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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(وعلم ادم الاسماء كلها ثم عرضهم على الملائكة فقال انبئوني باسماء هؤلاء ان كنتم صادقين) (31)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة: *31*

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In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

And He taught Adam all the names, then presented them to the angels; then He said: Tell me the names of those if you are right.

God Almighty Has Spoken the Truth

(Surat Al-Baqara: 31)

(Shakir, 2005: 3)

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Dedication

To my soul and breath; my father, from whom I Learnt the meaning of patience and the challenge.

To my compassionate mum, through whom I realized the meaning of life.

To my professors and my friends; many thanks and love for them

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my deep thanks and sincere gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Teeba Abdul_ Razzaq Hasan

for her gentleness, special instructions, patience, and commitment.

Abstract

Speech is a power in itself. The most significant thing in the speech is the message that the speaker wants to convey. When the hearer understands the function of the message he will responds or behaves positively. Language and politics are fully related, language is a tool by which the politicians can command, request, persuade and declare…etc. This study is concerned with speech act in the speech of Barak Obama president of the USA, Remarks by the President at the U.S./China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, delivered at the Ronald Reagan Building and International trade Center Washington, Dec on July 27, 2009 And the second data is a text of speech by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in (January 30, 2001). In this study the Searle's speech act theory will be adopted to analyze the speech act which occurred in the speech, verbs of intention "Can", "Will", and "Must" will be selected to analyze as a tool used by the speaker to realize the speech act of request. This study aims to explains a theoretical part about the concept of verbs of intention and political speech. This is done by defining Modal verbs and presenting examples from different sources.

Contents

Chapter One

Introduction

Political language deals with the use of power to organize people's mind and opinion. It is an instrument used to control the society in general. Speech heard by a lot of people, every person has different interpretations that can influence the success of the candidates, (Safwat, 2015).

Klingeman et al. (1994) say that political election manifestos are public declarations of political parties in which they outline their policies and tell electors how the country would be governed if they are given the mandate to assume office and wield power. Political manifestos abound with modal verbs that seek to promote diverse ideologies and reveal particular interests of a political party. And as such this paper understudy abounds with intention verbs and that is the main interest of the researcher.

As Quirk et al. (1973) reveal a modal auxiliary verb is used together with a main verb to express differing attitudes towards a proposition: possibility, certainty, permission, intention, among others. Given this the paper seeks to reveal the indicators of these modal auxiliary verbs used in the manifesto.

Abdul-Fattah (2011) gives an integrative idea about the intention of verbs, He associates functions such as future prediction, conjectured future event, cross-reference, future iteration, timeless truth and reasonable inference with will as intention and reveals that would can be associated with future intention in the past,

future likelihood, future conditional, tentativeness in polite requests, inter alia.

1.1 The Problem of the Study

To make speech more effective and persuasive includes many factors, one of which is the ability of the speaker to apply an appropriate language which can lead to establishment of unseen and interpersonal relation between the orator and the intended audiences. Language and politics are interconnected. Language is the mean by which political ideas are transmitted to the community (Harris, 1984). In politics, words have a powerful effect. They have the power to make an action or an idea un/justifiable. They can create or provoke feelings in the listeners to judge a phenomenon as praiseworthy or blameworthy. They have the power to touch the hearts of the hearers. So a skillful politician should be able to benefit these characters in his/her speech and try to successfully apply them according to his/her wants and needs to attract the attention and provoke the emotion of the audiences.

This paper sets itself the task of answering the following questions:

1. What is meant by verbs of intention, modal verbs and the formation political speeches?

2. What are the classifications and Scales of the modal verbs that are used verbs of intonation?

3. How does English use verbs of intention in political speech?

1.2 The Aims of the Study

This paper aims at:

1. Identifying the modal verbs and the formation of political speeches in English.

2. Finding out the classifications and Scales of the modal verbs that are used verbs of intention.

3. Investigating the use of verbs of intention used in political speech.

1.3 The Hypotheses of the Study

It is hypothesized that:

1. Language was first subject to the truth conditional laws of logic, until intentional logic accepted that there is truth relativity in language (speech), an idea that led to the notion of 'possible worlds', in order to explain modal or temporal operators.

