

Power Structure and power of Knowledge: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Vidal's Selected Essays

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ABSTRACT

The study is a critical discourse analysis of the essays of Gore Vidal (1925–2012), a famous American intellectual, thinker and writer. He has written a number of books on serious topics related to world politics. His essays are packed with wit, wisdom, and erudition. The present study explores power structures, knowledge as power and binary oppositions. It further highlights oppression of the have notes by the haves. Moreover the study also covers democratic values and American supremacy as propounded by Vidal. The study is a critical discourse analysis of the selected essays – A Passage to Egypt and The Second American Revolution. The aim of the study was to critically examine the discourse of Vidal and uncover the relationship between power structures, the powerful and the powerless, us and them. For the said purpose the three dimensional model of Norman Fairclough is utilized to interpret the selected texts. It describes there is difference between process and product; therefore, a text is not a process but a product. It takes place in some social context and interaction. This model has three stages that are, description, interpretation, and explanation. Hence, it is a critical, textual, and discursive study.

Keywords: CDA, Three-dimensional model, power structures, power relations, superiority, inferiority, American Supremacy, democracy, binary oppositions.

1. INTRODUCTION

There are so many writers write on power and power structures, Foucault are one of the most famous writers who wrote on this phenomenon. Foucault another prospective is he recognizes that power is not a negative thing in itself. It is our wishes and desires which makes us blind and force us to do some negativity. But we can say that power is not a negative thing it is important and productive also, it is a positive thing in society. Power is also a very important role establishing social discipline in society. Power is most important thing social discipline and compliance. Foucault could focus on the two main types power "sovereign" and "episodic" these are also used for traditionally in feudal states. Foucault discusses about one of the other kind of the power the administrative power. Which is seen in prison schools, Mental hospitals and also seen in 18th century's European society? According this power shift in individuals, who can control themselves? There observation and assessment system is too strong which can't give chance to anyone to make violence

Critical word has much history first in 1995 Van Dijk and Fairclough used this term .these two give the title of the Critical Talk to this term .critical discourse is most useful and most important research tool. Talk Examination is also associated with the term "critical."Chouliaraki, Fairclough, and Van. Since the CL was improved, expanded, and established, Dijk frequently used

the term "Critical Talk Analysis." Fairclough (1995) addressed two issues and lamented the neglect of "interpretive behaviors of audiences" in previous Basic Etymology publications. The early CL was aware that readers and the general public comprehend the text in the same way that experts do. In 1995, Fairclough made the second criticism that the early CL did not focus on "inter textual study of text. "The semantic investigation of early CL is especially difficult," he continued. "with little care or attention . Critical discourse analysis is commonly considered to be directed towards political or media discourse. In my own country of Pakistan, for example, university English departments frequently choose politicians' speeches. These political speeches are choose by the researcher for the critical discourse analysis. Nonetheless, this work is his CDA of Essays of Gore Vidal Which deals with the power structure and power of the knowledge and binary opposition. "Discourse is not simply an isolated textual or dialogic structure," states Van Dijk (1988). Eugene Luther Gore Vidal belongs to America and he was a great writer and also a public figure of an America.

1.1 Power

Power has multiple prospective according to different theorists. But there are two main theories which explain power. First one is elitism theory of power and second one is pluralism. Pluralism has history and this theory start from Hobbes and Machiavelli. But elite philosophy started after World War II with thinkers like Charles Wright Mills (Charles Wright Mills, 1956). While Machiavelli advocated strategic and decentralized power and organizational thinking, Hobbes developed his approach to national sovereignty and the foundation of European liberal thinking. Hobbs also introduced individual rights and the natural equality of all men into the state, distinguishing between the state and civil society, legitimate political power is representative, based on the consent of the people, and free law. After World War II, the study of power was directed to the understanding of the dominant elite in studies such as Charles Wright Mills (1956). Mills (1956) argue that power and control are limited to those who enjoy a disproportionate amount of wealth, privileges, and access to top-level decisions in political, military, and economic institutions.

