Words of Construction and Reconstruction in the Speeches of the Egyptian President, Abdulfattah El-Sisi

A Corpus-Based Study

By

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Abstract:

The present study aims primarily at investigating words of construction and reconstruction (lexemes of peace) in the formal speeches of the Egyptian president Abdulfattah El-Sisi in an eight-year span of time, from 2014 to 2021. This paper attempts to shed light not only on the contextual use of the antonyms, destruction and construction, but also underpins quantitative analysis through the current methods of corpus linguistics. As such, the researcher has deployed a corpus-based approach in collecting, encoding, and processing 159 presidential speeches over the stated period (158.377 words and 172.197 tokens in total). Further, semantic fields and collocational networks are identified and compared statistically. Results have shown a significant propensity of adopting re/construction, including their relevant collocation network, textually and therefore ideationally at the expense of destruction concept which in most cases surfaces euphemistically through the noun conflict. Such results, so far, have indicated a positive sociopolitical mindset the Egyptian president possesses and moreover reveal national and international fair dealing on arising issues. This research uses corpus-assisted discourse analysis to determine the intended ideology and goal

of President Abdulfattah El-Sisi's (159) speeches in terms of construction, reconstruction, and destruction.

Finally, this paper is intended to evaluate the effectiveness of applying Baker et al.'s mixed-methodologies, which were originally designed for confined corpus, to an unrestricted corpus. It means that all available speeches were extracted from the Egyptian state information service official website (http://www.sis.gov.eg)for that period and added to the corpus. The use of an unrestricted corpus will decrease research influence or bias. using the CADS Approach, the researcher conducts a qualitative analysis of the concordances under investigation and reflects the ideology and aims of speech.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis ,Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Corpus Linguistics (CL), Corpus, Assisted Discourse Studies (CADS), Construction, Reconstruction, Destruction

INTRODUCTION

Around the world, major battles have occurred between peacemakers on the one hand and war agitators on the other. However, it is an intrinsic duty of discourse analysis to identify the reality underpinning discourse analysis as an interdisciplinary branch of language study with a social context viewpoint. As a result, one of the most essential components of this form of language research is analyzing leaders' statements in order to evaluate whether a nation is prepared for a blazing battle or just rebirth. This study, on the other hand, uses corpus methodologies to evaluate the lexemes of "Construction" and "Reconstruction" in El-Sisi's speeches. The researcher examines the president's speeches over an eight year period in order to see how they relate to the two words "construction" and "reconstruction" (from 2014 to 2021). This type of textual analysis is meant to reveal ideational implications that are presently influencing Egyptian views in response to current political concerns. I'll begin by providing an introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

This linguistic subset of discourse analysis is included under the umbrella of discourse analysis; nevertheless, (Baker, 2010) states that Critical Discourse Analysis is depicted by the researcher to be motivated by the purpose of inspiring or promoting some form of social change; for example, by identifying power imbalances and frequently addresses problems such as gender norms and socioeconomic disparities. While these are important problems, the desire to elicit change frequently leads to implicit or explicit researcher bias. As a result, critics have argued that critical discourse analysis focuses too much on social change and not enough on allowing facts and discourses to emerge naturally from the corpus.

CDA deals with texts that have social and political implications. Power in discourse, according to Fairclough, is defined by how power relations are enacted, exerted, and maintained. He said, "Discourse as a political practice establishes, maintains, and modifies power relations," which he agreed with. The powerful, he maintained, are continually striving to impose their beliefs on others. In the same vein, Tannen

observed, "Every speech conveys strength." Fairclough has also looked at the ways of power used in discourse in his doctor/patient interviews as an example of power used in a discourse that occurs regularly in everyday dialogue. During doctor-patient interviews, the doctor has the ability to give directions and directives. On the other hand, the patient only needs to listen. In his exposition of opposing power in discourse to discursively impact literary works, Negm elaborated on this phenomenon. He illustrates that the relationship between power and language is a two-way interactive dyadic concept. It shows that no one conversation actor is more powerful than the rest. No single participant retains power throughout the discussion. To put it another way, neither interlocutor has authority over the other because the latter is a passive submissive creature. In contrast, Fairclough has altered his approach to power in speech, including an explanation of how it represents reality. As a result, dialectical reasoning is used by critical discourse linguists to justify decision-makers actions.

CORPUS-ASSISTED DISCOURSE STUDIES (CADS)

Partington (2004) coined the acronym CADS to describe a developing field of discourse research that incorporates corpus linguistics approaches. CADS is a descendant of corpus linguistics (CL), and it was heavily influenced by early work by Stubbs (1995), Hardt-Mautner (1995), and Krishnamurthy (1996). This section introduces the essential concepts and instruments used in corpus research. The unique characteristics of CADS, as well as its tenets, are then discussed.

