Strategic Diplomacy and International Legitimacy: A Critical Discourse Analysis of PM Pakistan's Speech at Gaza Peace Summit (Sharm el-Sheikh Summit) 2025

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ABSTRACT: The study aims to explore international legitimacy by analyzing the address of PM Pakistan Shahbaz Sharif at the Gaza Peace Summit 2025. A qualitative research methodology is used in the study. The research paper employs the three-dimensional framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) presented by Norman Fairclough (1993) in order to investigate the political discourse represented at the international level. The sample of the study contains the address that PM Shahbaz Sharif delivered at the international level during the significant event of Sharm el-Sheikh (2025). The data is analysed at three levels, including textual, discursive, and social practices. Textual level analysis reveals the humanitarian issues and diplomatic duties portrayed by the use of vocabulary and word choices, which evaluates the expressions. discursive practice level of analysis reveals the diplomatic role and production of political meaning. Moreover, the study at the social practice level reveals the geopolitical hierarchies and power dynamics that influenced the global reactions to Gaza. Overall, it explores humanitarian speech through political discourse. The study contributes by highlighting the role of Pakistan as a humanitarian and the US as a controller of power over the whole nation. The future dimensions of the research study suggest multimodality and a cross-leader comparison based on the address of this specific occasion.

KEYWORDS: Gaza Peace Summit 2025, CDA, Gaza Conflict, International Legitimacy

Pages: 137 – 147
Volume: 5
Issue: 9 (September 2026)

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Cite this Article: Arif, M., & Yasmin, M. (2026). Strategic Diplomacy and International Legitimacy: A Critical Discourse Analysis of PM Pakistan's Speech at Gaza Peace Summit (Sharm el-Sheikh Summit)2025. *The Regional Tribune, 5*(9), 137-147. https://doi.org/10.55737/trt/v-ix.446

Introduction

At the Gaza Peace Summit on 13th October, 2025, international leaders gathered and emphasized a ceasefire in Gaza. It was described as a diplomatic meeting by the media. It provided an agreement for peace in the Gaza conflict that started in 2023. The Summit was co-chaired by US President Donald Trump, and representatives of about 30 countries contributed to this summit. The conflict in Gaza began on 7th October 2023, and it was considered the 1st agreement for peace in Gaza at the international level, hosted by Egypt. In this way, it is considered very significant and holds diplomatic value around the world. Before addressing the conference, Trump addressed the Israeli Knesset and its guests in the morning. In his address, he urged the President of Israel, Isaac Herzog, to promote peace in the Middle East region and pardon Benjamin Netanyahu for the accusations.

Background of Gaza Conflict

The conflict between Palestine and Israel is one of the longest-running conflicts and most widely debated in the world, as it is not considered a new debate. A long series of wars has occurred between the Arab countries and Israel. The consequences of the historic war include issues over rights, borders, and land, and these include the most recent war between Gaza, Israel, and Hamas. The severe consequences of the conflict raised many displacements of civilians from Gaza (Nwotite & Chukwudi, 2024). The record tells us that Hamas started its attack on 7th October 2023 as a reaction to an assault by Israeli forces. A greater number of Palestinian people were displaced compared to the 1948 displacement; it was about more than 85 percent of the population of Palestine (1.7 M) (Damning Evidence of War Crimes as Israeli Attacks Wipe out Entire Families in Gaza, 2024). It was noted recently that in Rafah, a city in Gaza, almost 1.5 million residents faced an assault from the Israeli Defense Forces on 6th May, 2024. It resulted in the relocation of 600000 people from Rafah (Bouvier & Langholtz, 2020). It also signifies that displacement is the main reason for the conflict.

