Fields of Text Studies and Discourse Analysis: A Study in light of applying Dell Hymes Speaking Model to Joe Biden's speech on the Middle East (2021)

Fatma Tawakol Gaber El-Zaghal

Lecturer of linguistics at the Faculty of Arts, English Department, Tanta University

Abstract

Fields of textual studies and discourse analysis are related to a special approach to scientific analysis, and these fields help us reach results that enhance our understanding to science in general. The term "text analysis" requires certain experience, and awareness of this term gives us the ability to understand what is meant by it in all sciences. Text is basically a language with many meanings and various connotations. Fields of textual studies and discourse analysis are based on analysis, understanding, and access to the essence of the readable, audible, or visual text. Since any text is considered a message, and reaching its depth is an end in itself, in this study the researcher deals with one of the fields of textual studies and discourse analysis by analyzing one of the political speeches of the US Vice President Joe Biden on the Middle East in 2021. Israeli shelling has targeted again Gaza Strip, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Palestinian lands in 2021. Among the most famous reactions on this issue are those of American presidents towards killing, destruction and sabotage in Gaza. The present study reflects the reaction of American officials towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in 2021 through analyzing the speech presented by the US Vice President Joe Biden to the Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, explaining his tendencies that a cycle of violence between Israelis and Palestinians would end soon.

Dell Hymes speaking model has been adopted in analyzing this speech. It evaluates Ethnography of Communication theory, proving the viability of Dell Hymes proposition of the speaking model and illustrating how it is a useful guide to the analysis of communication dimensions.

Keywords*:* Textual Studies, Discourse Analysis, Zionist Invasion, Joe Biden, Dell Hymes Speaking Model

1. Introduction
1.1 Discourse Analysis and Text Studies

The study of language 'beyond the sentence' is known as discourse analysis. This is in contrast to current linguistics which is primarily concerned with the study of grammar: the study of smaller portions of language such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), word formation (morphology), meaning (semantics), and the way words are combined together to form sentences (syntax). Larger chunks of language are studied as they flow together by discourse analysts. Some discourse analysts look at the greater discourse context to see how it influences the sentence's meaning. Charles Fillmore, for example, points out that two statements considered together as a single discourse can have different meanings than each sentence taken independently. Discourse analysis is the study of language in use (Brown & Yule 1983; Cook, 1989) as discourse is language in use. The set of rules, preferences, and expectations that link language to context is "language in use."

The term "text" is sometimes used instead of "discourse." Discourse analysis is concerned with more than just the study of formal features of language; it also is concerned with the use of language in social and cultural contexts. As a result, discourse analysis investigates the relationship between language (written, spoken – conversation, institutionalized forms of discourse) and the situations in which it is utilized. What matters is that the text appears to be well-organized.

Discourse, according to Guy Cook (1989, pp.6-7), is language in use or language used to transmit coherent something that may or may not match a correct sentence or a set of correct sentences. According to him, discourse analysis is the search for what provides discourse coherence (Kamalu & Osisanwo, 2015).

1.2 Ethnography of Communication

Language is pivotal out of being the most effective means of communication in the world. It is an indelible tool for interacting together. It is necessary in order to communicate, express our feelings, and express our psychological or mental states. Language is the system by which people communicate and interact with one another using commonly used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols. Language is a purely human institution issued by a specific group, culture, society or nationality. That is to say, each group of people with shared beliefs, culture, visions, goals, opinions and ideologies uses a certain language. As a result, the ability to learn and use complex communication systems gives humans a wider range of options for manipulating language properties and resources to convey messages. Discourse analysis is primarily concerned with the analysis of language in use. Linguists study language's formal properties, whereas discourse analysts study the function of language which can be either written or spoken.

Ethnography refers to the description of people and their culture. Ethnography is an approach of studying language and the social interaction (Carbaugh & Boromisza-Habashi, 2015). Culture and linguistic anthropology have become the central of a whole in ethnography (Bonvillain, 2016). Ethnography is part of linguistic anthropology since they are endlessly interacting in a fieldwork (Howell, 2017). In ethnographic research, observation towards the data is done directly into the field, emphasizing a more active role including several cognitive modes such as observing, watching, seeing, and scrutinizing (Gobo &Marciniak, 2011).

Ethnography of Communication is the study of communication in context of social and cultural practices and beliefs. Dell Hymes first introduced it in 1962, describing it in depth in his 1964 article "Introduction: Toward Ethnographies of Communications." The term "ethnography of communication" refers to the various aspects of a communication approach. It serves certain purposes such as investigating the direct use of language in situations for discerning patterns specific to speech activity and using community as a framework for investigating its unrestrained habits as a whole. Ethnography of Communication attempts to yield contextual and conceptual richness" in its narrative by capturing language use in a way that is faithful to the spirit of ethnographic inquiry (Sherry, 1988, p. 544).

Ethnography of Communication opens up new analytical and interpretive possibilities for ethnographic studies of management and organization that are contextually sensitive and based on language and communication (Kalou & Smith, 2015, p.629).Fitch (2001) adds that organizational realities and phenomena are constructed through communication. For members of speech communities, ethnography of communication provides a perspective on language as intrinsically tied to context and human activity. It connects the description of culture with the description and analysis of language (Smart, 2012). It makes use of ethnographic accounts of actual communication events and occasions in order to comprehend different contextual and cultural aspects of communication. It also provides theoretical underpinnings for studying communication sign systems in everyday interactions and mediated rituals. It is regarded as a unique approach in dealing with the elements that make up communication environments and contexts (Noy, 2017).

