

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and scientific Research
Ibn- Khaldoun University of Tiaret
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English



**Presupposition In President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE'S
Speech At The Arab League Summit 2022**

**Dissertation Submitted in a partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in Linguistics**

Submitted by:

Manel NOURI

Nour el houda BENDAHA

Supervised by:

Mr Nourredine CHEBLI

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

- **Chairperson:** Dr walid MOKHTARI
- **Examiner:** Dr Ali BERREABAH
- **Supervisor:** Mr Nourredine CHEBLI

Academic Year: 2022/2023

Dedications

All praise is due to Allah for his guidance to accomplish this work

I would like to dedicate my work to:

My Family, a special feeling of gratitude to my parents, I will always appreciate all they have done.

I also dedicate this work: to my husband and my wonderful daughter both of you have been my best cheerleaders.

Thank you

NOUR EL HOUDA

Dedications

“If you believe in yourself anything is possible”

First of all .All praise is due to Allah for his guidance to accomplish this work

I dedicate this work to: My parent

To my two brothers and my own sister

To my dear friends IMANE

To all my teachers

Thank you

MANEL

Acknowledgements

We would like to convey our gratitude to our supervisor: Mr Nouredine CHEBLI for his guidance and all the efforts, he put into helping us to bring this work to fulfillment. Specially, we would like to thank the Board of Examiners for their encouraging advice that will help us to do better work. Namely: Chairperson, Dr walid MOKHTARI, Examiner: Dr Ali BERABAH and Supervisor: Mr Nouredine CHEBLI.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find different presupposition that is used by President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech at the Arab league summit 2022. This research addresses two main enquires: It explores the specific types of presupposition utilized by President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech and it determines the underlying meanings presupposes by statements. This descriptive and analytical study is based on the interpretivism paradigm and a qualitative approach, mainly it relies on the pre-suppositional categories proposed by Yule in (1996).The data collection process involved analyzing words, phrases and sentences extracted from platforms source. The findings of this study revealed that the most dominant type of presupposition found in President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE's speech was existential then lexical, Factive, structural, Non-Factive and counterfactual These utterances were further classified into six distinct categories of presupposition as cited by TEBBOUNE during the Arab league summit to comprehensively analyze the speech. The researcher explored how President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE conveyed implied meaning to the audience during his speech at the Arab league summit.

Key words: Presupposition, Arab League Summit, Speech

Table of contents

Dedications	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Dedications	I
Acknowledgments.....	II
Abstract	III
Table of contents.....	IV
List of Tables	IV
List of Figures.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
General Introduction	1
Chapter one:Theoretical, Conceptual And Methodological Framework.....	05
1.1 Introduction.....	5
1.2 Theoretical Framework	6
1.3 The Concept of Presupposition	7
1.3.1 Presupposition in Political Speech.....	8
1.3.2 Political Speech.....	9
1.3.3 Power in Political Speech	9
1.3.4. Language.....	9
1.4 Methodological Framework.....	11
1.4Types of Presupposition.....	11
a. Existential Presupposition.....	11
b. Factive Presupposition	Error! Bookmark not defined.
c. Lexical Presupposition.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
d. Structural Presupposition	Error! Bookmark not defined.
e. Non-Factive Presupposition.....	11
f. Counterfactual Presupposition.....	11
1.5 Conclusion	13

Chapter Two: Data Collecting & Finding Analysis	13
2.1 Introduction.....	14
2.2 The Arab League Summit.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3 The President of The Republic Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE.....	14
2.4 Finding and Analysis	15
2.4.1 Analysis	15
2.4.2 Result and Discussion.....	16
2.5 Conclusion	29
General Conclusion	30
References	33
Appendix.....	37
Abstract In Arabic (الملخص بالعربية).....	46
Abstract In French (Resume).....	46

List of Tables

Table01: The Main Components in Presupposition.....	10
Table 02: Types of presupposition (Adapted from Yule 1996).....	11
Table 1.1 Existential Presupposition.....	16
Table 1.2 Existential Presupposition.....	16
Table 1.3 Existential Presupposition.....	17
Table 1.4 Existential Presupposition.....	17
Table 1.5 Existential Presupposition.....	17
Table 1.6 Existential Presupposition.....	18
Table 1.7 Existential Presupposition.....	18
Table 1.8 Existential Presupposition.....	18
Table 1.9 Existential Presupposition.....	19
Table 1.10 Existential Presupposition.....	19
Table 1.11 Existential Presupposition.....	19
Table 1.12 Existential Presupposition.....	20

Table 1.13 Existential Presupposition.....	20
Table 1.14 Existential Presupposition.....	20
Table 2.1 Factive Presupposition.....	21
Table 2.2 Factive Presupposition.....	21
Table 2.3 Factive Presupposition.....	21
Table 2.4 Factive Presupposition.....	22
Table 2.5 Factive Presupposition.....	22
Table 2.6 Factive Presupposition.....	22
Table 3.1 Lexical Presupposition.....	23
Table 3.2 Lexical Presupposition.....	23
Table 3.3 Lexical Presupposition.....	23
Table 3.4 Lexical Presupposition.....	24
Table 3.5 Lexical Presupposition.....	24
Table 3.6 Lexical Presupposition.....	24
Table 3.7 Lexical Presupposition.....	25
Table 4.1 Structural Presupposition.....	25
Table 4.2 Structural Presupposition.....	26
Table 4.3 Structural Presupposition.....	26
Table 4.4 Structural Presupposition.....	26
Table 4.5 Structural Presupposition.....	27
Table 4.6 Structural Presupposition.....	27
Table 5.1 Non-Factive Presupposition.....	27
Table 5.2 Non-Factive Presupposition.....	28
Table 5.3 Non-Factive Presupposition.....	28
Table6.1 Counterfactual Presupposition.....	29

List of Figures

Figure 01: the attendees of Arab league summit (edition 31 st , 2022)	41
Figure02: TEBBOUNE in the meeting.	41

General introduction

General Introduction

Presupposition is a fundamental concept in linguistics that plays a significant role in understanding language and communication, it refers to the implicit exceptions or background knowledge that speakers rely on when expressing themselves. Presupposition are invented with things linguistic expression and shape the meaning and interpretation of utterances. The study of presupposition in linguistics involves analyzing how speakers can convey information indirectly and make exceptions about their audience's knowledge and beliefs. In the field of linguistics presupposition have been explored extensively as it provides a valuable explanation of language structure, meaning and pragmatics. By examining presupposition linguists can uncover the underlying assumption and implicit messages conveyed through linguistic expressions. This knowledge can contribute to a deeper understanding of how language functions and influences communication in various contexts, in this study we investigates the role of presupposition in President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE'S Speech at the Arab League Summit 2022, within a linguistic analysis particularly focusing on its implication for understanding discourse and its persuasive effects by examining how the speaker uses these exceptions in their language choices. We can understand the mechanism behind effective communication rhetoric and persuasion, Furthermore this study seeks to explore the relationship between presupposition and linguistic features such as Semantic, Pragmatic and Discourse Analysis.

Many researchers have provided definitions and classifications of presupposition, particularly in relation to context and utterances. For instance (Kamp, 2013)&(Youssef Al barakati,2021) have explored various implicit meanings and identified six types of presupposition. Also, Al barakati employed the accommodation analysis model to examine the use of presupposition in Saudi King's Arabic political discourse regarding speech terrorism. Similarly, Rahmandinato utilized Huang's (2014) theory, which based on nine types of presupposition to analyze Joe Biden's inauguration speech in2021, ultimately identifying definite presupposition. In our own research, we focused on presupposition in Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE'S speech during the Arab league summit .Drawing on Yule's (1996) theory which based on six types of presupposition. We found evidence of existential presupposition, despite employing different theories, our findings aligned with those of other researchers.

As mentioned earlier, this study investigates pragmatic presupposition employed by President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech at the Arab league summit. It aims to identify different presupposition and determine the most dominant type in his speech. The study suggest employing Yule 1996 theory of presupposition to achieve this by applying this theory, it becomes possible to uncover the underlying meanings that are presupposed by the statements made in the speech.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, we set the following questions:

1. What specific types of presupposition does president Abdelmadjid Tebboune employ in his speech?
2. How do these various types of presupposition contribute to the implied meaning conveyed by his utterances?

To addresses these questions, this study suggests the following hypothesis:

1. The six types of presupposition: Existential, Factive, Lexical, Non-factive, Structural, counterfactual presupposition.
2. To explores the heading meaning.

The primary objective of this research is: for the reader explore the presupposition and investigates the nature, purpose of political speech .Then established data by using utterances.

We are fully interests about the Palestinian dilemma, it is matter of concerns to all Arab Islamic .it addresses the human conscience to support the Palestinian people from the repressive practices by Zionist occupation which Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine.

This study explores the interpretivism paradigm and utilizes the descriptive qualitative methods proposed by Yule in 1996. The data collection process involves analyzing words, phrases and sentences in a video depicting a meeting of the Arab league summit in 2022.

The importance of this research will be demonstrates the relationship of presupposition in Political Speech, in highlight the influence of various contexts including linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Additionally we determined to identify the dominant types of presupposition in the Speech of President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE.