Significance of Sharm el-Sheikh Summit 2025

Political addresses are discursive practices that lead to new realities through the use of language and certain gestures. The Gaza Peace Summit 2025 is very significant because it was held during the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. It also analysed the political stories related to global responsibilities, including war and peace. US President Donald Trump's invitation to PM Pakistan Shahbaz Sharif to address the Summit clearly indicates strategic diplomacy and partnership on an international platform. At this event, the speeches of Donald Trump and Shahbaz Sharif are very important because it is an international platform that constructs conflict or peace and also shows the power dynamics within the international community. The statements by the respective politicians also serve to integrate the power dynamics and the situation related to war and peace. Moreover, the US holds a great place in the world as a superpower and holds the power of many countries as a ruling state. And Pakistan is an Islamic superpower, often in a strong relationship with Arab nations, and often raises its voice in favor of peace among Arab nations. So, the addresses given by both the politicians illustrate the ways in which local and international communities shape peace. These communities also position themselves in order to influence the story of the Gaza Conflict. However, the statements presented by both the politicians also impact the worldview statement about the conflict in Gaza. The speech not only explains the events but also provides full accountability for the acts of regression. They also explain their views about peace and what it should be, and the legitimization of some political figures over others. This is central to CDA because it describes the foundation that ideological powers and perceptions created.

On the other hand, the invitation by US President Trump to the PM of Pakistan is also very significant in the Gaza Peace Summit (2025). The way Trump calls Shahbaz Sharif marks a new turn in the Pak-US relationship, and it shows international legitimacy. Because Pakistan is the representative of the Arab world, the role of Pakistan is very significant in this way. In consequence, the address by Pakistan's PM Shahbaz Sharif constructs a diplomatic message to several narratives and communities at the national and international level. The summit also has a significant global effect on peace. It highlights the place of Israel and Gaza in the specific war context, as the political speeches not only serve a symbolic purpose but also provide a significant political outcome. In their addresses, both the politicians construct their identity on an international level. On one side, if Trump constructs the identity of the US as a global peacemaker, the other side shows that Shahbaz Sharif also highlights the role of Pakistan in serving as a peace-oriented voice for the state of Gaza. So, the speeches by both politicians on the specific occasion highlight the place and role of both countries at the international level. Most importantly, the multimodality of the summit is also very significant. Nowadays, speeches at the international level gain global attention. Globally, these are represented, and the media coverage is very strong. It provides various significant interpretations, and it influences both public and

global response. So, the diverse nature of the response is also very significant in this respect. If we look at it politically, it is very significant because it brings together two more prominent political figures on the global level to speak about a very sensitive global issue. It is important to draw the attention of the public and create international legitimacy through various power dynamics. So, in conclusion, the political speeches at the Gaza Peace Summit (2025) have greater significance, as they not only highlighted the words but also created international legitimacy by providing various power dynamics, social interaction and relationships, and legitimizing the place of both countries and their role in providing peace to the sensitive issue of the Gaza War. Moreover, we strive for the inclusion of aspects of multimodality, which, in today's world, expand and amplify the impact of language to a great degree. All these visual and audio elements, such as gestures, facial expressions, and spatial organization, have their own communicative value and can actually reshape a text. In fact, these features serve as "contextualization cues." As Gee and Green (1998) establish, these are prosodic and non-verbal signals: "pitch, stress, intonation, pauses, junctures, proxemics, eye gaze, and kinesics."

Political Discourse and Role of Language

Political addresses always remain a prominent and essential component for institutions, as these serve as a means of legitimizing and persuading public opinion. Critical discourse analysis allows research scholars to understand the ways used by politicians to manipulate language. The manipulation of language helps them to reshape public perception and reinforce authority through cultural contexts.

The role of language is essential in serving various discursive practices, and it is the language that establishes the power dynamics observed by discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis is used as a tool for exploring various power dynamics that are created through language. The framework of Critical Discourse Analysis is used to analyze the power relations that are highlighted by the use of language in political speeches. Moreover, CDA is the contribution of various well-known scholars, including Norman Fairclough, Van Dijk, and Ruth Wodak, who together established the approach of CDA to explore power dynamics (Kakar et al., 2025).