He called such a group of people the "power elite." For him, the power elite can include various members of the corporate community, academia, politicians, media editors, military personnel, and prominent journalists. He argues that the US power elite is made up of members of society characterized by consensus building and homogenization of perspectives. This power elite has historically dominated three major sectors of American society: business, government, and the military. After World War II, the study of power was directed to the understanding of the dominant elite in studies such as Charles Wright Mills (1956). Mills (1956) argue that power and control are limited to those who enjoy a disproportionate amount of wealth, privileges, and access to top-level decisions in political, military, and economic institutions. He called such a group of people the "power elite." For him, the power elite can include various members of the corporate community, academia, politicians, media editors, military personnel, and prominent journalists. He argues that the US power elite is made up of members of society characterized by consensus building and homogenization of perspectives. This power elite has historically dominated three major sectors of American society: business, government, and the military.

1.2 Michel Foucault perspective

Michel Foucault (1979) extended the discussion of the concept of power according to two principles: first, the hierarchy of positions of power, and the other, disciplinary and intellectual power. According to Foucault, the discussion of power should include a broader interest in intelligence in all fields. **Michel Foucault (1979)** added two principles to the discussion of the concept of power. One is the decentralization of the position of power, and the other is the discipline of power and knowledge. According to Foucault, the power debate should include broader intellectual involvement in all areas. Therefore, he explored the concept of power in new areas such as medicine, psychiatry, criminal law, and human sexuality.

1.3 Power and CDA

The power of the CDA is ubiquitous, the language used cannot be "neutral" or "objective" (**Fairclough, 1989**), and discourse cannot be without power and the exercise of power (Watts). Power is not derived from language, but it can be used to challenge power and provide a finely and clearly expressed means of differences in power in social hierarchies. Language alone is not powerful, but as **Deborah Cameron (2001)**. **Muralikrishnan (2011, p. 23)** says, powerful people gain power by using language. What different relationship of power and how do stakeholders exercise them? The scope of the CDA includes studies of power (**Fairclough, 1989, 1992, 2005; van Dijk, 1992, 1995**), which relate to different types of power and can be used for critical analysis. One thing makes the beliefs you want people to hold to seem "common sense," making it hard for them to question that dominant ideology. Thus, the following types of power need to be presented in detail: ideological power, common sense power and symbolic power. .

1.4 Ideological power

Fairclough (1989) shows that this kind of ideology is still defined by two schools: a school that belongs to the United States and the United Kingdom after World War II is "any social policy that is partly or entirely derived from social theory in another world derived from the Marxist tradition: 'Ideologies are ideas that arise out of a certain group of material interests' in the course of a struggle for power'" (**Fairclough, 1989, p. 94**). **Whorf (1956)** asserted that language and thinking are related and that language has a strong influence on thought and worldview. Language, in the form of discourse, shapes the way people think (worldview) and is reflected in their thinking.

1.6 Objectives of the study

- To discover the structures of power in the selected essays of Gore Vidal.
- To explore knowledge is power in selected essays of Gore Vidal.
- To find out the positivity of democracy in Gore Vidal's selected essays.
- To evaluate Gore Vidal's philosophy of nation building in his selected essays.

1.7 Research questions

- What are the components of power structure in the selected essays of Gore Vidal?

- What is the role of democratic values in favor and against the benefits of citizens in the selected essays of Gore Vidal?
- What is the function of discourse in the exercises of power in selected essays of Gore Vidal?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the best American novels of the 20th century is widely regarded as Gore Vidal. Except for poetry, he wrote in practically every genre. He was a superb essayist as well as a writer of short tales and novels. More than any of these qualities, however, his works' exceptional indeterminacy has rendered critics unable to designate him as (JAC 2020). Vidal's decentered worldview, along with severe indeterminacy none his books and essays, makes it tough for detractors to pin him down. The dual aspect of Vidal's works ads to the indeterminacy of his novels, which also opposes any attempt by a critic to give a final judgment on his art.

