

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



The Representation of Domestic Violence in British and Emirati Newspapers: A Critical Discourse Analysis

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Council of the College of Education for Human
Sciences/ University of Kerbala in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master in English Language and
Linguistics**

By:

Noor Al-Huda Mohammad Abd Al-Razak

Supervised by:

Prof. Hussein Al- Nasrawi (Ph. D)

2022 A.D.

1444 A.H.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ أَنْ خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا لِتَسْكُنُوا إِلَيْهَا وَجَعَلَ
بَيْنَكُمْ مَوَدَّةً وَرَحْمَةً إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ"

"صدق الله العلي العظيم"

(الروم 21)

In the name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

"And among His Signs is this, that He created for you wives from among yourselves, that you may find repose in them, and He has put between you affection and mercy. Verily, in that are indeed signs for a people who reflect."

(AlRoom:21)

(Al-Quran,1984.Pt.542)

Supervisor's Declaration

I hereby certify that the thesis entitled **The Representation of Domestic Violence in British and Emirati Newspapers: Critical Discourse Analysis** written by **Noor Al-Huda Mohammad Abd Al-Razaq** has been prepared under my supervision at the University of Kerbala in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in English Language and Linguistics

Signature:



Supervisor: **Prof. Hussein Al-Nasrawi (Ph. D)**

Date: **7/12/2022**

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

Signature




Name: **Asst. Prof. Dr. Tawfeeq Majeed**

Head of the Department of English, College of
Education for Human Sciences,
University of Kerbala

Date: **21/11/2022**


Examining Committee's Certificate

We hereby certify that we have read the thesis entitled, **The Representation of Domestic Violence in British and Emirati Newspapers: Critical Discourse Analysis**, written by **Noor Al-Huda Mohammad Abd Al-Razaq** and, as Examining Committee, examined the student in its contents, and that, in our opinion; it is adequate as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in English Language and Linguistics.

Signature: 

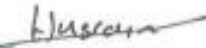
Prof. Muayyad Omran Chiad (PhD)
(Chairman)

Date 21 / 11 / 2022

Signature 


Dr. Mazin J. Al-Hilu
(Member)

Date 21 / 11 / 2022

Signature: 

Asst. Prof. Hussain Mayuuf (PhD)
(Member)

Date 21 / 11 / 2022

Signature: 

Prof. Hussein M. Kadhim Al-Nasrawi
(PhD) (Member and Supervisor)

Date 7 / 12 / 2022

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

Signature: 

Prof. Hassan Habeeb Al-Graiti (PhD)

Acting Dean of the College of Education for Human Sciences

Date 7 / 12 / 2022

Dedication

To

My mother

and

My family

Because they are a life jacket in the stormy sea of life.

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, all the praises and are to be to Allah, the mighty, for granting me the strength and patience to accomplish this work.

I would like to express my sincere graduated to my supervisor, prof. Hussein Musa Kadhim Al-Nasrawi (Ph.D.), for his efforts and support. He always suggests the best for the sake of this work.

My thanks go to the academic staff in the Department of English, especially, the instructors, who have taught me during my MA courses.

Finally, I never forget any of those who academically help and support me to achieve this work.

Abstract

The study tackles the representation of domestic violence in two different societies as it is considered one of the most risk-raising causes of broken families in society. It can happen to all layers of society, regardless of age, position, or other social factors. This problem is important enough to be covered in the media and journalism. A critical study is conducted into opposing international news agencies. In the United Kingdom [UK] and the United Arab of Emirates [UAE] in their coverage of this event, the UK includes the Mail Online and the Sun. While the UAE includes The National and the Gulfnews. It is expected that there is a clear difference in the problem because these two nations' news agencies have different cultural and social ideologies. This study aims to fill this gap because of the seriousness of the problem to society.

The study aims at scrutinizing categories used in representing the problem and uncovering the hidden ideologies. The study also examines how the social actors of domestic violence are represented based on a group dichotomy. The last aim is to compare the representation of the event between two selected media agencies. The study is based on the model of analysis, which includes van Leeuwen's social category (2008) and Halliday's transitivity (2004). In addition, the data are analysed qualitatively and quantitatively (i.e., mixed method approach).

After analysing the selected samples, the study concludes that: 1-Similarities and differences do exist in the UK and UAE news reports and the representation of domestic violence. 2- Activation strategy and material process overweigh from the total use of categories. 3- Domestic violence victims receive a positive evaluation from both the UK and UAE newspapers, while abusive actors receive a negative

evaluation. The UK news is on the side of women, but the UAE is not. UAE reports are beside men in this social problem,(domestic violence). 5-Exclusion the major social actors, perpetrator , has an important role in revealing the ideologies of the two agencies. Finally, the study finishes with the some recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

Table of Contents

Dedication	v
Acknowledgements	vi
Abstract	vii
Table of Contents	ix
List of Abbreviations	xiii
List of Figures	xiv
List of Tables	xv

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introductory Remarks	1
1.1 The Problem	1
1.2 The Aims	3
1.3 The Hypotheses	4
1.4 The Procedures	4
1.5 The Limits	5
1.6 The Value	5

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introductory Remarks	6
2.1 The Development of CDA	6
2.2 The Major Concepts of CDA	10
2.2.1 Discourse	11
2.2.2 Ideology	13
2.2.3 Power	16
2.2.3.1 Domination	18

2.3 Some Related Issues	19
2.3.1 Critique	19
2.3.2 Representation	20
2.3.3 Stance	21
2.4 Principles of CDA	22
2.5 Aims of CDA	23
2.6 Approaches of CDA	24
2.6.1 Fairclough’s (1992) Three Dimensional Framework	24
2.6.2 Wodak’s (2001) Discourse-Historical Approach	26
2.6.3 van Dijk’s (1998) Socio-Cognitive Approach	26
2.6.4 van Leeuwen’s (2008) Representation of Social Actors Approach	27
2.7 Media Discourse	29
2.8 News Media	31
2.9 Domestic Violence	33
2.10 Previous Studies	37
2.10.1 Tranchese (2013)	37
2.10.2 Braber (2014)	38
2.10.3 Evayani and Rido (2019)	38
2.10.4 The Current Study	39

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introductory Remarks	40
3.1 Research Design	40
3.2 Data Collection and Selection	42
3.4 Critical Analysis and Objectivity	45
3.5 The Model of Analysis	46
3.5.1 van Leeuwen's Model: Socio- Semantic Inventory System (2008)	46

3.5.2 Halliday's Model: Transitivity (2004) -----	53
---------------------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introductory Remarks -----	58
4.1 The Analytical Procedure -----	58
1.1.1 Qualitative Analysis -----	58
4.1.2 Quantitative Analysis -----	59
4.2 Data Analysis -----	59
4.2.1 Qualitative Analysis-----	60
4.2.1.1 Qualitative Analysis of British Corpus -----	60
4.2.1.1.1 Mail Online -----	60
4.2.1.1.2 The Sun-----	72
4.2.1.2 The Analysis of the Emirati Corpus-----	83
4.2.1.2.1 The National -----	83
4.2.1.2.2 Gulf News -----	92
4.2.2 Quantitative Analysis -----	102
4.2.2.1 Quantitative Analysis of the British Corpus-----	102
4.2.2.2 Quantitative Analysis of Emirati Corpus -----	107
4.3 British vs. Emirati Newspapers -----	112
4.3.1 Qualitative Comparison -----	112
4.3.2 Quantitative Comparison-----	119

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

5.0 Introductory Remarks -----	129
5.1 Conclusion -----	129
5.2 Recommendations -----	135
5.3 Suggestions for Further Studies -----	136

References	137
Appendix A	150
Appendix B	163

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation Forms	Full- Form
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
DA	Discourse Analysis
CL	Critical Linguistics
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nation
UK	United Kingdom
UAE	United Arab Emirate
Circ.	Circumstances

List of Figures

N	Figures	Page
1	Fairclough's (1992) Three Dimensional Framework	25
2	The Model of Analysis	57

List of Tables

N	Tables	Page
1	The Number and The Year of Publication of The Selection Newspaper	43
2	Process Types of Transitivity and Thematic roles	56
3	Analysis of Activation in Mail Online	70
4	Analysis of Activation in The Sun	81
5	Analysis of Activation in The National	90
6	Analysis of Activation in GulfNews	100
7	Quantitative Analysis of Inclusion and Exclusion in British Data	106
8	Quantitative Analysis Process Types of Transitivity in the British Data	107
9	Quantitative Analysis of Inclusion and Exclusion in Emirate Data	111
10	Quantitative Analysis Process Types of Transitivity Emirate Data	112
11	Frequency and Percentage, for Exclusion and Inclusion in the Two Samples	120
12	Frequency and Percentage, for Transitivity in the Two Samples	122
13	Frequency and Percentage, for Passivation in the Two Samples	124
14	Frequency and Percentage, for Specification in the Two Samples	124

15	Frequency and Percentage, for Categorization in the Two Samples	126
16	Frequency and Percentage, for Nomination in the Two Samples	127
17	Frequency and Percentage, for Genericization in the Two Samples	128
18	Frequency and Percentage, for Exclusion in the Two Samples	128

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter introduces the problem of the study by outlining some of the research questions, aims, and hypotheses of the study. Finally, the procedures that are to be followed in the entire study are briefly advanced, along with the limits and value of the study.

1.1 The Problem

Language is "the heart of critical discourse analysis" (Locke, 2004, p.11). Newspapers use language to convey ideas and opinions that reflect values, ideas, and ideologies rather than facts about the world. As a result, the role of language in the construction of ideas in the press is expressed through the usage of certain linguistic patterns. Hence, language is not neutral, but it is a very constructive middle ground (Fowler, 1991, p.1). There is no impartial method to depict one person, for example, but it is related to the need to attract attention to specific parts of identity, which are associated with specific types of discourse (Machin & Mayr, 2012, p.77). In other words, numerous ways of saying the same thing exist, not at random, but as a result of ideological differences, resulting in various representations (Fowler, 1991, p. 4). This is true in the case of the occurrence under investigation.

