



Original article

## An AI Enabled Comparison CDA Using ChatGPT and DeepSeek to Identify Discourse Strategies in Imam Ali's Al-Shaqshaqiyya Sermon in Nahj al-Balagh

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze an old religious text, Imam Ali sermon Al-Shaqshaqiyya by using three critical discourse analysis models. The three models VanDijk's, Fairclough's, and Wodak's have been used to analyze both the original Arabic sermon with its English translation. The study examines AI-generated outputs across three AI systems. The results show that ChatGPT-4 is the most accurate in terms of accuracy, coherence and human-guided CDA in English text. DeepSeek demonstrates significant expertise translating culturally and historically embedded elements of the Arabic text while less skillful in doing so for the English. ChatGPT-3.5, on the other hand, yields only surface-level interpretations and there is no analytic depth. Cross-linguistic findings suggest that English translations are more accessible, but involve sacrifices of rhetorical force and cultural subtlety found in the Arabic text.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence - CDA - Al-shaqshaqiyyah

## تحليل الخطاب المقارن باستخدام أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي ChatGPT و DeepSeek لتحديد استراتيجيات الخطاب في خطبة الإمام علي الشفقية في نهج البلاغة

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### المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل نص ديني قديم، وهو خطبة الشفقية للإمام علي، باستخدام ثلاثة نماذج في تحليل الخطاب النقدي. وقد استخدمت النماذج الثلاثة: نموذج فان دايك، ونموذج فيركلاف، ونموذج ووداك، لتحليل الخطبة العربية الأصلية وترجمتها الإنجليزية. وتخصص الدراسة المخرجات المولدة بالذكاء الاصطناعي عبر ثلاثة أنظمة ذكاء اصطناعي. تُظهر النتائج أن ChatGPT-4 هو الأكثر دقة من حيث الدقة، والاتساق، وتحليل الخطاب النقدي الموجّه بشرياً في النص الإنجليزي. أما DeepSeek فيُظهر خبرة ملحوظة في ترجمة العناصر ذات الحمولات الثقافية والتاريخية في النص العربي، لكنه أقل مهارة في التعامل مع النص الإنجليزي. ومن ناحية أخرى، يقدم ChatGPT-3.5 تفسيرات سطحية فقط ويفتقر إلى العمق التحليلي. وتشير النتائج العابرة للغات إلى أن الترجمات الإنجليزية أكثر سهولة في الفهم، لكنها تتضمن تنازلات على مستوى القوة البلاغية والدقة الثقافية الموجودة في النص العربي.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الذكاء الاصطناعي، تحليل الخطاب النقدي، الخطبة الشفقية

### 1. Introduction

Recent substantial advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) have empowered language studies. Scholars have been able to utilize computers to analyze old texts using advanced language models (LLMs) such as DeepSeek and ChatGPT. The objective of the current study is to use an AI application in analyzing Nahj al-Balagha Sermon 3 (al-Shaqshaqiyya) by Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib. Imam Ali is a noteworthy known for his great deeds in different aspects of life. He is the prophet's cousin and son-in-law. This sermon presents a strong moral argument, criticized the dynamics of authority, and implies strong political arguments.

The rhetorics and the accuracy of ideological theses and the preservation of meaning across the Arabic and English translation have been scrutinized by comparing the obtained results from the analysis. Thus, the current study aims to enhance text processing and the translation quality and accuracy through conducting comprehensive historical analyses of early Islamic works. Important as it is, this analysis helps to handle important scientific and moral issues connected to using AI to study religious or cultural themes. This study assesses the effectiveness of two important AI models, ChatGPT and DeepSeek, in considering and using discourse strategies inside this speech through several methodologies of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). This study follows the studies done by; Teun van Dijk (2006), Norman Fairclough (1995), and Ruth Wodak (2001) who are considered the foundational CDA figures to demonstrate how different AI systems can critically evaluate Arabic literature.

#### 1.1 Research Questions

1. What kinds of rhetorical strategies do AI find when they examine Sermon 3 of Nahj al-Balagha using the Van Dijk, Fairclough, and Wodak frameworks?
2. How do ChatGPT and DeepSeek display discourse strategies differently?
3. What are the differences between the strategies seen in the Arabic text and the English translation?
4. Which AI application is more effective in interpretation, and completion of critical discourse analysis?

## **2. A review of the literature**

### **1. Discourse analysis using artificial intelligence**

Two AI models, GPT-4 and DeepSeek, have been developed with the explicit purpose of solving language problems (Brown et al., 2020). AI-based interventions have also found broader use with the launch of Natural Language Processing technologies for voice and speech analysis. All these artificial intelligence technologies enable simpler text analysis to permit closer reading of meaning and resolving complicated queries like the way in which meaning is constructed in discourse, what rhetorical functions are utilized and how the audience responds. The researchers have achieved better understanding, argumentative bias, lexical range, and syntactic patterns through the utilization of the tools along with Large Language Models (LLMs).

Computational discourse analysis with techniques is a recent area that uses quantitative and machine learning approaches to examine patterns within language (Nguyen et al., 2016). Computational discourse analysis with AI-based techniques has greatly changed the range and efficacy of computational discourse analysis. Although LLMs are extremely good at encoding linguistic variation and structural phenomena, they are found to fall short in meeting the requirements of Discourse Analysis (CDA) applications, chiefly religion, history, politics, and society (Bender et al., 2021). The effectiveness of such approaches relies greatly on the material one is working with and the extent to which the models are reflecting the cultural and linguistic environment in which the discourse was conducted.

