Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Kerbala
College of Education for Human Sciences
Department of English

A Transitivity Analysis of The Beirut Harbor Explosion in Western and Arab Media

A Thesis Submitted to the Council of the College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Karbala in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in English Language and Linguistics

By

Aseel Kadhim Abdullridah

Supervised by

Prof. Haider Kadhim Kudair Bairmani (ph.D)

May 2022 A.D   Shawal 1443 A.H

I

﴿ بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴾

(يَرفَع اللَّه اُلَّذِينَ ءُامَنواْ مُنكم و اَلَّذِينَ أُوتواْ اُلعِلمَ دُرَجَت وَاَللَّه بِمَا تُعمَلونَ خُبِير)

﴿ صدق اللّه العليَ العظيم ﴾

سورة المجادلة , الأية (11)

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful
.

"ALLAH WILL RISE UP, TO RANKS AND DEGREES, THOSE OF YOU WHO BELIEVE AND WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED MYSTIC KNOWLEDGE. AND ALLAH IS WELL-ACQUAINTED WITH ALL YOU DO".

Almighty Allah, The Most High has told the truth.
(Surat Al-Mujadalah, Verse: 11)

(Ali, 1997: 281)
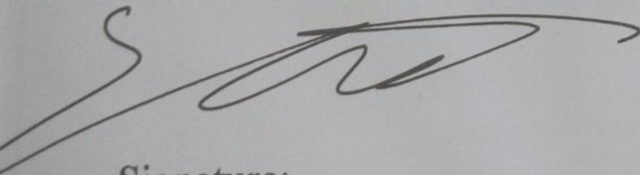
The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that this thesis entitled (**A Transitivity Analysis of The Beirut Harbor Explosion in Western and Arab Media**) written by Asseel Kadhim Almusawi has been prepared under my supervision at the College of Education for Human Sciences/ University of Karbala in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in English Language/ Linguistics.

Signature:

Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Haider Kadhim Bairmani

Date: / /2022

In view of the available recommendations, I forward this thesis for debate by the Examining Committee.

Signature:

Name: Prof. Sabah Wajid Ali (Ph.D)

Head of the Department

Date: / /2022

III

The Examining Committee's Declaration

We certify that we have read this thesis entitled (**A Transitivity Analysis of The Beirut Harbor Explosion in Western and Arab Media**) written by Asseel Kadhim Almusawi and, as Examining Committee, we examined the student in its content, and that, in our opinion, it is adequate as a thesis for the degree of Master in English Language/ Linguistics.

Signature:

Name: Husain Musaa Kadhim

(Chairman)

Date: / /2022

Signature :

Name:Hashim Elawii Mohammed

(Member)

Date: / /2022

Signature:

Name:Nidaa Huasin Fehmi

(Member)

Date: / /2021

Signature:
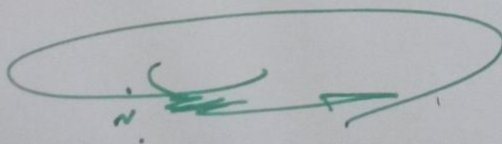
Name: Prof. Haider Kadhim Khudair Bairmani(Ph.D)

(Member and Supervisor)

Date: / /2021

Approved by the Council of the College of Education for Human Sciences.

Signature:

Name: Prof. Hassan Habeeb Al-Graiti(Ph.D)

Acting Dean of the College of Education for Human Sciences.

Date:5/7/2022

Dedication

- To Prophet Mohammed's heart Fatima Al-Zahraa (p.b.u.h.) and the prophesied redeemer of Islam Mohammed Al-Mahdi (p.b.u.h.)

-To my respectful family... especially my loving Parents.

-To my husband ,my family in law, and my lovely little girl (Maryam) without whom I would have been complete this work long time earlier.

- To the souls of the victims of the Beirut harbor explosion and of all the ones who fell in the terrorist acts around the world.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are first due to Almightily Allah for giving strength and ability to reach this stage.

I owe a special and sincere appreciation to my supervisor and mentor Prof .Dr. Haider Kadhim Bairmani. who has been a motif and most faithful supporter, advisor, and counselor throughout this challenging task. His tremendous guidance, patience, and inspiring comments significantly have led me to the achievement of the work.

Genuine thanks go to my M.A. professor Muayad Omran Chiad for his knowledge, advices , and all the generous help.

Without these people's constant motivation, this project wouldn't be successful or possible. Thousands of thanks and respect for them for allowing me to pursue abilities and challenged me with questions that enriched my learning experience.

ABSTRACT

This thesis presents a study that examines a corpus of news reports that deal with Beirut harbor explosion. The study aims at comparing the way members of each side and their actions are represented in newspapers that are sited in Arab and Western countries and also in newspapers that have different attitudes but appear in the samecountry.

The primary objective of the study is to introduce different ways and techniques media used to manipulate the truth. Another goal of the study is to examine the social function of language as a powerful instrument in social practice.

The study is based on M.A.K. Halliday's (1994) functional grammar, Van Dijk's (1998), and Van Leeuween's (1996) framework. Western and Arabic News reports on the Beirut harbor explosion are the concerns of the analysis in this study. BBC, CNN, Al-Jazeera News and GULF News are selected for this study. The analysis has focused on three linguisticfeatures: lexicalizatin, transitivity and active and passive voice. focus on accuracy of presentingfacts, i.e., they try to accurately depict the precise number of victims on both sides as well as the material damage , The investigation found that,most of Arab media blame Israel for the explosion. There are many differences between Arab and Western newspapers in the representation ofblast.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviated Forms	Full Forms
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CL	Critical Linguistics
CNN	Cable News Network
DA	Discourse Analysis
DHA	Discourse-Historical Approach
No	Number
SFL	Systematic Functional linguistics

Chapter one

1.1 Introduction

On 4 August 2020, a massive explosion happened at the Beirut harbor due to the leak of ammonium nitrate. It brings 204 deaths, 6500 injuries, and $ 15 billion material damages. Also, because of that explosion, 300,000 people got roofless. It was felt in different countries such as Turkey, Syria , Palestine and parts of Europe. It was reported in many mass media all around the world especially in Western and Arab media.

Western media refers to the mass media of the Western world. It was established in the 15th century when printing presses began to operate throughout Western Europe. News media in the 17th century appeared and it was in close connection with the spread of the printing press. Arab world mass media is also called Arab media and it influences individuals who live in Arab countries.

This chapter is concerned with presenting some general accounts of the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedures, limits as well as values of the study.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

By using language, people can transfer complicated thoughts and concepts to one another across large reaches of space and time. One can achieve this end by using the forms of language and grammatical structures, among other things, in a meaningful way. The use of language can express the physical or abstract

experiences of the real world around us i.e. the depiction of reality in our minds (Zhang, 2017;Vasques Filho, & O'Neale, 2020). These days, mass media plays a significant role in our life (Anggraini, 2018). Due to the development of new technologies, people from all around the world can use different types of media such as newspapers, news websites, and television consequently, they are fully aware of what happens in the world. Media and especially Western media is one of the most powerful and influential means in the global public opinion (Ogawa, Niikuni, & Wada, 2018). Western media has always controlled the intellectual trends in different countries. The social cognitive theory of mass communication is about the way how peoples' cognition is formed by the media that has shown on TV (Bandura, 2009; Wurm, Caramazza, & Lingnau, 2017).

The media representation of Muslims and what happens in their countries in the West is deformed and stereotypic. West, especially America introduces Muslims as their arch-enemy. In fact, the negative stereotype of Arabs and Muslims is because of what happened in September 11 (Emilia, Moecharam, & Syifa, 2017).

Hollywood films and news such as CNN and BBC try to show a different image of what happens in Arab countries. As a result of their representation, people in the world make a relationship between terrorism, Arabs and Muslims (Kapau, & Simwinga, 2019). In fact, what really happens and what Western media reports is thoroughly different(Bandura, 2009; Wurm, Caramazza, &

Lingnau, 2017). This stereotypic image increased after 11th of September attack. Western media is considered as the main source of learning English. English learners from all around the world spend most of their time watching Western media especially news because it is considered as an authentic source of exposure so, it can be very helpful for them to boost their knowledge of English (Joiner, 1990; Cooper et al., 1991; Stempleski & Arcario, 1992; Rubin, 1995).

Critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA) is the base of most studies of written and spoken text analysis in the field of linguistics. What reporters and writers of news try to say to the world has something beyond their surface meaning and those meanings truly affect people. However, what is known in our life is highly influenced by mass media, so the analysis of linguistic choices of Western and Arab media which are the most influential type of media in our country critically is necessary which either confirms or rejects the perspective of our world.

CDA is a new approach that investigates discourse structures by relating it to social structures. It has begun in the 80s and progressed very fast to be one of the most effective approaches in the social sciences in general, and in discourse analysis in specific. Van Dijk (1993) believed that the goal of CDA is studying the connection that link discourse structures and power structures. CDA stated that the relationship between discourse practices, social practices, and structures is a systematic one, and this systematic asymmetries of resources and power

3

among language users might be connected to their uneven access to linguistic and social resources.

The above-mentioned resources can be utilized in making asymmetric power relations and particular textual representations of the world appear natural, and it tries to make these relationships crystal clear through textual and contextual analyses. Wodak & Meyer (2001) states that CDA is used for the purpose of studying critically social inequality, as it is shown, constituted, signaled, legitimized, and so on by language users.

There is no specific method or theory that is uniform and inter-related in CDA (Blackledge:2005), so CDA's various approaches have a basic theoretical foundation, common hypothesis and purposes. Its theories and methodologies can be explained with regard to particular approaches of linguists within this major, e.g. Wodak, van Dijk, and Fairclough among others.

CDA has been the topic of many studies by many researchers from different majors having various research interests for different goals. Jenner & Titscher (2000) mention that CDA is a new approach because most of its progress and resources date are from the nineties, and this progress is up to date continuously by new ideas presented by researchers in the area of CDA itself and by the applications to related majors .

Critical Discourse Analysis is a controversial area, as it deals with a particular social problem, for instance, racism as its interest of the study (Chen et

al., 2019). CDA's studies are typically faced with data such as media, news reports, propagandas, institutional and organizational discourse in hospitals, schools, etc. (Bartley, 2018). Teo (2000) states that this type of data is investigated with the goal of representing the unrevealed manipulative structures that seem to be natural to most people.

Critical Discourse Analysis as an interdisciplinary approach, deals with the linguistic character of cultural and social processes and structures. It views discourse as social practice that implies a dialectical relationship between social structure and discourse structure, i.e. discourse is socially conditioned and constituted and at the same time socially conditioning and constitutive. It aims at exploring power relations embedded within discourse and at relating them to wider cultural and social contexts. The other purpose is to make people aware of the relationships between discourse and social structures. In CDA, Multidisciplinarity gives the chance to investigate the relationships between passages and their contexts, between social structures and discursive structures, and between power and language.

Critical Discourse Analysis is the application of discourse analysis. Generally speaking, it is agreed that methods of discourse studies, the social sciences and humanities may be used in CDA researches. This is based on the condition that CDA is able to precisely and relevantly produce insights into the way that discourse reproduces (or resists) political and social inequality, power

abuse or domination. The analysis in CDA is not limited to specific structures of talk or text, but it systematically relates these to the structures of the sociopolitical context.

Critical Discourse Analysis has been used in examining rhetoric in political speech act, and other forms of speech used in manipulating the impression given to an audience (Jenner & Titscher, 2000). However, CDA has some flaws, for example, according to Roffee (2014), it is simultaneously too broad to identify manipulation within the rhetoric, yet is also not adequately powerful to find all what researchers have set out to establish (Bartley, 2018).

Norman Fairclough discussed, in his book *Language and Power,* the term CDA. He introduced some concepts that are now seen as vital in CDA such as power, discourse, social practice, ideology, and common sense. Fairclough argues that language is better to be analyzed as a social practice through the lens of discourse in both speaking and writing (Blackledge, 2005).

Fairclough has developed a three-dimensional framework for studying discourse, in which the aim is mapping three separate forms of analysis onto one another: the analysis of (spoken/written) language texts, the analysis of discourse practice (processes of text production, consumption and distribution), and the analysis of discursive events as examples of socio-cultural practice. In particular, he combines micro, mesa and macro-level interpretation. Concerning the micro-level, the analyst accounts for various aspects of textual/linguistic analysis, for

instance, syntactic analysis, use of rhetorical devices such as metaphor (Teo, 2000).

The mesa-level or "level of discursive practice" includes the study of issues of consumption and production, for instance, which institutions produced texts, and who are the target audiences, etc. The macro-level involves the analysis of interdiscursive and intertextual elements and the analyst takes into account the broad, societal currents affecting the text under study.

Teun A. van Dijk's approach to CDA relates cognitive theories to social and linguistic theories. Van Dijk uses cognition as the middle layer of a three-layer approach that consists of discourse, cognitive and society. By merging a cognitive approach, researchers are able to recognize and understand how larger social phenomenon is reinforced through popular, everyday discourse. Critics of this practice refer that Van Dijk's approach focuses on the reproduction, rather than the transformation, of ideologies.

Ruth Wodak has developed a framework based on the systemic collection of sample texts on a topic for better understanding of the interrelationship of discourses that exist within the approach. This framework gives opportunity for discussing and analyzing the ideologies involved in a set of discourses. The macro level of analysis helps to understand how macro-structures of inequality persist through discursive processes across multiple sites and texts (Teo, 2000).

According to the problem which was mentioned, the focus of the study would be on these questions:

1. How is the Beirut explosion represented in printed Western media compared to Arab media?

2. What are CDA techniques and strategies are used by the producers of the news and movies in Western media and Arab media to make their own ideology?

3. How do the ideological differences manifest themselves through the discourse of these two kinds of media in representing the Beirut harbor explosion?

1.3 The Aims of the Study

The present study aims at:

1- Identifying the representation of the Beirut explosion in printed Western media compared to Arab media.

2- Finding out the CDA techniques and strategies that are used by the producers of the news in Western media and Arab media.

3- Identifying the ideological differences realized in the discourse of these two kinds of media in representing the Beirut harbor explosion.

1.4 The Hypotheses of the Study

Based on the aim of the study, the researcher hypothesizes the followings:

1- The way the Beirut harbor explosion is represented in Western and Arab media is completely different from each other and they use different CDA techniques.

2- Arab-Western media attempte to utilize different techniques to represent anti picture.

3- The Western media tries to manipulate the truth in representing the the Beirut harbor explosion and it is based on their ideologies. While Arabs are not.

1.5 The Procedure of the Study

In order to gain the objective of the study and find the answer for the questions that are shaped in the mind of the researcher, the following procedures are adopted in this study:

1- The researcher hypothesizes that what is published in Western differs from the truth and Arab media. Western media tries to distort media of Muslims.

2- All news texts are gathered, isolated, and carefully examined. Some printed media about the Beirut harbor explosion is selected and the sentences used in the discourse are analyzed based on the Halliday SFL

(Systematic Functional). Linguistic devices which includes lexical choices, transitivity, modality, metaphor, metonymy, and presupposition and metalinguistic features, such as ideological square and intertextuality are examined.

3- What is conducted in this study is that the data from each printed media is analyzed separately based on the principle of CDA.

4- The SFL model of Halliday is used for this study. The SFL model is shaped in terms of three metafunctions which are ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Ideational metafunction deals with the way that truth and reality are represented in the text. The major part of ideational metafunction is trasitivity. Transitivity system is used for this purpose. According to Halliday, there is a set of connected systems in the general framework of linguistic system that are transitivity, mood, and theme. He also proposed two approaches which can be used for clausal analysis namely ergative interpretation and transitivity system. Ergative interpretation is the process that may take place by itself or by the reason to take place" (Thompson, 2004). In transitivity system, six types of process exist which deals with grammatical relationships.