Domestic violence, also known as "domestic abuse " or "intimate partner violence," is a pattern of behaviour used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner in any relationship. Abuse is defined as physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats to another person. This

includes any actions that frighten, intimidate, terrorise, manipulate, injure, humiliate, blame, injure, or wound another person. Domestic violence can affect anyone, regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. It can happen in a variety of relationships, including married, living together, and dating couples. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic and educational backgrounds. Its victims may also include a child or other relatives, as well as any other household member. Furthermore, it is typically manifested as a pattern of abusive behaviour directed at an intimate partner in a dating or family relationship, in which the abuser exercises power and control over the victim. Domestic violence can be mental, physical, financial, or sexual in nature. Incidents are rarely isolated, and their frequency and severity usually escalate. It can result in serious physical injury or death (United Nation, para.1)

The World Health Organization has recently conducted a study on domestic violence against women and women's health in which, approximately about 1 in 3 (30%) of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime. The majority of this violence is between intimate partners. Almost (27%) of women aged 15-49 who have been in a relationship report that their intimate partner has subjected them to physical and/or sexual violence (World Health Organization, 2021, para. 2). Several critical studies regarding this problem (for example, Clark, 1992; Lamb & Keon, 1995; Bohner, 2001) have shown how specific linguistic strategies can be used in British media articles about rape and sexual assault cases to shift the focus and responsibility from the perpetrator to the victim.

In short, the gap is defined by the absence of the linguistic and critical studies of domestic violence in the Arab media, particularly in newspapers, as well as the representation of domestic violence comparatively in the British and Emirati media. Due to this significant societal issue, this study conducts a critical discourse

analysis of the linguistic representation of domestic violence in the UK and UAE newspapers. It tries to respond to the following question:

1. How are the social actors represented in the news reporting domestic violence in the UK and UAE newspapers?
2. What are the linguistic categories that reveal the ideology of the newspapers under scrutiny?
3. What are the similarities and differences in the representation of social actors in the domestic violence problem in the UK and UAE newspapers?
4. How are the social actors of domestic violence in the UK and UAE reports evaluated?
5. How are social actors of domestic violence excluded in the UK and UAE news?

1.2 The Aims

The current study aims to:

1. Identify how social actors are represented in news reporting domestic violence in the selected UK and UAE newspapers.
2. Reveal the ideology behind the representation of domestic violence by using linguistic categories in the selected newspapers in the current study.
3. Find out the similarities and differences in the representation of domestic violence.
4. Pinpoint the role of the media (UK and UAE) in evaluating the social actors of domestic violence.
5. Explore how social actors are excluded from the text in both samples of the study.

1.3 The Hypotheses

The study hypothesizes the following:

1. The UK and UAE newspapers will be on the side of women, They are not biased towards men in this social problem of domestic violence.
2. The UK and UAE news reports represent the social actors of domestic violence using two strategies to reveal the ideology, i.e., exclusion and inclusion,. (activation, passivation, categorization, and specification).
3. The ideological similarities and differences; i.e. Western vs. Arab, present themselves in the discourse of the selected data.
4. Both the UK and UAE newspapers are on the side of the domestically abused and evaluate them positively, while abusive actors are evaluated negatively.
5. The UK and UAE news exclude social actors of domestic violence using two strategies, i.e., suppression and backgrounding.

1.4 The Procedures

The following steps are followed to answer the questions of the present study, achieve its aims, and verify its hypotheses:

1. Reviewing the literature on key terms related to critical discourse analysis and its providing definitions and roles in the media.
2. Collecting the data from the two selected UK and UAE newspapers concerning domestic violence.

3. Examining 12 news report (6 for each) from two selected UK and UAE newspapers, according to the categories of the selected models by van Leeuwen (2008), and Halliday's (2004).
4. Qualitatively and quantitatively analysing the domestic violence in the selected data, to address the questions and verify the hypotheses.
5. Discussing the results, drawing conclusions based on the findings of the analysis, and putting forward recommendations and suggestions for further research.

1.5 The Limits

The present study is limited to the Critical Discourse Analysis of the reports on the UK and UAE newspapers' websites, covering domestic violence. The number of reports to be analysed is 12 reports, which are taken from *The Mail and The Sun*, *the National* and *the GulfNews* websites. The study depends on van Leeuwen's social categories (2008) and Halliday's (2004) transitivity models.

1.6 The Value

This study seeks to highlight one of the most dangerous problems in society that causes family breakups. The study will be of interest to humanitarian organizations, since it seeks to reveal the role of the media and its impact on educating domestically abused people to ask for help. In addition, it will benefit those specializing in language and linguistics, grammarians, semanticists in general, and those who are interested in discourse in particular.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter introduces the linguistic topics that were chosen for this thesis's area of study, starting with the development of critical discourse analysis (henceforth, CDA). The three main CDA concepts—discourse, ideology, and power—are discussed, then a related topic is covered. The most popular CDA approaches are then introduced, including, Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional framework, Wodak's (2001) discourse-historical approach, van Dijk's (1998a) socio-cognitive approach, and Van Leeuwen's (2008) theory of social actor representation. An explanation of media discourse in general and news discourse in particular is then given; newspapers were chosen as the study's source of data. A quick review of domestic violence is also covered. The final section discusses previous studies related to the topic of this thesis.

2.1 The Development of CDA

Before looking into what is now known as the field of CDA, there are a few things to consider, i.e., Discourse Analysis (henceforth, DA) and Critical Linguistics (henceforth, CL), is believed to be necessary for a comprehensive understanding of this field.

DA is a field of study that began in the 1960s. It focuses on language in use. It concentrates on the meaning that the speaker gives to language, and the action associated with the use of language in a special context (Bhatia et al., 2008, p.1). DA is a method of analysing language that examines patterns of language across texts while also taking into account the social and cultural contexts in which the

texts are found. DA must take into account the various ways in which language is used to express different points of view and interpretations of the world, and distinct understandings. The relationships between participants are also studied in order to see how they influence the use of language. Furthermore, DA is regarded as a key tool for determining the consequences of language use on social identities and social relations (Partridge, 2012, pp.1-2).

DA, according to Fairclough (1995), is an act or attempt to describe and illustrate the systematic links that exist between texts, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices (p.17). Similarly, Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006) define DA as one of the primary linguistic elements that focuses on language use beyond the sentence and how the speaker/writer utilizes language in context. The constituents of language (sounds, morphemes, words, and sentences) are related and linked to certain forms of language used longer than sentences and to features of the world in which the speaker or writer employs language by adding the label of DA (p.500).

DA has shifted over time until it is influenced by modern scholars in subjects such as anthropology, sociology, and philosophy who divide language analysis into three aspects: text, context, and society (or language use, communication, and interaction) respectively. This development has helped to prepare the scene for what is to follow, i.e., CL (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, pp. 4-5).

CL is a movement that began in the 1970s at the University of East Anglia in the United Kingdom. The main purpose of individuals who work in this field, such as Fowler, Hedge, Kress, and Trew, is to come up with a new way of doing things. They have developed a sociological approach to linguistics that focuses on power relations, with the text serving as the primary source of information. That is, they seek to investigate power through linguistic analysis (Rogers, 2004, p. 13).

Critical linguists believe that there are connections between linguistic and social structures, suggesting that social meanings are required for discourse to exist. They follow Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. However, what those scholars neglect is the relationship between language and culture, ideology and power (Fairclough, 1989, p. 2).

Since World War II, studies in the human and social sciences have focused on text, signs, and literature but no consideration is given to the social and cultural components of language and its use. Text-in-context methods to discourse, such as ethnography, pragmatics, and CDA, were introduced in the 1970s and 1980s. CDA, in particular, explains how language contributes to the (re)production of social relations of equality, such as power abuse. Social environment peculiarities such as age, sex, class, and ethnicity have a role in the creation of context and have a direct impact on the text structure (van Dijk, 2008a, p. 217).

CDA was formed in the late 1980s and early 1990s by group of scholars as Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuwen, Teun van Dijk, and Ruth Wodak' (Wodak & Meyer, 2008, p. 3). CL was developed into what is today known as CDA in the 1990s. CDA is founded in order to fill in the gaps and introduce theories and approaches that potentially reveal hidden ideologies and intentions behind texts (Machin & Mayr, 2012, p. 4).

CDA differs from DA in that it is a "constitutive problem-oriented, interdisciplinary" method. It does not concentrate on linguistic units; rather, it emphasizes the social phenomena that require a unique approach that is multi-methodological and multi-disciplinary (Wodak & Meyer, 2008, p. 2).

The differentiation between CL and CDA shows that the former focuses on language analysis, while the latter emphasizes social perspective. Both, however, "reflect a static image of power relationships and emphasize the role of language in the preservation and reproduction of power relationships" (Cervera et al., 2006,

p.9). van Leeuwen (2006) distinguishes CL from CDA in several ways: first, CL differs from CDA in that CDA attempts to establish critical social theory and investigates the connections between "discourse and the social practice in which they are embedded" (p. 167); second, in adapting to a much more sophisticated interdisciplinary approach, CDA goes beyond CL to investigate not only texts and transcripts of spoken discourse, but also their meaning, either by historiography or by DA. Third, CDA goes beyond language, "taking on board that discourses are often realized multimodality, not only through text and talk but also through other modes of communication like as images" (Mey, 2009, p. 168).

CDA as an approach is introduced in the work of Fowler and later sophisticated by Fairclough, who is regarded as the most impressive and effective practitioner (Widdowson, 2004, p. 90). CDA began as a network inspired by books and journals, particularly van Dijk's *Discourse and Society* Journal (1990), *Language and Power* (Fairclough, 1990), in addition to *Language, Power and ideology* have played important roles in the definition of CDA. Nonetheless, the Amsterdam colloquy has been declared as CDA's official starting point (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, p.4).

According to van Dijk (2008a, p. 85), CDA is identified as analytical research by which social relations, such as power abuse, hegemony, and inequality, are highly focused on, how they are, by discourse (verbal and nonverbal), legitimized, (re)produced, and resisted socially and politically. CDA is the study of the interrelation, critically, between language and discourse (Flowerdew, 2012, p. 7).

As a result, CDA is a new field of linguistic research that focuses on the relationship between discursive and social activities. It began in the late 1980s and grew rapidly throughout the years. It took 30 years for it to become one of the most

important approaches in DA and the social sciences in general (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, p. 2).