1.3 Dell Hymes Speaking Model

Dell Hymes is best known for his pioneering role in the ethnography of communication. He first proposed the term "ethnography of speaking," which later has been changed into "ethnography of communication." He attempted to propose new approaches to understanding language in use. He refused to think of speech as an abstract model, promising to investigate its varieties. Language study, for Hymes, is concerned with analyzing the ability of the native speakers to use language for communication in real situations (communicative competence) instead of limiting itself to describing the potential ability of the ideal speaker/listener to produce grammatically correct sentences (linguistic competence). Speakers of a language in a specific community can communicate with one another in a way that is not only correct but also appropriate for the socio cultural context. This necessitates a common understanding of the linguistic code as well as the socio-cultural rules, norms, and values that govern the use and interpretation of speech and other forms of communication in a community (Marcellino & Johnstone, 2010, p.4).

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the viability of Dell Hymes speaking model by analyzing one of the most famous political speeches. It also demonstrates that the speaking mnemonic cannot account for all aspects of communicative situations. Speaking, on the other hand, is a useful tool for analyzing the various aspects of communication. Different groups of people use speech in a variety of ways, and each group has its own set of linguistic norms. It is necessary to rely on some clearly defined frameworks for ethnographic study of speech in order to analyze the language of specific groups. Hymes (1974) proposed three levels of analysis: speech situation, speech event, and speech acts. Certain aspects of any speech, according to Hymes, are taken into account when analyzing it, including the setting of communication, its goals, and information about participants.

1.4 The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in2021

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict or the Jerusalem confrontations are tensions that began between Palestinian demonstrators and the Israeli police on May 6, 2021 as a result of the Israeli Supreme Court's decision concerning the eviction of Palestinian families from their homes in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood to the eastern side of the Old City of Jerusalem in favor of housing Israeli settlers. The events erupted when thousands of Israeli soldiers stormed the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque and attacked worshipers, wounding more than 205 Palestinians in Al-Aqsa Mosque, Bab Al-Amoud and Sheikh Jarrah. Other violent confrontations also took place on the morning of May 10, 2021after thousands of Israeli police officers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and resulted in the injury of more than 331 Palestinians and journalists in the mosque and around the Old City. The clashes ended with a ceasefire that came into effect at 2 am on May 21, 2021 with international mediation led by Egypt. Kunza (2021) explained:

> Boiled down, the situation in this small East Jerusalem neighborhood is a property rights battle in an area that has changed hands many times. In order to better understand the politics, emotions, and legality of what is happening in Sheikh Jarrah, we need to start from the beginning. It actually is important to look back at the history of this neighborhood because what happened thousands of years ago is playing out in real time today.

Since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict, many Arab and American presidents have shed light on this crisis by giving many political speeches in order to address this issue, explaining their views towards these conflicts and calamities. Despite the end of this conflict for a period of time, the Palestinian issue and the conflict in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque did not end until now.

Jerusalem is still coveted by the Zionist invaders, and recently the conflict started again in Palestine at the middle of 2021 when the Zionists attacked Palestinians in Al-Aqsa mosque. What happened recently in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood excited the public opinion. In this research, the researcher analyzes one of the political speeches presented by the US vice president Joe Biden in his response to what happens in Gaza Strip.

2. Significance of the Study

This research has both academic and practical benefits. It provides new insights into the analysis of one of the political speeches presented by the US Vice President Joe Biden to the whole world, commenting on the political conditions in the Middle East in 2021and showing the main outcomes of his speech with Natanjahu in a call lasted about four minutes. Through applying one of the linguistic theories to this speech, the researcher tries to reveal what is behind this speech, identifying the main message behind it in particular. However, the researcher in general attempts to reveal the different fields of discourse analysis and text studies through this application and analysis.

2.1 Academic Benefit

The researcher tries to show how Dell Hymes Speaking Model can be used in a variety of situations and applied to many sorts of discourse. It is employed in describing the elements that make up any speech and labeling all components of linguistic interaction. It was inspired by Hymes' belief that learning a language's vocabulary and grammar, as well as understanding the context in which one speaks, is required. This model reveals the components of any act of communication, demonstrating that one can communicate effectively across cultures. The researcher also tries to determine the relevance of the speaking grid in discourse analysis by using parameters provided in the mnemonic for the account of meaning in communication (Umezinwa, 2017).

From another direction, the study helps in shedding the light on the role of the context in understanding and interpreting discourse by providing interpretation of SPEAKING (setting, participant, end, act sequences, key, instrument, norm, and genre).Any context should be taken into consideration when attempting to decipher the true meaning of information conveyed during the communication process. The SPEAKING model developed by Dell Hymes is not only useful for navigating cross-cultural communication and improving our communicative competence in a specific language, but it's also a great tool for facilitating our ability to speak up in any social situation.

2.2 Practical Benefit

The researcher hopes that by conducting this research, she becomes able to shed light on the role of political speeches in reflecting the current events in the whole world. In addition to changing the fate of nations, most political speeches lifted hearts in dark times, inspired brave feats, gave courage to the weary, honored the dead, and changed the course of history. The researcher tries to show the role of political speeches in making arguments for or against something that we might do (or might not do) and in showing how it will make the future better (or worse). That something will be an action that could be either carried out or abandoned. Most political speeches are concerned with decisions about possible courses of action which are contentious and contested and about which people might reasonably disagree.

The chosen political speech reveals the role of the United States towards the crisis in the Middle East in 2021. Biden has commended Netanyahu after Israel-Hamas cease-fire is reached for drawing the current hostilities to an end, shortly after news of a cease-fire with a Palestinian faction was reported. Biden, in a roughly four-minute evening speech from the White House, has emphasized Israel's right to defend itself, pledging to Netanyahu his full support to replenish the nation's Iron Dome defense system after the Israel-Hamas agreement was reached.

Biden also expressed optimism about the issue going forward (Leonard, 2021).The researcher tries to get at the real intentions of the speaker by employing the chosen theory with its components in the analysis of this political speech.

3. Limitations of the Study

Upon the uprising of the Israeli attacks on Jerusalem in 2021, many political speeches have been delivered by political officials and many political articles have been published in newspapers to shed light on the dilemma in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from killing, destruction, violations and bloodshed. The most famous speeches are the speech of the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in which he announced to the world the expansion of military strikes and the intensification of missile strikes and attacks. Another speech was delivered by President Al-Sisi, clarifying Egypt's rejection of the conflict inside the Palestinian territories.

