Wisdom Journal For Studies And Research volume 04 Issue 06(20) 15/11/2024~

ISSN print/ 2769-1926 ISSN online/ 2769-1934

The Language of Globalization: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Economic and Trade Policies

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Received:10/09/2024. Accepted : 12/10/2024

Abstract

The study focuses on a language of economic and trade policy and applies CDA to how globalization is constructed in these documents, specifically the policy documents of the World Trade Organizations. The research analyses how discursive strategies are used to produce globalization, reflect neoliberalism and reproduce power relations in a study of World Trade Organization agreements, International Monetary Fund reports, and bilateral trade agreements. The language in how it enshrines and reproduces power differentials is examined through metaphors, lexical choices, framing strategies, and modality. Discourse reproduces the global power relations and discerns specific countries and economic actors as winners, according to the studies. It enhances our understanding of the ways economic issues are linguistically constructed, and the part played by economic language in the construction of the world economy and perceptions of economic globalization.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, globalization, economic policies ,Modality , power relations.

ISSN print/ 2769-1926 ISSN online/ 2769-1934

1. Introduction

Globalization is a process that describes a growing integration of world economies, societies, and cultures as a single global village. This globalization is fueled by technological, communicational and transport improvements that make movement of goods, services, capital and people across borders possible. Globalization has an impact on the economy, which is undisputed and includes the expansion of trade, economic development, and the formation of world markets. This paper will focus on the economic implication of globalization and the effects it has on international trade. Countries can obtain more products and has a better quality and also cheaper because of comparative advantage which let countries focus on producing some specific products. For instance, the least developed countries may decide to concentrate on labour using industries while the developed countries may undertake capital intensive production (Krugman & Obstfeld, 2018). However, this process has its positive and negative effects, including improved productivity and economic development, but also inequality and unemployment in some industries.

Language is an effective tool in connection with the globalization process for communication, for instance in negotiation or formulating policies. As the world continues to shrink, it is important to decode the language environment that is crucial for international commerce. Linguistic considerations in economic discourse refer to the use of language in the formulation of policies, formulation of perception and relations between countries. For instance, English is now the language of communication in the business and trade world. The use of English language in negotiations and agreements makes those who are not fluent in the language to struggle in voa their respective countries' interest (García, 2020). Language ability is not only the ability to communicate; it can also influence the distribution of power during trade talks and economic policy formulation. Also, the way that economic policies and trade agreement are described can determine how the general public perceives them and therefore how politicians will vote on them. The language that is used by the policymakers, the arguments and the stories they tell can make or break a policy. For instance, concepts like free trade or protectionism have particular meanings which can arouse divergent reactions from different communities of consumers (Bourdieu 1991).

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Therefore, globalization is the transformation of the economic systems, and language is an essential tool in the determination of the economic relation in the trading systems. It therefore becomes important to be able to understand how all these factors work together in the global economy

1.To critically analyze the language and discourse strategies used in economic and trade policies.

2.To understand how these narratives construct economic ideologies and influence global trade

1.How is globalization represented in economic and trade policy documents?

2.What linguistic strategies are used to frame economic decisions and policies?

3.How do these policies reflect power relations and economic ideologies?

2. **Literature review**

2-*1 Discourse Analysis in Globalization Studies*

CDA is a research tool that allows the analysis of languages used in context in order to uncover relations of power and dominance, ideology, and social injustice (Gee, 2014). CDA is especially useful in the analysis of economical and trade relations because it offers methods of how language constructs discourses on globalization and economic activities. By employing this analytical framework scholars can examine how policy texts are discursively constituted and thus reflect dominant economic storylines, which tend to promote and sustain neoliberal deregulatory agendas (Fairclough, 2010).

CDA pointed out that language plays an important role in constructing the economic issues and forming people's perceptions. According to Wodak and Meyer (2016), the analysis of policy as a text allows scholars to reveal the often implicit and unstated assumptions about power that shape policy discourse and therefore sustain asymmetrical relations in the global economy. For instance, terms such as free trade or protectionism are not neutral, but rather hold certain sets of beliefs that shape the development of policies.