2. Political discourse is not only about stating public propositions. It is about politics. It is about doing things with words. Words are used to affect the political body.

3. Modal verbs operate like other aspects of language, they can be analyzed from the pragmatic perspective, they are used to indicate different meaning or acts like request, obligation, order, permit, etc. Modal verbs in English regarded as small class of auxiliary verbs .

1.4 The Procedure of the Study

The procedure to be followed is to present a theoretical part which gives a more comprehensive idea, as far as possible, about the concept of verbs of intention and political speech. This is done by defining Modal verbs and presenting examples from different sources, specifying the the classifications and Scales of the modal verbs.

1.5 The Limits of the Study

The present study is limited to the syntactic investigation of the English intention verbs in political speeches of the president of the United States Barak Obama in (1, April, 2009), is a text of President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world as released by the White House. And the second is a text of speech by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in (January 30, 2001).

1.6 The Significance of the Study

It is hoped that the present study would be of some value both theoretically and practically as it tries to present a general framework of verbs of intention in political speech in English. It is also hoped to be of value for those specialized in syntax.

Chapter Two

Theoretical Background

2.0 Introduction

This study presents a general theoretical background about verbs of intention by defining them and explains the modal verbs. In addition it presents an idea about a political speech and investigating the use of verbs of intention in political speech.

2.1 Pragmatics meaning

Watson and Hill (1993,p.146) consider pragmatics from the angle of the language user. Hence, they see pragmatics as "the study of language from the point of the user, especially the choices, the constraints he meets with, in employing the use of the language and the effects the use has on the communication situation". This shows that pragmatics goes beyond the mere use of language but involves other considerations and effects of such considerations on the utterance.

Pragmatics is a sub-field of linguistics which various scholars have attempted to define from various dimensions. For Yule, pragmatics is "the study of intended speaker meaning which borders on 'invisible meaning', or how we recognize what is meant when it is not actually said or written" (Yule, 1996, p.127).

Conversely, (Mey, 2001, p.5–6) avers that the proper domain of pragmatics is captured in what Chomsky called performance which is the actual use of language in concrete situations. Hence, he summarized pragmatics in these words:

"pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society". The common denominator in the positions of these scholars is that pragmatics goes beyond the surface meaning of utterances to the deep.meaning that such utterances denote. In addition, it looks at the way humans use language in communication and social contexts following the stipulations of society and the effect of such language use.

Lawal's (2012) Aspects of Pragmatic meaning theory, the theory identifies two main structures: the surface structure and background structure. These structures, in turn, are made up.of six levels. The first level is linguistic and is located in the surface structure. The linguistic level is the level at which utterances are produced. Phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, and semantic features are embedded in the linguistic level. In hierarchical order, after the linguistic level are the situational, psychological, social, and cosmological. The six levels are further divided into contexts and competences symmetrically. In other words, each layer under contexts (the first column) corresponds to that of competencies (the second column), (Yule, 1996,p. 133).

2.2 Verbs of Intention

Leech (1983) in his speech all the directive acts that contain modal verbs are potential face-threatening acts. By their intrinsic meaning, modal verbs attenuate the illocutionary force of the directive speech acts in both ways. Due to context, their pragmatic meaning either mitigates this force through positive or negative politeness or aggravates it using the same resources. Intention verbs (e.g., *intend* or *want*) which denote a speaker's mental process (e.g., *assume, think* or *believe)*, or emotional

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disposition (e.g., *feel, like* or *fear)* may be seen to define a cognitive state or cognitive activity,(Brown and Levinson 1987, p.62).