The present study focuses on exploring presupposition in Speech of Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE during the Arab league summit in 2022. It utilizes a contextual approach to

analyze the implicit meaning conveyed. The study collects data from specific types of presupposition, which determine the underlying meaning in the context of TEBBOUNE speech on November 1st and 2nd, 2022. The data is sourced from social media platforms.

This Study divided into two chapters which the two chapters complete each other on basis of coherence and cohesion. The first chapter includes Theoretical, Conceptual, Methodology Framework and some definitions from our data than the types of presupposition and conclusion. The second chapter presents the definition of key terms and we analyze data based on theory of Yule (1996) .That sum-up the finding and Concerns a brief discussion.

Chapter One:
Theoretical, Conceptual and Methodological Framework

1.1 Introduction

The First chapter deals with Theoretical Background, the review explain Yule theory, which the researcher provided a number of previous studies that includes different presupposition. Then, the Conceptual Framework presents the Concept of Presupposition in political Speech. Also, Methodological Framework includes interpretivism paradigm and descriptive qualitative methods. However, it state by some definition from our research and includes types of presupposition which will be examined at conclusion of this chapter.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

presupposition defined by yule (1996) as “something the speaker assumes to be the case prior making an utterance ”. he claimed that presupposition occurs by the speakers rather than the statements. there for, a presumption or basis that the speaker makes in light of listener’s knoweldge(p.25).

Lawal (2003) “ the explicit assumption about the real world which speakers make and the meaning of an utterance largely depends”. it is presupposed that rader or listener will understand communication by processing what is discussed, in light of the prior exchanged knoweldge about matter and background information(p.153).

In addition, Liang (2016) presupposition triggers are essential in human messages, according to Hillary’s election speech to investigate the lexical and syntactic which, most of researchers defined the meaning and kinds of presupposition which deals with context and utterances, such as(Kamp,2013);(Khalili, 2018) and (Schwarz,2019) focuses in variety of implicit meaning and explore the six types of presupposition are: “ Exisential ,Factive ,Lexical, structural, Non-Factive, counterfactual presupposition”.Then, Zhen (2017) emphasized that “common ground concept is closely related to knoweldge,beliefs and presupposition”.however with relation to the speech context.(p.29)

for (Argina,2018) this study focused on assumption by Trump and Hillary (2015) for the US presidential election (2016),her attention was analyzing presupposition types and the dominant kind in specifically,this research employes Yule (2010) and Levinson’s (1983) theorey of presupposition trrigers .Balogun(2018) “stressed that there is a strong bond between language and politics ”, she contiuned by saying that lexical or grammatical linguistic behaviour is a reflection of the language of politics .Lakoff (1990, cited in Balogun,2018) proposed as an assumption “language is politics, politics assigns power and

Power govern how people talk and how they are understood”also Balogun (2018) examined the inaugural speech of Donald Trump , her research showed that assumes the singularity of the situation in terms of the socio-economic disaster afflicting America with an authority and urgent need to regain his political ambition .although, Risdinato, Malihah, Guritno (2019) has analyzed the type of presupposition in conversation in George Orwell’s that examined the data using the Yule theory .the aim of this study is to identify the type of presupposition presented by George Orwell’s in conversation novella Animal Farm.

Al Zubeiry (2020) identified presumption triggers enable speaker’s and authors pass on a lot of information to their audiences ,in order to better frame the background of their negotiations and shape the beliefs of their viewers, according to researcher that looked at presupposition found in english newspapers. that Albarakati (2021), the researcher utilizes the accommodation analysis model to investigate the use of assumption in Arabic political discourse, as an illustration two perspectives are examined in the (2017) speech on terrorism by Saudi King Salman binAbdulaziz .

Also in(2021), Rahmandinato conducted an analysis of the types of presupposition proposed by Huang in 2014. The objective of this study was to identify the various types of presupposition present in Joe Biden’s inauguration speech by examing the utterances used. Based on prior research, we as researchers selected the speech delivered by Abdelmadjid tebboune during the Arab League Summit in 2022 as the subject of our study. This particular speech was chosen because it contains various presupposition, that are deemed important for analysis.

1.3The Concept of Presupposition

Presupposition is a concept within the field of pragmatics which is a branch of linguistics. Pragmatics specifically investigates the contextual and situational meanings in language. It is concerned with understanding intend meaning of the speaker and how people use words in every day conversation. According to Yule (1996) “pragmatic is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms, in this three part distinction only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis” (p.3)

However, pragmatics is primarily concerned with analyzing the intentions behind individuals Speech, in addition to the literal meanings of words or phrases. Unlike semantics which focuses on the meaning of words in isolation, pragmatics examines how meaning is

influenced by context. This field distinguishes between two types of context: linguistic and non-linguistic, it involves interpreting and understanding individuals intended meanings and how those meaning impact their Speech.

In other words, Pragmatic concerned on implicit assumption which related to presupposition. That, the speaker assumes the listener already knows as their background knowledge. Which presupposition is the implicit meaning that based on background knowledge of language, which (Huang 2014) defined presupposition in three conceptual:

Firstly, semantics presupposition is associated with conventional sentences and involves determining the relationship between sentences which linked to the British philosopher peter strawson and can be traced back to Freg in (1892).

Secondly, in contrast refers to what the speaker assumes or believes to be true. It is not about the sentences themselves but rather about the utterances, in other words, presupposition is conveyed through the act of speaking and it often includes contextual details or shared knowledge. This aspect of presupposition is also known as conversational or utterance presupposition in pragmatics. The philosopher Robert Stalnaker is associated with this pragmatic, particularly in terms of how speakers adjust their language to convey presupposed information. Third, presupposition involves both the linguistic forms and the language users. This concept, also referred to as utterance presupposition was introduced by Ward Soames in 1982 and Karttunen in 1973. On the other hand, political speech encompasses communication about social issues, government and the body Politic. Communicators and writers of political speech make assumption that the listeners or readers already have some familiarity with the content being communicated.

1.3.1 Presupposition in Political Speech

Presupposition in Political Speech is when a speaker assumes that their audience already agrees with certain ideas or beliefs without stating them directly. It's a way to influence the audience's thoughts without having to argue for or against them. It relies on pre-existing notions and expectations about social issues, government or the body politic, which can shape the message being conveyed Presupposition have the potential to influence how Political Speech is presented and understood by listeners or readers.

1.3.2 Political Speech

First, Speech is mental expression or communication through spoken words, the use of language and discussion “Speech is a formal talk that a person gives to an audience, the ability to speak, the way in which a particular person speaks, the language used when speaking and a group of lines that an actor speaks in play in the theater”. However, Political Speech is opinions in issues of public concern and it very broad category it includes discussion of issues for example: The issue of world events. Supreme Court said that: “speech deals with matters of public concern when it can be fairly considered as relating to any matter of political, social or other concerns to the community.

1.3.3 Power in Political Speech

Before Power in Political definition. First we must define the concept of Power, it is capacity to influence a state or individual to act or think in a manner. That is different from how they would have otherwise done or thought. According to Bertrand RUSSELL: “the production of intended effects. In other words,“ a situation in which Power in Political a country tries to achieve its aims by using or threatening to use its military or economic Power against another country”. Which, the ability to satisfy ones aspirations or to accomplish ones goals is referred to as power. Alan ball said that “the concept in the study of politics” the Political Power divided into two types: formal and informal organs which Power consist to “money, knowledge, culture, status”

1.3.4 Language

Language is a system of words used in an organized and traditional manner for spoken or written human communication which, language is component of human thought that is means concept of communication, Holms (2000) stated that: “Language provide a variety of ways of saying the same thing addressing and greeting others, describing things”.

Table 01: The Main Components in Presupposition

Pragmatic Presupposition	Semantic Presupposition	Presupposition in Real world
.Make a Factual presumption. .The appropriate response. . Procedure for registering. . The assumption of trigger.	We have defined this pragmatic assumption. Semantic presupposition is the term for this type of presupposition. Take a position when the description is defined.	Individuals interactions. Effective communication. Specific situation.

1.4 Methodological Framework

This Study investigates interpretivism paradigm which is based on shared beliefs and agreements among scientists regarding how problems should be understood and addressed, as stated by Thomas Kuhn. Qualitative research is used as means to explore how individuals or groups attribute meaning to social and human problems. As described by (Creswell, 2012), we adopt a descriptive qualitative methods in this research which the theory proposed by Yule based on six types of presupposition. The data was collected through the use of words, phrases and sentences. This suggests analysis video about a meeting of Arab league summit 2022.

1.5 Types of Presupposition

The types of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996) that is concerned with large of number “words, phrases and structures” .Presupposition are considered into six (06) type they are: Existential presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition, Factual presupposition, Non-Factive presupposition, Counterfactual Presupposition.

a. Existential Presupposition

Take from the word exist, that present in the Noun, Phrase is known as possessive, which the speaker is mention of certain entities to the assumption that they exist .This type indicate when the speaker assumes certain information of utterance.

b. Factive Presupposition

It assumes information that is fact and what follows is true, the following verb like: Regret, realize, know, be aware, be added, be glade.

c. Lexical Presupposition

Conventionally, the asserted meaning of one form is used to interpret the use of that form. When a speaker uses a term it is assumed that another meaning will be understood .The following vocabulary items: “Start, again, still, stop” which are connected to using particular words and phrases.

d. Structural Presupposition

Is one that involves the use of particular words and phrases in specific forms .in this case, it considered that the structures basic assumption of it is reliability .also structure can be used by speakers to treat information as proposed, for instance: the wh. Question generally interpreted under the assumption that the data follows the WH form.

e. Non -Factive Presupposition

Are used with presupposition, what follows is not fact, this type concerned the following verbs: “imagine, dream, pretend”

f. Counterfactual Presupposition

This type assumes information in if clause .in other words, what is presupposed is not only false .but also the complete contrary of what is true .this category is defined as counterfactual conditions.

