

Effect of Two Political Actions of Occupancy of the USA Embassy and Iraq-Iran War on Political Speeches of the Ayatollah Khomeini

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Abstract

One of the important components in evaluating the political and social developments of each country is the identification and explanation of the role of leaders as the key element in forming the social development. Ayatollah Khomeini as the great historical character in the Middle East be always at the center of attention and research. The purpose of this study is to identify and investigate his considered topics of discussions regarding to the prominent political events namely the occupancy of the U.S.A embassy in Tehran and the war of Iran and Iraq. For achieving to this purpose, the method of quantifying content analysis was used and 26 of his speeches in three periods of time were selected through the random sampling and the words of his speeches totally counted. These three periods of time were (1) arrival of him in Iran and before the occupancy of the U.S.A embassy (2) the time after the occupancy of the U.S.A embassy until the beginning of the war of Iran and Iraq and (3) the time after the war of Iran and Iraq until the hostage's release. At the first period of time which was coincided with the arrival of Imam on Tehran, his thinking approach is toward the role of the nation and their place. At the second period of time, it means after the occupancy of the embassy, his verbal and content approach is toward the relation of the nation, country and its damages. In this research, naming a specific country like America has not been of great abundance. At the third period of time which was coincided with the beginning of the war of Iran and Iraq, the Imam's verbal approach was toward the emphasis on enemies of Islam and Iran.

Keywords: Content analysis, words counting, Imam Khomeini, platform

Introduction

Certainly one of the successful leaders who had the global shine and led the enormous revolution and amazing development in Iran by his spiritual and deep influence was Ayatollah Khomeini. The revolution which surprised the people in the world. Ayatollah Khomeini is the founder and architect of the Islamic revolution in Iran which is one of the last revolutions in 20th century and occurred when the most of sociologists believe in completing the enormous revolutions period. But the fact is that the readout and the thoughts of this great man of Iran and publication his related texts by the Institute of Compilation and Publication of Imam Khomeini's works are not sufficient for presenting the real image of this great thinker 's thought. It can be easily said that there is no political

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activist in Iran who did not heard the sentence of “Be the supporter of the velayat-e faqih in order to avoid the damage of your country “as a statement attributed to Imam Khomeini. However, this statement has not been mentioned in 22 volumes collection of his lectures and messages with the title of “Sahifeh-e-Imam” and also in his collection of juridical, principled, philosophic and interpretive works. One of the important components in evaluating the structures, advances and the political and social developments of each community is the identification and explanation of the role of leaders as the key element in forming the developments since despite of forming the structures and performing the role of them in social developments, so there are the leaders who give the specific direction to these developments by contributing in decision making and word management. It seems that the coherent representation of the thought of Ayatollah and presentation of his intellectual system is necessary. Therefore, the investigation of the discourse topics of the world political leaders is always one of the most repeated communicational researches which is done due to the importance of the political leaders in forming the history of their countries.

According to the close connection of the language with the ideology, power, political human and ..., therefore, the language can be investigated not only as a means of speech and communication but also as the cultural element and political affair which its analyses can lead to the hidden and unknown world of the attitudes, opinions and point of views of the speaker since the language structures and its applications can be seen as one of the verbal and communication axis in all affairs including politics. As mentioned earlier, Imam Khomeini is one of the leaders of the new history and the Middle East which there is no doubt on the importance of his role in current new history of the area. The occupancy of the embassy of the country which called itself as one of the great powers in the world, was an action which no country and leader in the world dare to do and emphasis on that and fear from its consequences. The occupancy of the U.S.A. embassy is one of the critical and most sensitive topics of the area in Iran and probably undertakes its historical main role right now. He considered the strong relations in deciding about the insights and tendencies in his attitude. All of us know that today making decision is one of the most important topics in theorizing and conceptualization in the foreign politics. At the critical times, the key role of the leader in making the political decisions cannot be denied since the leader has interpreted the events, investigated the dangers of the crisis and estimate its consequences more than others and also thinks about the preservation of the national interests.

According to the documents, Ayatollah was not aware of the occupancy of the embassy. On the other hand, the occurrence of the imposed war changed the history of the Middle East and its equations as the longest war of the world after the war of Vietnam which left millions of deaths and this politician did not start the war, therefore, this also imposed on him as the occupancy of the embassy. So the purpose of this study is to find whether or not there are probable changes in his discourse mentality toward two mentioned actions.

This article investigates the main discourse topics of Ayatollah’s political speeches as one of the important leaders of the region. After obtaining the results of three mentioned phases and with the purpose of representation and explanation of his thoughts and according to

the topic of this research as the investigation of the effect of the two important actions including occupancy of the embassy and the war between Iran and Iraq on the topics of this politician's speeches, we attempt to answer the following questions. At the first, what were the main topics of the Ayatollah's speeches in three considered periods of time? Secondly, what are the changes which were resulted from the occupancy of the embassy and also what are the other probable changes in these speeches as the results of the second action (war)? Whether the historical times such as the occupancy of the embassy and the new social conditions (war) changed the Ayatollah's thought and political and social mentality or not?

