

The attitudinal analysis of speeches delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi at United Nation

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Abstract

The paper investigates the attitudinal resources of speeches delivered at UNO during the Israel-Palestine Conflict. The study aims to investigate the use of interpersonal functions in speeches and how language resources are used to organise affect, judgment, and appreciation. In these circumstances, the language used by politicians and public figures played a significant role in highlighting the issue and influencing the audience. In total, two speeches were taken that were delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi at the United Nations in 2014 and 2021, respectively. The qualitative method was used in this study, and the appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005) was applied to selected speeches. Findings show that appreciation and affect are mostly used by both speakers, and the least used resource was judgment, as the main aim of speeches was to highlight the ongoing incident. This shows that various resources are used by speakers to convey attitudes and negotiate relationships.

Keywords: Attitudinal resources, Appraisal theory, Systematic Functional Linguistics, Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi's speeches

Introduction

Public speaking is the act of delivering a speech to an audience to change attitudes, behaviors, and feelings and to inspire or impress people with words. It is also viewed as a means by which meaningful interpretations are put together in certain situations or settings (Martin, 2020). A communicative tool that allows the speaker to interact with the masses through the appropriate use of language (Ananda et al., 2018). In a nutshell, public speaking is a form of communication between an audience and a speaker that can be formal or informal. The speech demonstrates the speaker's ability to influence the audience. It also shows how the speaker uses language to communicate his goals and thoughts. Moreover, a function of

language indicates the speaker's intention towards any objects or events. According to Faraz et al. (2018), speeches are the form of public speaking through which one can interact, gain public favor, make a commitment or promise, etc. These are also used to influence or persuade the masses and also to make-believe in them. However, Novi et al. (2019) state that persuasive speeches are those that influence the audience. The function of these types of speeches is to make the audience think about certain issues and also what actions are needed to resolve them. The same phenomena are usually adopted by public and political figures to achieve their goals and also make the masses believe in them. As a result, politicians and other public figures also use a wide range of techniques and tactics to get their message across to the public by using powerful words in speeches or debates. So, this paper tries to explore the political speeches and contrastively analyses Noam Chomsky's political speech and Shah Mahmood Qureshi's speech delivered at United Nation in 2014 and 2021 respectively. So, the present study aims to investigate how to explore the attitudinal resources used in speeches delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi. This study also tries to examine Noam Chomsky and Qureshi's opinion of Israel's actions. Therefore, appraisal theory, which is part of interpersonal metafunction, is suitable to explore, describe, and explain the way language is used to maintain an interpersonal relationship, adopt a stance, and evaluate and construct textual personas. This theory is a significant advancement within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics as it provides a new theoretical perspective at the lexical level, not only at the clause level. The Appraisal System examines the speaker's or writer's use of appraisal tools to express, show attitudes, and emotions, persuade audiences, influence their views, and negotiate relationships. So, this system suits well for the present research to study attitudinal resources obtained in the speeches of Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi.

This study is significant in several ways, as it incorporates Systemic functional grammar. It will contribute to the area of appraisal; through which we can see the language resources used by political or public figures to highlight their attitude toward certain events or objects. An evaluation analysis is conducted to show that assessment plays a role in the social context description of language function. The analysis shows how words are utilized to engage the audience. Moreover, the current study will be helpful to understand how speakers usually convey their attitudes toward objects and ongoing events that are happening in the world. As appraisal theory is a significant advancement within the framework of systemic functional linguistics, this study will help novice researchers fully understand and apply this theory to different datasets. This study will also be very beneficial to the researchers because it will point them in the right direction when applying appraisal theory to interpersonal language analysis.

Literature review

Systematic Functional Linguistics is the type of grammar that looks at the systematization of any text, either written or spoken. It usually tries to find the reasons and purpose of writing and speech as it focuses on the functions of the language. Through metafunction analysis of the language in use, SFL reveals through the peculiarities, distinctiveness, and selection of the words. Furthermore, language acts as an interpersonal function because speakers or writers use language to interact with other people (Halliday, 1971). Interpersonal metafunctions give way to other theories, like appraisal theory. As appraisal is a central part of the meaning of any text. SFL's appraisal theory is also used to look at how words are used in a text and how the writer or speaker uses linguistic tools to show their feelings about things or events. Thus, the interpersonal function is the function of participation in language. It sets up the relationship between the speaker/writer and the listener/hearer (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The main focus of appraisal is on how people

express emotions or feelings, persuade the people they're trying to get to like or agree with them, convey attitudes, shape opinions, and negotiate relationships. According to Martin and White (2005), "Attitude is about how we feel, including our emotional reactions, judgments of behavior, and how we think about things" (p.35).