The approach of critical discourse analysis can be applied to the political speeches of main figures like Donald Trump in order to analyze the populist language. These populist leaders gain public attention by using straightforward language in their speeches. This straightforward language is combined with emotionally charged narratives and messages for people, and it challenges established institutions. So, the application of CDA assists research scholars in identifying the strategies used in the language by political figures in order to catch the attention of the public in their addresses (McDonnell & Ondelli, 2020). These strategies not only outline democratic practices but also affect social cohesion. The research gap of the study is that no previous study has focused on the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit (2025) from the perspective of CDA. Various studies have contributed to explaining political discourse analysis. A research study by Ahmed and Hakim (2025) highlights the role of Trump as a Zionist. They explored the fundamental space of Israel by examining its legitimization. This research played a significant role in using language to create identity and conflict.

The main goal of this research study is to explore the way in which political leaders construct authority, legitimacy, and peace through diplomatic discourse at a global summit. This summit provides empirical value for the comprehension of the convergence of power and language within international relations. Moreover, the study also aims to find out the hidden realities and ideologies that shape the meaning beyond its apparent level. The research study used Critical Discourse Analysis to explore legitimacy and global relations and to provide national identities. The research study explores these research questions by analyzing the speech:

Research Questions

1. Which lexical choices and rhetorical devices specify the position of Pakistan in the speech of Shahbaz Sharif at the Gaza Peace Summit 2025?
2. What is the role of language in shaping social reality?
3. Which discursive practices show power relations and ideological meanings at the international and national level?

Literature Review

Since ancient times, people in positions of authority have used language as a clever tool to spread ideologies and control the minds of their audiences. According to Kress in Van Dijk (1985). Language is where ideologies are most clearly expressed (Irshad & Yasmin, 2023). Therefore, analyzing language is a potent method of analyzing ideological structure. Using the concepts of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday (1985) and adopting Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with a focus on Fairclough's (1993) framework, the research study aims to clarify the relationship between language and ideology involved in translation in general. Specifically, it seeks to identify the underlying ideological presumptions that are hidden in both the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) and thus determine whether or not translators' ideologies are imposed in their translations. The corpus included speeches made by President Bush regarding Iran's nuclear program between 2005 and 2008. ST (in English) in the form of political interviews and TTs in the form of eight Persian translations make up the data. The results demonstrated that using CDA to analyze ST and TT helps the translator understand genre conventions, the ST and TTs' social and situational context, and how power and ideological relations are formed at the text-linguistic level. The primary purpose of CDA is to examine the linguistic aspects of a single language and culture. This method should, however, be used for both primary ST and secondary TT in translation studies. In order to analyze both ST and TT, CDA attempts to integrate the social, cultural, and political aspects of translation. The majority of TS CDA-based research focuses on translation as a social action addressing issues like who is translating for whom, what is being translated, when it is being translated, and how it affects the recipient culture (Chilton & Schäffner, 2002)

More than 25 conflicts, some armed and some not, are listed in the Council on Foreign Relations Global Conflict Tracker in April 2025 (https://bit. Ly/3ETkGaA). As they flare up, human casualties increase, and significant destruction takes place, we learn about them. Despite the fact that conflicts can have catastrophic effects on the environment and leave behind uninhabitable areas, we rarely hear about them. Meaza et al. (2021) provide a general overview of conflict and the environment. Reviewing 193 publications on the subject from 1914 to 2023, Levy's book, From Horror to Hope, offers a public health perspective on the effects of war. 1,2 There is ample evidence that conflicts do lead to public health emergencies.

Discourse analysis looks at both spoken and written communication to understand how language works in social, cultural, and political contexts (Akram et al. 2025; Akram & Yasmin, 2024; Saleem & Yasmin, 2024). Sentences were the main unit of analysis in traditional linguistic approaches. However, contemporary discourse analysis goes beyond isolated sentences to incorporate more extensive social and cultural dimensions, emphasizing language as a tool for interaction and meaning-making (Fairclough, 1992). The need to examine power relationships and ideologies ingrained in language led to the development of CDA, an interdisciplinary subfield of discourse analysis, in the 1970s. CDA is especially useful for examining political discourse since it shows how language reflects and reproduces social power, dominance, and inequality (Van Dijk, 1993; Wodak & Meyer, 2015).

