

## A Critical Discourse Analysis on the Texts Dimension of the FIFA President's Speech: Press Conference of FIFA in Qatar

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### Abstract

This article examines the text dimension of the President Press Conference of FIFA in Qatar 2022. The objective of the article is to examine the text dimension of the FIFA president's speech at the opening of the FIFA World Cup on November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022 by using the theory of Fairclough's text dimension such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. This article used a descriptive qualitative method and critical discourse analysis approach. The data were taken from the speech of the 2022 FIFA president's speech. The result revealed that the meaning of the FIFA World Cup president's speech covered the text analysis dimension. First, in the text analysis dimension, Infantino Gramsci's speech fulfilled the hierarchy of grammatical structures built completely (phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics). In the phonology aspect, it is just used as a rhyme rather than alliteration and assonance. In the morphological aspect, it is used various types of inflectional word classes but did not change the meaning in assembling his speech and the aspects of syntax and semantics frequently appeared, however, the president attempted to show that his statements were grammatically precise and that he effectively conveyed the content of his address through the use of semantics. The highlights are that Infantino created patterns in the way he put his phrases together as a speech producer to satisfy the requirements of the speech hierarchy by having a high level of communication proficiency, or, from a linguistic standpoint, spoken language.

**Keywords:** critical discourse analysis, text analysis, 2022 FIFA, president speech

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2022, there was the international sports football event known as FIFA with Qatar's countries as the host. During the preparations, Qatar's policies invited many debates of the FIFA World Cup 2022. In this case, the President of the International Football Federation (FIFA, 2022) Gianni Infantino on Saturday, November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022, delivered the opening speech to the 2022 FIFA World Cup International sports football in Doha, Qatar. The speech was delivered before the kick-off event in response to the 2022 FIFA World Cup controversy in Qatar.

However, that speech was criticized by Amnesty of Head Economy and Social Injustice, Stephen Cockburn who said, Infantino was just deflecting and ignoring the efforts of immigrant workers. Further, criticism also came from the director of

FairSquare, a non-profit human rights organization, which commented on Infantino as a spokesman from Qatar authorities (Church & Homero, 2022). Despite the criticism, Infantino stated in his speech that Qatar was very ready to organize the 2022 FIFA World Cup after being selected to host the prestigious World Cup in 2010 selection.

Meanwhile on the other side, from the linguistic phenomenon, Infantino as the producer at the moment as the FIFA President showed his responsibility through his speech in his discourse. In other words, he as the leader has used his heart and mind which means he knew what should do and what should say (Azman & Pawi, 2023). In this case, the discourse that Infantino produced in the FIFA World Cup 2022 was seen as a medium for ideology to produce and form (Merita, 2021).

Qatar officially hosts the FIFA World Cup in 2022 after obtaining the most votes of the 22 members of the FIFA executive. After being announced as an international sporting event, Qatar has received a lot of backlash and criticism from Western countries. The denunciation also came from international politicians, human rights groups, and even players of the sports. Criticism was leveled because of alleged bribes from the hosts, Qatar's accusations of banning LGBTQ, and then accusations of human rights violations of immigrant workers. These allegations stem from the feelings of particular groups who feel discriminated against by Qatar's policies in organizing the 2022 FIFA World Cup (BBC, 2022). Meanwhile, the sharp criticism also came from the former FIFA President, as Sepp Blatter told the Swiss newspaper *Tages Anzeiger* "Qatar is a mistake," adding that, "the choice was bad. It is too small of a country. Football and the World Cup are too big for it."

Before the event kick-off, Infantino hit back at the criticism through his speech in front of the journalists during a press conference with a speech that contains emotional feelings for the accusations, insults, and injustices received by Qatar. In his speech, Infantino pointed out allegations of human rights issues in the preparation and organization of the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar. The accusations are divided into three main points related to immigrant workers, the issue of LGBTQ groups, and the prohibition of bringing alcoholic beverages. Infantino counter-attacked by calling the Western countries, specifically European companies, the moral lesson given was just hypocritical in the 2022 FIFA World Cup (Sanders, 2022).