Several studies have been conducted on attitudinal appraisals by different researchers. One such study was conducted by Ailan (2017). The study focuses on Barack Obama's victory speech and was conducted by applying the appraisal theory. The researcher found that various attitudinal resources such as affect, judgment, and appreciation are used in the speech to support Obama's policies, ambitions, plans, and viewpoints. Furthermore, affective resources in speech were higher than in appreciation and judgments. This shows that in this speech, Obama's major concern was the future of the country, despite challenges and difficulties. He simply wants to rebuild public confidence by highlighting his plans. Apart from this, appreciation resources were used as the presidents emphasized the importance of the election campaign and the power of democracy. When, on the other hand, judgments were used to back up the very goal of promoting democracy, peace, equality, and prosperity.

Another study was conducted by Novi et al. (2019) to investigate the evaluative stance presented in the campaign speeches of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton that they delivered during the campaign for the presidential election in the United States in 2016. By applying the appraisal framework by Martin and White (2005), their focus is usually on the engagement resources utilized by the speakers in their campaign speeches. They found out that the use of disclaimers was more prominent than other resources of engagement. As Trump utilizes disclaim to make promises, and pledges, and also deliver his political agenda, Hillary's speech shows her efforts and also counter-strikes all the problems she dealt with.

Sangka (2017) studied the attitudinal resources used in the Michelle Obama speech toward presidential candidates. She found that Michelle Obama used a total of 97 attitude devices in her speech. The most common devices that are used by the speaker are judgments, and the least common resources are affects. Michele Obama gave priority to Hilary Clinton by using positive judgments, and she also thinks that Clinton is more capable than Trump of being the president of the United State of America. Moreover, she shows her negative attitude towards Trump by using negative judgement and appreciation. The study concluded that every speaker has a different attitude towards people or events. Another study on a similar pattern was conducted by Zhang and Pei (2018), in which the object of the study was Jinping's and Trump's political speeches delivered at the World Economic Forum in the years 2017 and 2018 respectively. After applying appraisal theory to those speeches, the researchers found how political figures express ideology in their speeches, how they utilize language resources to coordinate emotions, opinions, and appreciation, and also how they analyse the joint formation of language and power through speeches. Such use of attitudinal resources helps listeners or readers understand text in a more efficient way.

The study carried out by Aljuraywi and Alyousef (2022) explored the evaluative language presented in political interviews given by Donald Trump, Joe Biden, Leslie Stahl, and Norah O'Donnell by using Martin and White's 2005 appraisal framework. The study shows that Trump and Stahl use more attitudinal resources of affect, whereas Biden and O'Donnell use more attitudinal resources of appreciation. The analysis also revealed a link between the four participants' political stances and ideologies during the interviews and the attitudinal resources they used. Finally, the findings show that the attitude exchange between the interviewer and interviewee had a significant impact on the overall tone of the interviews.

Another study was conducted by Abubakar (2023) on President Muhammadu Buhari's and former President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's speeches delivered during the 2015 presidential election in Nigeria. A study shows that both speakers address issues related to economic, political, and social issues. Whereas by using the assessment tools of engagement, evaluation, and denial, they try to attain different communicative goals. Jonathan used capability, disclaimer, and denial, whereas Buhari used appraisal resources of concur, proclaim, distance, and hearsay to pique the interest of their target readers. They both used adverbs to describe problems and verbs to talk about problems that were either present or past.

Researchers, apart from political discourse, also conducted studies by applying appraisal theory to different discourses, as it also reveals interpersonal meaning in the different genres and discourses. Setyaningsih and Larassati (2019) applied appraisal theory to students' reviews of their previous semester's grammar course. Whereas, Jing and Lihuan (2021) explore the use of attitude language resources in English news reports on COVID-19 published on the official website of China daily. Another appraisal study conducted by Iswara (2016) was on the commentary on Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms." The result shows that positive appreciation is present as it is about the novel being reviewed, and it tells readers that this novel is worth reading. Thus, appraisal theory is not just applicable to speeches or spoken data, but one can also analyse different genres, as in this research, the novel commentary was taken as data. Furthermore, words are used by speakers or writers, and their main concern is to engage the listener or reader with the purpose of that text or speech.