In order to analyze how euphemistic language reflects and perpetuates power dynamics in political contexts, CDA provides a thorough lens. CDA highlights how language, power, and ideology interact, emphasizing the ways

in which euphemistic expressions are employed to uphold authority, legitimize policies, and justify actions. Furthermore, Chilton's (2004) model of political discourse emphasizes the deliberate use of language to mold political reality and sway public opinion.

Political Discourse

Language is essential to politics for the exercise of power, legitimacy, and persuasion. Politicians' writings and speeches that reflect their ideological objectives and tactics are included in political discourse. Chilton and Schäffner (2002) assert that political discourse functions on several levels, connecting linguistic decisions to political actions like legitimization, coercion, and resistance. In order to accomplish political goals and influence public opinion, these tactics are crucial.

In political discourse, language is a potent tool that speakers strategically employ to sway public opinion and perception (Van Dijk, 1997). Purpose-driven language choices and strategic communication are characteristics of political discourse, which is defined by its actors, politicians, and political institutions (Mišić Ilić & Radulovic, 2014). In order to persuade and appeal to their audiences, politicians frequently use subtle language strategies when addressing important national and international issues like trade, legislation, war, and peace (Mišić Ilić & Radulovic, 2014; Van Dijk, 1997). Moreover, political statements are crafted in order to appeal to certain demographics and appear mainstream in order to control media narratives (Enli, 2017, pp. 56-61). However, political discourse alongside its relation to social context is demonstrated by Wodak (2015). He elaborates that the cultural framework reveals the analysis of speech, which shows the division of power among various social groups.

A constitutive event that had a significant impact on Israel, the Middle East, and the entire world took place on October 7, 2023. At least 22 Israeli kibbutzim, moshavim, towns, and military installations close to the Gaza Strip were the targets of a concerted and unprecedented attack that morning. Along with 2200 Gazan civilians, about 3000 Hamas fighters breached the border security fence and entered Israeli territory by air, sea, and land. They committed mass murders, serious injuries, rapes, and kidnappings of Israeli soldiers and civilians who were caught off guard, including women, children, and the elderly. Reports revealed widespread crimes. Moreover, we strive for the inclusion of aspects of multimodality, which, in today's world, expand and amplify the impact of language to a great degree. All these visual and audio elements, such as gestures, facial expressions, and spatial organization, have their own communicative value and can actually reshape a text. In fact, these features serve as "contextualization cues." As Gee and Green establish, these are prosodic and non-verbal signals: "pitch, stress, intonation, pauses, junctures, proxemics, eye gaze, and kinesics."

Moreover, trying to establish which mode is more contributive towards the process of meaning-making is somewhat a futile attempt since, in different situations, the relative importance of text, audio, image, or gesture would vary. Instead, a more viable strategy would be to initiate a nuanced CDA-based analysis and then bring in the components of multimodality to enrich the interpretation of the whole.

Research Methodology

The research employs the critical theory worldview. This worldview highlights the establishment and maintenance of social power relations through discourse. It is related to the classification of research paradigms presented by Creswell (2018), which aligns reality with social production. The critical paradigm tells us that reality is constructed socially, and there is a great impact of ideological powers in the construction of reality. The researcher highlights that

discourse is not neutral; rather, it is a product of its time and is set in relation to power and hegemony. This view is connected with Fairclough (1993) view that discourse uses and understands speech as a social practice.

A qualitative research strategy is used in this research study. The approach of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is specifically used. As Creswell (2014) suggested, a qualitative approach is suitable for researching the intricacy of language and viewing the social construction of language. This research study examines the way in which two major political leaders used the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit (2025) to establish geographical and social identity on an international level, and also examines how visual elements contribute equally to verbal elements. The researcher adopts interpretative and critical dimensions in the research study. The former deals with the making of meaning in speech, while the latter deals with meaning-making, dealing with speeches, and revealing the hidden ideologies in verbal communication and visual elements. Hence, the research approach is totally aligned with Creswell's interpretation of qualitative research studies, where meanings and interpretations are derived from social interaction within a political context.