One would think that someone so anti-traditional would embrace the avant-garde of experimental art. Vidal, with his iconoclastic attitude on life and mockery of all that is traditional, only mocks experimental art/postmodern thinking. This is a difficult point for skeptics to accept.(JM Corbett – 1995). Religion is a popular satirical topic. Religion's severe demands on Man, as well as the affectation and hypocrisy that it fosters, have always been the target of mockery. As a result, both clergy and laypeople are popular targets for assassination. However, few have assaulted, criticized, or ridiculed the Godhead itself. It is traditionally regarded a prohibited issue and an act of arrogance. However, throughout the post-war period, the sense of boredom, meaninglessness of existence, and the resulting pronouncement of the "death of JAC" (JAC, MARCH 2020).

The concept of history has had an effect on historical graphic met fiction and historical novels, both of which focus on history as a literary subject. Historiographic metafiction, on the other hand, asks how history as past reality is formed. (MA Davidsen - Culture and Religion, 2013). Vidal's criticism of Christianity's theological ideas, undermining of Christ's divinity, and promotion of Julian indicate that man may invent such ideologies for selfish goals. It allows religious concepts to be re-examined, tested for validity without blind commitment to them, and is therefore to be seen positively. On television in 1968, William F. Buckley, Jr. dubbed Gore Vidal a "gay," which was generally perceived as socially awkward. The allure of power and reputation is so strong that all of the novel's young revolutionaries eventually sell out. Join the "establishment," leaving the poor and working class unrepresented (pg. 73-98, Power and Class in Political Fiction).

Global Improvement is as of now a carefully information/information escalated area. This commonplace comment recommends improvement has conjointly become a rich space for finding out anyway influence, data and information region unit associated.(P Kelly – 2019) Processes, similar to influence investigation region unit held during this shift to information/information force and furthermore the power relations, disparities and hushes that go with the shift.(P Kelly – 2019). Which are often understood as a relationship of corresponding legitimating, within the political parts inborn within the transnational info framework and its division of bookish work, and in the political economy of the commercialization of data? The talks on advancement, orientation, and a majority rules system offer take these examples.(Hans N. Weilerjuly 2011)

3. METHODOLOGY

This study is qualitative, descriptive, and analytical in nature, as it investigates the notions of power of knowledge in Vidal's essays. We will examine the text in light of the Fairclough model's step-by-step analysis, employing Fairclough's three-part analytical model and its application to chosen pieces from Vidal's book. The patterns and interconnections of the selections are examined at three levels: text description, text interpretation, and text explanation. In terms of methodology, the study takes a qualitative approach. This strategy is often used to investigate the complete essence of a phenomena and relates to non-statistical discoveries. To investigate the writer's journey towards power structures and the power of information, the selected essays from his personal collection. The main subject of this research is to find out the power structure and power of knowledge in Vidal's selected essays. The primary objective of this study is to learn about the class system and mindset of the world's leading nations.

3.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study is critical discourse analysis of Gore Vidal's essays in the light of Fairclough critical discourse model. As far as, the approach of investigation is concerned this study is qualitative. The theoretical framework is derived from the Fairclough model. Using the three-part analytical model of Fairclough and its application to a selection of Vidal's book's essays, we will examine the text in light of the step-by-step analysis of the Fairclough model. The Fairclough tri-model was used in the descriptive study. As a theoretical framework for the speech's text analysis. To determine the text's subject matter, interests, and ideology in society and politics. His new American vision and his World-wide recognition, mixed methodology was used buyer. Fairclough 3D Discourse Model (Fairclough, 1989, Adaptation) this study is critical discourse analysis of Gore Vidal's essay in the light of Fairclough critical discourse model. As far as, the approach of investigation is concerned this study is qualitative. The theoretical framework is derived from the Fairclough model. We will see text in the light to Fairclough model's step by step analysis using three part analytical model of Fairclough and its implementation on the selected essays from Vidal's book.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

4.1: Sentences to Analyze, extracts from the text

- i. "Are you German, sir?"
- ii. I told him that I was American but was used to being mistaken for a German: in this year of the mid-century, Germans are everywhere, and to Arab eyes we all look alike.
- iii. He was going to Germany, West Germany (he emphasized the West significantly), to write a book. What sort of book? A book about West Germany. The theme? He responded with some irritation: "A Book about West Germany."
- iv. "Our heads for Nasser,"
- v. "We modern now. No more arranged marriages. Love is everything. Love is why we marry. Love is all."
- vi. "We all go who can go. If I stay too long, I turn dark as a black in the sun."