5- The basic participants' role and the distribution of the process percentages by going to be analyzed separately. Then, the comparison between these two media is going to be done.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

The present study is limited to sources which are just virtual sources in the internet such as newspapers, magazines, etc. which are published weekly and daily cannot be used. This study was delimited in some ways including using just websites such as BBC news, CNN Newsin Westren medea and GULF News and .Aljazeera news in Arab media

1.6 Value of The Study

The significance of the current study can be outlined in the following:

1- The study shows the differences between the representation of the same news, the Beirut harbor explosion, in two different media which are Western and Arab media.

2- It proves how the ideologies of writers affect the picture of the groups or people portrayed.

3- It is helpful not only for the students of linguistics and English language but also for all of the people to be aware of what they watch and what they listen to.

Chapter Two

Literature review

2.1Introduction

This chapter mainly consists of different parts. At first, the definitions of discourse analysis will be given. In the field of linguistics different definitions have been introduced for discourse analysis some of which will be mentioned here. After that the historical view of discourse analysis and definition of critical discourse analysis are going to be discussed. Goals and approaches as well as related studies are going to be reviewed.

2.2 Definition of Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a branch of linguistics. In discourse analysis, patterns of language across texts are examined. Moreover, the connections between language and the social and cultural that in which it is used are taken into account. Linguists in discourse analysis study different perspectives that are presented by the ways that language is used all of which are related to different understandings. Language use is affected by the relationship between participants and their social identities. Discourse analysis deals with the fact that different perspectives and identities can be reflected through the use of discourse.

Zellig Harris (1952) first introduced the term discourse analysis. He defined it as a way that connected speech and writing are analyzed. He had two main interests. One of them was the examining of language beyond the level of sentence and the last one was the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic behavior.

D. Rovenţa-Frumuşani defined discourse analysis by mobility and diversity "a crucible in which recent tendencies converge (the philosophy of language, the theory of enunciation, symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, etc.) and century-old practices (rhetorical or philological)".

Discourse analysis is also defined as the analysis of language beyond the level of sentences and discourse analysts investigate large chunks of language.

2.3 Historical View of Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis appeared as an area in discourse studies. Historical discourse analysis can be approached as a cross-disciplinary area from at least two separate directions.

The first approach includes an appeal to language history of discourse research. It is the research in earlier periods of a language of discourse types, structures, or functions, that is, whatever is encompassed by discourse analysis. The discourse analyst's attention is on the historical phases of a language, but the focus remains on the structure of the discourse This approach can be called proper historical discourse analysis (Jacobs and Joker, 1995). The benefit of such an approach is that it can clarify the roles of several characteristics of older texts more satisfactorily. Remember, however, that this approach, historical discourse, is fundamentally synchronic, as it requires a study of a language at a specific level in its development, although a discourse-oriented one.

According to Jacobs and Jucker (1995), there are two possible steps within such an approach, "one mapping form to function (the clarification of the discourse functions of unique historical forms) and the other mapping function to form (the identification of historical forms which are exponents of particular discourse functions)". In historical discourse analysis, the former direction tends to be the more popular (Stein, 1985).

The second approach includes applying the study of discourse to historical linguistics. The historical linguists' attention is concentrated on issues of debate,

but the emphasis lies on evolving language. It should be noted that in some forms of diachronic change, as in word order change, a consideration of discourse factors, the changes are not recent and the interest in discourse-driven or influenced change can nowaday be seen as almost a commonplace. Such an approach has the advantage of having some improvements to be elucidated and a maximal understanding of diachronic change processes.

A language's historical stages frequently include terms and particles that are seemingly meaningless, null or repeated sentences, unexplained morphological forms or the use of inflectional forms, apparently primitive stylistic features, and unusual or uncategorizable styles of text. Although many of these characteristics have historically been regarded as grammatical, in recent years, pleonasms, metric expedients, colloquialisms, intensifiers or emphatics, or style defects have proven fruitful to re-examine these characteristics using the methods of modern discourse study.

Although the absence of oral texts from earlier times may seem to be a significant stumbling block to the re-examination, because discourse research has traditionally been concerned with the oral form, oral narratives and natural conversations, this is no longer counted a severe impediment to historical discourse analysis. First, it is widely accepted that for most written languages, the earlier times. In particular, medieval texts of the Indo-European languages are the results of transiting an oral into a literate culture, and an oral text includes

linguistic features of an oral culture, but not oral texts (Ong, 1984). According to Fleischman (1990), it is precisely because the study of discourse concerns oral texts that many of the characteristics of medieval literature would be clarified: "I am convinced that many of the disconcerting properties of medieval vernacular texts can find more satisfying explanations if we first of all acknowledge the extent to which our texts structure information the way a spoken language does, and then proceed to the linguistic literature that explores the pragmatic underpinning of parallel phenomena in naturally occurring discourse" (p.23).

Second, from speech-based genres such as court documents, dramatic dialogue, sermons and as well as from more colloquial written genres like personal letters, much can be inferred about the oral form of earlier languages (Biber and Finegan, 1992). Finally, the application of discourse analysis techniques and methods to written texts and the identification in such texts with distinct concepts of discourse structure has become increasingly popular: written texts may be studied in their own right as communicative actions (Jacobs and Jucker, 1995).

2.4 The Scope of Discourse Analysis

According to Stubbs (1983), the determination of what discourse analysis encompassed itself is an initial challenge that occurs while attempting to survey the field of historical discourse analysis. Standard discourse analysis therapies cover a broad variety of subjects, including continuity and coherence, anaphora,

structuring of knowledge on the one side, and, on the other hand, inference, implication, presupposition, conversation maxims, significance, the Cooperative Concept, politeness, and actions of expression (Brown and Yule, 1983; Schiffrin, 1994)

The difference between discourse analysis and pragmatics is especially problematic. Many of the same problems as accounts of discourse analysis are covered by a textbook account of pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983), pragmatics includes discourse analysis. Discourse analysis has been suggested to be more text-centered, more involved in the object, more static, whereas pragmatics is more user-centered, more interested in the text development process, and more dynamic. Discourse analysis is also equated with conversational analysis, and pragmatics is equated with the theory of speech actions. It would seem impossible to separate the two with some conviction.

2.5 Critical Discourse Analysis: Definition

Critical Discourse Analysis is an area concerned with researching and analyzing written and spoken texts in order to expose the discursive origins of influence, domination, injustice and bias, according to van Dijk (1998). It explores how these discursive sources in particular social, political and historical contexts are preserved and replicated.

In the same vein, Fairclough (1992) defined CDA as discourse analysis aimed at systematically investigating frequently opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive activities, events and texts; and (b) broader social and cultural systems, relationships and processes; to explore how such practices, events and texts emerge from and are ideologically influenced by power relations and power struggles; and to explore how the opacity of these discourse-society relationships is itself a factor in securing power and hegemony (Fairclough, 1992).

Critical Discourse Analysis investigated the role in and over a discourse and its ideological potential (Munalim, 2017; Zwart, 2017). It is a politically-involved approach with a clear agenda, and attempts to have an impact on political and social practices. Thus, it is significant for analysts to be aware of their own stance towards discourses and phenomena under investigation. One of the purposes of CDA is to reveal the ideological assumptions hidden in discourse, and to resist power in and over discourse. It deals with analyzing discourse in order to reveal the discursive sources of dominance, power, inequality and bias; and to clarify how these sources are "initiated, maintained, reproduced and transformed within specific social, economic, political and historical contexts" (van Dijk, 1988). Wodak (1995) states that the purpose of CDA is analyzing —opaque and transparent structural relationships of dominance, power, discrimination, and control as represented in language.

According to Flowerdew, Li & Tran (2002), Critical Discourse Analysis is politically concerned with emancipatory objectives. One of its main aims is to challenge existing power structures and helping the oppressed resist them. To put simply, CDA triggers us for investigating the discursive dimension of power abuse that leads to injustice and inequality.

Critical Discourse Analysis attempts to prevent the simple deterministic connection between discourse and the social; it, rather, examines discourse within a specific context and it studies power with regard to discourse. It starts with the hypothesis that significant groups try to naturalise and conventionalise discourse in a way that makes the dominant ideology seem as given' or taken-for-granted'. Resistance to the dominant ideologies includes questioning the existing conventions with an attempt to change them. To investigate the bond between normal and productive employment of language, it is significant for CDA to check discourse in relation to context and to investigate its interdiscursive and intertextual features. CDA also counts discourse as historical and it argues that a a discourse can only be understood with regard to its context; this indicates the existence of a systematic relationship between a text and its context (Wodak, 1996).

Critical Discourse Analysis refers to "an old form of language critique which brings fundamental social science together with linguistics in a single theoretical and analytical framework" (Chouliaraki & Fairclough, 1999). It tries

to explain, interpret and clarify the use of linguistics with regard to their duties in a specific socio-cultural occasion. It believes that special networks of form-function bound are privileged for it has value in society more than others for their ideological impacts. CDA checks these networks and describes the form-function bound by connecting privileged systems of meaning to social practices.

According to Rogers (2004), Critical Discourse Analysis is fundamental in the way that it takes a clear stance towards the investigation of ideology in discourse because it believes that discourse is inevitably ideological. So, CDA is controversial in the sense that it deals with social issues and analyses the model discourse constructs and is constructed by social structures. Roots of CDA go back to critical linguists, and it is dealt with the critical theory of the Frankfurt School which denies naturalism. Furthermore, it investigates the dialectic between social determinism and individual agency .

CDA's analytical approach is fundamental, since it includes having distance from the data, taking a political stance explicitly, embedding the data in the social context, and having an emphasis on self-reflection. To sum up, CDA is an interdisciplinary analytic approach that aims at explaining, paraphrasing, analyzing and critiquing the social world. The major unit of analysis for CDA is the text which can be spoken, written or multimodal, and it analyses texts at word and sentence level.

The goal of CDA is to make the ties between discourse practices, social practices, and social structures clear, links that may be opaque to the layperson.

2.6 Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis

The practical background of CDA is come from different fields, for instance linguistics, social theory, critical theory, and philosophy. CDA principles and features, outlined by CDA practitioners by way of concluding this section, (Fairclough, 1995; Kress, 1991; Hodge & Kress, 1993; Van Dijk, 1998; Wodak, 1996) are as follows:

1. Language is a social activity that reflects the world through it.

2. Not only does the use of discourse/language as a mode of social activity in itself reflect and imply other social practices, but it constitutes other social practices as well, such as the exercise of control, superiority, bigotry, resistance, etc.

3. Through the dialectical relationship between texts and social topics, texts acquire their meanings: readers and writers who often work with varying degrees of choice and access to texts and means of interpretation.

4. Linguistic structures and attributes are not subjective. Whether or not the actions are conscious or unconscious, they are purposeful.

5. Through discourse, power relations are created, exercised, and replicated.

6. Both speakers and writers rely on specific discursive activities based on specific priorities and goals that include inclusions and exclusions.

7. Debate is historical in the sense that texts obtain their meanings from being placed in particular social, cultural and ideological contexts, time and space.

8. CDA does not read, but rather describ, texts alone.

2.7 Aims of Critical Discourse Analysis

The applied language research known as critical linguistics is intended to solve fixed-point problems and invisible narrow social principles embedded in language. Critical discourse analysis was first introduced at the University of East Anglia, England by Fowler and his colleagues, in the book Language and Control (1979). Within defined social contexts, critical linguistics aims to look at various linguistic systems and recover the different patterns of values or beliefs encoded in the language. Speakers or writers who intuitively select an 'acceptable' style or model for specific situations in their speech do not notice social meanings or values; this pattern may have become habitual during the socialization process.

Van Dijk (2003) claims that critical research on discourse needs to meet a range of criteria in order to accomplish its goals effectively:

It is problem-or issue-oriented: Each theoretical and analytical approach is valuable as long as it is able to investigate related social issues such as sexism, racism and other types of social inequality effectively.

CDA work is usually inter- or multidisciplinary in order to properly research social issues or problems, and emphasize in particular the connections between discourse and society.

In particular, CDA emphasizes on (group) relations of control, domination and injustice and the ways in which members of the social group are replicated or resisted through text and talk.

This effort to expose the discursive means of mental control and social dominance suggests that the powerful and the elites, and particularly those who misuse their power, are critical and opposed.

Therefore, critical analysis may help raise consciousness of social values or philosophies impregnated in the language for those who are unaware of them, which is often defined as a demystification operation.

2.8 Approaches of Critical Discourse Analysis

Van Dijk, Wodak and Firclough are the type of the scholars whose work has greatly participated in the growth of the CDA.

a. Van Dijk's Socio-cognitive Model

Van Dijk is consider as one of the most widely cited and quoted by CDA practitioners in critical studies of media debate, including studies that do not explicitly fit into the CDA perspective (Karim, 2000). He began to apply his theory of discourse analysis to media texts in the 1980s, concentrating specifically on the treatment of ethnic groups and minorities in Europe. He incorporates his general discourse theory into the discourse of news in the press in his News Review (1988) and extends his theory to genuine cases of news coverage at both the national and international level. According to Boyd-Barrett (1994), his call for a detailed analysis not only of the textual and systemic level of media discourse, but also for analysis and explanations at the level of output and reception or understanding. This is what distinguishes the structure for the study of news discourse by van Dijk (1988).

b. Wodak (Discourse Sociolinguistics)

Wodak (1995) mentions that Discourse Sociolinguistics is one of the CDA directions related to Wodak and her Vienna colleagues. In the Bernstein tradition, Wodak based her model on sociolinguistics and on the ideas of the Frankfurt School, especially those of Jürgen Habermas. According to Wodak (1996):

> *Discourse Sociolinguistics…is a sociolinguistics which not only is explicitly dedicated to the study of the text in context, but also accords both factors equal importance. It is an*

approach capable of identifying and describing the underlying mechanisms that contribute to those disorders in discourse which are embedded in a particular context--whether they be in the structure and function of the media, or in institutions such as hospital or a school--and inevitably affect communication.

Wodak has conducted studies on a range of social problems such as discrimination, racism and anti-Semitism in different institutional environments, such as courts, schools, and hospitals. In 1990, Wodak's work on the discourse of anti-Semitism contributed to the development of an approach she called the historical form of discourse. In this approach, the word historical occupies a special position. It refers to this approach's attempt to systematically incorporate all available context knowledge into the study and understanding of the many layers of a written or spoken text.

The results of the study by Wodak and her colleagues showed that the context of the discourse had a substantial influence on the structure, purpose, and context of anti-Semitic utterances (Wodak et. al.,1990). A feature that distinguishes this approach from other CDA approaches, especially that of van Dijk, is the emphasis on the historical background of discourse in the process of clarification and interpretation.

It is assumed that language manifests social processes and interaction in the discourse historical system approach (similar to Fairclough's) I and also constitutes such processes (Wodak & Ludwig, 1999).

c. Halliday

These CL practitioners see language in use after Halliday as serving three roles simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal and textual functions. While the ideational function relates to the perception of the speakers of the world and its phenomena, according to Fowler (1991) and Fairclough (1995), the interpersonal function represents the insertion of the attitudes and judgments of the speakers themselves about the phenomena in question, and the creation of a relationship between speakers and listeners.
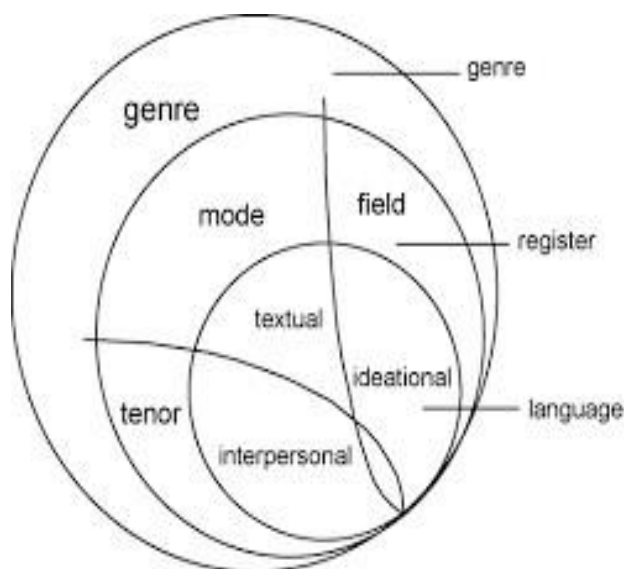
Figure 2.1 SFL model

d.Fairclough

In CDA, the third key approach is that of Fairclough, whose ideology has been central to CDA for more than 10 years. Fairclough 1989 named his approach to language and discourse Critical Language Analysis in his earlier work. The purpose of this approach was described as a contribution to the general raising of awareness of exploitative social relations by focusing on language. In particular, this goal persists in his later work that further expands his plan such ,that it is now one of CDA's most detailed frameworks (Fairclough, 1992, 1993 (Chuliaraki and Fairclough, 1999 ;1995).