Corpus linguistics (McEnery & Hardie, 2012) is the study of language using massive computerized collections of real-world linguistic data called corpora. AntConc (Anthony, 2011), WordSmith Tools (Scott, 2008), and Sketch Engine are some of the professional corpus-linguistic software tools used to analyze Corpora fast and accurately (Kilgarriff, Rychl, Smrz, & Tugwell, 2004). The study will begin with a statistical output, such as a frequency list; however, corpora can be qualitatively analyzed by looking at individual outputs, such as concordance lines. CL is interested in studying lexical and grammatical patterns in a variety of languages, both quantitatively and qualitatively (e.g., national varieties such as British English), domains (e.g., business communication), and genres (business emails). Corpus research has aided our knowledge of language use by providing empirical evidence for regularities and

patterns that are not immediately apparent. CL's father, John Sinclair, reportedly observed, "The language appears extremely different when you look at a much of it at once" (Sinclair, 1991, p. 100).

GOALS OF THIS RESEARCH

This research has two goals: one linguistic and the other methodological. The first goal is to learn about linguistic ideologies from the Egyptian President Abdulfattah El-Sisi's (159) official speeches delivered over an eight-year period, from 2014 to 2021; the second goal is to evaluate the effectiveness of Baker et al.'s mixed-methodologies corpus-driven discourse analysis methods. The researcher will utilize a corpus-based technique to collect, encode, and process these speeches across the defined time period in order to investigate the phrases "construction" and "reconstruction" in the Egyptian president's (159) addresses. Semantic domains and collocational networks are also identified and compared statistically. The data revealed a strong tendency to accept "construction and reconstruction", including its key collocation network, at the expense of concept textually and hence ideationally. The methodological issue was then incorporated as the background study for this project progressed, using Baker et al.'s method of altering and readdressing research goals during the process.

METHODOLOGY

The outcome corpus comprises (159) speeches that render 172.197 tokens and 158.377 words and was retrieved from the Egyptian state information service official website (http://www.sis.gov.eg) covering eight years from 2014 to 2021, taking into account the standards set by Weisser and Hardie & McEnery about corpus design, compilation, and process, as well as the statistical implications suggested by Brezina and Gries. The speeches are organized into 159 documents with correct metadata and data compilation. The extraction was meticulously handled in fine-grained sequential steps to assure accurate data processing at the web concordance (data analysis web program), Sketch Engine, which allows more complex inspection, such as semantic networks and word sketch discrepancies.

The following procedures were taken to construct the study corpus to summarize in four:

- Having the research formally consented from the state information service for adopting the published speeches for the present research purposes,

- Extracting El-Sisi speeches from the SIS website individually in word files to build manually,

- Applying the tagging rules where the body includes the speech content with metadata placed in files' headers. The process ended with 159-word files that represent the 159 sampled speeches over eight years from 2014 to 2021,

- Uploading the files on Sketch Engine's database, using the researchers' personally paid account to auto-tag, using English Penn Treebank Tagset of Marcus et al, and compile the corpus files properly. The tagging process aims at having the machine recognized the parts of speech (POS) attributed to the words entered in the corpus.

A specialized corpus was created to be representative of (159) formal speeches of the Egyptian president, Abdulfattah El-Sisi in an eight-year span of time, from 2014 to 2021. However, unlike previous research, this corpus is an unrestricted corpus, meaning that all available speeches were extracted from the Egyptian state information service official website (http://www.sis.gov.eg)for that period and added to the corpus. The use of an unrestricted corpus will decrease research influence or bias.

The next section presents a case study demonstrating how the CADS approach can be employed to investigate how the lexemes 'reconstruction and construction' are portrayed in 159 presidential speeches of Abdulfattah El-Sisi, and how these lexemes reflect the Egyptian ideology.

ANALYSIS

This study uses Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies to analyze 159 Egyptian presidential speeches delivered by President Abdulfattah El-Sisi to discover their intended ideology and purpose. This chapter demonstrates an analytical study approach to the use of the words "construction" and "reconstruction" versus the word "destruction" in order to express the Egyptian philosophy of peace and construction over war and destruction.

Corpus results reflect what we purposely state non-idiomatically as "construction and reconstruction" on the one hand, and" destruction" on the other, in our examination of the three lexicons construction, reconstruction, and destruction. Between 2014 and 2021, the notion of "reconstruction" predominates in Egyptian presidential addresses. The word "construction" is the second most common lexical term, whereas "destruction" is only mentioned a few times throughout the talks. The various words will be displayed in this part based on their lexical distribution, collocations, and related vocabulary in El-Sisi's speeches.

RECONSTRUCTION IN EL-SISI SPEECH CORPUS

The singular noun "reconstruction" appears 38 times in 24 manuscripts across the corpus. However, investigating lexical collocations uncover the true semantic field created by the speaker. The table and the graph below illustrate collocates of "reconstruction". Below is the top list of lexical collocations with the noun "reconstruction" displayed with grammatical relations and frequency score.