Also, the Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry stressed Egypt's refusal to the critical situation within Palestine to the UN Security Council, and the US Secretary of State Anthony Blinken explained the necessity of stopping missile attacks on Jerusalem. Many articles also have been published in international newspapers for discussing the worldwide situation against the invasion such as the article written by Paul Adams, one of the BBC diplomatic correspondents, the article of the Egyptian journalist Marina Milad in Masrawy newspaper, and other articles published by the international news agency AFP. However, this research is restricted to the linguistic analysis of Joe Biden's speech directed to Benjamin Netanyahu to reveal America's role in promoting peace among nations.

The chosen theory helps researchers study language use in specific contexts. It is employed "in the analysis of natural and unnatural discourse. It also presents and analyzes samples of spoken discourse in actual speech event (Umezinwa, 2017)." Hymes (1974, p.9) states that the starting point is the ethnographic analysis of the communication conduct of a community. Communication conduct is what people do when they communicate with each other. Researchers use his methods for studying this communication (talk) systematically.

4. Review of Literature

This research is not the first which conducts the study of the speaking model presented by Dell Hymes. There are some researchers who conducted this study for various purposes. For example, in 2010 Barbara Johnstone and William M. Marcellino in a research entitled "Dell Hymes and the Ethnography of Communication" handled the idea of language as a set of ways of speaking instead of the idea of language as grammar, an abstracted set of rules or norms. Hymes presents a bipartite conception of communication under the banner of ways of speaking, which includes both "means of speech" available to speakers and the "speech economy" in which these speakers participate (Johnstone & Marcellino, 2010). In 2013 Inayah Kurnia Astuti in an article entitled "The Analyzing Of Speaking Model By Dell Hymes About The Simple Conversation" applied Hymes speaking model to a conversation between two participants, coming into the conclusion that this conversation can completely express the theory of speaking model, and by examining it, one can prove Dell Hymes' theory, which is concerned with the description of language use, participants, and situations that promote the communication process (Astuti, 2013, p.11).

Linea Dorothea's thesis, "Analysis of Speaking Activities in Pathway to English: A textbook based on 2013 Curriculum," published in 2014, sought to determine whether the speaking activities in the Pathway to English textbook met the criteria of Dell Hymes' mnemonic device, S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G. (1974). The textbook Pathway to English, released by Erlangga in 2013, served as the study's sample. The data were gathered by selecting speaking exercises from the textbook and assessed using the S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G mnemonic device checklist. The outcomes of this study were used to remind teachers who use the Pathway to English textbook of designing speaking activities instruction in accordance with Dell Hymes' S.P.EA.K.I.N.G (Dorothea, 2014). Jennifer Umezinwa presented and examined samples of spoken discourse in actual speaking events in a research paper titled "Analysis of a selected Bargain conversation using Dell Hymes Speaking Model" published in January 2017. The researcher recorded and transcribed the data that was analyzed. "While Hymes theory is excellent for discourse analysis, there are visible flaws in its ability to account for meaning in conversation," she noted (Umezinwa, 2017).

In another research paper entitled "Ethnography of Communication" Chaim Noy (2017, pp.4-5) stated:

> The SPEAKING acronym presented by Hymes offers a heuristic grid that serves as means and not as ends. It is taught in undergraduate and graduate classes, where it is a helpful tool in organizing and focusing research projects (which, especially in ethnographic contexts, are an inherently "messy" endeavor).The dimensions that the acronym refers to can also be viewed as variables that can possess more than one value, and which are overlapping and at times even interchangeable.

In May 2018, Thomas Joni Verawanto Aristo and Frederykus Egein in a research paper entitled "The Analysis of Speech Act in A comic Conversation" analyzed speech act of comic conversation, following principles of descriptive-qualitative research to analyze the data. They used document analysis to conduct this study, which was done in a qualitative manner. The data used in this study are words that form sentences in a comedic conversation between two characters. They tried to use Dell Hymes' SPEAKING mnemonic to examine the data (Aristo&Ege, 2018, p.37). In January14, 2018 Marissa K. Wood in an article entitled "Addressing Context with Hymes SPEAKING model" explained that the SPEAKING model's components cannot function alone; they affect one another, regardless of their relevance to the participants (Wood, 2018).

5. Theoretical Framework

According to Hymes (1962), a speech situation can be comprehended when specific linguistic aspects, as well as many other factors such as the context of the communication, its goals, and information about the participants are taken into account. Hymes devised the name SPEAKING model to reflect all of these aspects and to aid speech act analyzers in doing more in-depth study. This model consists of sixteen components that can be applied to many sorts of discourse: message form; message content; setting; scene; speaker/sender; hearer/receiver/audience; purposes (goals); key; channels; forms of speech; norms of interaction; norms of interpretation; and genres. Dell Hymes Speaking Model is obvious in figure 1. Hymes constructed this acronym under which he grouped the sixteen components within eight divisions:

Figure (1) Dell Hymes Speaking Model (Hymes, 1974)
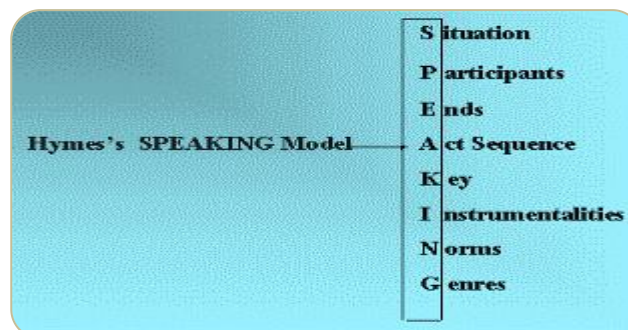
5.1 Setting and Scene

Time and place of a speech act as well as the physical circumstances in which speech occurs are referred to as setting. The location of participants and any physical barriers that may be present are also part of the speaking event's setting. For example, whether or not participants are facing one another, their body language, and whether or not they are separated by a table, seats, or space in the room. The abstract psychological contexts, the situation's environment, the participants' interpretation of the type of event, or the cultural definition of the occasion are all examples of scene. It includes certain characteristics such as range of formality and sense of seriousness (Hymes, 1974, PP. 55-56).