Intention verbs can be seen to represent different ways of doing competence and responsiveness in political leadership. Thus, just as a person's material actions may reflect well on them and their leadership. qualities, so too may their intentions be deemed praiseworthy, determined and principled. Likewise their thoughts and feelings may project them as responsive and caring leaders; they may also find favour in the narratives or reports of others, (Brown and Levinson 1987, p.62)

Intention verbs will primarily target competence, because they are concerned with the actions the politicians have performed or intend to perform with regard to particular political issues. Abdul-Fattah (2011, p.66)

English has four verb forms commonly used to express future intention, that is, the intention of a speaker or writer to do something in the future, (Brown and Levinson 1987, p.71)

Abdul-Fattah (2011, p.75) explained the following modal verb, The modal *will* is a workhorse and appears in a wide range of contexts. The researcher explained that *will* is the best choice when there is a spontaneous decision to do something in the future, typically in the immediate or near future. The researcher use examples where the intention to do something in the future arises during the act of speaking (or writing).

A: I'm thirsty.
B: OK, I'll get you a glass of water.

The *present progressive* is a good choice for speaking about a planned action if the time of the action has been expressed or implied within the context.

A: What are you doing this weekend?
B: I'm taking a trip.with my family.

The form *be going to* can express an intention where the time has not been expressed or implied in the context. A future verb with **be going to** indicates a less certain intention than does a verb in the present progressive. The speaker may not even know when or if the action or event will occur.

A: Are you getting along okay with your roommate?
B: Not really. I am going to find a new place to stay.
A: You've said that before!

The *simple present* is useful in referring to timetabled events and schedules in the future. It sometimes implies an intention to be part of an event beyond the speaker's control.

A: When is your flight?
B: It departs at 8:30 tonight.

2.3 Modal Verbs

Bally (1932) took over the mediaeval proposition analysis. Proposition used to be decomposed into modus and dictum: dictum corresponds to the propositional content, while modus stands for the speaker's subjective attitude towards dictum. The linguist points out that modality may be both explicit and implicit and the relation

between modus and dictum is represented by a scale, having the explicit at one of its ends and the implicit or synthetic at the other, where modality is incorporated in dictum. Modal verbs are implicit morphological manifestations of modality.

Out of the numerous interpretations of the system of meanings attached to modal verbs, several start from the assumption of semantic indetermination, or even ambiguity and polysemy: "Les auxiliaires modaux sont polivalents: ils peuvent exprimer plusieurs valeurs modales suivant le contexte et, dans certains cas, ils admettent même une plurilecture" (Cristea 102).

Palmer (2001, p.7) operates two binary distinctions: the former separates 'non-modal' from 'modal' and is associated with the notional contrast between 'factual' and 'non-factual' or 'real' and 'unreal', although a more satisfactory terminology has been used in recent years: 'realis' and 'irrealis'. Modality belongs to the 'irrealis' domain, along with some tenses and moods. The second distinction Palmer makes divides modal verbs in keeping with the two main semantic categories: epistemic and deontic.

Halliday (1970), in his systemic grammar, distinguishes between two systems that he calls 'modality' and 'modulation'. The former concerns the utterance through which the speaker subjectively qualifies his involvement in the truth value of the propositional content. It is associated with semantic categories such as 'probable', 'possible', 'virtually certain' and 'certain'. This system derives from what Halliday considers to be the interpersonal metafunction of language.

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Modulation concerns the ideational metafunction of the content and of the conditions that influence it. Its types are defined in terms of 'permission', 'obligation', 'ability', 'desire', etc. The cause of ambiguity would be the fact that the two systems are semantically similar, since they both underlie the same group.of modal verbs. Leech (1983, p.87) deals with a logical system underlying modality that is apparent in modal verbs: "there are close relations of meaning between the four verbs can, may, must and have to."