Table 02: Types of Presupposition (Adapted From Yule 1996)

Types of presupposition	Presupposition triggers in their many forms and examples
Existential presupposition	Possessive forms (a, the , hers, my)
Factive presupposition	Fact / true (regret , realize , know , be aware , be added , be glade) factive verbs
Lexical presupposition	Change of state verbs (start, again, still, stop) change of state verbs.

Structural presupposition	The WH question
Non-factive presupposition	Something that is false (imagine , dream , pretend)
counterfactual presupposition	If clause , condition

1.6 Conclusion

This Chapter has provided the Theoretical, Conceptual, Methodological Framework, that we have discussed the meaning of our data in the event of Arab League Summit 2022 and present the six types of Presupposition which it is main principle of present study. Then we present the theory proposed by Yule as the main tool which is related to Analyze the Speech of president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in Arab League Summit. The next Chapter outlines the stages of Data Collection and Finding Analysis that the researchers undertaker to apply Yule theory to the selected corpus.

Chapter Two: Data Collecting & Finding Analysis

2.1 Introduction

In This Study we will present a summary of every significant component with our research of political Speech. First, we present a definition of key terms {The Arab League summit and the President of the Republic Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE}.Second, the study represents explanation into two main parts finding and discussion. The goal of this research to find and describe the types of presupposition in Speech of President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE during the Arab league summit 2022 based on theory of Yule (1996). In the conclusion of this chapter will be examined and represent the objectives, result of conducted research.

2.2 The Arab League Summit

It means the meeting which includes presidents, king and princes of Arab countries that begin the founding league of Arab states and it has been taken yearly since 2000 in one of the Arab capitals according to the alphabetical order. however, it need to work with all possible that it means to help the Arab peoples who are still under foreign rule, in order to obtain their freedom and fulfill their national intention.

They become active members of the league Arab states and the United Nations organization .Since, the founding of the Arab league in 1945, Arab Leaders held 40 summit meetings until 2017, it distributed between 28 ordinary summits, 9 extraordinary emergency summits and 3 economic Summit .The First of November 2022 is the day of Arab summit, this time was Algeria's turn and Algerian president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE confirmed. He is looking forward to a successful Arab summit 31, given that Algeria has no background behind organizing this summit expect for Arab reunification. as well as, after a delay of over three years due to the corona pandemic and following agreement of some nations to repair relations with Israel, the first summit conference of the leaders of Arab countries activities began on Tuesday in the capital of Algeria, the summit which be held over two days on November first and second under the theme "reunification" will cover a number of crucial topics, including food security and peace than Palestine reconciliation.

However, the Algerian declaration for Palestinian reunification was approved at the 31st session of the Arab summit, which established an Algerian Arab working group.

2.3 The President Of The Republic Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE

Abdelmadjid Tebboune is an Algerian politician and the eight president of Algeria . since, December 2019 he assumed the position to succed president Abdelaziz Bouteflika and interim president Abdelkader Bensaleh .He was prime Minster of Algeria from May 2017 until August, in addition, Tebboune was Minister of housing from 2001 to 2002 and again from 2012 to 2017.

Previously ,Abdelmadjid Tebboune was born on November 17th ,1945 in Mechria (Nàama), he graduate from the National school of Administration Majoring in economics and finance in 1965, the second batch in July 1969, framework at the local government 1975 - 1992. Although, Tebboune appointed a 17 person committee in January 2020 with the purpose of creating a new constitution which strengthened judicial independence and legislative oversight while, maintainig a strong excutive branch made changes in this direction .Since March , protests have been put down as a result of efforts to control the global covid-19 pandemic .

2.4 Finding and Analysis

In This Study, we present explanation into two parts: Finding and Analysis. As mentioned in the main issue of this research, the purpose of this study to find types of presupposition in Speech of President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE’S during the Arab League Summit 2022.Additionally we described the message of President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech which expressed the implied meaning .As well as the findings are provided by data collected.

2.4.1 Analysis

This Study analyzed the types of presupposition found in President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech during the Arab League Summit .The six types based on theory of Yule (1996) it is clear from the study is finding many presupposition in Abdelmadjid speech, the data analysis indicate most utterances of presupposition, which the existential presupposition being the mainly held in speech. Existential presupposition is the most type dominated in speech, the research present 40 presupposition utterances and it determined with 14 utterances of existential because it is not simply assumed that, someone or something is owned just by way of their existence. However, there are more statements in utterances and there were many references to the presence of person, place or object transmitted by

presupposition being the type most frequently used to imply the existence of anything and they served to convey the speech is main data with explanation of this study.

2.4.2 Result and Discussion

In The Discussion, Our research have different point among the study provides further explanation for the presupposition statements. We as researchers consist the presupposition in speech of President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE’S at the Arab League Summit 2022.It is the object of present investigation, then we provided a number of previous studies to obtain the presupposition which as studies subject, it includes different presupposition that important to analyze. The discussion presented the six types of presupposition in the structure of statement that includes the implicit meaning assumes the situation supports assumptions. In the first discussion the utterance are examined of Existential presupposition is the type that is earliest and most frequently used in the Speech. Practically all of its utterances belong. This type and its definite description assume the reality of the entities mentioned by the speaker. All data that provides information existential presupposition was presented in table:

Table: 1.1 Existential Presupposition

Table	Utterances
1.1	Deliver <u>his speech</u> . (paragraph 01, line01)

Based on the Table 1.1 we as researchers found this existential presupposition in the Speech. According to Huang (2014).Presupposition of this kind are categorized as definite description where the information above suggests that is a premise to be made .The above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE initially, indicated “his speech” presuppose the existence of speech. The assumption present the underling meaning which is that, there is a speech that need to be delivered and someone is responsible for delivering It .However, the president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE deliver his speech during the Arab League Summit.

Table 1.2 Existential presupposition

Table1.2	Utterance
	Celebrate <u>A historic anniversary of the glorious</u> . (paragraph 02, Line_02)

Based on Table 1.2 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE initially, indicated “a historic” presupposes the anniversary of the Algerian revolution. Second, indicated the word “glorious” often used to describe important and illustration events. The assumption present the underlying meaning which there is an anniversary related that took place in Algeria and that this revolution is considered to be glorious.

Table 1.3 Existential presupposition

Table 1.3	Utterance
	I express to <u>my sincere</u> thanks and gratitude. (paragraph02, line 7)

Based on table 1.3 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because initially: indicated the word “I” presuppose to power and confidence. Second he indicated “my sincere” presuppose kindness or they want to acknowledge and show appreciation .The assumption present the underlying meaning which expressing thanks is that the president abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE was to communicate their gratitude and appreciation. It also acknowledges the efforts and kindness of others.

Table 1.4 Existential presupposition

Table 1.4	Utterance
	_The realization of <u>the hopes</u> of <u>our Arab</u> peoples.-(paragraph 02; line 06)

Based on table 1.4 the statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE initially, indicated “the hopes” presuppose the existence hopes. Second indicated the word “our Arab” presupposes the Arab leaders who have expectations for this summit. The assumption present the underlying meaning which hopes that are shared by multiple Arab peoples, hopes to success this summit and that these hopes are important and worth considering and they are significant enough to be acknowledged or addressed.

Table 1.5 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.5	Utterance
	For <u>His distinguish</u> efforts.(paragraph 02, line 06)

Based on table 1.5 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE initially indicated “his distinguish” presuppose the efforts of sister country Tunisia in the previous session towards a specific objective .The assumption present underlying meaning that has made efforts in this summit which these efforts have resulted in some kind of acknowledgment.

Table 1.6 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.6	Utterance
	_Sister country during <u>His presidency</u> of the previous session.(paragraph02, line 08)

Based on table 1.6 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because: initially indicated “his presidency” presupposes that there is previous session and the president of Tunisia Kaies Saied was the president of this session. The assumption present underlying meaning that the context in which the sentence is being used is related to organization that holds session, and there is a need to refer to the previous president of Tunisia, in order to establish continuity.

Table 1.7 Existential Presupposition

Reference	Utterance
point 1.7	With <u>their different</u> complexities.(paragraph, 03 line 05)

Based on table 1.7 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because president Abdelmadjid: initially indicated “their difficult” that there are multiple things being referred to and that each of these things has its own level in complexity .The assumption present underlying meaning that relevant to evaluate the different complexities of various in order to determine the crises continue in Arab world. Depending on the context the relevance could be related to decision making problem-solving.

Table 1.8 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.8	Utterance
	The world <u>as an economic</u> power.(paragraph03, line12)

Based on the table 1.8 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE indicated “an economic power” presupposes that the world has certain level of economic power .The assumption present underlying meaning that there is a need to consider to world’s economic power or influence in relation to other entities or factors, such as individual countries or economic systems. This presupposition reflects a common perspective in economics systems.