The scene or psychological setting influences the entire mood and context. Implicit rules and expectations that surround the speech event are sometimes referred to as setting and scene. The location of the speech event, for example, dictates who should talk and who should not, as well as what style of speech is appropriate and when interrupting is permitted. Certain terms, for example, are not permitted in the classroom. At social events and at work, however, different tacit rules and expectations apply (Ottenheimer, 2009). Participants have the freedom to change scenes within a given setting as the level of

formality or the type of activity they are engaged in changes. The event's external and interior temporal bounds are intertwined. Internal temporal borders allude to the event's possible division, whereas external temporal limits refer to the event's beginning and end. External spatial limits define the space in which the event takes place as well as how participants perceive or interpret it in relation to the outside world. Internal setting refers to the spatial limits that individuals construct in relation to one another.

5.2 Participants

'P' stands for participants. It refers to the two involved participants during the process of communication: the speaker and the hearer. A message is sent to the addressee by the real or implied addresser. This message necessitates the use of a "referent" context. Because the addressee must understand the addresser's message, both of them must use the same code. Both the addresser and the addressee can enter and stay in communication if they have a contact, a physical channel, and a psychological connection. They are usually assigned to specific social duties. A two-person conversation involves a speaker and hearer whose roles change. Any information about the involved participants is essential for proper analysis (e.g. their cultural and sociolinguistic background). The person who initiates, creates, and sends the message is known as the encoder or addresser.

When the sender has an idea or message he wants to communicate, the communication process begins. He organizes the concepts in a way that the listener can understand. In the act of communication, he also employs various devices to deliver his message to the decoder. When the sender is certain of the message he wants to deliver, he chooses the code that will be used to convey. He converts ideas into codes which can be understood by the receiver who can in return translate the message into words (written or spoken), symbols or gestures. It may even be a combination of the three ("Process of Communication, " 2021). According to Jakobson and Halle (1956, pp.65-66), the addresser always uses pronouns for shifting the focus from text to communicative participants.

He, in addition, should have a kind of literary behavior and has to adopt a particular tone, register, or dialect for a given occasion.

Addressee is the receiver of the message. He may be present or not. In addition, the addressee could be a listener or an audience. He can be given either imperative or declarative sentences. The sender can only send a message to one receiver during a telephone conversation, but receivers in group discussions, seminars, and conferences can be multiple. The message must be designed, encoded, and conveyed in a way that the recipient may easily comprehend. Use of technical words, jargons and complicated symbols should be avoided. The receiver might be a listener, a viewer, or a reader, depending on the channel. The sender receives the receiver's reaction in the form of words, symbols, or gestures. The communication process is reversed, with the receiver becoming the sender and the sender becoming the receiver. The communication process is not complete until the receiver responds to the message. If necessary, feedback assists the sender in modifying his message. It also allows the recipient to clear up any uncertainties about the message, ask questions to increase his confidence, and inform the sender about the message's efficiency. The communication procedure is completed when information is returned ("Process of Communication," 2021).

The addressee of a text, according to Thwaites, Davies, and Mules (2002, p.16), is the position that the text establishes as its goal (as opposed to the receiver who is the actual destination). He or she must be included in the addresser's vision. The addresser, on the other hand, usually does not issue unambiguous directives to the groups to whom he or she is speaking, thus the addressee must interpret the addresser's goal or what is behind his or her speech. To understand the phrases and sentences offered by the addresser, the listener of any speech should have a particular level of understanding. He or she can ask the addresser for clarification if he or she does not grasp the intended meaning during the communication process.

The addresser will, then, offer a metalinguistic substitute for the original statement. The two statements might differ in syntactic, lexical, or morphophonemic substance but their difference relate only to their agreed degree of accuracy or truth. Also, the addressee has to recognize that the speech act is generated by a chain of unpredictable circumstances. The ignorant addressee does not possess the vocabulary to realize the effects of any speech delivered by the addresser. These effects are intrinsic to his /her experience (Culler, 1975, p.164).

5.3 Ends

Communication is not an end in itself, but rather a tool for the communicating parties to achieve their objectives. The objectives may differ from one setting to another, but we present a generic framework for describing any such objective. "Reliable communication" in this context refers to overcoming (possible) initial misunderstandings between parties in order to achieve a specific goal. We identify a main concept which we call sensing that captures the party's ability to check whether progress is made towards achieving the goal. The gap between a priori mutual understanding and lack of it can therefore be bridged if sensing is provided (Goldreich et al., 2009, p.2). As a result, language serves as both a medium for transmitting existing beliefs and a tool for communicators to establish new ones. According to Hymes, the letter "E" stands for Ends. It refers to the anticipated effects of an exchange as well as the personal objectives that participants hope to achieve on specific occasions. It also relates to the speech act's objectives and actual outcomes. We refer to results (the supposed aim of an activity), events, and goals when we say "ends" (the purposes of the individuals involved) (Umezinwa, 2017).

Informing, requesting, persuading, and developing relationships are the fundamental purposes of any communication. A good communication occurs when the two engaged participants are successful in sending and receiving information, or when the message is effectively communicated by the sender and received by the receiver. As a result, achieving objectives relies on mutual understanding or the successful exchange of knowledge. To achieve one's objectives, one must learn to listen, encourage people to speak, effectively convey one's thoughts, break down complex messages into parts, and try to understand things through the eyes of the other participant. Furthermore, one should not dilute or obscure his or her point. Both the sender and the receiver of the message can help each other achieve goals through animating their voice, enunciating their words, and pronouncing words correctly. Using nonverbal communication also serves in clarifying messages ("Communication, " 2009).