- vii. There is racial discrimination in Egypt. “The blacks” are second-class citizens: laborers, servants, minor government functionaries. They are the lowest level of Egyptian society in every way except one: there are no Negro beggars.
- viii. ‘He must be the enemy.’
- ix. I drank three Coca-Colas—the national drink—and sweated.
- x. “I used to think,” said the Sudanese at last, “that Egypt was a fine place, much better than the Sudan. A big country. Rich. But now I know how lucky we are. There is no one at home poor like this.”
- xi. The government had arranged that I be shown around by one of the Egyptian engineers, a cautious, amiable man who spoke not only English but Russian. “I like the Russians very much,”
- xii. “With every Egyptian engineer,” said my guide, “there is also a Russian engineer.” It was obvious who was in charge.
- xiii. The Russians are praised for their ability to survive without complaint the terrible heat. “But,” said one Egyptian, “heat is bad for their babies. They turn all red and get sick so they have to send them home.” The Russians keep almost entirely to themselves. One of the livelier engineers was the most critical: “They don’t go out; they don’t dance; they don’t do nothing. Just eat and drink!”
- xiv. “That’s not the point. This isn’t manifest-destiny stuff. It’s that these people really believed they were inferior to everybody else. They thought they really were scum...wogs. For centuries. Well, Nasser’s changed all that.
- xv. . “Now everyone’s trying to claim pure Arab descent.”
- xvi. “The real fault of course is our weakness, and their strength. Our policy now is to build up Egypt. Perhaps when we are stronger economically there will be less to fear from the Israelis.”
- xvii. “Methods? Methods? You make us sound like Stalin, with your ‘methods’!” I said I had not meant to compare Nasser to Stalin. He cut me off.
- xviii. “When are you going to stop killing people?”
- xix. “Do you think Israel is planning an offensive war against Egypt?”
- xx. “The Arabs are their own worst enemies,”

4.2 Description

At this stage, the researcher will investigate the formal qualities of the speech, such as vocabulary, syntax, and textual structures.

4.3 Vocabulary

This research deals with the power relations and power of knowledge in this scenario, discourse in literature kills and transforms people's ideologies into superior and inferior discursive practices that represent the mentalities of various races. Word classes that exhibit power structure and power interactions will therefore be the primary focus of vocabulary research.

4.1.3 Verbs

Writer (lines)	Verbs	Meanings, modality
Line 2	Told , used to, look	It indicates nervousness of Ahmed. Powerlessness
Line 3 second person	Going, emphasized, responded	it indicates the powerfulness of the speaker and command of the writer. Powerfulness
Line 5	Arranged	It shows the command of the speaker. indication
Line 6 writer lines	Go, stay, turn	it shows the powerfulness of the writer . powerfulness
Line 7 Ahmed lines	Except	it show the powerlessness of the Ahmed and also this is showing the hesitation of the Ahmed , powerlessness
Line 8	Must be	it shows the forcefulness , it also shows the hesitation
Line 9	Drank	It shows the racism and country powerfulness , superiority
Line 10 second person	Think , know	It shows the racism of the Ahmed , Racism
Line 11	Arranged	It shows the powerlessness of the colonized people , powerlessness
Line 11	Spoke	It also shows the powerlessness
Line 11	Like	It shows the inferiority of the colonized language , inferiority
Line 13	Praised	It shows the powerfulness of the colonial country , powerfulness
Line 13	Go out , dance	It shows the hesitation of the engineer but it is still powerful
Line 14	Believed	It is the thought of the colonized people , powerlessness
Line 14	Thought	It's shows the powerlessness of the colonized people , powerlessness

Line 15	Trying	It shows the racism of the Ahmed ,Racism
Line 16	Build up	Its shows the hesitation of the Ahmed. powerlessness
Line 17	Make , cut	It shows the powerfulness of the progressed nation. Powerfulness
Line 18	Going	It shows the commanding thought of the writer , command
Line 18	Killing	It shows the brutality , Brutality
Line 19	Planning	It shows the powerfulness of the colonial thought , powerfulness

Now researcher will find some other relationships that qualify nouns used by certain characters to represent power relations and power structures The bold adjectives precede the qualified nouns.