DeepSeek is a new member of the large family of Large Language Models (LLMs). Unlike some of the earlier models, who were really trained on English corpora alone, DeepSeek draws significantly from non-English corpora like Arabic and Chinese. The two languages are relevant in the sense that they are of enormous linguistic communities and contain rich cultural, historical, and religious heritage. Arabic, for instance, becomes the focal point by itself when interpreting traditional and modern Islamic sacred writings while Chinese embodies far deeper meanings with social perceptions, literature, and philosophy. With such languages incorporated, DeepSeek—and ChatGPT models—opens multicultural thought interpreting new horizons. Such an attribute is very significant while interpreting works like traditional Arabic sacred writings, where meaning and context are all that need to be interpreted thoroughly. The differences which become evident in such multilingual scholarship are significant because they require further comprehension of the workings of ideology, culture, and language.

### **2. Critical Discourse Analysis and Classical Religious Texts**

The aim of CDA is to explore the way language is used to reinforce power, ideology, and social injustice (Fairclough, 1995 and Van Dijk, 2006). Language, argument structure, intertextuality, and

rheterical positioning are all examined to support or negate the most prevailing perspectives. Van Dijk argues that ideological speech structures include the functioning of pronouns, polarization (us vs. them), and assumption. Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach takes into account political and social context. Therefore, it is most effective for religious or historical studies.

Through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), it becomes evident that Imam Ali, in *Nahj al-Balagha*—particularly in Sermon 3 (al-Shaqshaqiyya)—asserts his moral authority, denounces the illegitimate transfer of power, and articulates a profound sense of injustice. The sermon is rich in metaphors, political grievances, and moral arguments, which together reinforce his critique of the socio-political order of his time. In line with CDA's focus on the relationship between language and power, previous scholarship has highlighted Imam Ali's use of rhetorically and politically charged discourse to challenge authority and expose injustice (Modarressi, 1993; Al-Azami, 2020).

As a further category of interest, religious texts rather use discursive strategies such as parallelism and intertextual connections. In other words, they are heavily relying on specific ways of using language to convey meaning, authority, and persuasion.

It has been presented through studies using Critical Discourse Analysis on the Qur'an (Elsharif & Elmassri, 2020) and Hadith that linguistic choices are reflective of religious and political ideologies. However, there is not much research on using Critical Discourse Analysis on *Nahj al-Balagha* and hardly a research with the addition of artificial intelligence here.

### 3. Comparative AI Studies in Discourse Contexts

Some recent studies have started to compare the interpretive linguistic analysis capabilities of various AI models and indicate their comparative strengths and limitations in enhancing discourse analysis. The interpretative capacity of GPT-4 in handling literary and thematic content has been examined in prior work on large language model evaluation, which reports strong performance in complex reasoning and semantic interpretation tasks (Bubeck et al., 2023). In contrast, Da San Martino et al. (2019) developed and evaluated NLP approaches for identifying propaganda techniques in political discourse, demonstrating how computational models can capture rhetorical and ideological structures in text. These studies demonstrate how AI can potentially be used to recognize structural and. patterns of theme although may not recognize deeper social or ideological meaning. The language problems are the most applicable to the AI performance evaluation as it helps to indicate the melodramatic discrepancies between systems. The GPT models were mostly qualified on English contents, in Arabic language difficulties found due to challenges in diglossia, syntactic complexity, and structural variation (Habash, 2010). DeepSeek, in its turn, has a better ability to process better Arabic languages, and this applicable to enhance its capacity to handle complicated literatures like *Nahj al-Balagha* sermons. The AI models of the Islamic religious or political speeches are not compared systematically. The Sermon 3 carries a cultural and ideological weight and the discrepancy appears significant by the application of AI in education and interpretation of the Muslim discourse.

### 4. The Need for Human-AI Hybrid Approaches

Even with advances in AI, most researchers think that human-assisted AI systems are essential for processing cultural -rich texts. Weidinger et al. (2022) and Bender et al. (2021) also warn against

using complete automation in studying politically, religiously or ideologically (beliefs, values, and power relations) loaded texts. They suggest a hybrid method instead, in which AI produces preliminary results that are interpreted within the context of human scholarly experience. In trying to understand religious language, this method provides cultural sensitivity, contextual applicability, and ethical responsibility. Instead of perceiving AI as a substitute for human interpretation, the current research perceives it as an analyzing instrument to complement human judgment. The current study makes methodological contribution to religious discourse analysis by the use of CDA criteria. Specifically, it utilizes the same sermon to contrast and compare the outcome of DeepSeek and ChatGPT.

### **3. Methodology**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research employs a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)-based qualitative comparative case study design. Using a historical Islamic sermon, Sermon 3 (al-Shaqshaqiyya) from Nahj al-Balagha, it examines how three advanced AI language models—ChatGPT (GPT-4), ChatGPT (GPT-3.5), and DeepSeek Chat—understand and generate discursive frameworks. Van Dijk (2006), Wodak (2001), and Fairclough (1995) all have different perspectives on the sociopolitical and ideological levels of discourse that the CDA employs.

#### **3.2 Data Sources**

Primary Text: The Arabic version of Sermon 3 (al-Shaqshaqiyya) is from Nahj al-Balagha. The sermon was shared on DeepSeek Chat, ChatGPT (GPT-3.5) and ChatGPT (GPT-4) in both Arabic and English to:

- Translate the text into English directly.
- Summarize the rhetorical devices and themes.
- Interpret the ideological and political gist.

To demonstrate how different languages convey ideas through discursive strategies. The analysis has examined the original Arabic text and the AI-generated English translations separately.

