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مجلة كلية التربية للبنات للعلوم الإنسانية

مجلة علمية محكمة نصف سنوية تصدرها كلية التربية للبنات / جامعة الكوفة

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المجلد الثاني

مجلة كلية التربية للبنات للعلوم الإنسانية

العدد: ٣٢ - السنة السابعة عشرة : ٢٠٢٣

المجلد الثاني

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رقم الإيداع في دار الكتب والوثائق ببغداد (١٠٠٤) لسنة ٢٠٠٧م



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الكوفة

كلية التربية للبنات

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مجلة علمية نصف سنوية محكمة

تصدر عن كلية التربية للبنات- جامعة الكوفة

النجف الأشرف – العراق

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الاسم:مجلة كلية التربية للبنات للعلوم الانسانية

العدد الثاني الثلاثون / المجلد الثاني

جهة الاصدار:.....كلية التربية للبنات - جامعة الكوفة

سنة الطبع : ١٤٤٤ هـ - ٢٠٢٣ م

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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الكوفة

كلية التربية للبنات

رقم التصنيف الدولي : 5242 – 1993 ISSN

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مجلة علمية محكمة نصف سنوية تصدرها كلية التربية للبنات بجامعة الكوفة

رئيس التحرير

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نقال رئيس التحرير 07804729005

مجلة كلية التربية للبنات العلوم الإنسانية

مجلة علمية محكمة نصف سنوية تصدرها كلية التربية للبنات بجامعة الكوفة

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- الأستاذ الدكتور أشرف محمد عبد الرحمن مؤنس/ مدير مركز دراسات الشرق الأوسط/ جامعة عين الشمس جمهورية مصر العربية عضواً
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- الأستاذ الدكتور أسامة عبد المجيد عبد الحميد / جامعة عجلون الوطنية/ المملكة الاردنية..... عضواً
- الأستاذ الدكتور طاهر يوسف الوائلي / جامعة الكوفة / كلية الآداب..... عضواً
- الأستاذ الدكتور محمد ناجي أبو غنيم / جامعة الكوفة / كلية التربية للبنات..... عضواً
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- الأستاذ الدكتور نادية صالح بوشلائق/ جامعة قاصدي ورقلة/ كلية العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية الجزائر..... عضواً
- الأستاذ الدكتور مشتاق بشير الغزالي / جامعة الكوفة / كلية التربية للبنات عضواً
- الأستاذ الدكتور أميرة جابر هاشم / جامعة الكوفة / كلية التربية للبنات..... عضواً
- الأستاذ الدكتور حيدر ناجي حبش/ مسؤول الرفع الالكتروني للمجلة / جامعة الكوفة / كلية التربية للبنات

خبراء اللغة

- الأستاذ الدكتور عباس حسن جاسم (خبير اللغة الانكليزية) جامعة الكوفة / كلية العلوم عضواً
- الأستاذ الدكتور علي عباس الاعرجي (خبير اللغة العربية) جامعة الكوفة / كلية التربية للبنات عضواً

المتابعة الفنية والالكترونية

المدرس إسراء كريم محمد
جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية للبنات

شروط النشر في مجلة كلية التربية للبنات للعلوم الانسانية / جامعة الكوفة

- ١- الباحث تقديم ثلاث نسخ من بحثه إلى سكرتارية تحرير المجلة على أن لا تتجاوز صفحات البحث عشرين صفحة، وما تجاوز ذلك تستوفى عنه أجور أخرى.
- ٢- تنشر المجلة البحوث الرصينة التي لم يسبق نشرها في مجال العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية.
- ٣- تعتمد المجلة نشر البحوث باللغتين العربية والانجليزية ، او البحوث المترجمة عن اللغات الأجنبية.
- ٤- تستوفى شروط البحث العلمي في البحث المقدم للنشر من حيث هيكلية البحث عموماً وأعلى شكل أجزاء لكل جزء عنوانه. أما هوامش البحث فيتم ترتيبها بإتباع أسلوب الترقيم المتسلسل في نهاية البحث، وبحسب النسق الطباعي الأول فضلاً عن كتابة مصادر البحث كاملة، على ورق ابيض قياس A4
- ٥- يشار إلى عناوين وأرقام الجداول والرسوم التوضيحية بشكل واضح. أما الصور الفوتوغرافية فتكون بحجم (post card) بحيث لا يؤثر تصغيرها على دقتها أو المعلومات الواردة فيها.
- ٦- يقدم الباحث ملخصاً لبحثه وباللغتين العربية والانكليزية بحدود (١٥٠-٢٠٠)
- ٧- يذكر اسم البحث واسم الباحث ولقبه العلمي ومكان عمله كاملاً وباللغتين العربية والانكليزية، مع ذكر الايميل الخاص بالباحث .،
- ٨- يراعى في البحث جودة الفكرة وأصالتها، والأسلوب، والمنهج، والتوثيق العلمي والخلو من الأخطاء العلمية واللغوية
- ٩- يكتب الباحث كلمات مفتاحية تتراوح بين (٤-٥ كلمات) باللغتين العربية والانكليزية .
- ١٠- يخضع البحث المقدم للنشر للتقويم العلمي من قبل خبراء اختصاصيين مشهود لهم بالكفاءة في مجال اختصاصهم.
- ١١- يراعى أن يكون نوع الخط عربياً تقليدياً Simplified Arabic والبنط (١٤) للمتن، (١٦) للعناوين الرئيسية والهوامش (١٢)