There are also mono-semic approaches of modal verbs meanings by linguists such as Perkins (1983), Walton (1988) or Groefsema (1991). They rely on the assumption that semantic indetermination of modal verbs is solved by contextual factors. For instance, the semantic meaning of *Can, May, Must And Should* is rooted in the notion of 'potentiality': they denote potential existence or occurrence of events, acts or circumstances, in the present stage of the actual world, unlike the past forms that concern the same type of potentiality but in a remote stage of the actual world. This would be the adequate semantic foundation to explain their role in the interpretive process.

2.4 Political Speech

In pragmatics aspect, this means Speech Act Theory; speech act performed by particular word often depends on the speaker's intention and the context in which the word uttered, (Thomas, 1995, p.7)

Political Speech As a sub-genre of political texts, political speeches help.with the fulfillment of several functions. To label a speech as political is generally based on thematic and functional criteria. Fairclough

(1995) maintains that such speeches are determined historically and culturally. According to Darwish (2011), political speeches are often made to a wider public.

The study of political speech involves a close scrutiny of how linguistic behavior and political behavior relate to each other. This can be done in two ways: Micro-level analysis which entails the investigation of linguistic features (e.g. lexical and syntactic properties) first; and, macro-level analysis in which the overall communicative function is set as the first step.followed by determining its linguistic constituents (Darwish, 2011).

In political speeches, ideas and ideologies need to be conveyed through language so that they are agreed upon by the receivers as well as by others who may read or hear parts of the speech afterwards in the media. Words and expressions are used or omitted to affect meaning in different ways. Moreover, political speeches are composed by a team of professional speech writers who are educated in the use of persuasive language. A political speech is not necessarily a success because of a correctness of truth; rather it may be a matter of presenting arguments (Bread, 2000, p.18).

Several speeches are made to address the people before election; these speeches could also be referred to Preelection special addresses especially at rally and campaign. A political speech serves as a text, as an output and as a process which may be spoken or written, (Watson & Hill, 1993, p.146).

In pragmatics aspect, this means Speech Act Theory; speech act performed by particular word often depends on the speaker's intention and the context in which the word uttered, (Chilton, 2004, p.14).

Pragmatics is seen as the study of language use in particular communicative contexts or situations of necessity, this would take cognizance of the message being communicated or the speech act being performed; the participants involved; their intention, knowledge of the world and the impact of these on their interactions; what they have taken for granted as part of the context; the deductions they make on the basis of the context; what is implied by what is said or left unsaid; etc. (Leech, 1983, p.23).

Most politicians are unaware of the fact that there is a link between what is said, what is meant, and the action conveyed by what is said. In the study of political speeches, one major theory that has been affective and adequate for analysis is the speech act theory, (Bread, 2000, p.21).

Political language deals with the use of power to organize people's mind and opinion. It is an instrument used to control the society in general. Speech heard by a lot of people, every person has different interpretations that can influence the success of the candidates. Political speech can be seen as a means of establishing and maintaining social relationships, expressing feelings, and selling ideas, policies and programmes in any society.

2.4 Classifications and Scales of the Modal and Intentional Verbs

Hoffman (1993, p. 112) considers there are four main modalities contained by logical, epistemic, deontic and capacity modals. He puts forward that: "Natural languages have three basic logical modal concepts: [Nec] necessary, [Psb] possible and [Imp] impossible; the first two are defined and given symbols in logic".

The linguist adds: "The big division in English linguistic modality is between the epistemic ones which relate propositions one to another and the others which generally have some subject-orientation" (emphasis in the original).

The author analyzes the similarities between the two main series of modal verbs, epistemic modals (MoE) and social deontic modals (MoD) and parallels them with quantifiers (Qnt) and adverbs of frequency (AvF), in a table of seven degrees of 'strength' concerning all the four classes of elements.

"These seven degrees of 'strength' range from [Nec] (necessary) down to [Imp] (impossible) and are found in many guises in most languages, though specific words may well be missing (as in MoD, and especially for the capacity modals) for intermediate terms. Quantifiers form the most complete scale in most languages" (Hoffman 1993, p. 111).