It should be mentioned that the review of the literature as follows: After many in-person and virtual investigations in the banks of different libraries, it was identified that there is no particular research on the scope of this research namely the analyses of the main concepts of the Imam Khomeini's speeches in three considered periods of time. Therefore, those researches which were performed on the content analyses of the Imam's speeches will be mentioned here. At the first two foreign essays which related to the topic of this research and second the researches which performed in Iran will be mentioned.

Lilia Batluk has written an article in the name of "A linguistic analysis of Obama's inaugural address". The purpose of the mentioned article is to investigate and analyze the Obama's inaugural address on 2009 which was translated into the several languages. The researcher focuses on the speeches of the Obama as the inter textual verbal protocol and analyzes the meaning production aspects. The researcher attempts to identify the critical theory and discourse analysis of the different language complicated techniques of the meaning fields of the Obama by content analysis.

The analysis of the Obama's inaugural address shows that this speech was planned by the skillful speaker and had the different language instruments and oratory in order to achieve the efficiency of the approach. According to the strong relationship between these multi-purposes instruments, the separation and understanding of them was problematic. He wants to demonstrate that the useful high level education of the speaker is important in setting the different instruments which their usage can lead to the acceptance of the desired message by the audiences. The president uses the oratory of the ancient Greece, new poetry, compelling and easy rhythmic style attract the people to himself.

The poem and the speech which are based on this style is the main tool for creating a memorable message. In turn, parallelism is one of the section of the semantic verbal area. By focusing on the practical parallelism in speech, the researcher found that personal pronouns have an important role in creating a prominent work which is a part of pragmatics. All of these instruments have the positive correlation with the oratory style which is selected by the speakers for their speeches.

This event administered in one of the historical center which some of the prominent American speakers spoke there with the presence of many audiences. Obama in his lecture emphasizes on the strong relationship between generations and productions and uses the words of other speakers in order to support this declaration.

Obama explains the special reconsideration and approach based on the family and religion in order to describe the most important values of the American people. He points to the

Holy Writ and the diversity of the religions in this country and considers the global audience with the transcendental truth by using his words. Meanwhile, by creating the emotional space of the nation as a family, he points to the unity, support and desire to the better future and hard work in the sake of the next generation. Application of the effective words with the assistance of the oratory causes his good speech.

The new elected president needs the support of the people for the future improvements and considers the planning for performing them. His speech is compelling but offensive. He uses the verbal techniques of some of the previous presidents and speaks with the appropriate method which is confirmed by the current and next generation audiences. He overcomes on his speech by extensive use of the pronoun “we” and “our” and word chains and strengthens his position as the representative of the nation. According to the evidences, usage of the different verbal and rhetorical instruments by the speaker can change the idea of the audiences and he as a president is the representation of his people’s interests.

Among the other research activities, there is an article which written by Patricia Joyce Grice in the name of “Analysis of the compelling strategy in the speech of the president with the children”. Particularly in this research the content of the president’s speech with children put into consideration. There were three selected speeches of Obama with the children (2009), George Bush with the children (1991) and Ronald Reagan (1988). The purpose of this study is to identify whether there is a compelling strategy in the message of the president to the children? And if so, which strategy has been useful?

This analysis has been performed by one group which their concentration was on the discussion with the children who were exposed to the lecture. There were some school – aged children including some of those who were in the lecture of Ronald Reagan. The discussion was about the content of the message for identifying the things which understood by the children. In this research, the analysis of the president’s messages for the school-aged children put into consideration. According to the claim of this research, the purpose of this study is not only the influence but also the content analysis of the appropriate research method for identifying the compelling strategy which are used in the speeches.

The findings of this study respond the two questions of this research. According to them, support of the compelling strategy in the speech of the president with the school-aged children and current children gives them value and describes the preservation of the audience’s knowledge. However, there are some special similarities, specifications and differences which can be identified from this lecture. Also, the point of view of the children and the content analysis are similar.

While the special questions of this research answered but the researcher believes that the main question of this study still needs the answer. What is the reason of these lectures? The purpose of these lectures was identified clearly but the reason of the president in making the decision to lecture specially when be encountered with the challenges, is not clear. According to this study, president creates his unique, positive and noteworthy imagination in theses speeches at least for the children. Lecture for the children can effect on their parents as a result. All of the children of this research agreed that the formal lecture of the president gives them value. This research attempted to find the compelling strategies and

other topics of the lectures of the president with the children based on the analysis of the content. According to the results of this study, the speeches of the president with the children has the least effective capacity on children and adults. In this research, the content information of the president's speech with the school-aged children is used for better instruction of the parents, teachers, children and identification the nature of these message. According to this research, the speeches of the president with the school-aged children is considered as the political and compelling communications.