#### **3.3 Data Collection Procedures**

- 1- A set of questions was constructed to evaluate the responses provided by different AI systems.
- 2- The sermon was presented via DeepSeek Chat, and shared by ChatGPT (GPT-3.5), and ChatGPT (GPT-4) in both Arabic and English.
- 3- All findings were systematically documented, dated, and anonymized. The models and terminology used to label the results (such as GPT-4-EN and DeepSeek-AR) were similar throughout the investigation. To conclude, the case is based on:
  - Van Dijk's socio-cognitive model, with an emphasis on ideological and actor-centred representation, and semantic macrostructures (the main meaning of a text, made from the details in its sentences).
  - Fairclough's three-level model of textual analysis, which examines discursive practices, and sociocultural context.

- Wodak's discourse-historical approach, focused on argumentation, and intertextuality, and historical framing.

AI based applications have been applied to analyze discourse strategies in Sermon 3 (al Shaqshaqiyya) in Nahj al-Balagha, when considering Arabic and English versions. Consistency for each of CDA criteria has been confirmed through three comparisons, namely (1) manual versus AI-assisted analysis, (2) ChatGPT versus DeepSeek outputs and (3) Arabic and English versions of the sermon.

#### 4- Results

In this section, full result writings from manual analysis together with three AI applications (DeepSeek, ChatGPT-4 and ChatGPT 3.5) are provided with comprehensive descriptions. This research is based on the following research questions:

1. What Rhetorical devices does each AI tool ascertain when examining Imam Ali: Sermon 3 (al-Shaqshaqiyya)?
2. How do communication strategies vary within the two different AI platforms that is ChatGPT and DeepSeek?
3. What are the linguistic and interpretive variations between the Arabic text and its English translation?
4. How well do these AI technologies perform CDA? The performance of the two tools has been evaluated based on their capability to detect:

The effectiveness of each tool has been evaluated by examining its ability to identify:

1. Ideological structures
2. Agent representation
3. Presupposition
4. Evidentiality
5. Macrostructural organization
6. Vocabulary strategies

In addition, cross-linguistic comparisons were employed to demonstrate the depth, clarity, and precision of the information.

#### **Q1: What discursive strategies can AI applications identify in Sermon 3 using Van Dijk's, Fairclough, and Wodak's frameworks?**

AI systems have been sensitive to detect the most dominant discursive strategies in Sermon 3, based on models developed within Van Dijk, Fairclough and Wodak traditions. Results from the studies developed by Van Dijk and Fairclough suggest that characters, political polarization, macro-structures, text-text connectivity, word choice and semantic weight are identified precisely by

ChatGPT-4 (and DeepSeek). DeepSeek demonstrated strong results to comprehend Arabic text with historical presuppositions and cultural metaphors. These methods reveal the possibility of using AI tools to uncover subtle, often covert power relations that persist in language and discourses.

### **Q2: How do ChatGPT and DeepSeek differ in their ability to extract these strategies?**

The academic foundations of ChatGPT-4 and the formal discussion analysis were the same in both languages. The results not only were well-structured, easy to read but they were also amazingly similar to the ones derived manually, particularly for English. DeepSeek, however, did very well in highlighting the patterns of appearances of Arabic terms, differences between cultures and religious references across different pieces of writing. However, the findings to be drawn from the English-language results were unclear and inconsistent in form. ChatGPT-3.5, in contrast, has done poorly in both languages for its high level of abstraction that failed to capture the complexity of speech.

### **Q3: Is there a variance between the analysis of the Arabic text and the translated English version of the Sermon?**

The version in Arabic completely preserves all the rhetorical, ideological, and semantic details. As for detecting moral binarism (binary opposition), historical allusions, and assumptions in Arabic, deep learning models including DeepSeek significantly outperformed baseline models. The English version was more readily comprehensible, but not as rhetorically inspiring or intellectually deep as the original. That is because Arabic uses metaphor and culturally related phrases, and complex rhetorical strategies that are much harder to reflect, sometimes even in translation into other languages (Al-Shawi, A., & Mahadi T., 2012). ChatGPT-4 did the best at maintaining ideological coherence and organizing English across different interfaces. These differences imply that the translation might have lost some of the grammatical and cultural depths present in the Arabic text.

### **Q4: Which AI application shows higher accuracy in CDA?**

Table (1) below shows that it is clear that ChatGPT-4 was the AI tool that worked best compatibility with human analysts' manual analysis in Arabic and English. DeepSeek ranked second and demonstrated strong capability in understanding Arabic text. ChatGPT-3.5 performed poorly, as it oversimplified the analysis and missed significant clues in the conversation.

Table (1) Scoring of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Features: Manual vs. AI applications

| CDA Feature                  | Manual | ChatGPT-4 | ChatGPT-3.5 | DeepSeek |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Actor Representation         | 5      | 5         | 3           | 4        |
| Ideological Polarization     | 5      | 5         | 3           | 4        |
| Presupposition & Implication | 4      | 4         | 2           | 4        |
| Evidentiality                | 4      | 4         | 2           | 4        |
| Macrostructures              | 5      | 4         | 3           | 4        |
| Lexical & Semantic Moves     | 5      | 5         | 3           | 4        |

The results indicate that AI could contribute significantly in CDA especially in discursive strategies identification. The overall academic analysis was also better performed by ChatGPT-4, and its Arabic-to-English translations are closer to human reference translations than to manually produced translations. DeepSeek helped particularly in exploring cultural and contextual diversity, especially in Arabic, but not so with English. ChatGPT-3.5 was successful in the sense that it might be applicable, but it did not provide the level of analysis needed in upper level CDA. ChatGPT 5 is a move towards the right direction but too minimal to allow serious CDA at high level. The research also identifies the challenges of valuing the linguistic differences of cross-linguistic speech and ideology of the original language Arabic language and its translation into English. In conclusion, scaled conversation elaborates, the feasibility of scalable conversation shows that advanced AI interpreters can assist in the analysis of dialogue on a broader range of languages. They also demonstrate that despite the reinforcing strategies and author-positioning still, contextual complexity is fairly uninspiring perhaps even in translated literature.

