Analyzing political discourse of the secretary general of Istiqlal party (PJD PERIOD 2011)
Doctor Imane ELimadi

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to offer an overview of Chabat's political discourse as a Moroccan politician and Secretary-General of the Istiqlal Party, “IP”. It focuses on the argumentative statements using two theories: Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis and Toulmin's (2003) model of arguments, which includes the following elements: claim, data, warrant, backing, qualifier, and rebuttal. Van Dijk’s framework covers two levels of discourse structure, namely the meaning and the argumentation, and investigates lexical features such as repetition, religious features, pronoun features which are widely used in their discourses to achieve different political ideologies and strategies. The sample of the study consists of the politician Hamid Chabat through TV program “90 dakika li iknaa” “90 min to persuade”. The research is primarily carried out to demonstrate how Chabat's language may include both ideology and power in his political speech.

Keywords: political discourse, Chabat, IP, Toulmin, Van Dijk
1. Introduction:

The party under focus in this study is the IP. It was established in April 1937 as the National Party for Istiqlal and turned into the Istiqlal Party on 10 December 1943. It held unequivocally patriotic views and was the primary political power battling for the independence of Morocco. The party was frequently disparaged by the decision government, in the wake of being instrumental in picking up freedom from French expansionism. Independence happened in 1956 and the gathering at that point moved into restriction against the government, which had stood up for itself as the nation’s principal political performing artist. Together with the Liberal National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP) which split from Istiqlal in 1959 and later the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), the IP would frame the foundation of the resistance to King Hassan II in the years to come. The Istiqlal party has participated in numerous alliance governments from the late 1970s until the mid-1980s. In 1998, together with the USFP inside the Koutla and other smaller gatherings, the Istiqlal framed the Alternance, the main political involvement in the Arab World where the restriction accepted power through the tallies.

The IP held the same liberation positions, even after independence. Its head Allal El Fassi, an advocate of “More prominent Morocco”, believed that Morocco’s independence would remain incomplete without the freedom of the considerable number of regions that used to be a piece of Morocco. In January 2006, Istiqlal contested Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero’s visit to the Spanish urban communities of Ceuta and Melilla on the North African coast, mirroring its patriot legacy. Internally, this party had been in power, both as a leader and a member of the coalition, for decades before it decided to quit the government in 2013. Istiqlal won 52 out of 325 seats in the 2007 parliamentary elections, ahead of other parties and thus its Secretary, Abbas El Fassi, was
appointed Prime Minister by King Mohammed VI. In 2011, it won 60 out of 325 seats in the parliamentary elections and had a second position in the parliament. Abbas El Fassi stepped down as Secretary-General of IP on 23 September 2012 after PJD triumph in the 2011 elections. In September 2012, Hamid Chabat was elected secretary-general of the Party. In 2016, it won 46 seats in parliamentary elections, with a loss of 14 seats. The Party joined the opposition. In 2017, Nizar Baraka was elected to replace Hamid Chabat as Secretary-General of the IP.

Nowadays, the media has become essential to understand the way politics has been promoted. It plays a crucial role in the dissemination of any political message. The media is one of the most important influencers of politicians. It is blatant that the goal of any politician is to be effective; this cannot be done without media that work as efficacious tools. Television is a good example to take into consideration. Nonetheless to utilize it has effective medium appeals awareness on the part of politicians to the politics of image. In other words, politicians have to connect themselves with media skills. First of all, they have to care too much about their manifestation. Second, they have to be telegenic, that means, well-suited to the medium of television, especially: having an appearance and manner that are markedly attractive to television viewers.” According to Merriam, Webster dictionary”. However, that seems to be all the programs which are tackled in this thesis.

The impact of media on politics establishes itself through the drop of political parties and mediating institutions. At the last time and especially during the electoral campaign, political parties utilized to preserve bases organizations that contact voters. As mass media relieves, it forces itself as the vehicle for transferring political messages and mobilizing voters. It became more effective than political institutions Croteau and Hoyens (2003).
Research has now shown convincingly that you can change many aspects about your attitude to life if you change your body language. Before going out, you should change your attitude, feel more positive at work, become more likeable and be more convincing or persuasive. You communicate differently with people around you when you change your body language, and they, in turn, will react to you differently.