Method of Data Collection

The primary data source is the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit (2025). There are prominent politicians, including US President Donald Trump and PM of Pakistan Shahbaz Sharif. Both served in creating ideologies through the use of language at the international level, with a lot of media coverage. So, the data sample is the PM of Pakistan's speech after calling on Trump at the Gaza Peace Summit (2025). The address of Shahbaz Shareef is highly significant because Pakistan is the only country with a superpower and represents the Arab world. So, the speech presented by the PM of Pakistan is highly significant, as in one way it shows legitimacy at the international level and, on the other hand, promotes the US as a peace-making state. So, the sample is the transcript of the speech of the PM of Pakistan as a response to Trump's invitation. There is also a visual representation of the view that is highly significant. The secondary data sources are the news articles and online media representation of the verbal communication and visual elements. These serve to manage the background information of the research study.

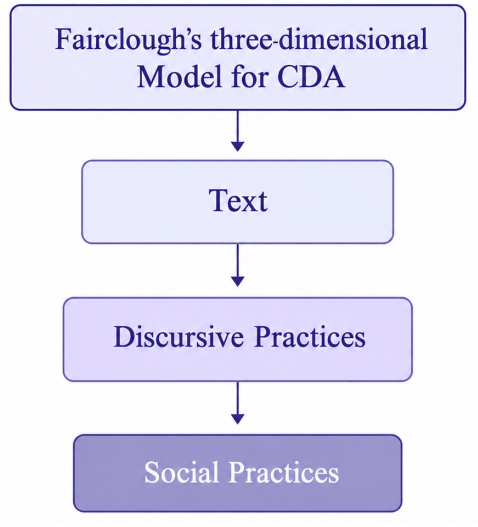
In order to collect the data, a purposive sampling strategy is used. This is the technique advocated by Creswell (2013) and recommended for data-rich cases. The criteria for data collection encompass the relevance of the Gaza Peace Summit (2025), which has political significance in this context, and fully transcribed video information. The summit is very influential to geopolitical figures who were molding the dialogues and providing a substantial criterion for Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The procedure of data collection involved the video, making it fully transcribed, including all the verbal features and also the visual representation of the actions of political figures that were present there. The transcribed data is cross-verified with the video in order to ensure the full accuracy of the data.

Analytical Framework

The framework for this study includes Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough for interpersonal and ideational analysis of the speech. It is considered an ideal framework for this study because it will help to explore the relationship between language and power through the speech of the PM of Pakistan and hidden ideologies that reveal diplomacy through language. Fairclough's three-dimensional model includes:

Figure 1

Fairclough 3D Model (1995)



A thorough framework linking textual analysis with discursive and social practices was presented by Fairclough (1993). This model looks at how language choices in texts reflect larger power dynamics and societal norms. The framework offers a methodical way to identify ideology in language by emphasizing description (linguistic characteristics), interpretation (text-production processes), and explanation (sociocultural contexts). In Critical Discourse Analysis, textual analysis deals with the choice of vocabulary that is used in language construction. It examines the rhetorical methods that are shown in the vocabulary. By analyzing discursive practices, this approach is used to explore the processes that are used to shape political discourses. These discursive practices spread through the use of media and are received by the public.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Textual Analysis

This level of analysis examines the linguistic choices, including modality, pronouns, rhetorical choices, and repetitive words that are used in the speech. Moreover, the lexical choices are of higher significance in the research study. These are lexical choices that give dimension to any discourse, especially in political discourse, which attracts the attention of the media as well as the masses.

