين	Counselors	مرافقالدولة	State facilities
المدراءالعامين	General Managers	بمنظومةالقوانين	Laws system
منيمتلكالكفاءة	Who owns efficiency	رئاسةالحكومة	Presidency of the government
تحملمسؤولياتها	Assume its responsibilities	انتجريوفقاالاطرالدستوريةوالقانونية	To be conducted in accordance with constitutional and legal frameworks
المؤسساتالمعنية	Institutions concerned		
التزامات	Obligations		
لمحاربةالفسادوالفاسدين	To fight corruption and corruptors	التشاور	Consultation
		تشكيلفريقوزاري	Forming of a ministerial team
توفيرالحماية	Providing the protection	التغييرالوزاري	Ministerial change
في مجال العدالة	In the field of justice		
لجمهوريةالعراق	To the	وزراءمهنيينوأكفاء	Professional

	and competent ministers	تضامنوتعاون	Solidarity and cooperation
الحقائبالوزارية	Ministerial portfolios	واجبوطنيوشرعيوانساني	A national, legitimate, and humanitarian duty
الشراكةالسياسية	Political partnership	مسؤوليةفرديةاوفئوية	Individual or categorical responsibility
مكوناتالشعبالعراقي	Components of the Iraqi people	الاجهزةالرقابيةوالقضائية	Control and judicial devices
الفريقالاستشاري الطوعي	Voluntary consultative team	هيئةالنزاهة	Integrity commission
الإصلاحاتوتطوير عملالدولة	Reforms and the development of the state's work	المفتشينالعامين	General Inspectors
برنامجالإتاحةالفرصة	A program to provide an opportunity	ملفاتالفسادوملاحقةالمفسدين	Corruption files and prosecution of corruptors
للترشيحللمناصبالخاصةوالعليا	To nominate for special and higher positions	العمالالجاد	Hard working
		الحكومةالاتحادية	Federal Government
الهيئاتالمستقلة	Independent bodies	العمالالتطوعي	Volunteer working
وتدار منقبلمهنيينأكفاءومستقلين	Managed by competent and independent professionals	بحمايةالمتظاهرين	To protect demonstrators
		التكنوقراط	Technocrats
كقائدعامللقواتالمسلحة	As commander-in-chief of the armed forces	الوزراء	Ministers
		فوضىسياسية	Political chaos
		الانقساموالخلافات	Divisions and disagreements
قيادةالدولةوالحكومة	State and government leadership	جرّ البلادالىالمجهولوالسقوطفيالهاوية	Drag the country into the anonymous and falling into the **abyss**
الفسادوالمفسدين	Corruption and corruptors	الصعوباتوالعراقيل	Difficulties and Obstacles
لأجهزةالقضاءوالنزاهة	For devices of the judiciary and integrity		
كشفالمفسدينوالمرتشين	Detecting of corruptors and bribe-taker		
دوائرالدولة	State departments		

9- Economic and financial field:

الحفاظعلىالجهدالأمني	Maintain the security effort	الإصلاحالإقتصاديوالماليوالإداري	Economic, financial, and managerial reform
التظاهرالسلمي	Peaceful demonstration	اطلقناثلاثحزمإصلاحيةرئيسية	Launched three major reform packages
مطلبمشروع	A legitimate demand	تنشيطالقطاعالخاص	Activate the private sector
العمليةالسياسية	The political process	معالجةالترهلوالتسرب	Processing of sagging and leakage
الحكومة	The government	حزمةالإصلاحاتالشاملة	Comprehensive reform package
مشروعاصلاحالعمليةالسياسية	Project of reforming the political process	انهياركبير	Big collapse
		اسعارالنفط	Oil prices
		الاسواقالعالمية	Global markets
		ايرادات	Revenues
		لضغطالماليّ	Financial

	pressure	شركاتر ابحةومنتجة	Profitable and productive companies
تحدياتنفقاتالحرب،	Challenges of war expenses	تحسينوضعالعاملين	Improve the status of workers
المعاييرالماليةوالاقتصادية	Financial and economic Standards	بناءمدنمتكاملة	Building integrated cities
ارصدتهاالكبيرة	It's large balances	بنتحتية	Infrastructure
احتياطياتهاالضخمة	Its massive reserves	للبناءالاقتصاديوالتنمويّ	For economic and developmental construction
موازنةتقشفية	Austerity budget	تنويعالانشطةالاقتصادية	Diversification of economic activities
الخزينة	Cashbook	استثمارمواردناالبشريةوالطبيعية	Investing our human and natural resources
الاقتراضالداخليوالخارجي	Internal and external borrowing		
للقطاعالخاص	Privatization	التيتنظماالاقتصادوالمالوادارةالدولة	Which regulates the economy, finance, and state administration
القطاعالحكومي	Governmental sector		
البنكالمركزي	Central bank	وضعماليواقتصاديخانق	Financial and economic situation of bottleneck
إقراضالمشاريعالصناعيةوالزراعيةوالسكنية	Lending to industrial, agricultural and Residential projects		
		الانهيارالمفاجيءلأسعارالنفط	Sudden collapse of oil prices
المشاريعالصغيرةوالحرفية	Small and craft projects	تواجهالاصلاحاتمعارضةومصاعبوعراقيل	Reforms face dissent, barriers and obstacles
فرصعمل	Employment opportunities		
بلغت التخصيصات المالية بحدود 6,5	Financial allocations amounted to up to 6.5%	وتحسينالادارةالمالية	Improving financial management
		وضعااقتصادياوماليامعقدا	Economically and financially complex situation
تريليوندينارعراقي	Trillion Iraqi dinars		
القروض	Loans		
لإصلاحالضريبيوالكمركيّ	Tax and customs reform	نقصافيالايرادات	Decrease in incomes
زيادةالإيرادات غيرالنفطية	Increase non-oil revenues	الرقابة المالية	Financial oversight
تشجيعللمنتجاتالصناعيةوالزراعية	Encouraging of industrial and agricultural products	قفزةتحفيزنوعية	Jumping stimulate quality
خفضمتطلباتالمواقعالفائضة	Reduction of surplus locations requirements		
الكشفالدقيق	Accurate detection		
الموازنةالعامةللدولة	State budget		
الاستفادة	Benefit		
مجالاتالاستثمار	Domains of Investment		
تحفيز القطاعالخاص	Stimulate the privatization		
لاعادةهيكلةالشركاتالمملوكةظلدولة	To restructure state-owned companies		

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