This study tries to answer the following questions:

1. Which language patterns do the general secretary of IP use?

2. To what extent does the discourse of Chabat share language and argumentation patterns?

2. Review of literature

1. Definition of discourse analysis:

Discourse analysis is commonly an umbrella term for the numerous ways by which discourse might be broken down. It is an investigation that was created from the 1970s onwards, in spite of the fact that it has its underlying foundations in the 'swing to dialect' during the 1950s (Woolgar, 1988). It is not surprising to say that there are different kinds of discourse which may be described by different features; discourse analysis is utilized in a variety of ways by different linguists and researchers. Fasold (1990) explains the term "discourse analysis” as “the study of any aspect of language use” (P. 65); in this context, discourse is not only within the scope of linguistics, but it is also studied by communication scientists, literary critics, philosophers, sociologists, political scientists and many others. For example, Stubbs textbook (Stubbs, 1983, p. 1) describes discourse analysis as “concerned with language use beyond the boundaries of a sentence/ utterance, concerned with the interrelationships between language and society and as
concerned with the interactive or dialogic properties of everyday communication”.

Discourse analysis is described as the study of language. It features multidisciplinary approaches that involve other disciplines such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics. Discourse analysis can be qualified as a branch of study that explores the way in which a text conveys intended messages between sender and receiver. It resolves how language is utilized, not at the word or sentence level, but at the level of discourse.

Discourse analysis emanates from different academic fields, methods and approaches. This is one of the purposes why the expressions discourse and discourse analysis are utilized. Leech (1983) and Shiffrin (1994) differentiate between two major approaches, namely the formal approach where discourse is explained as a unit of language beyond the sentence and the functional approach which explains discourse as language use.

2. Political discourse analysis

Like in other areas of discourse analysis, the study of political discourse bears two sets of meaning: first, a discourse which is itself political and, second, an analysis of political discourse without any reference to political content or political context. More concretely, Van Dijk (1993) explains the main object of political discourse, which is about the talk of professional politicians, or political institutions, parliaments or political parties. Within this framework, politicians are the community of people who are paid for their special vim, and who are selected or appointed to be the central players in the policy. Political discourse tackles various topics ranging from politics itself to other areas connected to political systems like ideologies, institutions, the political process, political actors and political events. Added to these are areas and sub areas specific to the different
departments / ministries that run the whole political system in a country such as education, health, agriculture, industry, tourism.

Talking about these areas, politicians usually speak about their enemies and about the previous bad systems. Therefore, they are always promising for the best and to change the system of governance. To do so, these politicians use different style features that are related to language use such as the way of utilizing pronouns, different uses of word order, active and passive constructions, nominalizations, and added clause embedding sentence complexity.

Pointing to two essential themes presented in the traditional study of politics and in discourse studies, Chilton and Schaffner (2002, p. 5) associate politics with “a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it”. The first part of this statement puts a power struggle at the heart of political acts and gears this struggle towards managing conflicting interests in a nonviolent manner. Such struggle happens to be through language and thus analyzing political discourse brings to the fore the role of language in doing politics.

3. Political speech analysis

An honest political speech needs several of the same things as the other speech – it must be a subject people wish to pay attention to, it must get on purpose, and it must keep individuals from falling asleep. It conjointly must tend during a method that keeps people interested. A political speech conjointly must send a message to people and facilitate them to perceive WHO you're and what you are going to do for them. They require visualizing somebody that's assured, ordered back and speaks authoritatively during a clear and concise method.

Annabelle (1999) elucidates the words politics, which is related to politicians, governments, and international conflicts. As a matter of fact, politics deals with
the rules of government; in a democracy, politicians have the force to make a resolution on behalf of the public; however, the rule of government is to make laws that the citizens have to live for. That means, politics can be realized as any social relationship which treats power, governance and authority. Annabelle (1999) supplies the word “YES WE CAN” that was utilized by the president Barack Obama during his election in 2008; his aim to change America to be the best, at the same times, he attempts to captivate this phrase” WE CAN MAKE CHANGE HAPPEN”. The use of the pronoun “We” is important, Obama would like to address his speech to every American; the president uses “We” as an inclusive pronoun implying that each member of the nation is included with no discrimination between Black and White. This slogan works indirectly with the psychology of the public and thus pushes them to vote for him.

