

The Extent to which the Arab Political Discourse was Influenced by Contemporary Political Thought During the Arab Spring Period

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Abstract

This study focuses on assessing the impact of Arab political discourse on contemporary political thought during the Arab Spring period. The research aims to understand how political discourse changed in the Arab world during this important period and how this affected the political awareness and political thinking of Arab citizens. The study concluded that the Arab political discourse greatly influenced the formation of people's sentiments and their political positions during the Arab Spring period. This change contributed to strengthening the concepts of human rights, democracy, and civic participation among Arab citizens.

And through an effect analysis Contemporary Arab political thought, it was found that political discourse became more accessible and influential to the public, which contributed to encouraging public discussions about political issues and increasing collective awareness of their importance, as This study shows the importance of political discourse as a powerful tool for changing political thinking and shaping collective decisions in the Arab world during the Arab Spring period, and indicates that this influence still extends to the contemporary political arena in the region.

Keywords: *political discourse, contemporary political thought, Arab Spring.*

Introduction

The period of the Arab Spring is considered one of the most transformative and changing periods in the modern history of the Arab world. These revolutions erupted at the beginning of the twenty-first century, with manifestations of popular impulse and social movements aimed at changing the systems of government and shifting towards more democratic and just societies. Among the main factors that contributed to these transformations, the Arab political discourse played a decisive role in directing and shaping those revolutions and political transformations.

This study questions the extent of the influence of Arab political discourse during the Arab Spring period on contemporary political thought in the region. Understanding developments in political discourse can shed light on developments in the political thought of Arab citizens and how they affect their political positions and orientations. This study considers that the political discourse has a decisive role in shaping the political awareness and orientations of Arab societies, and therefore it aims to analyze the extent of its influence and how it shaped the political scene in the post-Arab Spring period.

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The importance of this research stems from the disparity in the Arab political discourse during the Arab Spring period and its impact on the political and social transformations in the region. Political discourse includes elements such as directing national visions and goals, using language and symbols, and stimulating public interaction. It is important to understand how this discourse influenced the formation of concepts such as human rights, democracy, and political transformation in the Arab world.

This research will be based on an in-depth analysis of the important political discourses during the Arab Spring period and will include an extrapolation of the extent of the impact of these discourses on politics and collective thinking in the region. The different roles of political leaders, civil society and the media in shaping and transmitting this discourse will also be considered.

The importance of studying:

The importance of this research is reflected in several important aspects:

1. A deep understanding of political transformations: The research contributes to explaining the development of political events in the Arab world during the Arab Spring period. A deeper understanding of the causes and factors that affected these revolutions and changes can help guide future policies and international efforts in the region..
2. Understanding the impact of political discourse: The research contributes to shedding light on the role of political discourse as an influential tool in shaping the concepts and opinions of the masses. This can contribute to the development of future political and social communication strategies.
3. Analysis of the cultural and social reality: The research contributes to understanding how the political discourse affected cultural and social changes in the region. Understanding these influences can open the door to a discussion about cultural and social transformations in the Arab world.
4. Directing educational and research efforts: Research can contribute to directing educational and research efforts towards a deeper understanding of political and social developments in the Arab world. This can contribute to the development of curricula and research in universities and academic institutions.
5. Promoting dialogue and understanding: Research can contribute to promoting dialogue and understanding between different groups and audiences in the Arab world. With a better understanding of the sources of influence and change, community collaboration and dialogue can be enhanced.

Research aims:

1. Studying the evolution of political discourse: understanding how political discourse changed in the Arab world during the Arab Spring period in terms of content, style, and political priorities.
2. Discourse Impact Analysis: An analysis of how political discourse influences the formation of political awareness and political attitudes of individuals and society in the region.
3. Extrapolation of different roles: Understanding the role of political leaders, the media, and civil society in the formulation and transmission of political discourse.
4. Analyzing the Impact on Political Transformations: Studying how the political discourse influenced the formation of the political transformations and revolutions that took place during the Arab Spring period.
5. Make Recommendations: Conclude findings and make practical recommendations on how to improve the use of political discourse as a tool for positive impact and achieving change in the future.

The first topic :the Arab political discourse and its influence on political thought during this periodthe spring2011-2022 AD.

During the period 2011-2022, the Arab world witnessed many political and social transformations that left their mark on the discourse of leaders and governments in the region. Global geopolitical developments that affected the region directly and indirectly.

The first requirement: an analysis of the discourse of leaders and governments in the Arab world during a periodArab Spring.