To summarise, the current study on CDA covers the following key facets:

- CDA explains how language contributes to the (re)production of social equality relations, such as power abuse. such as age, sex, class, and ethnicity have a role in the creation of context and have a direct impact on the text structure.
- CDA attempts to establish critical social theory and investigates the connections between "discourse and the social practice in which they are embedded."
- CDA is identified as analytical research by which social relations, such as power abuse, hegemony, and inequality, are highly focused on, how they are, by discourse (verbal and nonverbal), legitimized, (re)produced, and resisted socially and politically. CDA is the study of the interrelation, critically, between language and discourse.
- CDA does not concentrate on linguistic units; rather, it emphasises the social phenomena that require a unique approach that is multi-methodological and multi-disciplinary.
- CDA is founded in order to fill in the gaps and introduce theories and approaches that potentially reveal hidden ideologies and intentions behind texts.

2.2 The Major Concepts of CDA

2.2.1 Discourse

The term 'discourse' has a variety of interpretations, depending on who is conducting the research and the academic culture. In Central Europe and Germany, for example, 'text' and 'discourse' are considered as distinct terms, whereas in English-speaking societies, 'discourse' refers to both written and spoken texts (Wodak & Meyer, 2008, p. 5).

Discourse, according to Schiffirin et al. (2001), is "anything beyond the sentence," a definition that the structuralists appear to disagree with (p.1). They believe that discourse is 'language above the phrase,' focusing on text's structural properties. As a result, they ignore any social bonds formed as a result of discourse (Stubbs, 1983, p.1). The functionalists, on the in contrast, consider discourse as inextricably linked to the social relations that language facilitates, indicating that any study of language must also include a study of its functions in everyday life (Brown & Yule, 1983, p.36).

However, Fairclough (1992) points out that defining 'discourse' is difficult due to overlapping definitions and the fact that it relates to both written and spoken examples of language. He goes on to say that each social situation has its own type of discourse, such as "newspaper discourse, advertising discourse, medical discourse," and so on (p.3). Nonetheless, discourse can be defined as "everything beyond the sentence," "language use," or "a larger range of social practice that includes nonlinguistic and nonspecific examples of language" (Jaworski & Coupland, 1999, p.1).

According to Heracleous and Marshak (2004), They claim that there is no social reality without discourse, and that we cannot understand our experience, ourselves, or our reality without discourse. This emphasizes the significance of

recognizing and being aware of distinct discourses that may lead people astray in their quest for identity (p.177).

Discourse includes all related or linked bits of speech or writing. A discourse can be produced by a single speaker or writer, as well as two or more people participating in a conversation or a written discussion. Discourse has become increasingly significant and necessary. This definition of the phrase refers to a method of analysis that is highly dependent on concepts related to and addressed within traditional grammatical structures. The two most important words in the study of discourse are cohesion and coherence (Trask, 1999, p.52).

In a similar line, Finch (2000) claims that discourse is one of the many flexible notions that linguistics tackles and studies. Discourse usually refers to any type of larger-than-a-sentence sequence of language in written or spoken form. It concentrates on the communicative dynamics of language, which is regarded as a distinguishing feature of discourse (p.219). Scollon (2001) also states that "social action and discourse are intricately intertwined" in this regard (p.1).

Furthermore, according to van Dijk (2009), discourse is viewed today as a complex multimodal event of contact and communication that covers not only the verbal parts of language, but also non-verbal aspects such as intonation, gestures, and facework. The study of discourse also includes semiotic components such as sounds, music, visuals, and movies (p.192). Discourse, according to Crystal (2012), is a continuous stretch of (particularly spoken) language longer than a phrase (p.512).

Therefore, powerful (elite) groups, such as politicians, media, and dominant groups in society, use discourse to imply their ideologies and influence the thoughts of less powerful groups (van Dijk, 2011, p.30). As a result, Critical discourse analysts try to uncover the ideological aspects (such as inequality,

injustice, hegemony, and so on) that may be hidden beneath any sort of discourse and show them to the less powerful (Bhatia et al., 2008, p.11).

The viewpoint of the current study on discourse covers the following:

- Discourse refers to both written and spoken language examples.
- Discourse continues, stating that each social situation has its own type of discourse, such as "newspaper discourse, advertising discourse, medical discourse," and so on.
- Discourse, on the other hand, can be defined as "everything beyond the sentence," "language use," or "a larger range of social practice that includes nonlinguistic and nonspecific examples of language."

2.2.2 Ideology

Ideology as a concept, was prospered during the French Revolution, committed by Antoine Destutt de Tracy (1754-1836). In terms of public use, the year 1796 was the most prominent. 'Ideologie' connotes a 'science of thoughts,' according to De Tracy (Heywood, 2021, p. 3). His point of view is supported by the fact that concepts are not created by God or nature. The physical senses generate ideas, and the social environment is responsible for that (Richardson, 2007, p. 32).

Ideology is made up of two words: idea and logy. The term 'logy' refers to the study or science of a certain phenomenon; for example, 'methodology' refers to the study of methods. As a result, the term 'ideology' is defined as the study of human ideas using this perspective. This is not all, though; ideology has evolved into a system of ideas rather than a study of ideas. Instead of studying concepts, ideologies have dealt with the interpretation of ideas based on human thoughts (Eagleton, 1991, p.63).

Ideology is one of the most essential topics in CDA. Ideology is broadly classified into two categories. The first category defines ideology as a system of dogmas, thoughts, and practices (Mayr, 2008, p.10). According to van Dijk (1998), ideology is the interface between 'fundamental properties' (e.g., interests, goals) of social groups and their members shared 'social cognitions'. Ideology is fundamentally formed by the different social views and sociocultural practices that impact everyday conversation (spoken or written). As a result, linguistic analysis of speech is critical in order to analyse the numerous ideologies embedded in discourse and examine the purposes of their integration (p. 313).

The second category of ideology is based on Marxist theory, which describes it as a hegemonic tool employed to support the interests of the elite and powerful. Thus, ideology is more than just an abstract system of beliefs; it is also a tool of dominance that shapes the public's frames of thought by imposing the "correct way of thinking" that is accepted by a diverse range of individuals in a community (Macdonald, 2003, p.28). In the same vein, ideology is defined by Matheson (2005, p.179) as "systems of representations which work in the interests of certain groups, often the most powerful, and present themselves as unmotivated and commonsensical."

According to van Dijk (1998), ideology is the foundation of a group's shared social representations. This means that ideologies enable people to arrange their diverse social views about what is true for them, whether good or bad, right or wrong, and to behave appropriately (p.8).

The term 'ideology' is a simple way of categorizing it under a single heading. 'Bourgeois Ideology,' for example, is recognized as a single heading encompassing many discourses that are temporally and physically dispersed (Eagleton, 1991, p.193). Another meaning of the word 'ideology' is linked to '-isms'; for example, fascism and anarchism, are ideologies (Freedon, 2003, p.1).

van Dijk considers ideology to be "a specific underlying framework of social cognition with distinctive social structures and specialized cognitive and social functions," rather than a system of ideas. Furthermore, he claims that ideologies are primarily communicated through discourse and communication, which includes nonverbal interactions like semiotic messaging (images, movies, etc.). That is, ideologies serve as a dividing line between cognitive representations and basic speech and action procedures on the one hand, and the societal circumstances and benefits of social groups on the other hand (van Dijk, 1995, p.21).

van Dijk also distinguishes between attitudes and ideologies. Unlike ideologies, attitudes are "only shared by select groups." For example, a large number of people are aware of abortion and immigration, but their attitudes about them may differ, such as whether they are positive or negative, or whether they should be permitted, depending on the ideologies they embrace (van Dijk, 2015, p. 69).

Despite the fact that these are multiple interpretations of ideology, the purpose of critical theory is to raise awareness and explain to people the way(s) in which they are being deceived (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, p. 10).

To sum up, the current study on ideology addresses the following key issues:

- Ideology is one of the most essential topics in CDA.
- Ideology is defined as a system of dogmas, thoughts, and practices. It is the interface between "fundamental properties" (e.g., interests, goals) of social groups and their members' "shared social cognitions".
- Ideology is fundamentally formed by the different social views and sociocultural practices that impact everyday conversation (spoken or written).

2.2.3 Power

Power is a complex and abstract term that has an unimaginably large impact on our lives. The New Fontana Dictionary of Modern Thought (1999) defines power as "the ability of its holders to exact compliance or obedience of other individuals to their will" (Thomas et al., 2004, p.10).

CDA emphasizes how power abusers of dominant groups shape and keep power in discourse, and how they resist the dominant ones. CDA frequently takes the side of the victims and conducts extensive research on the language used by strong people who have the ability to improve the situation but are also accountable for the existence of ideality (Wodak, 2001, p.10). As a result, power is a crucial component of CDA.

However, it is the people who use language are powerful, not the language itself. It is a tool for transforming power into virtue and compliance into responsibility. This profound interaction between language and power is manifested in a variety of ways: "Language indexes power, expresses power, is involved where there is contention over and challenge to power" (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p. 15).

Mayer (2008) states that there are two dimensions to power: the "mainstream" and the "second-stream" power. The mainstream tradition tends to emphasize the state's and institutions' corrective forms of power. The mainstream dimension is linked to the idea that power exists in the state and its many institutions, as well as in paramount establishments such as churches, enterprises, and so on. In this dimension, the perception of power as domination "focuses on the varying abilities of actors, such as judicial and penal institutions, to secure the compliance of others, even in the face of resistance or insurgence"(p.11).

The second-stream, in comparison, mostly focuses on the relevance of its persuasive impact. The second-stream component of power illustrates its persuasive influence, which is related to Gramsci's (1971) concept of hegemony. In this dimension, society's dominant groups persuade those who are subordinate to adopt the dominant groups' political, moral, and cultural values. In this power frame, discourse formulates "hegemonic attitudes, opinions, and beliefs" and makes these beliefs as natural and commonsensical" (Simpson & Mayr, 2009, pp.2-3).

Therefore, power plays an important role in describing what is known as the "knowledge society." That is, "explaining that what individuals know does not grow on them spontaneously, but is "made and used" as well as "sold and consumed." Power sources such as "parents, schools, mass media, politicians, and media corporations," (van Dijk, 2011, pp. 33-34). As a result, gaining access to people's thinking is more crucial than gaining access to their behavior. As a result of processes such as manipulation, dissimulation, and persuasion, this would lead to control over mind and interest (van Dijk, 1993, p. 254).

Hence, power and dominance are portrayed as a "specific relationship of control between social groups or organizations and not as a property of interpersonal relations". This sort of control has both a cognitive and a social component. That is, they govern the dominant groups' discursive and behavioral acts on the one hand and the socially shared information on the other (van Dijk, 2015, p.71).