So, keeping in view the research cited in the literature review section, many studies have been conducted on the use of appraisal theory in debates and speeches delivered by different political leaders, but little work has been done to compare and analyse the attitude resources present in speeches delivered by famous political activists and political figures. Furthermore, the current study focuses on speeches delivered by political figures and activists on the Israel and Palestine Issues, as it is regarded as one of the most serious issues that remains unresolved. So, the current study investigates the use of interpersonal functions in speeches and how language resources are used to organise affect, judgment, and appreciation. Furthermore, it reveals how speakers evaluate not only what is happening but also the state of affairs and the people involved in the conflict.

The present study answers the following questions

1. What types of Attitudinal resources are present in Noam Chomsky's speech delivered at United Nation in 2014?
2. What types of Attitudinal resources are presents in Shah Mahmood Qureshi's speech delivered at United Nation in 2021?
3. What are the similarities and differences in Speeches delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi on Israel/Palestine conflict?

Research Methodology

Research Design: The present study is qualitative in nature. This research method descriptively analyses the data. Hancock et al. (2007) states that qualitative method explains social phenomena. This method uses logical reasoning to evaluate the data. This study does not used any statistical tool but uses percentages and frequencies and then descriptively analyse the data.

Theoretical Framework

As this paper tries to explore the interpersonal metafunction of language in political speeches. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the interpersonal function is the function of participation in language. It sets up the relationship between the speakers/writers and the listeners/readers. Thus, the subjective presence of the writer is there in the text to criticize, approve or disapprove, and enthuse or disgust the people who read or listen to the text. Moreover, it involves the creation of community texts of common sentiments and values and the use of language processes to communicate emotions, tastes, and norms (Martin & White, 2005). So, appraisal theory, which is part of interpersonal metafunction, is suitable to explore, describe, and explain the way language is used to maintain an interpersonal relationship, adopt a stance, and evaluate and construct textual personas. This theory is a significant advancement within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics as it provides a new theoretical perspective at the lexical level, not only at the clause level.

To identify attitudinal resources used in speeches delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi, the appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005) is used as the theoretical framework. Appraisal theory divides resources into three main semantic domains: *Engagement*, *Graduation*, and *Attitude*. In this study, our concern is about attitude, so attitude is described as a good or bad scale of how one thing is good or bad in a particular society. Attitude as a language resource contains a lot of interpersonal meaning. According to Martin & White (2005) Attitude is concerned with the feelings, emotional reactions, judgments, and evaluations of things (p.35). Moreover, attitude is further divided into three parts: affect, judgement, and appreciation.

- **Affect:** is a sense or feeling about something, such as adore, felt. It is further divided into realis and irrealis. Moreover, the emotional response is referred to as "realis" when it is related to the present and "irrealis" when it is related to future states.
- **Judgment:** it's about appraising human beings and their behaviour concerning social norms. It is further divided into social esteem and social sanction when evaluating people. Moreover, social esteem is related to social behaviour and social sanction with moral qualities.
- **Appreciation:** it's about the evaluation or quality of things. It is more complicated, as the values differ concerning the type of entity being appraised, but two main categories are: reaction and composition, former indicates how the speaker or writer viewed or perceived it, and later indicates how the object was made up.

Data Collection

For this study, a dataset of two speeches by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi is used. The main goal of these speeches was to show the Israeli atrocities against Palestinians by Noam Chomsky was delivered on October 14, 2014, at the United Nations. The duration of the speech was 16 mins and 55 secs, and it was downloaded from YouTube. However, the second speech was delivered by Pakistani foreign minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi on May 20, 2021, at the United Nations. The duration of this speech was 11 mins and 55 secs and it was downloaded from YouTube. For analysis the speeches, the researchers watched and listened both of the speeches repeatedly to transcribe the utterances of the speakers.

The reason for the selection of these speeches was that they were delivered at a time when Israel and Palestine's conflict was ongoing, respectively, in 2014 and 2021. Secondly, the speech by Shah Mahmood Qureshi was the most recent one delivered in May 2021, whereas it was delivered by a Muslim having a religious connection with Palestine. Moreover, Chomsky's speech was delivered in 2014, but even then, it is important as it was one of his famous speeches, and also that no one has analysed these speeches by using the appraisal theory of SFL. Apart from that, selected speeches have international value because they are delivered on the platform of the United Nations. So, both the speeches were of great importance as, through these speeches, the speakers were informing the world about the attacks and injustices that Israel has perpetrated on Palestinians.