- ١٢- يعاد البحث إلى صاحبه لغرض إجراء التصحيحات أن وجدت . ثم إعادته إلى المجلة مع قرص مدمج (CD) مع نسخة مصححة ، في موعدا قصاه ٥ أيام . وتكون التصحيحات ملزمة للباحث.
- ١٣- يزود الباحث بنسخة واحدة مستلة من بحثه. أما المجلة فتكون مقابل السعر الرسمي المعتمد.
- ١٤- تستوفى أجور نشر البحث ويحدد مقدارها حسب اللقب العلمي للباحث وعدد الصفحات بالشكل الآتي :

- الاستاذ (٨٠ الف دينار) عن ٢٠ صفحة .
 - الاستاذ المساعد (٧٥ الف دينار) عن ٢٠ صفحة .
 - المدرس (٦٥ الف دينار) عن ٢٠ صفحة .
 - المدرس المساعد (٦٠ ألف دينار) عن ٢٠ صفحة .
- ومايزيد عن الـ ٢٠ صفحة يؤخذ عن كل صفحة (٣ الاف دينار) ، علماً انه تؤخذ على الخرائط والبيانات ضمن العشرين ورقة (٣ الاف دينار)

- ١٥- لا تعاد البحوث إلى أصحابها سواء قبلت للنشر أو رفضت.
- ١٦- الأبحاث والآراء الواردة في المجلة تمثل وجهة نظر كاتبها ، وهيأة التحرير غير مسؤولة عن الآراء الواردة في البحوث المنشورة.

محتويات العدد

الدراسات الإسلامية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
١٧	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور سهام علي حسين الناصري جامعة الكوفة - كلية الفقه المدرس المساعد هبة عبد الجليل عيد الهادي الخرسان جامعة الكفيل	أحكام تشريع الميت عند الأمامية

الدراسات اللغوية والأدبية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
٣٥	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور حيدر عبد الزهرة معيوف جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية الأساسية	دلالة أصوات أحرف الصفيير في القرآن الكريم
٥٧	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور عبد اللطيف شنشول دكمان وزارة التربية - المديرية العامة لتربية محافظة القادسية	التداعي الحكائي في النص القرآني
١٠١	المدرس المساعد مضر صاحب عبيد وزارة التربية - المديرية العامة لتربية محافظة النجف	مخالفة الشاهد الشعري للقياس الصرفي والنحوي قراءة من منظور دلالي

محتويات العدد

الدراسات الاقتصادية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
١٢١	الاستاذ الدكتور ليلي بديوي مطوق جامعة الكوفة - كلية الادارة والاقتصاد المدرس المساعد حسن علاء عبد الامير	دراسة الجدوى لانشاء مركز الاعداد والتدريب في جامعة الكوفة
١٤٧	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور احمد جاسم جبار جامعة الكوفة - كلية الادارة والاقتصاد المدرس المساعد فاروق هاني جاسم	دراسة جدوى لمشروع إنشاء مجمع تجاري في محافظة ديالى

الدراسات التاريخية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
١٦٧	الاستاذ الدكتور ربيع حيدر الموسوي جامعة الكوفة - كلية الاداب المدرس الدكتور تغريد جاسم عطية جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية للبنات	الأفارقة الأمريكان وظروف الحرب الباردة
١٨٩	الأستاذ الدكتور مقدام عبد الحسن الفياض جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية للبنات المدرس المساعد مروة عبد الجبار مطلق	الإنزال البريطاني في الكويت عام ١٩٦١ م وتداعياته

محتويات العدد

الدراسات التاريخية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
٢١٣	الاستاذ الدكتور عمار محمد علي الطائي جامعة القادسية-كلية التربية المدرس المساعد بركة احمد حجيل	اليانور روزفلت والاعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان (١٩٤٥-١٩٤٨)
٢٤٣	الاستاذ الدكتور علي عبد المطلب حمود كلية التربية للبنات - جامعة الكوفة المدرس المساعد سمر علي حسين	موقف السيد عبد الحسين دستغيب من الحكم البهلوي (١٩٢٥-١٩٧٩م)
٢٧٧	الاستاذ الدكتور حيدر سعد جواد جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية للبنات المدرس المساعد أمّنة علاء محمد	موقف سوريا من الحرب العراقية - الإيرانية ١٩٨٦-١٩٨٨م
٣١١	الاستاذ الدكتورة بشرى كاظم عودة العسكري جامعة القادسية - كلية التربية الاء فخري عبد السادة الجبوري المدرس المساعد	بدايات التعليم العالي وتطوره في المملكة العربية السعودية حتى عام ٢٠٠٥
٣٤٥	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور حنان طلال جاسم جامعة ديالى - كلية التربية الاساسية	التبادل الاقتصادي بين الولايات المتحدة الاميركية ونيجيريا ١٩٦٠ - ١٩٩٣

محتويات العدد

الدراسات التاريخية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
٣٦٧	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور ازهار غازي مطر جامعة ديالى - كلية التربية الاساسية	مصرفات الايوبيين المالية في اليمن

الدراسات الجغرافية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
٣٨٥	الاستاذ نهاد خصير كاظم الكناني جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية للبنات المدرس المساعد زينب موجد حمزة الجبوري	الجزيرة الحرارية والعوامل الجغرافية المؤثرة في مدينة الكوفة
٤١٥	المدرس الدكتور اركان علي النصراوي جامعة الكوفة - كلية الهندسة المدرس المساعد زينب جعفر الخفاجي	التحضر ودوره في زيادة ظاهرة التعدي العمراني
٤٢٩	المدرس المساعد مهند رياض سلمان جامعه الكوفة - كلية التربية الاساسية المدرس المساعد سناء عباس زيارة جامعه ذي قار - كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية	أعداد خرائط التوزيع المكاني لمعامل تعبئة الغاز في محافظة ذي قار باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية

محتويات العدد

دراسات في طرائق التدريس والعلوم النفسية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
٤٥١	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور عباس جواد الركابي جامعة القاسم الخضراء / طرائق تدريس الفيزياء	فاعلية استراتيجية مقترحة قائمة على نظرية الاعصاب الحديثة في تحصيل مادة الفيزياء والكفاءة الذاتية المدركة عند طلاب الصف الخامس العلمي
٤٨٩	المدرس المساعد رحمان مسلم حمزة وزارة التربية - المديرية العامة للتربية بابل	أثر نموذج pressliy في تحصيل طلاب الصف الثاني متوسط في مادة العلوم
٥٢١	الاستاذ المساعد الآء جميل صالح جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية للبنات المدرس المساعد حوراء صالح السعدي جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية	الدلالات التعبيرية لشخصية الاب في رسوم تلامذة المرحلة الابتدائية

الدراسات الفنية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
٥٤٥	الدكتور بدر منصور الهاجري باحث مسرحي حاصل علي دكتوراه النقد الفني	الدراما التلفزيونية التاريخية والنسق الثقافي والسلوكي

محتويات العدد

الدراسات الفنية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
٥٧٥	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور عماد حمود عبد الحسين تويج جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية المدرس المساعد عمار محمد علي يعنون جامعة الكوفة - كلية التربية	أثر النظرية البنائية المعرفية لـ بياجيه في تنمية مهارات طلبة قسم التربية الفنية بمادة التخطيط والالوان

دراسات باللغة الانكليزية		
رقم الصفحة	اسم الباحث	عنوان البحث
5	Assist. Prof. Dr. Azhar Hussain Obied General Directorate of Najaf Education Saif Hakim Fedhel Al-Bdairy University of Kufa- College of Arts	The Ideology of Nationalism in Boris Johnson's First Speech A Critical Discourse study
23	Asst. Prof. Ihssan A. J. AL-Muslimawi University of Kufa College of Education for Girls Israa Ali Hassan University of Kufa College of Arts	A Semiotic Approach to the Visual Images in Brown's "The Da Vinci Code"



كلمة العدد

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بسم الله الذي علم بالقلم ، علم الانسان ما لم يعلم ..

الحمد لله ربّ العالمين ، والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله محمد الصادق الأمين،

وعلى آله الأطهار الميامين وصحبه الأخيار ..

نحمد الله ونشكره على إصدار العدد (٣٢) المجلد الثاني من مجلة كلية التربية

للبنات للعلوم الانسانية ، وقد احتوى على (٢٤) بحثا تسلط الضوء على القضايا

الاجتماعية والعلوم الانسانية ، وتسعى المجلة الى اثراء المكتبة العراقية والعربية

بالدراسات ذات الافكار والمواضيع التي بحاجة الى نشرها.

شكر وثناء الى كل من ساهم في إصدار هذا العدد ، لاسيما الباحثين الذين رقدوا
المجلة ببحوثهم العلمية الأصيلة والقيمة، نسأل الله ان يوفقهم ويزيدهم علما ونورا
وفائدة للعراق ولالأمة الإسلامية.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس التحرير

أ.د. الهام محمود الجادر

The Ideology of Nationalism in Boris Johnson's First Speech A Critical Discourse study

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The Ideology of Nationalism in Boris Johnson's First Speech

A Critical Discourse study

إيديولوجية القومية في خطاب بوريس جونسون الأول
دراسة في الخطاب النقدي

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Abstract

The present paper is a critical discourse analysis of the ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's first speech as Prime Minister. The problem with current study is that the ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's first speech has not been critically analyzed. The study aims to show how the ideology of nationalism is represented in Johnson's speech. Furthermore, it attempts to identify the micro strategies that indicate the ideology of nationalism and which strategies are most frequently used and least

frequently used. The study adopted an eclectic model based on Van Dijk's (2000, 2006). The paper concludes that the ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's speech is fundamentally represented by micro strategies, which in turn lead to macro strategies of positive self-representation and negative other representation. Then, the micro strategies that indicate the ideology of nationalism in Johnson's speech are distancing, honesty, repetition, actor description, comparison, lexicalization, national self-

glorification, metaphor, number game, and populism. Finally, the most frequently employed strategies of the ideology of nationalism are lexicalization and national self-glorification, whereas the least

frequently employed is the strategy of metaphor.

Keywords: Ideology, Nationalism, Critical Discourse Analysis, Van Dijk's (2000, 2006) Models, Micro Strategies , Macro strategies.

المستخلص

السلبى للآخر . ومن ثم ، توصلت الدراسة ان الاستراتيجيات الدقيقة التي تشير إلى أيديولوجية القومية في خطاب جونسون هي الإبعاد ، والصدق ، والتكرار ، ووصف الفاعل الاجتماعي ، والمقارنة ، والمعجمية ، والتمجيد للذات القومية ، والاستعارة ، والتلاعب بالأرقام ، والشعبوية. أخيرًا ، فإن الاستراتيجيات الأكثر استخدامًا لأيديولوجية القومية هي المعجمية وتمجيد الذات القومية ، في حين أن أقلها توظيفًا هي استراتيجية الاستعارة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأيديولوجيا ، القومية ، تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، إنموذجي فان ديك (٢٠٠٠ ، ٢٠٠٦) للتحليل ، الاستراتيجيات الدقيقة، الاستراتيجيات الكلية.