Annabelle (1999) claims there is an art of persuasion which is called “Rhetoric”. According to the writer, to be a successful speaker, it is necessary to know the audience to whom the message is addressed, its style, and arguments. In his first speech, Obama should carefully manage his authority and inclusivity, Obama tries to include the diversity of nationalities, ethnicities, and colors. He is aware that the USA is a melting pot of different religions, cultures, and languages. Pronouns other than “WE” have different styles and functions such as “They” which always refers to others and thus creates a gap implying otherness. Another example is “You” which denotes a separation between the speaker and the listener or reader.

Mooney, Annabelle et al (1999) demonstrate that politicians use different language than any other people; In this case, language is the tool which deals with power and authority. But, citizens could not grant power without being persuaded by politicians. Annabelle (1999) confirms that there are three important statements which deal with political speeches: metaphors, pronouns, and
contrasting pairs. The writer explains one more item which is the Rhetorical tools, which are used by politicians as human beings are doing in everyday life.

Toulmin (2003) illustrates a method for conducting a detailed analysis. The reader would be able to better understand the claim, summarize it more correctly, and address its effectiveness as a result of this dissection. Claim, Data, Warrant, Backing, Qualifier, and Rebuttal are the six basic components of a case, according to Toulmin.

Toulmin clarifies **Claim** is the most general point of the argument, and it serves as a framework under which all other aspects of the argument must collapse. Truth, facts, statistics, or claims are all words for **data** that is made up of evidence to justify a theory. A claim's data may be provided in the form of facts and estimates, as well as illustrations, explanations, and logical reasoning.

The **Warrants** are mostly admitted beliefs and values, common ways the culture or society view issues, because they are so familiar; the speaker or author’s warrants may be in conflict with the audience's generally held beliefs and cultural norms. Warrants are important because they are the common ground of author and audience. Although, not all of these arguments are used, but only as the need arises.

The **qualifier** is an argument about probability and possibility, not about certainty it is based on a component such as a sentence or word, in which it affects the degree of claim. Toulmin subjoins another argument which is **backing**; its role is to support the Warrant if the individual requires more information and evidence. Finally, a **rebuttal** is when the author faces potential objections from the audience; rebuttal is a solution to present his reasons and not weaken the arguments.
3. Methodology:

The article examines the general secretary of Morocco Hamid Chabat who belongs to istiqlal party. “IP”. Political discourse analysis goes beyond standard discourse analysis by analyzing not only how language is described, but also how it is analyzed, interpreted, and explained in terms of the relevance of the connection of representations produced in speech.

90 dakika li iknaa is a political program that sheds light on current trends and debates. It is a confrontation with the Moroccan political face in complete openness and without prejudice, in the presence of journalists and with the involvement of the public. The journalist invited Chabat on 27 Feb 2015 who was the secretary general of Istiqlal Party to give his views on the new government led by Benkirane after the Istiqlal party joined the opposition. Throughout the program, he discusses subjects such as:

- Personal account about history in the party and the union.
- History of Fez and how he tried to preserve it and at the same time to modernise the city.
- The Istiqlal Party, its history and its legacy throughout the years.
- Criticisms addressed to the PJD Party & Benkirane as a Head of Government because of haste in liberalising the prices of oil resulting in rising prices and the mismanagement of international relations such as depriving Morocco from organising the CAF.

Chabat is the other political figure involved in this study. In January 2009, he joined the executive committee of Istiqlal in the elections for the presidency of the party. He confronted Abdelouahed Elfassi, a powerful member of the Elfassi clan who had led the party for decades. In 2012, Chabat was elected the leader of the Istiqlal party, winning 478 votes against his rival Abdelouhed Elfassi. He was
more known as a unionist than as a politician. This career enabled him to become the mayor of Fes. The Istiqlal party boasted democracy when he was elected as its leader because the prevailing idea was that this party was run by the Fassi family and the Fassis of origin. In 2014, the parliamentary group of the Istiqlal party proposed a law on the legalisation of cannabis cultivation in the Moroccan parliament but it was opposed by the PJD. As a leader, he decided not to ally with the PJD in the government. The Istiqlal ministers then resigned and sided with the opposition. Some of his strong declarations were when he claimed the Occidental Sahara from Algeria and in 2014; he accused the head of government Benkirane of having a relationship with the ISIS (or Daesh) organization. He also pretended to disclose the secret cooperation that the Moroccan government would have with Israeli services. All these allegations resonated with the Moroccan mindset that started to become desperate after years of running the country without any concrete reforms.