In this aspect, we will review the speeches of Arab leaders and work on analyzing them to show the extent of their influence on Arab political thought.

During the period of the Arab Spring, the discourses of leaders and governments in the Arab world witnessed radical shifts, as we witnessed leaders trying to make serious commitments to change and political reform, while others tried to preserve the existing system based on repression and restrictions on public freedoms. Reactions varied between sympathy with popular demands and between Denunciation and denunciation of the protests.

At the level of leaders, some of them adopted rhetoric supporting dialogue and negotiation with the opposition and meeting its demands, trying to calm the protest situation and working to find political solutions. On the other hand, others adopted violent rhetoric and threats of violence and repression to preserve their power and prevent any protest movements.

Governments have responded in different ways to the demands of the people. Some of them have taken reform measures and constitutional amendments, in an attempt to calm the situation and improve the economic and social situation, while other governments have resorted to repression and arbitrary arrests to prevent the spread of protest movements. Leaders and governments also spoke about the regional and international crises that affected the region. Such as the Syrian crisis and its security and humanitarian repercussions on neighboring countries, and the refugee and migration crisis. They also dealt with the internal conflicts in Yemen, Libya, Iraq, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and attempts at peace and settlement (Al-Majali, 2021 AD: pp. 250-251).

In light of these major transformations, the discourse of leaders and governments in the Arab world was affected by political and social divisions, as we witnessed the escalation of incitement rhetoric and human rights abuses, and some governments controlled the media and prevented freedom of expression, which negatively affected the media scene and freedom of the press in the region..

In this aspect, we review some of the speeches of Arab leaders and their analysis to show the extent of their influence on Arab political thought, including:

- Speech of Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, February 10, 2011 (Al Jazeera News, 10 February 2011 AD).

"Citizens

Citizens

Internally and externally, I am addressing you today, following what some cities and villages witnessed in a number of internal regions, in terms of riots, confusion, and damage to public and private property. Violent and sometimes bloody incidents that led to the death of civilians and the injury of a number of security men, carried out by masked gangs that attacked public institutions at night. Even on citizens in their homes in a terrorist act that cannot be tolerated. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's speech to the Tunisian people

Events behind which hands did not hesitate to implicate our children, students and unemployed youth. Iyad urges rioting and taking to the streets by spreading false slogans

of despair and fabricating false news. They immorally exploited an event that we all regret and understand. A state of despair that we understand occurred in Sidi Bouzid two weeks ago..

As we express our deep regret for the deaths and damages that resulted from these events, we renew our sympathy with the families of the deceased, may God have mercy on them, and those affected, and we share with them their pain and grief, and console them with sincere love for all our sons and daughters, without difference or exception..

Justice has taken its course to investigate the circumstances and circumstances of these events and to determine the responsibilities in them.

Citizens

Citizens

These events are the actions of a few opponents who are enraged by Tunisia's success, rather they are offended and perplexed by the progress and development it has achieved, which is witnessed by all the international and international institutions and bodies known for their objectivity and integrity..

These deceivers have installed the issue of unemployment by employing an individual state of despair, the same as it is repeated in all societies and in many situations, hired opponents whose conscience is on the palm of the parties to extremism and terrorism that are driven from abroad by parties that do not be good for a country that is eager to work and persevere, a country whose resources are the intelligence of its sons and daughters on whom we have always bet and we still Because we prefer facing challenges and their difficulties with an educated people over the imaginary safety of an ignorant people.

Citizens

Citizens

These events cannot evade our resolve nor undermine our gains. Rather, all parties must draw a lesson from them and continue our march with full will and enthusiasm, because Tunisia's dignity and immunity is a sacred trust for all Tunisians..

Peace, mercy and blessings of God"

The letter begins by addressing male and female citizens, and this reflects that it was addressed to the public in general and bears great importance, then the events that took place in some cities and villages are addressed, where it is clarified that the events were violent and led to the death of civilians and the injury of security men, and it was indicated that these events were Executed by masked gangs carrying out terrorist acts.

Hence, it is pointed out that these violent acts have been exploited by hands that do not wish to see the success and progress of Tunisia, and these hands are trying to implicate young people and students in riots and unrest. stability in the country.

The speech confirms that these events will not diminish the determination of the Tunisians and achieve their gains, and urges everyone to draw a lesson from these events and move forward with unity, will and enthusiasm to enhance the pride and fortitude of the country..