According to Chuliaraki and Fairclough (1999), Critical Discourse Analysis "brings social science and linguistics together within a single theoretical and analytical framework, setting up a dialogue between them". Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which was the basis for the theoretical structure of Fairclough, as it was for other CDA practitioners, is the linguistic theory referred to here (Fowler et. Al., 1979; Fowler, 1991; Hodge & Kress, 1979). The methodology of Fairclough also contains a range of critical social theorists, including Foucault (i.e. the notion of discourse orders), Gramsci (hegemony concept), Habermas (i.e. the notion of discourse c olonization), among others.

Chuliaraki and Fairclough (1999) suggest that the CDA needs to make a clear contribution. They suggest that the last two decades or so have been a time

of profound global economic and social change. They think that while these changes are due to concrete behavior by individuals, the changes are viewed as part of nature. That is, changes and transitions have been viewed as normal and not because of the causal behavior of individuals. According to Chuliaraki and Fairclough (1999), the recent economic and social developments "are to a significant degree . . . transformations in the language, and discourse".

Critical Discourse Analysis can also benefit by theorizing changes and developing an understanding about what it is, how it has come to be, and what it might become, on the basis of which people can make and rebuild their lives. Chuliaraki and Fairclough (1999) argue, with such an objective in mind, that:

> *"CDA of a communicative interaction sets out to show that the semiotic and linguistic features of the interaction are systematically connected with what is going on socially, and what is going on socially is indeed going on partly or wholly semiotically or linguistically. Put differently, CDA systematically charts relations of transformation between the symbolic and non-symbolic, between discourse and the non-discursive.."* (p. 113)

There are three theoretical focus areas in this CDA approach to examine every communicative case. They are text (e.g. a news report), the practice of debate (e.g. the production and consumption process) and the sociocultural

practice (e.g. social and cultural structures that give rise to the communicative event)(Fairclough ,1995).
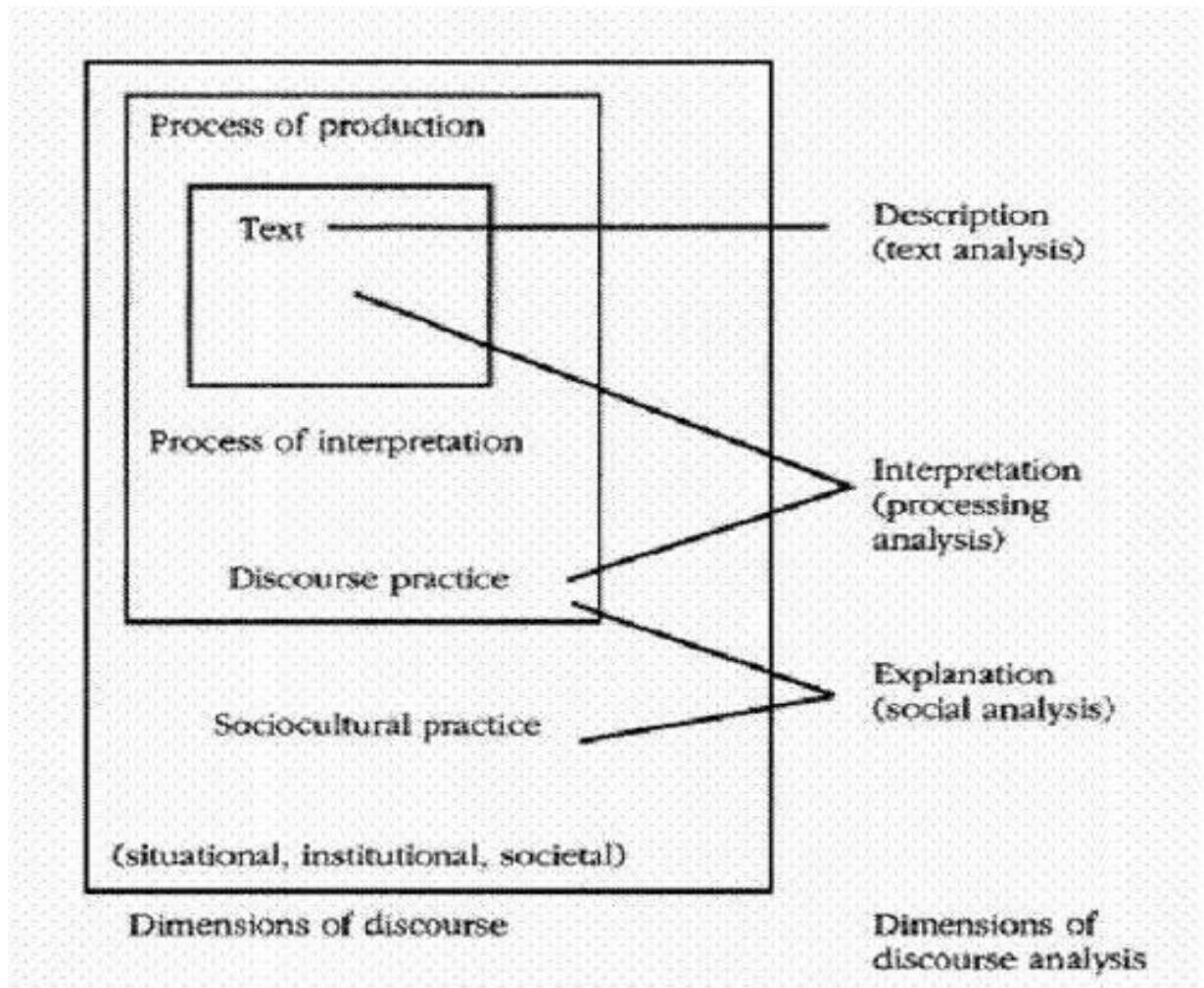
Figure (2.2)Fairclough's approach in CDA : (Fairclough, 1995)

2.8.1Fairclough and Critical Linguistics

Norman Fairclough was fascinated in Critical Discourse Analysis in the past centuries. In 1989, the scholar began to advance "Critical Language Study" in order to the patterns between discourse and power. The later research he has done was on the issues of CDA, as well. In Discourse and Social Change (1992),

Fairclough developed a social theory of discourse and support the methodological factor practical CDA (Blommaert & Bulcaen, 2000). Fairclough noticed the basic approaches to discourse analysis, for instance, sociolinguistics, content analysis and pragmatics, and results showed that they lacked an important outlook and thus stated his theory to CDA to gain a social theory of discourse. (Fairclough (2003) stated that CDA proposed as a reply to the old-version of division between linguistics and other areas of social science. The most significant issue of CDA is to propose a microlinguistic analysis that can inform a broad social analysis. It examines how discourse characters in connection to other social factors in processes of social change (Fairclough, Pardoe & Szerszynski, 2006).

The goal of Fairclough's research as stated in Fairclough (1992), is to deliver"linguistically oriented discourse analysis and social and political thought in connection to discourse and language. CDA stated that discursive chatracteristics are systematically related to what is happening in the social context, and what is taking place in social context is infact happening partially linguistically, or semiotically, or both (Chouliaraki & Fairclough, 1999).

Fairclough's CDA is according to some approaches that language is an irreducible section of social context (2003). The vision of discourse as a form of social practise signifies that discourse involves both activity and representation. He stated that there is a dialectical pattern between discourse and social structure. In other words, discourse is built by social structure and made it

as well. Thus, discourse reveals the world, it composed it. Moreover, Discourse provides changing them (Fairclough, 1992).

According to Fairclough, Essential Discourse Analysis is an interdisciplinary methodology that considers language as a mode of social practice in the study of discourse. In general, scholars working in the CDA tradition argue that (non-linguistic) social practice and linguistic practice constitute each other and concentrate on examining how social power relations are formed and strengthened by language usage.

Fairclough presented subjects such as discourse, power, philosophy, social practice and common sense that are now seen as central in the CDA. He claims that in both speaking and writing, language should be examined as a collective activity through the lens of debate. Fairclough created a three-dimensional discourse research system, which aims to map three distinct modes of analysis onto each other. He blends interpretation at the micro, meso, and macro level.

Fairclough explained CDA as a theory for investigating language in connection to ideology and power. He described power asymmetries between participants in a discourse and their unequal power beyond the creation, distribution and depletion of texts. According to Fairclough (1995), the foundation has three aspects mixed in each other with examination of language in the main part, analysis of the discursive practise in the middle, and an encompassing sociocultural analysis. In Fairclough's view, CDA should not

accounts for those features that are present in the text only, but also those absent from it as well, since they can be equally significant signs of the sociocultural context .

2.8.2 Political Discourse Analysis

Political discourse is an interdisciplinary subject in which different fields of study interact, such as politics, sociology, psychology, socio-linguistics, and others. It's importance stems from the influence that this discourse has on the future of the nation. People know very well that politicians have a direct impact on economic, social, cultural, and political aspects of life. Nevertheless, it is politics which closely affects the decisions of war, peace, stability orconflict. That's why, political speeches have attracted the attention of scholars, trying to interpret all message types, whether implicit or explicit, and uncover what they mean in reality .(Sheveleva, 2012)

Political discourse is usually spoken. It is delivered by an affective   speaker; president, king, deputy parliament, minister…etc. The affective speaker should have the advantage of voice quality which helps him influence listeners. He has to pay attention to what he said and plan the outcomes of thespeech. Therefore, politicians are looking for the effective speech in order to control and manipulate people minds. They use language to send their massages to achieve theirgoals .

Political language is usually simple because the speaker tries to communicate with people and who can't all understand the complexlanguage. Additionally, political speeches have a number of functions. It is used to transform and deepen a particular phenomenon. It is used to convince listeners with the speaker's ideas by using some techniques such as analysis and explanation. Seidel (1985) argued that a political speech may constitute a, a domain, field or a genre. It is also an incredible achievement at a particular place and at a particular time, and contains three majorelements;

- The addresser /thespeaker.
- The addressee /thehearer.
- The political speechitself.

Van Dijk 1998mentioned that political discourse analysis deals with political authority abuse, supremacy or dominance. Accordingly, he views political discourse as a class of genres defined by the domain of politics, but not a genre by itself. Therefore, political speeches, electoral debates, parliamentary deliberations, political programs and government discussions are some genres related topolitics.

Political discourse analysis explores the use of language by politicians in various situations and observes how they confused the public with their techniques of reasoning. Politics, primarily, is associated with people and their lives in organized communities, and traditional party politics goes beyond the region(Nelson, Oxley & Clawson, 1997) .

Politics is a social activity in a civilized society. It has a specific code, and specific characteristics of the language used in a political discourse. Such

discourse as one of the political rituals needs more attention. In fact, a few decades ago work began to explore the connection between language andpower; However, the critical angle to study this is not as old. The way language reflects the ideological position of politicians and how the ideological position of readers is generated and influenced is very important .(Msakhuradze, 2014)

2.8.3 Significance of PDA

Generally, politics plays an important role in our lives. Similarly, Fairclough is of the opinion that politics was, in some measure, age language and language in controversies and conflicts. Additionally, politics is done either through political discourse or through diverse styles of political discourse, for instance

political speeches, parliamentary debates, media interviews and shows, and political advertising. As a final point, politics and political discourse mingle in the public sphere, and both affect the presentation of participants, politicians in other words, and recipients of political discourse, public in otherwords. (Amaglobeli, 2016)

It can also be used as an object of analysis to look at the agenda hidden behind the statements of speakers because language in political speech can control and influence political action and audience confidence. Political speech is a type of discourse that constructs and reproduces beliefs, ideas, andideologies.

In other words, there should be definite ideology for political speech among the audience. This indicates that the way the speaker speaks and represents something in the speech is important in influencing the audience's point ofview. Some studies in the field of political discourse interact with professional

politicians or political institutions, such as presidents and prime ministers, and other members of the government, parliament, or political parties at both the local, national, and international levels . (Whisnant, 2012)

2.8.4 Politics and Politicians .

In view of politics and politicians, Bourdieu's idea is considered one of the earliest works in terms of the use of language and the construction of political discourse. In the present context it is appropriate to discuss some of hisideas. According to him, skilled organizations working in politics have a differentlife, and, as a result, gradually alienate the people they represent. The feeling and political stance of overall political discourses is the most prominent lesson in the training process of a politician. This meaning enables a politician to deliver a proper political discourse .Bourdieu names this meaning a politicalhabit Furthermore, politicians produce a discourse that is doubly determined (Amaglobeli, 2009)

First of all, it is determined internally by its position in politics, and   secondly, it is externally determined by its relationship to areas other than politics. The latter are more concerned with the lives and efforts of the people theyrepresent. Politicians try to win their trust and support. The above arguments of linguists provide a platform for linking political discourse to the power generated in (discourse Gee, 1989)

Fairclough argues that political discourse reproduces or transforms the   community or changes the representation of people throughdiscourse. Furthermore, political discourse displays a strong bond between ideal and interpersonal practices in discourse. In other words, it has the ability to reproduce or modify the society as a whole through reintroducing and changing classes and groups. ""It also works on the representation and classification of the people concerned, as well as the classification of reality. In brief, the power of discourse

in politics depends on its ability to create and activate social factors that fulfil its promised reality in a newreality (Jones, 2015) .

Techniques in Political Speeches 2.8.5

Political speeches are marked remarkably with some techniques to create an impact on theaudience.

These speeches, as previously discussed, along with creating a referendum, create a political space for the speakers. Through the inclusion of certain techniques in discourse, politicians gain a status. Some of the very common techniques in discourse, because it is not the scope of this study to analyze the speeches of politicians, but in their media coverage, involve the use of words in various associations to produce persuasive effects in speech.Such as, politicians ,use alliteration, fusion, antithesis (inversion), asking questions and answers lists, metaphors, similarities, parentheses, repetitions, and redundant questions (Van Dijk, 2006)

Furthermore, persuasive technique in political discourse is one aspect of producing specific discourse effects on the public or audience. Political discourses are marked by speech actions and their influence, particularly of immoral work. A deeper study of political discourse reveals the nature of the illusory act, which forms the organization of discourse. Additionally, political deliberation is predominant in terms of emotional issues (Jones, 2015)

Politicians need to attract the attention of the audience, therefore, a political speech forces attention in a straight line to bring attention to the issues. The opening lines of speech usually attempt to tie the audience to it; and so, set the course of the entire discourse. Political speeches differ from the rest of the genre in their act of initiation. Being one of the salient features of politicaldiscourse, the act of initiation is marked with distinct characteristics requiring different techniques.

To be brief, in general term critical discourse analysis refers to the way how people use their language tructionist. Critical discourse analysis deals with the different aspects of society. In every society, language plays a key role in the development of every individual's life. Language is a means of communication and through this medium one can share ideas, opinions, beliefs and thoughts in front of the others. It also shows someone's culture andidentity.

Language performs different roles in society which can be observed in politics, institutions, education, religion and many other areas. The use of the language is so natural that it becomes hard to identify how many functions a language performs in a society. It tells how power of language is exercised through institutional and organizational control and through their hegemony (Amaglobeli, 2016)

Generally, Politics plays an important role in our lives. Equally, Furlough's view is that politics, to some extent, can be traced in the disputes and struggles 'occurred in language and over language.

