The Pragmatics of the Dialectical Aspect of British and Iraqi Parliamentary Debates from a critical perspective

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the dialectical nature of parliamentary debates by analyzing strategies employed by British and Iraqi Members of Parliament (MPs) to approve or oppose laws. The research hypothesizes that parliamentary debates are intrinsically conflicting and that British MPs employ a wider range of methods than their Iraqi counterparts, based on critical pragmatics theory. The study examines qualitative information from transcripts of 2023 and 2024 parliamentary sessions. Using Korta and Perry's (2011) referential theory as a framework, the investigation looks at the attitudes, indexicals, and methods used by MPs to break conversational maxims. The results show that British and Iraqi MPs use different rhetorical strategies, and this underscores the need for more empirical study to fully comprehend the dynamics of parliamentary speech.

KEYWORDS: Critical Pragmatics, British and Iraqi parliaments, MPs, political debates, dialectical aspect.

INTRODUCTION

In today's world, debates are often used as persuasive techniques, but parliamentary debates can be more conflicting due to the differing political norms and beliefs held by Members of Parliament (MPs), who are often motivated by specific value systems and beliefs. This study aims to investigate the dialectical aspect in parliamentary debates and identify similarities or differences in strategies used by British and Iraqi MPs to approve or oppose laws, highlighting the importance of further empirical research.

The dialectic nature of parliamentary debates is influenced by different political ideologies held by MPs. The formulation of discourses reflects these ideologies and aims to create specific effects. The study hypothesized that:
1. Parliamentary debates are of conflicting than persuasive nature.
2. The strategies that British MPs use to oppose or approve the passage of a law are more diverse than those used by Iraqi MPs.

LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Critical Pragmatics

"Pragmatics focuses on what is not explicitly stated and on how we interpret utterances in situational contexts .They are concerned not so much with the sense of what is said as with its force, that is with what is communicated by the manner and style of an utterance "(AL Tameemi & Farhan). Pragmatics is not only concerned with the language itself but also with the people who generate it in contrast with traditional linguistics, which places the utmost emphasis on the components and structures that language users produce (Mey, 2001). According to Bublitz and Norrick (2011), Pragmatics is defined as "the scientific study of all aspects of linguistic behavior" (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011, p. 4). Pragmatics, an early paradigm that links language to context, is a critical and social constructivist approach to discourse studies. The study of pragmatic ideas and how they are applied to important problems is known as critical pragmatics, or CPs. By educating language users about the linguistic contexts of power in organizations and societies, it strives to promote language users' independence and freedom while closely examining language misuse. (Al-Hindawi and Mohammed, 2018)

"According to the Critical Pragmatic approach, Kepa Korta and John Perry(2011) claim that ,the main

concern of this approach is to deal with the language is a means of doing things with words; the meanings of sentences and utterances are derived from human intentions; and language combines with other factors to allow humans to achieve communicative goals when a speaker utters an utterance, this utterance has some contents. Based on this claim, Korta & Perry show how their approach can handle the difficulties that traditionally arise from the theoretical use of what is said". (Rashid and Muhammed, 2021)

Critical pragmatics is a sociopragmatics branch that studies social deixis, speech conventions, and language embedding. It follows the tradition of critical linguistics and concentrates on the social struggle associated with language barriers. In CDA, critical pragmatics is a sociolinguistic field of study that addresses the many sociopragmatic language-related topics and highlights the relationship between language and social power and ideology. Korta and Perry's 2011 book, 'Critical Pragmatics: An Inquiry into Reference and Communication', defines critical pragmatics as the philosophical status of an utterance, highlighting three key ideas:

English philosopher Austin's theory of language as a technique for achieving goals is the foundation of this discovery. According to his argument, speech has a basic form that represents the overall structure of actions. By creating particular noises, speakers can accomplish a variety of objectives through locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary activities. According to Grice's theory of communication, our utterances have a purpose and are driven by M-intentions, which are unique and not just word choices. These intents are meant to be discerned or comprehended via inference or deductive reasoning. The speaker encodes their notion into language tokens, which the listener identifies and decodes to comprehend the speaker's goal. This is how Grice's implicature and meaning theory are related. Perry (2001) distinguishes referential and reflexive truth-conditions in utterances, influenced by factors like speaker intent, time, place, and addressee. Perry (2012) emphasizes the need for language philosophy to differentiate between truth-conditions and utterance content, considering speaker, time, place, objects, utterance needs, and environment. (Korta and Perry, 2011)