It can be concluded that this discourse was influenced by Arab political thought, as it deals with issues of stability, security, and development, and describes some parties as trying to undermine progress in the state. It also focuses on unifying efforts and addressing the challenges facing the country, and this reflects one of the main foundations of Arab political thought represented in the importance of achieving unity. Patriotism, addressing internal and external threats, and playing on the chord of nationalist political thought based on protecting the country from vandals who seek to undermine the system of government and collapse the state..

- President Muammar Gaddafi's speech on February 22, 2011 (Wikisource news agency, February 22, 2011 AD).

Asia ; Africa; Latin America, and even Europe.

All continents hold their summits in Libya. This is a glory for Libyans; The Libyan is now referred to as a Lebanese all over the world, after the Libyan yesterday had no identity, so when you say “Libyan”; They say to you «Liberia? , Lebanon ? «They do not know Libya.

As for today, when you say “Libya,” they say to you (Oh, Gaddafi’s Libya; Libya is the revolution). all African peoples; the peoples of Latin America; And the peoples of Asia, Libya is considered a kiss. And the rulers of the whole world, with their great nuclear powers, flock to Libya; On your country: on Tripoli; on Sirte; on Benghazi. Unfortunately, they distorted your image on sister Arab broadcasts. They serve the devil, they want to insult you, and we want to respond now in action; above ground in the field.

“Muammar Gaddafi” does not have a position, until he gets upset and resigns from it, as did the presidents. “Muammar Gaddafi” is not a president, he is the leader of a revolution, and revolution means sacrifice always and forever until the end of life. this is my country ; The country of my ancestors and yours, we planted it with our own hands and watered it with the blood of our ancestors.

We are more worthy in Libya than those rats and those hired workers. Who are these hired workers paid for by foreign intelligence?! May God curse them. They left shame for their families if they had families, they left shame for their tribes if they had tribes. But these do not have tribes, for the Libyan tribes; Honorable, struggling and combative tribes flock to me this month.

all the tribes from the belly; to the western mountain; To the Fezzan, all of them chanting one slogan, all of them uniting, America challenged us in this place with its might and power, we challenged the major nuclear powers in the world and we defeated them, they bowed their heads, Italy kissed the hand of the son of the martyr, the sheikh of the martyrs «Omar Al-Mukhtar», and this is a glory beyond that glory not for Al-Manfah only; not only for the belly; nor Benghazi only; Rather, for Libyans, Arabs and Muslims. This is the glory, which they want to tarnish.

Imperial Italy at that time crashed over the Libyan land with its legions. I am higher than chiefs and pomps, I am a fighter; mujahid; fighter; A rebel from the tent.. from the desert. Cities, villages and oases fused with me. In a historic revolution that brought glories to the Libyans, they will enjoy them generation after generation; Libya will remain at the top, leading Africa; leads Latin America; Leading Asia, nay, leading the world. This victorious march cannot be hindered by a handful of paid vagabonds from these cats and mice that jump from street to street; From alley to alley, in the dark.

I am paying for my stay here; I am my grandfather «Abd al-Salam Abu Minyar», the first martyr who fell over the fifth in the first battle in 1911. I could not offend this great sacrifice, I could not leave the immaculate remains of my grandfather in the watch. I will die pure and martyred in the end.

Here is the remains of my father in Al-Hani, Mujahid, a hero from Al-Qardabia and Tala. And here is my grandfather, my uncle, Sheikh Al-Saadi, in the cemetery of Munaider. I do not leave this immaculate remains; These Mujahideen.

Bashir Al-Saadawi said: (Freedom is a tree whose shade cannot be filled, except for those who planted it with his own hands and watered it with his blood). Libya is a tree whose shadows we shade, because we planted it with our own hands and watered it with our blood.

I address you from this steadfast place; This house in Tripoli, which was raided by “170” planes; It is led by the major nuclear powers America, Britain and NATO. 40 Boeing planes, refueling this campaign, overcame all deficiencies; and all homes; And all your homes, all your homes you left, looking for the house of «Muammar Gaddafi», why? Is it because «Muammar Gaddafi» President of the Republic? If he were president, they would have treated him as they treated the heads of other states, but because Muammar Gaddafi had a history of resistance; liberation; glory; A revolution, and this is a recognition by the largest powers in the world, that (Muammar Gaddafi) is not a president, either we kill him with poison or we work against him with a demonstration that overthrows him When the bombs were here in this place, hitting my house, and killing my children, where were you, Shaddad? Where are you, you who are beardless, who are rants in the valleys of Derna? and in Ahqaf al-Jabal al-Akhdar; And in any other hqf? Where were you ?! . You were with America applauding your American masters when Muammar Gaddafi and his family were bombarded in this place. «170» One hundred and seventy planes, overtaking the kings; and skipped chiefs; It surpassed the palaces in the entire Arab world, and came to the tent of “Muammar Gaddafi” and the house of “Muammar Gaddafi.” This is a glory that Libya does not neglect. The Libyan people do not overdo it; nor the Arab nation; nor the Islamic nation; nor Africa nor Latin America; Not all peoples who want freedom and human dignity and resist tyranny.