## 5. Discussion

This study shows that AI technologies like DeepSeek, ChatGPT-3.5, and ChatGPT-4 can effectively analyze the sermon text by utilizing modern natural language processing techniques within a CDA framework. Three main CDA frameworks-Van Dijk, Fairclough and Wodak-are used in the analysis of the sermon by examining its relevance on leadership, justice and ideology. This work offers a comparative analysis of various AI models and their limitations by refining multi-level features towards challenging religious textual interpretation. This serves as evidence of both the merits and the restrictions of the models when it comes to more advanced discourse analysis. The study finally discusses the quality of these outputs in this regard and the results suggest ChatGPT-4 demonstrates a high degree of effectiveness, especially in terms of its consistency with human evaluations.

### 5.1 Van Dijk Analysis Model

For both Arabic and English, ChatGPT-4 is the best AI model available. The “legitimate central figure” in Actor Representation is Imam Ali, whereas Abu Bakr is portrayed as the illegitimate usurper. The meaning of this is passive complicity or ineffectuality. Metaphors that serve to enhance his reputation (birds, flood) at the expense of the other person’s ethics. ChatGPT-4 explores further into the topic of Ideological Polarization and the clear contrast between justice (Ali) and injustice (usurper). The valid leadership of Ali and Abu Bakr’s understanding of it is accordingly recognized in Presupposition and Implication, which points toward betrayal and moral decay. By analyzing Evidentiality, the tool demonstrates that “swearing Allah” and “references to knowledge” are more similar to rhetorical evidence than actual testing. Usurpation, divine right, internal moral conflict, and silent endurance are parts of the sermon’s ascending emotional arc, according to ChatGPT-4’s analysis of Thematic Macrostructures moving from declarative to emotional storytelling, the Lexical Choice and Semantic Moves analysis charge terms like seized, loot, flood, and birds, which construct a narrative of injustice and domination.

ChatGPT-3.5 often provides a simpler analysis that is not as in-depth or complex as ChatGPT 4. The part under Actor Representation says that Ali is depicted as a legitimate yet marginalized leader, Abu

Bakr is characterized as deliberately unjust, and other actors are mostly absent or inactive. It appears that the issue is a conflict between right and wrong, stemming from differences in beliefs. This is an indication that polarization is implied and not directly expressed. Presupposition and Implication stating that it presumes injustice without explanation and needs to know earlier or learn the truth before getting complete understanding of message. Further investigation of Evidentiality shows that the text indicates that Abu Bakr knew Ali was right, but does not explain on how he knew. Thematic Macrostructures highlights personal stories and the emotional confusion of characters rather than a greater concept or historical event. Lexical Choice and Semantic Moves talks about how one can use less intense metaphorical language or make fewer semantic shifts.

DeepSeek is more effective than ChatGPT-3.5 at identifying features that are nearly relevant, even when it conveys different information. For Actor Representation, Ali presents himself as “morally superior and oppressed” his opponent’s, implicitly accused of treachery, it also says, while the public remains in the background. In Ideological Polarization, it is suggested that the discourse sets up a clear moral contradiction: Ali is depicted as virtuous and noble, while the others are charged with treachery or usurpation. Presupposition and Implication indicates the acceptability of Ali’s assertion is not challenged but taken for granted and the discourse forces or implies complicity on the part of others through omission or silence. It is performative language and moral force rather than external references on which Evidentiality argues a use for metaphors as indirect evidential instruments. Analyzing various themes of injustice and moral obligation, the narrative concentrates on Ali’s powerful support in contrast with his being quiet through severe pain that DeepSeek identifies Thematic Macrostructures. In Lexical Choice and Semantic Moves, the author argues that metaphors, rhetorical imagery and religious or historical language are used to construct a stronger case for an ideological position.

## 5.2 Fairclough Technique

The Fairclough model addresses the following: structural coherence, interdiscursive hybridity, modality, sociocultural context and textual analysis. The use of modal verbs and declarative statements were illustrated in expressions like “I came to the conclusion” and “So I adopt patience” which express certainty and determination. In this regard, modality serves to highlight the commitments of a speaker to a certain point of view and emotional control. Interdiscursive hybridity is one of the rhetorical strategies adopted in merging metaphysical imagery with social criticism in order to incorporate various areas of meaning. ChatGPT-4, in this case, understands the ethics of succession to be based on the relationship of morality, politics and religion. Then, Structural Coherence displays as a development of assertion to internal argument, proving of conflict, a continuance, and ultimate consistency in argumentation. ChatGPT-3.5 gives a less in-depth discussion of the sermon themes. The Textual Analysis section determines the existence of colorful metaphorical language, but it also shows the lack of giving a detailed description of the figurative structure. The discussion appears to change to an explanatory to a contemplative mode, whose purpose might be the development of moral thought, as revealed through Discursive Practice.

ChatGPT-3.5 also provides a less deep analysis of the sermon themes. The Textual Analysis section determines the existence of the vivid use of metaphorical language, but it represents the lack of the

detailed explanation of the figurative construction. It also appears that the discussion has changed in tone to a reflective rather than descriptive one, possibly to encourage moral reflection, which Discursive Practice reveals. The early Islamic political landscape is addressed in the Sociocultural Context, yet it lacks adequate details that address moral dilemmas and authority. Interdiscursive Hybridity presents a blending of religious and political tones; however, Nahj al-Balagha lacks further elaboration on this aspect. The narrative shifts from expressions of rage to a tone of philosophical acceptance, a progression highlighted in the 'Structural Coherence.