4.4 Nominalization

Passage to Egypt an essay of Vidal's book selected essay is being told from a second person's perspective. We notice the pro-nominalization of He.

For example:

- i. He had been watching me.
- ii. He was going to Germany.
- iii. He told me that he was a teacher of Arabic grammar.

4.5 Grammar

4.2.1 Types of sentences

The selected speech is primarily of an urgent nature. The phrase "declarative" can be found in ten of the twenty dialogue fragments, implying clear instructions. The power structure then employs interrogative statements because the weak cannot question. Declarative sentences only include "commands" in the selected discourse, whereas inquiries only include "interrogate."

The writer	1. I told him that I was American but was used to being mistaken for a German: in this year of the mid-century, Germans are everywhere,
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	<p>and to Arab eyes we all look alike(Declarative)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. “We all go who can go. If I stay too long, I turn dark as a black in the sun.” (Declarative) 3. There is racial discrimination in Egypt. “The blacks” are second-class citizens: laborers, servants, minor government functionaries. They are the lowest level of Egyptian society in every way except one: there are no Negro beggars.(Declarative) 4. I drank three Coca-Colas—the national drink—and sweated.(Declarative) 5. “Methods? Methods? You make us sound like Stalin, with your ‘methods’!” I said I had not meant to compare Nasser to Stalin. He cut me off. (Exclamatory) 6. “When are you going to stop killing people?” (Interrogative) 7. “Do you think Israel is planning an offensive war against Egypt?”(Interrogative) 8. “The Arabs are their own worst enemies,”(Declarative)
Ahmed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “We modern now. No more arranged marriages. Love is everything. Love is why we marry. Love is all.”(Declarative) 2. “Our heads for Nasser,” (Declarative) 3. he was going to Germany, West Germany (he emphasized the West significantly), to write a book. What sort of book? A book about West Germany. The theme? He responded

	<p>with some irritation: “A Book About West Germany.”(Declarative)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. “Are you German, sir?”(interrogative, exclamatory) 5. ‘He must be the enemy.’(Declarative) 6. “I used to think,” said the Sudanese at last, “that Egypt was a fine place, much better than the Sudan. A big country. Rich. But now I know how lucky we are. There is no one at home poor like this.” (Declarative) 7. “That’s not the point. This isn’t manifest-destiny stuff. It’s that these people really believed they were inferior to everybody else. They thought they really were scum...wigs. For centuries. Well, Nasser’s changed all that.(Declarative) 8. . “Now everyone’s trying to claim pure Arab descent.”(Declarative) 9. “The real fault of course is our weakness, and their strength. Our policy now is to build up Egypt. Perhaps when we are stronger economically there will be less to fear from the Israelis.” (Declarative) 10. ‘He must be the enemy. (Declarative)
Russians	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Russians are praised for their ability to survive without complaint the terrible heat. “But,” said one Egyptian, “heat is bad for their babies. They turn all red and get sick so they have to send them home.” The Russians keep almost entirely to themselves. One of the livelier engineers was the most critical: “They don’t go out; they don’t dance; they don’t do anything. Just eat and drink!” (Declarative)

Researcher has collected data from selected essays of Gore Vidal’s essay books. 20 lines with 474 words were evaluated and interpreted using Fairclough’s 3D model. It critically examines

the entire text at the macro and micro levels from three perspectives. Which are connected to the choice analysis (text) in linguistics? Because it focuses on the text and demonstrates social inequalities, the researcher used CDA as the theoretical framework for this study. Its nature is extremely instructive. As previously stated, Fairclough's method provides systematic illumination of all aspects. It describes the linguistic characteristics of that particular text. Second, it tries to assess how that particular text interacts with the interaction, and third, it explains how interaction interacts with more general socio-political elements.