2.2 Parliamentary Debates

Formal and informal debate is important in nearly every human culture. Millions of people like a good debate, but they don't all argue in the same way, with the same structure, or even in the same language. Statements such as 'Don't argue with me' or 'I don't want to get into an argument over this', along with other disagreeable or unpleasant interactions, are examples of arguments. Another way to think of an argument is as a claim or statement that aims to convince the audience of a certain idea. (John Meany and Kane Shuster, 2003)

The democratically elected parliament is in charge of making sure that the government is responsive and accountable to its constituents. It represents and advances the interests of both individuals and groups while participating in free and open discussions on financial records, legislation, and the application of policies. Parliaments are "open forums where elected representatives engage in arguments over policy," according to Proksch and Slapin (2015), who see parliamentary debate as "a fundamental part of democratic lawmaking" that fosters democratic processes of political deliberation, opinion formation, and decision-making in the public sphere (p.1). Parliamentary culture, political space, connections between the state, market, and civil society, and governance setting all influence the form, authority, and effectiveness of parliaments. In committees, party caucuses, and the legislative chamber, members and staff carry out their tasks. (Müller & Saalfeld, 1997)

Parliamentary debates are distinguished by an adversarial spirit, which includes position-taking and polarizing arguments, as well as a cooperative spirit, which involves collaborative decision-making and cross-party issue resolution. Deliberative politics theorists such as Habermas believe that parliaments are necessary for social cohesion and legitimacy, differentiating between a 'problem-solving process' and a 'power producing process' to support MPs' political decisions. (Habermas, 1995)

In Westminster-system parliaments (the UK parliament and the parliaments of Commonwealth countries), where MPs and parliamentary committees are subject to party discipline, government accountability refers to the relationship between the government and opposition parties in parliament. Parliaments that follow the European model have the opposite situation, with talks in the plenary chamber of Westminster-style parliaments typically being more important than committee deliberations. Regarding the breadth and focus of parliamentary procedures, there are two categories of parliaments: debate parliaments and operating parliaments. (Gallagher, Laver & Mair, 2011)

Parliamentary debates are audience-oriented, performed by parliamentarians in front of a large audience including voters, the public, and media. They are institutionalized rhetorical forms of activity for group decision-making, aiming to balance logos (logical argumentation) and pathos (emotion-evoking power). MPs' speeches aim to question opponents' ethos, political credibility, and moral profile while enhancing their own ethos. (Ilie, 2010b)

2.3 The Dialectical Aspect of Argumentation

Argumentation is a tool that serves two main functions: defending beliefs and claims, and facilitating interpersonal interaction through persuasion. It has a dialectical aspect, with both justificatory and persuasive aspects being dialectical. However, a unified explanation of both parts of reasoning is challenging. The conventional view suggests that argumentation is a tool for achieving and determining knowledge, as it can support assertions and beliefs. (Bermejo-Luque, 2006)

Pinto (2001) explains that argumentation is "an attempt to modify conscious attitudes through rational means" (p. 10). According to him, it is false to suppose that argumentation is limited to promoting specific 'doxastic' views. We may also offer different kinds of defenses for taking positions on propositions other than doxastic ones. Thus, argumentation may be employed to bolster various doxastic attitudes in addition to statements. (Pinto, 2001)

Dialectics is a practical discipline focused on developing dialectical talents and evaluating discourse as a dialectical technique. Dialectics focuses on transmitting beliefs through speech, while argumentation expresses both beliefs and reasoning. Dialectics encourages agreement on facts, facilitating the coordination of beliefs and behaviors among people. However, it is prescriptive, consisting of laws guiding actions with the objective of truth, not persuasion. Dialectics is not applicable to activities that disregard these rules, as they are fundamentally determined by the activity. Therefore, discussing good or bad dialectics is useless. Argumentation cannot lead to agreement on beliefs, as we do not choose our beliefs in theory. (Bermejo-Luque, 2006)

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative technique to examine the chosen data. The "study of things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them" is what Denzin and Lincoln (1994) define as qualitative research (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994, p. 2).