Moreover, the researchers are interested in analyzing Infantino's speech from a linguistic perspective to reveal the meaning of President Infantino's speech which caused many criticisms deeply and comprehensively in FIFA World Cup 2022. To obtain the goal, the researchers used critical discourse analysis as a tool that dismantles social practices by focusing on how language relates to power in discourse (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). Critical discourse analysis is defined as an approach to analyzing how language is interconnected with social life from how the society is presented in discourse, thus the analysis and article have to concentrate on the linguistic elements (Fairclough, 2013). Further, the text analysis dimension must be focused on Infantino's produced speech (Bowo et al., 2022).

Norman Fairclough created a systematic analysis model that focuses on analyzing the 'internal relations' and how they relate to other elements of the existing reality in discourse (Fairclough, 1989). The critical discourse analysis model introduced by Norman Fairclough in 1989 is classified into three dimensions: the text,

the discursive practices, and the socio-cultural practices. The text is a textual (microstructural) dimension that analyzes by examining the linguistics unit to view representations, relations, and identities in discourse. The discursive practice interprets the (mesostructure) dimension to analyze the internal elements that are related to the discourse producer, distributors, and consumer of discourse. Lastly, the socio-cultural practice focuses on analyzing the socio-cultural (macrostructural) dimension by looking for the context outside of discourse in society (Fairclough, 1989). However this article only focuses in the first dimension that is text analysis dimension to reveal the meaning of Infantino's speech.

In 1970, the origin of critical discourse analysis began as a paradigm to analyze critically how language is intertwined with power relations in society (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). One of the examples of critical discourse analysis, using the three-dimensional framework, is an article written by Patricia Robin and Gabriela Priscila. Patricia and Gabriela dismantled the micro, meso, and macro discourses of President Joko Widodo's speech text with the title "*Indonesia Emergency Corona*", which is attached to the element of power in a massive and cooperative scope and how his speech influenced the decision-making in government (Robin & Priscila, 2021). This article focuses on analyzing the micro-element of Infantino's speech.

By applying the multidisciplinary critical discourse analysis, specifically the three-dimensional framework, this article aims to analyze based on the text analysis dimension from Fairclough's perspective of the FIFA president's speech in Qatar 2022. It is meant to discover the representative meaning of President Infantino's speech by analyzing the linguistics used in discourse.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Text Analysis

Text is a form of social practice rather than simply or purely viewed as an individual activity or reflex situational variable. This contains many various implications. Firstly, it implies that discourse is a mode of action where people are presented. Secondly, it denotes that there is a dialectical relationship between discourse and social structure. Thirdly, discourse is a social construction of the societal level from any particular institution such as law, education, by a system of classification, by various norms and conventions of both a discursive and non-discursive nature. In addition, discourse does not just represent the world, it also signifies the world constitutes and constructs it (Fairclough, 1989). Thus, text analysis as an element of social events is not simply the effects of the potentials defined by languages. Fairclough views language as part of mass media including print, telephone, radio, television, and the internet. In this case, the text connects with different social events. We need to recognize the intermediates of organizational entities of a specifically linguistic sort or the linguistic elements of networks of social practices. The paper contributes to the growing calls within the field for a deeper engagement with qualitative and critical approaches (Sengul, 2019).

In the text analysis dimensions, Fairclough draws on Halliday's multifunctional approach to language namely systemic functional linguistics (Marianne & Philips, 2002). Systemic functional linguistics argues that text simultaneously contains 'ideational', 'interpersonal', and 'textual' functions. However, in his book *Language*

and Power, Fairclough views, that to analyze the text, it needs a comprehension of the dimension of a text to interconnect within the linguistic features such as phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantics aspects of the text (Fairclough, 2013). These four aspects must be explored to reveal the intended meaning of the text within discourse. Likewise, what Infantino produced is political speech because he is the president of the FIFA institution who has political power. Thus, it must be seen from the language used by analyzing four aspects featured in Infantino's speech (Bowo, et al., 2022).