CDA illustrates how discourse hides power and ideology inside its content (Fairclough, 1992, p.12). It clarifies how social inequality and dominance are enacted, reproduced, and manifested through power abuse. As a result, the purpose of Critical discourse analysts is to reveal how language is manipulated in order to

decode the supremacy hidden in its structures. That is, they are interested in investigating "discursive power abuse" (van Dijk, 2015, p. 71).

2.2.3.1 Domination

Another important term in CDA research is dominance because CDA is interested in investigating both opaque and transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power, and control as manifested in language. CDA seeks to emphasize injustice, repression, and marginalization by critically evaluating the text to reveal dominance (Wodak, 2001, p. 204).

There are several examples of appropriate and acceptable uses of power, such as those seen in relationships between parents and children or between teachers and students. However, there is an illegitimate power exercise, sometimes known as power abuse or domination. This type of power is primarily used to benefit the powerful while harming the interests of the less powerful. We can utilize the concept of violation to describe illegitimate types of power abuse. At the most serious level, this is a violation of people and communities human and social rights, as stated in the UN Charters (van Dijk, 1997, p. 24).

Domination can be manifested in a more traditional environment through social conflict or other types of conflicts between groups over material or symbolic resources. Feminists versus anti-feminists and mainstream cultures are two further examples of societal conflict or struggle. Dominant relationships between groups and the ideologies that reflect them on the ground frequently result in inequity and repression, which the dominated groups resist and seek to overcome. Furthermore, the dominance, which holds that the difference in power between men and women is the fundamental cause of discursive variation, is one explanation proposed for these variations. Men, statistically, have greater power than women, physically, monetarily, and in corporate hierarchies. The ways we communicate may reflect

material disparities between the sexes, but they may also reinforce those differences, making them appear “normal,” part of the “natural order of things” (Wareing, 1999, p.2004).

2.3 Some Related Issues

2.3.1 Critique

The beginnings of CDA, which address issues such as the link between politics and society, may be traced back to writers who had Marxist beliefs. CDA is specifically connected with the Frankfurt School, whose members were primarily interested in Marxism's emphasis on "capitalism" in the twentieth century. The Marxist theory and the CDA have one thing in common: they are both critical because the Marxists' goal was to "judge and prescribe" at a time when most other social researchers believed their goal was to "observe and interpret" (Breez, 2011, p.496).

In CDA, the word "critical", as stated by Fairclough (1989), does not have a negative meaning. Rather, it has a distinct sense that seeks to reveal connections that people may be unaware of (p. 5). Similarly, Wodak and Meyer (2001, p.9) define 'critical' as analysing evidence in its social context, clearly expressing a political opinion, and reflecting oneself while studying. In other words, unlike other types of scientific study, the researcher in CDA is free to voice his or her personal opinion regarding the topic under investigation.

Fairclough (2001) defines CDA as "critical" since it focuses on language and its relationship to society. This distinguishes it from other non-critical methods, which simply describe discursive events. To put it another way, CDA is linguistically and socially focused. CDA is the field concerned with studying

discourse in its social context. It can be a useful way of analysis for analysing news discourse and identifying hidden or implicit ideologies.

2.3.2 Representation

Every human utterance is a representation of his or her ideas, feelings, and opinions. Linguistically, representation refers to how particular things are represented in discourse (Baker & Ellege, 2011, p. 117). In van Leeuwen's model, representation is crucial to describing recontextualized elements or how they are represented in a discourse. According to van Leeuwen (2008), "the term of representation itself refers to how one, a group, perception, or opinion is presented in the news" (p. 4), "all writings, all representations of the world and what is going on in it, however abstract, should be interpreted as representations of social practices." There is, however, a distinction between recontextualization and representation. The former refers to the process of transforming one discourse into another, while the latter refers to how actors and their actions are described in the new context(pp.4-5).

There are options for representing social actors, just as there are for depicting processes (Fairclough, 2003, p.146). The creation of a mental image through art, language, and other domains where meaning can be formed, such as theatre, can be broadly defined as representation.

The study of language's role in describing particular phenomena (people, concepts, events, etc.). Stereotyping is one way to achieve prejudiced language, which is defined as having a positive self-representation and a negative other representation (Baker & Ellece,2011, p.117). In all media, including the press, representation is a positive practise (Fowler, 1991, p.26).

2.3.3 Stance

The concept of stance has become increasingly prevalent in linguistics since the start of the twenty-first century. The various backgrounds and interests of the scholars reflect the diversity of their viewpoint definitions and notions. The focus on stance from all of these varying perspectives is noteworthy because it shows a change in how language is perceived in terms of its purposes depending on the contexts in which it appears and is used (Englebretson, 2007, p. 1).

There are at least two issues with using this phrase. In the first place, definitions and understandings are rarely offered as a common ground among scholars, even though individual researchers choose to operationalize stance within their own work. Consequently, two authors may use stances to connect the dots between two seemingly unrelated events. Second, researchers who seem to be working on related issues might refer to what seems to be the same event using different words (Englebretson, 2007, p. 2).

Biber et al. (1999, p. 966) points out that stance is viewed according to the function it performs. Stance describes the means by which writers and speakers reflect their personal feelings, attitudes, value judgments, or assessments of any object of interest. Stance is a social action in which social actors assess something and establish a connection with it (Du Bois, 2007, p.141). Also known as "speaker stance" or "authorial stance," it is the speaker's or writer's viewpoint on the topics being discussed (Bloor & Bloor, 2013, p. 177).

One of the most significant things that can be done with language is to take a stance. Stance can assess interesting objects, position social actors in relation to them, gauge how well stance takers are aligned, and invoke presupposed sociocultural value systems (Du Bois, 2007, p. 139). The impact of ideological stance on language use has been discussed, as well as how the units of the adopted

model should be defined in light of the perspective of the reporters. This makes news a production rather than just a meaningless reversal of "facts" (Fowler, 1991, p. 5).

2.4 Principles of CDA

CDA, as a paradigm, consists of a number of principles on which CD analysts rely in their work. van Dijk (1993, p.252) summarizes CDA principles by stating that "CDA should deal primarily with the discourse dimensions of power abuse and the injustice and inequality that result from it". Fairclough and Wodak (1997, p. 80–271, as cited in van Dijk, 2008b, p. 86), on the other hand, highlight a number of tenets that CDA academics should consider:

1. CDA is concerned with social issues.
2. CDA interprets and explains the issues that have been examined.
3. Discourse has ideological ramifications.
4. Discourse is a type of social interaction.
5. Discourse is historical in nature.
6. Discourse organizes ideas and communities.
7. Power dynamics are intertwined with discourse.
8. There is an indirect ('mediated') interaction between society and text.

Jorgensen and Philips (2002, pp. 60-4) claim the following in their part to pinpoint the principles of CDA:

1. The social and linguistic systems are linguistically discursive in nature. In other words, discursive practices shape social identities and relations via being employed as social practices.

2. Because discourse is a type of social practice, it is unavoidable that it both creates and is created by other social practices.
3. The social environment in which language is employed should not be overlooked during the empirical discourse analysis process.
4. Discourse practices create unequal power relationships among social groups. As a result, CDA makes them public.
5. The critical nature of CDA emphasizes that it should expose and challenge the formation of uneven power relations in order to transform the accepted reality.

According to Wodak and Meyer (2008, p. 3), CDA is driven by problems, hence it must be eclectic and interdisciplinary. Thus, CDA is concerned in decoding the confusion of ideologies inside speech through the analysis of many types of data (semiotic, written, verbal, or visual).

2.5 Aims of CDA

According to Wodak and Meyer (2008, p.36), the goal of CDA is to examine speech by separating things that have become confused in the mass of discourse. Second, CDA seeks to analyse discourse qualitatively and quantitatively in terms of what has been said and what is to be said in society. Third, it employs strategies to narrow or expand discourse. Finally, CDA tries to evaluate and criticize discourse.

According to Fairclough (1992, p. 6), CDA aims to uncover hidden manipulation and deception in discourse that readers are unaware of it. As a result, CDA introduces these ideologies into the critical consciousness and discovers how language is used to benefit one group at the expense of another. This is quite obvious in the case of sexism, where language is used to benefit men over women.

Bloor and Bloor (2007, p. 12) claim that the main goals of CDA are:

1. To examine speech practices that reflect or produce social problem.
2. To examine how ideas might get frozen in language and devise methods in breaking the ice.
3. To raise awareness of how to apply these goals to specific cases of injustice, prejudice, and power abuse
4. To highlight the importance of language in power relations in society.
5. To examine how meaning is formed in context.
6. To examine the function of speaker/writer purpose and authorial posture in discourse formation.

2.6 Approaches of CDA

CDA is known for its diverse approaches, such as Fairclough's (1992) three dimensional framework, van Dijk's (1998a) socio-cognitive approach, Wodak's (2001) discourse-historical approach, and Van Leeuwen's (2008) theory of social actor representation. These approaches will be reviewed in this section to help in the selection of the theory for this research.

2.6.1 Fairclough's (1992) Three Dimensional Framework

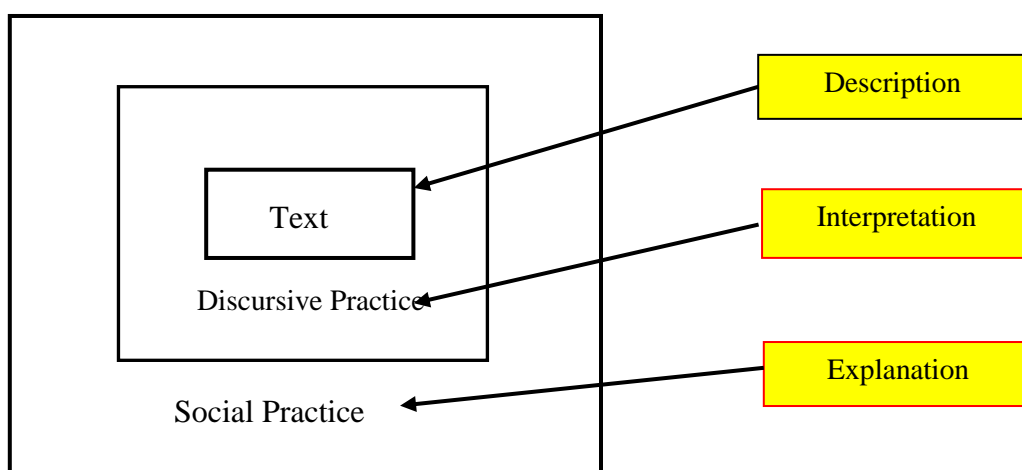
Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional model is planned to examine language and power in various genres of discourse. It is regarded as one of the most widely used approaches in CDA. The main goal of Fairclough's approach is to develop a systematic framework for CDA based on the premise that texts are ambiguous and difficult to understand when examined in isolation because "they can only be understood in relation to links of other texts and in relation to the social context" (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2002, p.70). This framework is created to

"bring together linguistically-oriented discourse analysis and social and political thought relevant to discourse and language" (Fairclough, 1992, p.62).