4. Data collection

The data collection is based on the selection of the programm in which the participant in the study articulated the positions of their respective political party. The programm is diverse and is broadcasted under different labels to attract as many viewers as possible. This programm is scheduled at the peak times of TV watchers. The formats of this programm include a main presenter (moderator) and other carefully selected journalists who come with the idea of trying to question the guest’s policies and practices in the government or in the opposition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Breakdown of Television program by TV channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 min liknaa Medi1tv 1h30min Weekly 10.05pm Dialect Moroccan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Details of the program in the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 90 min li iknaa | Medi1TV | Chabat | 27 Feb 2015 | [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I4-FBxEqT4”](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I4-FBxEqT4”)

The table below presents the repeated features in the Chabat’s discourses with illustrations and the frequency of repetition.

Table 3: Description of sample speeches addressing “90 min li iknaa”: Chabat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun “We”</th>
<th>Examples Arabic</th>
<th>Examples English</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نحاربو باغين احنا من برامجنا وزاف و نغلنا أكثر من الف شخص</td>
<td>We want to fight people’s abstaining from politics</td>
<td>We implemented many of our programmes and granted jobs to over a thousand employees.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Istiqlal party | حزب الاستقلال مع الجميع عند
فليس ولا فقير ولا كفيفما كنتي
اليوم حزب الاستقلال كان يكون
الأطر
في حزب الاستقلال كان انخراطات
يوميا و تشغيل يوميا و هاشي
ماكايكن حتى فش حزب
The Istiqlal Party is a party for
all, the rich or poor and for all
walks of life.
Today the Istiqlal Party is
training executives.
The Istiqlal Party is active,
members join every day and we
provide jobs. No other party
does so. | 37 |
| aggressive language | لازم تكون مشادات كلامية من أجل
مصلحة الشعب
الي قال على فاس موسخة را الوخ
في دماغو
There must be aggressive
language for the benefit of the
people.
Who said fez is dirty, the dirt is
in his mind | 36 |
| History | علال الفاسي من الرواد الأوائل
لم ما كاش 1990كون واقع لنا
بحال سوريا و مصر اليوم
Allal El Fassi is one of the
pioneers
If we had not taken a different
course in 1990, we would be
like Syria and Egypt today. | 25 |
| Hamid chabat | حميد شخص دوز الصعاب مخلف
ملعقة دهب في فمو
حميد شباط قاسي من الاضرابات و
الاعتقالات
Hamid chabat underwent
several difficulties. He was not
born with a gold spoon in his
mouth
Hamid chabat suffered from
strikes and arrests | 186 |
Hamid Chabat was threatened to be sentenced to death in 1990.

Table 3 provides the features that Chabat uses repeatedly in his expenses. He is more concerned about his party as expressed through the frequent use of the pronoun “We”. This is evident in the program, he repeated the “Istiqlal party” 37 times, and the pronoun “We” is repeated 40 times. The repetition of the name of the party and the pronoun we so many times implies that Chabat recognises both his party and the people participating in running it. An example of this recognition appears here: حنا باغين نحاربو العزو على السياسة where he declares, referring to his party, we have come to combat the non-participation in politics. Surprisingly, it is rare to find a politician referring to himself by his “Name”, instead of the pronoun “I”. Calling himself by his name may indicate that he wants to dissociate his status as a politician from himself as a person to seem more decent and accountable and to characterize himself positively emphasizing personal attributes. He wants to show that he abides by the values and the moral authority of his party implying that he, together with the party, will never fail to take action when necessary.

In the program of 90 min li iknaa, Hamid Chabat presents himself as a hero, providing his history to Moroccans to show how much he suffered in the past. His reference to his political party is one of the top features repeated in his interactions. In fact, it is the second top after the use of “We”. His use of the
“aggressive language” comes third in ranking. Chabat said bad words that should not be broadcasted on TV in the program as he always attacks the opposite party. The reference to Royal Loyalty has not occurred in his repeated features. It seems that the lack of the repetition of Loyalty to the Monarchy is due to his focus solely on criticising the new Moroccan government.