The definition of phonology is a study of sound structure in the language (Odden, 2005). Phonology concerns rhyme, assonance, and alliteration to convey how the sounds of a text in discourse are used (Oliveros et al., 2023). Move to the morphology aspect. It studies the internal structure of language formation of words and how the words are formed depending on how they're used in sentences. Morphology deals with derivation and inflection to examine the formation of words, grammar, and conjugation or declination in a text (Arbi et al., 2022).

Other linguistic features that are also internalized are syntactic and semantic style. Syntax is a study of the grammatical structure of sentences in a text (Atiqah, 2021). In examining the grammatical structure of sentences, syntax concerns the form of sentences, cohesion, and pronouns. The grammatical structure of sentence forms drives of persuasion, attribution, and impression management (Van Dijk, 2009). Further, the last feature of analyzing text through CDA views is referred from the study of meaning called semantics. Moreover, the researcher opined the way to intend the meaning that is created by the producer deeply, it can be seen through the background and details presupposition of the text (Yule, 1996). In addition, the text analysis dimension of CDA focuses on the linguistic features of the text.

To make an easy understanding of how text analysis works, the following table shows the linguistic features of CDA:

**Table 1.** Text Analysis Dimension of CDA

No	Grammatical Structure	Definition	Indicator
1	Phonology	The sound structure in language.	Rhyme, assonance, and alliteration.
2	Morphology	The internal structure of language formation of words and how the words are formed.	Derivational and inflectional.
3	Syntax	The grammatical structure of sentences.	Sentences form, cohesion, and pronoun.
4	Semantics	The formal aspects of meaning.	Background and details presupposition.

Source: Fairclough, *Language and Power*, 7-9

## METHOD

The prominent entity of the article was to examine the FIFA president's speech in Qatar. This article is represented in the 2022 FIFA president's speech in Qatar. This study used a qualitative method approach. The source of data was taken from the speech of the FIFA President's Speech World Cup in Qatar 2022. Further, collected the words both in the speech and the video for those in the text of the FIFA President's speech carefully. The speech page total counts to nine pages which video lasted approximately 73 minutes and 50 seconds. The speech was coded concerning the elements of the theory. Subsequently, the data from the source data was categorized into the elements of the text analysis dimension. Likewise, to analyze the data, the researcher used the coding. It is assumed that none of the researchers can read a series of transcripts and immediately see the patterns within them. Through this coding, it was to organize the data and discover patterns within that organizational structure that cannot be seen (Auerbach & Silverstein, 2003).

**Table 2.** Coding Categories of Text Dimension

No	Grammatical Structure	Indicator	Coding Categories
1.	Phonology	Rhyme	Grammatical Structure Phonology Rhyme (GSPR)
		Assonance	Grammatical Structure Phonology Assonance (GSPAS)
		Alliteration	Grammatical Structure Phonology Alliteration (GSPAL)
2.	Morphology	Derivational	Grammatical Structure Morphology Derivational (GSMD)
		Inflectional	Grammatical Structure Morphology Inflectional (GSMI)
3.	Syntax	Sentences Form	Grammatical Structure Syntax Sentences Form (GSSSF)
		Cohesion	Grammatical Structure Syntax Cohesion (GSSCo)
		Pronoun	Grammatical Structure Syntax Pronoun (GSSPro)
4.	Semantics	Background and Details	Grammatical Structure Semantics Background and Details (GSSBD)
		Presupposition	Grammatical Structure Semantics Presupposition (GSSPre)



## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The article focused on uncovering the discourse framework of the FIFA president's speech at the World Cup 2022 in Qatar. The findings of this study revealed that obtained by analyzing the data into text analysis dimensions of Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. The presentation of data analysis is divided based on each element of dimension, which means that the speech of the FIFA president covers the explanation of the text analysis dimension. In this article, the researchers knew many sources of data on Infantino's speech, thus these data have a thorough selection of methodology to categorize into text dimensions consisting of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The data have been approved to adequate indicator data of text analysis dimension.