Table 1.9 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.9	Utterance
	<u>Our central</u> and foremost issues of Palestine. (paragraph 04, line 02)

Based on the table 1.9 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE initially indicated “our central” presupposes issues related to Palestine that need to be addressed. The assumption present underlying meaning that there may be other issues related to Palestine and it is the central and foremost issues should be given priority .this presupposition reflects a view commonly the conflict between Israeli-Palestine such as borders and settlements are seen as central to resolving the conflict and achieving peace in the region.

Table 1.10 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.10	Utterance
	Due to <u>The continued</u> violation.(paragraph 04, line 03)

Based on the table 1.10 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE initially indicated “the continued” presupposes the ongoing violation occurring in Palestine of some sort in the past and that this violation has continued into the present .the assumption present underlying meaning that there may be factors or entities responsible for the violation, this presupposition is often found in discussion of human rights violations and that there may be a need to take action to addresses or stop the violation.

Table 1.11 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.11	Utterance
	Establishing <u>their independent</u> state. (paragraph 05, line08)

Based on the table 1.11 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE initially indicated “their independent” presupposes Palestine that is seeking to establish an independent state .The assumption present the underlying meaning that the establishment of an independent state is seen as necessary for Palestine that there may be challenges or obstacles that need to be overcome in order to achieve this goal or the Palestinian in their struggle for statehood.

Table 1.12 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.12	Utterance
	Jerusalem <u>As it’s capital</u> and ending the occupation.(paragraph 05, line 09)

Based on the table 4.12 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE initially indicated “as it’s capital” presupposes as the capital of certain entity is currently under the occupation. The assumption present the underlying meaning that may be conflicting claims regarding the status of the city and the entity and that the issue of the occupation is a major point of contention .such as Jerusalem in the context of the Israel Palestinian conflict.

Table 1.13 Existential Presupposition

Table1.13	Utterance
	Can be informed <u>as a key</u> tool.(paragraph 07, line 05)

Based on the table 1.13 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE initially indicated “as a key” presupposes that there is a tool that can be used and can be used to achieve a particular objective .the assumption present the underlying meaning that there may be a certain level of knowledge or skill required effectively.

Table 1.14 Existential Presupposition

Table 1.14	Utterance
	To protect <u>our common</u> interests.(paragraph 02, line 10)

Based on the table 1.14 the above statement that is underlined which classified as existential presupposition because TEBBOUNE initially indicated “our common” presupposes that there is interests that are shared by Arab leaders in Arab league summit. The assumption present the underlying meaning that there may be differing opinions with Arab leaders that shared interests and how best to protect them and need to collaboration in order to effectively addresses.

The Second discussion investigates the statements mentioned of Factive presupposition, That was stated by President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech during the Arab League Summit .This kind of factive presupposition includes fact or specific and statements that support a claim of reality. The table below contains all data:

Table: 2.1 Factive Presupposition

Table 2.1	Utterance
	Success of our summit and <u>the realization</u> of the hopes.(paragraph 02, line 05)

Based on table 2.1 the above statement, that is underlined which classified as Factive presupposition because Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE indicated “the realization” presupposes the existence of summit that a certain hopes to success which is seen an important achieving the objectives. The assumption present the underlying meaning that there may various involved in the summit and the different expectations such as the international events focused on issues that faced the Arab world.

Table: 2.2 Factive Presupposition

Table 2.2	Utterance
	Great <u>appreciate</u> to my brother.(paragraph 02, line 07)

Based on table 2.2 the above statement, that is underlined which classified as Factive presupposition because Abdelmdjid TEBBOUNE indicated “appreciate” presupposes gratitude the president of Tunisia KAIES said .The assumption present the underlying meaning that there is a relationship between the president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE and the

president of Tunisia KAIES said appreciation expressed is sincere such as providing support during the difficult time, achieving success or overcoming challenges.

Table: 2.3 Factive Presupposition

Table 2.3	Utterance
	For the historic <u>a greement</u> facilitated by Algeria.(paragraph 05, line 15)

Based on table 2.3 the above statement, that is underlined which classified as Factive presupposition because Abdelmdjid TEBBOUNE indicated “agreement” presuppose that Algeria has played a significant role in enabling this agreement .the assumption present the underlying meaning that there may be multiple parties involved types of agreements such as political and may involve different countries or organizations.

Table: 2.4 Factive Presupposition

Table 2.4	Utterance
	Based on the <u>awareness</u> of everyone.(paragraph07, line 03)

Based on table 2.4 the above statement, that is underlined which classified as Factive presupposition because Abdelmdjid TEBBOUNE indicated “awareness” presuppose some knowledge or understanding that is considered common and accepted among the individuals in the current Arab situation. The presupposition implies that there may be some forms of communication or information exchange that refer to Arab ranks.

Table: 2.5 Factive Presupposition

Table 2.5	Utterance
	We <u>agreed</u> to coordinate and unify efforts. (paragraph 02, line 07in closing speech)

Based on table 2.5 the above statement, that is underlined which classified as Factive presupposition because Abdelmdjid TEBBOUN indicated “agreed” presuppose there is need to coordinate and unify their efforts. The assumption present the underlying meaning that there may have been some conflicts in the Arab world which have now overcome those issues and are committed to working together towards a shared objective.

Table: 2.6 Factive Presupposition

Table 2.6	Utterance
	Thank you for <u>making</u> it a summit.(paragraph 04, line02)

Based on table 2.6 the above statement, that is underlined which classified as Factive presupposition because Abdelmdjid TEBBOUNE indicated “making” presuppose an event or meeting that is being referred to as a summit which the event successful that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE is expressing gratitude the participant in this level for their contribution to this success. The assumption present the underlying meaning that there may have been some challenges involved in organizing the summit.

The third discussion investigates the statements mentioned of lexical presupposition. That was stated by Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech during the Arab league summit there are further explanation can be seen on table:

Table: 3.1 Lexical Presupposition

Table 3.1	Utterance
	The crises <u>continue</u> with their different complexities paragraph 03; line 05)

The researcher found this lexical presupposition in the speech. According to Huang (2014) this kind is categorized aspectual of state predicates presupposition, these statements implied a change in state indicating the state being transferred from had existed in the past.

Based on table 3.1 the above statement that is underlined which classified as lexical presupposition because TEBBOUNE indicated the word “continue” presupposes the complex or the crises as problematic .the assumption present the underlying meaning that there may be multiple factors contributing to the complexity of each crisis such as political, social, economic .

Table: 3.2 Lexical Presupposition

Table 3.2	Utterance
	International circumstances have undergone <u>a change</u> in balance.(paragraph 03, line 07)

Based on table 3.2 the above statement that is underlined which classified as lexical presupposition because Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE indicated the word “a change” presupposes the balance of power or influence in international affairs. The assumption present the underlying meaning that refers to various types of changes in the balance of power or issues on the international stage.

Table: 3.3 Lexical Presupposition

Table 3.3	Utterance
	Identify and <u>Changing</u> its historical landmarks.(paragraph 04, line 08)

Based on table 3.3 the above statement that is underlined which classified as lexical presupposition because Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE indicated the word “changing” presuppose that have a significant historical value. The assumption present the underlying meaning that as damage which caused by war and could refer to various types of historical landmarks such as building, monuments.

Table: 3.4 Lexical presupposition

Table 3.4	Utterance
	The only way <u>to establish</u> a comprehensive.(paragraph 05; line 07)

Based on table 3.4 the above statement that is underlined which classified as lexical presupposition that indicated the word “to establish” presuppose there is a peace process underway in the middle east and just peace is the only way to resolve the ongoing conflicts in the Palestine and Arab world . the assumption present the underlying meaning that the president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE views a comprehensive and peace as desirable and necessary and that there may be challenges or obstacles to achieving this goal.

Table: 3.5 Lexical Presupposition

Table 3.5	Utterance
	And <u>restore</u> hope in rebuilding and reunifying.(paragraph 06, line 07)

Based on table 3.5 the above statement that is underlined which classified as lexical presupposition because Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE that indicated the word “restore” presuppose there is a way to restore hope through a specific action or process. The assumption present the underlying meaning that the restoration of hope is important for some reason such as to motivate the Arab leaders in the rebuilding and reunifying effort are relevant. Lexical presupposition is created when the speaker interprets the claims in affirmative sentences and expresses the assertion implicit. In order to validate the assumption made in the speech of following utterance .All data included the lexical presupposition in table:

Table: 3.6 Lexical Presupposition

Table 3.6	Utterance
	He <u>praised</u> the brotherly and harmonious.(paragraph 06, line 04)

Based on table 3.6 the above statement that is underlined which classified as lexical presupposition that indicated the word “praised” presuppose that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE’S is referring to Arab leader who praised the spirit of the summit .The assumption present the implied meaning that TEBBOUNE believes that the brotherly and harmonious spirit was present at the summit.

Table: 3.7 Lexical Presupposition

Table 3.7	Utterance
	That can <u>stop</u> the bloodshed.(paragraph06, line 07)

Based on table 3.7 the above statement that is underlined which classified as lexical presupposition that indicated the word “stop” presuppose that there is ongoing bloodshed that need to be stopped. The assumption present the underlying meaning that the bloodshed is causing by violence and war in Palestine and that stopping, it would be necessary which TEBBOUNE believes that there is a way to put to end the bloodshed.