We resisted the tyranny of America; the power of Britain nuclear states; We resisted the tyranny of NATO, we did not surrender; And we were steadfast here. Now a few young men given pills, here and there raid police stations like rats; They attack a safe, oblivious barracks, for we ourselves are not at war; Until we tighten the guard on our warehouses and our camps.

we are among our people and in safety and peace; And Libya enjoys peace. They took advantage of this peace, this safety, and this blessing that Libya has, and raided some camps and some centers; They burned the files that contained their crimes, and attacked the courts that contained their files and the police stations where they were investigated for their crimes. But these young men, they have no fault whatsoever; They are young, “16, 17, 18 years old.” Sometimes they imitate what is happening in Tunisia and what is happening in Egypt. This is normal, and sometimes they hear that in a city in Libya there are young men who robbed a court; They say, “Even we walk and rob the court that we have.” Imitation.) !

but there is a sickly few group infiltrated in the cities, giving grain; and sometimes even money, for these young young men; And immerse them in these side battles. Those who were killed were from the police and soldiers and from these young men, not from those who animate them; Those who are sitting in their homes or sitting outside, enjoying safety, comfort and pleasure with their children; And they move your children and give them grain, and say to them, “Go get a weapon; change; Burn, heroes»; For your children to die and for us to fight each other. (Abdel-Fattah Younis) a hero of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, he was under my command when we raided Benghazi Radio and announced the first statement to liberate Libya, which was occupied at that moment; 5 American bases at that moment when Abdel Fattah entered the city of Benghazi with me. (5) American bases; «20» thousand Italians occupying the Libyan land; From Misurata to Tarhuna to Sabratha, under Italian civil control; along with all the shops, all the workshops, and all the services; They have bribed Libyan members of Parliament, and Al-Batnan was completely occupied by British forces. Tobruk was under full British control when we entered Benghazi to liberate it. You do not know the Al-Fuwayhat camp whose name was (Digadosta) and it was 100 percent English. When I and (Abdel-Fattah) attacked Radio Benghazi, in order to announce its liberation; And not to declare them now setback and return back and disgrace and disgrace. Camp «Hospital» in Benghazi, this was camp (Wiffle); The name “Wiffle” was written on it, and no one dared to cross out the word “Wiffle”. Where were you ?! Where were your fathers and grandfathers, you

mercenaries, when there were “5” American bases on Libyan soil? Who among you cut off the face of gunpowder? He detonated one bomb?!...etc Camp «Hospital» in Benghazi, this was camp (Wiffle); The name “Wiffle” was written on it, and no one dared to cross out the word “Wiffle”. Where were you ?! Where were your fathers and grandfathers, you mercenaries, when there were “5” American bases on Libyan soil? Who among you cut off the face of gunpowder? He detonated one bomb?!...etc Camp «Hospital» in Benghazi, this was camp (Wiffle); The name “Wiffle” was written on it, and no one dared to cross out the word “Wiffle”. Where were you ?! Where were your fathers and grandfathers, you mercenaries, when there were “5” American bases on Libyan soil? Who among you cut off the face of gunpowder? He detonated one bomb?!...etc”

This discourse includes several elements that indicate the influence of Arab political thought on its content and objectives. The discourse revolves around the Libyan revolution and patriotism, and presents an optimistic vision for the future, and here we must analyze some key points.:

Intertextuality between the revolution and the future: The speech begins with saluting the youth in the Green Square and the morning of tomorrow's revolution, which shows a spirit of optimism and hope that the revolution will lead to a better future..

National and popular affiliation: The speech praises the Libyan youth and expresses pride in the Libyan identity and national affiliation, by mentioning the youth of Al-Fateh, nationalism, Fatimidism and challenge..