Further, in this research results, data was displayed before data that did not bold and the after data by using the bold. This is done to make it easier for readers to understand the data findings and explanation of the analysis in this research. Moreover, to make the data displayed more detailed and clearer, data is provided with the number of source data from the object research after the coding was done with writing data style (coding/page number/line).

### Text Analysis

Text analysis focuses on the linguistic description of the utterances that the president of FIFA produced during that speech (Marianne and Philips, 2002). The framework of text analysis included some aspects of linguistic features of elements such as morphology, syntax, and semantics. They are as below:

#### 1. Phonology (Rhyme)

The phonology element in this speech text existed on the use of rhyme with a repetition of similar sounds (usually the same phonemes) in the final stressed syllables and any following syllables of two or more words.

##### Data 1

- You don't start accusing**ing**, fighting**ing**, insulting**ing**. You start engaging**ing**. And this is what we should be doing**ing**. (GSPR1-31)

The data above shows that Infantino Gramsci used the same words by putting the same sound of phonemes /ɪ/ and /ɪŋ/ in the final stress to leave a lasting effect on the audience. Thus, the rhyme is the repetition as a powerful mnemonic to serve memorization about the things that people should be doing in the FIFA World Cup 2022 from Infantino speeches. In this data, '*accusing*' related to alleging bribes from hosts, and '*fighting*' referred to Qatar's policies in organizing the FIFA World Cup such as banning LGBTQ, and prohibition of bringing alcohol beverages. While '*insulting*' meant here begins from human rights violations carrying out work on the FIFA stadium. These words '*accusing*; *fighting*; and *insulting*' as represent the action happening at the present moment in the FIFA World Cup 2022. Further, Infantino suggested the people to '*doing*' '*engaging*' which meant people must become the facilitators that discuss to support the realization of the FIFA World Cup in Doha, Qatar 2022. Not just criticize the Qatar as the host regarding the execution of FIFA

World Cup. These are called an art by Infantino's play as the producer. As mentioned earlier, Infantino has a mastery of several languages including English.

### Data 2

- Don't **divide**, don't **split**. (GSPR8-32)

The data above shows it can be seen in data in this case Infantino left a strong effect by applying the same sound in his speech regarding the controversy of the FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar. The word '*don't*' was used here as a suggestion so the typical rhyme in this data is an imperative sentence that gives the audience an instruction, makes a request, or issues or commands. Then by using this type, he pressed all of the people who came to the international event to focus on football rather than criticize Qatar's regulation as the host of FIFA World Cup 2022.

### Data 3

- Pressure is **negative**. Engagement is **positive**. (GSPR3-134-135)

From the data above Infantino attempted to say that all of the criticism from the media released was called pressure which produced negative energy that was a bad thing in FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar. Infantino tended to invite people to engage which created positive energy as the good thing in the World Cup 2022. This was a big thing to say, likewise, Infantino made a clear comparison between pressure making things worse by definition '*negative*' and engagement where people role making things all good by the term '*positive*'. It is a good comparison directly of Infantino's produced to maintain the continuity of the FIFA event.

## 2. Morphology (Inflectional)

The morphology element in this speech existed in various of inflectional words. There are present participle (V1-ing), Inflectional is only to identify a grammatical, not to generate a word or form a new word with grammatical.

### Data 4

- We are **organising** a World Cup, we're not **organising** a war. We **organise** a World Cup where people who have money problems in his or her life try to come and enjoy. (GSMI5-212-213)

The data above that shows the word '*organising*' was to explain clearly about the FIFA World Cup. Infantino used a present participle (V1-ing), '*organising*' from the root word '*organise*' where it is added by suffix '*-ing*' to explain how FIFA and Qatar handled. Then for the next sentence, '*We organize a World Cup*' meant to emphasize the point of the sentence before this, '*We are organizing a World Cup, we're not organizing a war*'. This was clearly by how FIFA earmarked people to have fun. The function inflectional in a present participle is to show the progress and the meaning of grammatical is not change.