On different occasions, Chabat has come up with statements which put him and his party in big challenges. For example, he sparked a diplomatic firestorm in the Maghreb when he said that Morocco has the right to the territories of Mauritania, Eastern Sahara and other parts of Algeria, Ceuta and Melilla, resulting in a Mauritanian civil insurgency against Morocco. Despite the political controversy caused by Chabat's comments, the Istiqlal party did not infirm his statements. To make matters worse, in an official party meeting, he declared that the ruling party in Mauritania was seeking an outlet for its internal crisis by condemning his statements. Not only this, but he questioned the alliance of the ruling party with Algeria and its abandoning of neutrality in the Moroccan Sahara conflict. His Party then tried to understate its leader’s statements and justified that he was referring to a time when Moroccans considered Mauritania a Moroccan territory and some Mauritanians considered themselves Moroccan, however, Benkirane put more oil in fire by declaring that such statements showed that this leader acted irresponsibly and dangerously. Benkirane confirmed that Morocco officially acknowledges its full respect for the borders of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania according to newspaper ‘رأي اليوم’ , “Today's opinion”.

<p>| Table 4: Toulmin’s model of argumentation to interpret the discourse of Chabat. | Chabat |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toulmin’s 6 components</th>
<th>Arabic discourse</th>
<th>English translation</th>
<th>frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Claim</td>
<td>اليوم جا وقت الشباب باش اقرر في المستقل دياو حزب الاستقلال عنو نتائج مهمة حميد شباط دوز الصعاب و مخلقن ملعبة دهب في فمو حميد شباط قاسي الاضرابات و الاعتقالات بفضل حزب الاستقلال تتعيشو مغرب جديد</td>
<td>Time has come for young people to decide on their future The Istiqlal Party has had important outcomes. Hamid Chabat underwent hard times and was not born with a gold spoon in his mouth. Chabat suffered from strikes and arrests Thanks to the Istiqlal Party, we are living in a new Morocco</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>لو ماكاتش 14 دجنبر 1935 كون واقع لينا بحا سوريا و مصر اليوم حزب الاستقلال قاوم الاستعمار و سنوات الرصاص كاين انخراطات يوميا و تشغيل يوميا و هادشي مااکاين حتى فشي حزب</td>
<td>If things had not taken a different course on 14 December 1935, we would be like Syria and Egypt today The Istiqlal Party resisted colonialism and years of lead People join our party on a daily basis and we provide jobs. No other party does so.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant</td>
<td>واث بعيتي اليوم حزب الاستقلال في القرن 21 في وقت الانترنت اشتعل بالطريقة التي اشتعل بها علال الفاسي تندفعني نرجع مسار حميد شباط</td>
<td>Do you think the Istiqlal Party in the 21st century and in the era of the Internet will function as it</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backing</td>
<td>Hamid Chabat was about to be executed in 1990. He contributed to creating a new Morocco and a new era for Moroccans. Fez hosts the Qarawiyyin University and it used to be the first political capital. Fez is a city of activism and militaintism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qualifier</td>
<td>We read reports in the media claiming that the PJD is funding Daach and it is my right right to ask this question as it concerns the security of Morocco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuttal</td>
<td>We read reports in the media claiming that the PJD is funding Daach and it is my right right to ask this question as it concerns the security of Morocco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are compelled to bring back Hamid Chabat’s pathway. Used to do under Alal Fassi’s ruling?
think young people will remain in the PJD?

Table 4 lists the characteristics of Toulmin’s argumentation model that Chabat uses in his accounts. For example, he used the component of "Data" 36 times in his speech. حزب الاستقلال قاوم الاستعمار و سنوات الرصاص. Claim appears 30 times to show the truth and facts of his political party “Istiqlal party” as he said: بفضل حزب الاستقلال تنعشو مغرب جديد, it was followed by Warrant features, however, backing, rebuttal and qualifier come at the same degree at the end. Chabat believes to provide evidence and to be sure of what he is saying to the Moroccan audience. Istiqlal maintained highly nationalist ideas and was the dominant political force fighting for Morocco’s independence. After being essential in achieving independence from French colonization, the party was frequently critical of the governing monarchy.

Chabat utilizes Data to boast his history as a hero, demonstrating his achievements in the past as well as the strength of the Istiqlal party. Hamid Chabat is seen as a dialectical political personality in modern Morocco, as a politician who has not been deterred by his low academic credentials or socioeconomic background.
Following the Istiqlal Party's criticism and series of assaults on the government, the party's secretary general referred to the Justice and Development Party (PJD) as "the religion traders". Chabat pointed the finger at the government, accusing the PJD of utilizing the "Arab Spring" to seize power and steal the Moroccan people's hopes. According to the same source, Chabat claims that the government is bringing Moroccans to a "precipice.