The data consists of four British and Iraqi transcripts of parliamentary sessions held during 2023 and 2024. This study compares British and Iraqi MPs' strategies for opposing or approving a law. The analysis focuses on dialectical aspects in conversational exchanges. The referential theory of Korta and Perry (2011), consisting of three primary categories, is adopted in the critical pragmatic level of data analysis.

The first category is the attitude system which is categorized into two faces: cognitive and worldly. Cognitive faces include mental and behavioral states, views, and hypotheses, while worldly faces provide information about MPs' beliefs and knowledge. Understanding these faces helps us comprehend members of Parliament and provides authoritative and truthful views, making them crucial in understanding their perspectives. (Perry, 2012)

The second category is that of indexicals. Reference is a communication technique where an MP refers to an object and predicates about its properties or relation. Indexicals are language expressions used for pointing, including personal, spatial, temporal, and social deictic phrases.

The third main category is the Strategies of violating the conversational maxims. Grice (1975) posited that meaningful discourse is characterized by cooperation, and his Cooperative Principle was developed to encourage accurate, informative, relevant, and clear communication. He classified the concept into four conversational maxims: the Maxim of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner.

However, Grice also highlighted how people might go against these maxims using strategies like fabrication, concealment, vagueness, and evasion. According to Grice, adhering to the cooperative principle and its maxims identifies participants as logical agents. There are, however, four ways in which language users may not uphold the maxims: violating, flouting, choosing out, and classing. (Saleem & Alattar, 2020)

Violating Grice's maxims results in four strategies which include:
1. Fabrication goes against the quality maxim. It may manifest as declaring something that is wholly untrue or as failing to offer sufficient proof. (Gupta, Sakamoto & Ortony, 2012)
2. Concealment. According to Ekman (2009), concealment is the deliberate withholding of information. When a speaker withholds information or gives more information than is necessary in a given circumstance, they are violating the maxim of quantity.
3. Vagueness. This strategy is used to create a hazy mental image in people in order to protect them from potential threats and divert attention from irrelevant matters.
4. Evasion. According to Fraser (2010), evasion is the failure that the hearer encounters when the speaker provides information that does not meet their expectations. The most effective defensive strategy is probably evasion, which is used to prevent accurate information from being revealed that might undermine someone's stance.

DATA ANALYSIS
4.1 Sample Qualitative Analysis of the Data
4.1.1 The British Parliamentary debates
Excerpt 1
Mr Speaker, thanks to the mortgage Charter that the chancellor introduced last year. Millions of mortgage holders across the country are benefiting from support with their mortgages. This is important rather than take the approach that the Honorable Gentleman Just did is actually focus on the Practical support in place to help people who do need help and someone on a typical mortgage is able to now save hundreds of pounds. Thanks to those reforms and actually what we have recently seen is mortgage applications now at a multi-month high as a result of confidence returning, but if he really cared about helping people with a cost of living, he would actually do more to celebrate and acknowledge the fact.

Excerpt 2
Mr Speaker, they've crashed the economy, mortgages are through the roof, they've doubled the debt and he thinks, he thinks he can stand there and lecture other people about fcal responsibility but he didn't answer the question, hundreds of thousands of people are coming off fixed rate mortgages and facing huge mortgage increases and the Prime Minister won't even do them the courtesy of answering the question.

A. The Propositional Attitudes Analysis
The Propositional Attitudes Analysis of these texts involves examining the MP's beliefs and attitudes conveyed in the provided texts. Here are some examples listed in table (1):

Table (1)
The Attitude System in Excerpt 1and 2

Attitude Resource	Excerpt	propositional attitude	Positive	Negative	Cognitive	Worldly
"thanks to the mortgage Charter"	1	acknowledgment	✔			✔
"…. are benefiting from support with their mortgages"	1	satisfaction	✔			✔
"Thanks to those reforms... "	1	acknowledgment	✔			✔
"a result of confidence returning"	1	satisfaction	✔			✔
"they've crashed the economy"	2	insecurity		✔		✔
"mortgages are through the roof.."	2	dissatisfaction		✔		✔
"they've doubled the debt"	2	dissatisfaction		✔		✔
"facing huge mortgage increases"	2	insecurity		✔		✔