تعد هذه الورقة البحثية عبارة عن تحليل خطاب نقدي لأيديولوجية القومية في أول خطاب لبوريس جونسون كرئيس للوزراء. تكمن مشكلة الدراسة الحالية في أن أيديولوجية القومية في خطاب بوريس جونسون الأول لم يتم تحليلها بشكل نقدي. حيث تهدف إلى إظهار كيفية تمثيل أيديولوجية القومية في خطاب بوريس جونسون. إضافة إلى ذلك ، تحاول تحديد الاستراتيجيات الدقيقة التي تشير إلى أيديولوجية القومية والاستراتيجيات الأكثر توظيفًا والأقل توظيفًا. اعتمدت الدراسة نموذجًا انتقائيًا يعتمد على إنموذجي فان ديك (٢٠٠٠ ، ٢٠٠٦) للتحليل . تلخصت الدراسة إلى أن أيديولوجية القومية في خطاب بوريس جونسون تمثلت بشكل أساسي بالاستراتيجيات الدقيقة ، والتي بدورها تؤدي إلى الاستراتيجيات الكلية وهما استراتيجية التمثيل الإيجابي للذاتي واستراتيجية التمثيل

1. Introduction

Fairclough (1989: 22) views language as a form of social practice. Three things follow from this perspective: Language is part of society from which it cannot be excluded, language shapes society, and society shapes language. Fairclough (ibid) argues that text is a product, not a process. As Fairclough (ibid) explains, discourse is a term that refers to text, interaction, and social context. Hence, discourse analysis includes text analysis as part of the process of social interaction (ibid).

Nationalism is one of the social issues dealt with by critical discourse analysis. Kohn (1965:9), a well-known authority on nationalism defines the concept as "a state of mind, in which the supreme loyalty of the individual is felt to be due to the nation state". It is actually reported that there is a gap in linguistic research concerning this notion, as well as a lack of studies regarding critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA). It is therefore the purpose of this study to fill that gap. Furthermore, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there have been few linguistic studies conducted on nationalism as an ideology. Therefore, it is vital to dig deep to understand it. The problem with the current study is that the ideology of nationalism in Boris

Johnson's first speech has not been critically analyzed. Hence, the study attempts to answer the following questions: 1. How does the ideology of nationalism represent Boris Johnson's First Speech? 2. What are the micro strategies that indicate nationalism in Boris Johnson's speech? 3. What are the most frequently used strategies that show the ideology of nationalism in the Prime Minister's speech?

2. Critical Discourse Analysis

Wodak (1995:204) argues that CDA is concerned with understanding and explaining both obscure and obvious power and control relationships revealed by language. In fact, it comprises a variety of theories and approaches with different models, methods, and agendas (Wodak, 2002: 7).

According to Van Dijk (2001:352), CDA refers to a type of discourse-analytical research that aims at revealing and eventually resisting social injustices in the social and political context by investigating how social power abuse and dominance are enacted, reproduced, and resisted in text and talk (ibid).

Wodak and Meyer (2009: 36) state that CDA aims to separate the elements of discourse that have become confounded in the mass of discourse. Firstly, CDA is primarily concerned with disentangling ideas that are bound together and

confusing in discourse. Second, CDA is concerned with analyzing discourse qualitatively and quantitatively according to what has been said and what should be said in a society. Third, it employs strategies to narrow or expand discourse. As the final step, CDA aims to evaluate and criticize the discourse(ibid).

3. Ideology

Ideology, according to Van Dijk (1998:78), consists of a set of beliefs that are expressed through language and practiced by a group of people. Here, ideology is defined in terms of cognition, society, and discourse. In other words, ideology describes a set of ideas which identify a group of people and are reflected in their language use(ibid). Furthermore, Simpson (2004:28) states that ideology is "the matrix of beliefs we use to comprehend the world and the value systems through which we interact in society". Thus, ideology refers to a set of values and beliefs we use to comprehend the world(ibid).

Van Dijk (2006:120-121) defines ideology as the beliefs that determine the social representations of social groups. Social representations provide the basis for discourse and social behavior. It is important to analyze discourse since it contains ideologies that form and are formed by ideologies(ibid).

Bloor and Bloor (2007:10-11) assert that critical discourse analysts must be aware that the majority of dialogues people engage in are ideologically-driven. Most people do not realize that their beliefs and attitudes are colored by their ideologies. Critical discourse analysis attempts to expose concealed ideologies in the discourse that underpins social interaction, and make these ideologies explicit(ibid).

4. Nationalism

Smith (1989:343) highlights the ways in which nationalism as an ideology seeks to create nations: nationalism is "an ideological movement for attaining and maintaining the autonomy, unity and identity of an existing or potential 'nation'", and "as a movement, nationalism often antedates, and seeks to create, the nation, even if it often pretends that the nation already exists". He emphasizes that nationalists cannot, however, create nations and reach their goals of autonomy, unity and identity, "there need to be some core networks of association and culture, around which and on which nations can be 'built'" (ibid).

Like Smith above, Spencer and Wollman (2002:2-3) define nationalism as "an ideology which imagines the community in a particular way (as national), asserts the primacy of this collective

identity over others, and seeks political power in its name, ideally (if not exclusively or everywhere) in the form of a state for the nation (or a nation-state)" (ibid).

The term "nationalism," as defined by Kacowicz, A.M. (1998:10), refers to the pride a nation has in itself as well as the attachment it has to its members. Further, it may be reflected in the desire to raise a nation's standard of living. The study is carried out based on this definition.

5. Nationalism as a Political Ideology

Ernest(1983:1) points out that nationalism is primarily a political principle consisting of two main consistent units, namely political and national units. Nationalism can be a sentiment or the feeling of anger aroused by the violation of principle, or the feeling of satisfaction aroused by its fulfillment. It can be also a movement which is activated by such kind of sentiment. Furthermore, Ernest (ibid) adds that the nationalist principle can be violated by several reasons such as lack of political control over boundaries of nations, the ruler's decision to favor minor groups over the major group, by which an intolerable sense between groups could emerge.