**Data 5**

- So, I don't really understand, or I have **difficulties** criticism.  
(GSMI3-97)

The data above shows that Infantino was in a hard situation to face the critics in the FIFA World Cup 2022. The word is '*difficult*' which is singular after adding the suffix '*-ies*' that became plural but the meaning does not change the grammatical. Whereas, the word '*difficulties*' was referred to '*I don't really understand*'. He did not understand the criticism not means he did not mean literally critics but because there was so much criticism in the FIFA World Cup 2022 that he did not understand. Meanwhile, he thought that Qatar as the host of FIFA World Cup has made the utmost effort like stadium construction for this international football.

**Data 6**

- I don't have to **defend** Qatar in any way whatsoever, they can **defend** themselves. I'm **defending** football here and injustice.  
(GSMI2-54-55)

The data above shows the uses of the word bold here have the same meaning. Here was Infantino to describe an action that was happening at the moment. The word '*defend*' is a noun, then after adding the suffix '*-ing*' became an adjective. Indeed, the word class has changed but the meaning is still the same. From this utterance, it can be approved, that Infantino just spoke as the FIFA president. Nor in fact, Qatar as the host of the FIFA World Cup 2022 has received many criticism. In this case, Infantino as the president of FIFA took responsibility to not only speak about football.

**3. Syntax (Sentences Form)**

Here in the sentence form analysis it concerns how the basic grammatical elements (a subject, predicate, and sometimes direct or indirect objects) of a sentence are put together. Further, in this analysis, the sentence form in this speech text appeared in the various types of verbs, such as linking verbs, main verbs, modal verbs, and auxiliary verbs.

**Data 7**

- Today I **feel** Qatari. Today, I **feel** Arab. Today, I **feel** African. Today, I **feel** gay. Today, I **feel** disabled. Today, I **feel** like a migrant worker. (GSSSF1-9-10)

In the data above shows that the used of the word bold is the linking verb which meant that describes the relationship between the subject of a sentence and the noun or adjective it is connected to. The objects were Qatari, Arab, African, gay, disabled, and a migrant worker. When Infantino said '*Today I feel*' to these objects, he tried to position himself with sympathetically. The use of the verb '*feel*' was the proof as the linking verb that has the function of explaining the situation and feeling of the subject in this sentence. Further, the subject in this sentence can be seen through the pronoun '*I*' referred to the Infantino as the speaker.



**Data 8**

- And Doha **is** ready, Qatar **is** ready, it **will** be the best World Cup ever of course, because you know better than me, the magic of football. (GSSSF1-37-38)

In data shows the used of the word bold in the first and second lines were categorized to the main verb as a linking verb. It was, because 'is' in both lines was a main verb referred to as a linking verb one below played a role in connecting the information of the subject. Here 'is' linked the subject (Qatar) to its complement where the information given by Infantino explained the state of the subject (ready) to organize FIFA. In the third line, modal verbs have the function of making a prediction. Infantino tried to persuade the people of Qatar who has been elected as the host surely make the best World Cup ever.

**Data 9**

- If there was no gas, nobody would care, but now they all come and they all want something, and who is actually caring about the workers? Who? FIFA **does**. Football **does**. The World Cup **does**; and to be fair to them, Qatar **does** as well. (GSSSF8-57-59)

From the data above that shows the uses of 'does' in this speech gave a sense of empathy between the producer and his audience. This is the function of the auxiliary verbs (does) to emphasize the statement. Infantino told strictly the people if FIFA, football, the World Cup, and Qatar really cared about the immigration workers. It was approved by saying explicitly and clearly how to care FIFA, football, the World Cup, and Qatar about the workers.

**4. Syntax (Cohesion)**

Since this speech consists of several paragraphs it should be highlighted regarding the main idea of this speech, the FIFA World Cup.