The expression "thanks to the mortgage Charter that the chancellor introduced last year" seems to be an expression of appreciation and recognition. The Member of Parliament conveys their appreciation to the Chancellor for presenting the mortgage charter. Beginning the remark with "thanks to," the MP expresses gratitude for the policy's beneficial effects and credits the Chancellor's actions for them. Furthermore, the MP acknowledges the Chancellor's role and obligation in putting policies into action that impact mortgage holders and perhaps the entire economy by giving the Chancellor credit for the implementation of the mortgage Charter. The statement "thanks to the mortgage Charter that the chancellor introduced last year" seems more like a worldly than a cognitive. It is not a statement about mental states or processes of thought, but rather a reference to a specific policy move (the chancellor's introduction of a mortgage Charter) in the context of the actual events.

From a critical pragmatic perspective, the dissatisfaction and insecurity expressed in excerpt 2 reflect that the phrase "crashed the economy" suggests a perception of failure in economic management. This can lead to widespread dissatisfaction among the population, as economic stability is crucial for individuals' financial security and overall well-being. The mention of mortgages being "through the roof" indicates an important increase in mortgage rates or housing costs. This has a direct impact on people's financial stability and may make them feel insecure about their capacity to pay for housing and sustain their current level of life. Concerns over the nation's long-term economic stability and fiscal health are raised by the country's doubled debt. Concerns could exist regarding the viability of such large debt levels as well as the repercussions for future generations who would be forced to repay it.

 In summary, the Propositional Attitudes Analysis in excerpt 1 indicates the MP's faith in the efficacy of government mortgage programs, disapproval of competing theories, and conviction in the value of helpful assistance for those in need. In excerpt 2 the statement's expressions of insecurity and dissatisfaction are indicative of larger worries about the future on a personal and a national level. In order to solve these economic issues and rebuild trust in the political system and the economy, pragmatists may argue for practical, evidence-based solutions.

B. The indexical Analysis
Indexicality refers to linguistic elements whose reference depends on the context of the utterance. Some examples from excerpt (1 and 2) are listed in the following table (2):

Table (2)
The Indexical System in Excerpt 1 and 2

Indexical Resource	Excerpt	Personal	Spatial	Temporal	Automatic	discretionary
"Mr Speaker thanks to the mortgage Charter"	1	✓			✓	
"the chancellor introduced last year"	1			✓	✓	
"the Honorable Gentleman Just did is actually focus on the Practical support"	1	✓			✓	
"what we have recently seen is mortgage applications"	1			✓		✓
"They've crashed the economy"	2	✓				✓
"he thinks he can stand there and lecture….."	2	✓				✓
"Crashed the economy"	2			✓		✓
"Coming off fixed-rate mortgages"	2			✓		✓

"Mr. Speaker" in excerpt 1 designates the specific person who is the Speaker in a parliamentary setting, it refers to the presiding officer of a legislative body, such as the Speaker of the House of Commons in the UK Parliament or the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the US Congress. It is a personal indexical reference that denotes the role of the person to whom the phrase is addressed. "The Honorable Gentleman" designates a member of parliament and is also a personal indexical reference that denotes the role of the person to whom it is addressed. The term "last year" refers to a specific point in time relative to the current discourse. It is a temporal indexical reference, indicating a past period that depends on the context of the conversation or writing.

In excerpt 2, the pronoun "They" refers to a group or entity being criticized, likely the government or those in positions of power responsible for economic policies. The pronoun "He" refers to the Prime Minister, singled out as the subject of criticism for perceived hypocrisy and evasion. The phrase "Crashed the economy" indicates a past event, suggesting that the economic downturn has already occurred.

C. Conversational Maxims Analysis

Guidelines for efficient communication are offered by Grice's conversational maxims. These maxims can be violated in a variety of ways, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Table (3) provides some common instances of both maxims and violations.