The only related research with the research topic is the article of the Dr. Tezha Mirfakhraei. He is the assistant professor in communication field and the member of scientific board of Islamic Azad University, central branch who published this article on online news site on Sunday 14 March, 2015. In this article, he investigated the objective axis of the Imam Khomeini's speeches. The main purpose of this research is the extraction of the main thinking axis of Imam after arrival on Iran until his last speech before the occupancy of the U.S.A. embassy. Also, the statistical population has been selected systematically (one to four). According to the results of this article, the most repeated word in Imam speeches in research sample was the word "Islam" with the frequency of 2296. In simple term, the most important meaning of the Imam's speech was about the extensive Islam research. After the word "Islam" the word "all" with the frequency of 2241 is the second most repeated word. Therefore, according to the conclusion of the researcher the word "all" refers to all of us and all of Muslim in one hand and to the people who are in the presence of Imam on the other hand. According to this research, there was a close relationship between the Words "Islam" and "all" in thinking of the Imam Khomeini. After these two words, the word of "nation" was repeated with the frequency of 1323 with the meaningful distance from the others. Nation in the political culture is a word which has the certain political meaning and is used as a certain political structure. The forth repeated word with the frequency of 1291 is the word "They". This word (They) refers to the others and generally to the enemy. It seems that Imam Khomeini has used this word exactly for this reasons but with different concentrations. They are always in contrast with the Islam, All and Nation.

After the mentioned words, Imam Khomeini has reminded the word "God" for the audiences with the frequency of 948. Finally, the researcher concluded that after counting all the words in the research extensive sample, it is more than any things is a general invitation to Islam which can be performed through secluding. On 21 Aug. 2015 and in the website of the "Mersad News" there was an article in the name of "content analyses of the Imam Khomeini's speech on introversion and extraversion. According to the report of Mersad information network, this article was written many years ago and republished based on the requirements of the country. In this research, a transcript of remarks and writings of the Imam Khomeini and governing principles on his defensive idea have been analyzed through the qualitative and quantitative content analytical method with the purpose of transforming the threat into the opportunity and emphasis on Islamic awakening movement in the world. The writer of the article after explaining the words "introversionism" and "extra versionism", will describe the point of view of the Imam Khomeini about these two mentioned approaches. According to the obtained results, Imam Khomeini considered the

independency of decision as the political dimension, self-centeredness as the cultural aspect and self-sufficiency as the economic dimension. Meanwhile, he assumed the constructive introversionism policy as a desirable affair due to rely on main discourse and considered the disruption of the relationship with the world or destructive introversionism policy in contrary with the political wisdom. Also, he emphasized on growth-oriented extraversionism namely the bilateral relationship (bilateralism) between Muslim and non-hostile believer countries and multilateral policy (multilateralism) based on the unity in the Islam world and solidarity of the poor countries. The territorial extensive-oriented extraversionism policy which means “interventionism” and “expansionism territorial” considered as unacceptable and despicable affair based on his opinion. But the ideological extensive-oriented extraversionism policy which means the sending of the spiritual and political message of the Islamic Revolution recommended by him. This research ends with the result that Imam Khomeini believed in longitudinal status of three mentioned approaches and emphasized on performing them step by step according to the ability principle. He not only considered the disruption of the relationship with the outside world as an action which is consistent with wisdom and deserving with the political wisdom but also organized, emphasized and recommended the openness policy or relationship with the outside world or growth-oriented extraversionism whether in bilateralism and multilateralism dimensions.

From the other related researches with the topic of this article that can be referred to, is the qualitative and quantitative content analysis article on interviews and messages of Imam Khomeini based on the Sahife of Imam which has been prepared by Dr. Yahia Fouzi, member of Imam Khomeini and Islamic revolution research center board and Fatemeh Ghorbani the PhD student of the political studies of the Islamic Revolution of Shahed university.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the most important hidden political issues in messages, interviews and conversations of the Imam Khomeini which has been performed through the qualitative and quantitative content analytical method. The most important political issues have been identified based on several categories separately. The political categories of the messages are religion, politics, cleric’s position, continuous to fight, unity, resistance, independency from the foreigners, attention to pilgrims of Mecca, investigation of the conditions of Iran and Islamic Revolution achievements, the people and system authorities, the status of the Palestine, Lebanon and Israel’s crimes, performances and crimes of the previous king of Iran, U.S.A and its interference in Iran, imposed war of Iraq against Iran, status and developments of Kordestan, groups and their conspiracies and the armed forces before and after the revolution. The obtained results of this investigation shows the importance of some topics based on priority in Imam’s point of view. The most of Imam’s attentions in the part of messages is toward the people and high authorities of the Islamic Revolution System and disclosure the nature of the king regime and its destruction as a prerequisite for entrance into the Revolution. Meanwhile in the part of interviews, the most attention is dedicated to the two topics of the necessity for dismissal of the king and the nature of the Islamic Republic. These two topics were analyzed based on the similarities and relations of them and according to the results, dismissal of the

monarchy and illegal system of the king and establishment the Islamic Republic System based on the votes of the people were his great concerns through his political life and activities.