This method starts with the textual level, then moves on to the discursive practise level, and finally arrives at the sociocultural practise level. The three discourse dimensions of description, interpretation, and justification are connected to these three processes. The focus is on describing the text at the level of the text. However, the focus is on how the text is produced, connected to other texts, interpreted, and used by human subjects at the discursive level. In other words, the analysis at this level focuses on the production, exchange, and use of text. The analysis' final objective at the social level is to reveal whether the text promotes or replicates a social practise or discursive hegemony or whether it contains transformative impulses (Fairclough, 1995, pp. 42-3). Figure 1 illustrates this model.

Figure 1

Fairclough's (1992) Three Dimensional Framework



2.6.2 Wodak's (2001) Discourse-Historical Approach

This approach to CDA is based on the socio-philosophical dimension of critical theory. Wodak's theory involves three interconnected components: discourse immanent critique, sociodiagnostic critique, and prognostic critique. The investigation of variability, contradictions, and difficulties in the internal structure of discourse is referred to as discourse immanent critique. The analyst goes beyond the confines of discourse in the socio-diagnostic criticism by employing his/her background and contextual knowledge to situate the investigated discourse in relation to larger social, political, and situational relations. The prognostic critique represents the consequences of the discourse analysis results for modifying and improving discourse. Wodak defines discourse as a multifaceted pack of instantaneous and consecutively interconnected "linguistic acts, which manifest themselves within and across social fields of action as thematically interrelated semiotic, oral or written tokens, very often as 'texts' that belong to specific semiotic types, i.e. genres" (Wodak, 2001, p.66).

This CDA approach incorporates a substantial amount of current knowledge about historical sources as well as the backgrounds of the "social and political fields in which the discursive events are embedded" (Wodak, 2001, p.65). This approach investigates diachronic change in various genres of discourse by analysing the historical component of discursive action.

2.6.3 van Dijk's (1998) Socio-Cognitive Approach

van Dijk's CDA approach is linked to many cognitive processes and representations that humans use when producing and understanding discourse. These mental occurrences shape "the structure of discourse, verbal interaction, communication events and situations, as well as society structures such as

dominance and social inequity" (van Dijk, 1985,1988,2008,2009). According to this approach, discourse is linked to the meanings and schemes of the personal and social minds, as well as social phenomena, social communications, and social organizations. Furthermore, van Dijk sees cognition as the interface between society and discourse, allowing social structures to be linked to discourse structures (van Dijk, 1985,1988,2008,2009; as cited in Hart,2010, p.15).

In this approach, ideology is viewed as a fundamental cognitive factor that manifests itself in numerous aspects of discourse. This method focuses on the structure, production, and reception of discourse. At the structural level, van Dijk's approach incorporates a higher level of analysis such as coherence, general themes, news subjects, schematic forms, and rhetorical features of texts, in addition to grammatical, phonological, morphological, and semantic components of speech (van Dijk, 1988, p.108).

The production level investigates the discourse maker's usage of various textual features of discourse at various levels. The reception level explores the mental and sociocultural factors, contexts, limitations, or impacts of textual structures, as well as their "economic, cultural, and historical embedding" indirectly (van Dijk, 1988, p.176).

2.6.4 van Leeuwen's (2008) Representation of Social Actors Approach

In this approach, "discourse characterizes what is going on, they also evaluate it, ascribe purposes to it, justify it, and so on" (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.6). Features of representation are crucial because they can be considerably more noticeable than the social behaviour itself. A crucial assumption of van Leeuwens's theory is the examination of how social actors are represented in the English

language. Instead of focusing on linguistic categories (such as transitivity categories) and linguistic operations (such as nominalisation and passive agent deletion), van Leeuwen focuses on the "sociosemantic inventory of the ways in which social actors can be represented and establish the sociological and critical relevance" to the different categories, which will then be explored in terms of how they are linguistically realised (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.23).

This method to CDA is based on two factors: language's lack of bi uniqueness and the fact that meaning is culturally based. The first factor can be realised, for example, by analysing agency as a sociological term. CDA depends heavily on agency as a sociological tool. Sociological agency is not exclusively realized by linguistic agency; it can also be conveyed by prepositional phrases and possessive pronouns. As a result, sociological and linguistic categories are not systematically interconnected, which in the case of agency "if critical discourse analysis ties itself too closely to specific linguistic operations or categories, many relevant instances of agency might be overlooked" (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.24).

The second factor is based on the view that meaning is related to culture rather than language and that it cannot be linked to any specific semiotics. As a result, the categories proposed by van Leeuwen (2008) to be the focus of CDA analysts should be viewed as pan-semiotic, in which a culture or context within a culture has its own "specific array of ways of representing the social world, but also its own specific ways of mapping the different semiotic modes onto this array, or prescribing, with greater or lesser strictness, what can be realized verbally and visually" (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.25).

In this theory, the many rhetorical and linguistic events are linked by the concept of "social actor" rather than linguistic concepts (van Leeuwen, 2008). As a result, the theory emphasizes sociological categories of discourse, such as role

allocation (the active or passive roles attributed to social actors in speech), rather than linguistic categories, such as transitivity (verbs that are able to take direct objects) (p.53).

So the researcher selects this approach because it is more suitable to deal with this social problem (domestic violence). The social actors in this issue are victims, perpetrators, and others, and one of the goals of this thesis is to reveal how they are portrayed in the media, particularly in newspapers in different countries, including United Arab Emirates [UAE] and United Kingdom [UK].

2.7 Media Discourse

According to Laughey (2007), media is a means for communicating messages to people all over a "region, country, or even the world"(p.1). It is "a broad term which can refer to a totality of how reality is represented in broadcast and printed media, from television to newspapers" (O'Keeffe, 2006, p.1). It is impossible to accurately record social and political verities and issues from the first idea or experiment. Rather, such information is acquired through exposure to texts, such as highly usable media that has been extensively researched in the field of CDA (Hart, 2010, p. 16). In addition, media has attracted attention from numerous critical studies in a variety of fields, including linguistics, pragmatics, and discourse studies, in addition to its star power (van Dijk, 2008b, p. 94).

According to Fairclough (1995) the analysis of media language should be regarded as an important component of research on the modern process of social and cultural change (p. 2). The evolution of mass media parallels the evolution of language. It certainly influences its evolution and is most likely the source of many changes and inventions in language, both written and spoken (Signs, 2000, p.8).

Media discourse is a 'multifaceted' concept. It affects society and is affected by society (Hart & Cap, 2014, p. 366). Social world construction is used to represent real world events in the news (van Dijk, 1988b, pp. 7-8). As a result, whether used in media discourse broadly or news reports specifically, they are not just tools for communicating social realities; they also have their own rights, including their distinctive linguistic function as a discourse genre and their functions as social practises (van Dijk, 1988a, p. 2).

According to Fairclough (1989, p. 50), using language in media discourse is more than just listing facts; it is also the exercise of power, which is increasingly achieved through ideology, and particularly through the ideological workings of language.

In media discourse, such as in the press, events, facts, and ideas are not communicated in their natural structure; rather, they are transmitted in accordance with specific governing rules in media institutions, social values, and economic conditions that take part in the process of representation. As a result, the event's formulation involves both selection and transformation. A set of criteria is used to decide the event. The chosen subject is then examined in a transformation process based on the media's technical specifications. Events are therefore encoded for publication (Fowler, 1991, p. 2).

Two facets of media power—selection and transformation—are illustrated by (Fowler; 1991). Based on these dimensions, media power determines what and how characteristics are formulated. The linguistic description and CDA primarily address the 'how' factor. As defined by Santa Ana as "the ability to characterise the events of the day and the social structure of society in a particular way," media power is ingrained in this definition by choice (Santa Ana, 2005, p. 51, as cited in Hart, 2010, pp. 17-8).

Exposure to the media has a significant impact on how ideas and opinions are formed. For instance, readers are significantly influenced by media, which causes them to adopt new perspectives, change their opinions, and so forth (Macarro, 2002, p. 13, as cited in O'Keeffe, 2006, p.1). The absolute right to post information as a democratic force reflects the influence of broadcasting, printed media, or even internet media (Schudson, 2003, p. 199).

The term 'mass media' has historically been used to describe a broad category that encompasses the press, television, film, and radio. A part of the sociology of mass communication, according to their research. New media is connected to the 19th and 20th centuries (Bennett, 2005, p. 26). Media sources have multiplied greatly in the modern era due to global development and the digital age. Newspapers, television, radio, mobile devices, websites, Twitter, and Facebook are just a few of the media sources from which news can be accessed. As a result, digital devices are crucial for disseminating and making news accessible (Anderson et al., 2016, p. 60). Additionally, technology plays a role in improving media by making cheaper press available, as Mott points out (Schudson, 1981, p. 42).

2.8 News Media

Johann Carolus first printed a newspaper in Strasbourg German in 1605. In Amsterdam, where the first French-language newspaper was published, the first printing press was established in England. Benjamin Harris published *Public Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestic*, the first newspaper in America, in Boston in 1690. (Anderson et al., 2016, pp. 5-6).

The newspaper is a specific type of media that represents a particular kind of public discourse, and it served as the source of the data for this study (van Dijk,

1988a, p. 9). Even if it is brief, any image that informs others about a worthy, interesting, or significant issue is considered news because it informs others (Anderson et al., 2016, p. 60).

News is a "a representation of the world in language." Print or written news is a popular and influential discourse genre in mass media, particularly in Western countries where individuals are exposed to a lot of media language. People can become more aware of the world and the reality of social media facts as a result of the news (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p. 274).

News is a social and cultural phenomenon rather than a natural phenomenon. The people who practise it are social beings who are a part of a social network. Instead of being an account of an event with an ideological context, it is a report. The word "news" can refer to two different things: first, a source that informs the public, and second, a source that informs the public by displaying information. To the extent that people trust what they read or see on television, objectivity and honesty are predicted to follow. However, because such reality is recreated in the manner in which it is intended to be viewed, ambiguity is charged against the newspaper, raising two issues relating to faithfulness and impartiality (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p. 275).