According to Stothart (2014 cited in Ngouo 2020:62) nationalism derives from the word nation, which is a

concept different from state. Nation is a sociological term that refers to a group of people who have a sense of connection with each other. This connection can be on the basis of language, ethnicity, culture or geographic proximity. On the other hand, State is a political term that includes four elements; people, territory, government and sovereignty. In essence, the term 'nation' symbolizes the social unity of a people, while the term 'state' politicizes that union(ibid).

6. The Eclectic Model of the Study

The present study deals with qualitative and quantitative analyses. It adopts an eclectic model based on selected strategies from Van Dijk's (2000) and (2006) models. These strategies are macro and micro:

A. Macro strategies

1. Positive self-representation

- Emphasizing good things about US.
- Deemphasizing bad things about US.

2. Negative other-representation

- Emphasizing bad things about THEM.
- Deemphasizing good things about THEM (Van Dijk,2000:44).

B. Micro strategies

- 1. Distancing:** It is a way of US- THEM polarization, which indicates a distance between speakers of ingroups and outgroups in a talk.

Furthermore, it is a sociocognitive device that can, for instance, be expressed through the use of demonstrative pronouns instead of naming or describing others. For example, conservatives often refer to refugees as "those people." (Van Dijk, 2000 : 67).

2. Honesty: Using words such as (frankly and honestly) or phrases such as (we shouldn't hide the truth) can be part of this strategy. Speakers use this strategy in order to demonstrate their honesty. The speakers state their positive value of honesty and openness while at the same time participating in negative other presentations, even derogatory ones. (ibid: 80-81).

3. Repetition: Repetition is a strategy used in discourse to encourage readers or listeners to pay more attention to what a speaker or writer is saying, through a careful rehearsal of facts (Ibid: 83).

4. Actor Description: It aims to deliver a detailed description of the entities (place, person) of discourse. Producers of discourse often describe their group positively and mitigate its negative practices, whereas out-groups are negatively described and their negative practices are emphasized (Van Dijk, 2006:735).

5. Comparison: Which means that the speaker compares people in the ingroup positively, while he

compares people in the outgroup negatively. For example it occurs when talking about minorities (ibid).

6. Lexicalization: A speaker communicates underlying beliefs with lexical items. For example, expressions that denote immigrants, such as "bogus asylum seekers", achieve the strategy of negative other-presentations(ibid:737).

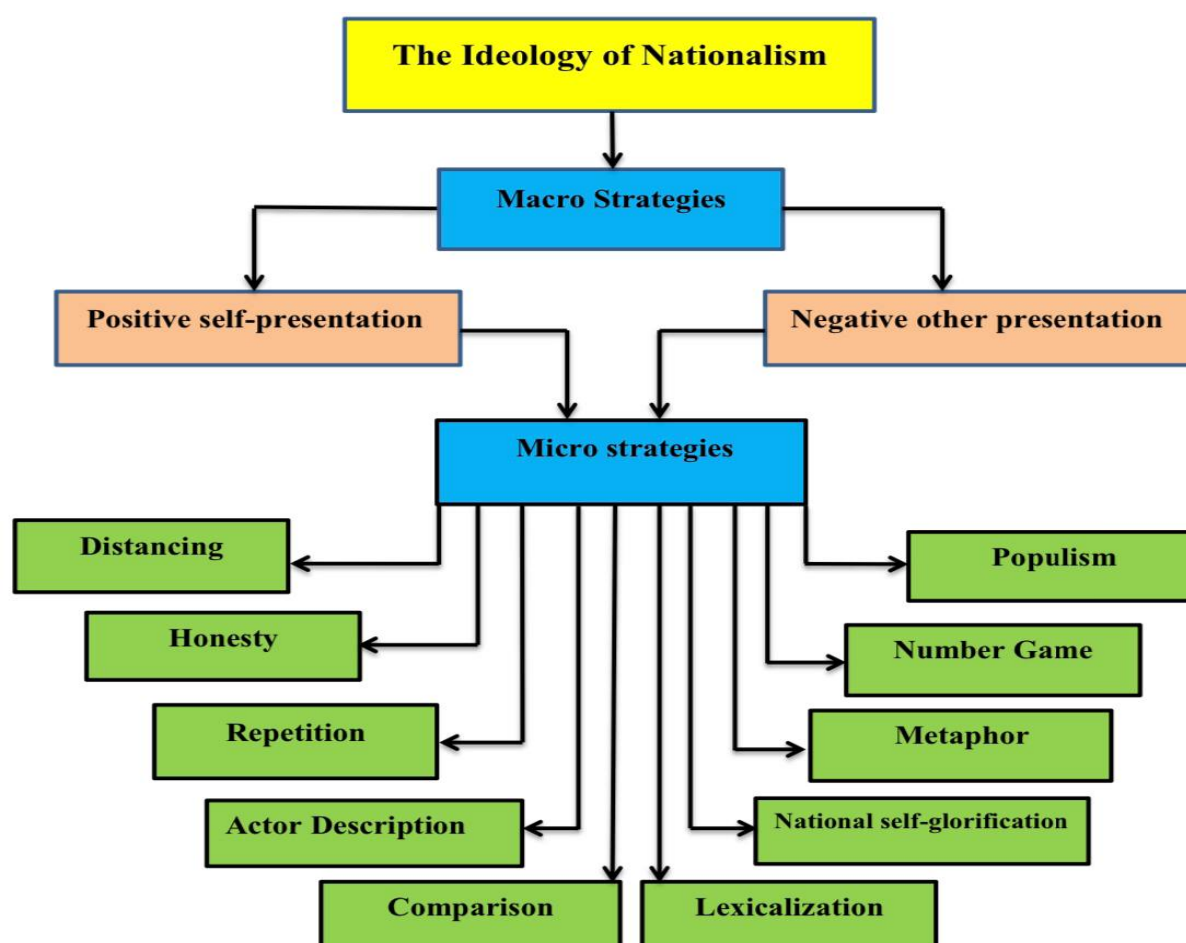
7. Metaphor: When two entities are compared, the attributes of one entity are assigned to the attributes of the other. Van Dijk(ibid: 738) describes metaphors as a way to make complex, unfamiliar, new, and emotional meanings more concrete and familiar. For instance, the concept of immigration is comparable to a flood that drowns us.