The correlation among the above-mentioned categories is shown in the following Table (Hoffman 1993: 112).

	MoD	MoE	AvF	Qnt
[Nec]	must	must	always	all, every
[Apx-Nec]	should	should	usually	most
	-	may/could	often	many, much
[Psb]	can	may	sometimes	some
	-	might	occasionally	a few
[Apx-Imp]	should not	should not	seldom, rarely few	
[Imp]	must not	must not, can't	never	none, no

2.6 The Types of Intention [I/we + intention verb]

2.6.1

This category conveys information about the politician's intentions and foregrounds

Those activities in the domain of party politics, which depict the politician's leadership.style regarding competence. By saying ***I want to deal*** *with it head on* a politician uses an on-record strategy, spelling out his intention to discuss a particular issue. By formulating his intention in an explicit and unambiguous manner, he opts for the payout of clarity, perspicuousness and non-manipulativeness, and presents himself as a

competent leader who is fully aware of his intentions and their entailed consequences.

The construction [I/we + intention verb] indicates that the speaker makes explicit his intention to perform a particular action, thus portraying him as a decisive political agent leading his party or government in accordance with his plans. Intention verbs were used much less frequently than event or subjectification verbs , possibly because as on-record strategy they may be taken as promises or pledges, thereby making the politician vulnerable should he not be in a position to keep.the promise or the pledge.

In (1) Blair (2004, p.28) presents himself as a decisive political leader who knows exactly what he wants to do and who informs his party explicitly about his intentions:

(1)   *There was talk before this Conference that **I wanted** to put aside discussion of Iraq. **That was never my intention**. **I want to deal with it head on**.*

He spells out his communicative intention by referring to an other-assigned intention ('there was talk'), which he corrects and recontextualizes ('that was never my intention'), making explicit his intended action which is qualified by a time adverbial anchoring the

speech act to the here-and-now ('I want to deal with it head on'). Not only does Blair demonstrate decisiveness but he also demonstrates that he keeps his promises, thus presenting himself as a competent leader who is fully aware of his intentions and actions, and of their perlocutionary effects and consequences.

With first person plural self-references collocating with intention verbs, the politician presents himself and his political party or government as a decisive collective. Extract (2) comes from a speech by (David Cameron ,2005, p.49) (at that time, a contender in the Conservative Party leadership.election, prime minister since 11 May, 2010). Here, a first person singular self-reference collocates with an intention verb co-occurring with a first person plural self-reference:

(2) ***I want to*** *be able to say to the mother who's worrying about how to pay for Christmas but how to get the children to school that yes,* ***we want to*** *leave more money in her pocket, but* ***we also know*** *you've got to have good public transport.*

The referential domain of the politician's self-reference ('I want to'), which counts as a personal promise, is extended to that of his political party ('we want to'), thus intensifying the pragmatic force of the promise while at the same time qualifying it ('we also know') by a reference to the social-context constraint ('good public transport')

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pointing at the complexity of social change. The semantics of the construction [I/we + intention verb] entails the speaker's plans and intentions. Depending on its contexts and collocations, it can portray the speaker as a decisive and principled leader, who knows what s/he wants and is in control of the situation.

Modal verbs operate like other aspects of language, they can be analyzed from the pragmatic perspective, they are used to indicate different meaning or acts like request, obligation, order, permit, etc. Modal verbs in English regarded as small class of auxiliary verbs .They distinguish from other verbs in that they have not participle or infinitive forms. The modal verbs characterized by some feature like: they don't have (e) s in the third person singular, they are not used as infinitives or participles, they function like auxiliary verbs do, and they can undergo the subject auxiliary version.