Though language is not the only means by which humans communicate in the media world, it is the primary focus of media and discourse studies. (Conboy, 2011, p.3). Media and language are both representational systems that, in regular practice and use, do not present real reality but rather re-represent it. Language is not treated as an abstract grammatical category in this perspective, as it is in traditional linguistics. Instead, it is viewed as a medium that is impregnated with ideology (van Dijk, 1998, p.179).

Two significant dimensions are encapsulated in news discourse. The product, whether it be a text or a news report, comes first (verbal - nonverbal). The

second dimension is how the first is put into practise. The text's value can be seen in its function as a means of transmitting or encoding ideologies (Cotter, 2001, p. 416).

The press's media family includes news reports. They are distinctive and more distinctive media texts with distinctive characteristics. These characteristics set media texts apart from other media texts, like stories or even non-media texts (van Dijk, 1988b, p. 177). When writing a news report, the reporter is required to follow a predetermined format, which is as follows:

1. The lead and headline.
2. The text's main event, background, context, history, verbal reactions, and remarks are just a few of the different schematic roles that the body of the text can play. which each can be divided into more manageable groups (van Dijk, 1988a, p. 15).

2.9 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence (also known as domestic abuse or family violence) is any form of violence or abuse that occurs in a domestic environment, such as a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence is frequently used interchangeably with intimate partner violence, which is done by one of the persons in an intimate relationship against the other person and can occur in heterosexual or same-sex couples, as well as between former spouses or partners. Domestic violence, in its fullest sense, also includes violence against children, parents, or the elderly. Physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, or sexual abuse can take many forms, ranging from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and other violent physical abuse, such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing, which can result in disfigurement or death. Domestic murder

includes stoning, bride burning, honor killing, and dowry death, all of which might involve non-cohabiting family members (Krug, et al., 2002, p. 90).

Domestic violence has been identified as a very serious problem that affects women and children in all levels of society, regardless of ethnicity, financial class, religion, and degree of education. This violence may cause physical, sexual, and mental suffering to the victim, which may contribute to other harms in the family and community. Studies reveal that the presence of one form of violence in a family is a sign that other forms of violence may exist. Domestic violence is an incredibly damaging pattern of behaviour that needs to be characterized thoroughly (Lenore, 1999, p.23).

Similarly, Itzin, et al. (2010, p.1) define domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behaviours involving a wide range of physical, sexual, and psychological maltreatment perpetrated by one person in an intimate relationship against another in order to gain unfair power or maintain that person's misuse of power, control, and authority. It can cause or has a significant probability of causing injury, psychological harm, or even death. Also Itzin asserts that when one type of family violence arises, we may expect all others, including varied aggressive acts outside the family, to follow suit in the community.

Felser (2014) defines domestic violence as any violent act committed within the framework of a substantial interpersonal connection. Domestic violence can occur between a husband and a wife, between a girlfriend and a boyfriend, or between homosexual or lesbian partners. It could be between parents and children, between adult children and elderly parents, or between siblings. Krug et al. (2002) have tackled related issues. According to them, domestic violence occurs in all relationships, both same-sex and heterosexual. However, Itzin, et al. (2010) add, while domestic violence can occur in any intimate relationship, the huge number of

it is perpetrated by men against women, making it a considerably larger public health problem due to its frequency and intensity.

According to Woman Aid Organization, domestic violence is a gendered crime that stems from societal inequalities between men and women. It is a type of gender-based violence, defined as violence "directed against a woman because she is a woman or impacts her disproportionately." Women are more likely than men to encounter several incidences of abuse, various types of domestic abuse (intimate relationship violence, sexual assault, and stalking), and sexual violence in particular. Domestic abuse can affect any woman, regardless of colour, ethnic or religious group, sexuality, class, or handicap; nevertheless, certain women who have experienced various forms of oppression and discrimination may face additional barriers to reporting abuse and seeking help. Domestic violence exists as a component of violence against women and girls, which also encompasses various forms of family violence such as forced marriage, female genital mutilation, and so-called "honour crimes" committed largely by family members, frequently with numerous perpetrators ("**Womens Aid**").

Domestic violence affects both men and women, however male-to-female violence is more common (Lempert, 1996, p. 16). In terms of significance, the World Health Organization

"Population-level surveys based on reports from survivors provide the most accurate estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner violence and sexual violence. A 2018 analysis of prevalence data from 2000-2018 across 161 countries and areas, conducted by WHO on behalf of the UN Interagency working group on violence against women, found that worldwide, nearly 1 in 3, or 30%, of women have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or non-partner sexual violence or both" (WHO, 2021, para.3).

At the same time, terms like "domestic violence" and "battered women" were established, demonstrating that this was a social, not simply a private, issue (Ashcraft, 2000, p. 3). As a result, domestic violence became widely publicized, and reports of incidents peaked in the 1980s (Benedict, 1992, p. 44).

According O'Keeffe and Breen (2007),

“The domestic abuse cases remain at arm’s length. ... Domestic abuse, when brought to the public sphere in news reports, is mediated for public consumption. It rarely receives evaluative comment and even more rarely, if ever, reaches the editorial pages. Family abuse seems to be beyond the bounds of close scrutiny in the print media” (p. 234).

This appears to imply that domestic abuse is a 'private' issue that should not be widely publicized in the media.

Domestic abuse is discussed in the media, yet there may be issues with how it is represented. Some research has found that the media focuses mostly on the victim, in the sense that the victim is either congratulated for leaving or condemned for remaining, raising the question of why the media does not focus on the abusers (McManus & Dorfman, 2003, p. 20).

In such articles, Berns (2004), demonstrates the significance of framing. She refers to framing as "how the public, media, activists, politicians, and anybody else represent social problems" (p. 6). She claims that the emphasis is primarily on female victims, rather than male abusers or the social or cultural elements that contribute to domestic violence. She claims that this shifts the focus of the crime: instead of focusing on the reasons for the violence, the focus is on the victim.

Other research women's magazine articles focus on women who leave since the topic is more positive and displays a positive outcome, thereby empowering women. Survivors, rather than victims, are featured in such publications. These

magazines may also depict "acceptable" victims (those who leave) as well as "unacceptable" victims (those who stay). Women, according to the latter, are responsible for their own demise (Berns, 2004, p. 84).

Lamb and Keon (1995) also discover that using specific linguistic elements can alter attitudes of blame by minimizing male blame and sharing it with the woman (p. 218). In their study, different stories of domestic violence have been edited to include various linguistic strategies. The results reveal that changing the language used to describe the violence shifts the responsibility allocated to women in these contexts. This includes the use of passive voice, the couple as agent (where joint violence is implied by expressions like the couples' violence despite the fact that reciprocal violence is uncommon), and nominalizations and other linguistic strategies (Lamb & Keon, 1995).

2.10 Previous Studies

This section compares the results of previous studies to those of the current study. Even though the fact that all of the studies are related to the current one.

2.10.1 Tranchese (2013)

The title of this study is "*The Construction of Genderbased Violence in the British Printed and Broadcast Media*" by Alessia Tranchese.

This research is part of an on-going examination into the portrayal of violence against women in the British media, and it is based on Fairclough's CDA model and Kress and van Leeuwen's multimodality theory. The purpose of this study is to compare how victims and perpetrators of rape are portrayed in the printed and broadcast media. By emphasizing the intertextual and interdiscursive features of This is a list of aspects derived from comparative linguistic and/or

semiotic analysis. The study investigates how a rape episode is recontextualized in two different media and across through the use of different verbal and visual tactics. Furthermore, this research aims to demonstrate how media discourse, regardless of genre, may contribute to the creation of a stereotyped construction of gender-based violence by, for example, shifting responsibility from the perpetrator to the victim's mother.

2.10.2 Braber (2014)

The title of this study is “*Representation of Domestic Violence in two British Newspapers, The Guardian and The Sun, 2009-2011*” by Dr Natalie Braber.

This article examines how domestic violence was portrayed in two British newspapers between 2009 and 2011. In comparison to study on media reportage on rape and sexual assault, this is a rather ignored subject. The purpose of this study is to see if comparable linguistic strategies are employed in domestic violence reports as they are in murder reports. The analysis employs a grounded theory method to explore prevalent themes in domestic violence reporting as well as the linguistic strategies utilized in newspaper reports. This study examines the similarities and contrasts between The Guardian, a broadsheet daily, and The Sun, a tabloid newspaper, using a corpus collected by the author. It concludes that there are considerable parallels between domestic violence reporting and rape and sexual violence reporting.

2.10.3 Evayani and Rido (2019)

This study is entitled “*Representation of Social Actors in Sexual Violence Issue in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post Newspapers: A Critical Discourse Analysis*” by Widya Evayani and Akhyar Rido.

The purpose of this study is to find out how social actors are perceived in news coverage of sexual violence. The information was gathered from The Jakarta Posts and The New York Times' official websites. The findings reveal that to remove the actor (exclusion), both newspapers portray the actor as a passive agent, particularly the victim, and the perpetrator as an active agent. The usage of The inclusion approach revealed the most important differences. This reaffirms the fact that The Jakarta Post depicted the performer as a distinct individual based on their gender, age, and profession. "The New York Times", on the other hand, referred to them by their surnames and titles, such as "Professor."

2.10.4 The Current Study

The current study aims to reveal how "Domestic violence" as a social problem is represented in the mass media, particularly in newspapers. The present study, in general, is different from the studies above in that none of these studies tackles the subject "Domestic violence" critically and linguistically in the Arabic media. Furthermore, there is no comparison between two different countries, the three studies compared two different newspapers in the same country, as Evayani and Rido (2019) in the USA and Braber (2014) in the UK while, this paper tries to find similarities and differences in representing social actors concerning Domestic violence in newspaper in two different countries, the UK and the UAE. It involves, two different societies, cultures, and even religions based on van Leeuwens and Halliday models, the representation of social actors (2008) and Transitivity (2004) model.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introductory Remarks

Under various names such as research methodology, methods, research, or methodology, one theme is shared by all: the theoretical framework. First and foremost, this implies that a clear frame of the study's design, whether quantitative, qualitative, or mixed, has been advanced. Following that, data and collection and selection are illustrated and construed in the current study. Then critical analysis and objectivity. Finally, the model is presented in depth. It consists of van Leeuwen's 2008 model and Halliday's 2004 model.