In addition, politics is carried out either through political discourse or through diverse genres of political discourse, for instance, political speech, parliamentary debates, media interviews and shows, and political advertising. Toconclude, politics and political discourse are mingled in public sphere, and bothaffects presentation of the participants, in other words politicians, and recipient of political discourse, in other words public (Liebes & Ribak, 1991)

2.8.6 The Socio-Cognitive Approach

The Discourse-Cognition-Society triangle characterizes the sociocognitive approach to discourse within the wider context of critical discourse studies. Whereas the relationships between discourse and culture are analyzed by all methods in the CDA, a sociocognitive approach argues that such relationships are

shaped cognitively. The systems of discourse and social structures are of a different nature and can only be associated as individuals and as social members through the mental representations of language users.

Social contact, social circumstances and social systems may also only affect text and speak through people's perceptions of those social contexts. Through the same cognitive interface of conceptual constructs, information, behaviors and ideologies, debate can only affect social interaction and social structures. With relation to the study of racial discourses, the importance of a triangular sociocognitive approach can be demonstrated.

2.9 Previous Studies

Some previous studies that are relevant to the current one are discussed in this section. The materials studied vary from spoken to written language, and the study of literary and non-literary texts involves the following within the written language.

2.9.1 Wang (2010)

In the study of Wang (2010), the researcher applies Halliday's Hierarchical Functional Grammar, in terms of three functions: ideational, interpersonal and textual function, to discover the formal characteristics of Barack Obama's speeches, including a victory speech in Grant Park, Chicago (November 4, 2008) to demonstrate his gratitude to his supporters and his inaugural speech

before the Capitol Rotunda in Washington. In the speech of Barack Obama, the researcher notices the following characteristics by studying functional grammar: first, instead of difficult ones, he used simpler words and short sentences to shorten the space between him and his audience.

Second, the researcher discovers from analyzing transitivity that the material process, i.e., the process of doing, is the most frequently used to demonstrate what the government has accomplished, what it is doing, and what it will do to boost the confidence of the American people in him and his government.

Third, through examining modality, the researcher discovers that through the use of modal verbs, tense and first-person pronouns, Obama made his audience able to understand and embrace his political speeches more easily.

Obama used present tense in introducing the current political, economic situation not only at home but around the world as well, then set out the roadmap for future change with future tense; this strategy not only helps to demonstrate the goal of the government, but also helps to create the confidence of Americans. In addition, he utilized personal pronouns and religious views to shorten the gap between him and his audience once more.""This will allow him to convince the public to recognize and support his policies. Therefore, CDA offers a new concept or methodology for examining public addresses and exploring the connections between language, philosophy, and power.

2.9.2 Amer (2015)

Amer (2015) employs CDA to examine war reporting from the Gaza war (2008-2009) in four international newspapers: The Guardian, The Times of London, The New York Times, and The Washington Post. He intends to examine the portrayal of social actors in the reports of these four newspapers.

Amer was based on three analytical frameworks: Halliday's (1985/1994) transitivity model, Van Leeuwen's (1996) sociosemantic inventory, and Richardson's classification of quotation patterns (2007).

The study finds that Israeli politicians and Palestinian civilians are the most frequently included and quoted actors across the four selected newspapers; there are similarities in representation patterns across the four newspapers; and news reports on the Gaza war of 2008-09 are influenced by factors such as the newspapers' political orientations, editorial policies, and journalistic practices.

2.9.3 Su (1997)

The researcher in the study of Su (1997) adopts the discursive paradigm of Fairclough, the socio cognitive analysis model of van Dijk, and the transitivity of Halliday to examine the coverage of a major strike in South Korea from 1987 to 1997 in The "New York Times" to expose the ideology that resides behind the linguistic structure.

The researcher finds that the employees were identified as troublemakers who caused social unrest and financial loss for the nation through the study of lexical choices, participants and types of processes and quotation patterns, Although the South Korean government and businesses have been portrayed as supporters of democratic changes, legitimate authorities have tried hard to overcome the crisis under the rules of democracy, and have been the driving force behind national economic development.

Through the use of CDA, the researcher reveals that The "New York Times", a national newspaper in the U.S., a capitalist country, developed the South Korean strike version from the point of view that supported capitalist interests rather than workers' rights.

2.9.4 Abdul Kareem (2017)

The study by Abdul Kareem (2017), titled "The Representation of ISIS in American Newspapers in Terms of Van Leeuwen's Social Actor Approach: Discourse Analysis " looks at media representations to see how ISIS is portrayed in the reports of two well-known newspapers: the Washington Post and the New York Times. The primary goal of this research is to determine how ideology influenced media reports in the WP and NYT.

The research aims to answer the following questions: 1.Does ISIS appear

differently or similarly in the WP and the NYT? How is this represented linguistically in both cases?,2.What are the ideological positions underlying this representation? And, third, how is ISIS portrayed in American newspapers? If so, does this portrayal of ISIS portray it negatively,or not?

To discover the representation of ISIS and investigate how it is realized linguistically by uncovering possible underlying ideologies, van Leeuwen's (2008) Social Actor Approach is used to analyze these news reports.

The analysis reveals that the WP and NYT both used the same linguistic strategies to portray ISIS. Furthermore, the analysis revealed that these newspapers portray ISIS as an active dynamic social actor with a dynamic force in charge of decision-making. Furthermore, ISIS is portrayed as a negative powerful social actor, and this negative attitude is demonstrated by portraying ISIS fighters as attackers by using words indicating their harmful activity.

2.9.5 Dezhkameh A. et al. (2021)

Dezhkameh A. et al. (2021) used van Dijk's ideological square to analyze COVID-19 journalism texts using CDA theory. The research looked at Iranian and American newspapers. The study looked into the ideological differences in how COVID-19 news was reported. Between January 2020 and the end of January 2021, 56 articles from The New York Times and Tehran Times were

chosen. Both newspapers are written and published in English. The qualitative approach was used by the researcher to determine the cause of the occurrence.

To account for the frequency of each micro-occurrence strategy, the quantitate approach was implemented. The findings revealed that the most frequently used micro-strategies in this study were hyperbole, negative lexicalization, evidentiality, number game, national self-glorification, and metaphor.

2.9.6 Kandil (2009)

Kandil's research in his study in 2009 focuses on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in American, Arab, and British media. He intends to bridge the gap between CDA and Corpus Linguistics (henceforth CL) by combining CDA and CL methods and analytical frameworks to analyze the discursive representation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in American, Arab, and British media

His study was delimited to three media outlets: CNN, Al-Jazeera Arabic, and the BBC. The CDA analysis was conducted to investigate how power and ideology are legislated and attacked in social and political contexts through language use whereas the CL method is used to identify the topics that are emphasized, downplayed, and/or left out of coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This can be accomplished by utilizing the corpus-based keyword

technique. His research focuses on the major characteristics of the conflict, such as terrorism, occupation, and settlements.

Kandil interprets the corpus findings using Van Dijk's (1998) ideological square framework. He concludes that the two channels pay different attention to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Al-Jazeera pays special attention more space and attention to the issue, whereas CNN devotes less space and attention to it.

The two channels place different emphasis on topics such as terrorism and occupation. The first topic, terrorism, is highlighted by CNN but received less attention by Al-Jazeera, whereas the BBC is generally more cautious about this topic. On the contrary, CNN gives the occupation less space, whereas Al Jazeera and the BBC place a high value on it.

For the case in which the US Mattel Company referred to toys "made in China" (August 2007) in the Washington Post and The "New York Times" as language content, the researchers take two news coverage in the Pang & Wu (2009) report. They systematically examine the language environment and discourse structure based on the functional grammar of Halliday's method to explain the links between language and ideology.

As for the study of the language environment, the researchers present the event's history and environment as follows: Intentionally, the US mass media

individual safety issues in toys manufactured in China, while brushing aside the fact that 85% of toys meet US design and import criteria.

First, the authors examine the lexical structures to show that negative terms were used for Chinese businesses for the crucial analysis of the discourse structure, whereas positive ones were used for the US firm. Second, they analyzed syntactic constructs such as passive building and nominalization and found that both were used to guide the attention of readers to the problems caused by Chinese producers, but not to what burden the US company could take. In addition, whose words are quoted reflect the attitudes of newspapers.

The purpose of this study is to examine the linguistic framework of the US Press critically in order to expose ideology rooted in language use and also to help readers improve a critical thinking and understand the discourse of the media from a deeper layer.

Chapter Three: Methodology

3.1   Introduction

The corpus selected for this study is the Beirut explosion news of West and Arab media. Western media selected for the objective of the study are BBC and CNN. All of them prestigious news publications, with a wide circulation focusing on foreign affairs and relying on correspondents as well as news agencies. The online news from the official website of BBC and CNN are selected for the study. There are several issues in these media cover the the Beirut explosion. Data is also collected from GULF news and Aljazeera News.

Why using Online News?

Because online news is the easiest source of data for this study, there is a number of features that make it worthwhile to choose online news. For example, Van Dijk (1988a: 36; 1988b:25) contends that websites are the primary sources of data for analysis. Furthermore, Ward (2002:13) indicates that news websites have some advantages, such as instant posting, adding different pages to each other, uploading and downloading photos, sounds, videos, and so on, archiving, direct contact between the reader and the source via comments and e-mailing, and flexibility.

In this regard, William (2003, p. 23) adds that online news has played an important role in recent issues such as the 2003 Iraq war.

Methods and theories which consider both content and CDA methods for the analysis of language in media are used for the sampling procedure of materials under the current study. The period from the 4th of August 2020 till the end of the August 2020 is the period specified for analysis. It started just right after that

the the Beirut harbor explosion that media whether Western or Arab started to publish news about that incident and ended by the end of the month.

The corpus encompasses 8742 English words, of which 3278 words constitute the Beirut and what happens next and 1299 words are related to the causes of the explosion. The news of the incident were retrieved from the official website of the BBC and CNN in Western media.

The following table summarizes the information about the western corpus:

Table 3.1: Information of the Beirut harbor explosion in western media

Name of media	Year	Date	Word count
BBC	2020	4th of August	1534
CNN	2020	4th of August	6485

The summary of the information collected from Arab media are presented in the following table:

Table 3.2: Information of the Beirut harbor explosion in Arab media

Name of media	Year	Date	Word count

Aljazeera	2020	4th of August	1320
GULF News	2021	4th of August	5429

3.2 Analytical Framework

The analytical tool in this study draws on the framework of political discourse analysis presented by Halliday (1994). The analysis is conducted to reveal the ideologies behind the news that are used to change public idea. The main goal of this part is to establish the data analysis approach as well as the discourse categories that were selected in order to analyse, i.e. transitivity, and lexis; and to show their potential to be ideologically invested. The transitivity description is based on Hallida's Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday ,1994). The examination of referential and predicational lexis is part of the description of lexis. The tactics employed by each side of the conflict, as well as their position in categorizing each part and showing them in positive and negative light.

3.2.1 Transitivity

The linguistic tools of representing social reality are transitivity. The grammatical forms employed to show experience have a substantial impact on the content (Iwamoto, 1996). Transitivity is one of the significant systems in Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (Eggins,1994;Halliday,1994) deals with language as a social semiotic, i.e. a tool for constructing meaning in a certain social setting It focuses on how individuals use language to make

meanings, as well as how language is organized to facilitate meaning-making (Eggins, 1994). Language is shown as a collction of meanings followed by forms in which meaning is realized, according to functional grammar. According to Halliday (1994), speakers of any language choose from a network of interlocking options when building meaning.

The grammatical system dealt with the realization of language's experience or ideational function, i.e. the representation of the physical. This type of analysis is particularly pertinent to the current study since it is critical to investigate how conflict occurrences are portrayed in news stories in terms of processes, players, and surrounding factors. Some of Halliday's systems and concepts, such as transitivity (categories of linguistic processes and participant roles), modality, thematic development, and grammatical metaphor, have been employed in CDA studies, according to Flowerdew (2008). According to Teo (2000), critical discourse analyzers can utilize functional grammar to systematically identify and explain"the underlying motivations, intents, and goals of text producers, as well as the attitudes, perceptions, and stereotypes that drive them.

For the portrayal of activities, persons involved in them, and situations linked with them, transitivity analysis is critical. Because it is the primary resource for representing social behavior and its repercussions, transitivity analysis is an important part of this research. The current study will use Van Leeuwen's theory of social actors, social action, and purpose in discourse (van

Leeuwen, 1995; 1996; 2000) to analyze how members and their activities are represented in various newspapers, as well as the ideological implications of such representations.

Thus, The examination of transitivity structures deals with how syntactic forms are used to show destructive actions committed by each part, which can have significant good points on the presentation of the action, as it influences readers' comprehending the action (Martinez, 2001). At the level of transitivity, the selection of actions undertaken by each side is examined, along with the choice of transitivity structures, agency structures, and affected participants.

Certain selections at the level of transitivity are crucial for the presentation of action, e.g. the use of nominalisation, the nontransactive model, the agentless passive and the middle voice contribute to the suppression of agency for certain violent actions (Seo, 2013; Sydserff, & Weetman, 2002). The second thing to consider, the use of the transactive model and agentive creations clearly show the agent of violent actions (Orman, Labatut, & Cherifi, 2013).

3.2.2 Lexicalization

The analysis of wording contributes to uncover the ideologies of the producers of the speeches under study. It shows how the expressions are chosen to serve their interest and convey their ideologies. Fairclough (1989) indicated that the ideological contested words are the essential focus of ' the ideological struggle'.

Fairclough (1995) states that the terms used in a discourse reflect how the speaker experiences the natural and the social world. He used the term 'experiential value' to refer to   this function of vocabulary. Analysis of wording contributes to show the perceived social relationships between the speaker and the addressee(s) and that what's meant by the relational value of vocabulary. Furthermore, investigating vocabulary presents an insight view of how the speaker evaluates the reality and that is referred to by Fairclough as 'expressive value' of vocabulary.

It is stated that describing and naming entities reveal the way in which the speaker thinks and views the world. Thus, they uncover the ideologies of certain person or group either explicitly or implicitly (Al-Jiburi, 2017).

According to Fairclough (1995), wording deals with lexical items in diverse register fields. Lexical items usually carry connotative and denotative meanings which in turn contribute to give clues on the speaker's ideology either explicitly or implicitly. In the same domain, Van Dijk (1991) states that the choice of specific lexical item rather than another to refer to the same entity shows opinions, emotions or even specific position of the text producer.

Investigating vocabulary in analysing discourse provides the analyst with knowledge about how the text is constructed in particular communicative event (Fowler, 1987).

3.2.3 The Method of CDA in the Current Study

The examination of transitivity structures explores how syntactic structures are employed to describe destructive actions done by either part, which can show significant ramifications for the presentation of the action since it influences readers' comprehending and culpability for the action. The choices of actions made by each party, as well as the choice of transitivity structures, agency structures, and impacted players, are evaluated at the level of transitivity.

Specific transitivity choices are important for the depiction of action, such as the use of nominalization, the non-transactive model, the agentless passive, and the middle voice, all of which contribute to the suppression of agency for certain violent actions. The usage of the transactive model and agentive formulations, on the other hand, clearly depict the agent of violent actions. The presence or absence of agents can have a significant impact on how each side's activities are presented and how readers interpret them.

The way violent activities and the individuals who are impacted by them are described is also crucial; for example, violence can be presented as targeting people and affecting them, or as targeting inanimate objects or as being unintended. Such decisions have an impact on the expression of purpose and responsibility. The portrayal of the aim of violence is also significant to the understanding of transitivity since it can have the impact of portraying the action

as justified or even legitimate while also portraying it as unjustified and illegitimate.

By referring to the institutional processes involved in news production and including components of the historical, political, and socio-cultural settings, an attempt is made to understand and explain the findings of the linguistic study of the above qualities. This includes a discussion of how newspapers' use of specific language elements can contribute to the good or negative portrayal of different sides of the dispute and their activities, as well as how they might contribute to discriminatory discourse methods.