Table A. Collocations of "reconstruction" with frequency score

reconstruction as noun 38×   Combined relations ✕

	Word	Gramrel	Count	Score
1	**Post-Conflict** noun Post-Conflict Reconstruction	modifiers of "reconstruction"	2	10.68
2	**Development** European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	"reconstruction" and/or ...	5	10.65
3	**Center** Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	2	10.57
4	**peace-building** noun peace-building , reconstruction	modifiers of "reconstruction"	1	9.71
5	**peace-building** noun peace-building , reconstruction	"reconstruction" and/or ...	1	9.71
6	**post-conflict** noun post-conflict reconstruction	modifiers of "reconstruction"	1	9.68
7	**commence** commence reconstruction	verbs with "reconstruction" as object	1	9.68
8	**Post-Conflict** noun Post-Conflict , Reconstruction	"reconstruction" and/or ...	1	9.68
9	**post-conflict** adjective post-conflict reconstruction	modifiers of "reconstruction"	1	9.64
10	**advocate** advocating the reconstruction	verbs with "reconstruction" as object	1	9.64
11	**Strip** reconstruction of the Gaza Strip	"reconstruction" of ...	1	9.51
12	**stage** stage of reconstruction	... of "reconstruction"	2	9.48
13	**centre** centre for reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	1	9.42
14	**policy** noun the African Union's policy for reconstruction and development in	... for "reconstruction"	2	9.39
15	**earth** reconstruction of earth	"reconstruction" of ...	1	9.39
16	**bank** Bank for Reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	1	9.3
17	**manner** reconstruction and good manners	"reconstruction" and/or ...	1	9.27
18	**development** reconstruction and development . The	"reconstruction" and/or ...	11	9.25
19	**Bank** Bank for Reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	1	9.25
20	**rely** relies on reconstruction	... on "reconstruction"	1	9.09
21	**center** center for reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	1	9.02
22	**battle** reconstruction battle	nouns modified by "reconstruction"	1	8.93
23	**target** target reconstruction	verbs with "reconstruction" as object	1	8.93
24	**Conference** Reconstruction Conference	nouns modified by "reconstruction"	1	8.91
25	**phase** reconstruction phase	nouns modified by "reconstruction"	1	8.64
26	**real** real reconstruction	modifiers of "reconstruction"	1	8.49
27	**policy** noun	"reconstruction" and/or ...	1	8.39

		reconstruction and development policy		
28	**step** steps towards reconstruction	... towards "reconstruction"	1	8.26
29	**area** reconstruction of the damaged areas	"reconstruction" of ...	1	8.21
30	**work** achieving stability and working for reconstruction and development	... for "reconstruction"	2	8.2
31	**process** noun reconstruction process	nouns modified by "reconstruction"	1	8.17
32	**process** noun process of reconstruction	... of "reconstruction"	1	8.17
33	**growth** growth and reconstruction	"reconstruction" and/or ...	1	8.07
34	**Sinai** Sinai for reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	1	8.07
35	**economy** reconstruction of the national economy	"reconstruction" of ...	1	8.02
36	**allow** allowing its reconstruction	verbs with "reconstruction" as object	1	7.87
37	**Union** noun Union's post-conflict reconstruction	possessors of "reconstruction"	1	7.84
38	**Union** noun Union is post-conflict reconstruction	... is a "reconstruction"	1	7.84
39	**part** reconstruction of this precious part	"reconstruction" of ...	1	7.75
40	**action** action for reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	1	7.64
41	**require** reconstruction requires	verbs with "reconstruction" as subject	1	7.51
42	**make** made reconstruction	verbs with "reconstruction" as object	1	7.33
43	**stability** noun reconstruction , stability	nouns modified by "reconstruction"	1	6.96
44	**stability** noun reconstruction , stability	"reconstruction" and/or ...	1	6.96
45	**way** reconstruction in a way	"reconstruction" in ...	1	6.89
46	**peace** noun peace , reconstruction	modifiers of "reconstruction"	1	6.8
47	**peace** noun peace , reconstruction	"reconstruction" and/or ...	1	6.8
48	**effort** noun efforts for the reconstruction	... for "reconstruction"	2	6.77
49	**achieve** achieve real reconstruction	verbs with "reconstruction" as object	1	6.15
50	**effort** noun reconstruction efforts	nouns modified by "reconstruction"	1	5.77
51	**its** its reconstruction	pronominal possessors of "reconstruction"	1	5.01
52	**be** is post-conflict reconstruction	verbs with "reconstruction" as object	1	3.05
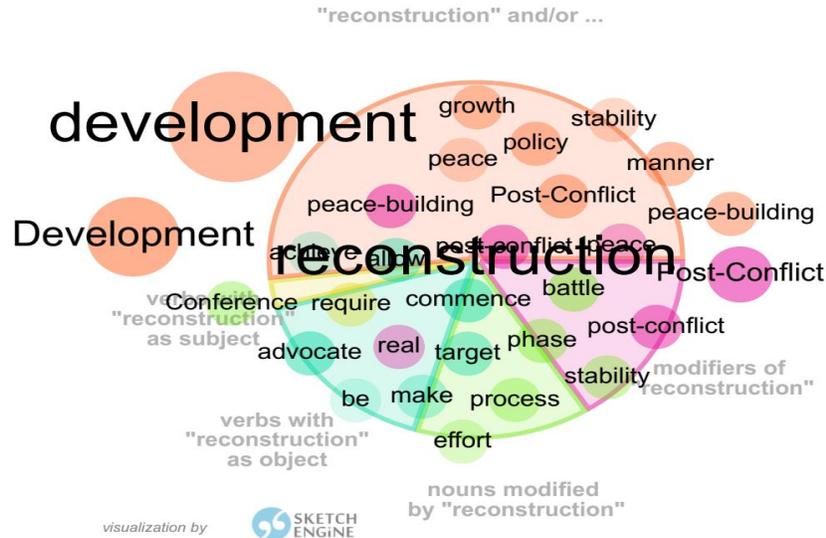
Fig.1 Sketch engine's collocation graph of *reconstruction*