8. National self-glorification: It is a form of positive self-presentation in which someone makes themselves seem confident and competent. Besides, it is "positive references to or praise for one's own country, its principle, history and traditions" (ibid).

9. Number Game: It means that speakers emphasize objectivity by using statistics in their arguments (ibid).

10. Populism: It is a political strategy whereby Politicians use it to gain popularity by expressing their ideas and policies; "the basic strategy is to claim that 'the people'

(or 'everybody') does not support further immigration" (ibid).



Figure(1): The Eclectic Model of the Study

7. Data Analysis

This section consists of two parts. The first part is qualitative analysis, in which data are analyzed descriptively to identify micro strategies and how they lead to the formation of macro strategies, which in turn reflect the ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's speech. The second part is quantitative analysis, wherein the

study identifies the frequency and percentages of micro strategies that represent the ideology of nationalism in the Prime Minister's speech.

A. Qualitative analysis

In what follows, the procedures of analysis will be done using micro strategies throughout, choosing representative extracts first and then

analyzing them according to the eclectic model of the study.

1. Distancing: Extract (1) *"who think that after three years of indecision that this country has become a prisoner to the old arguments of 2016 and that in this home of democracy we are incapable of honouring a basic democratic mandate. so I am standing before you today to tell you the British people that those critics are wrong. The doubters, the doomsters, the gloomsters – they are going to get it wrong again."*

Evidently, in the above extract, Boris Johnson used a distancing strategy when he talked about the "critics, doubters, doomsters, and gloomsters". He points to them by the use of the demonstrative pronoun "those," which indicates out-group people. Here, the Prime Minister wants to show the British people that the doubters are wrong. They are going to lose because of his reformed policies, which aim to fulfill many promises that the previous government failed to achieve. Boris Johnson used this strategy to demonstrate his true love for his country, which would be expressed in the fulfillment of the promises made by previous parliaments but not completed. Hence, the strategy of distancing in this extract supports the macro strategy of negative other

representation which in line reveals the sense of nationalism in his speech.

2. Honesty: Extract (2) *"...the first step is to repeat unequivocally our guarantee to the 3.2 m EU nationals now living and working among us and I say directly to you – thank you for your contribution to our society thank you for your patience and I can assure you that under this government you will get the absolute certainty of the rights to live and remain"*

It is obvious in the extract above that the prime minister uses the strategy of honesty to demonstrate the sincerity of his claims. He also offers assurances to the 3.2 million European Union nationals who live and work in Britain. These assurances ensure them that they can live and work in the country with complete welfare during his administration, when he uses expressions, such as "unequivocally our guarantee," "I can assure" and "the absolute certainty" that indicate honesty in his speech. Therefore, Boris Johnson's policy is based on equality among the British population, regardless of their origins, and it follows democratic principles in managing the country. Thus, the prime minister uses this strategy to describe his government's positive values. In addition, he tries to confirm the sincerity of the

promises that he made during his election campaign, which resulted from his great love for the UK and his dedication to his own country's welfare. Hence, the strategy of honesty leads to the formation of the macro strategy of positive self-representation, which in turn guides to nationalism in his speech.

3. Repetition: Extract(3) "*...we will now accelerate the work of getting ready and the ports will be ready and the banks will be ready and the factories will be ready and business will be ready and the hospitals will be ready and our amazing food and farming sector will be ready.*"

The prime minister used the strategy of repetition when he reiterated the phrase "will be ready" several times. In turn, this encouraged the audience to pay more attention to his speech. Moreover, it is a part of his positive self-representation to draw his audience attention to the fact that the British government will be well prepared in all its sectors to leave the European Union because this mission is one of his government's top priorities. Hence, through this strategy, Boris Johnson enhances the macro strategy of positive self-representation, which in line reveals the spirit of nationalism toward the UK in his speech.

4. Actor description: Extract (4) "*I pay tribute to the fortitude and patience of my predecessor and her deep sense of public service but in spite of all her efforts it has become clear that there are pessimists at home and abroad.*"

Obviously, Boris Johnson uses the strategy of actor description in the above extract when he describes the former president of Britain through expressions such as "fortitude, patience and deep sense of public service" to present the positive side of her character. Then, he criticizes the performance of her government and the policies that are followed in the country's administration, as in this statement, "in spite of all her efforts, it has become clear that there are pessimists at home and abroad" to enhance the belief of the public in his policies and that his government will achieve what the previous governments failed to achieve. Besides, Boris Johnson wants to confirm how his management as prime minister will be different from that of his predecessors, which will provide a better life for the British people. Therefore, Boris Johnson, through this strategy, shows the positive and negative properties of the previous president to express his unlimited concern for the situation of Britain and its population at all levels, which is derived from his great love for the UK. Thus, this

strategy leads to the forming of the macro strategies of positive self and negative others, which in turn show nationalism in the prime minister's speech.

5. Comparison: Extract (5)

"...at this extraordinary moment in our history and after three years of unfounded self-doubt it is time to change the record to recover our natural and historic role as an enterprising, outward-looking and truly global Britain, generous in temper and engaged with the world."