DeepSeek effectively identifies the characteristics of text. The central concept of Textual Analysis revolves around how metaphors and imagery convey emotions and dynamics of power. The term Discursive Practice indicates a shift in the manner of communication among individuals, evolving from direct protest to the formulation of philosophical justifications. The Sociocultural Context fails to establish a coherent connection with the post-Prophetic power struggle, despite making some superficial references. In contrast, Modality employs first-person reflections to illustrate the significance of rhetorical attitude. Interdiscursive Hybridity refers to the connection between political discourse and spiritual dialogue. The discussion on Structural Coherence concludes an explanation of a structural process that moves from resistance to accepting endurance.

### 5.3 Wodak Analysis Model

The Wodak model evaluates the Textual Analysis, Discursive Practice, Sociocultural Context, Modality, Interdiscursive Hybridity and Structural Coherence. The model suggests that all aspects of ChatGPT-4 are entirely perfect in Textual Analysis it demonstrates entirely accurate and strong recognizing of metaphor and rhetorical images usage such as “pivot in a mill” and “birds do not soar” to strengthen the speaker and set down the degree of their oppressions.

For Discursive Practice there is a shift from institutional control to the individual's opposition, it demonstrates a strategic development of historical narration to challenge the dominant notions. This research traces the speech's roots and some major political changes that took place following the Prophet's Mohammad death. The sociocultural setting indicates the most important ideological notions in the discourse. The early Islamic society had serious matters to deal with in regard to morality and political power. Modality manifests itself in the form of statements of declarations like “I have reached the conclusion” and there the “I do not wish to act without thinking about it”, which underlies sincerity, patience and emotional control. A mixture of metaphysical use and social criticism in the discourse is also employed to challenge the ethical validity of succession as an example of interdiscursive hybridity of the political, theological, and moral worlds. The text is organized structurally into intense conviction, individual struggle and finally a logical solution of endurance and struggle.

ChatGPT-3. 5 covers narrow range of the issues. Textual Analysis displays an interesting figurative language but not so deeply developed figurative structure. Discursive Practice is obvious in dialogue transitions from descriptive to reflective mode, possibly because of ethical contemplation. Sociocultural Context exhibited political relation and social interaction in early Islam, but the investigation is not comprehensive in this point. Modality includes expressions of possibility and

necessity in language: “sure, it should be done.” and decisional declarations or ethical dilemmas. Interdiscursive Hybridity indicates that the work exhibits a fusion of religious and political tones, although it lacks more elaboration. Structural Coherence demonstrates that the narrative transitions from grievance to philosophical acceptance.

DeepSeek is quite good at consistently discovering literary features. The Textual Analysis displays pictures and metaphors that show differences in power and emotional states. Discursive Practice discusses how speech transitions from protest to philosophical argument. Sociocultural Context discusses the authority struggling that followed the Prophet, but it doesn't provide any clear connections to the setting. Modality on the other hand focuses on rhetorical stance through the author's views. Interdiscursive Hybridity explores the intersection of political and religious discourse. Finally, Structural coherence explains the structural transition from opposition to acceptance.

Finally, in the analysis of Imam Ali's Sermon 3, ChatGPT-4 consistently outperformed the three CDA models (Van Dijk, Fairclough, and Wodak) and frequently aligned with public opinion. ChatGPT-3.5 provided a more basic assessment, yet it often performed effectively to ChatGPT-4 and did not consistently align with the judgments of human evaluation. DeepSeek performed a high degree of alignment with the Van Dijk and Fairclough models; however, it occasionally overestimated its effectiveness in comparison with human assessments. However, the Wodak model created an impression of efficiency that exceeded its actual performance. Researchers assert that ChatGPT-4 is the premier AI model for the critical discourse analysis of religious literature, such as Imam Ali's Sermon 3.

#### **5.4 Evaluation of AI applications for Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): Arabic vs. English Performance**

This section presents the evaluation of ChatGPT-4, ChatGPT-3.5, and DeepSeek of the Arabic and English versions in conducting Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The overall observations show that ChatGPT-4 performs better and covers more material on all CDA examinations when assessed in both Arabic and English. Ideological significance, complex situations, and intricate rhetorical tactics are all readily apparent. ChatGPT-3.5 examines general trends rather than providing specific methods, correlations, or case-specific results. The primary focus is on description, rather than analysis. Lastly, DeepSeek shows a variety of skills. It sometimes gets some rhetorical components right, but its overall analysis isn't always accurate and doesn't use the same systematic process as ChatGPT-4 in other cases.

#### **5.5 Evaluating according**

In this section the aim is to ensure that the evaluation is clear, fair, and consistent, allowing for meaningful comparisons and reliable conclusions according to the criteria which applied to evaluate the Sermon systematically.

##### **A. Van Dijk CDA Analysis Comparison**

1. Actor Representation: In both Arabic and English, ChatGPT-4 always shows Imam Ali as the righteous leader and Abu Quhafa (or Abu Bakr) as the tyrant. This shows that there are different

points of view in the conflict. It makes the community look powerless or absent يغيب الجمهور كفاعل. GPT-3.5 Imam Ali is seen as the real leader, whereas Abu Bakr is seen as a usurper. However, the other characters and the community are not described in as much depth. DeepSeek, like ChatGPT-4, identifies the main characters and their roles (Ali is the oppressed, and the opponent is the betrayer), but it does not clarify the representation of community.