3.3 Procedure

The study began by collecting the required data for the qualitative and quantitative analyses. For this purpose, news of the four media has been collected. Two of them are western media and the rest of them are Arab media. The researcher hypothesize that what is published in Western and Arab media is completely different from each other and Western media tries to misrepresent news of Muslims. To meet the objectives of the study, all news texts are going to be isolated and carefully examined in terms of both linguistic devices which includes lexical choices, transitivity, modality, metaphor, metonymy and presupposition and metalinguistic features such as ideological square and intertextuality.

What is going to be conducted in this study is that the data from each printed media, based on the principles of CDA, is going to be analyzed separately. Some printed media about the Beirut harbor explosion is chosen and the sentences used in the discourse are analyzed based on the Halliday SFL (systemic functional linguistics). Transitivity system is used for this purpose which is one of the dominant components of Halliday`s ideational function. According to Halliday, there is a set of interrelated systems in the general framework of linguistic system that are transitivity, mood and theme. He also proposed two approaches which can be used for clausual analysis namely ergative interpretation and transitivity system. Ergative interpretation is the process may happen by itself or be caused to happen" (Thompson 2004).

In transitivity system there are four types of processes which deals with grammatical relationships. The main participants' role and the distribution of the process percentages is going to be interpreted. Each sentences and clauses are going to be analyzed separately. Then, the comparison between these two media is going to be done.

3.4 An Eclectic Model of CDA

The proposed model in this study is based on transitivity of structures proposed by Halliday:
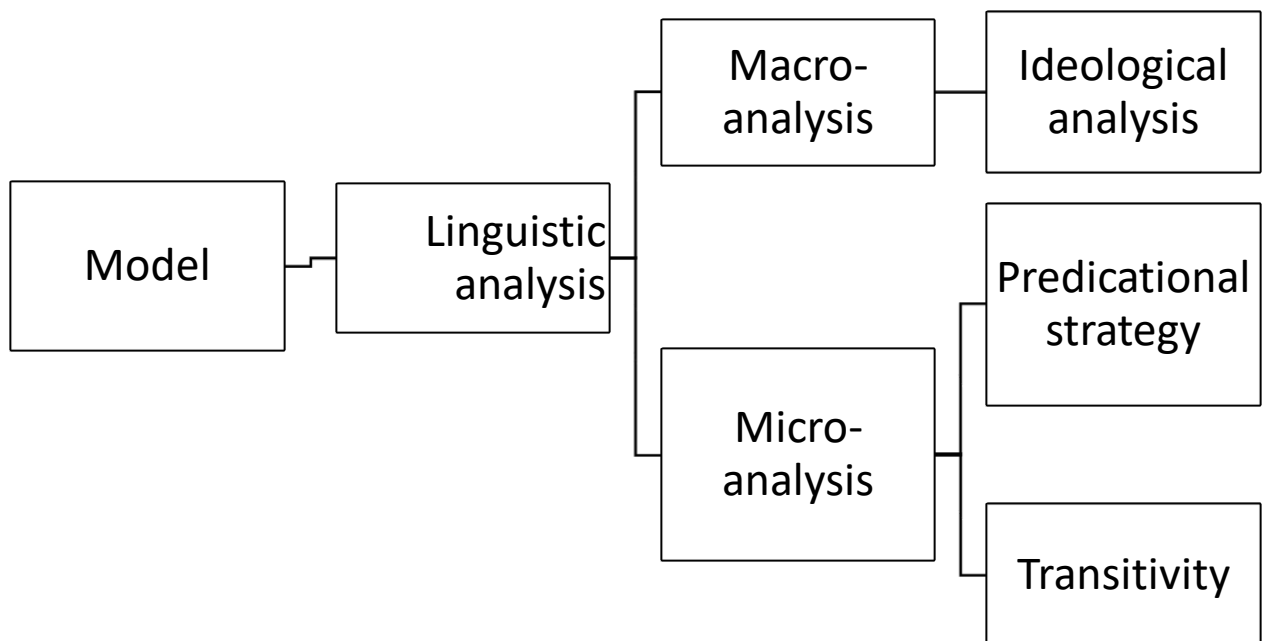
Figure (2.3) the Eclectic Model following M.A.K. Halliday's (1994), Van Dijk's (1998), and Van Leeuween's(1996)

CHAPTER 4

Data Analysis

Introduction 4.1

In this chapter each article ,wether it is from Arab news or wWestern news, is analysed separetliy . analysing each one of them in Transitivity,pasive and active voice ,and Lexicalization.

4.2 Analysis of Article 1: "The Beirut explosion before and after images"

This   report was published by BBC in August 2020 after the Beirut explosion. The text is investigated in accordance with the selected model of analysis.

4.1.1: Transitivity analysis

In critical discourse analysis, transitivity is mainly investigated to display the reporter's hidden ideology, as shown below:

Table 4.1: Participant's Types and Numbers in Article 1

Participant/s	Type/s	Number /s

Genevie Langdon	Sayer	3
Aid agency	Sayer	1
Mego Terzian	Sayer	3
Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan	Actor	1
Marwan Abboud	Sayer	1
Worshippers	Actor	1
The explosion	Actor	5

According to the above table, the most used participants are those of sayers. This means that the author tries to emphasize the reporting. This technique is used to persuade the reader with the facts that are found in the report. Concerning the other kind of the participants which is the sayer. Is not commonly used in this report. This means that the actors are not surely known {especially because the explosion is newly happened }. Throughout using "sayings" More than acting , the reporter attempts to tell his audience that he intends to reveal the fact by contacting specialists and those who are involved in the disaster .

The reporter uses cities and countries as agents who play an important role in helping the affected people. This shows that the report is written in displaying the channel awareness of the disaster and how they are concerned in the problem.

The word 'explosion is repeatedly used as an actor throughout the report. This means that the reporter is not mainly concerned with who did but rather with what is actually done.

Table 4.2: The process of type and number in Article 1

The process /es	Type/s	Number /s
Was	Relational	3
Were	Relational	2
Said	Verbal	4
Struck	Material	2
Expect	Mental	1
Estimate	Mental	1
Have been	Relational	3
Damaged	Material	4

The process of being in used about 8 times ,as shown above. This indicates the reporter's intention to reveal what was existed and what was left behind that blast.

The second common process is that of saying or what is usually called verbal. This ensures the idea that the reporter attempts to shed light on what the' involved people say about the disaster. The action or the material process is also used in the text. This usage is a clear indication of the author s intention to display the explosion as a great crime that might affect the Lebanese people for ages.

Passive and Active Voice 4.1.2

The second grammatical issue that is used in conducting this study is that of active and passivevoice.

The frequency of occurrence of passive and active sentences in the first article is represented in tablebelow:

Table 4.3: Passive and Active Voice Analysis of Article 1

No.	Type of voice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Active	56	97.38
2	Passive	5	6.47

In accordance with the above table , the reporter (BBC) intends to display the effects of the explosion more than the actors or the causes. Using passive voice is important in revealing how the results of the blast are disastrous. When the report menu fest the destroyed buildings, this leads the reader to realize the

damage. The use of passive is an evidence that the real criminal is not known yet, especially when the report is written at the same day of the explosion.

4.1.3: Lexicalization analysis

The choice of words is a significant component in investigating ideology behind discourse. Below, are some examples where the expressions are used for their connotative meaning rather than their denotative ones.

"The Beirut explosion, Before and after Images"

The title of the report tells the reader about the change that happened after the explosion. The word 'image ' might refer to the world's view of the Beirut as well as how the city changed economically.

"The explosion sent devastating Shockwave......."

The reporter uses the expression 'devastating Shockwave ' to refer to the destroying blast. This reflects the intention of BBC to show the great impact of that explosion on people and buildings. It reveals an obvious attempt to make the reader imagine the amount of danger caused by that blast.

"At least 137 people died and about 5000 others have been injured"

The use of numbers leads to create an authentic discourse. Mentioning the number of affected people is an indication of the damage left beyond the devastating explosion. The producer continues on referring to the damage as a

war result more than that of accidents. So' this shows the insistence of BBC to display the great damage and distribution resulted in Beirut .

There are several examples of the things that are damaged by the blast. The reporter repeatedly tackles the buildings and ships which are mostly destroyed and seafront buildings which are knocked down. Such references add authenticity to the text and that in turn provide it with persuasion.

Reporting the speech of an expert in blast impact(Genevie Langdon) is an indication of how BBC in its news reports attempts to show their awareness of the matter they are disputing. This is a persuasive strategy utilized by the discourse producer to add authenticity to their text.

After that, the report refers to the number of people who left homeless. The number is 300000 which explicitly ensures the great damage made by that shocking explosion.

"Doctors Without Borders (MSF) president Mego Terzian said warehouses storing medicines and vaccines in the port were damaged, and the country's largest dialysis centre, in central the Beirut , was completely destroyed."

Tackling the association of doctors without borders is crucial in displaying the intention of BBC to show their awareness and authenticity. It is another instance of highlighting the destruction caused by the port blast , especially the food and medicine shortage. He indicates the remarkable damage by comparing

it to what happened during the Lebanese civil war. This reminds the reader of BBC's ideology to reflect the aftermath of that explosion as a war result more than an explosion.

"The shopping centre, restaurants and souks in downtow the Beirut hewof the blast area, didn't escape damage."

Approaching the end of the report, the producer re-mentions the destroyed buildings and sheds light on the impact of the bomb. There is also a reference to details in destruction. Reporting the governor's statement of the repairing cost is an indication of the news agent's attempt to persuade the audience with their authentic reports.

4.2: Analysis of Article 2" What we don't know about the Beirut port explosion"

This report is published by CNN in August 2021. After a year from the Beirut explosion, this report is posted to reveal the unknown facts about the blast of ammonium nitrate. The text is analyzed depending on the selected model in conducting thisstudy.

4.2.1: Transitivity Analysis

This grammatical component is used to investigate the report of CNN .about the Beirut explosion, as shown below

Participant/s	Type/s	Number /s
Officials	Actor	3
Substance	Actor	2
The blast	Actor	3
Israel	Actor	2
The report	Sayer	1
Hatoum	Sayer	2
Saad Hariri	Actor	2
Hazballa	Sayer	2
Political parties	Actor	2
HWR report	Sayer	4
FBI	Sauer	2
Hassan Diab	Sayer	5
Shop owners	Sayer	3

In accordance with the statistics above, sayers are mainly emphasized on. The writer attempts to reveal the truth through showing what the involved people say about the Beirut explosion. There is a reference to the political parties that

are blamed for the ignition of ammonium nitrate. The report highlights the involvement of Hezballa in causing the blast. The report devotes a remarkable port to the HWR report on the explosion. This indicates that CNN obviously tries to show authenticity and awareness to the disaster.

Showing the blast as an actor is utilized to reveal the damage caused by the explosion. Referring to the prime minister repeatedly as sayer is an evidence that he is blamed for the disaster. Referring to the international organizations is an instance where CNN attempts at persuading through an authentic text.

Finally the overt use of saying is an indication that after a year from the explosion nothing is done to address the real criminals.

Table 4.5: The process of type and number in Article 2.

The process/es	The Type/ s	Number/s
Know	Mental	1
Altered	Verbal	1
Warned	Verbal	2
Is	Relational	10
Caused	Material	3
Was	Relational	5

The process/es	The Type/ s	Number/s
Reported	Verbal	3
Denied	Verbal	3
Said	Verbal	13
Linked	Verbal	2
Intervened	Material	2
Estimated	Verbal	2
Told	Verbal	3

As shown above, the process of saying, namely verbal, is highly emphasized in the text. Generally, this indicates that the report is written to reveal what the involved people say about the explosion. Shedding light on what the blamed parties state about the reason of the blast is an attempt to deliver a neutral discourse that covers all the possible theories about the caused behind that disastrous blast. After all, CNN tries to persuade with the notion that what is said is much more that what is actually done to prevent that disaster.

The second overtly utlised process is that of relation. It is mainly invested to describe what is already existed. Thus, it is an evidence to indicate that nothing was done by the authorities.

The frequency of using action and mentality is mostly a like. This implicitly means that the political class tendency to so something is just a desire. That what reveals CNN intention to highlight the Lebanenese government failure.

4.2.2 Passive and Active

The frequency of occurrence of passive and active sentences in the article represented in tablebelow:

Table 4.6: Passive and Active Voice Analysis of Article 2

No.	Type of voice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Active	33	94%
2	Passive	2	6%

Concerning the statistics, the text mostly neglects the use of active Voice and emphasizes the use of passive voice. This critically means that the reporter tries to show that after a year from the explosion there are still unknownfacts. This indicates that what is done and stated is more significant than who did and stated. This is mainly because the reporter intends to transfer what is stated by the government and the international organisations about the portblast.

4.2.3 Lexicalization analysis

The expressions that convey aspects of the producers ideologyies are highlighted below, with clarification to their associative meanings.

"the Beirut , Lebanon (CNN)It's been a year since one of the world's largest
ever non-nuclear explosions ripped through Lebanon's capital, killing more than
people 200".

The above extract shows the great damage left behind the explosion. The reference to the blast and the number of killed people indicate that this day is unforgotten in Lebanon.

"The political class is blamed for the disaster… "

Above, is an overt accusation for the Lebanese government in causing the explosion. From the beginning of the report, CNN attempts showing that the actor is clear who is he. So, the above quotation is ideologically contested. After that, the author refers to the period from the explostion as ''12months'' rather than a year. This reveals the intention to deliver an authentic and persuasive discourse.

"Here's what we still don't know. "

This is presented as promotion for the reader to all the facts through reading this report. Here is where CNN tries to show power through its publications.

"the ammonium nitrate -- stored alongside fireworks in a poorly maintained warehouse -- was a disaster waiting to happen"

The above extract explicitly shows the attempt of CNN to insure that the political class is the first and only blamed people for the tragedy. Going on blaming the government, the reporter mentions the letters sent by the officials to alert about the danger. Then, the reporter tackles the report that was written by

the port official. This asserts the intention to present a neutral workpiece, full of authentic and persuasive facts. That can be regarded as a way to blame the political class for causing the tragedy.

" *The blast destroyed not only a large part of the port, but also left swathes of the city in tatters. The estimated at between $3.8 and $4.6 billion*"

The above statements indicate the enormous distruction left behind the blast. Mentioning the cost to repair the afficted parts reflects CNN tendency to present a reliable discourse.

"But what is far from clear, 12 months on, is what ignited the ammonium nitrate."

This is an instance where the political class is obviously blamed for the explosion. The second statement is an exclamatory to show how the government did little to address the danger.

"One is that sparks from welding works that day caused a fire in hangar 12, the warehouse where the chemical was being stored."

The producer manifests the detailed report of HRW. This report deals with the theories which are believed to be the reasons behind that disastrous blast.

"Another is that an Israeli strike was the catalyst, though Lebanese aviation officials reported that local radar systems did not detect military aircraft over Lebanese airspace in the hour or so before the blast, Israeli officials have denied any involvement, and Bitar himself has said the Israel theory was highly unlikely, according to HRW's report."

The above extracted part from the report implicitly expresses the way in which CNN tries to show how Israel is far from being blamed for that trgedy. The

report presents evidence to reveal this notion as pure fact. This asserts that how words are manipulated to serve particular ideology.

"Speculation that Hezbollah may have wanted to destroy the ammonium nitrate at the port supposedly to hide that some of the ammonium nitrate in the stockpile had been used by Hezbollah's ally Bashar al-Assad in Syria to produce barrel bombs increased as reporting emerged regarding the connection between the cargo owners and individuals sanctioned by the US for alleged links to Assad, the report said, referring to an investigative report by local journalist Firas Hatoum."

Dealing with the second theory about what led to the explosion, the reporter attempts at revealing that Hizballah is strongly blamed for the tragedy. The report presents evidence to ensure that theory and present it as a fact. This is another aspect of CNN's ideology. The reporter aims at highlighting the connection between Syria and what actually happened in Lebanon.

"Hezbollah intervened on Assad's behalf and is widely believed to have helped save his presidency."

The above statement reflects CNN's ideology in blaming the islamic movements in causing the explosion. It indicates that they emphasize on presenting facts to accuse those movement. Thus, the report is clearly biased.