Boris Johnson uses the strategy of comparison in the above extract when he refers to the moment of his nomination as prime minister as an extraordinary moment in British history by presenting expressions such as "it is time to change the record to recover our natural and historic role as an enterprising, outward-looking and truly global Britain...", while the period that preceded his inauguration as the existence of unfounded suspicions for three years that prevented the government from making decisive decisions for the benefit of Britain by using expressions such as "after three years of unfounded self-doubt" to criticize the performance of the previous governments.

The prime minister through this strategy aims to make the audience optimistic about his policies and to

show them how his government will change the record to recover Britain's natural and historical role as one of the dominant powers in the world. Thus, by this comparison, Boris Johnson reflects the positive side of his government and the negative side of the previous governments to show the audience his great concern for his country's future. Thus, the micro strategy of comparison leads to the forming macro strategies of positive self and negative others which in turn reflect nationalism towards the UK in Boris Johnson's speech.

6. Lexicalization: Extract (6) "

No one in the last few centuries has succeeded in betting against the pluck and nerve and ambition of this country."

Boris Johnson uses certain words such as "...pluck and nerve and ambition" in the above quoted piece of his speech. These words shed light on the positive properties of the UK. In addition, he uses words like "no one" and "betting against" when referring to other groups and explaining that no one can irritate their ambitions. Moreover, he employs a lexicalization strategy to communicate his underlying beliefs that are related to his confidence in the strength of his country. In addition, this strategy is intended to prove to the public that their country has faced past challenges and is thus

able to bear the burdens of the future. That is contrary to what some doubters claim. Consequently, the strategy of lexicalization supports the macro strategy of positive self-representation, which in the end reflects nationalism in the Prime Minister's speech.

7. National self-glorification:

Extract (7) *"I say do not underestimate this country, Do not underestimate our powers of organisation and our determination because we know the enormous strengths of this country in life sciences, in tech, in academia, in music, the arts, culture, financial services."*

It is obvious that in the extract above, Boris Johnson used a national self-glorification strategy when he indulged in praising his own country's immense power by reviewing the capabilities of his country at various levels, such as *"in life sciences, in tech, in academia, in music, the arts, culture, financial services"* as a means to magnify his country. Hence, through this strategy, he wishes to demonstrate to the audience his great love for the UK. In addition, he aims to deter doubters about his government's ability to leave the European Union. He also wanted to make the British people more confident in his government. As such, national self-

glorification in this extract leads to the macro strategy of positive self-representation, which in turn reflects the spirit of nationalism in his speech.

8. Metaphor: Extract (8) *"after three years of indecision that this country has become a prisoner to the old arguments of 2016 and that in this home of democracy we are incapable of honouring a basic democratic mandate"*

In the above extract, Boris Johnson uses the strategy of metaphors to clarify things for his audience. He points out the wrong policies of the prior administration that limited this country's ability. Moreover, he encourages people to take responsibility for their future decisions. In addition, through the clause "this country has become a prisoner to the old arguments from 2016," he compares his country to "a prisoner" because of the previous government's three years of indecision. In his view, his government is pushing to get rid of "the old argument from 2016", which restricted freedom in his country. Besides, the Prime Minister employs metaphor to display his love for his country by criticizing the previous government's choices. Hence, this strategy enhances the macro strategy of negative other representation,

which in essence indicates the feeling of nationalism in his speech.

9. Number game :Extract (9)

"My job is to make your streets safer – and we are going to begin with another 20,000 police on the streets and we start recruiting forthwith".

Boris Johnson uses the strategy of number game in the above extract when he says "we are going to begin with another 20,000 police on the streets..." In order to argue persuasively for objectivity and precision by using selectively framed correct facts against mere opinion and impression.

Furthermore, he used this strategy to be accurate and objective in his political programme in front of the British people to gain their support and confidence in his policy to develop the UK. Therefore, through the number game strategy, he enhances the macro strategy of positive self-representation in his speech and offers his real wish to support the security of his country, which leads to sincere nationalism for the UK in his speech.

10. Populism: Extract (10)*"The time has come to act, to take decisions to give strong leadership and to change this country for the better and though the Queen has just honoured me with this extraordinary*

office of state my job is to serve you, the people because if there is one point we politicians need to remember it is that the people are our bosses."

Noticeably, Boris Johnson uses the strategy of populism in the above extract to explain that his main duty as prime minister of the UK is to provide the British people with certain needs that they require in their everyday lives. In addition, he shows that the responsibility of the statesmen are to supply better live to people of Britain as its employed in this sentence "...my job is to serve you, the people because if there is one point we politicians need to remember it is that the people are our bosses." Through this speech, the prime minister hopes to obtain populist support for his way of running the government. In this speech, he makes clear that serving citizens is one of the priorities of his government. This feeling stems from his high interest in the well-being of his people and his country. Thus, the strategy of populism enhances the strategy of macro-positive self-representation, which in the end reflects the sense of nationalism in his speech.

B. Quantitative analysis

In this section, the study presents the frequencies and percentages of micro strategies that serve to form the macro strategies of positive self-

representation and negative other-representation which represent the

ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's speech.