Table (3) The Conversational Maxims in Excerpt 1 and 2

Examples of the Max. and their violations	Excerpt	Conversational Maxims				Violations of C. Maxims			
		M. of Quan.	M. of Qual.	M. of Rel.	M. of Man.	Con.	Fab.	Eva.	Vag.
"thanks to the mortgage Charter that ......"	1	✓							

"Millions of mortgage holders across the country are …."	1				✓				
"the Honorable Gentleman Just did is actually focus on ..."	1		✓						
"someone on a typical mortgage is able to now save hundreds of pounds."	1	✓							
"they've crashed the economy, mortgages are through the roof, they've doubled the debt"	2	✓							
"he thinks, he thinks he can stand there"	2			✓					
"the Prime Minister won't even do them the courtesy of …"	2		✓						

In excerpt 1, the MP states that "someone on a typical mortgage is able to now save hundreds of pounds." This provides a specific example illustrating the financial benefit experienced by individuals due to the Charter. The increase in mortgage applications indicates a positive trend in the housing market attributed to the confidence generated by the reforms. The speaker makes broad claims without providing specific data to support them. For example, stating that "millions of mortgage holders across the country are benefiting from support with their mortgages" lacks quantifiable evidence. Without specific statistics to back up this claim, it could be seen as a violation of the quantity maxim.

In excerpt 2, the MP mentions specific issues such as the crashed economy, soaring mortgages, doubled debt, and the Prime Minister's failure to answer the question. This satisfies the maxim of quantity by giving sufficient detail to support their argument without providing unnecessary information. The phrase "He thinks, he thinks he can stand there...", this repetition may be seen as ambiguous, potentially undermining the clarity of the speaker's argument which can be seen as a violation of the maxim of the manner.

In excerpt 1 and 2, the examples align with the conversational maxims to some extent by presenting statements as truthful and making implicit assumptions about the positive impact of the mortgage Charter but there are few potential violations of the maxims of conversation in terms of providing sufficient evidence and maintaining relevance, and upholding politeness and clarity.

4.1.2 The Iraqi Parliamentary debates
Excerpt 1

سيادة الرئيس نحن لم نشاهد لغايه الان مجلس النواب يقوم في احد الجلسات بمناقشه الدور الرقابي بالنسبه لاعضاء مجلس النواب. هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام ولا تذكر في داخل قبه مجلس النواب. انا اتمنى من رئاسه المجلس ان تكون هناك جلسات مخصصه لغرض تشريع القوانين فلدينا واجبات مكلفين بها من ضمنها الرقابة. يجب ان تكون هناك جلسات لغرض الدور الرقابي، لدينا الكثير من الملفات تتعلق باموال الدوله وكذلك صفقات فساد كبيرة في هذا الموضوع تتعلق بمليارات يجب ان تداول هذه داخل مجلس النواب وليست خارج المجلس النواب. انا اتمنى ان تكون هناك شعبه معنيه في مجلس النواب بمتابعه القضايا التي تخص المال العام والدور الرقابي لاعضاء مجلس النواب من خلال لجنه مشكله داخل مجلس النواب.

Excerpt 2

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عمل البرلمان لا يتوقف على التشريع فقط بل يراقب, ومن ضمن عمله الرقابي مدى التزام السلطة التنفيذية بالقوانين المشرعة من مجلس النواب. امام هذه المسؤولية نلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقلات امام الساده النواب في حال الحصول على المعلومه الدقيقه لغرض متابعه ومراقبه السلطه التنفيذيه فالنائب لا يمكنه ان يحصل على المعلومه الدقيقه حتى يمارس دوره الرقابي. علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحمايه اعضاء مجلس النواب وايضا علينا التاكيد على الحصانة الدبلوماسية للنائب وكذلك وضع ضوابط لتصريحات النواب وانتقادهم لمؤسسته التي تعتبر المؤسسة الاساسية اللي تشملهم بالعنايه و الرعاية وانتقاد مجلس النواب وتشويه صورته امام الجمهور وهذا غير مقبول وموقف غير سليم من بعض الاخوه النواب.