4.6 Interpretation: A Passage to Egypt

Now this essay begins with power structure and racism. We see inferiority and superiority in the opening lines of the essay. There are two persons an Ahmed who is from Arabic blood and a teacher in primary school in Egypt. Second one is writer who is an American and belongs to white race. In the opening line of the essay Ahmed asked question from writer "Are you German sir" this sentence shows racism and also inferiority. That time German are in power and there is also another philosophy behind German race that is Nazis are God blessed nation and they are superior than all other races. So the sentence show the inferiority of the Ahmed and it is also shows the hesitation of Ahmed against white people. Then Ahmed told to writer that he has a German friend. Who belong to West Germany? Ahmed gives stress on West Germany that time Germany was divided into two parts west and East Germany. West Germany was in power that time that's why Ahmed gives stress on West Germany which shows the inferiority of Ahmed against his German friend.

Writer visited Egypt for taking interview of Egyptian freedom leader Nasser. Nasser was freedom leader of the Egypt. Freedom moment was on the peak that time. Both were going when they come across the protester. People, youth and children pick so many banners and play cards. All banners and play cards are filled by one quote "our heads for Nasser" this show the nation awakening and also racism because the people of Egypt was in too trouble that why when they see one leader from their own race who want to change their future then they all stand with him and also show their love for Nasser. Writer asked question from Ahmed what is the purpose of this protest. Ahmed told him that this is the nation love for their great leader who is trying for their freedom. They all ready to meet with death with sake of their country's freedom and also stay with their leader.

Actually Ahmed is Egyptian and from Arab blood. He also feels proud as for Arabic blood .writer is an American .writer visited Egypt for taking Nasser's interview. Writer is an American and he shows superiority so many times .firstly when he says I will turn dark if I stay here too long. Secondly when he drinks coca cola he says my country drink this also shows racism and superiority.

Ahmed is a teacher. He is teaching Arabic Grammar in primary school. Ahmed feels inferiority during whole essay. He shows much hesitation in so many moments. Ahmed is patriotic person who loves his mother land. He fought against invaders during World War II. He just fought against invader for the sake of the country. His so many friends meet with death during war. He told to writer that when he came back from war he went to meet with Nasser. Nasser become very

happy on his efforts and gave him good Remarks also. He says Nasser give him duty to teach Arabic to children. Then Ahmed feels much happiness and satisfaction when he did some work for his country. Now he is stand with his leader and Ahmed says Nasser is the only person who gives Egypt freedom against invaders. So Ahmed was blind lover of his leader Nasser. “Our head for Nasser” this is the slogan of the suppress people who want freedom . They want freedom and for the sake of the freedom they alter their all things. So this is the voice of suppress people and the voices of inferior nation who feel hesitation against white people those people want their own land and free country.

There is also racial description in Egypt every black people is not a proper status they are the second class citizen of Egypt. They have no good jobs. They have no proper respect they are the second class people so this is the racism. Every Negro has no proper status in society they have minor duties and somehow one thing is that there is no Negro bigger in Egypt.

Egyptian wants freedom against invaders and white races. There is racial description in Egypt that time. White people are in upper seats .black and red are that only why Egyptian people have no proper rights. They are in very bad condition. They just feel inferiority in their country thanks why they are totally engaged with freedom movement .Both were crossing the construction site where workers were working there. There was a tunnel drilling in the desert. Ahmed says this project will change the future of Egypt. This is the biggest project of the Egypt. they want to drill and make a tunnel in the desert which is for Nile water. Ahmed says if we able to drill this tunnel and Nile water will come in the desert this thing is very beneficial for Egypt. This tunnel will absorb Nile water then Egypt will have plenty of water. There are so many Russian engineers in the site. Egyptian engineer are also there but Russian are in charge of Egyptian engineer. This is also an example power structure.

Egyptian engineer are there but they have no good post all high posts are for Russians. There is too much heat there and Russian feels they become red or black in the sunlight that’s why they always send Egyptian engineer to outside. This is also Racial description in the essay .Russians belong to powerful country that’s why they always give orders to Egyptian in their own country so this is also an example of power structure and power of knowledge. Russian feels insecurity there they always want to back their native country. Because they feel their babies will become red in this country .one of the Russian engineer is too curious about this heat he just drink and eat and stay inside don’t come in dance and play party.