2. Ideological Polarization: ChatGPT-4: Uses strong comparisons to show the clear difference between justice (Ali) and injustice (the usurper). يُجسّد النص استقطابًا حادًا بين علي كمصدر للشرعية الإلهية، وخصومه. Justice and injustice are framed as a rigid moral opposition. Ali uses metaphors that elevate himself (flood, birds) and degrade the opposition's moral legitimacy. ChatGPT-3.5: However, instead of looking at the ideas and points of view that are causing the disagreement, it talks about it symbolically, for example by describing the caliphate as something that was “snatched” or “placed upon others while he endured patiently.” DeepSeek: proficiently distinguish ideological differences by structuring meaning around binary contrasts such as morally good or morally bad (right vs. evil) and alignment vs. misalignment with rightful authority (light vs. dark).

3. Presupposition and Implication: ChatGPT-4 makes the main point very clear that Ali had a natural claim to the Caliphate, which other people recognized but ignored. Also, it recognizes that people are likely aware of the disloyalty. يفترض النص أن الخلافة حق لعلي دون الحاجة لإثبات، ويؤحي أن من أخذها يعرف ذلك. كما. Presupposes Ali's right to Caliphate as self-evident implies others know also and presume audience have understood the betrayal. ChatGPT-3.5 recognizes injustice as an idea, but struggles to clarify its specific impacts or how external factors impact it. DeepSeek focuses on the main point, which is that Ali is right, implying the community is either helpless or involved, given their silence.

4. Evidentiality: ChatGPT-4 correctly refers to historical knowledge as rhetorical support rather than evidence from scientific inquiry to argue that phrases like “By God” are apparent and have moral implications.

يستخدم الإمام علي القسم (أما والله) كدليل على صدقه، ويشير إلى معرفتهم السابقة بحقه، مما يدعم الحجة بإشارات ضمنية لمعرفةهم بالأمر. Imam Ali uses swearing ('By God') to assert credibility and suggests others' prior knowledge of his right, reinforcing the claim through implicit acknowledgment. ChatGPT-3.5 effectively recognizes strict language; however, it fails to demonstrate how these characteristics connect to methods of gathering evidence. DeepSeek employs oaths and metaphors to establish the truth, but sometimes overlooks their primary role as evidence.

5. Thematic Macrostructures: ChatGPT-4 clearly explains the text's dramatic structure and on emotional arc while skillfully dealing with the central issue of usurpation and its effects. الموضوع الرئيسي هو اغتصاب الخلافة والمعاناة الناتجة عنه، ويبنى النص حول هذا المحور بأسلوب تراكمي تصاعدي. Main theme is the usurpation of the Caliphate and the resulting moral conflict; the text is structured around this with cumulative intensity. ChatGPT-3.5 acknowledges that people suffer, but doesn't provide a clear historical or ideological foundation for this understanding. DeepSeek covers ideas of unfairness and moral limits, often linking them to Ali's strong argument and questioning his silence.

6. Lexical choice and semantic move: ChatGPT-4 explains why the emotionally charged metaphor and strict language can be used to deepen the themes of injustice and the sense of control. It defines

يستخدم ألفاظاً قوية مثل 'تقمصها' و'نهباً' و'السييل' و'الطير' لترسيخ صورة الظلم والعظمة. التحول من الاستفهام إلى السرد العاطفي يعزز التوتر figurative language and emotionally and ideologically commitment, “the pivot in a mill, the flood, birds....” ChatGPT-3.5 in comparison argues that fewer words utilize intensity and semantic modification. DeepSeek demonstrates how one may acquire an ideological influence by employing rhetoric and a language with religious and historical roots.

## B. Fairclough CDA Analysis Comparison

1. Textual Analysis: ChatGPT-4 effectively identifies and comprehends complicated metaphors and phrases, as well as their contribution to the key meaning and tone of the work. تُستخدم في الخطبة ألفاظ قوية. ومجازية مثل 'تقمصها' و'ينحدر عني السييل'، ما يعكس ثراءً لغوياً وتصعيداً عاطفياً يبرز المظلومية. The speaker has the right position and disordered feelings are brought out through metaphor and symbolic expressions as 'pivot in a mill' or 'birds not soar.' ChatGPT-3.5 acknowledges a strong language, but it offers little in the way of direction on how to use rhetorical or grammatical constructs. DeepSeek demonstrates how the text structure and the use of metaphor can separate its literal meaning from its impact on the reader.

2. Discursive Practice: ChatGPT-4 illustrates how the literature has evolved from expressions of resistance and protest reflecting transformation in both its ideological alignment and audience reception. تُظهر الخطبة موقف علي من الموروث السياسي وتحوله إلى خطاب احتجاجي، مما يشير إلى تغير في الإنتاج والتلقي للخطاب. The extract reflects a shift in discourse from political legitimacy to personal resistance, indicating its transformation from historical narration to ideological protest. ChatGPT-3.5 described the extract as a protest, yet it fails to clarify the connection between the speaker, the audience, and the where the sermon has delivered. DeepSeek presents the reaction of people towards the argument, which advanced to anger.

2. Sociocultural Context: ChatGPT-4 analyzes comprehensively Imam Ali's perceptive and its consequences for Muslims in the context of the political disorder following the Prophet's death. السياق التاريخي هو النزاع السياسي بعد وفاة الرسول، والخطبة تعبر عن وجهة نظر علي في اغتصاب الخلافة وتأثير ذلك على المسلمين. The sermon originates as a result of the political transition following on from the Prophet's death, revealing a society's disputation over social power and legitimacy in early Islam. ChatGPT-3.5 includes a description of the political atmosphere, but not an analysis to the social consequences. DeepSeek focuses on the work from its historical and social environment perspective, looking on the people reaction towards the argument which developed to anger.