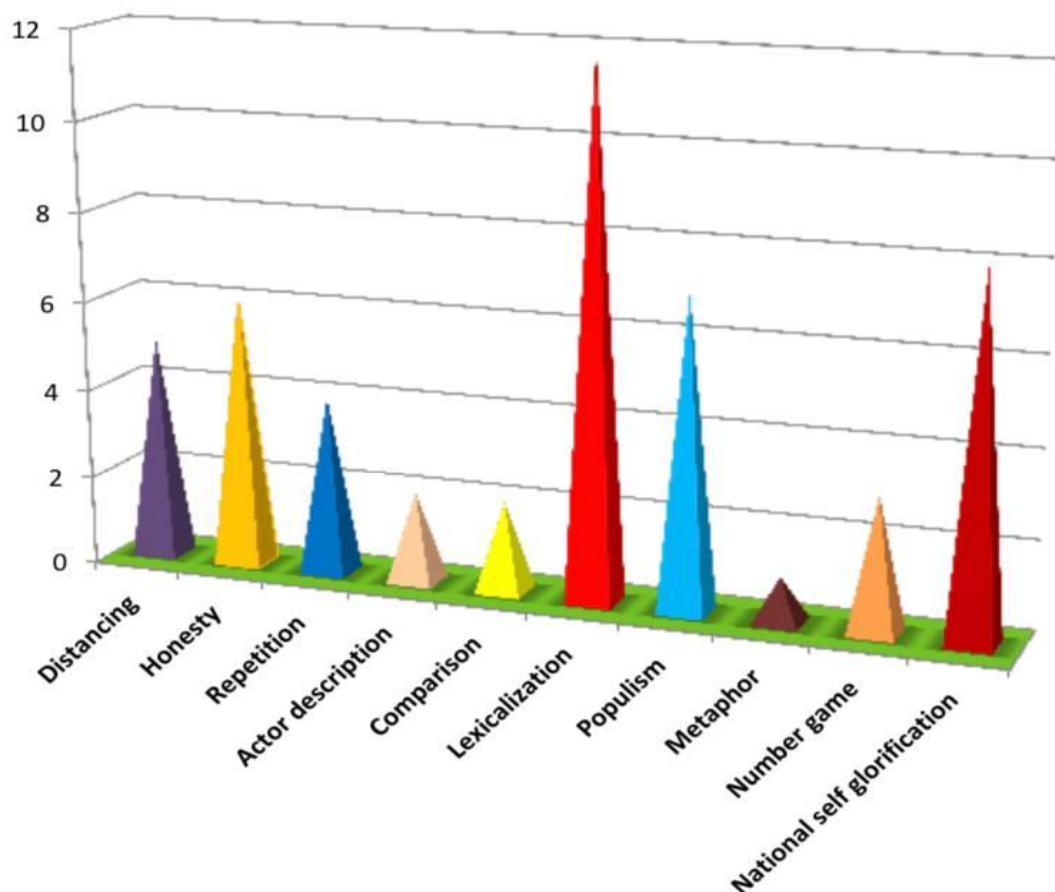
Table (1): Frequencies and Percentages of Micro Strategies

No.	Micro strategies	Frequencies	Percentages
1	Distancing	5	10%
2	Honesty	6	12%
3	Repetition	4	8%
4	Actor description	2	4%
5	Comparison	2	4%
6	Lexicalization	12	24%
7	National self-glorification	8	16%
8	Metaphor	1	2%
9	Number game	3	6%
10	Populism	7	14%
	Total	50	100

In the above table, the appearance of micro strategies in the data in the speech studied are presented. It demonstrated that the most frequently used is the strategy of lexicalization, which is achieved 24%, or equal to 12 times of occurrence. In the second level, the strategy of national self-glorification, which is achieved 16%, or equal to 8 times of occurrence. In the third level, the strategy of populism, which is achieved 14%, or equal to 7 times of occurrence. In the fourth level, the strategy of honesty, which is achieved 12%, or equal to 6 times of

occurrence. In the fifth level, the strategy of distancing, which is achieved 10%, or equal to 5 times of occurrence. In the sixth level the strategy of repetition, which is achieved 8% or equal to 4 times of occurrence. In the seventh level the strategy of number game, which is achieved 6% or equal to 3 times of occurrence. In the eighth level the strategies of actor description and comparison, which are achieved 4%, or equal to 2 times of occurrence for each one. Finally, the strategy of metaphor is the least frequently used strategy, which is achieved 2%, or equal to 1 time of occurrence. Figure

(2) below explains the use of micro strategies that represent the ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's First Speech.



Figure(2): A Graph of the Micro strategies

8. Results and Discussion

Based on the qualitative analysis of the data, it has been found that the ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's first speech as Prime Minister is represented by the following micro strategies: (distancing, honesty, repetition, actor description, comparisons, lexicalization, national self-glorification, metaphor, number game, and populism). Furthermore,

these strategies lead to the macro strategies of positive self-representation and negative other representation, which in turn reflect the ideology of nationalism.

In terms of quantitative analysis, it appears that lexicalization is the most frequently used strategy, as demonstrated by its use of 24%, or equal to 12 times of occurrences. He employs this strategy as a means to communicate his underlying beliefs,

which are related to his confidence in the strength of his country. In addition, he uses positive expressions to show the audience the greatness of the UK, and his pride in being Prime Minister of such a brilliant country. Additionally, the frequencies and percentages show that the strategy of national self-glorification, which is attained at 16%, or equal to 8 times of occurrence, is at the second level. This is due to the fact that his speech exhibited a deep nationalistic sentiment toward the UK.

9. Conclusions

The study concludes that, firstly, the ideology of nationalism in Boris Johnson's first speech represents at the micro strategies and these strategies lead to the macro

strategies of positive self-representation and negative other representation. Secondly, the micro strategies that indicate the ideology of nationalism in Johnson's first speech are distancing, honesty, repetition, actor description, comparisons, lexicalization, national self-glorification, metaphor, number game, and populism. Then, the most frequently employed strategies of the ideology of nationalism are lexicalization and national self-glorification, whereas the least frequently employed is the strategy of metaphor. Finally, the study concludes that the Prime Minister's first speech was full of micro strategies that demonstrated the ideology of nationalism based on his profound love for his country.

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Appendix

Title of the speech	Date	Websites	Links
Boris Johnson's first speech as Prime Minister.	24 July 2019	www.GOV.UK	https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/boris-johnsons-first-speech-as-prime-minister-24-july-2019

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