Data Analysis Procedure

For the analysis part, the researcher used the appraisal theory developed by Martin and White (2005). So, for this purpose, the researcher first analyses transcription of each speech and identifies three sub-systems of attitude affect, judgement, and appreciation. Furthermore, the researcher also identifies the types of each resource in the text as affect is further divided into realis and irrealis; judgement into social esteem; and social sanction, whereas appreciation is further divided into two types: reaction and composition. After identification of the attitudinal resources, they were presented in the tabular and graphical forms. In Tables and Graphs, the frequencies and percentages are presented. Moreover, the numerical data is described and results were analysed. Then a detailed discussion was carried out on the use of attitudinal resources in the selected political speeches. The results further shed light on how speaker's express emotion, and convince the audience, convey attitude, and negotiate relationships by adopting appraisal resources.

Results and Discussion

This section of data analysis focuses on answering the questions aiming to investigate the appraisal items' respective attitudinal resources from speeches delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi at the United Nations. Moreover, this section focuses on the comparative analysis of both speeches and also highlights the important points of the speeches concerning their language.

After analysing the text of speeches by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi; the used appraising resources of Attitude and each attitude sub-types are displayed in the following tables and figures.

Table 1 shows the appraising resources of the attitude presented in Chomsky's speech delivered at the United Nations. Among attitudinal resources, appreciation items are mostly used by the speaker, and within appreciation, it is a reaction, whereas composition is lower in numbers. Reaction as an appreciation sub-type tells how the speaker thinks about the entity, and Chomsky, through his speech, indicates the overall negative evaluation of Israel's actions in Palestine with America's support, such as *"A U.S. veto typically," "unremitting and decisive support of the United States," "by establishing how the conflict is viewed and interpreted in the United States and within its broad sphere," "It broke down completely with the next major episode of mowing the lawn"* etc. Moreover, quite a greater number of Affects are used in speech, as they indicate the emotional response related to present and future states. Chomsky utilised the realis affect more, while the use of Irrealis affect was considerably lower. such as *"pleasure, overwhelming, extensive, etc."* As the speaker usually talks

about the incident that happened in the present, but fewer stances of judgement are used by Chomsky in his speech while providing evidence from the literature, so for this, he quoted historians Idith Zertal and Nathan Thrall as “*respected historians*” and “*leading specialists*.” The main aim of his speech was to inform the world about the attacks and injustices that Israel has committed against Palestinians.

Table 1: Summary of Attitudinal resources in Noam Chomsky’s speech

Attitudinal resources types	Frequency	%	Sub-types	Frequency	%
Affect	63	31%	Realis	47	74%
			Irrealis	16	25.3%
Judgement	16	8%	Social Esteem	14	87.5%
			Social Sanction	2	12.5%
Appreciation	123	61%	Reaction	89	72.3%
			Composition	34	27.6%
Total	202			202	

Table 2 shows the appraising resources of the attitude presented in Qureshi’s speech delivered at the United Nations.

Table 2: Summary of Attitudinal resources in shah Mahmood Qureshi’s speech

Attitudinal resources types	Frequency	%	Sub-types	Frequency	%
Affect	29	30%	Realis	21	72.4%
			Irrealis	8	27.5%
Judgement	13	13%	Social esteem	12	92.3%
			Social Sanction	1	7.6%
Appreciation	55	57%	Reaction	21	38%
			Composition	34	62%

Total	97	97	100
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Table 2 highlights that the speaker mostly used appreciation resources in his speech. Among appreciation, composition items are mostly used as they indicate how the things or events are composed, whereas reaction is less used in his speech. Shah Mahmood Qureshi's phrases or words used are *"Death echoes, plunged in darkness, occupied territories,"* and so on are all part of the composition. He also uses some words or phrases which represent speakers' thoughts about the event, such as *"Gaza, the Israeli air strikes are responsible, the security council has failed, condemn Israel's forcible and illegal settlement of Gaza"*. Next, the speaker uses affect as it is a natural way of talking or discussing something in a present or future state. Shah Mahmood Qureshi talks about the current ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine. For instance, *"this is one such moment. What we do today will be recorded in history."* There are some instances of judgments as well. For example, *"excellences, beleaguered people of Palestine, we the representatives,"* etc. are used. Thus, it shows that speakers were very concerned about the situation created by Israel's attack upon the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian lands. His focus was on the incident, and he also wanted United Nations representatives to do some measurements to solve this ongoing and never-ending conflict.