3. Modality: ChatGPT-4 finds powerful words and phrases, such as “By God”, and links them to protest and a persuasive tone. تُستخدم أساليب تأكيد قوية مثل 'أما والله' و'إنه ليعلم' لإبراز القناعة والاحتجاج، مما يعكس استخداماً واضحاً للهيئة الخطابية. Modal verbs and indicatives, as in 'I concluded and 'So I chose patience' reveal clarity and limitations of emotion, increasing the persuasion intensity. ChatGPT-3.5 discusses oaths but does not connect them with a comprehensive framework on modality or rhetorical purpose. DeepSeek considers oaths and emphasis to demonstrate points and change people's perspectives.

5. Interdiscursive Hybridity: ChatGPT-4 demonstrates the interconnection of political, religious, and moral discourses, clarifying how rhetorical imagery and religious can be employed to criticize political reality.

يتداخل الخطاب السياسي مع الديني والأخلاقي، حيث يُمزج بين الصور البلاغية والدينية لنقد الواقع السياسي. Combines political, religious and moral discourses mixing metaphysical imagery by uploading social critique to raise questions as to the ethics of succession. ChatGPT-3.5 examines the role of religious and political

speech, yet there is in depth analysis on their connection. DeepSeek is an application for DeepSeek demonstrates the successful integration of rhetoric and the interweaving of religious and political texts.

7. Structural Coherence: ChatGPT-4 offers a detailed analysis of the text's structural evolution, highlighting its convincing and logical movements from accusation to reflection and resolution. يتدرج النص من الاتهام إلى التأمل فالقرار بالصبر، مما يشكل تماسكاً بنيوياً واضحاً يعكس تصاعداً درامياً في الخطاب.

The structure passages from claim over internal conflict and resolution to reflect a reasonable and rhetorical flow of resistance-turned-endurance. ChatGPT-3.5 lacks the analysis of the meanings and transitions, but gives an overview of the events. DeepSeek demonstrates how the argument's structure facilitates the transition from wrath to patience, ending in a clear and persuasive objective.

### C. Wodak's CDA Analysis Comparison

1. Argumentation Strategies: ChatGPT-4 demonstrates a robust capacity to evaluate Imam Ali's arguments, emphasizing his utilization of religious and historical rationale to validate his stance and undermine his opponents. It emphasizes the utilization of sacred scriptures and the elegance of discussion. يستخدم الإمام علي استراتيجية التنديد بالاستحواذ على الخلافة بشكل غير شرعي، مع الإشارة إلى المعرفة السابقة للخصم. بأحقته، مما يعزز الحجة بالخبرة. Imam Ali built a rational argument against Abu Bakr's legitimacy by highlighting his awareness of Imam Ali's rightful position, employing personal suffering as evidence *"By Allah, the son of Abu Quhafa dressed himself with it (the caliphate), and he certainly knew that my position in relation to it was like the axis in relation to the hand-mill. The floodwater flows down from me, and the bird cannot fly up to me."* ChatGPT-3.5: provides a general argument without focusing precisely on the argumentative structure. DeepSeek focuses on utilizing vivid imagery to undermine the opponent's legitimacy.

2. Topoi (Commonplaces of Argument): ChatGPT-4 explores and clarifies effectively the application of ideas such as justice, moral obligation, and betrayal, connecting them to the assertion that the right was unjustly removed. It additionally highlights the use of religious texts. "أما والله لقد نَقَمَصَهَا ابْنُ أَبِي فُحَّافَةَ، وَإِنَّهُ لَيَعْلَمُ أَنَّ مَحَلِّي مِنْهَا مَحَلُّ الْقُطْبِ مِنَ الرَّحَا، يَنْحَدِرُ عَنِّي السَّيْلُ، وَلَا يَرْقَى إِلَيَّ الطَّيْرُ، فَسَدَلْتُ دُونَهَا نَوْبًا، وَطَوَيْتُ عَنْهَا كَتِفًا، وَطَوَيْتُ أَرْتِي بَيْنَ أَنْ أَصُولَ بِيَدٍ جَدَاءَ، أَوْ أَصْبِرَ عَلَى طَحْيَةِ عَمِيَاءَ، يَهْرَمُ فِيهَا الْكَبِيرُ، وَيَشْيِبُ فِيهَا الصَّغِيرُ، وَيَكْدَحُ فِيهَا مُؤْمِنٌ حَتَّى يَلْقَى رَبَّهُ."

The text draws on topoi of justice, moral obligation, and betrayal, reinforcing a claim of rightful inheritance denied. ChatGPT-3.5 recognizes ideas like injustice without separating them into various topoi or looking at how they work in speech. DeepSeek uses words of injustice and justice to highlight topoi by presenting Imam Ali's position as someone who was deprived of his natural rights.

3. Legitimation and Delegitimation: ChatGPT-4 show how to fade past rulers by calling them usurpers and focusing on Ali's problems, which makes his position as the wronged party more legitimate. إبراز عملية نزع الشرعية عن الحكام السابقين بوصفهم ناهيين لِمَالِ اللَّهِ، مقارنة بشرعة موقف الامتناع من تسلم الحكم دون ببيعة عادلة. It delegimates Abu Bakr's authority as a conscious act of wrongdoing reign, it demoralizes his legitimacy and justifies. *"he certainly knew that my position in relation to it was like the axis in relation to the hand-mill"* Imam Ali's restraint and patience as an ethically justified *"So I drew a curtain over it and turned away from it, deliberating whether to attack with a severed hand or to endure a blind turmoil. I chose patience, although there was pricking in the eye and suffocation in the throat."* ChatGPT-3.5 discusses the ideas of legitimacy and delegitimation however, it does not

provide a systematic theoretical framework for examining the ways in which authority is created, disputed, and opposed. DeepSeek does not analyze legitimation structures; however, it focuses on describing the text in terms of its moral orientations.