The Fourth discussion, investigates the statement mentioned structural presupposition that was stated by Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech.

Structural presupposition mention WH structure , they are utilized to emphasize the speaker’s point and guide us with certain parts of the phrase, all data that provides information structural presupposition was presented in table:

Table: 4.1 Structural Presupposition

Table 4.1	Utterance
	Participant <u>with the Algerian</u> people .(paragraph 02, line 04)

Based on table 4.1 we are researchers found this structural presupposition in the speech when a cleft constructions or comparative constructions was present, it was necessary to emphasize and assumes that certain thing .Which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “with the Algerian” presuppose there is event that the Algerian people and Arab leader are participating in this summit. The assumption present the underlying statement that there are engaged in a collective efforts or action that TEBBOUNE views them as a unified group.

Table: 4.2 Structural Presupposition

Table 4.2	Utterance
	<u>Who</u> are eager for more Solidarity. paragraph 02, line 06)

Based on table 4.2 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “who” presuppose the solidarity that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE believes that Arab leader are eager for more. The assumption present the underlying statement that the president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE views the existing show of solidarity of Arab leaders in this summit as positive and wants to build on it.

Table: 4.3 Structural Presupposition

Table 4.3	Utterance
	Sister country <u>during</u> his presidency.(paragraph02, line 08)

Based on table 4.3 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “during” presuppose the sister country which is Tunisia .The assumption present the underlying statement that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE

indicated Arab leadership role to the relationship between the two countries are Algeria and Tunisia that is relevant.

Table: 4.4 Structural Presupposition

Table 4.4	Utterance
	All those <u>who</u> have made efforts.(paragraph02, line 09)

Based on table 4.4 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “who” presuppose that there people who have made efforts. The assumption present the underlying statement that the efforts made by the Arab leaders which the president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE acknowledges and values their contributions.

Table: 4.5 Structural Presupposition

Table 4.5	Utterance
	Was signed <u>before</u> the start of this summit.

Based on table 4.5 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “before” presuppose that there agreement was signed at a specific time which was before the start of summit. The assumption present the underlying statement that the signing of this agreement is relevant to the summit that is taking place, which Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE assumes that the listener is aware for significance of this agreement of reunification to achieve national unity in Palestine that have impact on the proceedings of the summit.

Table: 4.6 Structural Presupposition

Table4.6	Utterance
	<u>Which the declaration</u> of Algeria for reunification.(paragraph 05, line 16)

Based on table 4.6 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “which the declaration” presuppose the declaration made by Algeria regarding reunification. The assumption present the underlying

meaning that there are issue related to reunification and that the declaration has some implication for this issue which TEBBOUNE declare of Algeria for reunification and achieve national unity in Palestine.

The fifth discussion investigates the statements mentioned of Non-Factive presupposition, That was stated by Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech during the Arab league summit. This kind of Non-Factive presupposition includes something that is not true. The table below contains all data.

Table: 5.1 Non-Factive Presupposition

Table 5.1	Utterance
	National anniversary <u>hoping</u> you a pleasant stay in your second country.(paragraph 02, line 04)

Based on table 5.1 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “wishing” presuppose that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE being addressed the Arab leader who participate in Arab summit is staying in location that is not their primary or home country but rather a secondary country. The assumption present the underlying statement that the president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE want to express their well wishes to the Arab leader being addressed and they hope their stay in the second country will be enjoyable or comfortable.

Table: 5.2 Non-Factive Presupposition

Table 5.2	Utterance
	<u>I would</u> like to renew my congratulations, paragraph 05, line 14)

Based on table 5.2 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “I would” presuppose that appreciate and now wishes to repeat those congratulation to Palestine brothers .The assumption present the underlying meaning that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE want to express their continued positive feelings towards the Palestine brothers and that they believe the occasion or achievement that prompted the congratulation.

Table 5.3 Non-Factive Presupposition

Table 5.3	Utterance
	<u>Hoping it</u> every success.(paragraph03, line 09 in closing speech)

Based on table 5.3 above statement that is underlined, which classified cleft statement presupposition because indicated the word “wishing” presuppose that expressing success for the Arab republic of Egypt. The assumption present the underlying statement that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE want to convey their positive feeling towards for the Arab republic of Egypt as prepare to host the 27th session of the conference of the parties and that they believe that success.

The last discussion, investigate the statement mentioned of counterfactual presupposition, that was stated by Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his speech during the Arab league summit. There are further explanation can be seen on:

Table: 6.1 Counterfactual Presupposition

Table 6.1	Utterance
	For <u>Success of our summit</u> and the realization of the hopes of our Arab peoples.(paragraph 02, line 05)

Based on table 6.1 above statement that is underlined, which classified statement presupposition because, indicated “success of our summit” presuppose to a hypothetical situation. The kinds of counterfactual presupposition includes an opposite meaning from truth statement, the table below contains the data.

The assumption presents the underlying meaning that president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE hopes to success this summit, where as a summit is held and the hopes of Arab peoples are realized.

2.5 Conclusion:

The present chapter has applied collection data, which the data gathered to using words, phrases and sentences. The Analysis has firstly dealt with six types of presupposition proposed by Yule 1996 {existential, factive, lexical, structural, Non-factive, counterfactual presupposition}. Finally, we explained analysis with brief discussion that deals with the most type dominant in speech of Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE at the Arab League Summit.

General conclusion

Speech is a means of communication with people in order to convey a meaning or Power of Speaking. It can assist politicians to deliver their knowledge more effectively and aid listeners understand the message being conveyed more deeply, in which Power is employed in Political Speech.

Our Study has been conducted to investigate a huge number of Presuppositions used by the President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE in his Speech during the Arab League Summit 2022. Similarly, Saddam Rahmandinato utilized Huang's (2014) theory, which based on nine types of presupposition to analyze Joe Biden's inauguration speech in 2021, ultimately identifying definite presupposition. In our own research, we focus on presupposition in President Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE'S Speech during the Arab League Summit. Drawing on Yule's (1996) theory which based on six types of presupposition. We found evidence of Existential Presupposition, despite employing different Theories, our Findings aligned with those of other researchers.

It allows to make an accurate analysis to the statement presented by him at the day. In order the researchers used descriptive qualitative methods to gather credible pieces of information from vision channel and generate hypothesis to the research question.

In the First chapter, we placed our subject of interest on giving theoretical overview of the framework, highlighting much more theory of Yule. We subsequently introduced some concepts of presupposition, shedding the light on the most important presupposition used in political speech. Also we have mentioned how the language used in his political Speech is more powerful. We studied the methodology employed to deliver his political Speech that is very effective. In addition to this, we collected as many types of presupposition as possible based on Yule theory.

In the second chapter, we focused on the data collection and data analysis of our research. It was mainly a practice one, we offered the definitions of the key terms presented in the Arab league summit. We provided a translation of the original speech into text to be analyzed and discussed.

To conclude, our research tackles the analysis of the utterances used in the Speech of the president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE from different forms of contexts basically both linguistic and non-linguistic context. We have to say that Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE transmitted his message to the audience in his Speech, in which he has implicit meaning

during the Arab League Summit. The Presupposition research develops understanding of what is being communicated specifically in Political Speech.

References

Books and Articles:

- Argina, w. (2018), presupposition triggers and it's use to construct campaign speech, international *Journal of English and literature* 8(3),1-14
- Al-Zubeiry, H &y, (2020).presupposition triggers in British and Saudi English Newspaper opinions. *Theory and practice in language studies*, 10(7), pp .734-743 Retrieved from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1007.03>
- Albarakati, M&y., (2021). Presupposition use in Arabic political discourse, the case of king Salman speech on Terrorism .*Journal of English linguistics*, 11(1), 2021
- Bahaa -Eddine ,M. (2007) , presupposition and strategic functions in Bush's speech : a critical discourse analysis , *Journal of language and politics* , 6(3), 351.375
- Balogun, S. (2018). Language in political discourse: a pragmatic study in presupposition and politeness in the inaugural speech f president Donald Trump. *Bulletin of Advanced English studies*, 1(1), pp. 64-76 Retrieved from [http: www.refaad .com](http://www.refaad.com)
- C. Schaffner, (1996). 'Editorial: political speeches and discourse analysis '.current issues in language and society
- Creswell, J. w. (2012), educational research; planning conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research.(fourth edition) .sage publication , Inc
- Huang, y.(2014) .pragmatics (second edition) .oxford: oxford university press
- Karttunen, L.(1973). Presuppositionof compound sentences,*Journal of linguistic inquiry*,4(2),169-193
- Kamp,H.(2013).The importance of presupposition, meaning and the dynamics of interpretation, 455-501
- Khalili, E. (2018) .an analysis f presupposition in Health of Darkness. *International Academic Journal of Humanities* vol .4, N0.2, 2017, pp.58.64
- Levinson, S.C.(1983). Pragmatics .Cambridge: Cambridge university press
- Lawal, (2003). "pragmatics in stylistics: a speech act analysis of Soyinka's Telephone conversation" in A. Lawal (Ed).*Stylistics in theory and practice*. Ilorin: paragon books