At the Gaza Peace Summit 2025, US President Donald Trump took a historic diplomatic action by inviting PM Pakistan Shahbaz Sharif to speak about it. The main focus of the analysis remains on PM Shahbaz Sharif's speech. Sharif Praises Trump's Role in Gaza Ceasefire at Sharm El Sheikh Summit Islamabad - US President Donald Trump made an unusual diplomatic move on October 13 at the Gaza Peace Summit in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, when he paused his address to personally invite Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif to make an address on the present situation of peacemaking in Gaza, and in this way the address gives rise to many ideological and social dimensions in the political history. Lexical choices used by the PM of Pakistan are highly praiseworthy and emotive. The words used by the PM of Pakistan play an evaluative role in the speech, showing a peace supporter. These are important ways for leaders to win the hearts of the public. From the very start of the address, the PM of Pakistan uses highly established lexical choices by saying it is "*one of the greatest days in the history*". It shows the historical importance of the address and the chance to participate in the Gaza Peace Summit. It is related to peace, and the words about achieving peace spoken by PM Shahbaz Sharif, "untiring efforts," show the importance of achieving peace.

Sharif used the moment to commend Trump's involvement in securing the Gaza ceasefire, calling him a *"man of peace"* and emphasizing his role in reducing tensions between India and Pakistan. He reiterated Pakistan's intention to nominate Trump for the Nobel Peace Prize for a second time, citing what he described as Trump's contributions to regional peace and global stability. Sharif praised Trump's "*exemplary and visionary leadership*," adding that the world would remember him for efforts to stop multiple conflicts.

The Pakistani prime minister's remarks, centered on humanitarian support and long-term peace in Gaza, received strong applause from the audience. In response, Trump praised Pakistan's *"constructive leadership*" in advancing the Gaza Peace Plan, calling the country's engagement *"a remarkable example of responsible diplomacy."* Addressing more than 20 world leaders present at the summit, Trump singled out Sharif and Pakistan's army chief, Field Marshal Asim Munir, even referring to Munir as "*my favorite field marshal*." Analysts viewed the comment as a sign of Washington's appreciation for Pakistan's expanding diplomatic and security role.

Trump's repeated acknowledgment of Islamabad's efforts, both publicly and behind the scenes, marked a rare moment of warmth in a relationship often defined by strategic mistrust and shifting alliances. The gestures suggested a potential softening in US-Pakistan ties and hinted at a cautious revival of what some have described as an "*old love story"* between the two nations. Field Marshal Munir's three visits to the United States in 2025 also signaled deeper strategic coordination, further fueling speculation about a renewed phase of cooperation. Amir was hosted at a Special luncheon at the White House during one trip, followed later by a joint meeting where he, along with Sharif, attended closed-door talks with President Trump. The press was notably excluded from all such engagements, highlighting the sensitive nature of what officials privately described as "*silent diplomacy,*" a cautious yet deliberate effort to rebuild trust and redefine Pakistan's role in regional stability.

By leveraging its historical ties with Gulf states and maintaining discreet communication with multiple stakeholders, Pakistan has positioned itself as a credible intermediary, one whose influence stems not from proximity to the conflict but from the trust of both Washington and key Arab capitals. The Gaza initiative offered Pakistan a rare diplomatic opportunity to restore its credibility on the global stage and present itself as a moderate Muslim state capable of contributing to regional peace. Islamabad's involvement gave the United States both strategic depth and regional legitimacy within an otherwise fragile peace framework. While officials on both sides remain cautious, many observers see the growing cooperation as the most constructive phase in bilateral relations in nearly a decade. In order to understand the growing ties between the United States and Pakistan and the factors behind them,