2-2 Language and Economic Policies

Language used in economic policies is very important to the formation of the global trade agreements, tariffs and economic plans. Economic policies tend to use certain linguistic techniques to build up certain discourses which

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help advance certain interests or ideologies. For example, the discourse of trade agreements may focus on positives like job opportunities and improved economic conditions, at the same time minimizing negatives like job loss, or environmental impacts (Sullivan & Kearney, 2017).Also, the language used in the economic policy documents may affect stakeholders' perception to a great extent. For instance, the usage of oxymoron or professional terminologies will hid the actual meaning of policies from the general public hence cannot be able to analyze critically on economic policies (Lemke, 2002). It is not only an attempt to shape people's perception but also a demonstration of the economic creed that defines policy making.

2-3 **Ideology and Power in Policy Discourse**

The analysis of ideology and power in policy discourse shows that economic ideologies are inherent in the language used in policy documents. Many economic policies are influenced by the prevailing paradigms that determine the economic agenda of a particular country or the world. For instance, neoliberalism, which is defined by the principles of economic liberalization and reduced role of the state, is often enshrined in trade agreements and economic plans (Harvey, 2005). These texts language operates to naturalize and justify these discourses and frequently excludes other viewpoints or voices of resistance. In addition, power dynamics are always linked to language in policy texts. The language used by policymakers can serve to perpetuate power inequalities and therefore marginalize certain groups from the economic debate (Van Dijk, 2008). This relationship between language, ideology and power is important to the analysis of how economic policies are developed and presented in the contemporary global environment.

2-4 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Framework

CDA is a research approach which aims at understanding the links between language, power, and ideology in every day contexts. CDA assumes that language is not just a transmission through which social relations are conducted and negotiated but a tool through which social reality is constructed and maintained. The following are key aspects of the CDA framework:

1. Language as Social Practice

According to CDA language is an instance of socially situated activity and therefore both produces and is produced by contexts. This perspective takes a

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view that discourse is not just out there, but it is situated within social, cultural and political contexts. Language is an essential component of social life as it determines the way that people and communities build up the reality and learn how to interact with it.

2. Power Relations

Power relations are at the heart of CDA and the analysis of language use in relation to power is a key concern. This is the aim of CDA to find out how language can contribute to reproducing or transforming power relations. It discusses who gets to be an agent of discourse or rather who gets to speak, who is silenced and how language works to oppress. Language can be used by the powerful as a tool to justify their authority, and by the oppressed as a tool with which to gain voice.

3. Ideology and Discourse

CDA understands that ideologies which are sets of beliefs, values and assumptions are encoded and embedded in language. Discourse is considered as a location where ideologies are produced, challenged and mediated. CDA explores how particular ways of using language and particular kinds of discourse construct ideological positions, and influence audiences' opinions. Through a closer look at discourse, scholars can reveal the paradigms which are used in making decisions, implementing actions, and setting precedent in a given society.

6. Interdisciplinary Approach

CDA is an approach that derives from linguistic, sociological, anthropological and cultural analysis in order to understand the discursive. This tripartite approach enables the researcher to look at different social and political factors that underpin language and its use and effect

CDA typically involves a multi-dimensional analysis, which includes:

Textual Analysis: Analyzing the elements of language used in the text including words, phrases, figures of speech, and language structure. This serves to show how language builds meaning and how it determines the way in which meaning is perceived.

Discursive Practice: Looking at the tactics of text creation and perception, who creates the text, for whom, and in what conditions. This dimension looks at interactional nature of discourse.

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Social Practice: Looking at the wider sociopolitical environment which shapes the discursive process. This entails studying the contextual factors that influence language use including historical, cultural and institutional.
CDA focuses on context in the analysis of discourse. Context includes the situational, cultural and historical back ground of language use. In this way, the focus on the context of discourse allows the researchers to understand the role language plays in reproduction or subversion of power relations. The CDA framework appears as an effective tool to analyze critically the linguistic features that underpin economic and trade policies. Through the analysis of discourse, study participants are able to discover how language builds, mobilizes and sustains certain story lines, peoples' perceptions and beliefs and hence plays into the understanding of the processes of globalization.

3. **Methodology**

3.1 Data Collection and Description

To come up with a comprehensive analysis of discourse on economic and trade policies relating to globalization, a range of case studies will be chosen for this study. These are

1.World Trade Organization (WTO) Documents: These documents include trade agreements, policy statements, and reports produced by the WTO, which are essential for understanding global trade governance and the narratives promoted by international trade institutions.

2.International Monetary Fund (IMF) Reports: IMF reports provide insights into economic policies, financial stability, and global economic trends. They are crucial for analyzing how economic ideologies are articulated in the context of international finance and economic cooperation.