When we look at the word "reconstruction," we see words like "development," "post-conflict," "peace," and "stability," all of which will be examined more in their respective section. From the outset, it is clear that reconstruction, on the one hand, and peace and stability, on the other, are inextricably linked, particularly in the aftermath of Egypt's turmoil. We'll have to dig a little further now to see what else we can find.

The concordance lines of reconstruction were examined for content after the keywords were examined. We must examine and comprehend the environment in order to completely comprehend the term. Image 1 illustrates the concordance lines.

Fig. 2 concordance lines of the word "reconstruction"

	Details	Left context	KWIC	Right context	GDEX score
1	doc#85	ial affairs. </s><s> The current stage of	**reconstruction**	requires double efforts and hard work. </	0.95
2	doc#90	e development in Sinai and achieve real	**reconstruction**	of this precious part of the homeland. </s	0.903
3	doc#104	ny. </s><s> Also the European Bank for	**Reconstruction**	and Development has approved turning E	0.825
4	doc#97	of operations for the European Bank for	**Reconstruction**	and Development. </s><s> This means c	0.739
5	doc#91	regain their state and begin the stage of	**reconstruction**	. </s><s> This will only be achieved throu	0.7
6	doc#56	estinian people could channel efforts for	**reconstruction**	while not afraid that what they have built	0.67
7	doc#56	aused by the recent crisis. </s><s> The	**reconstruction**	and meeting the needs of the residents ir	0.556
8	doc#66	national vision as regards the process of	**reconstruction**	. </s><s> Out of this concept, Egypt welc	0.545
9	doc#44	activities of the African Union center for	**reconstruction**	and achieve development in post- conflic	0.5
10	doc#68	ed at achieving stability and working for	**reconstruction**	and development. </s><s> The great Egy	0.5
11	doc#104	t-up of the Egyptian State. </s><s> This	**reconstruction**	process is undertaken at a time when stre	0.5
12	doc#124	solidate the African Union's post-conflict	**reconstruction**	and development policy. </s><s> This is	0.5
13	doc#152	potentials of its people while allowing its	**reconstruction**	after establishing stability to create a bett	0.5
14	doc#63	launch an international frame for peace,	**reconstruction**	and development. </s><s> Moreover, it b	0.350
15	doc#124	abilitate their institutions and commence	**reconstruction**	and development. </s><s> The fundame	0.314
16	doc#85	<s> We are taking steady steps towards	**reconstruction**	and development on scientific and well-st	0.259
17	doc#119	<s> This is the African Union Center for	**Reconstruction**	and Development", which focuses on the	0.237
18	doc#80	vays back your efforts in peace-building,	**reconstruction**	, stability and development. </s><s> We	0.112
19	doc#124	e African Union Center for Post-Conflict,	**Reconstruction**	and Development and the Community of	0.081
20	doc#66	e African Union Center for Post-Conflict	**Reconstruction**	and Development that will be hosted in C	0.074
21	doc#136	to support the African Union's policy for	**reconstruction**	and development in post-disputes phase,	0.067
22	doc#69	: Russia's cooperation in its building and	**reconstruction**	battle when it helped in building the High	0.041
23	doc#90	ts of its liberation and to feel growth and	**reconstruction**	that achieve the hopes of the honest inha	0.037
24	doc#6	ld realize that, "we are going to Sinai for	**reconstruction**	and development", added the president.	0
25	doc#12	hings of the tolerant religions that made	**reconstruction**	and good manners an inter-great commo	0
26	doc#56	s.gov.eg/Story/83239?lang=en-us Gaza	**Reconstruction**	Conference, Cairo-12 October, 2014 Spe	0
27	doc#56	ational government in their efforts for the	**reconstruction**	of the Gaza Strip; which has been and is	0
	doc#66	ates of the African Union is post-conflict	**reconstruction**	and development, thus realizing stability	0

