ABSTRACT

The study will be based on SFG within Aristotle's Rhetorical framework in representing the linguistic features used by the three Arab leaders during the revolt time, Mubarak (President of Egypt), Zine el Abidine Ben Ali (president of Tunisia) and Gaddafi (President of Libya), for attaining persuasion in their selected speeches. Primarily, the study will encompass three sets of extracts of the three leaders' speeches. The first set will include extracts of Zine el Abidine Ben Ali (president of Tunis) speeches delivered on the 10th of January. The second set contains Mubarak (President of Egypt) speeches delivered on the 1st of February and 10th February. The third set includes extracts from Gaddafi (President of Libya) speech delivered on 22nd of February.

These speeches are valuable data for research and study for several reasons. Although the three leaders faced the same crisis and circumstances during the revolts, each one of them reacts differently. Thus, the study will linguistically be focused on contrasting their contributions; through highlighting the similarities and diversities characterizing their contributions and relating them to Aristotle's modes of persuasion, the study will seek to provide an insight into the effectiveness of the three presidents contribution to the persuasion process.

Accordingly, this study will explore who use rhetorical discourse in order not to just move his people politically, but also emotionally. Finally, the study will explore the diversity of the
linguistic features resulting from the alterations of the contexts in which the speech is delivered, the socio-cultural background of the rebellions and the speaker's purpose underlying the delivery of the speech.