Rejection of foreign interference: The speech refers to parties that are trying to tarnish the image of Libyan youth and the revolution, accusing these parties of treason, cowardice, villainy, reactionary and cowardice. It is mentioned that there are Arab countries that betray and betray the Libyans and present a negative image to them..

Building a positive image of Libya: The speech attempts to build a positive image of Libya and the Libyan people in front of the world, and contradicts the negative portrayal that some Arab countries are trying to promote..

Libyans become known: the speech praises the change brought about by the revolution in the image of Libyans in the world, and how they became known positively thanks to the revolution.

Libya's leadership of the continents: The speech talks about Libya's leadership and influential role at the level of the Asian, African, Latin American, and European continents, and praises Libya's nuclear power.

Defending the homeland and improving the image: The speech announces their determination to defend the homeland and its image thanks to the crowds gathered in the field, in order to face the insult they are facing from some Arab media outlets..

Based on the text, it can be said that the speech discusses Libyan issues and praises the role of Libyan youth and the revolution in achieving change and improving the country's image in the world, but it does not directly address Arab political thought..

The speech may reflect the way of thinking or opinions of Libyan individuals or groups towards foreign interventions and the media image of the country and its nuclear power. It is a specific point of view linked to the Libyan context and its political variables..

In general, Arab political thought can have an impact on how to select topics and axes that the discourse addresses, and it can affect the perception of national identity, belonging, and international relations. Each speech should have its own motives and context.

- President Hosni Mubarak’s speech on February 10, 2011 AD (Fajr newspaper, February 10, 2011 AD)).

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Compassionate..Brother citizens, sons, young men and women of Egypt, I address my speech today to the youth of Egypt in Tahrir Square and in the vastness of its land. I address all of you with a speech from the heart, a father's speech to his sons and daughters..I tell you that I am proud of you as a symbol of a new Egyptian generation that calls for Change for the better, stick to it, dream about the future and create it.

First of all, I tell you that the blood of your martyrs and your wounds will not be wasted, and I affirm that I will not be negligent in punishing those responsible with all severity and decisiveness, and I will hold those who have committed crimes against our youth accountable with the maximum deterrent penalties established by the provisions of the law..

And I say to the families of these innocent victims: I suffered all the pain for them as you did, and my heart aches as it aches for yours..

I tell you that my response to your voice, your message, and your demands is an irreversible commitment, and I am fully determined to fulfill what I pledged with all seriousness and honesty, and I am very keen to implement it without turning back..

This commitment stems from a firm conviction of the sincerity and purity of your intentions and action, and that your demands are just and legitimate. Mistakes can occur in any political system and in any country, but the important thing is to recognize and correct them as soon as possible, and to hold the perpetrators accountable..

And I tell you that, as President of the Republic, I do not find any embarrassment or reluctance at all in listening to the youth of my country and responding to them, but the embarrassment is complete embarrassment, and the defect is complete, and what I have never and will never accept is that I listen to foreign dictations that come from abroad, whatever their source and whatever their pretexts or justifications are..

Sons, the youth of Egypt, fellow citizens. I declared in terms that do not tolerate controversy or interpretation that I will not run for the next presidential elections, satisfied with what I have done for the country for more than 60 years in the years of war and peace. With my responsibility to protect the constitution and the interests of the people so that power and responsibility are handed over to whomever the voters choose next September, in free and fair elections that provide guarantees of freedom and integrity. That is the oath that I swore before God and the homeland, and I will keep it until we reach Egypt and its people to safety.

I have put forward a specific vision to get out of the current crisis, and to achieve what the youth and citizens have called for, in a way that respects constitutional legitimacy and does not undermine it, and in a way that achieves the stability of our society and the demands of its people, and at the same time presents an agreed-upon framework for the peaceful transfer of power through a responsible dialogue between all the forces of society and the maximum A measure of honesty and transparency.

I put forward this vision, committed to my responsibility to get the country out of these difficult times, and I continue to move forward in achieving it first-hand, hour by hour, looking forward to the support and backing of everyone who is keen on Egypt and its people so that we succeed in turning it into a tangible reality, according to a broad and broad-based national consensus that you watch to ensure its implementation Our valiant armed forces.....etc".

The speech represents a positive impact on the listeners and the audience, as it paints a picture of a leader who pays attention to the demands of the youth and works to achieve change and reform in peaceful and legal ways. It also shows sympathy for the families of the victims, which enhances the sense of belonging and national unity. By emphasizing respect for legitimacy and the constitution, the speech attempts to build trust between the

leadership and citizens and to promote the concept of legitimate and democratic governance. It also highlights the role of the armed forces as a supportive force for the people and the country in achieving stability and progress.