The modal verb "Can" is used with declarative and interrogative sentences; this modal verb can express ability, possibility, and permission. The second modal verb is "Will", this modal mostly talking about the future, the most frequent choice is used to make requests, promises...etc. This modal also emerges with the interrogative and declarative sentences, but when it lies with declarative it emerge with future sake (Thornburg, 2004, p.192). The third one of modal verb which will also be tackled in this study is "Must", it express obligation and necessity, it is also can express a confident and assumption; it can be located in declarative and interrogative sentences.

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The three modal verb "Can", "Will "and "Must" are used to be a polite request in which the declarative, interrogative sentences which the three modal verbs located in, will emerge as a tool to create an illocutionary force, the speaker use it politely especially when the speaker is talking about someone how know obviously what the speaker talk about (Azar &Hagen, p.158).

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.0 Introduction

Political speeches have been regarded a major part of American democracy, and they have been so throughout history. The speeches are usually held by leading politicians, who speak either to the nation as a whole or to a specific political group. The politicians who give the speeches usually do it as representatives of political groups such as political parties, governments or nations, rather than as individuals. What they are allowed to say and how is often very limited, because one of the main goals of giving a political speech is to enhance the credibility of the politician in question (Irimiea 2010, p.4).

Political speeches are supposed to increase the population's political participation, help.them to understand important issues and how a problem is best solved as well as a way for the politicians to persuade others to have the same opinions as them. The speeches usually rest on the discussion and exposure of an issue and, most importantly, the use of persuasion techniques (Irimiea 2010, p.3).

3.1 Data collection

The first data for this study are restricted to the political speech of the president of the United States Barak Obama in (1, April, 2009), is a text of President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world as released by the White House. And the second data is a text of speech by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in (January 30, 2001).

The modal verbs "Can", "Will" "Must " Might" and "May" which frequented in the political speech will be the object of analysis. "Can", "Will" "Must " Might" and "May" are a kind of auxiliary verbs. They can formulate in a declarative, interrogative, imperative sentences, in the same time they can serve ,according to the speakers' attitudes, social situation …etc ,as advice, permission, probable, request, and ability, each one of the modal verbs can serve more than one meaning (Azar &Hagen, 1981, p. 157).

3.2 Research procedures

The analysis involves the intention verbs of the pragmatic level focusing on the theory of speech act remarked by Searle (1975). The focus will be on the speech act of the intention in which it emerges as a kind of directive speech acts. The analysis will be centered on the frequency of the three modal verbs "Can", "Will" "Must " Might" and "May" in which they are occurring in the political text in different locations. The pragmatic analysis of the political texts will involve the explanation of the politician's way to use the speech act regarded as a request. The quotation in which the modal verbs lie in will cut and analyze one by one, the analytical way will show the kind of sentence, the role of illocutionary force in the text I mean the meaning of an utterance as intended by the speaker, kind of speech acts . After analyzing the data, a table will be drawn to show the frequency of collecting modal verbs, kind of sentences, the number of each modal occurred in the text.

3.3 Data analysis

The whole text of selected speech (the political speech of the president of the United States Barak Obama) will be tackled in the study, ten quotations in which the modal verbs lie in have been taken herein and will analyze one by one to show the modal verbs used by the speaker to be acting as request.

1. ***Will growth be stalled by events like our current financial crisis, or will we cooperate to create balanced and sustainable growth lifting more people out of poverty and creating a broader prosperity around the world? (p.7)***

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embed meaning seems to say if we will not cooperate, the growth will be stalled, therefore, the speaker seems to request from the hearer to cooperate in order to create balanced and sustainable growth. According to the context of this text the modal verb "Will" (in the second sentence) do as a verb make the addressee understand the core of his speaking as a request ,the first sentence and the word (or)in the second sentence help.to understand the speaker aims to cooperate.

2. ***Will the need for energy breed competition and climate change, or will we build partnerships to produce clean power and to protect our planet? (p.7)***

By this utterance, Obama attempts to shift attention to the hearer the dangers of energy breed competition and climate change, by asking

question sentence beginning with modal verb "Will" which implies an indirect speech act of the request, the speaker requested to build partnerships to produce clean power in order to protect our planet.