**Data 10**

- Here, I have to deal with other topics. It's sad that we cannot focus **on football**. I hope that I have given enough information to write everything you want about these topics. (GSSCo8-319-321)

The data above shows that the word '*on football*' referred to the FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar. In this case, Infantino seemed like has to talk about things outside FIFA. He must dealt with other topics such as immigrant workers, the issue of LGBTQ groups, and the prohibition of bringing alcoholic beverages. These kinds of topics cleared in the opening speech of FIFA World Cup's opening event. It was regrettable that people are only busy with criticism of the World Cup. So, Infantino as the FIFA president felt frustrated with the criticisms received by Qatar as the host of the FIFA World Cup 2022.

**Data 11**

- Let them concentrate **on football**, let them concentrate on making

their fans happy. (GSSCo8-323)

Based on data above shows that for cohesion about the football idea that was the FIFA World Cup. In this case, Infantino reemphasized the main point of his speech was to just focus and enjoy the football event. Invited all people to engage the football to take part in the World Cup. It was a must because FIFA is an international sports football event that people are enthusiastic about following which is only held once every 4 years.

#### Data 12

- Let's concentrate **on football**. (GSSCo8-332)

The main meaning of this speech was to emphasize football, the FIFA World Cup. The data above shows in this case, Infantino wanted to make all people engage in the FIFA World Cup despite the criticism received by Qatar as the host of that event. Further, Infantino restored the situation through his speech by engaging people to focus on the FIFA World Cup.

### 5. Syntax (Pronoun)

Infantino used two types of pronouns such as subjective pronouns and objective pronouns.

#### Data 13

- Of course, **I'm** not Qatari. **I'm** not Arab, **I'm** not African, **I'm** not gay, **I'm** not disabled, **I'm** not really a migrant worker, but **I** feel **them** because **I** know what it means to be discriminated, to be bullied, as a foreigner in a foreign country, as a child a school, **I** was bullied because **I** had red hair and because **I** had these red-how do you call them?-freckles, you see? **I** don't even know the term. (GSSPro1-23-26)

In the data above shows that Infantino used '*I*' to be more personal in his speech to explain what was going on in Qatar as the host of FIFA World Cup 2022. The pronoun '*I*' was a subjective pronoun as a form of the biggest responsibility by Infantino as the president of the FIFA World Cup. He represented all parties that engaged in the World Cup 2022 in Doha, Qatar. Therefore, '*them*' was the objective pronoun in this discourse to give a clear statement for all parties.

#### Data 14

- Qatar has made progress as well, **I** will come back to **that**. (GSSPro1-22)

The data above shows that the pronoun '*I*' Infantino was the subject that explains what Qatar country as the host of the FIFA World Cup did during FIFA preparations. The used work of '*that*' as an objective pronoun referred to the progress that Qatar has made. Here Infantino tried to more objectively show what Qatar as the host of

the FIFA World Cup gave for World Cup 2022.

#### Data 15

- **You** want to criticise someone, come to **me**, criticise **me**, here **I** am, **you** can crucify me. **I** am here for **that**. Don't criticise Qatar, don't criticise the players, don't criticise anyone, criticise FIFA, criticise me if **you** want because **I**'m responsible for everything. (GSSPro8-324-326)

The data above shows that Infantino told people, if he was the person who took responsibility for the World Cup because he was the number one in the FIFA institution. Whereas, the referring expression '*you*' referred to the audience who criticize Qatar, and '*me*' referred objectively to Infantino as the president of FIFA. The used of the pronoun '*I*' was more closely in this case as the Infantino's responsibility. Therefore, '*that*' was the objective pronoun from the subject to the action. On this occasion, Infantino showed his masculinity as a leader.

### 6. Semantic (Background and Presupposition)

Likewise, for its semantic aspect, the background and presupposition of the speech had done its job. The speech of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 showed an area of Doha's situation conference, where there are many journalists, and the shoot of camera is everywhere, as the focus of attention.