5.4 Act Sequence

'A' stands for "Act sequence." It refers to the actual form and content of the message, the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship between all chosen words. It is related to the change of the message's form, and the effect of the socio-cultural context of speech in a given speech community on both the form and content of the message. Act sequence affects the way of receiving the message. The receiver should interpret the message and translate it into meaningful information with regard to both form and content of the message. Receiving the message as it was received and interpreting the message in the way the sender wants the receiver to comprehend are two steps in decoding or understanding the message via the chosen words. Receiving a message technically means that the voice has been heard clearly if it is spoken, and it is legible clearly if it is written. However, it is possible that one has received the message in its entirety, but is unable to comprehend it ("Process of Communication, " 2021).

The different parts of a communicative event are referred to as "act sequence." They would include, for example, opening remarks, formal and less formal turns by participants, and closing remarks. In informal situations such as arguments and conflicts the sequence may not be agreed and may not be coherent. This may result in a lot of overlaps and disruptions, and the communication process may come to an end as a result.

5.5 Key

"K" stands for Key. Keys are clues that establish the speech act's "tone, style, or spirit." This refers to the method in which one speaks, including the tone of voice used, inflection patterns, prosody (or intonation), and the manner in which one delivers the message ("Dell Hymes Speaking Model," 2021). The key, or manner of speaking, indicates whether the situation is official or informal, as well as if the two parties involved are joyful or sad. Participants provide each other with signals for evaluating the message content while talking together. Using nonverbal communication such as eye contact, gestures, postures, and body language, the addresser can readily assist the addressee in understanding the message.

When there is a misalignment between what a person is actually saying and the key that is employed, listeners are more likely to focus on the key rather than the content. Cues that indicate the tone or spirit of an utterance or speech event define the key of that utterance or speech event. This can vary depending on the speaker. Thus, one speaker may indicate through choice of words that s/he is going to be aggressive and uncompromising whilst another may give cues that s/he is behaving light-heartedly or playfully. Such inconsistencies might be offensive. One can playfully imitate another's voice and movements or address the group in a serious tone, stressing the sincerity and respect of the praise the story expresses.

5.6 Instrumentalities

"I" stands for Instrumentalities: It refers to the choice of channel such as oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual form of speech employed such as the language, dialect, code, or register. Code is the language one writes in or the language which the sender and the receiver share. If they use the same code, communication becomes much simpler. Code includes the alphabet and the discourse conventions we use ("Models of Writer Communication," n.d., p.52). It also includes the type of writing as well as other conventions of written language. That is to say, it includes vocabulary, way of expressing, format and illustrations. The speaker, in talking to any one, tries to hit upon a common vocabulary. He/She uses the terms which can be common to his / her listeners to please them or bring them out.

The production or interpretation of text depends upon the existence of codes or conventions for communication. "Since the meaning of a sign depends on the code within which it is situated, codes provide a framework within which signs make sense. We cannot grant something the status of a sign if it does not function within a code" (Chandler, 2002, 147). Turner commented on the relationship between the interpretation of texts and the presence of code. He said, "Codes are interpretive frameworks used by both producers and interpreters of texts. In creating texts, we select and combine signs in relation to the codes with which we are familiar to limit the range of possible meanings they are likely to generate when being read by others" (Turner, 1992, p.17).

The type of language employed and code switching are examples of instrumentality. The chosen language may be formal, written, legal, or spoken. One may employ different instrumentalities in communicating with others. There are two types of instrumentalities. The first is the participants' choice of speech forms and styles such as whether to employ a strong or weak dialect or accent or whether to speak in one language rather than another.

This may indicate the speaker's view of the interaction that is taking place and demonstrate intimacy, respect (or disrespect), formality, and so on. The channel is another facet of instrumentalities. Many of the other aspects of context of situation such as what can and cannot be said are determined by whether communication is done face-to-face through traditional written messages or through some other means.

5.7 Norms

"N" stands for "Norms of Interaction." Norms are social standards that control the event and the actions and reactions of the participants, or traditional rules that govern the conduct of the speech event. Interpretation norms are also critical in speech events and cross-cultural interactions in general. These are the rules that determine how specific acts are interpreted (Richards, 1999). Hymes assumed that speech is a rule-governed behavior that the researcher must infer from systematic observation and recording of spontaneous verbal interaction. It refers to the precise actions and properties associated with speaking as well as how those behaviors and properties may be perceived by someone who does not share them such as loudness, silence, and gaze return. Norms of interaction involve any socially accepted conventions during speaking, kinds of things one can say and to whom they are said. Some norms such as how someone is expected to speak relate to conversation in a community. Others pertain to specific, relatively formal events such as court proceedings or job interviews. When participants do not share the same norms, there can be undesirable consequences.

Group norms are rules or guidelines that reflect expectations of how group members should act and interact. They define what behaviors are acceptable or not; good or not; right or not; or appropriate or not (O'Hair &Wieman, 2004, P. 19). Norms may relate to how people look, behave, or communicate with each other. Some norms relate to how a group as a whole will act. Others have to do with the behavior of individual group members and the roles those members play within the group.

By defining what social behavior lies within acceptable boundaries, norms can help a group function smoothly and face conflict without falling apart (Hayes, 2004, p. 31). As a result, they can be a powerful force for encouraging positive contact among group members.

5.8 Genre

"G" stands for Genre. There are three types of communication genres: verbal communication which involves speaking, written communication, and body language communication. Genre also refers to demarcated types of utterance such as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecture, and editorials. These are all marked in specific ways in contrast to casual speech. Genre is not just used to refer to literary works (poem, novel etc.) but also to the kind of communication that is taking place. This could include testimony in court (a kind of co-produced story-telling), interviews, speeches, and joke-telling (Umezinwa, 2017). A speech genre can be defined as a relatively stable type of expression that matches a specific characterized situation. Speech genres consist of daily communication activities like greetings, conversations, and military commands. Most speech genres are based on social, economic and relationship status between the sources of the speech and the target audience. Each speech genre consists of a unique tone.