- Theoretical framework

The purpose of this study is the content analysis of the verbal texts of Imam Khomeini as a political leader. Therefore, we investigate the structure and the process of making decision in external policy of the leaders since the decision making approach and its analysis can be considered as a theoretical and supportive approach. Meanwhile, the effects of leaders on the decision making situations in foreign policy will be investigated. According to the role of these leaders in determination the direction of the social development by contributing in decision making and word management and the considerable effects of leadership on foreign policy of the countries in current communities, therefore, today among different ideas in foreign policy of countries, study the role of leaders in decision making is very important (Nilofar Ardami, 2011).

There are different ideas about the political decision makers. The type of character of the people and the benefits of decision makers in decision making process effect on these decisions definitely. The tastes, value system and beliefs of the people can be considered as the determining factors in decision making. Although the main roots of the theories of decision making have been expanded in economy and management science, but the scope of these theories have been spreaded to the foreign policy as the most important political decision making arena. Therefore, one part of the important researches dedicated to this area. According to the study and investigation of the patterns and decision making models, among the rational and conceptual patterns, the rational pattern has been considered as the main pattern in the models of decision making (Gholamali Soleimani, 2011)

The rational decision making is based on the assumption that the decision maker uses the interest and expense rule in making decisions. In the other word, in the model of rational decision making, at the first, person determines some purposes for himself and identified all the ways for achieving the purpose. Then investigates the consequences of each solution based on his knowledge and finally selects the most logical and favorable thing. In the conceptual model of decision making, there are 4 main factors as follows: (site of the research methodology)

Decision maker: decision maker is a person or social system who makes decisions and policies based on his organized valuable principles and foundations and recognition the topic. These principles and foundations are a valuable framework which organize the content and considered as the identity construction in all bases of decision making.

Topic recognition is the science and organized information of the works, reasons, backgrounds of growth and stability or decline and decay of a system (individual or social) in its environment which consists the pragmatic base for made decisions and policies and decision making process.

When a person makes decision rationally, therefore analyzes the issue systematically, chooses the solution and passes the reasonable steps one after another. Thus, the rational method guides the person in decision making.

The rational method is often suitable for intuitive decision making. In this method the personal experience and judgment are used instead of observance of the logical and reasoning principals. The intuitive method is not an unreasonable and arbitrary method since it is based on many operational experiences which are accumulated in the person unconsciously. The much experience causes the presentation of new solution by the leaders unconsciously.

It should be noted that the decisions which should be made by the great leaders are most complicated and therefore, cannot be fully understood. In the other hand, there are many limited factors which limit the leader or decision maker. More than these personal limitations, the decision making method, work pressure, earning fame, the feeling of lack of confidence and distrust are some of the obstacles in order to achieve the appropriate solution(ibid).

- Image theory

Image theory as its name implies, is related to the perspective of a person toward himself and the others. The main assumption of this theory is that the parties of a hostile relationship, present an image of himself and another party. In this theory, the enemy is assumed as the motivation for policy making. This image has no relationship with rationality and openness. As much as the policy maker be obstinate, the possibility for moving away of the image from the real issue and his faithfulness to his imagination will be increased. For studying the image, recognizing its components, their types and the various effects of them on policy making is important. Then, the manner of perception and differentiation of the images and measuring their effects on policy making should be identified.

There is an agreement which based on that the decisions will be made based on the mental images of the politicians of the world and according to the situation. The character and instinct are relative fixed aspects of a person, although there are discussions about the contention and dispute for character. The mental and conceptual images of people are dynamic since they often change.

Those people who their decisions determine the policies and performances of the countries do not respond to the current facts of a position and its meaning but response to their mental image based on the situation. In this part, we try to understand how the mental images can effect on behavior.

According to Kont Bulding, the unsophisticated opinion and belief that we react toward our environment should be replaced by this opinion that we react toward our mental image of the world. This issue is the determiner of our behavior. Even though the mental images are not correct but they have an important role in the behavior of a country.

Thomas Frank and Edward Wizband emphasize on the importance of mental images and claim that the viewpoints of countries about each other affect the manner of their interactions. The mental images and understanding of the people can be collected from their speeches or writings. Also, the numerical summaries can demonstrate the peoples' opinions. (site of research methodology).

About the mirror image, it should be mentioned that there is a special relationship between the mental images and behavior. According to the previous researches of the "Yori

Boronferberner”, the mirror image can be found in the relationship between U.S.A. and Soviet Unions.