#### Data 16

- I'm just **realising** that what is going on here, is profoundly, profoundly unjust. (GSSB and GSSPre3-107-108)

As we can see, the data above shows that Infantino said '*realising*' which meant he as the producer knew the fact that what happened in the FIFA World Cup is injustice. Qatar as the host of the FIFA World Cup became criticized by Western and European countries regarding immigrants while both also violated it. The used of the main verb '*realising*' in this sentence referred to explain about the object profoundly that Qatar received.

#### Data 17

- So, I wonder why nobody **recognises** the progress that has been made since 2016. (GSSB and GSSPre2-89)

The data above shows that Infantino used rhetorical sentences to build the thinking of the people. This is a factive presupposition type that is used to tell the truth of the information in the utterance. The word '*recognises*' in here meant the people did not realize the effort that Qatar was the host of the FIFA World Cup, so he assumed all people ignored it. The word '*recognises*' presupposes there was nobody knows Qatar's progress in preparing for the FIFA World Cup starting in 2016. Instead, the people only focused on critics of Qatar as the host of this international football event.

**Data 18**

- **Where are we going?** Where are we going with our way of working Guys? We have to ask ourselves. **Where is the world going?** (GSSB and GSSPre2-73-74)

The data above shows that Infantino tried to say if the people leave Qatar, it meant they did not care about what Qatar did for the FIFA World Cup 2022. The sentence '*Where is the world going?*' meant that the world was ignoring the progress of Qatar as the host of the FIFA World Cup. The people just gave many critics without a solution. This was a structural presupposition that referred to certain sentence structures analyzed presupposing that part of the structure was already assumed to be true. Thus, in this utterance, Infantino told the facts and tried to encourage the people by asking themselves if Qatar did well for this FIFA World Cup rather than only giving criticism.

**CONCLUSION**

In the text analysis dimension, Infantino showed how his speech filled many types of linguistic features in his discourse. Starting from phonology, Infantino produced the sound of utterance in his speech through the FIFA President's Press Conference discourse by using sound devices such as rhyme, assonance, and alliteration. These sound devices help readers develop strong visual images, reinforcing the mood and tone of the literary piece. The goal is to use sound devices to evoke an emotional response in listeners in Doha, Qatar, 2022. He tended to use rhyme rather than alliteration and assonance in producing his speech. That is because the repetition of the same or similar sound or rhyming sound in the lines that Infantino gave in his speech left a powerful mnemonic and meaningful speech. Moreover, in the morphology aspect, Infantino consistently used the same meaning although in different words. That is called inflectional where the meaning of his speech is unchanged. He was concerned with the meaning of his speech by using an inflectional type of morphology to formulate the words. In this speech, Infantino focused on syntax and semantics to constitute the speech. He wanted to show what he said was grammatically correct and through semantics he communicated the meaning. Likewise, for grammatical structure in the syntax aspect, Infantino made simple sentences to explain Qatar's progress in preparing for FIFA World Cup 2022. Linguistically, Infantino emphasized the word '*football*' which highlighted the main idea of each paragraph in his discourse. In this case, Infantino wanted to confirm and encourage people to celebrate and enjoy the FIFA World Cup 2022. Despite the criticism that Infantino received in his speech in response to the FIFA World Cup in Doha, Qatar 2022, he used linguistic patterns in producing his speech. It can be concluded that speech tends to use formal language. After analyzing the data, syntax, and semantics mostly appear in Infantino's speech. The speech filled all of the indicators of syntax and semantics. Because the FIFA World Cup is a global organization, using formal language through grammatical structure is a form of respect for all the members. In this case, with the fulfillment of the language structure, the meaning can be reached clearly. To conclude, the use of formal language to adjust the situation and conditions of the forum where the members came from all countries of the world organization.

## RECOMMENDATION

We recommend further exploring the intricate dynamics of language use in communication, with a focus on adapting formal language to diverse contexts and audiences.

### Author Contributions

AS; Conceptualization, and methodology, AS; validation, AS; formal analysis, NSAY; investigation, NSAY; resources, NSAY; data curation, NSAY; writing—original draft preparation, NSAY; writing—review and editing, AS; visualization. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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