Chabat elaborated on his theory, saying that the economic, social, and political indicators show that Morocco's position is "worrying" and would be "worse" in the future. The government, in particular, reduces individuals' capacity to weather economic downturns by raising the pricing of essential products.

Chabat is aware of this, and he used violent language to achieve his political objectives. However, in order to gain voter support and disparage members of other political parties, Chabat's political language has turned aggressive, as he is prepared to say anything in order to ruin or damage the PJD reputation.

Chabat appears on TV shows to promote his opinions, ideas, and policies in order to discredit the opposing party and personality. His only goal is to manipulate, inform, and produce proofs.

Chabat's political campaign language is meant to provide the necessary facts to the voters in order to persuade or appeal to them. It is generally full of passion.
and has the effect of influencing the public to alter their minds on a certain topic.

Politics, as a "lexicon of conflict and drama, of ridicule and blame, pleading and persuasion, color and biting infused. A language created to motivate men, ruin some, and persuade others.

3. Conclusion:

In Morocco, political communication proceeded which caused numerous disappointments, shocks, and setbacks among citizens and damaged the policy itself. It is evident that the fall of political speech to this level demonstrates the political actor’s lack of understanding of the role of political communication in the production of political action and direction, be it a minister, legislator, or politically accountable. However, a politician should be convinced that it is not feasible to do politics without discourse or political communication which involves the speech. In public opinion, the politician remains the creator of political activity in a political space.

I believe as a researcher, it is regrettable that the majority of Moroccan political elites still do not understand that political discourse is a type of political action that is difficult to develop unless the political agent is capable of cultivating a democratic political culture and satisfying political ethics and commitment to
democratic communication. The political one today in a less political time, this is characterized by bad times by all standards.

Morocco has a parliamentary sacred government in which the Prime Minister is the head of government and a multi-party system. The legislature wields official power, whereas the government and the two chambers of parliament, the Assembly of Representatives and the Assembly of Counselors, wield authoritative power.

Azzaoui (2006), in his book “اللغة و الحجاج” (Language and Argumentation), provides a comprehensive understanding of the notion of argumentation and contrasts it with the notion of demonstration. Normal or natural conversation is not an argumentative speech since it lacks arguments, demonstrations, or proofs. He believes that argumentation is a very logical way of debating because it distinguishes between what is true and what is false. In order to reach a strong conclusion, Azzaoui (2006) argues that it is necessary to distinguish between argumentation and reasoning because they are totally different. That is, the words that comprise the reasoning are autonomous; each of them may convey distinct concerns; nonetheless, the argumentations are founded on the structure of linguistic terms and their sequence in speech. However, he believes that if a speaker lacks the tools to formulate arguments correctly, and is unable to distinguish between reasoning and argumentation, he is using only a normal
language whose function is *News* in an attempt to explain further. In this case, the language becomes simply a formal system of signs, codes, and symbols that a community understands in order to express feelings and ideas. The political parties have restrictions in the use of language in their discourse or argumentation as they avoid any conflicts with the monarchy. As a leader of the PJD and the government, Benkirane “... was able to treat the monarchy as both an obstacle and a source of validation—thus revealing the palace’s red lines and showing his ability to play within the confines of the political system.” (Fakir, 2017, p. 1). This explains his constant reference to the monarchy and sometimes his justifications of being less free in order to justify some decisions he had to make.

According to Elyahyaoui (2008), politicians are just there to express their ideas, not to argue facts in order to reach a conclusion that provides a solution to any societal problem. Hosting two politicians from opposing parties in a heated argument where information spans the horizon, it seems that each one of them attempts to persuade audiences and to propagate for the party that he/she belongs to in order to win social support and sympathy. Elyahyaoui (2008) does not consider Moroccan politicians to be “semi-literate” in the sense that they do not read or have access to libraries at home. Accordingly, their implementation is mostly linked to humdrum and interposition. They are simply on the stage to express their views, not to dilate viewers politically. To be more specific, Elyahyaoui (2008) is unable to discuss crowds and their significance to these
programs due to a lack of numbers in this assessment. However, he argues that viewers are eager to learn more about politics.

References:


