**How to analyze political text**

Analyzing political text is a process different from reading the text, although reading is the starting point necessary to do it. Analysis of the political text aims to help non-specialists delve deeper into the process of understanding political facts and events. It is also necessary for the work of specialists and practitioners of the political process for effective and efficient practice. The process of analyzing political text assumes the necessity of providing a minimum general political cultural background.

**1) Definition of political text:**

A political text is every human intellectual production that deals with the phenomenon of power as it is the core of political study, whether it is an entire text. Or part of it - and when we say the phenomenon of power, we should understand it in its very general and broad sense.

2) Objectives of analyzing the political text:

1- Clarifying the basic elements in the political text.

2- Clarifying the significant vocabulary in the political text.

3- Understanding and compiling the objectives of the political text after examination and exploration. It is not based on generalities or preliminary rulings.  
4- Commenting on the political text and determining our position on it after understanding its objectives if they appear successively or become clear after dividing the topic.

3) What is the process of analyzing the political text:

-Analysis means summarizing the process of dividing the topic into its basic elements by following regular stages that are carried out in a specific manner by presenting a group Of the questions.

The analysis of the political text focuses on a specific political text to which we pay attention, and we ask several questions whose importance and sequence vary according to the circumstances, but they are all presented in the following linguistic form - Who? where ? Why ? how ? from ? It is summarized in the word “of all.” In this context, we give an assumed meaning to each of the mentioned question words, taking into account the nature and objectives of the text. Then we organize the questions in a moving process from the initial data to the backgrounds and results.

4) Stages of the process of analyzing the political text:There are four stages related to the process Analysis of the political text:

**1) The first stage, “focusing the text”:**

It is an initial station and entry point for all the external, objective, and fixed data that surrounds the text, which are necessary for reading any text. This stage takes place outside the text and within the framework of the environment surrounding it, as well as all subsequent stages. It takes place within the text, addressing the clarification of expressions, vocabulary, and basic concepts, then an interpretation of the structure of the text, and finally the design of the analysis plan. At this stage, we ask the following questions about the origin:

A)-Date:

- Date is not important - in and of itself, but rather the focus of the text requires a brief overview of the chronology.

B) The author: It is very useful to know the author, his description, his focus, his specializations, and his connections.

C) The nature:

1- Where is the narrow framework, the reference in which it was published?

2- And also the social, relevant and organizational environment.

4- And even the approved reference

5- For example:an article published in a magazine, newspaper, or book, or a legal text, or any of the literature, framework, practical studies, etc.

**2-The second stage - expressions that must be referred to**:

-At this stage, we clarify what appears ambiguous, ambiguous, or unknown to the reader in the content of the text, whether for clarification or basic concepts. In this context, we differentiate between two questions:

(a) -What?

When some words are read for the first time, we understand their meaning and they give us a first character.

but we must differentiate between the first character and the real facts of the text.  
6- And the goals and intentions that we see that relate to the management of the author of the text.

(b)-with what ?

The content of the text does not include intuitive or scientific data, but is based on information that has a cultural nature.

7- And also on basic concepts

8- Without them, the text cannot be understood, and in this regard we must differentiate between: “words - concepts - ideas” because each of them has a different level of reading from the other, so with regard to words we should not neglect any word whose meaning we do not know, or We take it in a sense that comes to mind at first glance, because that may lead to the meaning being completely transformed into confusion, especially if it is a frame that does not provide clarification.

As for ideas - there are several major basic ideas in every scientific discipline, regardless of the expressions used to denote them - and the ideas must be carefully examined and identified because they form what we can call the “general system” of the political text.

**3-The third stage:**This is the stage of diving into the structure of the text and exploring it, and the structure of the text is the act and production of the author, as we know - and the structure in which we are researching is of three types:

(a) the topographical structure of the political text:

the number of sections in the text indicates the division of the topic into several ideas, and if it is not The text contains several sections, so the topic is grouped around a distinct point. However, if the text is extensive, attention must be paid to the sequence of ideas and the regularity of their coordination.

**(b) Linguistic structure:**

It includes relative letters and signs to reveal the threads of the text. Sometimes they are dispensed with, but they are understood implicitly. When analyzing the text, attention must be paid to the forms of sentences, especially the forms of negation and prohibition, and to the place of sentences in the parsing to understand what they indicate.

**(C) The logical structure.With regard to the logical structure, there are two rules:**

(1) Reasoning by logical conclusion:

-moving from the general rule to the behavior to which it applies, and it often appears in the form of a logical background. The most commonly used forms are inference from a first argument, and this is what is expressed in the sentence: “Who can?” “More can do less.” It is possible to move from less to more under the pretext of persuasion.

2- Inference from the opposite concept, that is, when the text comes with a commitment, it means prohibiting something that contradicts it, and when the text prohibits something, it permits its opposite...but there are some inaccurate images of the causes and results that do not go beyond scientific analysis. For example, there is no smoke without fire. This result is possible, but it is Not absolute.  
3- Reasoning by induction:

An example of reasoning from the specific to the general - or from the part to the whole. Its goal is to generalize a rule and appears especially through analogy. It intends to give an unstated case the ruling on a stipulated case.  
4-**The fourth stage:exploring the purpose or objectives of the political text**

This stage is the culmination of all previous stages - because we use the origin and nature of the text (the first stage), the basic concepts (the second stage), and the logical structure (the third stage).

The question here is what is the purpose of this text? What is the message he carries and wants to reach the reader? Of course, the goal in the text has a relative concept that depends on the analyst and the perspective he adopted within a specific scientific framework. There are texts that can be analyzed in more than one scientific framework, and there are others that are only suitable within a specific framework.

**5-The fifth stage:The political analysis plan:**

- It is mandatory because it indicates to the political analyst:

1- The basic elements included under the headings that is, a set of strongly expressive vocabulary. Its significance.

2- The rule for dividing political text.

3- The objectives of the text after its objectives have been clarified and appeared successively.  
These are the five stages which require practice in order to gain experience and become capable of political analysis.