28					
29	doc#66	lture of peace and push the post-conflict	**reconstruction**	efforts. </s><s> In conclusion, we can afl	0
30	doc#95	lic reform plan, that is basically relies on	**reconstruction**	of the national economy in a way it will be	0
31	doc#96	lis great religion which is advocating the	**reconstruction**	of earth and achieving cooperation and a	0
32	doc#113	1 Egypt's support to all efforts that target	**reconstruction**	of the damaged areas. </s><s> Meanwh	0
33	doc#124	ibya's resources, and move towards the	**reconstruction**	phase, then there is no room for partial s(	0
34	doc#137	to support the African Union's policy for	**reconstruction**	and development in the post-conflicts per	0
35	doc#138	continue its efforts for development and	**reconstruction**	in a way that prevents dragging countries	0
36	doc#152	hting terrorism and starting an action for	**reconstruction**	immediately after reaching a political sett	0
37	doc#78	led at achieving stability and working for	**reconstruction**	and development. </s><s> The great Eg)	0.5
38	doc#137	period, and the African Union centre for	**reconstruction**	and development in the post-conflicts per	0

Table B. Convergent items with "reconstruction" as used in El-Sisi Speeches

	Word	Frequency	Similarity		Word	Frequency	Similarity
1	Security	51	0.187	11	martyr	53	0.082
2	transformation	16	0.146	12	growth	84	0.079
3	sake	19	0.134	13	reform	78	0.065
4	innovation	17	0.126	14	interest	205	0.064
5	construction	32	0.124	15	technology	72	0.059
6	democracy	26	0.104	16	change	88	0.057
7	building	45	0.101	17	justice	78	0.055
8	settlement	42	0.096	18	progress	136	0.051
9	prosperity	75	0.088	19	history	119	0.05
10	Peace	51	0.087				

19 synonymous items are identified for the noun "reconstruction", the table shows, where interest, progress, history, change and growth are the top 5 candidates sharing collocates of "reconstruction" across the data compilation.

CONSTRUCTION IN EL-SISI SPEECH CORPUS

The singular noun occurs 32 times across the corpus in (22) texts. However, investigating lexical collocations uncover the true semantic field created by the speaker. The table and the graph below illustrate collocates of "construction". Below is the top list of lexical collocations with the noun "construction" displayed with grammatical relations and frequency score.

Table C. Collocations of "construction" with frequency score

	Word	Gramrel	Count	Score
1	**survival** survival and construction	"construction" and/or …	2	10.87
2	**salvage** salvage and construction	"construction" and/or …	1	9.96
3	**perfectionism** construction and perfectionism	"construction" and/or …	1	9.96
4	**demolition** demolition with construction	… with "construction"	1	9.96
5	**engineering** noun engineering , construction	modifiers of "construction"	1	9.83
6	**civilizational** civilizational construction	modifiers of "construction"	1	9.83
7	**engineering** noun engineering , construction	"construction" and/or …	1	9.83
8	**logistic** construction of an international logistics	"construction" of …	1	9.83
9	**despair** noun construction , despair	nouns modified by "construction"	1	9.79
10	**despair** noun construction , despair	"construction" and/or …	1	9.79
11	**material** construction and building materials	"construction" and/or …	1	9.75
12	**airport** construction of several civil airports	"construction" of …	1	9.75
13	**building** of building and construction	"construction" and/or …	2	9.73
14	**institutional** institutional construction	modifiers of "construction"	1	9.68
15	**endeavor** construction and endeavor	"construction" and/or …	1	9.64
16	**canal** construction of a new Suez canal	"construction" of …	1	9.51
17	**work** noun work and construction	"construction" and/or …	3	9.44
18	**begin** begin construction	verbs with "construction" as object	1	9.39
19	**behalf** construction in behalf	"construction" in …	1	9.27
20	**process** noun process of construction	… of "construction"	2	9.25
21	**fruit** fruits of construction	… of "construction"	1	9.07
22	**battle** battle of construction	… of "construction"	1	9.07
23	**phase** phase of construction	… of "construction"	1	8.75
24	**message** messages of construction	… of "construction"	1	8.62
25	**infrastructure** noun construction , infrastructure	nouns modified by "construction"	1	8.54
26	**infrastructure** noun construction , infrastructure	"construction" and/or …	1	8.54
27	**complete**	verbs with "construction" as object	1	8.45

		completed the construction			
28	**peace** goodness , peace and construction and	"construction" and/or ...	3	8.42
29	**area** construction to the practical action area	"construction" to ...	1	8.29
30	**process** noun construction process	nouns modified by "construction"	1	8.25
31	**process** noun process and economic construction	"construction" and/or ...	1	8.25
32	**addition** addition to construction	... to "construction"	1	8.12
33	**work** noun work , construction	modifiers of "construction"	1	7.85
34	**part** part in the construction	... in "construction"	1	7.81
35	**require** construction requires	verbs with "construction" as subject	1	7.56
36	**include** includes construction	verbs with "construction" as object	1	7.42
37	**development** where construction , development and progress	nouns modified by "construction"	3	7.39
38	**sector** sectors of construction	... of "construction"	1	7.21
39	**economic** economic construction	modifiers of "construction"	1	6.3
40	**Egypt** construction of our beloved Egypt	"construction" of ...	1	4.56
41	**be** is the construction	verbs with "construction" as object	1	3.05

Fig.3 Sketch engine's collocation graph of *construction*

When we look at the keyword "construction", we see words like *building, development, peace and progress* which will be discussed more in its own. From the first look at the collocates of *construction*, it is very apparent that the majority of the collocates are talking about the

presidential call for building international logistics, civil airports and new Suez Canal. Moreover, he mentioned different aspects of construction such as institutional construction, economic construction, and civilizational construction which in turn will lead to peace and stability. Now it's time to dig a little further to see what more we can find.