3. *We can cooperate to advance our mutual interests in confronting transnational threats. (P.18)*

This utterance includes an indirect speech act of request through implying the modal verb "Can" which is used in the declarative sentence to show the ability to cooperate. The speaker wants the hearer to be attention to the transnational threats, therefore he requests from China to cooperate in confronting such threats.

4. *Through increased ties between our militaries, we can diminish the causes for dispute while providing a framework for cooperation. (p.19)*

The declarative sentence above state indirect speech act of request, the president Obama wants China to increase ties with the United States. The modal verb "Can" herein play an essential role to be acting the sentence into the request, the verb "Can" gives the hearer power to cooperate. This sentence can be restated as [let us diminish the causes for dispute while providing a framework for cooperation under increased…].

5. *And that is why we must to be united in preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon, and urging the Islamic republic to live up.to its international obligations. (p.16)*

Once again, Obama wandering why and then gives the reason. From a pragmatic point of view, the utterance constitutes an indirect speech act

of request. The interrogative sentence implies the modal verb 'Must", the speaker asked himself question as if he wants to convey message to the hearer to importance the cooperation. This text can be reconstructed as [let us unite to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon and urging the Islamic Republic to live up.to its international obligations].

6. *This is why we must continue our collaboration to achieve the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and make it clear to North Korea that the path to security and respect can be traveled if they meet their obligations. (p.16)*

The interrogative sentence shows an indirect speech act of request, the speaker used the modal verb "must" to promote asking cooperation, ask himself and then reply as if he requests from the hearer to continue cooperation. The utterance can be reformulated into [The way to achieve denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and make it clear to North Korea that the path to security and respect can be traveled if they meet their obligations, is to continue our collaboration].

7. *We can cooperate to advance our mutual interest in a clean, secure, and prosperous energy future. The United States and china are the two largest consumes of energy in the world. We are also the two largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the world. (p.14)*

This utterance indicates an indirect speech act of request through the use of the declarative sentence via the modal verb "Can" as the ability modal. The illocutionary force holds meaning that China and United states share the same problem of energy. The speaker wants the hearer to

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be attention to the problem of energy which cannot solve without cooperation. The text can be realized as follows [Because the Unite State and China are the two largest consumes of energy in the world. and because we are the two largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the world, I request you to cooperate to advance our mutual interest in a clean, secure, and prosperous energy future].

The text of (Text of Speech by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, At Berlin Sports Palace) will be tackled in the study, ten quotations in which the modal verbs lie in have been taken herein and will analyze one by one to show the modal verbs used by the speaker to be acting as request.

1. ***Bearing in mind the history of the British Empire, we can understand the process itself only as a result of the complete absence of the European Continent as an entity in face of this understand the process.***

This utterance shows a direct speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embed meaning seems to say if we can understand the process the intention will be understand the process.

2. ***New centers have been given to the world. Gigantic States have arisen which can be neither attacked nor even threatened by Great Britain. The whole British idea of world domination was based on getting others to proceed against the Continent.***

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embed meaning seems to say if

we can understand Gigantic States that have arisen which can be neither attacked nor even threatened by Great Britain.

3. *"After this war, after victory, England will have to tackle social problems; we will have to care for the wide masses," I can only reply, "We have done this long ago."*

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say if we can face the problems of war, we will be stronger and we have done this long ago.

4. *The English will make up.their minds to send a commission which is to take over our soldiers. It is this social Germany which is hated most by this clique, a conglomeration of Jews, their financiers and profiteers.*

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say if we will be week, The English will make up.their minds to send a commission which is to take over our soldiers.

5. *British diplomacy may only attempt to maintain its position there by clever manipulations and by trying to bring other forces into play, which means that it must now attempt to raise the so-called Balance of Power in Europe to a Balance of Power in the world.*

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say we

must attempt to be stronger and have power in Europe to a Balance of Power in the world.