4. Intertextuality and Recontextualization: ChatGPT-4 look at subtle orientations from the Quran and the prophetic tradition and shows how they have been changed in political speech to fit the text's moral and symbolic context. تحليل اقتباسات ضمنية من النص القرآني والتقليد النبوي، وإعادة صياغتها ضمن السياق السياسي، بما يخدم الإطار الأخلاقي والرمزي للخطبة. It Includes references to natural metaphors and historical roles, recontextualizing political usurpation as both moral and existential betrayal. ChatGPT-3.5 discusses various aspects of intertextuality, yet it fails to clarify how they are applied within a political context *"He certainly knew that my position in relation to it was like the axis in relation to the millstone. From me the floodwater flows, and to me the bird cannot fly up."* DeepSeek undefines intertextuality, but connects the text's metaphors to its natural and political contexts It examines the text's natural metaphors that are rich in cultural and historical significance such as floodwater, birds, and the millstone—in both natural and political settings.

5. Perspectivization and Involvement: ChatGPT-4 identifies Imam Ali's voice as a central figure who is emotionally and ethically involved, using expressive language that shows personal pain and emotional connection. تمييز صوت الإمام كفاعل رئيسي متورط شخصيًا وأخلاقيًا، باستخدام أسلوب تعبير ينعكس الألم الشخصي. Imam Ali expresses in the first - person with deep emotional engagement, reflecting his involvement and moral position in the event. ChatGPT 3.5 provides a shallow analysis of the emotional investment by way of Imam Ali and effective role in social and political society. DeepSeek embodies Imam Ali's position, from the inside of the event and reflects his affective and cognitive engagement.

6. Temporal and Spatial Framing: ChatGPT-4 enhances the interpretative framework by linking events to a particular historical context of the Caliphate succession and invoking physical sites as symbols of public gatherings and societal division. ربط الأحداث بسياق زمني دقيق لتسلسل الخلافة، واستحضار المواقع المكانية كرموز للحشود والانقسام الشعبي، مما يعمق الإطار التفسيري للخطاب. The narrative framing begins after the Prophet Muhammad era and ends when Abu Bakr has already become a caliph; establishing that it was a historical issue where justice was not addressed over a long period of time. ChatGPT-3. 5 places the story in open and hazy time, with very little emphasis on specific geographic location or symbolism. Consequently, the viewpoint appears to float free of space. DeepSeek places more emphasis on spatial covering rather than temporal coverage. Its interpretation centers on significance given to the past within certain sociopolitical and symbolic spaces, thereby indicating that proximity in time is less important than historical events positioned in larger spatial and ideological configurations. The focus here is therefore on leadership in the Caliphate more in the sense of symbolic authority, and not so much as a simple phase of time.

To conclude, the above analysis proves that ChatGPT-4 is the most suitable candidate for CDA on English/Arabic text pairs. The model has high sensitivity to linguistic peculiarities such as the sensitivity to the nuances of rhetorical devices and the skills of interpreting the elements of literature

in the context of the general socio-political processes. It has a good level of analysis in most cases, and its interpretations are well clarified and analyzed critically. By contrast, ChatGPT-3.5 provides just a superficial amount of knowledge and in many cases does not provide the depth and accuracy that is needed to perform a thorough Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Its meanings remain shallow and fail to always draw definite links between linguistic decisions and their ideological consequences. DeepSeek, in its turn, demonstrates possibilities in a variety of aspects, though it is less consistent and less analytical than the answers generated by ChatGPT-4. neither does it necessarily discuss all the criteria of CDA in details.

## 7. Conclusion

This study uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to assess the applicability of AI models (ChatGPT (GPT-4 and GPT-3.5)) in the recognition of discursive strategies of Imam Ali Sermon 3 ( al-Shaqshaqiyya ) in Nahj al-Balagha. The models were tested on the basis of the analytical systems of van Dijk, Fairclough, and Wodak, in their capability of analyzing the rhetorical, ideological, and semantic aspects of the Arabic and English texts. The results suggest that AI technologies can be used to help interpret classical religious texts but have certain limitations when it comes to interpreting the old religious language, metaphoric statements, and social and cultural context and preventing the possibility of an ideological bias. ChatGPT-4 was the most structured and analytically consistent model, and DeepSeek was characterized by a strong performance in capturing linguistic and cultural nuances in the Arabic text.

In this study, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used to analyze the efficiency of ChatGPT (GPT-4 and GPT-3.5), and DeepSeek for the detection of discursive strategies in Imam Ali's Sermon 3 (al-Shaqshaqiyya) from Nahj al-Balagha. Van Dijk, Faircloughs and Wodak analytical models have been adopted to assess the extent of appropriateness with which such types of analysis are implemented in practice, in the case study on Arabic-English versions of the sermon.

The findings indicate that AI is capable of providing valuable inputs in analyzing classical religious literature, although major limitations are present. These challenges concern dealing with antiquity, figurative insights and paying attention to historical and cultural contexts, and also the diminution of ideological influences. ChatGPT-4 was able to generate the coherent and comprehensive analyses with well-grounded and methodological. organized reasoning in English and Arabic.

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