A speech genre's presenter is free to employ accent to show personality, and is capable of mixing genres from many areas. Since this is a daily discussion and communication process, the more effectively we employ genre commands, the more effectively we implement an open speech plan that allows us to comfortably blend genres. In simple terms, a speech genre can be defined as an utterance. When one utterance finishes, another one emerges, and a reaction becomes an utterance to respond to the preceding one. A vocal statement is always made in reaction to prior remarks, and it is always made in anticipation of a responding statement.

There is no such thing as a complete language; all languages are sporadic, incomplete, and can be compared to a web of utterances (Crowston& Williams, 2000, pp. 234-238).

6. Data Analysis

President Joe Biden in reaction to the intensifying violence in the Middle East on May, 2021 expressed his desire to put an end to the conflict within Gaza, but at the same time confessed the right of Israel to defend itself. Joe Biden could not have imagined that his first major foreign policy challenge would be a major test of his ability to lead his party. With the outbreak of violence in the Middle East, the US president has found himself increasingly against many of his fellow democrats over his support for Israel. Biden was forced, during a call with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, to call for a ceasefire although the first reaction of his administration was to support Israel's right to defend itself and to prevent the United Nations Security Council from issuing a statement calling for a ceasefire. Netanyahu also confirmed that his country was not ready to stop military operations, and Israel announced its conflict in Gaza as a necessary response to the threat posed by Hamas.

By leveraging the SPEAKING framework, we can tackle any communication event or speech act and become more effective communicators. It is an invaluable tool during foreign language acquisition. The elements of the framework are all culturally dependent which illustrates that learning a language is also about learning the culture. Therefore, Dell Hymes speaking model has been employed in this research for analyzing Joe Biden's remarks on the Middle East on May, 2021. In analyzing the data, the researcher follows some techniques or procedures. The researcher tries to analyze the data using Ethnography of communication or Dell Hymes's SPEAKING mnemonic to find out the context of the speech act.

6.1 Setting and Scene

The chosen speech has been presented by President Joe Biden on May 20, 2021as a comment to his call with Prime Minister Netanyahu in reaction to the conflict within Gaza. His remarks have been presented at 6 p.m. at the Cross Hall, the broad hallway on the first floor in the White House. It is the official residence of the President of the United States. The room is used for receiving lines following a State Arrival Ceremony on the South Lawn, or a procession of the President and a visiting head of state and their spouses. In his speech to journalists and officials within the White House, Biden was serious and quiet. There was range of formality and sense of seriousness in his chosen words. There was no interruption, and all chosen words were appropriate and suitable with the political context. There was a space between him as an addresser and all addressees.

Biden exploited both means of verbal communication and nonverbal communication. For supporting his views, he used body language to assist addressees in understanding and decoding his speech. His chosen movements helped them interpret his moods and emotions. He used eye contact, falling intonation, and hand shake for assertion. He raised his hands a lot, and at the end he left the Cross Hall without answering the questions of all journalists and officials. The importance of body language in communication is evident in public speaking. With all eyes on one person, the speaker is under pressure to be mindful of what they are saying and how they are saying it. Another important nonverbal business transaction is the handshake. Political and business leaders seal deals with a handshake. A strong handshake suggests confidence and a limp handshake implies the person is disinterested. Smiling and maintaining eye contact is also important while shaking hands. This shows that you have courage and confidence (Diaries, 2020).

6.2 Participants

President Joe Biden is the speaker or the sender of the message. He tried to develop or transmit an idea or message to the whole world throughout his speech. Biden is an American politician who is the 46th and current president of the United States. He is a member of the Democratic Party. He served as the 47th vice president from 2009 to 2017 under Barack Obama and represented Delaware in the United States Senate from 1973 to 2009. Biden was elected to the New Castle County Council in 1970 and became the sixth-youngest senator in U.S. history after he was elected to the United States Senate from Delaware in1972 at age 29. Biden was the chair or ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 12 years and was influential in foreign affairs during Obama's presidency. He also chaired the Senate Judiciary Committee from 1987 to 1995, dealing with drug policy, crime prevention, and civil liberties issues. He ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988 and 2008.

Biden was reelected to the Senate six times. He became Obama's vice president after he won the 2008 presidential election, defeating John McCain and his running mate Sarah Palin. During eight years as vice president, Biden leaned on his Senate experience and frequently represented the administration in negotiations with congressional Republicans. On foreign policy, Biden was a close counselor to the president and took a leading role in designing the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq in2011.In 2012, Obama and Biden were reelected, defeating Mitt Romney and Paul Ryan. In 2017, Obama awarded Biden the Presidential Medal of Freedom with distinction. As a political character, Joe Biden can be considered a text in which everything about him signifies something from his name to his genetic makeup. As a general outline, his speech follows a pattern of beginning with "I" to introduce himself and his views, and it moves to "we" to include the American people in his campaign.

He chose language and certain gestures as a code in communicating with all addressees who were in front of his eyes in the White House or others who were listening to his speech via television and others means of mass media. Hence, the way of contact was both face-to-face and electronic. In addition, as others can read the manuscript of his speech in newspapers and magazines, the way of contact can also be considered print- based. In other words, some addressees were absent and implicit.

Participants in this speech did not change roles as Joe Biden was delivering his speech without waiting any comment from attendees who were trying to translate his message into words, symbols or gestures. So, for most linguists communication process was incomplete. Mutual communication allows the receiver to clear doubts, asking questions to build their confidence and enable the sender to know efficiency of the message. Biden managed to arrange his ideas in a manner that could easily be understood by them. Biden adopted a particular tone, register, and dialect in sending his message; he was serious in giving this political speech. Biden sent only declarative sentences in his message to the whole world. For example, in saying "I believe we have a genuine opportunity to make progress, and I'm committed to working for it" Biden showed his inclination towards peace and prosperity. His message was obvious and limited. Feedback helped him in transforming his message.