6. *To this must be added new elements which make the Balance of Power appear an illusion. It exists no longer. Therein we really see the real reason for the World War.*

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say we must attempt to be stronger and have power in Europe to a Balance of Power in the world.

7. *I may critically examine and judge the past, and all I can say is that the result of the year 1918 is merely the consequence of a rare accumulation of personal inefficiency in the leadership.of our nation, a unique accumulation which had never existed before in history, nor-let me tell these gentlemen-will it ever be repeated.*

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say we must attempt to leave the past because it will ever be repeated.

8. *In this connection I may point out that our striving in one case, in that of France, almost succeeded.*

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say if

we may point out that our striving in one case, we will be like France, almost succeeded.

9. ***It had been hoped even then that Prussia might succeed, perhaps, by a lo***

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request, the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say we must attempt to leave the past and attempt to succeed

10. ***In fact, they opposed any Germany which might be in existence. But my decision was firm: in no circumstances to abandon one's rights, for in doing so it would not be theories which were given up, but the lives of millions of the future.***

This utterance shows an indirect speech act of request; the interrogative sentence in which the speaker said hold embeds meaning seems to say we must attempt to leave the past and live in the future.

3.4 Discussion

The following table explains the verbs of intention in both political speeches:

Table (1): Distribution of Intention Verbs in President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world and Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Berlin sports palace.

	Can	Percentage (%)	Will	Percentage (%)	Must	Percentage (%)	May	Percentage (%)	Might	Percentage (%)	Sum
The first	37	33.33%	40	36.03%	32	28.82%	2	18.18	0	0%	111
The second	45	35.43%	55	43.30%	13	10.23	9	7.08%	5	3.93%	127
Sum	82	68.76%	95	79.53%	45	39.05%	11	25.26%	5	3.93%	238

It is obvious from table (1) above that will have the highest frequency of occurrence in both speeches (President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world and Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Berlin) , occurring (95) times, (40) times in President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world and (55) times in Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Berlin .

Can follows as the second highest frequency of occurrence, occurring (82) times, (37) times in President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world and (45) times in Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Berlin.

Must follows as the third high frequency of occurrence, occurring (45) times, (32) times in President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world and (13) times in Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Berlin.

May follows as the fourth frequency of occurrence, occurring 11 times, (2) times in President Obama's prepared remarks to the Muslim world and 9 times in Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Berlin.

Might follows as the fifth and last frequency of occurrence, occurring (5) times, never occurring in President Obama's prepared remarks to the

Muslim world and (5) times in Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Berlin.

The use of certain modal verbs is more frequent than others substantiates the point that intention verbs are contextually deployed to achieve specific communicative intents and purposes in different registers.

Chapter Four

Conclusion

Political Speech As a sub-genre of political texts, political speeches help with the fulfillment of several functions. Intention verbs can be seen to represent different ways of doing competence and responsiveness in political leadership. Thus, just as a person's material actions may reflect well on them and their leadership.

Models are defined as an attitude or evaluation of a situation, i.e., to give the speaker's or writer's point of view. The modal verbs in general are used as auxiliary verbs can be occurring in declarative, imperative sentences and also can be used to create interrogative sentences. The most model verbs that refer to intention verbs are (will, can, could, may and might).

This study attempted to explore the political speech which has been delivered by president Obama and Chancellor Adolf Hitler .The study was adopted the speech act theory tackled by Searle. The most frequency modal verbs in these speeches are namely "can", "Will" " may", Might" and "Must" that are used by the speaker in the speech chosen, they frequented many times and the study showed that the speaker in his speech focus on them as a tool to interact with his interlocutors. Due to the style of the political speech and for the sake of international significance, this indirect speech act which tackled by the speaker has been said in politeness which always emerge with illocutionary speech acts.

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