3.Trade Agreements: Specific bilateral and multilateral trade agreements will be analyzed to examine the language and discourse strategies used to frame economic relationships between countries. Some examples of these were NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement).

3-2 Criteria for Choosing Documents and Textual Sources

The selection of documents and textual sources will be guided by the following criteria:

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1.Relevance to Economic and Trade Policies: That should address economic policies, economic things, the trade agreements, globalization. Ideally they should shed light on how language is deployed to build narrative around them.

2.Diversity of Perspectives: Different perspectives and ideologies will be represented by a broad variety of documents. The diversity of international organizations, national governments, and independent research institutions submitting documents are included in order to guarantee a complete analysis.

3.Temporal Coverage: The documents cover a significant time frame to reflect the evolving nature of economic and trade policies. This will enable an analysis of how the discourses change with the global economic development.

4.Accessibility and Availability: Selected documents must be publicly accessible, ensuring transparency and allowing for verification of the sources used in the analysis.

5.Linguistic Richness: The chosen documents should exhibit a range of linguistic features and rhetorical strategies that can be analyzed through the lens of CDA. It concerns the use of a particular terminology, framing technique, and discourse pattern.

6.**Impact and Influence**: Documents that have had a significant impact on policy formulation or public discourse will be prioritized. These could be widely discussed trade agreements, or important reports that have reshaped economic debates.

The criteria mentioned above, the chosen data offer a solid basis from which to carry out a critical discourse analysis of economic and trade policy narratives among the context of globalization.

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3.3 Research Method

Several analytical techniques will be used to conduct a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of economic and trade policy narratives, exploring how the linguistic features and discursive strategies of the selected texts form the preferred interpretation. The following analytical tools will be utilized:

1. Transitivity Analysis

A technique of systemic functional linguistics, transitivity analysis focuses on how different participants, processes, and circumstances are represented in discourse (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014. The agency and responsibility

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conveyed through sentence structure are also analyzed as the underlying meanings of sentence structure.

•Actor Analysis: Identifying the agent (who is doing the action) and the patient (who is receiving the action) allows researchers to show the power dynamics in a particular discourse. For example, if trade agreements are made under neoliberal ideological stance (van Leeuwen, 2008), then they will emphasize the benefit for multinational corporations at the expense of impacts on local workers.

•Process Types: Different kinds of processes (material, relational, mental, etc.) show how actions, states or relations are laid out. Halliday (2004) could suggest that states might heighten physical actions and results within material processes to advance trade agreements, while hightening identities and roles of involved countries within relational processes. For instance, a policy document commanding, 'Countries must cooperate for trade purpose' adopts a relational process, in which cooperating for trade purpose becomes a shared identity among countries.

2. Modality Analysis

Modality analysis is the degree of certainty and modality (by means of the modal verbs such as can, must, should, may) expressed in a discourse. This technique shows how the authors felt and what degree of commitment they have toward these propositions made in the text.

•Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty: Modality is strong (like 'must') when the speaker is highly certain or obliged, and weak (like 'may') when they are uncertain or conjecturing. For example Hyland (1996) argues that trade policy documents with strong modality, such as 'Countries must implement these regulations,' express an authoritative stance.

•Social Implications: The decision of modality is considered in terms of its ownership of underlying ideologies of economic governance. The weak modality of a document that expresses "these guidelines that countries may consider," as Mautner (2005) puts it, can mean that these guidelines are flexible or that there is no committing force to the regulatory measures.

3. Framing Analysis

As in framing analysis, the latter involves presenting how information is organised to influence perception and interpretation. It analyzes the underlying assumptions and values that make this discourse.

•Frame Identification: By identifying dominant frames within policy documents we can see how issues are constructed. For example, framing trade

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with the benefits expressed as ‘good for economic growth’ is seeing the benefit, framing with risk expressed as ‘a threat to local industries’ sees the risk (Entman, 1993). The analysis of the framing techniques may also reveal how WTO constructively promote free trade as an universal solution for economic challenges.

•Implications of Frames: Shape has profound implications for public discourse and policy outcomes because we frame economic narratives. By looking at how different frames are constructed, one can learn about what they may or may not encourage certain ideologies (Benford & Snow, 2000).

4. Metaphor Analysis

Metaphor analysis is the study of metaphors (which are employed in discourse) to reveal hidden meanings and conceptual frameworks. Metaphors serve as mirrors and mold of public perceptions about complex issues.