Biden's facial expressions were extremely convincing, and the literal meaning of each sentence is very simple. He provided his listeners with background information. He avoided using imperatives as he did not give this speech for commanding, but he only desired to shed the light on the condition of the Middle East in light of wars within Gaza. Generally, Biden succeeded in evoking his emotions, attitudes, and moods intentionally in the addressee although the addressee may not necessarily possess the same sentiments.

For getting at the main idea behind this speech, all addressees should have been aware of the context or the main reasons behind giving it. They also should have been aware of the meaning of words and sentences. Throughout this speech, the addressee can identify the personal characteristics of the speaker even if he / she does not know him. For example, it is obvious that the speaker is wise, calm, sedate, educated, rational and, statesman. He handled the situation of America, Israel, Palestine, and Egypt seriously from the violent attacks against Palestinians throughout this brief speech. Above all, he tried to look sincere and neutral. He said, "You know, we've held intensive high-level ……….with an aim of avoiding the sort of prolonged conflict we've seen in previous years when the hostilities have broken out (U.S Embassy, 2021)." However, some listeners can smell the odor of his slyness, especially when he said, "The United States fully supports Israel's right to defend itself ……. that have taken the lives of innocent civilians in Israel (U.S Embassy, 2021)" in a way to justify the reasons behind conflicts against Palestinians.

Also, Biden's language is simple and neat. He avoided unusual words and used short unmetrical sentences. He used sentences in an active and a passive voice for assertion and verification. He paid attention to word order, tone, and word choice in addition to using various synonyms such as (end-close), (safely- securely), and (freedom-democracy). He used repetition for assertion. The word "hostilities" was repeated four times, the word "conflict" was repeated twice, and the verb "committed" was repeated three times. Moreover, he used deixis such as "this" and "that" for expressing his ideological views and for shifting the focus from the text to communicative participants. In this speech, Joe Biden is talking to the press. Also, as it was announced on T.V, there were multiple addressees such as all Arabs, including the Egyptian people, all Americans, Palestinians, and Israelis. That is to say, his speech is not presented to a certain group, but the addressee is implied.

He used the pronoun "we" more than one time either for referring to all Americans or for expressing unity, cooperation, and solidarity between all Arabs and Americans.

All addressees in this speech are absent and implicit. They received declarative sentences from President Obama. They succeeded in understanding this speech as President Biden avoided ambiguity. He used pronouns, spatio-temporal shifters, and deictic references to objects and circumstances for clarification and simplification. He did not give clear commands to his addressees, but he only tried to send a message to all of them. However, the unfamiliarity of the addressee with the personal idiom of the addresser, and the difference between the native dialect or language of Biden and that of the addressee may make this addressee or listener not realize what is behind this speech. For example, Biden used his native language in this speech. This does not mean that he ignores the Arab listener; this speech is presented to the whole world, including all Arabs. Those Arabs can translate his speech into Arabic for understanding it instead of ignoring his whole message.

Listeners hear what they expect and want to hear. If they hear something fundamentally different, something that challenges their basic beliefs, they can find ways to interpret the new information as unreliable or unfounded or just plain wrong (Denning, 2009). The process of translation is not enough for the decoder of any message. The ignorant addressee fails to understand what is behind each word. He/ She should look at this speech as a combination of signs, regarding it an open text. In addition, the addressee should realize that this speech is a text, not a poem, a letter, or a sign post as each sentence in this text has a certain function, and the text itself has a certain structure.

6.3 Ends

Joe Biden's speech has been given for different purposes: Showing Biden's keen on putting an end to conflicts in the Middle East; he discussed the crises in the Middle East upon the uprising of war within Gaza with both the Egyptian president and the Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu for illustrating the role of both Egypt and Israel towards Palestinians; Showing America's support to Israel against the attacks of Hamas. Biden supports Israeli's right to defend itself against these attacks, calling Israelis "innocent civilians." He also shows the cooperation between America and Israel, supporting Israel's Iron Dome system to ensure its defenses and security in the future; Showing the cooperation between all Arab countries and America itself for putting an end to wars and hostilities in the Middle East; Showing Biden's neutral role towards hostilities within Gaza. He said, " I send my sincere condolences to all the families ……… for a full recovery for the wounded (U.S Embassy, 2021)." He has referred to the role of both America and United Nations in fighting terrorism and helping Palestinians, referring to America's dream to see the whole world lead a comfortable life, enjoy equal measures of freedom, prosperity, progress, and democracy.

6.4 Act Sequence

First, Joe Biden declared intent to put an end to conflicts. This is typical of political discourse. It is completely logical and true to actual political discourses. Systematic statements were done and ended with an agreement for cooperation between Arab countries. Then, Biden delivered closing and conducting ring exchanges to serve the purpose of the message. Biden's main message in this speech has been conveyed by using certain speech acts such as representatives, commissives, and expressives. All speech acts and orders presented to the addressee are convincing. Biden depended on persuading and giving information. He received no reaction, so neither turn-taking nor interrupting was obvious in this speech.

Biden was the only one who managed the conversation. He did not use either directives or declarations as he was not interested in giving orders or changing the state of affairs. This becomes obvious in table (1)

Table (1) Speech Act Classification in Joe Biden's Speech

Types of Speech Acts	Examples
Representatives	- I commended him for the decision to bring the current hostilities to a close within less than 11 days**(assertion)** - We've held intensive high-level discussions….. with an aim of avoiding the sort of prolonged conflict we've seen in previous years when the hostilities have broken out**(assertion)** - I also emphasized what I have said throughout this conflict**(assertion)** - Prime Minister Netanyahu informed me that Israel has agreed to a mutual, unconditional ceasefire to begin in less than two hours (**assertion** for Biden, but it may be considered **a claim** for the addressee)
Commissives	- We will do this in full partnership with the Palestinian Authority — not Hamas, the Authority — in a manner that does not permit Hamas to simply restock its military arsenal**(promise)** - My administration will continue our quiet and relentless diplomacy toward that end…..and I'm committed to working for it**(promise)**
Directives	…………………………………………………………
Declarations	…………………………………………………………
Expressives	- I want to thank you all(thanksgiving) - Thank you so much(thanksgiving)

