



### ABSTRACT

The study mainly focused on the analysis of intertextual features and the ideologies underpinned in the addresses of the Sino-US leaders during the United Nations General Assembly from 2009-2019. Data analysis was anchored on the intertextuality theories of Fairclough (1989), Sebeok (1986) and Lemke (1985).

Results revealed that the addresses of the US leaders were dominated by direct, indirect and scare quotations. There were also occurrences of cliché, reference, and conventionalism, generic, thematic, structural, rhetorical and functional intertextuality. On the other hand, addresses of the Sino leaders were dominated by the occurrences of scare quotations. Instances of cliché, reference, proverbs, generic, thematic, rhetorical, structural and functional intertextuality were, likewise, evident in the text. The intertextual features of US addresses constructed the ideologies of political hegemony, economic nationalism, heroism and religion. Similarly, the intertextual features of Sino addresses constructed the ideologies of Chinese socialism, a community with shared future of mankind in China, and Chinese Confucianism.

The main contribution of the study is an extended framework in analyzing intertextuality which can be used in academic writing and political discourse.

Keywords: *Intertextuality, Ideology, Manifest Intertextuality, Constitutive Intertextuality, UNGAA*