After looking at the keywords, the substance of the concordance lines of construction was examined. To properly comprehend the term, we must first examine and comprehend its surroundings.

Fig. 4 concordance lines of the word "construction"

	Details	Left context	KWIC	Right context
1	doc#2	ent Sisi mentioned, as part of this approach, is the	construction	of a new Suez canal and developing its vicinity. </
2	doc#2	d simultaneously orders have been given to begin	construction	of an international logistics and storage center." </
3	doc#2	e, adopted by the Egyptian Government, includes	construction	, along 1,200 kilometers, of a new eight-lane supe
4	doc#12	with the Egyptians on disseminating messages of	construction	, development and justice armed with the unique E
5	doc#14	n is the real hero in our holy battle for survival and	construction	". </s><s> I have a great pleasure when I participa
6	doc#14	Egypt which engages in the battle of survival and	construction	in behalf of the humanity. </s><s> Dear Egypt will
7	doc#14	ear Egypt will always remain a state of peace and	construction	. </s><s> Long Live Egypt.. </s><s> Long Live Eg
8	doc#21	ion with the friendly state of Russia, in addition to	construction	of the Suez Canal development corridor and seve
9	doc#31	ent of AfCFTA and moves us from the institutional	construction	to the practical action area. </s><s> I reiterate my
10	doc#32	nue their efforts in the future stage of building and	construction	. </s><s> The great people of Egypt, I address yo
11	doc#34	hty awards those who seek goodness, peace and	construction	and endeavor to lift the pain of the people and imp
12	doc#34	s><s> We will face evil with good, demolition with	construction	, despair with work and seditions with unity and co
13	doc#49	s to a commitment. </s><s> The current phase of	construction	requires more efforts and hard work but before tha
14	doc#49	sion. </s><s> This way they are taking part in the	construction	of our beloved Egypt and supporting the sovereign
15	doc#54	Holy Quran to guide man to goodness, peace and	construction	and to warn against evil, division and harm, we pra
16	doc#54	Almighty to keep us on the right path of good and	construction	and provide us with power of determination, restra
17	doc#81	) urged us to adopt; the values that call for work,	construction	and perfectionism so as to stand firmly in the face
18	doc#83	eaving and textiles, and industries of engineering,	construction	and building materials. </s><s> Ladies and gentle
19	doc#89	a projects. </s><s> In Egypt, we have started the	construction	process. </s><s> This place, where we meet, star
20	doc#95	e, we couldn't have gone ahead in the process of	construction	and reform. </s><s> My sons graduates of the mil
21	doc#98	orrow where our peoples could enjoy the fruits of	construction	and progress away from acts of violence and intim
22	doc#101	s of thousands of jobs, especially in the sectors of	construction	, infrastructure, energy, mining, agriculture, telecor
23	doc#103	ponsibility of a nation in a mission of salvage and	construction	. </s><s> Since the very beginning, I was well awa
24	doc#103	moment in our life should be invested in work and	construction	, we started at the same time setting up and inaug
25	doc#103	itting 5,000 km. </s><s> We have completed the	construction	of several civil airports at a time when we are setti
26	doc#109	its sky, shaded by security and safety, and where	construction	, development and progress are furthered. </s><s
27	doc#109	roud of yourself and your country, for the battle of	construction	and development that we are all waging today is n
	doc#112	maintains its development process and economic	construction	. </s><s> The Egyptian State will keep up its effor

28		
29	doc#114 ability to complete the process of the civilizational **construction**	, taking into consideration that we have capable yo
30	doc#127 ərs of the state and stability to that of building and **construction**	. </s><s> We complete seriously what we have m
31	doc#130 ɛze of safety and security and a homeland, where **construction**	, development and progress flourish day after day.
32	doc#138 :/s><s> But instead of engaging in hard work and **construction**	, some African countries are involved in bloody bo

As we look closer at the concordance lines, we can see that president El-Sisi urged the Egyptian people to face evil with good, demolition with construction, despair with work and sedition with unity. The lexeme *construction* is used repeatedly with the word development which connotes that there is no development and progress without peace and construction. What have been mentioned show El-Sisi's tendency to retrieve his country as fast as possible and to try to catch up with the developed countries. Again, the Egyptian ideology of peace, progress, development and construction is clearly stated.