Discursive Practices

This step of analysis involves the factors that are involved in composing and producing the speech. It deals with interdiscursivity, intertextuality, and, most importantly, media representation. In order to highlight the role of the US state in peacemaking, Trump has given references to the previous peacemaking policies of the US in the world. Moreover, Trump also highlights its role in assisting the Arab world, along with Gaza. This is the historical aspect of the summit, highlighting previous events. Interdiscursivity is the most important aspect in this model because it deals with the various techniques and the blends of style in a single text. Throughout the summit, there are various techniques used by politicians. Trump also used interdiscursivity by mentioning the military forces and fixing the role of the US in the whole matter. He presented his state as the *"peacemaker".* On the other hand, Shahbaz Sharif's speech is also seen as a mixture of diplomatic strategies by positioning his country. The most frequent references by Shahbaz Sharif to *"human tragedy", "humanitarian corridor",* as well as "innocent lives" are enough to know his humanitarian perspective. Shahbaz Sharif also combines the religious and political perspective in his address. His usage of words like *"our shared faith"* shows his religious point of view that we have a common belief, and it may refer to the whole Arab nations in this perspective and the common belief of all Muslims. On the other hand, most

importantly, there is also the political perspective that is a great turn to a historical point of view. Words like "*illegal oppression*" and "*right to self-determination*" highlight the demand for justice from the Muslim community. The interdiscursivity of Shahbaz Sharif speech at the summit highlights the role of the Muslim world in the very serious situation in Gaza. By applying the words and techniques, Sharif is demanding justice for Gaza and highlighting himself as a protector of the Muslim community. He is showing that it is his duty to protect the Muslim world at the international level, and that demanding justice is right politically as well as religiously. It is clear that while Trump used strategies to show his power and authority, Sharif is demanding justice for the Muslim World. This summit is the attention of the whole social media. So, different social media platforms perform to highlight the role of both politicians in a different way. One side shows Trump's diplomacy and ideological power by using his techniques, and the other side highlights the humanitarian role of Shahbaz Sharif in the whole situation as he demands justice and shows himself as a representation of the Muslim world.

Social Practice

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) suggests that political speeches are not debated alone, but are matters of ideological basis and social power on a macro level (Fairclough, 1992). The Gaza Peace Summit (2025) was also connected to social and power relations and was debated internationally. In a way, the speeches presented by both politicians have a great position in geopolitical power and ideological representation in legitimizing national and international identities. Socially, Trump's address is strategically positioned in specifying the place as a peacemaker as well as a sovereign. On the other hand, the address by Shahbaz Sharif is very significant for the Muslim world. As a representative of the Muslim world, Sharif specifies the religious as well as political context in the speech. He proves himself in favor of the whole Muslim community as a peacekeeper and speaks against repression. He seeks justice from the whole international community. Strategically, Shahbaz Sharif has used an anti-oppression strategy to speak about oppression. There are different ideological relations that are seen by both sides. The US is seen as a policy-maker and peacekeeper, as well as a stabilizer. Pakistan is seen as collaborative and humanitarian, seeking justice for the oppressed. The religious perspective and political perspectives are interconnected. It constructs Gaza in an emotional way by talking about the oppression and playing a humanitarian role for the whole Muslim community. Moreover, it is also a source that highlights the relationship between the US and Pakistan. The words used by the PM of Pakistan about the US as a peacemaker also show the positive side of the relationship between the US and Pakistan.

Conclusion

The Gaza Peace Summit (2025) has greater significance in the whole world, especially in the Muslim community. It is a matter of international coverage and diplomacy. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) highlights the hidden ideologies in the summit. It highlights the positions and roles of the prominent political figures. On one side, the US is identified as a powerful policymaker. The analysis, which is based on the Fairclough model, is successful in showing the dimensions of the study. Textual analysis shows the use of vocabulary that is very specific and highlights the position of the political leader in the world. Vocabulary is used strategically to show the miserable and oppressive state of Gaza. It shows the interdiscursivity and humanitarian approach of the PM of Pakistan. Basically, the media highlights the role of the PM of Pakistan as a humanitarian seeking justice against an oppressive state. Shahbaz Sharif also wants to represent the Arab world's appeal to the sovereign power. The analysis also highlights the role of the US as a power identity and in controlling peace in the world. Based on the findings, the study suggests future dimensions that focus on including multimodality and also the cross-leader comparison in this specific context.

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