•Conceptual Metaphors: However, by identifying the underlying conceptual metaphors (such as 'the economy as a machine', 'trade as a battle' and so forth) of how you're supposed to make sense of the economy it shows how economic policies are interpreted. In this respect, such metaphors, as well as others, influence attitudes and beliefs about economic practices (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Moreover, for example, a trade policy described as a ‘battle for competitiveness’ changes the way in which such issues are being perceived publicly, from cooperation to militaristic competition.

•Implications for Ideology: Analyzing metaphors can reveal political ideology, where certain metaphors may also tend to tell a story which favors one economic narrative over others. The implication may be that economic growth is without question a positive, or that a crisis exists which should be addressed (Musolff, 2004), via metaphors of ‘growth’ and ‘crisis’, for example.

The combination of these analytical tools (transitivity analysis, modality analysis, framing analysis and metaphor analysis) will form the basis for a comprehensive framework for textual analysis of the linguistic strategies in economic and trade policy narratives. The thesis of the study is to understand how language creates meaning, how it reflects power relations and embeds connotations of its immigrant ideology, through the use of these techniques.

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4. Data Analysis and Discussion

1. World Trade Organization (WTO) Documents

Example 1: WTO Trade Policy Review (TPR) Report

Text: *"The Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM) enhances the understanding of members' trade policies and practices."*

Analysis:

- **Transitivity Analysis**:**Actors**: **Primary Actor**: TPRM (the mechanism performing the action).**Affected Parties**: Members (countries undergoing review).**Process Types**: **Material Process**: "enhances" indicates an action performed by the TPRM, showing that it actively contributes to knowledge.**Relational Process**: "understanding of members' trade policies" positions the understanding as a crucial outcome, framing the TPRM as beneficial to member countries.
- **Modality Analysis**:**Expressing Certainty**:The use of "enhances" conveys a strong assertion that the TPRM effectively increases understanding, indicating confidence in its role.
- **Framing Analysis**: **Frame Identification**:The phrase "enhances understanding" frames the TPRM positively, presenting it as an essential tool for transparency and collaboration among members.
- **Metaphor Analysis**: **Conceptual Metaphor**:"Enhances understanding" suggests that understanding is like a resource that can be improved, indicating a proactive approach to trade relations.

Example 2: WTO Ministerial Declaration

Text: *"We commit to maintaining an open trading system and promoting sustainable development."*

Analysis:

- **Transitivity Analysis**:**Actors**:**Primary Actor**: "We" (representatives from various member countries).**Process Types**:**Material Process**: "commit to maintaining" emphasizes a decisive action taken by the countries, highlighting a shared responsibility. **Relational Process**: "promoting sustainable development" suggests that sustainability is a crucial aspect of their collective identity and policy goals.

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- **Modality Analysis**:**Expressing Obligation**: The phrase “commit to” conveys a strong sense of obligation, indicating that member countries feel responsible for upholding these principles.
- **Framing Analysis**:**Frame Identification**: Framing "open trading system" emphasizes inclusivity in trade, while "promoting sustainable development" aligns trade policies with ethical and environmental considerations, presenting a modern approach to economic collaboration.
- **Metaphor Analysis**:**Conceptual Metaphor**: "Maintaining an open trading system" suggests that trade is a garden that needs nurturing, indicating that ongoing effort is required to foster successful trade relationships.

2. International Monetary Fund (IMF) Reports

Example 3: IMF World Economic Outlook Report

Text: *"Global economic growth is projected to strengthen, with emerging markets showing resilience despite global uncertainties."*

Analysis:

- **Transitivity Analysis**:**Actors**: **Primary Actor**: IMF (the organization making projections). **Process Types**:**Mental Process**: "is projected" indicates cognitive assessment by the IMF, reflecting its analytical role in economic forecasting.**Material Process**: "showing resilience" highlights the active response of emerging markets to challenges.
- **Modality Analysis**:**Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty**:The phrase "is projected to strengthen" indicates a level of certainty about growth, but "despite global uncertainties" introduces an element of unpredictability in the economic landscape.
- **Framing Analysis**: **Frame Identification**:The framing of "emerging markets showing resilience" emphasizes positive developments within these markets, promoting a narrative of hope and adaptability amidst challenges.
- **Metaphor Analysis**: **Conceptual Metaphor**:"Global uncertainties" depicts the economic landscape as dangerous terrain, framing the need for vigilance and adaptability in policymaking.