- Liang, R&Y., (2016). An analysis of presupposition triggers in Hilary Clinton's First campaign speech. *International Journal of English Linguistics* .6(5) , pp. 68-73. Canadian center of science and Education
- Lestari, (2017). Presupposition used in the Oprah Talk show about J.K Rowling's life and career .thesis
- Risdianto , F,(2019).The problem of presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Farm, *Journal of pragmatixdxqscs*. Research 1(1), 1-12, 2019
- Rizky, (2020).Presupposition on Todd Phillip's Joker Movie. Thesis .East Java:UIN Malang
- Rahmadianto, S.(2021).presupposition in Joe Biden's inauguration speech . Department of English literature, Faculty f Humanities,(thesis) . universitas Islam NEGERI Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
- Soames,S.(1982). How presuppositions are inherited: A solution to the projection problem, *Journal of linguistic inquiry*, 13(3), 483-545
- Schwarz,K.(2019), presumption of on concence: Exclusive trial by media our true crime obsession. LSJ: Law society of NSW *Journal*, 40-43
- Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics .*oxford: oxford university press*
- Zheni, T. (2017). A socio cognitive approach to Factive presupposition and Epistemic Modality in Hillary Clinton's political Discourse: Tunisia's Democratic Transition as a case study.English Department , Faculty of Letters , Arts and Humanities , Manouba university , Tunisia (ph. D, S' thesis).Retrieved from Arab World English Data base. DOI://dx.doi.org/10.24093/AWEJI / TH .2002

- **Websites and dictionaries**

- Arab summit kicks of Algeria: latest international developments, issues to be discussed. Retrieved from: <https://dailynews Egypt.com /2022/11/01>
- Arab summit meeting in Algeria, retrieved from: <http:www.BBC.com>
- Cambridge international dictionary of English.(1995) .Cambridge: Cambridge

- Introduction to language & linguistics, (19min). Retrieved from: <http://www.You tube.com/channel/ucTlykjRiBRVvp6Jaf-g>. <https://linguistics> with tia.com /
- Merriam – Webster’s collegiate Dictionary retrieved from <http://www.meriam> – Webster.com/dictionary /metaphor
- Paradigm, (32min) .retrieved from: <http://www.you> tube.com /mnoormanmasreK5199
- Who is Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE, (2022). The National news site retrieved from :<https://www.thenational> .a e/world /mena /who is Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE -1.951256
- (2022) (خطاب عبد المجيد تبون. القمة العربية الواحد والثلاثون) .[video file] , retrieved from./<https://www.roeya> TV.com

**Appendix: The original Text of Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE at the Arab
league summit 2022**

The Opening Speech in Arabic:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ، أصحاب الجلالة والفضيلة والسمو فخامة رئيس جمهورية أذربيجان : السيد إلهان هالياف الرئيس الحالي لحركة عدم الانحياز. فخامة الرئيس رئيس جمهورية السنغال : السيد ماكيسال الرئيس الحالي للإتحاد الإفريقي ، معالي الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة السيد أونطينو كوتيراس ، معالي الأمين العام لجامعة الدول العربية السيد أبو الغيط ، معالي الأمين العام لمنظمة التعاون الإسلامي السيد حسين آل طه. حضرات السيدات والسادة يطيب لي في مستهل كلمتي أن أرحب بمقامكم السامي أجمل ترحيب على أرض الجزائر في هذا اليوم الأغر الذي يحتفل فيه الشعب الجزائري الأبي بذكرى خالدة في تاريخ الجزائر وأحرار العالم ذكرى اندلاع ثورة التحرير المجيدة معربا لكم عن بادي الشكر و الإمتنان على مشاركتكم الشعب الجزائري هاته الذكرى الوطنية الغالية متمنيا لكم طيب الإقامة في بلدكم الثاني وراجيا لأشغال قمتنا النجاح وتحقيق الأمل المعلقة عليها من قبل شعوبنا العربية التواقة إلى المزيد من التضامن والرقي، كما يسرني أن أعرب عن جزيل الشكر وبالغ التقدير لأخي فخامة الرئيس قيس سعيد رئيس جمهورية تونس الشقيقة على جهوده المميزة وجهود بلاده الشقيقة من خلال رئاسته للدورة السابقة للقمّة العربية ، الشكر موصول كذلك للسيد الأمين العام لجامعة الدول العربية ولكافة العاملين على ما بذلوه من جهود خلال المسار الإعداد والتحضير لأشغال قمتنا هاته، أصحاب الجلالة والفضامة والسمو، أصحاب المعالي السيدات والسادة تتعدّد قمتنا في ظل ظروف إقليمية ودولية إستثنائية بالغة التعقيد والحساسية ، تتميز على وجه الخصوص بتصاعد التوترات والأزمات لاسيما في عالمنا العربي الذي لم يعرف في تاريخه المعاصر مرحلة في منتهى الصعوبة وباعثة على الإنشغال والقلق كما هو الحال في المرحلة الراهنة ومازالت هاته الأزمات بتعقيدها وأبعادها المختلفة وبمخاطرها ماثلة أمامنا مع تعاضم التحديات الداخلية والخارجية الجسيمة التي يشهدها العالم بعد جائحة كوفيد19 ومتى خضعت هاته الظروف الدولية الإستثنائية الحالية من تغيير في الموازن ومن تجاذبات وتفاقم ظاهرة الإستقطاب التي تساهم وبقدر كبير في تصعيد الأزمات مع تبعيتها على السلم والأمن الدوليين وتلقي بظلالها على العديد من الدول لاسيما في أمننا الغذائي وفي ظل ما تتوفر عليه منطقتنا العربية من إمكانيات ومقدرات طبيعية وبشرية ومالية هائلة تؤهلنا أن نكون فاعلين في العالم كقوة إقتصادية لانقبل أن يقتصر دورنا الإقتصادي على التعثر ولايد من إسترجاع الثقة بأنفسنا ويكون لنا التأثير في المشهد العالمي و الإقتصاد الدولي لاسيما ولنا إحتياطنا أوروبا أو مجموعات إقتصادية أسيوية أو أمريكية كبرى. وعليه يتعين علينا بناء كتل إقتصاد عربي منبع يحفظ مصالحنا المشتركة مع تحديد الأولويات والتركيز على مجالات العمل المشترك ذات الأثر الإيجابي السريع والملموس على الشعوب العربية. أصحاب الجلالة والفضامة والسمو، أصحاب المعالي السيدات والسادة في ظل الأوضاع الدولية الراهنة تبقى قضيتنا المركزية الأولى القضية الجوهرية قضية فلسطين في صميم إنشغالاتنا وعلى سلم أولويتنا وهي تتعرض إلى مساعي للتصفية بسبب مواصلة قوات الإحتلال، إرتكابات ، إنتهاكات الجسيمة من اجل توسيع وبناء مستوطناتها غير الشرعية وقتلها الأبرياء وإجتياحها المتكرر للمدن والقرى الفلسطينية ومصادرة الأراضي والممتلكات وهدم المنازل والمباني الفلسطينية وتشريد السكان الأصليين بما في ذلك من مدينة القدس الشريف وماصاحبها من مخططات للتهدويد الهادفة إلى طمس هويتها الإسلامية والمسيحية وتغيير معالمها التاريخية والإحتكامات الإستنزافية لباحات المسجد الأقصى أولى القبلتين من قبل الجيش الإحتلال الإسرائيلي والمجموعات الإستيطانية المتطرفة والحصار الجائر الذي تتعرض له مدينة نابلس إلى جانب إضطهاد الشعب الفلسطيني بحي الشيخ جراح با الإضافة إلى إستهداف الأبرياء خاصة من فئة الشباب في ظل الصمت العالمي الرهيب وبذلك يتعين علينا في ظل عجز مجلس الأمن للأمم المتحدة من فرض حل الدولتين الذي يحظى بإجماع الدولي مضاعفة الجهود الجماعية لحشد المزيد من الدعم السياسي والمادي بتمكين الشعب