Although these observations are the results of his travel to the Soviet Unions but he understood that what he thought about the distortion of Soviet Unions from the American community and foreign policy has been a two-folds and wrong understanding. Each party called the other as an invader. They abused their people and did not enjoy their support. Those countries were unreliable and followed an unsophisticated foreign policy. There is a clear assumption that the mental images cause the cold war. According to the “Frank Wizband”, the countries which have these mental images toward each other, can not have the long term and continuous cooperation with each other. Ralf White divided the mirror images into 6 images. He claimed that all these six mirror images were in the world war I and II and also in the war of Vietnam. Three images reflected the thing which was expected about the total dimensions but there are some different specific issues: The enemy was considered as Satan but they were good, moral-oriented and chivalrous people. It means that these mirror images have the relationships with the beginning and continuation of the war. The concept of mirror images are relative limited and simple. This assumption and the others work as the filtering or orientation elements for all the people based on the belief system. The understanding of the decision making in political sciences is not included in this research, so according to the word counting in mirror theory, this theory can be used as one of the steps of decision making theories. After investigating the above theories, we can conclude that leaders based on their mental images of the future conditions use some words in their speeches which demonstrate their political platform and discourse mentality. According to the intended purpose in order to achieve the decisions of the politicians, each platform prepares enriched data for the researches which are performed on the application of words in different texts (Sullivan, 1976, p.44)

- Mental image theory

There is an agreement which based on that the decisions will be made based on the mental images of the politicians of the world and according to the situation. The character and instinct are relative fixed aspects of a person, although there are discussions about the contention and dispute for character. The mental and conceptual images of people are dynamic since they often change (Sullivan, 1976, p.40).

Those people who their decisions determine the policies and performances of the countries do not respond to the current facts of a position and its meaning but response to their mental image based on the situation (ibid).

Methodology

Therefore, regarding to the application of word counting method in understanding the platform of decision makers and the main topics of their speeches, this methods has been used in this research.

Content analysis is a method which can be used for understanding the different messages in literary works, essays, formal documents, lectures, political declarations, social reports, audio-visual programs and the report of semi-guidance interviews. The words which are used by the writer, lecturer or respondent and their frequency and arrangement in the

sentence, lecture structure and the manner of its expansion are the information sources which the researcher uses them in order to achieve recognition. This recognition maybe in the case of the speaker. For example, the ideology of a newspaper, the assumptions of a person, the logic of a organization and the political platform of a politician or group can be identified through the study of internal documents and social status which the lecture performed on it. Applying the relative precise techniques in content analysis is necessary. For example, the researcher should use the prepared and stable methods in calculating the relative frequencies or the correlations between the words in order to present a real description out of his/her subjective values and assumptions (Rohollah Rezvani,2010).

In order to identification and solving the problems in social researches, there is need to methodology and mastership in scientific methodologies and the route of the research. The quantitative and qualitative researches which are based on two different paradigms, identify theses routs. In both quantitative and qualitative approaches, there is need to different tools and methods including the content analysis (Iman and Noshadi, 2011).

The content analysis as one of the research methodology has long been of interest to the researchers in different fields. In content analysis, the researcher instead of comparing and investigating the attitudes, beliefs and viewpoints of people through the questionnaire, analyzes their produced messages (Naeim Badiei, p.6).

Among various definitions of the content analysis, it seems that the definition of Bernald Berelson is a comprehensive one since it is still applied by researchers over the years. Berelson writes that content analysis is a research method which is applied for real, regular and quantitative description of the overt content of the communicational messages (Naeim Badiei,p.11).

Counting the words or symbols is one of the extensive method which is applied in content analysis. Although the method of counting symbols is simpler than some other methods in content analysis but it has some serious problem in stability. According to some evidences of the RIDIR investigation about the political symbols, when there are numerous items, even if described precisely and comprehensively, the stability may be reached at the lower level disappointedly (Holesti, p.236).

In content analysis, the researchers for achieving the intended purposes, investigate those words which have more usage in the lectures and try to find the more used words. Therefore, the researcher of this research after identifying the sample volume and selecting the lectures of Ayatollah Khomeini in three mentioned periods of time, applied the full counting method in order to count and find the most used words in his lectures in order to identify the political platform of Ayatollah and the position of mentioned words in his thought and idea system. In this article, the method of analyzing the words is conceptual method. In this method all the used words in the selected lectures of each period of time, applied in software "Word" and counted precisely. In this step since the researcher counts the words without any prejudice so all the words except verbs, conjunctions and prepositions are counted totally. After full counting the all words of each lecture and drawing their frequency table, the common words based on their frequency in the lectures of each period of time are gathered in the prepared tables and are mentioned in a separate table (general table) with the non-common words from highest to lowest.

Since we are permitted to gather the similar words with the same content such as “people and nation”, therefore in the next step, the similar words incorporated with each other in general table and then these words identified and demonstrated through incorporative table in order to identify the main concepts of discourse mentality and thought of Imam Khomeini through finding and determining the most repeated words for each certain period of time.