3.1 Research Design

Research is an organised process that involves gathering, analysing, and interpreting information-data in order to improve discernment about the phenomenon being studied. It goes beyond merely gathering information (Leedy & Ormrod, 2016, pp. 1-2). The term "research design" refers, according to Creswell (2009, p. 233), to the methods and procedures for gathering data that range from general expectations to in-depth approaches to data collection and analysis.

Researchers primarily employ three types of research methods: qualitative methods, quantitative and mixed methods research. To start with, qualitative research is defined as the "study of things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people assign to them," and typically, it makes use of empirical data from case studies, interviews, memoirs, interactive texts, and visual texts (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005, p.3). Its

methods focus on supplying people with their depth—subjective meanings based on their experiences—or, in other words, their process of meaning-making. These methods are generally known as inductive for meaning construction because they play a part in creating sense (Leavy, 2017, p.124).

Qualitative research focuses on attitudes, behaviours, and experiences (Dawson, 2009, p. 23). The use of a qualitative approach and data analysis places a heavy emphasis on interpretation; however, multiple interpretations are possible. Data are organized, accounted for, and illustrated using the participants' definitions of category, theme, regularity, and situation (Cohen et al., 2007, p. 461). Qualitative approaches share two common goals: first, they place a strong emphasis on existing phenomena in the real world, and second, they address the complexity of those phenomena. This is accomplished by approaching and examining the collected data from various perspectives in order to provide a worthwhile, cohesive, and meaningful picture of a complex and multifaceted situation (Leedy & Ormrod, 2016, p. 251).

In contrast, quantitative research is "a top-down process" that necessitates an evaluation for statistical description and generalizability that is centred on objectivity (Fallon, 2016, p.3, as cited in Leavy, 2017, p. 87). Data quantification and numerical analysis are both components of quantitative research. This kind of quantitative research methods play an important role in revealing or discovering causal pertinence, associations, and correlations, as well as being very helpful in explanatory research (Leavy, 2017, p. 87). These methods are also deductive, with the intention of proving the validity of accepted theories (Leavy, 2017, p.9).

Sometimes the two approaches—quantitative and qualitative—are combined in a single project to create mixed method research (Leavy, 2017, p. 9). Due to the prevalence of the qualitative and quantitative dimensions in research problems, such integration is not only desirable but also necessary. As a result, in order to

fully address the aforementioned dimensions, the researcher must use both techniques. In light of this incorporation, it extends to the outcomes of qualitative and quantitative data analysis into a cohesive whole rather than just involving data collection, analysis, and interpretation (Leedy & Ormrod, 2016, p. 311).

The study is representative and presents depth-meaning offered by people; subjective meanings, based on the aforementioned problems. Additionally, the issue is presented from slightly different viewpoints by news agencies (UAE vs. UK newspapers), using frequency and percentages to compare the usage of discursive strategies and social categories in the chosen data. All of these help to conceptualise the thesis's nature as mixed-method research that aims to solve the research problem.

3.2 Data Collection and Selection

Data have been gathered about the serious social issue of domestic violence. The UK and UAE newspapers, two international news organizations that have covered domestic violence events, provided the data for this thesis. The UK has two newspapers (i.e., *the Mail Online and The Sun*). The UAE has two newspapers (*The National and GulfNews*). Similar to other data selection processes, this one is based on predetermined criteria rather than being chosen at random. The newspapers selected must be based on popularity, orientation, and preponderance in terms of the media, given the problem's popularity as a major danger to society. According to numerous studies, media texts are preferred over other types of texts because of certain characteristics, such as their accessibility, which is much easier than that of other texts.

The media is a social phenomenon, which is another important point to make. Because it is a component of the world that connects social life with the rest

of the world, media is deemed to be more topical and socially relevant to this work (Stockes, 2003, p. 54). Because of this, the researchers' primary schema selection contains titillating information about nationality, popularity, and conservatism. In other words, they made their decision based on how well-known they were as global news organisations. The most fundamental criterion in choosing a news media site is the substantial database that is available electronically, which makes it easy for anyone to assess.

Moreover, one critical aspect of UAE newspapers is that they are written in English to avoid translation. And one critical aspect of UK newspapers is that the *Sun* and *Mail Online* take the top of the list of the leading newspapers (print editions and websites) in terms of overall reach in the UK in the statistical study according to the statista website (Watson, 2022).

In addition, the stories that have been selected from the newspapers are victims of domestic violence, represented as women, and the abusers as men, which is more common according to Gardenia's report: "One in four women and girls around the world have been physically or sexually assaulted by a husband or male partner, according to the largest study yet of the prevalence of violence against women"(ford, 2021). Table 1 shows the year of publication and the number of selected data.

Table 1

The Number and The Year of Publication of the Selection Newspaper

Britain	Year of publication	United Arab Emirates	Year of Publication
Mail Online	1986	The National	2008
The Sun	1969	GulfNews	1978
Items Total	6	6	
Sample Total	12		

1. British Newspaper

The Daily Mail, or Mail Online as their online site is known, is a British daily middle-market tabloid newspaper and news website published in London. It was founded in 1896 and is the most widely circulated daily newspaper in the United Kingdom (Sweney,2020, para, 2). The Daily Mail and General Trust jointly own the paper. The current chairman and controlling shareholder of the Daily Mail and General Trust is Jonathan Harmsworth, 4th Viscount Rothermere, a great-grandson of one of the original co-founders (media UK). The monthly reach of The Mail Online in the UK from April 2019 to March 2020 was 36238 people; that puts it in the top ten most popular newspapers in the UK (Watson,2022)

The Sun is a British tabloid daily newspaper published by News Corp, which is owned by Rupert Murdoch. It was originally published six days a week until News Corp began publishing The Sun on Sunday to replace the News of the World in February 2012. The Sun has the largest circulation of any daily print newspaper in the UK, with an average daily circulation of approximately 1.6 million copies of their print edition in the UK and a daily readership of approximately 4.1 million. Furthermore, The Sun is the best-selling Sunday newspaper in the UK (the Sun, 2018).

2. United Arab Emirates

The National is a private English-language daily newspaper published in Abu Dhabi, UAE. Abu Dhabi Media first published The National on April 17, 2008. International Media Investments (IMI) announced the acquisition of The National from Abu Dhabi Media (ADM) in November 2016, and The National was relaunched on July 1, 2017, under the editorship of Mina Al-Oraibi. The paper is a single publication divided into five daily sections (news, business, opinion, arts

and lifestyle, and sport), as well as a weekend edition published every Friday. It covers national and international news, business, sports, arts and entertainment, travel, and cars. (“International Media”). Moreover, The National is a popular newspaper in Arab countries since it is comparable with other newspaper websites, it has the highest number of followers on social media applications such as 1 million followers on Twitter and 916,455 people on Facebook.

Gulf News, Gulf News Media publishes Gulf News, the UAE's best-selling English newspaper. It also hosts the most popular news website in the UAE. It was first established in 1978 and is now available throughout the UAE and other Persian Gulf countries. Its online edition debuted in 1996. It is a corporation of the Al Tayer Group, which is chaired by Finance Minister Obaid Al Tayer, through its owner Al Nisr Publishing. (“ABOUT GULF NEWS”). According to 4International Media and Newspapers (2019), Gulf News occupies first place in the spread and the number of readers in other Emirati newspapers.

3.4 Critical Analysis and Objectivity

Objectivity is characterised as a quality ascribed to theories, people, and research findings in its broadest sense. Due to the impartial nature of scientific inquiry, science has become more popular than other modes of inquiry (Longino, 1990, p. 62).

The practises in the physical and social sciences have served as models for objectivity. The goal of objectivity researchers is to overcome biases and emotions from a position of neutrality (Leavy, 2017, p. 23). As far as CDA is concerned, objectivity is impossible to achieve because it is crucial to look at the underlying ideologies and beliefs of every project. Because of this, a critical researcher cannot and does not adopt impartiality. Regarding this, Leder (1986, p. 259, as cited in

Lazar, 2005, p. 6) argued that scholarship introduces bias into an argument. By raising valid concerns about its textual description and interpretations, practitioners in other fields have criticised CDA as a discourse analytical approach (Wodak & Chilton, 2005, p. xvi). There is no such thing as "value-free science," and it is improper to insert one's own interpretation into a discussion. CDA analysts strive to be critical, but without a critical examination of knowledge, this is impossible (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p. 57).

While there is no such thing as pure objectivity, the researcher does their best to avoid bias, subjectivity, and chasing after emotions. The researcher has made an effort to be unbiased in transmitting and viewing the social problem as it is presented in the nominated press in order to be on the safe side as a third party. In other words, bias-avoiding entails conveying the social problem and its conceptualization scientifically and objectively, without any bias or stance, whether personal, religious, gender-related, or otherwise.

3.5 The Model of Analysis

The eclectic model adopted in this study is van Leeuwen's representation of social actors (2008) and Halliday's Transitivity (2004). The researcher's justification for using the former is that the nature of the social problem of the study deals with social actors, 'victim and perpetrator', and the latter because transitivity is an analytical tool of representation (Fowler, 1991, p. 70). The researcher believes that using transitivity to investigate the grammatical structure of news reports is very useful for his current study, and it is important to investigate how domestic violence events are represented in the news.

3.5.1 van Leeuwen's Model: Socio- Semantic Inventory System (2008)

Van Leeuwen's socio semantic inventory, which incorporates the study of social actor representation through discourse as a social practise, was influenced by Halliday's work (van Leeuwen, 2008, p. 23). To start, think about the first two inquiries to demonstrate discrimination in Leeuwen's framework:

- (1) "How can social actors be represented in English?"
- (2) "How are they realized?"

In contrast, a socio-semantic inventory system is created that heavily relies on linguistic categories like transitivity, agent, and passive. In such a system, sociological and communicative relevance as well as social actor representations are established and linguistically realised. For instance, the sociological concept of agency, which describes where and when social actors are instantiated as 'agents' or 'patients,' is prominent in CDA. However, there are other options besides the grammatical 'agent,' like possessive pronouns or prepositional phrases like in:

1. "***Our intake of immigrant.*** (i.e., the use of possessive pronoun) ."(van Leeuwen, 2008, p. 23)

With regard to the second justification, it is a different justification, which is linked to the prospect that meanings are pertained or belong not only to language but also to culture.