Attitude resources used by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi

The overall results show that both speakers used a greater frequency of Attitude Resources Appreciation in their speeches than Affects and Judgement. As far as their comparison is concerned, Noam Chomsky has used much Appreciation than Judgment and Affect. The same is the case with Qureshi's speech. He also used Appreciation more than other attitudinal resources as Judgement and Affect, as shown in figure 1.

Appreciation is the quality of an appraised entity or how people praise something or any event. Chomsky, in his speech, emphasises the importance of peace by negotiating, and the same is done by Shah Mahmood Qureshi, as he also wants United Nations representatives to fulfill their responsibility and take effective measures to solve this issue. For instance, *"determined and decisive," "restore credibility," "great resistance,"* etc. Chomsky further, through the use of appreciation, recognises the injustice done by Israel to Palestinians as well as the US role in the continuation of injustice, such as *"one flaw," "shame and discredit," "increased substantially," "stringent restriction," "actual support," "infuriated," "overwhelming," "taken over"* etc. Following appreciation, both speakers use more instances of affect in their speeches. Here are examples taken from the text of speech produced by Shah Mahmood Qureshi, such as *"It is therefore imperative to initiate bold steps," "should be activated," "Present time,"* etc. whereas Chomsky used words or phrases related to Affects like *"very well," "pretty soon," "what's happening is not a secret"* etc. Thus, it shows the speaker's feelings toward this ongoing incident. However, Shah Mahmood Qureshi used the highest number of judgments than Noam Chomsky as he discussed problems faced by Palestinians. For instance, *"devastated Palestinian population," "beleaguered people of Palestine,"* etc., whereas Chomsky also uses some instances of judgement while quoting leading historians such as Nathan Thrall and Idith Zertal. Thus, it shows that the major concern of both speakers was the events and actions, not human behavior. That is why judgments are less used in this speech, as through judgments the speaker can only explain human behaviour concerning social norms. Whereas, affect and appreciation are related to feelings and evaluations of things or events.

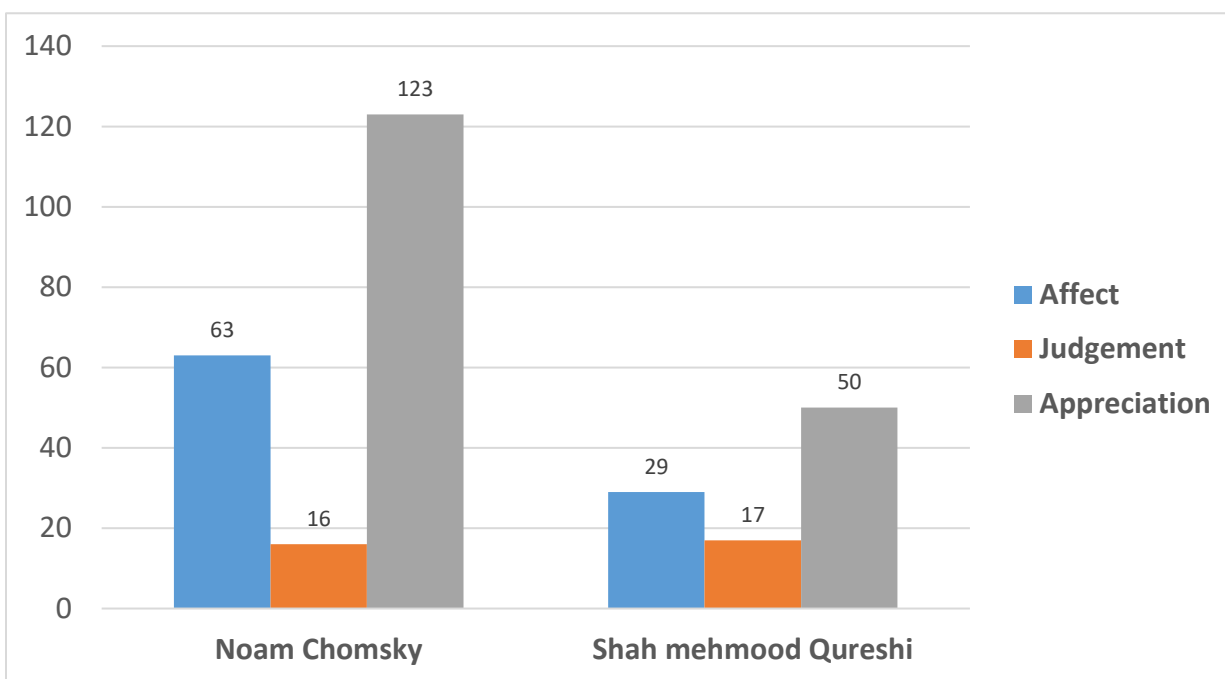
Figure 1: Showing Attitude resources used by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi (Comparison)**Sub-sets of Attitude resources used by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi**