"Lebanon's main political parties, including Hezbollah, the Free Patriotic Movement, the Future Movement, the Lebanese Forces, the Amal Movement, and others, have benefited from the port's ambiguous status and poor governance and accountability structures."

The above quotation reveals the reporter's intention to highlight the news agency awareness of yjr problem. They also try to present a detailed investigation with facts about all the ruling political parties in Lebanon.

Talking about the third theory, the reporter mentions details about the amount of ammonum nitrate ported and the amount that was ignited according to the investigation. They attempt at indicating that some amount is missed. Thus, this is another example of presentin authentic report.

"He said he received a file on the situation at the port on July 22 -- but that the part predicting the catastrophic effects of an explosion had been omitted"

There is an implication that the Lebanese government is the first accused party. Above, is a reference that the prime minister did very little to address the danger.

"CNN has seen a document showing that the Ministry of Public Works stamped the front of the file on August 4, 2020."

Through out the text, CNN repeatedly show its power in getting involved in the global investigation. They show power in presenting facts and how they are well awared about the danger of the chimecals stored in the port 7 years earlier.

"A year later, much of the repair work is still ongoing"

Approaching the end of the report, CNN repeat their attempt to shed light on the failure of the political class in Lebanon.

"They've ruined us. I'd sell my soul to leave this country, said one shop owner on the once hip but still extensively damaged"

The report ends with the above statement to show the destruction left behind this explosion. A year later, people are depressed and despaired. The conclusion of the report is that it requires ages to rebuild the city because of the great damage.

4.3: Analysis of Article 3 "Lebanon: Beirut port explosion, one year on"

This report is published by AL-Jazeera news agency in August, 2021. The report is done after a year from the devastating explosion. It deals with the distruction left behind the blast. The discourse is investigated in accordance with .the selected model of analysis

4.3.1 Transitivity analysis

The first grammatical component selected to investigate the sampled texts :is the transitivity, as illustrated below

Table 4.7: Participant's Types and Numbers in Article 3

The participants	The types	Frequency
The explosion	Actor	3
The tragedy	Actor	2
Critics	Sayer	2
Michel Aoun	Sayer	2

The participants	The types	Frequency
She	Actor	2
Mohammed Fehmi	Sayer	1

Regarding the above table, the use of acting participants is more than the use of saying ones. From the critical point of view, this often leads to show the notion that what is actually done is more important than what is said. Thus. AL-Jazeera news agency attempts at presenting a report to describe what is truly .happened rather than what the involved people said about the tragedy

Table 4.8: The process of type and number in Article 3

The process/ es	The type/ s	Frequency
Destroyed	Material	2
Devastated	Material 1	1
Left	Material	1
Hit	Material	2
Said	Verbal	4
Was	Relational	4
Are	Relational	2

The process/ es	The type/ s	Frequency
Obstructing	Material	1
Raises	Material	1
Rejected	Verbal	1
Question	Verbal	1

Concerning the processes found in the report of AL-Jazeera, the process of action (material) is overtly used more than any other process. This means that the reporter is mainly concerned with presenting what is done and happened. the second most utilized process is that of relation. This refers to the intention of presenting what is existed. The less used process in the report under investigation is that of saying. This indicates the idea that the report is not in any way posted to reveal what is said about the explosion.

4.3.2 Passive and Active

The second grammatical component selected to conduct this study is investigating the use of active and passivesentences.

Table 4.9: Passive and Active Voice Analysis of Article 3

No.	Type of voice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Active	33	94%
2	Passive	2	6%

As illustrated above, the report focuses the use of passive voice. Investing this strategy means that the reporter's ideology is to present the action and the results not the actor or the causer. Concerning the topic of the report, the emphasise on using passive sentences means the what is left behind the blast I,e, the destruction, the dead and the injured people is more significant than who did or who said.

4.3.3 Lexicalization analysis

The expressions highlighted below are mainly used in order to serve specific ideological aspects.

"Lebanon marks the one year anniversary of the devastating blast, as families of victims still wait in vain for justice. On August 4, 2020, one of the world's biggest-ever, non-nuclear explosions destroyed much of the Beirut 's port and devastated swaths of the capital. "

From the first lines of the report, AL-Jazeera sheds light on the suffers of the affected people. Then, there is a reference to the failure of the government to catch the criminals. After that, the report tackles the tragedy and the damage resulted from that devastating blast that is clearly described as the worst blast. This indicates the great tragedy and how it is important to achieve justice. The

reporter tries to tell the audience that the political class in Lebanon did nothing to compensate the victims families.

"The blast was caused by a fire in a warehouse which Lebanese authorities admit held a vast stockpile of ammonium nitrate for six years. The huge explosion left more than 200 dead, and more than 6,500 injured. Some 300,000 homes were damaged or destroyed".

The above lines summarize the destruction left behind the port explosion. They refer to the number of dead people and ignore the exact number of the injured people. The reference to the number of the damaged homes asserts the reporter's intention to reveal the economic damage left behind the blast.

"The tragedy hit Lebanon as the country was mired in its worst economic crisis in decades, with its currency plummeting, massive layoffs and drastic banking restrictions".

The above extract shows the reporter's attempt to reflect the news agency awareness of the crise the Lebanon suffers from. The use of the expression "tragedy hit Lebanon'' is another instance where the author tries to highlight the great damage left behind the blast.

"A year later, critics have said the political leadership has succeeded in stonewalling the judicial investigation that was launched to uncover what happened in the explosion and who was responsible. "

This quotation explicitly exposes the reporter's ideology to present the failure of the political class in the country. It shows how the government contributes in restricting the investigation. Unmentioning the names of the critics meant leads to weaken the authenticity of the report. This, in turn, result to less persuasive workpiece.

"that officials are obstructing the investigation."

This statement is a clear declaration from the president that the political class play a role in obstructing the investigation. So, it is put intentionaly to indicate the notion that is referred to earlier in this discourse.

A mother whose son was killed during last year's massive blast at the Beirut 's"
"....seaport weeps as she raises her hand painted red to represent the blood

Approaching the end of the report, the reporter uses an emotional image to represent the suffer of people because of the explosion. AL-Jazeera attempts at attracting the audience attention through imagizing humane issues. This certainly leads to attract the humane part of the reader.

Analysis of Article 4 "Over 100 killed in the Beirut blasts as huge explosions rock Lebanon capital"

This report is published by GULF NEWS in august, 2020. It talks about the port explosion in the Beirut . The report presents an overview of what is happened. It also manifests what the authorties and the witnesses say about the cause of the devastating blast. The report is investigated in accordance with the selected model to conduct this study.

4.4.1 Transitivity analysis

Halliday's transitivity has been selected to investigate the grammatical structure of discourse in this study

Table 4.10: Participant's Types and Numbers in Article 4

The participants	The types	The frequency
Lebanese government	Actor	2
The blast	Actor	6
Rescue workers	Actor	1
Jad Sake	Sayer	2
The explosion	Actor	2
Investigation	Sayer	2
Prime minister	Sayer	6
Defense council	Sayer	1
Witness	Sayer	3
AFF	Sayer	1
Officials	Sayer	1
Local media	Sayer	1
Bleeding people	Actor	2
George Kettani	Sayer	1
Hamad hasan	Sayer	1
The participants	**The types**	**The frequency**

Israel	Sayer	2
Mohamed Fahmy	Sayer	2
Abbas Ibrahim	Sayer	1
NNA	Sayer	1

Regarding the above table, the large number of participants is devoted to Sayers. This means that the great emphasize in the discourse is on reporting what is stated about the explosion of the port. The attention is paid mainly on the facts which are revealed by the authorities about what caused the blast. Some Sayers are the witnesses from the area of the blast. The reporter tries to deliver a message that what the ministers say about the explosion is as important as the blast itself.

Concerning the actors in this text, the blast is used as an actor that led to the damage and destruction that might require years to be repaired. Since Sayers are more than actors, the main reason beyond this discourse is to report the announcements of the political class rather than what is left behind thattragedy.

Table 4.11: The process of type andnumber in Article 4

The Process es	The Types	The Frequency
Placed	Material	1
Killed	Material	2
Injured	Material	2
Dug	Material	1
Shook	Material	1
Said	Verbal	13
Devastated	Material	1
Is	Relational	6
Were	Relational	2
Called on	Verbal	1
Recommended	Verbal	1
Told	Verbal	4
Shuttered	Material	1
Was	Relational	2
Running	Material	1
The Process es	**The Types**	**The Frequency**

Shouting	Material	1
Are	Relational	1
Struck	Material	1
Announced	Verbal	1
Denied	Verbal	1

The most used processes in the report of GULF News is the process of saying, as illustrated above. This indicates the intention of the news agency to express what is stated and said more than any other transitive process.

The second largest number of verbs in the report under study is devoted to the process of action (material). This process is accompanied by the affected people by blast.

The third common transitive process in the report of GULF News is that of relation. Such process is mainly utilized to tackle what is existed and found without any reference to who did or said.

4.4.2 Passive and Active

Investigating the use of active and passive voice is the second grammatical component that is chosen in conducting the currentstudy.

Table 4.12: Passive and Active Voice Analysis of Article 4

The Voice	The Frequency	The Percentage
Passive voice	54	%25
Active Voice	18	%75

Regarding the above statistics, the use of active voice is obviously emphasized. This means that GULF News attempts mainly at describing the event and they try to shed light on the real agents. As shown in investigating transitivity, the Sayers are the most focused on participants. This leads to the conclusion that the reporter did this report to uncover what the involved people say about the tragedy. Thus, the presence of active voice is required to achieve this aim.

4.4.3 lexicalization analysis

many expressions in the GULF News report are written mainly to serve particular ideological aspects. These expressions and their ideological indication are the concern of this section of the analysis.

".....blasts that killed at least 100 people and injured nearly 4,000, reported local media.. "

The use of the adverbs nearly and at least indicates the numbers are not authentic and there are doubts toward these facts.

"Lebanese rescue workers dug through the rubble looking for survivors of a powerful warehouse explosions…."

The above statement the reporter's intention to show the great damage caused by the blast. It reveals the tragedy left behind the port explosion.

"We are shocked and devastated by the explosion today. The death toll may not be known for several days but what we do know is that in a disaster like this, children may be hurt, shocked and separated from their parents. "

In the above extract, there is a reference to the humane and social crise associated with the destruction caused by the blast. Tackling the ongoing suffer of the children is a highly emotional issue. So, the discourse attempts at attracting the sympathy of the audience.

"Preliminary investigations, said an official, indicate that highly explosive materials stored in ward 12 were the cause of the blasts. Later, Lebanon's prime minister said 2,750 tonnes of ammonium nitrate exploded in the port."

The above extract deals mainly with the facts presented by the officials after the preliminary investigation. Referring to the number of the port where the blast occurred and the amount of the chemicals exploded are attempts to present authentic and persuasive workpiece.

"The warehouse in which the explosion occurred is dangerous and has been in existence for 6 years, said Diab"

The above quotation, from the prime minister's speech, shows that Diab tries to blame the former government for contributing in causing the tragedy. Thus, it is an attempt from the reporter to shed light on the political conflict in the country of the disaster.

"Earlier however, a witness told The warehouse in which the explosion occurred is dangerous and has been in existence for 6 years, said Diab Gulf News that something fell from the sky before the explosions; others said they could hear aeroplanes before the blasts. We heard a plane, then an explosion, like the ones we used to hear in 2006 Israeli war, a Lebanese woman told Gulf News."

The above extract manifests what the people of the city think the real reason behind the blast is. It is a clear declaration that the Lebanese frankly accuse Israel for causing the blast. It shows the impact of the previous crises on the people of Lebanon. It also indicates the news agency's ideology in highlighting the Israeli involvement in destroying the country.

"The blasts shattered windows of surrounding buildings sending a huge plume of smoke billowing into the sky, AFP correspondents said."

This quotation presents an image of the great damage left beyond the tragic explosion. It is documented to provide the text with additional persuasion.

"Bleeding people were seen running and shouting for help in clouds of smoke and dust in streets littered with damaged buildings, flying debris, and wrecked cars and furniture."

These lines picturize the destruction caused by the port explosion. The reporter tries to describe the results of the blast as a war result rather than an explosion. The statement shed light on the miserable situation that the affected people lived because of the tragic blast.

"What we are witnessing is a huge catastrophe, the head of Lebanon's Red Cross George Kettani told broadcaster Mayadeen. There are victims and casualties everywhere - in all the streets and areas near and far from the explosion."

The quotation above gives another instance where the reporter attempts at presenting authentic and reliable facts. This attempt is indicated through referring to the name of the speaker and his job. It is also shown through referring to the broadcaster. The quotation expresses that what happened in the Beirut is more than disaster.

"Israel denied any connection to the explosions. An Israeli official told media: Israel has nothing to do with the blast in the Beirut ."

The above statement implies that Israel is the first accused party for causing the blast. The statement indicates the news agency's ideology in emphasizing on

blaming Israel and they neglect any other theory that might be the real reason behind the explosion.

"The preliminary information indicates that highly explosive materials, [which] were confiscated years ago from a ship, exploded in ward No.12. "

The above detailed information is an attempt to get the audience familiar with the action and what might led to the shocking explosion. This in turn, provides the text with persuasion. Referring to the number of the port where the blast occurred adds authenticity to the text.

"Lebanon's state news agency, NNA, and two security sources said the blast had occurred in the port area where there are warehouses housing explosives. It was not immediately clear what caused the blast or what kind of explosives were in the warehouses. it also reported countless casualties from the explosion."

The above extract deals with the outcomes of the preliminary investigation. Mentioning the source of the statement adds power and authenticity. It is related to reasons behind the blast. It is written for sake of giving details and showing awareness.

"Jordanian Seismological Observatory have said that the Beirut explosion is equivalent to an earthquake of magnitude 4.5 on Richter scale."

The statement explicitly shows the huge damage left behind the explosion. It is a metaphorical expression used to persuade the readers that that explosion is a real disaster.

"Lebanese Prime minster declared a national day of mourning on Wednesday."

This quotation is an instance where the GULF News highlights the great damage left behind the tragic explosion. It gives an image of the suffer of people affected by the blast.

CHAPTER FIVE:

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

The present chapter deals with the following topics: 1) conclusions, 2) Implications of the study, 3) Suggestions for further research. Each of these topics is explained based on the analysis of data of the previous chapters. Thus, the first section presents the conclusions of the findings arrived at in the analysis of the selected data. The second section is concerned with presenting some recommendations founded on the outcomes of the study. The third section offers suggestions for further future studies.

5.2 Conclusions

Finding of Research Questions 1 and 2 ………….

Investigating transitivity shows that the western media emphasis using the process of saying is more than any other transitive process. This indicates that the reports aim at presenting a persuasive workpiece through shedding light on what is said rather than what is actually done. The sayers are mainly the authorities and the people who are involved in the explosion. This is another way to present apersuasive .

Dealing with transitivity in the Arabic media menefests the overt use of the action process. This conclusion highlights the notion that the reporters attempt to describe what is done and what is left behind the blast. The less frequent use of saying process indicates that the Arabic news tries to be aside from using the criminals. They emphasize the destruction left behind theblast.

Concerning the use of active and passive voice, the passive voice is rarely used in both types of news reports. This critically means that the media in that period is mainly oriented to describe the action. It reveals the fact that the reporters are concerned with presenting a real picture of what happened and what left behind the tragedy in the Beirut . The use of passive is invested to show that the actors are stillunknown.