Russian feel insecurity there this is also racial description because Egyptian is there but they don’t feel secure in Egypt. They want to leave this country immediately. There are also big problem of translation they don’t convey their message to Egyptian engineer and Egyptian not able to convey message to Russians. Government hired an Egyptian engineer who spoke English and also Russians language fluently. So this is the practice of daily discussion. Unfortunately they both are not able to live like brotherly.

According to Ahmed we colonized are living here from centuries in the reign of white people . so our people mindset is not broad they have slavery mindset .they believe white people are better them in all fields . They are victim of inferiority complex. They always hesitate against

white people. So this is also racial description and power of knowledge. Ahmed says Nasser is the only personality who changed the mind of our people and gives them broad thought. According to Ahmed Nasser is the nation builder for Egypt. Nasser is the person who give Egyptian their own identity .this is the Egyptian leader thought changing process which give extra boost to the people of Egypt and now they stand against invaders and start freedom moment.

According to Ahmed Egyptian feels that they are from Arab descent while Arab doesn't recognize their nativeness.so these are biggest enemies of their own .they have no unity. They have no proper goal they are just in racial description so this is the biggest issue of their fellness'. Arabs are in groups they have no proper unity and leadership that's why they are in bad condition. Invaders ruled on their countries .Now Nasser is the one and only leader in Egypt who changed Egyptian thought and give them unity. Now Egyptian is awake and they get there right soon. This is also power structure and power of knowledge. Writer was hearing all Ahmed talks and he was enjoying then they reach hotel where they get three coca colas and drink .writer says his country drink very proudly this is also show the power structure . it also shows the racial description .

Ahmed also point out the main reason of Arabs fellness'. He pointed out that economic growth is most important thing for his country growth so first of all his county must be work on economically strong. If this thing will happen then Egypt will also become strong and if Egypt will become strong then Egyptian people will also come out from this inferiority complex. Writer asked about Israel and Arab war. Ahmed told that the first and foremost problem is our weakness and their strength. All Jews are unit with each other while Arabs are their own enemies. Unity is most important thing for everything. If you want to become strong then you have to become unit. You must be known about the importance of unity. So unity is the best thing for your power. Arabs has first and foremost fault is there non unity. There entire conflicts make them weak. This is also power structure and power of knowledge.

Second thing is economic growth is very important to become strong. If Arabs want to gain power and overcome their problems then they must have to become economically strong. When these two things will be gained by the Arabs then Israel is not big issue for Arabs. Then they will easy to face Israel without any hesitation.

Explanation; A passage to Egypt

Now this essay begins with electricity shape and racism. We see inferiority and superiority within the starting lines of the essay. There are two men and women an Ahmed who's from Arabic blood and a trainer in number one school in Egypt. 2d one is creator who is an American and belongs to white race. Within the starting line of the essay Ahmed requested query from creator "Are you German sir" this sentence suggests racism and additionally inferiority. That time German is in energy and there may be also some other philosophy in the back of German race this is Nazis are God blessed kingdom and they are superior to all other races. So the sentence show the inferiority of the Ahmed and it is also suggests the hesitation of Ahmed in opposition to white humans. Then Ahmed advised to creator that he has a German buddy. Who belong to West Germany? Ahmed gives pressure on West Germany that time Germany turned into divided into two elements west

and East Germany. West Germany changed into in strength that time that's why Ahmed gives stress on West Germany which suggests the inferiority of Ahmed towards his German friend.

Creator visited Egypt for taking interview of Egyptian freedom leader Nasser. Nasser was freedom leader of the Egypt. Freedom second became on the peak that point. Both were going when they stumble upon the protester. People, teenagers and youngsters pick out such a lot of banners and play cards. All banners and play playing cards are filled by using one quote "our heads for Nasser" this display the country awakening and also racism due to the fact the humans of Egypt become in too hassle that why when they see one leader from their own race who want to exchange their future then all of them stand with him and additionally show their love for Nasser. Author asked question from Ahmed what's the cause of this protest. Ahmed instructed him that that is the state love for his or her terrific chief who is attempting for their freedom. All of them geared up to meet with dying with sake of their u .S .A.'s freedom and also stay with their leader.