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A. The Propositional Attitudes Analysis

The Propositional Attitudes Analysis of these texts involves examining the MP's beliefs and attitudes conveyed in the provided text. Here are some examples listed in table (4):

Table (4) The Attitude System in Excerpt 1 and 2

Attitude Resource	Excerpt	propositional attitude	Positive	Negative	Cognitive	Worldly
"نحن لم نشاهد لغايه الان مجلس النواب يقوم في احد الجلسات بمناقشه الدور الرقابي.."	1	dissatisfaction		✓		✓
"هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام"	1	Criticism		✓		✓
"اتمنى من رئاسه المجلس ان تكون هناك جلسات مخصصه لغرض تشريع القوانين"	1	desire	✓			✓
"لدينا الكثير من الملفات تتعلق باموال الدوله وكذلك صفقات فساد كبيرة"	1	frustration		✓	✓	
"علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحماية اعضاء مجلس النواب"	2	belief	✓		✓	
"علينا التاكيد على الحصانة الدبلوماسية للنائب"	2	desire	✓		✓	
"هذا غير مقبول وموقف غير سليم من بعض الاخوه النواب"	2	evaluation		✓	✓	

The propositional attitude of this sentence "لدينا الكثير من الملفات تتعلق باموال الدوله وكذلك صفقات فساد كبيرة" indicates a state of concern or alarm. The fact that the MP is stating that there are several files pertaining to state funding and notable corruption agreements suggests that these concerns need to be addressed urgently or seriously. Terms like "many files," "state funds," and "significant corruption deals" imply a seriousness and significance of the matter, probably leading to a request for action or inquiry. This sentence "لدينا الكثير من الملفات تتعلق باموال الدوله وكذلك صفقات فساد كبيرة" reflects a statement of fact and frustration. It indicates that there are many files related to state funds and significant corruption deals. The MP is conveying this information objectively, without indicating any bias. The tone is critical, implying an impartial portrayal of the circumstances instead of endorsing a certain viewpoint.

In excerpt 2, the MP believes that there are obstacles and impediments preventing members of parliament from accessing accurate information necessary for their oversight role in "علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحماية اعضاء مجلس النواب" / "We need to amend the internal system to protect members of parliament". The MP believes that the role of parliament extends beyond legislation to include oversight over the executive branch. The MP also evaluates the current situation as unacceptable and identifies it as an unsound position taken by some deputies in "هذا غير مقبول وموقف غير سليم من بعض الاخوه النواب"

Both excerpts 1 and 2 combine both cognitive and worldly elements by communicating a critical perspective on social concerns and factual facts. In each case, the author expresses a specific attitude towards a

proposition regarding parliamentary oversight, member protection, and the conduct of deputies.

B. The indexical Analysis
Indexicality refers to linguistic elements whose reference depends on the context of the utterance. Some examples from excerpt (1 and 2) are listed in the following table (5):

Table (5)The Indexical System in Excerpt 1 and 2

Indexical Resource	Excerpt	Personal	Spatial	Temporal	Automatic	discretionary
"....سيادة الرئيس نحن لم نشاهد لغايه الان مجلس النواب"	1	✓		✓	✓	
"هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام"	1	✓			✓	
"ولا تذكر في داخل قبه مجلس النواب"	1		✓		✓	
"يجب ان تكون هناك جلسات لغرض الدور الرقابي"	1			✓		✓
"يجب ان تداول هذه داخل مجلس النواب وليست خارج مجلس النواب"	1		✓			✓
"السادة النواب"	2	✓			✓	
"النائب لا يمكنه أن يحصل على المعلومة الدقيقة"	2		✓			✓
"نلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقلات"	2			✓		✓
"علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي"	2			✓	✓	

In excerpt 1, there are examples of personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis: This refers to words or phrases that indicate who is being referred to. The phrase "سيادة الرئيس" / "Mr. President" refers to the president, addressing them directly. "نحن" / "we" indicates the speaker and potentially others involved in the situation being discussed. While the word "النواب" / "the representatives" refers to members of the parliament. Phrases such as "داخل قبة مجلس النواب" / "inside the dome of the parliament" indicates an internal location within the parliament building and "خارج المجلس النواب" / "outside the parliament" indicates an external location, contrasting with the internal one.

The phrase "السادة النواب" / "The honorable deputies" in excerpt 2 refers to specific individuals who hold the position of members of parliament. The term "السادة" / "the honorable" indicates respect and formality towards the deputies. In the sentence "المعلومة الدقيقة النائب لا يمكنه أن يحصل على" / "The deputy cannot obtain accurate information" suggests a spatial orientation towards the location where the deputy is situated and where the information is located.

C. Conversational Maxims Analysis
Grice's conversational maxims provide guidelines for effective communication. There are several ways in which these maxims can be broken, whether on purpose or accidentally. Table (6) provides some instances of both maxims and violations.