In all, this speech is considered as a declaration not to run in the upcoming elections and commitment to achieving positive change and handing over power peacefully and democratically. This means that it was influenced by Arab political thought that calls for freedom and democracy, and it represents a strong message to young people that they are the symbol of a new generation seeking to build a better future for Egypt.

- Speech by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad on June 20, 2011 (Reuters News Agency, June 20, 2011)).

"It is sad that in any society in the world there are groups that belong to other eras, ancient eras. that belong to a period that we do not live in and do not belong to, and it is in fact the biggest obstacle in the reform process because development begins with a person, it does not start with a computer, it does not start with a machine, it does not start with legislation, and it does not start with anything." Rather, it begins with the human being. So we have to surround this thought if we really want to develop. And there are other components, and I did not talk about the external component and its role in the crisis, nor did I talk about the components that we all know. Funds to participate in demonstrations for a period of minutes and to be filmed, which are components that do not concern us much. Therefore, by monitoring the course and events, escalation and chaos were synonymous with every reform step that was announced or accomplished. When the justifications were completely lost, the use of weapons was the only option for them to implement the plan. Sometimes the peaceful marches were used as a cover for the gunmen to hide under.. At other times they attacked civilians, the police and the military by attacking military sites and points or through assassinations. Schools, shops in markets and public roads were closed by force of arms. Public property was vandalized and looted. And the intended burning...cities were separated from each other by cutting off the main roads that connect them...and what this means is a direct threat to blowing up the daily life of citizens for their security, education, economy, and communication with their families."What this means is a direct threat to destroying the daily life of citizens for their security, education, economy, and communication with their families.What this means is a direct threat to destroying the daily life of citizens for their security, education, economy, and communication with their families.

The discourse mentioned in this context is related to political thought in Arab societies and deals with a range of issues and points related to political and social development. The political approach adopted in this discourse is the thought that calls for political and social development and progress in Arab societies.

The political thought that appears in the speech focuses on emphasizing the importance of the human being in the process of development and progress, and that success in achieving development must start from the person himself, and that it is not enough to pay attention to the technological and legislative aspects only. The speech considers that development and reform must begin from within society, from During intellectual, cultural and social transformation.

In addition, the speech also shows concern about the role of the external component and its influence in fueling crises and chaos in Arab societies, and this indicates an awareness of external interventions and the effects that they could have on the political and social life in the region.

In general, the political thought adopted in this discourse can be described as a thought that is developmental and supportive of peaceful reform and comprehensive development in Arab societies, and the human being is considered the main factor in this process..

The second requirement: studying the discourse of political parties and its development during this period 2011-2022 AD.

The discourse of Arab political parties is considered one of the important factors that influence the formation of public awareness and the orientations of voters, as it represents the way in which parties express their goals, vision, and political aspirations. In this aspect, the study of the discourse of Arab political parties and their development during this time period will be reviewed.

Part one: Historical background and political transformations (2011-2016.)

The year 2011 AD witnessed the beginning of the wave of protests and revolutions called the “Arab Spring”, as several Arab countries witnessed popular uprisings calling for democracy, freedom and social justice. Ayasrah, 2016: p. 1883).

During this period, the importance of political communication and the use of social media as a tool for communicating with the public increased, as political parties intensified their efforts to build the relationship with voters and youth who played a prominent role in the revolutions, and these efforts included adopting new methods of communication such as podcasts, short videos, and digital platforms.

Part Two: Challenges and Changes (2017-2019.).

Despite the positive developments in the discourse of Arab political parties during the Arab Spring period, new challenges and changes emerged during the following period (2017-2019). Some countries returned to tyranny and political repression, which affected the ability of parties to communicate with the public freely (Al-Sawair, 2017: p. 19).

Economic and social challenges have increased in some Arab countries, which has made the discourse of parties tend to focus on issues of basic need, economic development, and combating corruption. Parties have also been affected by regional transformations and ongoing conflicts in the region (Ayasra, 2016: p. 1885).).

Part Three: Recent Developments and the Future (2020-2022.).

During the last period of the specified period, the discourse of Arab political parties showed various developments. The parties were affected by the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic, as health and economic conditions necessitated new challenges. In addition, some countries continued to face continuous political and economic crises (House of Representatives, 24/ 3/2021 pm).