Certainly Ahmed is Egyptian and from Arab blood. He also sense proud as for Arabic blood. Creator is an American. Creator visited Egypt for taking Nasser's interview. Author is an American and he suggests superiority so frequently. First off when he says I'm able to flip dark if I stay right here too lengthy. Secondly while he drinks coca cola he says my country's drink. This additionally shows racism and superiority .Ahmed is a teacher. He's coaching Arabic Grammar in primary college. Ahmed feels inferiority during complete essay. He shows a lot hesitation in so many moments. Ahmed is patriotic man or woman who loves his mom land. He fought against invaders in the course of world warfare ii. He just fought in opposition to invader for the sake of the USA.His lot of buddies meets with loss of life in the course of war. He informed to creator that once he came back from war he went to satisfy with Nasser. Nasser end up very satisfied on his efforts and gave him correct feedback also. He says Nasser supply him obligation to educate Arabic to youngsters. Then Ahmed experience a good deal happiness and satisfaction when he executed some work for his use of a. Now he's stand together with his chief and Ahmed says Nasser is the most effective character who supplies Egypt freedom in opposition to invaders. So Ahmed was blind lover of his chief Nasser. "Our head for Nasser" this is the slogan of the suppress folks that want freedom. They want freedom and for the sake of the liberty they modify their all things. So this is the voice of suppress people and the voice of inferior nation who experience hesitation against white human beings the ones people need their personal land and free u .S .A...

There is additionally racial description in Egypt each black humans isn't a right reputation they may be the second magnificence citizen of Egypt. They have no good jobs. They don't have any proper admire they're the second one magnificence humans so that is the racism. Every Negro has no proper reputation in society they have got minor duties and somehow one thing is that there is no Negro beggar in Egypt. Egyptian wants freedom against invaders and white races. There is racial description in Egypt that point. White human beings are in higher seats .Black and pink are that handiest why Egyptian humans have no right rights. They're in very terrible condition. They just feel inferiority of their United States thanks why they're totally engaged with freedom motion.

5. CONCLUSION

This study is critical contextual and is on the selected essays of the Americans essay writer Gore Vidal. Vidal is intellectual of the modern America .he evoke his nation through his writings. In this research researcher try to find out the power structures and also the mindset of the colonial nations. Researcher collected data from the Gore Vidal's book selected essays. 62 chunks of discourse are selected by the researcher from two essays a passage to Egypt and Second American Revolution. Researcher apply Furlough 3D dimensional model on these 62 chunks. Firstly researcher analyzes on the linguistics description of the selected discourse and also checks the formal qualities of the text. Researcher checks the Grammar of the text then check the verbs and its modes at the end researcher checkout the types of the sentences. Researcher total focus is on the power structure and power of the knowledge. Binary opposition of the words is check by the researcher. Powerful and powerless .researcher also checked the Grammar of the selected discourse. Then researcher checked out the sentence types of the selected discourse. It is totally checking of the linguistics features of the text then researcher will moved to the second step of the Fairclough 3D dimensional model. Now researcher will interpret the whole discourse according to research objectives and question. Researcher colonized thought. What is the thought process of the white races and how they feel superior to other nations? Researcher also interprets the text on the basis Gore Vidal's thought provoking. Researcher also finds out the main message of the nation building of the Vidal's essays. Researcher checkouts how Vidal teach his nation and give message of political stable and how democratic values take role in the progress of the country. Vidal gives proper message of nation building through his writings.

At the end researcher apply Fairclough 3D dimensional model third step of social analysis on the text. In this step researcher checked the text on the social reality basis what is the purpose of the text and how can this text apply in the society. Researcher also checkout what is the importance of the text in the social reality and how this text is applicable in the society. What are the corns of texts in social context? It is basically the true translation of the discourse. What is the contextual meaning of the text is checked by the researcher on this level. This level is focused on the language and specific words of the discourse which make up the text.

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