Figure 2 contains the combined results with respect to the sub-sets of attitudes presented in the speeches delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi. It shows the comparison of how two different speakers belonging to two different religions and countries were very concerned by the situation produced by Israel's attack upon the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian lands. According to Martin and White (2005), the speech role between the speakers and listeners and whereas writer and readers are most important because the function of exchange can be understood through these roles.

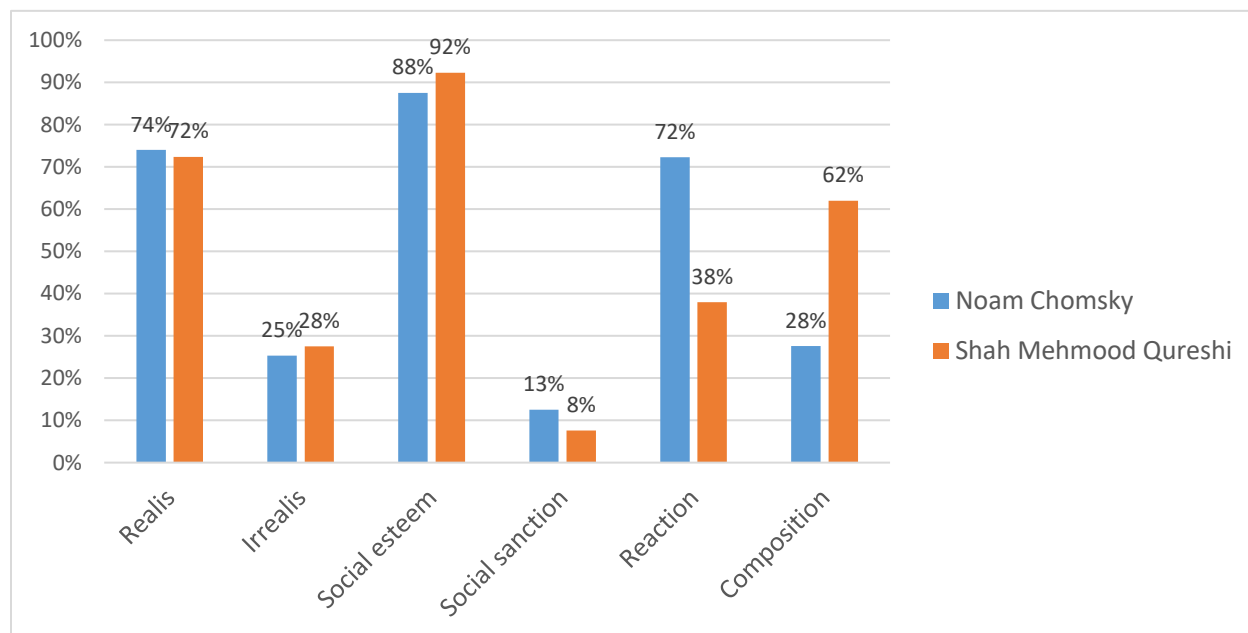
Figure 2 shows that various resources are used by speakers to convey attitudes and negotiate a relationship. After the analysis of attitudinal resources; subtypes of Chomsky's and Qureshi's speeches from the perspective of Appraisal theory are identified that there are some differences in the use of subtypes of attitudinal resources by both speakers. First, we will discuss similarities that appear in the text, and then we will analyse the differences with examples. Realis and Irrealis are sub-types of Affect. Realis is found in the text as it is about people's feelings or emotions. It involves what a person is offering to the public now or what they will be promising in the near future, which is irrealis. As this element is mostly found in political speeches, our analysis is also on speeches by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi so in the selected text of speeches number of Affect are used as "Pleasure", "World's problems", "May recall", "I'm quoting" "my own opinion", "will not be silenced", "as we speak", etc. The use of realis shows the feeling of the speaker, and through this, the speaker talks about the present situation. The highest use of appreciation and affect in the text speeches is just because both speeches were about the Israel and Palestine conflict issues, and the speaker provided details about the incident and why this is happening again and again. Whereas the difference can be seen through the figure that Chomsky used more

instances related to Realis affect whereas in Qureshi's speech more instances of irrealis affect are presented. Both speakers talked about the current situation, but Qureshi's focus was mostly on the resolution, as he wants Representatives of the United Nation to take certain measures and try to end this ongoing conflict in the region. Apart from this, it can be seen that Chomsky in his speech gave facts and figures to show the real face of Israel and Americans as he discusses America's policies toward the Palestinian issue. Thus, it shows that Chomsky talks more about the present situation, whereas Qureshi's speech also highlighted the present situation, but his main concern was the future state.