Table D. Convergent items with "construction" as used in El-Sisi Speeches

	Word	Frequency	Similarity		Word	Frequency	Similarity		Word	Frequency	Similarity
1	production	29	0.21	12	mercy	15	0.13	23	growth	84	0.08
2	goodness	12	0.2	13	knowledge	37	0.124	24	war	58	0.078
3	amity	12	0.2	14	reconstruction	38	0.124	25	achievement	62	0.074
4	financing	15	0.197	15	forum	49	0.115	26	awareness	56	0.067
5	curriculum	12	0.193	16	democracy	26	0.111	27	Canal	56	0.067
6	patience	12	0.193	17	UN	61	0.11	28	reform	78	0.065
7	prosperity	75	0.173	18	victory	36	0.108	29	technology	72	0.06
8	transformation	16	0.165	19	love	23	0.107	30	change	88	0.057
9	innovation	17	0.139	20	Mercy	47	0.105	31	justice	78	0.055
10	blessing	41	0.134	21	Suez	58	0.101	32	message	51	0.055
11	progress	136	0.133	22	stability	226	0.097				

32 synonymous items are identified for the noun "construction", the table shows, where stability, progress, change, justice and prosperity are the top 5 candidates sharing collocates of "construction" across the data compilation. For instance, "stability" obviously shares the similar positive conceptuality as viewed in the following concordances. This lexical item has occurred (226 times) throughout the corpus which reinforces the Egyptian call for peace, prosperity and end of conflict.

DESTRUCTION IN EL-SISI SPEECH CORPUS

Only 10 occurrences of the word "destruction" in the corpus with a minimal lexical collocability.

Table E. Collocations of "destruction" with frequency score

	Word	Gramrel	Count	Score
1	**sabotage** destruction and sabotage	"destruction" and/or ...	1	11.54
2	**looting** destruction and looting	"destruction" and/or ...	1	11.54
3	**murder** murder and destruction	"destruction" and/or ...	1	11.19
4	**killing** noun killing , destruction	modifiers of "destruction"	1	11
5	**killing** noun killing , destruction	"destruction" and/or ...	1	11
6	**expose** exposed to destruction	... to "destruction"	1	11
7	**severe** severe destruction	modifiers of "destruction"	1	10.83
8	**chaos** chaos and destruction	"destruction" and/or ...	1	10.3
9	**victim** destruction and civilian victims	"destruction" and/or ...	1	10.3
10	**cause** caused severe destruction	verbs with "destruction" as object	1	9.96
11	**violence** violence and destruction	"destruction" and/or ...	1	9.54
12	**attempt** attempts of destruction	... of "destruction"	1	9.48
13	**war** war and destruction	"destruction" and/or ...	1	8.91
14	**lead** leads to the destruction	... to "destruction"	1	8.51
15	**homeland** destruction in the homeland	"destruction" in ...	1	7.53
16	**terrorism** destruction and terrorism	"destruction" and/or ...	1	7
17	**state** destruction of states	"destruction" of ...	1	6.26

Fig.5 Sketch engine's collocation graph of *destruction*

The Egyptian president discussed the implication of destruction surged in places like Syria, Yemen, and Sinai in all contexts that included those segmental speech lines about destruction, which was described as non-systemic and scourge as it leads to issues of poverty and undermines progress and development. In other words, he has not provided an honorable cause or a valid rationale for the destruction of property. Rather, through his use of nominal forms, he depicted textual ruin in a negative light (adjectives and nouns). Despite this, because of the low incidence of El-Sisi speeches, we are unable to examine the collocational networks it identifies corpus-wide. Alternatively, the researcher looked into the semantic network of the node to find statistically significant adjacent lexemes. Abdulfatah El-Sisi has never used any synonyms for the lexeme (destruction), which denotes the act of calling or advocating destruction. To put it another way, his rhetoric emphasizes the importance of repairing and rebuilding countries that have been wrecked or sabotaged while avoiding war, conflict, and catastrophe. Investigating lexical collocations reveals the speaker's genuine semantic scope. The table and graph below show collocates of the word "destruction." The top lexical collocations with the noun "destruction" are listed below, along with their grammatical relations and frequency score.

Fig. 6 concordance lines of the word "destruction"

	Details	Left context	KWIC	Right context
1	doc#23	the great archeological heritage that is exposed to	**destruction**	and looting in some Arab counties due to terrorist
2	doc#34	e rightness and all physical and moral attempts of	**destruction**	and sabotage that we are facing will not prevent th
3	doc#35	ased on an orientation towards peace not war and	**destruction**	. </s><s> Egypt's Great People, Challenges of life
4	doc#56	ned against slipping into the cycle of violence and	**destruction**	. </s><s> Egypt, while being aware of the dangers
5	doc#61	ises. </s><s> What is taking place today of killing,	**destruction**	and terrorism is not the outcome of the current mo
6	doc#67	reason behind the violence, terrorism, murder and	**destruction**	we see nowadays. </s><s> I believe that this way
7	doc#103	State without mercy seeking to spread chaos and	**destruction**	in the homeland. </s><s> In the forefront of this co
8	doc#106	e regrettable humanitarian situation there and the	**destruction**	and civilian victims of the Syrian crisis, I have com
9	doc#111	all, whatever its source or motive, that leads to the	**destruction**	of states and their institutions. </s><s> This simply
10	doc#115	murder of thousands of people and caused severe	**destruction**	to the people's resources. </s><s> We pray to Alla

CONCLUSION:

This research uses corpus-assisted discourse analysis to determine the intended ideology and goal of President El-Sisi's (159) speeches over eight years from 2014 to 2021 in terms of "construction", "reconstruction", and "destruction".