Findings of Research Question 3

Investigating lexicalization in the western media reveals the ideology behind posting the news reports. Referring to the number of affected people in

the port explosion is overtly used in order to present a persuasive and in the texts. There is an obvious accusation for the Lebanese government as responsible for the blast. CNN presents an evidence that Israel is far from being involved in causing the explosion. BBC and CNN show power by revealing facts about the criminals and the results of their investigations. Authenticity is highlighted through using detailed information about the damage left behind the blast. The intention to accustion the Islamic movements is clearly exposed through the repeated reference to the previous activities of thosemovements. Investigating lexicalization in the western media reveals their ideology behind posting the news reports. Referring to the number of affected people in the port explosion is overtly used in order to present a persuasive and texts. There is an obvious accusation for the Lebanese government as responsible for theblast. CNN presents an evidence that Israel is far from being involved in causing the explosion. Investigating lexicalization in the western media reveals their ideology behind posting the news reports. Referring to the number of affected people in the port explosion is overtly used in order to present a persuasive and texts. There is an obvious accuse for the Lebanese government as responsible for the blast. CNN presents evidence that Israel is far from being involved in causing the explosion. BBC and CNN show power by revealing facts about the criminals and the results of their investigations. Authenticity is highlighted through using detailed information about the damage left behind the blast. The intention to

accuse the Islamic movements is clearly exposed through the repeated reference to the previous activities of thosemovements.

- *"At least 137 people died and about 5000 others have been injured"* BBC

- "Here's what we still don't know" . CNN

- " Another is that an Israeli strike was the catalyst, though Lebanese aviation officials reported that local radar systems did not detect military aircraft over Lebanese airspace in the hour or so before the blast, Israeli officials have denied any involvement, and Bitar himself has said the Israel theory was highly unlikely, according to HRW's report. CNN

Speculation that Hezbollah may have wanted to destroy the ammonium" nitrate at the port supposedly to hide that some of the ammonium nitrate in the stockpile had been used by Hezbollah's ally Bashar al-Assad in Syria to produce barrel bombs increased as reporting emerged regarding the connection between the cargo owners and individuals sanctioned by the US for alleged links to Assad," the report said, referring to an investigative report by local journalist FirasHatoum.

From investigating vocabulary in the Arabic media., it is concluded that the ideologies revealed are dissimilar to the uncovered ideologies in the western media. Numbers are not overtly used and when they are used they are usually accompanied with words such as nearly and about. This ,in turn, leads to lessen the authenticity of the text and make it less persuasive. The Arabic news reports repeatedly try to shed light on the political conflict inside the country of the

tragedy. There is a reference to the failure of the former government in Lebanon to address the problem. They extract parts of Diab's speech while he blame the former government. This reveals the reporter 's ideology to show the conflict in Lebanon. There is an obvious accusation towards Israel in causing the explosion whereas in the western media ' it is found out that the news reports present evidence to keep them away from being involved in the blast. Israel is named to be the destroyer of Lebanon in the Arabic media. It is also concluded that the Arabic media is oriented to attract the humane part of theaudience.

-" A mother whose son was killed during last year's massive blast at Beirut 's seaport weeps as she raises her hand painted red to represent the blood"
Aljazeera News

-" blasts that killed at least 100 people and injured nearly 4,000, reported.… ..local media"GULF News

The warehouse in which the explosion occurred is dangerous and has been in"- existence for 6 years," said GULF News

- " :Israel denied any connection to the explosions. An Israeli official told media ". Israel has nothing to do with the blast in the Beirut""GULF News

5.3 Recommendations

In this section, based on significant findings and in the light of the obtained results and conclusions, it is inevitable that the following recommendations are put forward:

1. People should have awareness about what is revealed by others specifically media and they should have certain information about CDA to be able to understand and comprehend what is going on. This is because CDA is important in detecting hidden ideologies and manipulation in almost all topics such as media, politics, linguistics and others.

2. People should not accept information taken from one source or another for granted, because each source reflects the ideologies of the organization to which it belongs.

3. Teachers of English need to make their students more acquainted with the hidden role of language in politics and media.

4. Teachers of English , methodologists, and syllabus designers need to include some political essays, speeches, and quotations said by some famous news channels, newspapers, and politicians and to analyse them by ways of CDA.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

Given that this study is the first endeavor in the EFL literature that has examined the CDA of the representation of the Beirut harbor explosion in Western and Arab media.

1. The model developed for this study can be used for investigating the representation of the Iraq War (2003) in the world news channels.

2. Researchers can study BBC or CNN political articles from different perspectives like the pragma-dialectical one with special attention to CDA or argumentation theory.

References

-Ali, A. (1997). The Meaning of the Holly Qur'an. Maryland: Amana Publication.

-Al-Jiburi, N.(2017) A Contrastive Critical Discourse Analysis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Risalat Al-Huquq of Imam Ali Al-Sajjad p.b.u.h,University of Babylon .

-Amaglobeli, G. (2016). Ideological-moral grounds of Georgian Political Discourse In the context of the Framing Theory. VII International Conference in American Studies. Kutaisi: Akaki Tsereteli State University, p. 30-38

- Amer, M. (2015). War Reporting in the International Press:A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Gaza War of 2008-2009.Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Hamburg.

- Anggraini, N. (2018). *Transitivity process and ideological construction of Donald Trump's speeches* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya).

 Amaglobeli, G. (2009). Political problem: Natural or Conventional? IBSU Scientific Journal, 3(1), p. 21-34.-

-Bartley, L. V. (2018). Putting transitivity to the test: A review of the Sydney and Cardiff models. *Functional linguistics*, *5*(1), 1-21.

-Blommaert, J. and C. Bulcaen. (2000). "Critical Discourse Analysis". Annual Review of Anthropology. Vol. 29. (pp.: 447- 466)

-Brown, G. and G. Yule. (1983). Discourse Analysis. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

-Chen, Z., Thiam, Z., Shkurenko, A., Weselinski, L. J., Adil, K., Jiang, H.,& Eddaoudi, M. (2019). Enriching the reticular chemistry repertoire with minimal edge-transitive related nets: access to highly coordinated metal–organic frameworks based on double six-membered rings as net-coded building units. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, *141*(51), 20480-20489.

-Chouliaraki, L. and N. Fairclough. (1999). Discourse in Late Modernity: Rethinking Critical Discourse Analysis . Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press.

-Crystal, D. (2006). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. (6th ed.). London: Blackwell Publishing

-Eggins, S. (1994). *An introduction to systemic functional linguistics*. London: Pinter.

-Fairclough, N.(1989). Language and power .New Yourk:Longman.

------------------. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

------------------- (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. London: Longman

- Flowerdew, J. (2008). Critical discourse analysis and strategies of resistance. In V. Bhatia, J. Flowerdew & R. H. Jones (Eds.), *Advances in Discourse Studies*. London/New York: Routledge.

-Foucault, M. (1972). The Archeology of Knowledge and the Discourse on Language (transl. by Sheridan-Smith, A.M.).New York: Pantheon Books.

- Fowler, R. (1987). Language and control. Mexico: Fono de Cultura Economica.

-Gee, J.P. (1989). Literacy, discourse and linguistics: Introduction. Journal of Education, 171, 1, p. 5-17.

-Kandil, A. (2009). The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in American, Arab, and British Media: Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis. Ph.D. Dissertation, Georgia State University.

-Kaufman, S., Elliott, M., & Shmueli, D. (2013). Frames, framing and reframing.

-Liu, F. (2012). Genre Analysis of American Presidential Inaugural Speech. Theory and Practice in Language Study. 2(11), 2407-2411

- Halliday, M. A. K. (1985). *An introduction to functional grammar*. London ; Baltimore, Md., USA: E. Arnold.

-------------(1994). *An introduction to functional grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.

-Iwamoto, N. (1996). Constructing Reality through Metaphorizing Processes in Wartime Reporting. *Edinburgh Working Papers in Applied Linguistics*, 7, 65-71.

-Joiner, 1990; Cooper et al., 1991; Stempleski & Arcario, 1992; Rubin, 1995.

-Jones, J. J. (2015). Talk like a man - The linguistic appeal of Hillary Rodham Clinton. Western Political Science .

-Karapetjana, I. & Rozina, G. (2009). The Use of Language in Political Rhetoric: Linguistic Manipulation. University of Latvia.

-Kress, Gunther (1990). Critical discourse analysis. *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics.* Vol.11. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Pp.3-9, 11-13.

-Munalim, L. O. (2017). Mental processes in teachers' reflection papers: A transitivity analysis in Systemic Functional Linguistics. *3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature®*, *23*(2).

-Orman, K., Labatut, V., & Cherifi, H. (2013). An empirical study of the relation between community structure and transitivity. In *Complex Networks* (pp. 99-110). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.

-Rogers, R. (ed.). (2004) An Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis in Education . New York & London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates

-Samson, A. (2008). A Pragmatic Analysis of Nigerian Military Coup Announcements. PHD. Thesis. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University.

-Schaffner, C. (1996). Editorial: Political Speeches and Discourse Analysis. Current Issues in Language and Society. 3.3: 201-204. Web. 22 Nov. 2014.

-Sheveleva, A. (2012). Lingo-rhetorical and socio-pragmatic peculiarities in political speeches by Barack Obama. Intercultural Communication Studies, 21(3), 53–62.

-Seidel, G. (1985). Political Discourse Analysis. In T.A. Van Dijk (Ed.), Handbook of discourse analysis: Vol. 4. Discourse analysis in society (pp, 43-60). London: Academic Press

-Stubbs, M. (1983). Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

-Su, J. M. (1997). Constructing ideology: A critical linguistic analysis. *Studios in the Linguistic Sciences*, *27*(2), 147-165.

 -Teo, P. (2000). Racism in the news: A Critical Discourse Analysis of news reporting in two Australian newspapers. *Discourse & Society*, 11(1), 7-49. 85.

-Thompson, G. (2004) Introducing Functional Grammar. 2nd ed. New York, New York: Oxford University Press Inc.

 -Toolan, M. J. (1997). What Is Critical Discourse Analysis and Why Are People Saying Such Terrible Things About It? *Language & Literature, 6*(2), 82-103.

-Samson, A. (2008). A Pragmatic Analysis of Nigerian Military Coup Announcements. PHD. Thesis. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University.

 - Seo, S. (2013). Hallidayean transitivity analysis: The Battle for Tripoli in the contrasting headlines of two national newspapers. *Discourse & Society*, *24*(6), 774-791.

-Sharndama, E. (2016). Discursive Strategies in Political Speech: A Critical

Discourse Analysis of Selected Inaugural Speeches of the 2015 Nigeria's Gubernatorial inaugurals. European Journal of English Language, Linguistics, and literature. 3(2), 15-28

-Sydserff, R., & Weetman, P. (2002). Developments in content analysis: a transitivity index and DICTION scores. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*.

-Ullmann, S. (1962). Two Approaches to Style. Ed. Joseph, Strelka. Pennsylvania State Press.

- Van Dijk (1991). Racism and the press. Amsterdam: University of Amesterdam Press.

---------------(1993). "Analyzing Racism through Discourse Analysis: Some Methodological Reflections". In J. Stanfield (ed.). Race and ethnicity in Research Methods. Newbury Park: Sage Publications. (pp.: 92- 134)

----------- (1998). Opinions and Ideologies in the Press. In Bell, Allan and Peter Garrett (Eds.). *Approaches to Media Discourse*. Oxford: Blackwell

-------------- (1997). What is Political Discourse Analysis? In JanBlommaert & - Chris Bulcaen (Eds.), Political linguistics. (pp. 11-52). Amsterdam: Benjamins

--------------(2002). Political Discourse and Political Cognition. In P. Chilton and Ch. Schaffner (eds.), Politics as Text and Talk Analytic Approaches to Political Discourse. USA, Philadelphia: John Benjamins Press.

-Van Leeuwen, T. (1995). Representing Social Action. *Discourse Society, 6*(1), 81-106.

-Wang, J. L. (2010). A critical discourse analysis of Barack Obama's speeches. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, *1*(3), 254-261. 86

-Vasques Filho, D., & O'Neale, D. R. (2020). Transitivity and degree assortativity explained: The bipartite structure of social networks. *Physical Review E*, *101*(5), 052305.

-Wodak, R. and Ludwig, C. (1999). Introduction. In R. Wodak and C. Ludwig. Challenges in a Changing World: Issues in Critical Discourse. Vienna: Passagen

------------------------ (2000). Discourses of Exclusion: an European Comparative Study: Speech at the Opening of the EU Observatorium, 7/8 April, 2000, Hofburg Vienna.

- Wodak, R. and M. Meyer, (eds.). Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis. (London: Sage, 2001).

-Wurm, M. F., Caramazza, A., & Lingnau, A. (2017). Action categories in lateral occipitotemporal cortex are organized along sociality and transitivity. *Journal of Neuroscience*, *37*(3), 562-575.

-Zhang, Y. (2017). Transitivity analysis of Hillary Clinton's and Donald Trump's first television debate. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, *6*(7), 65-72.

- Zwart, J. W. (2017). Transitive expletive constructions and the evidence supporting the multiple specifier hypothesis. In *German: Syntactic Problems* (.*Problematic Syntax* (pp. 105-134). De Gruyter

Web References

- https://www-bbc-com.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-53680772.amp?amp_js_v=a6&amp_gsa=1&usqp=mq331AQKKAFQArABIIACAw%3D%3D#aoh=16381744149512&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&amp_tf=%D9%85%D9%86%20%251%24s&ampshare=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.bbc.com%2Fnews%2Fworld-middle-east-53680772

- https://amp-cncom.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/amp.cnn.com/cnn/2021/08/04/middleeast/beirut-explosionanniversaryquestionsintl/index.html?amp_js_v=a6&amp_gsa=1&usqp=mq331AQKKAFQArABIIACAw%3D%3D#aoh=16381747587489&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&amp_tf=%D9%85%D9%86%20%251%24s&ampshare=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cnn.com%2F2021%2F08%2F04%2Fmiddleeast%2Fbeirut-explosion-anniversary-questions-intl%2Findex.html

- https://www-aljazeera-com.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/gallery/2021/8/4/lebanon-beirut-port-explosiononeyearon?amp_js_v=a6&amp_gsa=1&usqp=mq331AQKKAFQArABIIACAw%3D%3D#aoh=16381749332882&amp_ct=1638174936011&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&amp_tf=%D9%85%D9%86%20%251%24s&ampshare=https%3A%2F%2Fww

w.aljazeera.com%2Fgallery%2F2021%2F8%2F4%2Flebanon-beirut-port-explosion-one-year-on

- https://gulfnews.com/world/mena/over-100-killed-in-beirut-blasts-as-huge-explosions-rock-lebanon-capital-1.1596555253867

Appendix

1: Article

 "The Beirut explosion: Before-and-after images"

"Published 7 August 2020"

"The explosion at a portside warehouse in the Beirut sent devastating shockwaves across the Lebanese capital, decimating seafront buildings and causing widespread destruction."

"At least 137 people died and about 5,000 others have been injured. Satellite and aerial images show the extent of the physical damage to a city more accustomed to such scenes as a result of war than accident."

"The Orient Queen cruise ship was docked in the Beirut a few hundred metres from the warehouse when the explosion happened."

"Damage from the blast caused her to take on water and capsize. One crew member died and another is still missing, according to the ship's operators Abou Merhi Cruises. The company's dockside offices were also wiped out by the force of the blast."

"The grain silos - the large white building on the dockside - took the brunt of the blast."

"Genevieve Langdon, Professor of Blast and Impact Engineering at the University of Sheffield, said the grain inside the silo would have compacted under the enormous blast pressure, but would also have absorbed and deflected some of the blast."

"As the blast wave struck the silo wall, it probably dissipated a great deal of energy," she said. "Without the grain silos in the way, we expect the damage in the area behind them would have been even worse."

"Aid agencies estimate that around 300,000 people have been left homeless by the explosion and there are fears of food and medicine shortages."

"Doctors Without Borders (MSF) president Mego Terzian said warehouses storing medicines and vaccines in the port were damaged, and the country's largest dialysis centre, in central the Beirut , was completely destroyed."

"He compared the aftermath of the blast to destruction caused during the country's 1975-90 civil war."

"We lived difficult and similar experiences during the Lebanese war," he told AFP.

"Lebanon's maritime trade will now shift to the country's second biggest city, Tripoli, so that the country can start to receive medical aid, foodstuffs, fuel and basic goods. Qatar, Kuwait and Jordan are reported to be sending field hospitals."