Next, both speeches use the number of instances related to judgements, as, through judgements, human beings are evaluated in terms of social esteem and social sanction. Social esteem deals with social behaviour whereas social sanction talks about moral qualities. Thus, both speakers use several judgments while quoting other leading historians and also Palestinians. The figure shows that Chomsky uses judgments related to social esteem as he uses the term or phrases "respected", "Leading historian", etc. but the highest instances related to social esteem are used in presented in Qureshi's speech such as he used phrases like "our first priority", "beleaguered and occupied Palestine people". In Qureshi's speech, he talks more about social behaviours, whereas only one instance related to social sanction can be seen in Qureshi's speech. Thus, Chomsky uses more social sanctions than Shah Mahmood Qureshi, but judgments are less present in both speeches as these speeches were about actions and events, not about any human entity or behaviours.

Moreover, the use of appreciation and its type of reaction draw the emotional impact of certain actions, events, and things on the reader. So, as observed in the analysis of the speeches, figures show that Chomsky and Qureshi both draw United Nations officials and other world attention to the Israel-Palestine conflict. As, can be seen with the help of example "taking over", "misleading" etc. are words to grab the general public and world's attention. Whereas, the second type of appreciation is less used in text and is known as composition. Words like "uninhabitable", "Dispossessed", "Huge", "Brutal", "Destructive" etc. But attitudinal resources' reaction is less used in Qureshi's speech as he is not just showing reaction towards issues but he is also concerned with the organization of the events or things. For instance, "almost run out", "Gaza is plunged in darkness", "one of the most powerful", and "a military occupier and an occupied people". He does not just show his reaction to this ongoing conflict, but as a political figure, he evaluates things and events. However, as a famous political figure and activist, both speeches were a combination of formal and informal and were also well-prepared speeches that highlight the ongoing problems. They simply want to draw attention by making and providing facts and figures about the Israel and Palestine conflicts.

Figure 2: Showing sub-sets of Attitude resources used by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi (Comparison)



Discussion

As the study aimed to explore the attitudinal resources of speeches Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi delivered on 2014 and 2021 respectively at United Nation discussing the Israel-Palestine Conflict. The study aims to investigate similarities and differences in the Speeches delivered by Noam Chomsky and Shah Mahmood Qureshi. The present study conducted the analysis by using appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005).

The overall results show that both speakers used a greater frequency of Attitude Resources Appreciation in their speeches than Affects and Judgement. As far as their comparison is concerned, Noam Chomsky used much Appreciation 61% than Judgment and Affect which is 8% and 31% respectively. The same is the case with Qureshi's speech. He also used Appreciation 57% more than other attitudinal resources as Judgment 13% and Affect 30, as shown in Table 1 and 2.

Chomsky highlighted the Israel-Palestine conflict by adding smaller events that were the main causes of this ongoing problem. Chomsky in his speech, points out, certain events are the root cause of the events that are happening today. Qureshi whereas discusses the event as a religious matter of Muslim world. While discussing any event or incident, appreciation is mostly used by the writers or speakers (Zagorcic, 2015). Chomsky's use of different appreciations in his speech highlights the reaction and rightly recognises the incidents that are happening even today.

This finding is supported by the study conducted by Zagorcic (2015). He studied the portrayal of the Israel and Palestine issue in the newspaper by using appraisal theory. His findings show that the writer uses more appreciation toward event Israel and Palestine, and then judgement and last affect are used less by the writer as writers or journalists describe the scenario on both sides with images of dread and insecurity sentiments. Ailan (2017) also found in her study that Barack

Obama used appreciation while emphasizing on the importance of the election campaign and the power of democracy. Obama used appreciation and affect resources to show the positive tone of his victory speech, and he used judgement resources to glorify the great role of his supporters.