The study of the discourse of Arab political parties and its development during the period from 2011 to 2022 illustrates major transformations and changes. These shifts reflected the political and social transformations in the region, in addition to the new challenges that faced the parties. Political parties also used social media and technology to interact with voters more, and some of them stressed on issues of democracy and human rights, while the other focused on economic and environmental issues (Bennis, 2016: p. 1).

With the continuation of changes in the region and the new challenges that emerge, the discourse of Arab political parties remains based on evolution and adaptation to changing circumstances. Understanding and systematically analyzing this development is important for understanding the political and social situation in the region and the directions of future parties.

In general, political thought represents the intellectual and philosophical system that governs the policies and orientations of parties. Political thought changes with the development of political and social conditions, and this change is usually reflected in the discourse of parties and their programmes. Therefore, the study of the discourse of Arab political parties and its development during the aforementioned period is closely related to political thought. And how it affects the final form of the political discourse of the parties.

An example is the political shifts of the parties during the study period:

The Justice and Development Party in Morocco: At the beginning of the period (around 2011): the party focused in its rhetoric on promoting democracy and political reforms, promising to improve the economic situation and fight corruption and at the end of the period (around 2021): the party increased its focus on economic and social issues, as well Security challenges and combating religious extremism (Munira, Saeed, 2021 AD).

Nidaa Tounes Movement: At the beginning of the period (about a year 2012): The movement relied on the discourse of national unity and democracy after the revolution, and focused on achieving political and economic reforms, until the end of the period (around 2022): the movement witnessed internal tensions and a change in its discourse, as it transformed from a moderate party to a party belonging to the moderate Islamic ideology (Al Jazeera, 2014 AD).

Freedom and Justice Party in Egypt: At the beginning of the period (around 2011): the party focused on a democratic and civil discourse, and pledged to achieve social justice and protect human rights, until the end of the period (around 2022): the party suffered from political unrest and divisions, which affected its discourse Which has become less focused on democracy and more specific on defending Islam and religious values (Al Jazeera, 2014 AD), (USA Embassy in Egypt, Human Rights Report in Egypt, 2022 AD).

The Arab Socialist Baath Party in Syria: At the beginning of the period (circa 2011): the party faced great challenges during the Syrian revolution and was forced to radically change its discourse, as it pledged political and democratic reforms (Al-Jazeera, 2014 AD), and at the end of the period (circa 2022): change The party's discourse was largely due to the continuation of the Syrian conflict, and focused more on regional alliances and the preservation of the Assad regime.

Here, these examples show how the discourses of political parties developed in the Arab world during the aforementioned period, and how they were affected by the political and social transformations that took place in the region. They also show that political thought and political transformations may affect the development of discourses, priorities and goals adopted by the parties.

The third requirement: analyzing the impact of political transformations on political discourse and formulating political goals and demands.

Political discourse and the formulation of political goals and demands are among the basic elements in the process of influencing the public and directing towards specific political agendas and principles. In fact, the political is a transformation or structural change in a particular political system, and it may be the result of a revolution, coup, or significant political change in a particular country, as happened in the Arab world during the study period.

Analysis of influences on political discourse and formulation of political goals and demands:

Change in political values and principles: When a political shift occurs, this can lead to a change in the political values and principles that are advocated in the political discourse, as the main priorities and issues that are focused on may change, and the final goals pursued by the political party or group may change, and this The shift in values and principles reflects the development of the new political context (Al-Ghad newspaper, February 2, 2022).

Impact of social and economic changes: Political shifts can affect political discourse through social and economic changes that occur in society. For example, if a particular country witnesses a transition from a central economy to a market economy, political discourse may be modified to reflect this change and emphasize economic freedom. and reducing the role of the state (Al-Ashry, 2016: p. 190).

The impact of demographic shifts: Political shifts may occur under the influence of demographic changes such as an increase in the proportion of young people in society or cultural and religious diversity, and the political discourse can change to target these groups more and be in line with their issues and needs (Al-Jazeera, 2018).

Geopolitical factors: Geopolitical factors, such as international alliances and regional conflicts, can affect political discourse and the formulation of political goals and demands. The political party may be forced to adjust its positions and objectives to suit the international alliances and tensions surrounding it (Al-Kafarneh, 2009: p. 23).

Political shifts show a significant impact on political discourse and the formulation of political goals and demands. Priorities and main issues change, political values and principles shift, and communication strategies and means of influence are affected by social, economic and demographic developments. Politicians and parties are forced to adapt to these shifts to stay at the forefront of politics and attract public support. Thus, analyzing the effects of political shifts on political discourse represents an important challenge for political parties to successfully achieve their goals and demands.