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Example 4: IMF Article IV Consultation Report

Text: *"The country must implement structural reforms to ensure sustainable growth and fiscal stability."*

Analysis:

- **Transitivity Analysis**:**Actors**: **Primary Actor**: "The country" (the subject receiving recommendations).**Process Types**: **Material Process**: "must implement" signifies a clear action required by the country, reflecting an authoritative stance from the IMF.**Relational Process**: "ensure sustainable growth" positions sustainable growth as an essential outcome of the recommended reforms.
- **Modality Analysis**: **Expressing Obligation**:The use of "must" indicates a strong obligation, reflecting the IMF's authoritative position on necessary reforms for economic stability.
- **Framing Analysis**:**Frame Identification**:The framing of "structural reforms" suggests that comprehensive changes are necessary for economic health, reflecting a neoliberal approach to economic policy.
- **Metaphor Analysis**: **Conceptual Metaphor**:"Ensure sustainable growth" implies that growth can be controlled or guaranteed, framing economic policy as a matter of management and oversight.

3. Trade Agreements

Example 5: Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)

Text: *"The TPP aims to eliminate tariffs and establish high-standard trade rules to promote economic growth."*

Analysis:

- **Transitivity Analysis**:**Actors**: **Primary Actor**: "The TPP" (the agreement itself).

Process Types: **Material Process**: "aims to eliminate" indicates proactive measures intended to reduce barriers to trade. **Relational Process**: "establish high-standard trade rules" positions these rules as fundamental for promoting economic interaction.

- **Modality Analysis**:**Expressing Intention**: The phrase "aims to eliminate" conveys a strong intention but suggests that the goal is aspirational rather than guaranteed.
- **Framing Analysis**: **Frame Identification**: The framing of "promote economic growth" positions trade agreements as essential

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mechanisms for prosperity, reinforcing a neoliberal economic ideology.

- **Metaphor Analysis**: **Conceptual Metaphor**: "Eliminate tariffs" suggests removing obstacles, framing trade as a clear path to economic success.

Example 6: North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Text: *"NAFTA seeks to create a free trade area that will benefit consumers and businesses alike."*

Analysis: **Transitivity Analysis**: **Actors**: **Primary Actor**: "NAFTA" (the agreement).**Process Types**:**Material Process**: "seeks to create" indicates an active intention to foster a specific economic environment.**Relational Process**: "benefit consumers and businesses" frames the agreement as advantageous for critical stakeholders in the economy.

- **Modality Analysis**: **Expressing Aspiration**:The term "seeks" indicates intention but does not assert an obligation, suggesting that the agreement aspires to create benefits rather than guaranteeing them.
- **Framing Analysis**: **Frame Identification**: The framing of "benefit consumers and businesses" emphasizes mutual advantages, which can obscure potential negative impacts on specific sectors or communities.
- **Metaphor Analysis**: **Conceptual Metaphor**: "Free trade area" suggests an open landscape for trade, portraying the agreement as a facilitator of economic interaction rather than a restrictive arrangement.

4. Economic Policy Documents from National Governments

Example 7: U.S. Trade Policy Framework

Text: *"The United States aims to strengthen its competitive position through strategic trade partnerships."*

Analysis: **Transitivity Analysis**:**Actors**: **Primary Actor**: "The United States" (the entity taking action).**Process Types**:**Material Process**: "aims to strengthen" indicates proactive efforts to enhance economic standing.**Relational Process**: "competitive position" positions the U.S. in relation to other countries, highlighting the competitive nature of global trade.

- **Modality Analysis**:**Expressing Intention**:The phrase "aims to" suggests a strong desire without guaranteeing success, indicating a forward-looking approach.

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- **Framing Analysis**:**Frame Identification**:The framing of "strategic trade partnerships" implies careful planning and execution, reflecting a competitive and strategic mindset in international relations.
- **Metaphor Analysis**:**Conceptual Metaphor**:"Strengthen its competitive position" suggests an arena where economic success equates to victory, framing trade as a competitive sport.

Example 8: European Union (EU) Trade Policy Document
Text: *"The EU is committed to promoting free trade while safeguarding environmental and social standards."*
Analysis:

- **Transitivity Analysis**:**Actors**: **Primary Actor**: "The EU" (the governing body taking responsibility).**Process Types**: **Material Process**: "is committed to promoting" emphasizes active engagement in trade policies that reflect core values.**Relational Process**: "safeguarding environmental and social standards" positions these standards as integral to the EU's identity and policies.
- **Modality Analysis**:**Expressing Commitment**:The phrase "is committed to" indicates a strong obligation to uphold these principles, suggesting that trade policies are not solely economic but also ethical.
- **Framing Analysis**:**Frame Identification**:The framing of "safeguarding environmental and social standards" introduces a narrative that links economic activity with ethical considerations, positioning the EU as a leader in sustainable trade.
- **Metaphor Analysis**: **Conceptual Metaphor**:"Promoting free trade" suggests active advocacy, while "safeguarding" conveys a protective stance, indicating that the EU views trade and sustainability as interdependent.