Chomsky and Qureshi use judgments for various reasons. judgments are less present in both speeches as these speeches were about actions and events, not about any human entity or behaviours. In Qureshi's speech, he talks more about social behaviours, whereas only one instance related to social sanction can be seen in his speech. But Chomsky uses more social sanctions than Qureshi. Findings of Sangka (2017) show that judgments were mostly used by Michelle Obama in her speech as she was talking about presidential candidates Trump and Clinton. Michele Obama gave priority to Hilary Clinton by using positive judgments, and she also thinks that Clinton is more capable of being the president of the United State of America.

Whereas Qureshi, being a representative of the Muslim world, wants the United Nations to solve this problem and he also believes that the actions of Israel are unjustified. He also highlights that if this problem is not solved, then the world will see Muslim aggression here as this place is sacred to them. So, a solution should be provided and peace should be maintained in the region. A significant point that is evident from the speech is objectivity on the part of the speaker. Another important point about the speech delivered by Chomsky is that he has not discussed the Palestine issue concerning religion, although the land of Palestine and the Al-Aqsa Complex are holy for three major religions in the world, that is, Islam, Judaism, and Christianity, from different perspectives. What may be the reason for not talking about religion in the speech is that the speaker sees the Palestine issue as not being related to religion, but rather a political issue with aggressions being carried out by Israel, or he believes that religion is another perspective on the Palestine issue which cannot be discussed in the current situation.

Politicians utilise a variety of approaches, tactics, and strategies to influence their audience. Chomsky, as being American, does not support American policies; he targeted American policies in his speech, and he simply shows a negative attitude towards American support for Israel. It is due to American support that the Israeli bombardment in Gaza is still going on. As pointed out by Zagorcic (2015) in his study, the United States is regarded as a close economic and political supporter of Israel, and this is still happening today. Chomsky also clearly mentions that this problem is not new but that the "unremitting and decisive support of the US" to the Israelis is making them strong enough to make this their land, as they have already occupied major areas.

Qureshi's view is more clearly represented through his speech as he is not showing his reaction to this event but pointing out the true events and things. Apart from that, he (Qureshi) wants the United Nations and other peace-keeping organisations to play their part and maintain peace in that region as it is their responsibility. He also points out to the United Nations that it has failed to maintain peace in certain areas of the world, and now they have to take certain measures to maintain peace in the world as peace is more important than freedom, which is everyone's right.

Thus, the study and the findings show the speakers' stance about the event their and different opinions on the same issue. Both view Israel-Palestine issue as brutal and illegal. Chomsky blames the US for supporting Israel's actions in Palestine. He shows how Israel has attacked and why they did it. He explains his own opinion and tries to convince the public about what will happen in the future. Whereas Qureshi believes the actions of Israel are unjustified. His concern was more

about the solution to this conflict, as being a representative of the Muslim world, he wants the United Nation to solve this problem.

Conclusion

This research concludes that various resources are used by speakers as they evoke attitudes and address them to share values. It also shows how language is used to express the speaker's opinion towards a particular event or thing. The study further reveals how both speakers use language is used to show their feelings and relationship with the listener. Both speeches highlight the Palestine conflict in the light of the Israeli aggression that has been occurring there for a long time and is still happening. Both speakers evaluate Israelis' actions as brutal and illegal. Whereas Chomsky, being American, also condemns the USA's support of Israel's actions in Palestine. It shows that he is not providing biased literature but highlighting exact facts and figures related to America. He also shows how Israel has attacked in the last few decades, and he explains why they did it. Finally, he explains his own opinion and tries to convince the readers about what will happen in the future. Whereas Qureshi's concern was more about the solution to this conflict, as being a representative of the Muslim world, he wants the United Nation to solve this problem and he also believes that the actions of Israel are unjustified. It can be concluded that the language used in political speeches is not simple, but it can build and rebuild opinion towards certain events or actions. Through utilizing linguistic means, speakers not only precisely explain the Israel and Palestine issues but also reveal that the choice of the words attracts the listener's attention and also evokes their emotions and feelings towards the Israel-Palestine conflict. Speakers mostly employ appreciation and affect in their speeches and use interesting phrases and expressions to prove their main claims, as Qureshi did. Chomsky also used the phrase "*mowing the lawn*" as Israel is silently occupying the Palestinian lands and this is the aim of Israel in Gaza. Whereas "*Mein bhe Hazir hun... I am there for you*" is used by Qureshi at the end of his speech, it indicates that Palestine and its people are now not alone, and Pakistan will become the voice of Palestinians. Thus, the choice of the words and phrases shows the speaker's instance and opinion on Israel and Palestine issues, and it also attracts the reader's attention and evokes their emotions and feelings.

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