اللسطيني من الصمود إزاء ما يتعرض له من جرائم ممنهجة واسعة النطاق ومن هنا تأتي أهمية تجديد التزامنا وإعادة التأكيد على تمسكنا بمبادرة السلام العربية بكافة عناصرها باعتبارها المرجعية المتوافق عليها عربيا والركيزة الأساسية لإعادة بعث مسار السلام في الشرق الأوسط والسبيل الوحيد لقيام سلام عادل وشامل يضمن للشعب الفلسطيني تحقيق طموحاته المشروعة بإقامة دولته المستقلة في حدود 67 وعاصمتها القدس الشرقية وكذلك إنهاء احتلال كافة الأراضي العربية لما فيها سوريا استكمال لواجبنا العربي تجاه القضية الفلسطينية القلب النابض للأمة العربية , أتطلع أن يتم خلال هاته القمة إنشاء لجنة اتصالات وتنسيق عربية من أجل دعم القضية الفلسطينية والجزائر على أتم استعداد لنقل هذا المطلب الحيوي إلى الأمم المتحدة للمطالبة بعقد جمعية عامة إستثنائية لمنح فلسطين العضوية الكاملة في الأمم المتحدة و بالمناسبة لايسعني إلا أن أجدد التهنة للإخوة الأشقاء الفلسطينيين على الإتفاق التاريخي الذي راعته الجزائر قبيل إنطلاق القمة الممثلة في توقيع على إعلان الجزائر للم الشمل من أجل تحقيق الوحدة الوطنية الفلسطينية وأدعوا أشقائي قادة الدول العربية إلى ضم جهودنا من أجل مرافقة الإخوة الفلسطينيين نحو إستكمال هذا المشروع الوطني وطي صفحة الخلافات نهائيا من خلال تنفيذ الإستحقاقات الوطنية المنصوص عليها ضمن خارطة الطريق المعتمدة والمنصوص عليها في إعلان الجزائر. أصحاب الجلالة والفضامة والسمو أصحاب المعالي السيدات والسادة , إن الأزمات التي تشهدها الدول الشقيقة ليبيا وسوريا واليمن مازالت تبحث على سبيلها للحل ومن هذا المنبر أناشد جميع الأطراف الداخلية والإقليمية والدولية إلى تفضيل الحوار الشامل والمصالحة الوطنية بعيدا عن أي تدخل فالتشؤون الداخلية من أجل الوصول إلى الحلول السياسية السلمية التوافقية التي تمكن شعوبها من صياغة مستقبلها وتحقيق تطلعاتها المشروعة في الحرية والكرامة ومزال الأمن معقودا في إستعادة الحكمة والتبصر أن نستعيد همام المبادرة من أجل صياغة سبل الكفيلة بحقن الدماء وعودة الأمل. أصحاب الجلالة والفضامة والسمو أصحاب المعالي إن التحدي الإصلاحي أصبح اليوم أكثر إلحاحا وأشد حاجة بشكل يتطلب منهجا جديدا للمعالجة بكل مسؤولية ومصداقية, انطلاقا من إدراك الجميع بحقائق الواقع العربي الراهن حيث أصبح من الضروري الإسراع في القيام بإصلاحات جذرية عميقة وشاملة بمنظومة العمل العربي المشترك حتى تتمكن الجامعة العربية من الإطلاع بدورها كأداة رئيسية للعمل العربي المشترك في مواجهة التحديات ومواكبة التطورات التي يشهدها العالم إقليميا ودوليا وفي هذا الإطار يتعين توجيه الجهود نحو المواطن العربي الذي يبقى الغاية والوسيلة لكل تعاون جماعي من إخلاله إشراكه كفاعل ومساهم فعال لصيانة العمل العربي المشترك كما يجدر التوفير با لمحفرة من خلال إستغلال الصندوق النقد العربي و الصناديق العربية القائمة لمساعدة الدول هي في أمس الحاجة لهاته المساعدات و كذلك تمكين طاقة الشبابية العربية الهائلة من اتخاذ المبادرات والإبداع و المساهمة في تعزيز التوجه نحو التكامل على الصعيد العربي والانخراط بكل قوة و الفعالية في علق شديد الترابط و التنافس. أصحاب الجلالة والفضامة والسمو, أصحاب المعالي السيدات والسادة: إن اقتران انعقاد قمتنا العربية بذكرى اندلاع ثورة الفاتح من نوفمبر المظفرة ما يشكل بالنسبة لنا مبعث فخر وأملين كبيرين فخر بإستحضار التقاف الأشقاء العرب وغيرهم من أحرار العالم حول ثورة الشعب الجزائري المجيدة للدفاع عن قضيته العادلة وأمل أن تتمكن جميعا من استحضار وإحياء هاته القيم وإعلانها في مواجهة التحديات الوجودية التي تهدد أمن استقرار وازدهار شعوبنا ودولنا , إن لقاءنا اليوم بقدر ما يمثل فرصة لتجديد تمسكنا الجماعي بالمبادئ والأهداف التي تأسست من أجلها منظمنا العربية وتعلقت بها آمال شعوبنا بشكل أيضا محطة هامة لدفع متجدد لمسار التكامل العربي لذلك أتطلع بثقة عالية إلى نتائج إيجابية والمثمرة التي سوف تتوج نقاشات التي ستشدها قمتنا لاسيما في إطار الجلسة التشاورية من أجل تجديد الروح التوافقية الجماعية وبلورة الحلول العملية واتخاذ القرارات الضرورية إلى رفع التحديات المفروضة على أمتنا في مختلف المجالات الأمنية والسياسية و الإقتصادية والتنمية وفقنا

الله جميعا وسدد خطانا بما فيه الخير والتقدم لأمتنا ولشعبونا وبلداننا والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله تعالى وبركاته .

The closing speech in Arabic:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم و الصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد أشرف المرسلين أصحاب الفخامة و السمو: السيد الأمين العام لجامعة الدول العربية أصحاب المعالي حضرات السيدات والسادة ونحن نختم قمنا أود أن أهنيء الشعب الجزائري حضوركم المتميز ومشاركتنا إحياء الذكرى المجيدة لإندلاع الثورة التحريرية المظفرة , وفي هذا السياق يطيب إلى أن أشيد على وجه الخصوص للروح الأخوية , الأخوية ,التوافقية التي سادت أشغال القمة والتي سمحت لنا بإستعراض الأوضاع السائدة في منطقتنا العربية وفي محيطنا الإقليمي وكذا على الساحة الدولية و إتخاذ عدد من القرارات الهامة التي من شأنها أن تتوجه بعملنا المشترك مباشرة نحو المواطن العربي للتكفل بهوموم و الإستجابة لتطلعاته المشروعة كما أشيد بالأراء القيمة و المبادرات الحكيمة التي تم توافق عليها بشأن إطراء مخرجاتنا قمنا وتأكيد إلزامنا المشترك و ثابت بالدفاع عن قضايا أمتنا وعلى رأسها القضية الفلسطينية التي جددنا كلنا بشأنها دعمنا المطلق للشعب الفلسطيني من أجل استعادة كافة حقوقه المشروعة وعلى رأسها حقه في إقامة دولة مستقلة في حدود جوان 67 وفق ما جاء في مبادرة السلام العربية والتي تمثل الموقف العربي الموحد إزاء قضيتنا المركزية بالإضافة إلى اتفاقنا على تنسيق وتوحيد الجهود المرافقة مسار تحديد الوحدة الوطنية الفلسطينية ودعم طلب دولة فلسطين للحصول على العضوية الكاملة في منطقة الأمم المتحدة. شكلت قمة الجزائر محطة هامة لتعزيز التضامن العربي في سبيل حماية مصالحنا المشتركة والعمل كمجموعة موحدة قوية بمقدراتها ومواردها للتوقيع فعلا أن نكون مؤثرين.

أصحاب الفخامة والسمو حضرات السيدات والسادة: إن القرارات الطموحة تدفعنا إلى مضاعفة الجهود خلال رئاستنا للمجلس من أجل العمل على تنفيذ ما تم الإتفاق عليه وإنني على يقين أن روح التوافق والتضامن التي ميزت هاته القمة ستكون حافزا للمضي قدما نحو تجسيد أهدافنا المشتركة كما لا يفوتني بهاته المناسبة أن أعرب عن خالص دعمنا لدولة قطر الشقيقة وهي تتأهب لإستضافة نهائيات كأس العالم لكرة القدم والإشادة بجهودها لإعطاء صورة مشرفة تليق بعالمنا العربي وثقافته الزاخرة بالقيم النبيلة, كما نعبر عن دعمنا المطلق لجمهورية مصر العربية الشقيقة التي تستعد لإحتضان الدورة 27 لمؤتمر الدول الأطراف في الإتفاقية الإيطالية للأمم المتحدة حول تغير المناخ متمنيا لها كل النجاح وبالتوفيق إن شاء الله . وفي الختام لا يسعني إلا أن أجدد لكم عبارات الشكر والتقدير شكرا لمشاركتم المتميزة وشكرا لكم لمساهماتكم القيمة في إنجاز قمة الجزائر وشكرا لجعلها قمة للم الشمل وتعزيز التضامن وتوحيد الصف العربي في ذكرى أم الثورات ثورة الفاتح من نوفمبر الخالدة. أسأل الله العلي القدير أن يوفقنا جميعا لما فيه الخير لشعبونا وأوطاننا وأن ييسر لأمتنا العربية سبيل الوحدة ولم الشمل وبهذا أعلن اختتام مجلس جامعة الدول العربية على مستوى القمة في دورته العادية 31 والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله تعالى وبركاته .



Figure 01: the attendees of Arab league summit (edition 31st, 2022)



Figure02: TEBBOUNE in the meeting.