The statistical community of this research is the 22 volumes collection of “Sahifeh-e-Imam” which includes the lectures, appointment orders, necessary “Esteftaat “ on that time andIn order to use the most reliable and confident source and after consulting with the Institute for Compilation and Publication of Imam Khomeini’s works, all needed lectures were selected from this collection. Therefore, according to three certain periods of time and the intended dates, one lecture was selected for each month from the 6th to 13th volumes of “Sahifeh-e-Imam” randomly and through lottery. It should be noted that since his most important lecture at the time of his arrival on Tehran was the famous lecture in Behesht-e-Zahra, so in addition to select the sample from Feb. of 1978, the words of Imam Khomeini’s lecture counted, too. Also according to the lottery of selecting the sample of the Nov. 1978, the determined date was after the date of occupancy of the U.S.A. embassy. And definitely was belonged to the second phase. Thus, his most important lecture before the date of occupancy of the embassy was selected and counted for the first phase.

Regarding to the most important used words as the main discourse topics of the speaker, for analyzing the data of this research, the analytical process was done based on the word frequencies of the lectures through tables and figures and without any tools including SPSS.

Selecting the analytical unit is one of the most important parts of the content analysis which depends on the purpose and subject of the research. Therefore, according to the subject of this research, the analytical unit is the “word”.

Results and Discussions

According to the full counting of the words of each of lecture related to the first phase including 11 lectures from the arrival of Imam in Iran until the occupancy of the embassy, there are 20 of all words which have the more frequency in the speeches of Ayatollah Khomeini.

These words are mentioned in the following table:

We 447	You 183	These 160	Should 123
Nation 119	All 117	Those 116	I 91
Islam 71	Themselves 59	Improve 59	People 57
Country 42	Islamic 36	Now 65	Government 28
Iran 28	God 25	Ourselves 28	Revolution 23

It can be seen that the most repeated and the most important words in the speeches of Ayatollah is the word “we” with the frequency of 447, “you” with the frequency of 183, “these” with the frequency of 160, “should” with the frequency of 123, “nation” with the frequency of 119, “all” with the frequency of 117, “those” with the frequency of 116 and “Islam” with the frequency of 71. These words demonstrate the main discourse topic in the speeches of Ayatollah. In content analysis the most used words usually demonstrate the platform and sensitivity of the speaker of the message.

But since there are possibility to define and gather some words which have conceptual similarity in the content of message, therefore according to this principle, the subject words were incorporated with together in general table in order to identify the main concepts and determine the position of them in the speeches of Imam. For example, the word “You” which refer to the current audiences at the time of lecture refers to the word “we” in conceptual speech, therefore, these two words were combined. Meanwhile, the highest frequency of the used word in the Imam’s speeches is related to the word “we”. Then, according to the conceptual importance of the words, the highest frequencies is belonged to the words they, nation, should, all, country, I, Islam and west.

The words of second phase lectures (11 lectures) which related to the time after the occupancy of the embassy until the beginning of the imposed war fully counted. There are 20 of all words which have the more frequency in the speeches of Ayatollah.

These words are mentioned in the following table:

We 245	all 197	you 158	These 138
Islamic 52	Those 97	Should 94	Islam 128
Ourselves 40	Country 48	Nation 50	God 50
Iran 33	Themselves 36	Way 37	I 38
Yourselves 21	World 31	Country 33	Work 33

According to the above table, again the word “we” has the highest frequency of 245. The most important words of this phase which have the high frequency are “all” with the frequency of 197, “you” with the frequency of 158, “these” with the frequency of 138, “Islam” with the frequency of 128, “should” with the frequency of 94, “those” with the frequency of 97 and “Islamic” with the frequency of 52. It should be noted that in this phase the combined table of the words was prepared based on the general table. According to this table the most used word is “we” with the frequency of 447. After the word “we”, the words of all, Islam, those, country, should, God, nation and Islamic have the highest frequency.

The third period of time related to the time after the occupancy of the embassy until the release of hostages. The words of 4 lectures of this period counted completely. In this phase the 20 words of Imam Khomeini’s speeches which have the more frequency demonstrated in the following table:

We 101	Those 86	Islam 84	All 52
Should 51	Muslims 44	God 43	Iran 41
Service 34	You 29	These 38	War 25
Martyr 17	Human being 20	Almighty 20	Themselves 19
Defense 17	Iraq 15	People 15	Government 13

It was seen in this phase that the word “we” has the most frequency. The most important words of this phase which have the high frequency are “they” with the frequency of 86, “Islam” with the frequency of 84, “all” with the frequency of 52, “should” with the frequency of 51, “muslims” with the frequency of 44, “God” with the frequency of 43 and “service” with the frequency of 44. In this phase the combined table of the words was

prepared. According to the table, Imam has still used the word “ we “ more than other words. After this word, the highest frequency related to the words of those, Islam, God, Muslims, Iran, all, should and service.