"The shopping centre, restaurants and souks in downtown the Beirut , to the west of the blast area, didn't escape damage. Windows and glass shopfronts were shattered by the explosion. The city's governor, Marwan Abboud, said repairing public property and heritage buildings was likely to cost billions of dollars."

"Worshippers at the Mohammad al-Amin Mosque, who had been celebrating Eid together only days ago, have started to clear the debris left by the blast."

Article 2

"What we still don't know about the Beirut 's port explosion"

"By Tamara Qiblawi, CNN"

"Updated 0905 GMT (1705 HKT) August 4, 2021"

"The Beirut , Lebanon (CNN)It's been a year since one of the world's largest ever non-nuclear explosions ripped through Lebanon's capital, killing more than 200 people."

"On any given day in the Beirut 's worst-affected neighborhoods, theories about the explosion still circulate. No two stories of human tragedy are alike, and most interactions between people here end not with a goodbye, but with an invocation that Lebanon's ruling elite be toppled. The political class is, overwhelmingly, blamed for the disaster."

"At just after 6 p.m. on August 4, 2020, hundreds of metric tons of ammonium nitrate ignited, sparking the massive blast in the city's port."

"The industrial chemicals had been improperly stored there for years due to the failure to act by successive governments and lawmakers across the political divide. That much is clear."

"But for people across Lebanon, there are still many unanswered questions about what led to the tragedy, and there has been no sense of closure in the 12 months since the explosion."

"Here's what we still don't know."

"What triggered the blast?"

"Because of the many inquiries by journalists and rights groups over the past year, we know that the ammonium nitrate -- stored alongside fireworks in a poorly maintained warehouse -- was a disaster waiting to happen."

"Six urgent letters sent by customs officials since 2014 -- the year the material was unloaded at the port under mysterious circumstances -- had alerted the authorities to the danger posed by the chemicals."

"One was written by a port official in May 2020, just months before the blast. 'This substance, if ignited, will lead to a large explosion, and its outcome will almost obliterate the port of the Beirut . If the substance were exposed to any kind of theft, the thief would be able to use this substance to build explosives,' warned the document, which was obtained by CNN after the incident."

"The Beirut 's port is just 100 meters from some of the city's most densely-populated neighborhoods. The blast destroyed not only a large part of the port, but also left swathes of the city in tatters. The damage was estimated at between $3.8 and $4.6 billion."

"It is clear that successive leaders — four governments and three prime ministers — either would have or should have known about the threat posed by the material, and that little was done to address the danger."

"But what is far from clear, 12 months on, is what ignited the ammonium nitrate."

"According to a report by Human Rights Watch, Tarek Bitar, the judge charged with investigating the explosion, is looking into several theories."

"One is that sparks from welding works that day caused a fire in hangar 12, the warehouse where the chemical was being stored."

"Another is that an Israeli strike was the catalyst, though Lebanese aviation officials reported that local radar systems did not detect military aircraft over Lebanese airspace in the hour or so before the blast, Israeli officials have denied any involvement, and Bitar himself has said the Israel theory was highly unlikely, according to HRW's report."

"Bitar is also exploring the theory that the explosion was an intentional act, according to HRW."

"Speculation that Hezbollah may have wanted to destroy the ammonium nitrate at the port supposedly to hide that some of the ammonium nitrate in the stockpile had been used by Hezbollah's ally Bashar al-Assad in Syria to produce

barrel bombs increased as reporting emerged regarding the connection between the cargo owners and individuals sanctioned by the US for alleged links to Assad, the report said, referring to an investigative report by local journalist Firas Hatoum.”

“Hatoum linked the shipment of ammonium nitrate -- which that arrived in 2013 and was unloaded the following year -- to companies linked to, according to the HRW report, Syrian-Russian businessmen ‘who have been sanctioned by the US government for acting on behalf of the Syrian government of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad.’”

“Hezbollah has repeatedly denied involvement in the blast.”

“Several Lebanese factions were heavily involved in Syria's civil war earlier in the conflict. Affiliates of Lebanon's Saudi-backed former prime minister, Saad Hariri, materially aided anti-Assad forces for a time. Hezbollah intervened on Assad's behalf and is widely believed to have helped save his presidency.”

“Adding to the mystery around the ammonium nitrate is the fact that all of Lebanon's major political parties have a strong presence at the port.”

“Lebanon's main political parties, including Hezbollah, the Free Patriotic Movement, the Future Movement, the Lebanese Forces, the Amal Movement, and others, have benefited from the port's ambiguous status and poor governance and accountability structures,” “the HRW report said.”

“Political parties have installed loyalists in prominent positions in the port, often positioning them to accrue wealth, siphon off state revenues, smuggle goods, and evade taxes in ways that benefit them or people connected to them,” “it added.”

“Was any ammonium nitrate missing? What happened to it?”

“The judicial investigation's third theory, that the ignition was an intentional act, has gained prominence over the past year.”

“Several reports have suggested that far less ammonium nitrate exploded last August than initially thought. According to Reuters, an FBI report estimated that only 20% of the 2,755 tons of ammonium nitrate brought to the port in 2013 actually detonated. The HRW report also cited an August 2020 investigation by the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project in which three European

intelligence sources estimated that the size of the blast was equivalent to as little as 700- 1,000 tons.”

“The theory goes that the ammonium nitrate was left at the port, where it could be siphoned off by factions in Lebanon.”

“Caretaker Prime Minister Hassan Diab told CNN he only found out about the existence of the ammonium nitrate in early June 2020, and immediately requested further information. He said he received a file on the situation at the port on July 22 -- but that the part predicting the catastrophic effects of an explosion had been omitted.”

“Diab said he forwarded the file to the Ministry of Public Works, under whose purview the port falls, and the Ministry of Justice, and asked them to investigate the chemicals at the port.”

“CNN has seen a document showing that the Ministry of Public Works stamped the front of the file on August 4, 2020.”

“The blast happened at 6.08 p.m. the same day.”

“In a December 2020 interview with CNN, Diab -- by then the country's caretaker Prime Minister -- called the timing suspicious.”

“There is something suspicious for (the report) to come in July 22 ... and then for it to blow up. There is something suspicious. Even though this is a seven-year issue. Seven years, for God's sake,” “Diab told CNN at the time.” “There's something that's unexplainable, the timing of this.”

“How will the Beirut rebuild?”

“Perhaps one of the most glaring unanswered questions surrounding the the Beirut port explosion is whether the city will ever go back to what it was.”

“Since the blast, the city has buckled under the strain of a rapidly plummeting currency, long power outages, and severe medicine, milk and fuel shortages. Lebanon's dire economic straits mean most of the rebuilding efforts have been privately funded, or supported by non-profit organizations. A year later, much of the repair work is still ongoing.”

“But many home and shop owners say they neither have the financial means nor the psychological strength to return to affected neighborhoods.”

"They've ruined us. I'd sell my soul to leave this country," "said one shop owner on the once hip but still extensively damaged Gemmayze street, referring to the country's ruling class." "May they never again see a good day."

Article 3

"Lebanon: the Beirut port explosion, one year on"

"Published by ALJAZEERA - 4 Aug 2021"

"Lebanon marks the one year anniversary of the devastating blast, as families of victims still wait in vain for justice. On August 4, 2020, one of the world's biggest-ever, non-nuclear explosions destroyed much of the Beirut 's port and devastated swaths of the capital."

"The blast was caused by a fire in a warehouse which Lebanese authorities admit held a vast stockpile of ammonium nitrate for six years. The huge explosion left more than 200 dead, and more than 6,500 injured. Some 300,000 homes were damaged or destroyed."

"The tragedy hit Lebanon as the country was mired in its worst economic crisis in decades, with its currency plummeting, massive layoffs and drastic banking restrictions."

"A year later, critics have said the political leadership has succeeded in stonewalling the judicial investigation that was launched to uncover what happened in the explosion and who was responsible."

"President Michel Aoun said no one will have political cover if they are found negligent or guilty but has not addressed accusations that officials are obstructing the investigation."

"A mother whose son was killed during last year's massive blast at the Beirut 's seaport weeps as she raises her hand painted red to represent blood outside the home of caretaker Interior Minister Mohamed Fehmi. Family members are angry with Fehmi because he rejected a request by the judge investigating the explosion to question Abbas Ibrahim, one of Lebanon's most prominent generals and heads of the General Security Directorate."

Article 4

"Over 100 killed in the Beirut blasts as huge explosions rock Lebanon capital"

"Published: August 04, 2020"

"By, Sara Al Shurafa,GULF NEWS"

"Dubai: The Lebanese government has placed officials in charge of the Beirut port under house arrest a day after blasts that killed at least 100 people and injured nearly 4,000, reported local media on Wednesday."

"Lebanese rescue workers dug through the rubble looking for survivors of a powerful warehouse explosions that shook the capital the Beirut , killing 100 people and injuring nearly 4,000 in a toll that officials expected to rise."

"Meanwhile, fears abounded for children hurt and separated from their family members in Tuesday's powerful explosions. Jad Sakr, Save the Children's Country Director in Lebanon, said:"

"Jad Sakr, Save the Children's Country Director in Lebanon, said: We are shocked and devastated by the explosion today. The death toll may not be known for several days but what we do know is that in a disaster like this, children may be hurt, shocked and separated from their parents. Our Child Protection teams are ready to support the government's efforts which will almost certainly go on for several days to come. It is vital that children and their families get access to the services they urgently need, including medical care and physical and emotional protection."

"Tuesday's blasts at port warehouses storing highly explosive material was the most powerful in years in the Beirut , already reeling from an economic crisis and a surge in coronavirus infections."

"Preliminary investigations, said an official, indicate that highly explosive materials stored in ward 12 were the cause of the blasts. Later, Lebanon's prime minister said 2,750 tonnes of ammonium nitrate exploded in the port."

"Lebanese Prime Minister Hassan Diab has called on brotherly and friendly countries to help his country. Those responsible for the Beirut 'catastrophe' must be held to account, he added. 'The warehouse in which the explosion occurred is dangerous and has been in existence for 6 years,' said Diab. Later, he said 2,750 tonnes of ammonium nitrate exploded in the port."

"Lebanon's Supreme Defence Council recommended declaring the Beirut a disaster-stricken city, and that military oversee security in 'disaster-stricken' the Beirut ."

"Earlier however, a witness told Gulf News that something fell from the sky before the explosions; others said they could hear aeroplanes before the blasts. 'We heard a plane, then an explosion, like the ones we used to hear in 2006 Israeli war,' a Lebanese woman told Gulf News."

"The blasts shattered windows of surrounding buildings sending a huge plume of smoke billowing into the sky, AFP correspondents said."

"Officials did not say what caused the blaze that set off the blast. A security source and local media said it was started by welding work being carried out on a hole in the warehouse."

"Footage of the explosion shared by residents on social media showed a column of smoke rising from the port, followed by an enormous blast, sending a white cloud and a fireball into the sky. Those filming the incident from high buildings 2 km (one mile) from the port were thrown backwards by the shock."

"Bleeding people were seen running and shouting for help in clouds of smoke and dust in streets littered with damaged buildings, flying debris, and wrecked cars and furniture."

"What we are witnessing is a huge catastrophe, the head of Lebanon's Red Cross George Kettani told broadcaster Mayadeen. There are victims and casualties everywhere - in all the streets and areas near and far from the explosion."

"Three hours after the blast, which struck shortly after 6 p.m. (1500 GMT), a fire still blazed in the port district, casting an orange glow across the night sky as helicopters hovered and ambulance sirens sounded across the capital."

"Lebanese Minister of Health, Hamad Hasan announced the death toll and that more than 3,000 were wounded in the Beirut explosion."

"Meanwhile, Israel denied any connection to the explosions. An Israeli official told media: Israel has nothing to do with the blast in the Beirut ."

"Lebanese Interior minister, Brigadier General Mohamed Fahmy, during his visit to the Beirut Port, accompanied by Prime Minister Hassan Diab, said: We should wait for investigations to find out the cause of the explosion[s]."

Fahmy added: "The preliminary information indicates that highly explosive materials, [which] were confiscated years ago from a ship, exploded in ward No.12."

"Lebanese Public Security General, Abass Ibrahim after visiting the area of the explosion said: 'The explosion is definitely not a fireworks depot, but a highly explosive material that was kept there. An investigation is on.' His statement came as some local media reported fireworks as being the reason for the incident."

"Lebanon's state news agency, NNA, and two security sources said the blast had occurred in the port area where there are warehouses housing explosives. It was not immediately clear what caused the blast or what kind of explosives were in the warehouses. it also reported countless casualties from the explosion."

"Jordanian Seismological Observatory have said that the Beirut explosion is equivalent to an earthquake of magnitude 4.5 on Richter scale."

"There are victims and casualties everywhere - in all the streets and areas near and far from the explosion. Three hours after the blast, which struck shortly after 6 p.m. (1500 GMT), a fire still blazed in the port district, casting an orange glow across the night sky as helicopters hovered and ambulance sirens sounded across the capital."

"A security source said victims were being taken for treatment outside the city because the Beirut hospitals were already packed with wounded. Red Cross ambulances from the north and south of the country and the Bekaa valley to the east were called in to cope with the huge casualty toll."

"Lebanese Prime minster declared a national day of mourning on Wednesday."

"The afternoon blast shook several parts of the capital and thick smoke billowed from the city center. Residents reported windows being blown out and a false ceilings dropping."

المستخلص

تقدم هذه الرساله دراسة تبحث في مجموعة من التقارير الإخبارية التي تتناول انفجار مرفأ بيروت. تهدف الدراسة إلى مقارنة طريقة تمثيل أعضاء كل جانب وأفعالهم في الصحف التي يتم نشرها في الدول العربية والغربية وكذلك في الصحف ذات المواقف الحيادية من الموضوع ولكن تظهر في نفس البلد.

الهدف الأساسي من الدراسة هو تقديم طرق وتقنيات مختلفة تستخدمها وسائل الإعلام للتلاعب بالحقيقة.

تستند الدراسة إلى القواعد الوظيفية لهاليداي (١٩٩٤)في إطار عمل فان ديك (١٩٩٨)وفان ليوين (١٩٩٦)و تعد التقارير الإخبارية الغربية والعربية عن انفجار ميناء بيروت هي لب التحليل في هذه الدراسة. حيث تم اختيار البي بي سي و السي ان ان والجزيرة و الخليج لهذه الدراسة، و من خلال التحقيق في التعددية والمعجمية للمضاهر اللغوية المختلفة المطبقة في المقالات الاخبارية من وكالات الانباء المختلفة.حيث تم اختيار البي بي سي و السي ان ان والجزيرة و الخليج لهذه الدراسة. و من خلال التحقيق في التعددية والمعجمية للمضاهر اللغوية المختلفة المطبقة في المقالات الاخبارية من وكالات الانباء الختلفة، وقد ركز التحليل على ثلاث سمات لغوية: المعجمية، والتعددية، والمبني للمعلوم و المبني للمجهول في التركيز على دقة عرض الحقائق، أي أنها تحاول تصوير العدد الدقيق للضحايا من كلا الجانبين بدقة وكذلك الأضرار المادية، و توصل الباحث الى أن معظم وسائل العالم العربية تضع إسرائيل في كفه المالمه على الانفجار كذلك ان الامريكيون والاوروبيون هم الممثلون الأكثر شمولًا واقتباسا في الصحف المختارة. هناك العديد من الاختلافات بين الصحف العربيه و الصحف الغربية في تمثيل الانفجار.

تحليل الافعال التعددية في الإعلام الغربي والعربي لإنفجار مرفأ بيروت

رسالة تقدمت بها

اصيل كاظم عبد الرضا

الى

مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية/ جامعة كربلاء وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة الانكليزية /علم اللغة

بإشراف

أ. د حيدر كاظم خضير بيرماني

شوال/ ١٤٤٣ه   أيار/ ٢٠٢٢م