By undertaking the comprehensive analysis of these economic and trade policy narratives, I uncover how language creates hegemonies and power dynamics regarding global economic governance ideologies. Every example makes for nuanced ways of how language is used to set the tone of policies, provide obligations, and convey meaning(s) that can shape perceptions and actions in the international trade. Knowing these narratives helps one understand a lot of the complexities of globalization and trade policies.

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Conclusion

The discussion of globalization and its economic and trade policy implications is informed by critical discourse analysis (CDA) of the way language constructs our perception of global trade. Through textual analysis of some of the most significant texts such as institutions like the WTO, IMF, and various trade agreements, we deconstruct the ideologies of trade globalization, ultimately discovering how transitivity, modality, framing, and metaphor sidestep ideological obfuscation and instead reveal social and political statements about global trade formation.

The transitivity analysis allows us to represent these documents in terms of actors, actions, and the relationships between these, showing the power relations that accompany economic policies. For example, the stress on some actors rather than another can denunciatory the neoliberal biases in favour of foreign firms and at the expense of the local communities. Furthermore, modality analysis reveals how much certainty and obligation is contained in these texts, shedding light on what authors appear to mean (and what those meanings imply) in their commitments. Representational authority and agency can be endorsed and also undermined: strong modality is connotative of authoritativeness, weaker modalities of flexibility or ambivalence.

Framing analysis here provides insight into how different aspects get framed within the trade narratives and, in turn, the dominant frames that dictate the public perception of these issues and policy outcomes associated with them. On the one hand, portraying trade as a vehicle of economic growth may do more than obscure its negative impacts; at the same time, stressing sustainable development may make trade agreements seem more legitimate. Finally, we perform a metaphor analysis to uncover the conceptual frameworks organizing our comprehension of economic interactions as well as how metaphors can shape attitudes of complex economic phenomena.

Finally, language's function in the narratives of globalization and of trade is highlighted by CDA approach. By critically engaging with these texts we can understand how economic ideologies are constructed and distributed and, in turn, inform the discourse that is presented around global trade policies. As we enter an ever more interconnected world, it is imperative for stakeholders, policymakers and scholars, to understand what is required to secure this freedom globally.

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لغة العولمة: تحليل الخطاب النقدي للسياسات الاقتصادية والتجارية

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ملخص:
تبحث الدراسة اللغة المستخدمة في السياسات الاقتصادية والتجارية من خلال تحليل الخطاب النقدي، مع التركيز على كيفية تمثيل العولمة وإطارها في الوثائق السياسية. الهدف الأساسي من الدراسة هو تحليل كيفية استخدام السياسات الاقتصادية، مثل اتفاقيات منظمة التجارة العالمية، تقارير صندوق النقد الدولي، والاتفاقيات التجارية الثنائية، لاستراتيجيات الخطاب لتأطير العولمة، وعكس الأيديولوجيات النيوليبرالية، وتعزيز العلاقات السلطوية بين الفاعلين العالميين. من خلال تحليل الخطاب النقدي، تدرس الدراسة الخصائص اللغوية الرئيسية مثل الاستعارات، واختيار المفردات، وتقنيات الإطار، ودور الأوضاع في تشكيل السرد حول العولمة الاقتصادية. من خلال التركيز على الديناميكيات السلطوية المتجذرة في هذه النصوص، تكشف الدراسة كيف يعمل الخطاب كأداة لتعزيز الأيديولوجيات الاقتصادية السائدة وإقصاء وجهات النظر البديلة. تشير النتائج إلى أن لغة السياسات الاقتصادية تلعب دورًا حاسمًا في تعزيز أو مقاومة النظام الاقتصادي المعولم، مما يؤثر على العلاقات الدولية والتصورات العامة. تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على أهمية الخطاب في بناء الأيديولوجيات الاقتصادية وتأثيره على ممارسات التجارة العالمية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، العولمة، السياسات الاقتصادية، السياق اللغوي ، العلاقات السلطوية.