Table (6) The Conversational Maxims in Excerpt 1 and 2

Examples of the Max. and their violations	Excerpt	Conversational Maxims				Violations of C. Maxims			
		M. of Quan.	M. of Qual.	M. of Rel.	M. of Man.	Con.	Fab.	Eva.	Vag.
مجلس النواب يقوم في احد " الجلسات بمناقشه الدور الرقابي بالنسبه لاعضاء مجلس النواب"	1			✔					
"هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد"	1					✔			
هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد " يضطر النواب الى ذكرها في الاعلام ولا تذكر في داخل قبه مجلس النواب"	1							✔	
صفقات فساد كبيرة في هذا " الموضوع تتعلق بمليارات"	1					✔			
"نلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقلات امام الساده النواب"	2					✔			
"علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحمايه اعضاء مجلس النواب"	2		✔						
"علينا التاكيد على الحصانة الدبلوماسية للنائب"	2		✔						

In excerpt 1, examples of violations of the maxim of quantity include "هناك الكثير من ملفات فساد" / "There are many corruption files", lack specificity and does not provide enough information about the nature or details of the corruption files, violating the maxim of quantity by not providing sufficient information. While the sentence "صفقات فساد كبيرة في هذا الموضوع تتعلق بمليارات" / "Large corruption deals in this matter amounting to billions" mentions large corruption deals, it does not elaborate on specific details of these deals, violating the maxim of quantity by not providing enough information for a comprehensive understanding. As proposed by Grice, the maxim of relation suggests that contributions to conversations should be relevant to the topic or context. In the provided text, the following example adheres to the maxim of relation include " مجلس النواب يقوم بمناقشه الدور الرقابي بالنسبه لاعضاء مجلس النواب في احد الجلسات " / "We have not seen the parliament in any session discussing the supervisory role regarding the members of parliament." This statement directly addresses the topic of discussion, which is the absence of discussion in parliamentary sessions regarding the supervisory role of members of parliament. It maintains relevance to the main point being made.

In excerpt 2, there are also some potential violations of Grice's conversational maxims, it is devoid of particulars on the challenges and barriers deputies have in getting precise information needed to keep an eye on the executive branch. It makes reference to the problems but doesn't go into enough detail such as " نلاحظ وجود معوقات و معرقلات امام الساده النواب". The MP could provide specific examples of the types of obstacles faced by deputies, such as bureaucratic barriers or limitations on accessing certain information. The sentence " علينا تعديل النظام الداخلي لحماية أعضاء مجلس النواب" represents the maxim of quality. It emphasizes the need to improve the quality of protection for the MPs by modifying the internal system. This suggests a focus on enhancing the adequacy of the protection measures.

4.1.2 The Dialectical Aspect
The dialectical aspect in English excerpts centers on opposing stances or debates on the efficacy of public policies, especially those concerning mortgages and the economy. In order to persuade their audiences, the two excerpts employ dialectical reasoning to give contrasting perspectives on the same subject—government

policies pertaining to mortgages and the economy. Every side aims to persuade the audience of the legitimacy of their position by offering proof and making arguments based on reason, feeling, and the general public's perceived interests.

Both Arabic excerpts discuss the role of parliament and the need for oversight and accountability, but they express these ideas in different dialectical aspects. Regarding conflict, the first excerpt focuses more on expressing frustration and criticism without providing specific solutions, whereas the second excerpt addresses challenges in a more constructive way and offers solutions. Both excerpts highlight issues related to parliamentary oversight. As a result, the conflicting aspect lies in the balance between critique and persuasion towards practical solutions.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on data analysis, some conclusions are derived as follows:

1. Members of Parliament (MPs) are sometimes motivated by particular value systems and beliefs; therefore, the resulting discourses in parliamentary debates are always presented from some ideological perspectives.
2. A debate is used as a persuasive technique in today's world but the kind of debates that take place in parliamentary debates are sometimes of more conflicting nature than persuasive because of variant political norms and beliefs that MPs hold. Parliamentary debates are of conflicting than persuasive nature.
3. The strategies that English MPs use to oppose or approve the passage of a law are more diverse than those used by Arab MPs.
4. Altercations are more typical of Arabic parliamentary debates than English ones.

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