The words we, should, all, those, country and Islam has been repeated commonly in each three phases. Therefore, these words are considered as the most pivotal concepts in his speeches in all three periods of times and demonstrate the intellectual horizon of the Imam. Therefore, Imam used these words which have the semantic inclusion in order to highlight his purpose

Since the colonial powers always seek the dominance over the human societies, the political, social and economic specifications of the spread territory of a country such as Iran which is considered as a strategic region in the Middle East cause the passion of invasions in powers. Therefore, Imam uses the words “we” and “all” in order to address the Iranian people and the word “should” for emphasizing on interaction against them who are the west which means the enemies since the survival and stability of the movement which performed and concluded by the people, will be guaranteed by them.

At the center of Imam’s speech, Islam is a transcendental religion. The conceptual richness and content of such religion encompass all the spaces and life angles of the human beings and guarantee his/her spiritual and worldly felicity. If the Islamic orders applied, then all parts of the nations meet their legitimate rights as he expresses in the 6th volume of “Sahife-e-Imam” (p.525) ; “ I hope all of us live with welfare and prosperity under the shadow of Islam.

In this part, we investigate the position change of the used concepts in the Imam’s speeches in three intended periods of time. According to the results:

-The word “ we “ with the highest frequency is at the top of the counted words of all three phases which demonstrates the importance of the role of audience and speaker. This word refers to the concept of “all”.

-The word “they” in the first phase is at the second place of the combined words counting table after the word “we”. The word “ they” refers to the enemies of the revolution, people and Islam. It seems that at the first phase, according to the new revolution as a new regime in Iran which its structure has not been formed and reached to stability, using this word considered as the reminder for the their dangers. This word has declined to the 4th place at the second phase since in this time the conditions of the system reached to relative stability. But at the third phase, the word “they” again placed on the second place due to beginning of the imposed war and the global support of the dictator such as Saddam against the Iranian people.

- The word “ nation” placed at the third position in the first phase. Imam considered the nation as an indeterminacy and political structure which has the right to determine its destiny. For this reason, on those first days which the country was encountered with the change and development and there was insecurity on borders and Tehran, the referendum of Islamic republic was performed. It shows the maximum trust and belief of Imam on people in determining their destiny by themselves.

But in the second phase, this word placed at one position before the last duo to determination of the concept of Islam in the third place of this period which considered as

the focus of this phase, too. The word “nation” is the sub-category of the word “Islam”. According to the community conditions on those days, non-usage of this word could be intentionally. But in the third phase the word “nation” is not at the row of highest frequency words at all and its meaning changed to the word “Muslims” since according to the victory of Islamic revolution and our positions as the axis of Islamic world, Imam wants to inform the Islamic world about the injustice done to the people of Iran.

-The word “should” is at the fourth place in the first phase. It shows the strong relationship between the text and audience. This word in the second and third phases is at the 6th position and one before the last word respectively. It is due to the existence and the importance of the role of nation in determining its destiny in the first phase. But in the next two phases, according to the centrality of the word “Islam”, this is the concept of Islam which affects here and obliges “you” and “we” in order to perform the affairs.

-The word “all” in the first phase is at the 5th place of frequencies. It means that Imam considers the “all” as belonged to the thought and school which refers to the concept of nation. But in the second phase, the word “all” became important and placed on second place due to the unity of the people according to the current political conditions in the second phase. Meanwhile, in the third phase, the word “all” refers to all Muslims.

-The word “country” considered as a whole which is not changed, therefore, this word is in the relative same place in all three phases.

-The word “I” has been seen just in the first phase at the 7th place. It shows that Imam did not separate himself from the people in the conditions after the revolution. Meanwhile, “I” refers to his humility and subjective identity in the leadership position. Imam was very humble in front of the people and in internal subjects so as he said “if you tell me a servant is better than to tell me a leader”. It can be said that in the second and third phases, Imam has separated himself from his subjective role and put himself in the concept of “all” and “Muslims”.

-The word “west” is seen just in the first phase which refers to the concept of “they” and “enemies” and in contrast to the nation. This word demonstrates the identification of the position of problems and hardships which imposed us from the colonialism and west. Here, Imam’s purpose is to determine the worrying and threatening points of revolution in order to cut the encroachment of the plunderers from the country.