	- And I want to also thank the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, our National Security Advisor, and……(thanksgiving)
	-I extend my sincere gratitude to President Al Sisi and the senior Egyptian officials who played a critical role in this diplomacy **(thanksgiving).**
	- I also appreciate the contributions
	of other parties in the region who have been engaged in working towards the end of hostilities **(thanksgiving**).
	- The United States fully supports Israel's right to defend itself against indiscriminate rocket attacks from Hamas and other Gaza-based terrorist groups that have taken the lives of innocent civilians in Israel**(complaining).**
	- And I send my sincere condolences to all the families — Israeli and Palestinian — who have lost loved ones and my hope for a full recovery for the wounded**(condolences)**

6.5 Key

In this speech Biden presented cues to help addressees interpret his message content. For example, his tone was serious, formal, and precise to suite the political discourse. He was using falling intonation in giving information and turned to rising intonation in giving assertions. His gestures were convincing. He depended on his eyes and hands in conveying messages. Hands and eyes are an integral part of communication. He used hand fist and hit the desk with his hands upon leaving the Hall. His words were convincing, suiting the main message such as ceasefire, hostilities, terrorist, and innocent. He was quiet, having different voice expressions for different roles. By the end of the speech he changed the timbre of his voice by altering the pitch, volume, and pace. When speaking, his voice was flexible to enable him to change his tone of voice depending on what he was saying. The meaning of his words is weighted and expressed through non-verbal communication which includes voice tonality.

6.6 Instrumentalities

In this speech the mode of contact by which the message is delivered is face to face. From another side, this speech was given on television or via the internet, so the mode of contact may be electronic. In addition, as the script of the speech is available in American newspapers and in electronic websites, the act of communication is said to be either oral or written. In this speech there is a separation in space and in time between the addresser and the addressee. The medium of communication through which the message is interpreted is complex, not simple like a poster on the wall as it was given via the internet which involves so many servers, satellites, cables or other aspects of technology. As a politician presents a particular issue on T.V or on the internet, his addressees may become very broad. The code employed in this article is language. Biden used simple English words in communicating with his addressees.

He chose familiar language to share the same language with his addressees who could easily recognize and understand it because they use it on a regular basis. Throughout this language, Biden tried to build a sense of commonality with the listener. Language which is foreign and unfamiliar to the listener tends to emphasize the differences between the speaker and the listener, and makes the message difficult to understand. By using language that is familiar to the other participant, the message is likely to have more impact. His way of expression was extremely simple as he used natural and transparent code to cope with his addressees. Generally, code in this speech does not overstep the limit of language. Biden avoided signal codes. For Arabs, communication will become much easier when Biden speaks in Arabic and uses legal discourse conventions. Hence, this speech becomes very easy for all Arabs after being interpreted into Arabic.

6.7 Norms

In this kind of speech event Biden maintained English language, using certain means of nonverbal communication such as gazes and small silent pauses. He also adopted paralinguistic items. In communicating with his addressees he respected social rules or the unwritten rules of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors that are considered acceptable in his social group or culture. He adhered to norms that govern communication within his speech community. These norms provided him with an expected idea of how to behave, and function to provide order and predictability within his society. He used appropriate language in conveying his message. In certain situations he adopted loudness for assertion. His look and behavior were appropriate, and he tried to avoid undesirable consequences.

6.8 Genre

With regard to the kind of communication that is taking place, this genre is considered a political speech. In this speech the speaker adopted verbal communication as one kind of communication genres. His speech included both speaking and body language. It is based on social relationship between the speaker and the target audience. In this speech both language and culture are intertwined.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

Through this study the researcher comes to the conclusion that different theories of critical discourse analysis could be adopted for analyzing all kinds of speeches, revealing the main target of the speaker or the main message behind this speech. For many scholars, the principles of critical discourse analysis provide the major traits of an approach that distinguishes it quite well from other work on analysis of discourse. Teaching discourse analysis involves introducing researchers to relevant theories and guiding them in the application of these theories to real life language use. In addition, theories of discourse analysis give the analysts a broad view on the possible methodological approaches they are liable to use.

For the chosen theory, the present study reveals the authenticity and viability of Dell Hymes' theory to discourse analysis and text studies in linguistics. Certain factors which help in facilitating communication such as gestures, moves, and meaningful signs have been captured in the theory.

Hymes' contribution to discourse analysis is indeed remarkable, so discourse analysts employ this theory in the exploration of the field. Learning and teaching discourse analysis in general engages researchers and tutors in the exploration of texts and talk. Analysis of discourse data helps in investigating socially-situated language use. Such study provides researchers with the opportunity to examine how meaning is constructed and negotiated in discourse and to reflect on the role that language plays in social life. Dell Hymes' speaking model is proved to be an interesting theory in the analysis of discourse, not just in the field of linguistics but in other related subjects.

Although many other theories within the field of critical discourse analysis can be applied to the chosen speech such as that of Norman Fairclough and Van Dijk, Dell Hymes speaking model is selected to be applied to the chosen political speech since it is a way to study symbolic means of expression or what is called ethnography of communication. From another direction, the chosen speech presented by Biden can be analyzed using many other theories outside the field of critical discourse analysis. For example, different theories of communication such as Shanon-Weaver's model (1948), Lasswell's Model (1948), Berlo's S-M-C-R Model (1960), Osgood-Schramm Model (1954), Westley and Maclean Model (1957), Barnlund's Transactional Model (1970), and Dance's Helical Model (1967) are vital in analyzing all speeches and articles. In addition, many semiotic theories such as that of Charles Peirce or Roman Jakobson can be employed in other researches for revealing the same issue by being applied to images, caricatures, speeches, or articles.

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