While more research on the discourse surrounding Presidential speeches is needed, the preliminary findings reported in this work demonstrate the Egyptian ideology. Baker et al. (2008)'s paradigm assures that researcher bias and impact, whether deliberate or not, are reduced throughout discourse analysis, allowing the data to lead the researcher to trends in the corpora. On unconstrained corpora, the methods of Baker et el.'s model. (2008) are successfully creating a more objective discourse analysis. The cycle, which proceeds from qualitative to quantitative analysis, is useful for increasing objectivity; but, when combined with unconstrained corpora, it becomes even more effective because the researcher starts with a more open collection of data. The researcher can deliver more accurate and representative results by employing a cycle of qualitative and quantitative analysis on an unlimited corpus. Results have shown a significant propensity of adopting "re/construction", including their relevant collocation network, textually and therefore ideationally at the expense of "destruction" concept which in most cases surfaces euphemistically through the noun conflict. Such results, so far, have indicated a positive sociopolitical mindset the Egyptian president possesses and moreover reveal national and international fair dealing on arising issues.

Implications

However, the findings have sociopolitical ramifications that help us comprehend Egypt's current position nationally and internationally in relation to the various conceptions that affect human lives and destinies. In short, President El-Sisi has demonstrated that he is a peace hero who opposes terrorism and destruction. It is clear that his predicament does not vary over time or in different contexts of his talks, indicating that Egyptian views and ideology are consistent.

He stressed the importance of international cooperation in addition to his focus on development and reconstruction (the mostly occurred lexical item in the corpus with 367 frequency).

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كلمات التشييد وإعادة البناء في خطابات الرئيس

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دراسة النصوص في سياقها الخاص : دراسة المتون

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المستخلص:

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة كلمتى *التشييد وإعادة البناء* فى خطابات الرئيس المصرى عبدالفتاح السيسى فى الفتره من ٢٠١٤ إلى ٢٠٢٢ باستخدام مدرسة دراسة النصوص فى سياقها الخاص(دراسة المتون). تحاول هذه الورقة تسليط الضوء ليس فقط على الإستخدام السياقي للمتضادات مثل كلمتى التدمير والبناء ، ولكنه يدعم أيضًا التحليل الكمي من خلال الطرق الحالية لعلم جمع النصوص. على هذا النحو ، استخدم الباحث نهجًا قائمًا على جمع وترميز ومعالجة ١٥٩ خطابًا رئاسيًا خلال الفترة المحددة (١٥٨.٣٧٧ كلمة و ١٧٢.١٩٧ رمزًا في المجموع). علاوة على ذلك ، يتم تحديد مجالات دلالات الألفاظ وشبكات الكلمات ذات الصله ومقارنتها إحصائيًا. أظهرت النتائج ميلًا كبيرًا لإستخدام الرئيس المصرى كلمتى التشييد وإعادة البناء ومرادفاتهم بما في ذلك كل الكلمات ذات الصله على نطاق واسع فى جميع الخطابات وفى كل المناسبات السياسيه والوطنيه والدينية ، و إتضح أيضاً وبشكل ملحوظ ندرة إستخدامه لكلمة *التدمير*والتى إن تظهر في معظم الحالات تكون بشكل غير صريح من خلال إستخدام المرادفات ولكنه لم يبررفعل التدمير كقضية مقبوله أو سبب مبرر. وقد أشارت هذه النتائج حتى الآن إلى وجود عقلية اجتماعية سياسية إيجابية يمتلكها الرئيس المصري ، علاوة على أنها تكشف عن التعامل المصرى العادل على الصعيدين الوطني والدولي في القضايا الناشئة مما يعكس الأيديولوجيه المصرية تجاه ما يحدث من صراعات وتفكيك الدول العربيه والتدخل الأجنبى خصوصا بعد ثورات ما يسمى بالربيع العربى.

أخيرًا ، يهدف هذا البحث إلى تقييم فعالية تطبيق منهجيات بيكر ، والتي تم تصميمها في الأصل لمجموعة مقيده ، على مجموعة غير مقيدة. وهذا يعني أن جميع الخطب المتاحة و التى تغطى جميع المناسبات المختلفه ولفترات زمنيه طويله تم استخلاصها من الموقع الرسمي لخدمة المعلومات الحكومية المصرية (http://www.sis.gov.eg) لتلك الفترة وإضافتها إلى المدونة. ويؤدي استخدام مجموعة غير مقيدة إلى تقليل تأثير الباحث أو تحيزه. وباستخدام منهج دراسة النصوص فى سياقها الخاص ، يجري الباحث تحليلًا نوعيًا للتوافقات قيد التحقيق ويعكس أيديولوجية وأهداف الكلام.

الكلمات الإفتتاحية: تحليل الخطاب، تحليل الخطاب النقدى، لغويات المتون، دراسة الخطابات فى سياقها الخاص، التشييد، إعادة البناء، التدمير.