The fourth requirement: an analysis of the political divisions in the Arab countries and their impact on the political discourse 2011-2022.

Political divisions in the Arab countries and their impact on political discourse in the period from 2011 AD to 2022 AD is an important and thorny issue that deserves a comprehensive analysis, as the Arab countries witnessed a group of historical events that ranged from social and economic unrest, revolutions, internal conflicts and external interventions, all of which led to growing divisions. politics in those countries and their profound impact on political discourse.

Through the historical context and the Arab revolutions: In 2011 AD, the region witnessed popular protest movements against the existing regime in a number of Arab countries, which led to the fall of the ruling regimes in some of them and political changes in others. These events contributed greatly to the deepening of political divisions through:

Political and sectarian divisions: Some Arab countries witnessed an escalation of sectarian and ethnic tensions during that period, which led to the formation of political divisions between the various political and religious factions.

Internal conflicts and regional divisions: Internal conflicts escalated in some Arab countries, and regional powers and other countries interfered in the affairs of those countries, which led to an increase in tensions and political divisions (Abu Wasel, 2011: p. 1).

The impact of divisions on political discourse: Political discourse in Arab countries was greatly affected by these divisions, which increased the challenge of finding common platforms for dialogue and negotiation between the different parties, which led to mistrust between them and the escalation of the escalating political rhetoric.

Challenges and future prospects: These political divisions must be dealt with wisely and balanced policies should be adopted that seek to strengthen national unity and encourage constructive dialogue between the various components of society. the region, and these countries need joint efforts to deal with these challenges and achieve consensus and political stability to achieve sustainable development and prosperity (Salem, 2022 AD, p. 1).

Repercussions of the divisions on the economy: Internal political divisions are among the most important factors affecting the economic stability of the Arab countries. Political tensions lead to a decline in investments and economic growth. They also impede the implementation of necessary economic reforms, which is reflected in the standard of living of citizens and contributes to an increase in poverty and unemployment.

Weak institutional structures and the impact on governance: Political divisions in some Arab countries caused weak institutional and governmental structures, which affected their ability to address internal and external challenges. This weakness in governance promotes corruption and impedes progress and stability (Abu Jameh, 2012: p.).

The repercussions of divisions on foreign relations: Political tension within the Arab countries is a source of concern for the international community. This may lead to increased external interventions and support by international parties for certain parties, which further complicates the political and security scene in the region (Bani Odeh, 2017: p. 51).

To overcome political divisions and achieve stability and development in the Arab countries, there is an urgent need for a strong political will for dialogue, reconciliation and cooperation between the various political parties. Governments must take measures to promote inclusive political representation of all social and religious groups, and to promote a culture of dialogue, tolerance and mutual respect. International institutions and regional organizations work to support the stabilization and reconciliation process and provide the necessary assistance to enhance governance capabilities and combat poverty and terrorism. Overcoming political divisions is a complex challenge and continuous efforts are required to reach settlements and political solutions that restore confidence and hope to the Arab peoples and contribute to achieving stability and prosperity in the region.

Conclusion:

At the end of this research, we conclude that the Arab political discourse had a significant impact on contemporary political thought during the Arab Spring period. The region witnessed massive shifts in political discourse in terms of content and style, and this change directly affected the formation of the political awareness of Arab citizens and their political positions. The main idea of this research is the importance of political discourse as a powerful tool for influencing political and social transformations in the region.

Research results:

The influence of political discourse: It was found that the Arab political discourse is capable of shaping people's sentiments and their political positions. The speech played a crucial role in promoting concepts of human rights, democracy, and civic participation among Arab citizens.

Multiple roles: The research showed that political leaders, the media, and civil society all played important roles in formulating and transmitting political discourse and directing its influence.

Recommendations:

Promote transparency and freedom of expression: Freedom of expression and access to the media must be supported to ensure the development of a healthy and diverse political discourse.

Promote political education: Political education should be promoted among Arab citizens to increase their understanding of the impact of political discourse and enable them to provide a critical assessment of discourse.

Directing the discourse towards dialogue and consensus: Political leaders must work to direct the discourse towards dialogue and national consensus instead of incitement and division.

Promoting research and studies: Academic research and studies on political discourse and its impact in the Arab world should be encouraged to increase our understanding of this important aspect of political and social transformations.

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