My Translation

The Opening Speech in English

The president Abdelmadjid TEBBOUNE deliver his speech: In the name of Allah, the most Merciful, the most compassionate, your majesties, Excellencies and highnesses, the president of Azerbaijan: Mr. Ilhan Aliyev, the current president of the Non-Aligned movement. His Excellency the president of Senegal: Mr. Mackysall , the current president of the African union, his Excellency secretary- General of the united Nations, Mr. Antonio Guterres, his Excellency the Secretary –General of the Arab league Mr. Ahmed Abu elGheit , his Excellency the secretary-General of the organization of Islamic Cooperation, Mr. Hussein Ibrahim TAHA.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to Algeria on this auspicious day, on which the Algerian people celebrate a historic anniversary of the glorious

liberation revolution. I express to you my sincere thanks and gratitude for your participation with the Algerian people in this national anniversary. Hoping you a pleasant stay in your second country and hoping for the success of our summit and the realization of the hopes of our Arab peoples, who are eager for more solidarity, immunity and progress .I am also pleased to express my sincere thanks and great appreciate to my brother, his Excellency president of the sister Republic of Tunisia, for his distinguished efforts and the efforts of his sister country during his presidency of the previous session of the Arab summit. Thanks are also extended to the Secretary-General of the Arab League and all those who have made efforts in the preparation and preparation of our Summit's proceedings.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and highnesses, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, our Summit is being held under exceptional regional and international circumstances of great complexity and sensitivity, characterized in particular by escalating tensions and crises especially in our Arab world, which has never experienced a stage as difficult and worrisome as the current one. These crises continue with their different complexities, dimensions and risks ahead of us, as internal and external challenges have increased significantly in the world after the COVID-19 these exceptional international circumstances have undergone a change in balance and have escalated the crises, with the phenomenon of polarization contributing greatly to their escalation with their impact on international peace and security and casting their shadows on many countries especially on our food security. In light of the enormous natural, human and financial resources available in our Arab region, we are qualified to be actors in the world as an economic power. Our economic role should not be limited to stumbling and we must regain confidence in ourselves and have an impact on the global economic scene, especially since we have reserves and our cash reserves for our Arab countries are equivalent to the income reserves of Europe or major Asian or American economic groups. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all of us to build a strong Arab economic bloc that preserves our common interests, with priorities set and a focus on areas of joint work that have a rapid and tangible positive impact on the Arab peoples.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and highnesses, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, In light of the current international situation, our central and foremost issues of Palestine at the core of our concerns and our priorities. It is facing attempts to be liquidate due to the continued violation and physical abuses committed by the occupying forces to expand and build their illegal settlements, kill innocent Palestinians, repeatedly invade Palestinian cities and

villages, confiscate lands and properties demolish Palestinian homes and buildings, displace the indigenous population including from the holy city of Jerusalem and the accompanying plans of Judaization aimed at erasing its Islamic identity and changing its historical landmarks, in addition to provocation incursions into the courtyards of Al-AQSA Mosque, the first QIBLA by the Israel occupation army and extremist settlement groups. Furthermore, the unjust siege imposed on the city of Nablus as well as the persecution of the Palestinian people in Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and the targeting of innocent civilians, especially youth, amidst terrifying global silence.

Therefore, in light of the United Nations Security Council's inability to impose the two-state solution, which has international consensus, we must double our collective efforts to mobilize more political and financial support to enable the Palestinian people to withstand the systematic and widespread crimes they are subjected to. Hence, it is essential to reaffirm our commitment to the Arab Peace Initiative in all its elements, considering it as the agreed-upon reference and the fundamental pillar for reviving the peace process in the Middle East and the only way to establish a comprehensive and just peace that guarantees the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people by establishing their independent state within the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital and ending the occupation of all Arab territories including Syria. Completing our Arab duty towards the Palestine cause which is the beating heart of the Arab nation, requires the establishment of an Arab communication and coordination committee to support the Palestinian cause and Algeria is fully prepared to convey this vital demand to the United Nations to call for an extraordinary General Assembly meeting to grant Palestine full membership in the United Nations. Moreover, I would like to renew my congratulations to our Palestinian brothers for the historic agreement facilitated by Algeria, which was signed before the start of this summit. Which the declaration of Algeria for reunification to achieve national unity in Palestine. I invite my Arab leaders to join our efforts to accompany our Palestinian brothers towards completing this national project and to close the chapter of differences definitively by implementing the national entitlements stipulated in the adopted roadmap and specified in the declaration of Algeria.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, the crises that our sister countries "Libya, Yemen and Syria" are experiencing are still seeking solutions and from this platform, I appeal to all internal, regional and international parties to prefer comprehensive dialogue and national reconciliation, away from any interference in internal affairs, in order to reach

peaceful political solutions that enable their peoples to shape their future and achieve their legitimate aspirations for freedom, dignity and security. We need to regain the initiative to formulate ways that can stop the bloodshed and restore hope in rebuilding and reunifying the Arab world.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and highnesses, the reform challenge has become more urgent and in greater need of a new approach for addressing it with responsibility and credibility based on the awareness of everyone of the realities of the current Arab situation. It has become necessary to accelerate radical and comprehensive reforms in the system of joint Arab action, so that the Arab league can be informed as a key tool for Arab joint action, in facing the challenges and keeping pace with the regional and international developments. In this context, efforts must be directed towards the Arab citizen, who remains the goal and means of all collective cooperation by involving him as an active participant and contributor in shaping joint Arab action. It is also necessary to provide incentives by utilizing the Arab monetary fund and existing Arab funds to assist countries in need of such aid, as well as empowering the enormous Arab youth energy to take initiative and contribute to enhancing the trend towards integration at the Arab level and engaging with great vigor and effectiveness in an environment characterized by strong interdependence and competition support from president Putin of the Russian federation and president Xi Japing of the people's Republic of china to the summit.

The Closing Speech in English

The closing speech started with the name of Allah and greetings to the prophet Mohammed. President TEBBOUNE congratulated the Algerian people on their distinguished presence and participant in commemorating the glorious memory of the victorious liberation revolution. He praised the brotherly and harmonious spirit that prevailed during the summit and allowed for a review of the prevailing situation in our Arab region, our regional environment and the international arena. The summit also resulted in a number of important decisions that will directly serve the interests of the Arab citizens and respond to their legitimate aspirations.

I also commend the valuable opinions and wise initiatives that were agreed upon regarding the outputs of our summit. We reaffirmed our joint and unwavering commitment to defend the issues of our nation, starting with the Palestinian cause, we all renewed our absolute support for the Palestinian people to regain all their legitimate rights, including their

right to establish their independent state within the 1967 borders, as stated in the Arab peace initiative, which represents the unified Arab position on our central issue. In addition, we agreed to coordinate and unify efforts to accompany the process of defining Palestinian national unity and to support Palestine's request for full membership in the United Nations, the Algerian summit was an important milestone in strengthening Arab solidarity in order to protect our common interests and work as a strong unified group with our capabilities and resources to become influential.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the ambitious decisions drive us to double our efforts during our presidency of the council to work on implementing what has been agreed upon. I am confident that the spirit of consensus and solidarity that characterized this summit will be catalyst for us to move forward towards achieving our common goals. I express our sincere support for the brotherly state of Qatar as it prepares to host the FIFA world cup finals and commend its efforts to present a honorable image that befits our Arab world and its rich culture of nobles values. We also express our unconditional support for the Arab republic of Egypt as it prepares to host the 27th session of the conference of the parties to the United Nations framework convention on climate change, wishing it every success.

In conclusion, I can only renew my expressions of thanks and appreciation to you for your distinguished participations to the success of the Algerian summit. Thank you for making it a summit for unity, solidarity and Arab cohesion, on the occasion of the glorious anniversary of the November 1st revolution. I ask Allah the Almighty to guide us all to what is good for our people and our countries and to facilitate the path of unity for our Arab nation. Thus, I declare the conclusion of the Arab league summit at its 31st ordinary session. Peace be upon you and the mercy and blessings of Allah.

الملخص بالعربية

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو إيجاد افتراضات مسبقة مختلفة استخدمها الرئيس عبد المجيد تبون في خطابه في قمة جامعة الدول العربية 2022 . يتناول هذا البحث استعلامين رئيسيين: يستكشف الأنواع المحددة من الافتراضات التي استخدمها الرئيس عبد المجيد تبون في خطابه وانه يحدد المعاني الأساسية التي تفترضها البيانات. تضمنت عملية جمع البيانات تحليل الكلمات والعبارات والجمل المستخرجة من صادر المنصات وكشف نتائج هذه الدراسة أن أكثر أنواع الافتراضات السائدة في خطاب الرئيس تبون كان وجوديا ثم معجميا , بنيويا وغير واقعي ومضاد للواقع. تم تصنيف الأقوال إلى ست فئات متميزة من الافتراضات كما ذكرها تبون خلال قمة جامعة الدول العربية لتحليل الخطاب بشكل شامل واستكشف الباحث كيف نقل الرئيس عبد المجيد تبون المعنى الضمني للجمهور خلال خطابه في قمة جامعة الدول العربية.

Résumé en Français

Le but de cette étude est de trouver différents présupposé utilisés par le président Abdelmadjid Tebboune dans son discours au sommet de la ligue Arabe 2022. Cette recherche adresse deux questions principale : elle explore les types spécifiques de présupposés utilisés par le président Abdelmadjid Tebboune dans son discours et il détermine les significations sous-jacentes présuppose par des déclarations. Le processus de collecte de données impliqué l'analyse de mots, d'expressions et des phrases extraits de plates-formes source, les résultats de cette étude ont révélé que le type de présupposition le dominant trouvé dans le discours du président Abdelmadjid Tebboune était existentiel puis lexical, factif, structural, non-factif et contrefactuel ces derniers. Les énoncés ont ensuite été classés en six catégories distinctes de présupposés cités par Tebboune lors du sommet de la Ligue Arabe pour Analyser de manière approfondie le discours. Le chercheur exploré comment le président Abdelmadjid Tebboune a transmis une signification implicite au public lors de son discours au sommet de La Ligue Arabe.