-The word “Islam” is at the 8th place of combined word counting in the first phase since according to the opinion of the researcher, this concept probably was not tangible for some of the peoples after the victory of Islamic revolution. In the first phase, Imam deal with the community which its demands can be non-Islamic according to the today concept. For Example, he accepts the freedom to the extent that even the communists can be in the community provided that they do not use the weapon. In the other hand, the country has released from the king’s monarchy regime recently and he does not want to cause intimidation in the community. Therefore, he did not intend to highlight the Islam. Imam’s view on Islam is solely as a transcendental religion for human’s worldly and heavenly felicity. But with passage of time and occurrence of some events and incidents in the country which was partly political, probably, Imam was changed with the community and therefore usage of the word “Islam” be important in the second and third phases and placed

at the upper position (third position) in the Imam’s speeches. Therefore, the current conditions of community caused the issuance of the Imam’s order on administrating Islam for everyone.

-The word “God” is solely at the 7th place of the word counting table of the second phase and at the 4th place of third phase. According to the passage of time, this word can be analyzed from two aspects. In the second phase, according to the promotion of the position of the word “Islam” to the third position, Imam considered the revolution as a related phenomenon to the powerful source out of the human’s will. For example, the “ Tabas event” which Imam considered that as the related event to the will of God and the sand storm as the result of providence. Therefore, highlighting the role of God in the issues of the Iranian revolutionary community has been increased after the war seriously since the God observes us and all our successes are the results of the grace and the essence of the God.

- The word “Islamic” is solely in the second phase at the lowest position of the table. This word is not in the first phase so it seems that Imam investigated the community conditions in that time but in the second period of time probably Imam concluded that it is impossible to administer the all affair of country based on Islamic rule definitely. Therefore, the given word places at the last position. In the third phase, this word could not place at the center of Islamic community clearly due to the thoughts and beliefs of the people, therefore, it is not seen in this phase and replaced by the words “ Muslims”, ”Islam” and “God”.

-The word “ service” is solely at the lowest position of the table in the third phase since the community is on the war. According to the Imam’s opinion, the service can be delivered if the human can escape from the sensual limitations which prohibit the possibility of delivering service from inside. It can be said that this word somehow can be considered as the demand according to its value as shown in the sentence “ we should serve with our life”.

Conclusion

-Comparison of the content analysis of the words of first, second and third phases:

Name of the word	First phase	Second phase	Third phase
We	678	477	139
Nation	186	71	-
Should	123	94	51
All	117	197	52
Those	199	127	114
I	91	-	-
Country	93	113	52
West	74	-	-
Islam	71	128	84
God	-	87	65
Islamic	-	52	-
Muslims	-	-	63
service	-	-	44

For comparison of the type of used words in the Imam Khomeini's speeches in all three phases, the general table of the extracted words which have the highest frequency prepared and drawn. According to the data of the above table, the words we, should, all, those, country and Islam has been repeated commonly in each three phases. Therefore, these words are considered as the most pivotal concepts in his speeches in all three periods of times and demonstrate the intellectual horizon of the Imam. Therefore, Imam used these words which have the semantic inclusion in order to highlight his purpose.

Since the colonial powers always seek the dominance over the human societies, the political, social and economic specifications of the spread territory of a country such as Iran which is considered as a strategic region in the Middle East cause the passion of invasions in powers. Therefore, Imam uses the words "we" and "all" in order to address the Iranian people and the word "should" for emphasizing on interaction against them who are the west which means the enemies since the survival and stability of the movement which performed and concluded by the people, will be guaranteed by them.

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In the following comparison of words in the content analysis, we investigate the position change of the used concepts in Imam's speeches in three periods of time. So the results are as follows:

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Ayatollah Khomeini is the man of the century and the great reviver of the Islamic heritage. He is among the leaders who have the global shine. He as a theologian, Islamic scholar, political leader and the person who guided the greatest revolution of 21th century with the least possible hardware facilities, deserves the attention, research and investigation from different aspects.

According to the close relationship between language and ideology, power, political person and..., therefore it can possible to consider the language not only as a means of discourse and communication but also as a cultural element and political issue. Thus, the analysis of that can lead to understanding the hidden and extensive attitudes, viewpoints and opinions of the speaker since the language structures and its applications can be seen in all verbal and communicational topics of all affairs including the politics. According to the topic of this study which was about the effect of two political actions of the occupancy of the U.S.A embassy and the war of Iran and Iraq on the political speeches of the Ayatollah Khomeini, 26 of his speeches in three periods of time namely(1) arrival of him in Iran and before the occupancy of the U.S.A embassy (2) the time after the occupancy of the U.S.A embassy

until the beginning of the war of Iran and Iraq and (3) the time after the war of Iran and Iraq until the hostages release were selected based on lottery and the words of his speeches totally counted in order to understand the his words, main concepts and political platform through the content analysis of his speeches by the conceptual analytical method. After complete counting of the words of 26 lectures in three periods of time, the most repeated Imam's used words in the conceptual part namely the words we, should, all, those, country and Islam has been repeated commonly in each three phases. Therefore, these words are considered as the most pivotal concepts in his speeches in all three periods of times and demonstrate the intellectual horizon of the Imam. Therefore, Imam used these words which have the semantic inclusion in order to highlight his purpose.

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