Van Leeuwen emphasises linguistics heavily in this vein in order to depict social actors who are subsumed and realised in language or rhetoric. As opposed to using linguistic concepts as its standard, discrimination also shows up in the context of the idea that 'social actors' will serve as a unifying concept for all social categories. But this network system, with its subcategories, includes a broad range of rhetorical and linguistic phenomena (van Leeuwen, 2008, p. 25)

Exclusion and inclusion are the two main ideas that Leeuwen's system is based on. Inclusion and exclusion form the central dichotomy, from which all other categories follow as falling under one of them. A discourse's interest in and

attitudes toward social actors will determine whether they are included or excluded. Through the use of social categories, it is possible to include and exclude social actors in a text. The following are the categories that were selected in the current study since the researcher checked a sample and selected the most categories that worked and more frequency with data under study:

A-Exclusion

1. Suppression

suppression category leaves no trace in the text because it excludes both the social actor and his or her behaviour. Such radical exclusion is far more useful when comparing two different representations of the same social practise. (van Leeuwen, 2008, p. 2). Suppression can be realised:

A. "Deletion of passive agent (the classical way)"

2. *"In Japan, similar concerns **are being expressed** about a mere trickle of third World immigrants."*

In Example 2, the concerns are mentioned rather than the expresser because it is not needed to embrace those who have expressed these concerns.

B. "Non-finite clauses function as grammatical participants."

3. *"**To maintain** this policy is hard."*

To serve as the carrier of the attributive clause, the phrase "to maintain" is embedded (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.29).

C. "Nomination and process nouns are further ways for realizing suppression."

4. *"**The killing** is justified".*

2. Backgrounding

The second exclusion is less extreme and only partially excludes social actors, but it may still be mentioned in other parts of the text. As a result, if you are familiar with them, you can find them elsewhere in the text (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.

2). Using ellipsis, backgrounding can be done in:

A. “In a non-finite clause with –ing and –ed participles.”

5. “**Overriding** the offense is morality.”

B. “In infinitival clauses with to- ”

6. “**To get** the right is difficult.”

C. “In practice clause”

7. “**Its** role in our life is of prime concern; **Mercy** is the salient feature of human.” (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.31)

B- Inclusion

1- Role Allocation (Passive and Active)

The role of social actors as agents (actors) or patients is discussed by Leeuwen in terms of representation and representational aspects (goals). Both active and passive social behaviours are possible. While passivation depicts social actors as being a passive recipient of an activity, activation portrays them as the dynamic force driving it (van Leeuwen, 2008, pp. 32-3). A crucial representational element in many CL studies is passivation (e.g., Fairclough, 1989a; Fowler, 1991; Fowler et al., 1979; Kress & Hodge, 1979; van Dijk, 1991).

Four processes lead to activation: A social actor exhibits transitivity when they engage in mental, physical, verbal, or other processes (Cf.3.5.2). Prepositional circumstantial analysis can also be used to realise the social actor's active role (i.e., form, by). A nomination or process noun that has been post modified by an

adjective is another way to come to understand something. Possession is also thought of as playing an active role. Examples related to the earlier realisations are provided in turn as an illustration for each realisation respectively.

8. "*The Clinton administration **determined** it would be an act of self-defense.*"

9. "*It was an attack launched **by disrespect** for law and custom.*"

10. "***The uptick** has already begun.*"

11. "***The killing of innocent** has taken the world into bad territory.*"

On the other hand, there are two types of passivation: subjected and beneficiaries. While the latter reaps either positive or negative consequences from an action, the former treats a passivised social actor as the representation's goal (van Leeuwen, 2008, pp. 33-4). Participating in a mental process is one way to experience passivation as activation. Circumstantialization, which uses the preposition "against," is yet another example of passivation. Possession of a noun or nomination via a post modifying process is the third realisation of passivation. The last approach involves the use of post-modifying adjectives. Beneficiaries and their realisation may be attained by taking part in a particular process type as a client or a recipient (van Leeuwen, 2008, p. 44). Below are some examples.

12. "*The Zakat is endowed to **the poor** (Agent deletion- beneficiary)."*

13. "*The strike is executed against **Suleimani** (Subjected)"*

2- Categorization and nomination

It is possible to represent social actors either by their unique, nominated identity or by the functions and identities they share with others (*categorization*). It is always interesting to investigate which social actors are classified and which are

nominated in a given discourse (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.40). There are three types of *Nomination* (which are typically realized by proper names):

1. “**Formal:** last name only with or without honorifics”

14. “*Mr. Bush*”

2. “**Semiformal:** first name + last name”

15. “*George W. Bush*”

3. “**Informal:** only first name”

16. “*George*” (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.40).

There are three types of *categorization*: *functionalization*, *identification* and *appraisement*. *Functionalization* refers to social actors in terms of their function or role occupation. For the functional category, three methods of realization have been identified:

1. “Nouns denote a location or tool and are associated with an activity; verb plus suffix -ist, -eer; for example, *pianist*, *mountaineer*.”

2. “Verb + suffix -er, -ant, -ent, -ee, -ian; for example, *interviewer*, *payee*, *celebrant*.”

3. “Combination of nouns denoting an activity, such as *servicemen*”.

The identification category refers to social actors in terms of who they are rather than what they do. There are three kinds:

1. “Classification: social actors are classified according to their socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, wealth, religion, and sexual orientation (e.g., *Shiite man*).”

2. “Relational identification: classifies social actors based on their kinship, personal, or professional relationships with others (e.g., *Hall's son*, *Trump's advisor*).”
3. “Physical representation: depicts social actors based on their physical appearance and body features (for example, *a man with long hair*)” (van Leeuwen, 2008, pp. 42-4).

Finally, evaluation Social actors fall under the *appraisal category* of being evaluated when they are labeled as good or bad, loved or hated, admired or pitied. This is demonstrated by a collection of nouns and idioms that only refer to this type of evaluation, such as "the darling," "the bastard," "the wretch," or "thugs". As in the following example:

17. “[Eighty] young white thugs attacked African street vendors” (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.45).

3. Genericization and Specification

Other important categories in the representation are Generic and Specific representations of social actors. Social actors can be represented as groups or as specific, identifiable individuals (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.35). Generic reference is achieved by:

1. “Plural without article”
 18. “*American people*”
2. “Singular with (in) definite article”
 19. “*An (the) American soldier.*”

Particularly, social actors are portrayed as individuals as *“Farrell was charged with wounding and admitted the offences on the first day of his trial”* (Feehan,2021, para.7), or either groups (*assimilation*). *Collectivization*, in which social actors are defined as a single group or entity as *“Dubai Foundation for Women and Children helped her to obtain a hospital report documenting abuse”* (Nereim,2013, para.6) in which social actors are defined as statics, numbers with a definite or indefinite quantifier, are the second division of assimilation (aggregation) (van Leeuwen, 2008, p.37). As in *“Two Bahraini women, battered systematically by their spouses”* (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1).

3.5.2 Halliday's Model: Transitivity (2004)

According to Halliday's SFL, language serves three purposes: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Because transitivity is a part of interpersonal function, it is crucial (Flowerdew, 2012, p. 7). Transitivity is recognised as a meaning characteristic that enables people to interpret their surroundings and paint a picture of reality in their minds. What thoughts, beliefs, and actions take place as well; goings; which are conceptualised linguistically through clause grammar and semantically reflected in the transitivity system (Rogers, 2004, pp. 76-7).

Transitivity is described as a semantic concept with an analytical function, a representational analytical tool, by Fowler (1991, p. 70). The concept of transitivity, which is used to describe how the clause—a grammatical component—is used to analyse events and situations, is referred to as "the foundation of representation." Due to the ability of transitivity to analyse one event differently, which has attracted much interest in newspaper analysis, multiple options are available and manifested in discourse. Such decisions, in turn, reveal ideologically important points of view (Fowler, 1991, p. 71).

Transitivity is the idea that experience can be expressed in language through grammatical cues. Contrary to the conventional view of transitivity, it is best viewed in the current account in terms of meaning rather than grammar. Transitivity is interpreted in terms of how meanings are encoded in clauses; with the entire clause, and rather the types of processes involved in language, as opposed to the traditional perspective on whether a verb takes an object or not (transitive/intransitive). Participants, Process, and Goal are the three clause components that transitivity has identified as analytical components (Simpson, 2004, p. 22).

Actor-Process-Goal is the primary model. However, because grammatical and semantic labels do not have a one-to-one correspondence, there is a difference in terminology to suit the meaning (Halliday, 2004, p. 200). Within the category of process, six types have been identified: material, mental, behavior, verbal, relational, and existential. The researcher analyses four processes: *material*, *mental*, *verbal*, and *relational (intensive)*, since they have the highest rank in use in the sample that the researcher analyses:

1. Material process

The material clause defines ‘process’ as ‘happening’ or ‘concrete changing’ (doing or action) in the flow of an event caused by the input of energy, with the producer-actor who is responsible for such change being held accountable. Like the example below illustrates:

20. “You replace the fruiting rod.” (Halliday, 2004, p.179)

“Actor- Material- goal”

2. Mental process

The mental process is concerned with consciousness, whereas the material clauses are concerned with the martial world. In other words, noticing the mental experiences, such as:

21. "*I hate cockroaches more than rats.*"

With this type, the fundamental model is again applicable, but the labels have been changed to be more semantically appropriate:

“Actor (Senser) - Process (Mental) - Goal (Phenomenon)”

22. “*Children fear ghosts.*” (Halliday, 2004, pp.199-200)

3. *Verbal Process*

These are merely expression verbs, such as:

23. “*Kukul' is compassionate, replied the priest.*”

“Sayer-verbal- target” (Halliday, 2004, p. 252)

6. *Relational Process*

This process type aims to identify and categorise using verbs of ‘being’ and ‘having.’ In that it includes both but in the sense of ‘being’ rather than ‘doing’ or ‘sensing,’ this type differs from both material (outer experience) and mental (inner experience) (Halliday, 2004, p.211). There are subtypes of this type (Intensive, possessive and, circumstantial) In the current study, intensive is the most crucial:

Intensive: “Identifying and attributive”

24. “*Sara is wise*” “Identifying” “Identified+ intensive+ identifier”

25. “*Today is the feast.*” “Attributive” “Carrier+ intensive+ attributed”
(Halliday, 2004, p.216).

Table 2 shows a summary of the process types and each of their thematic roles.

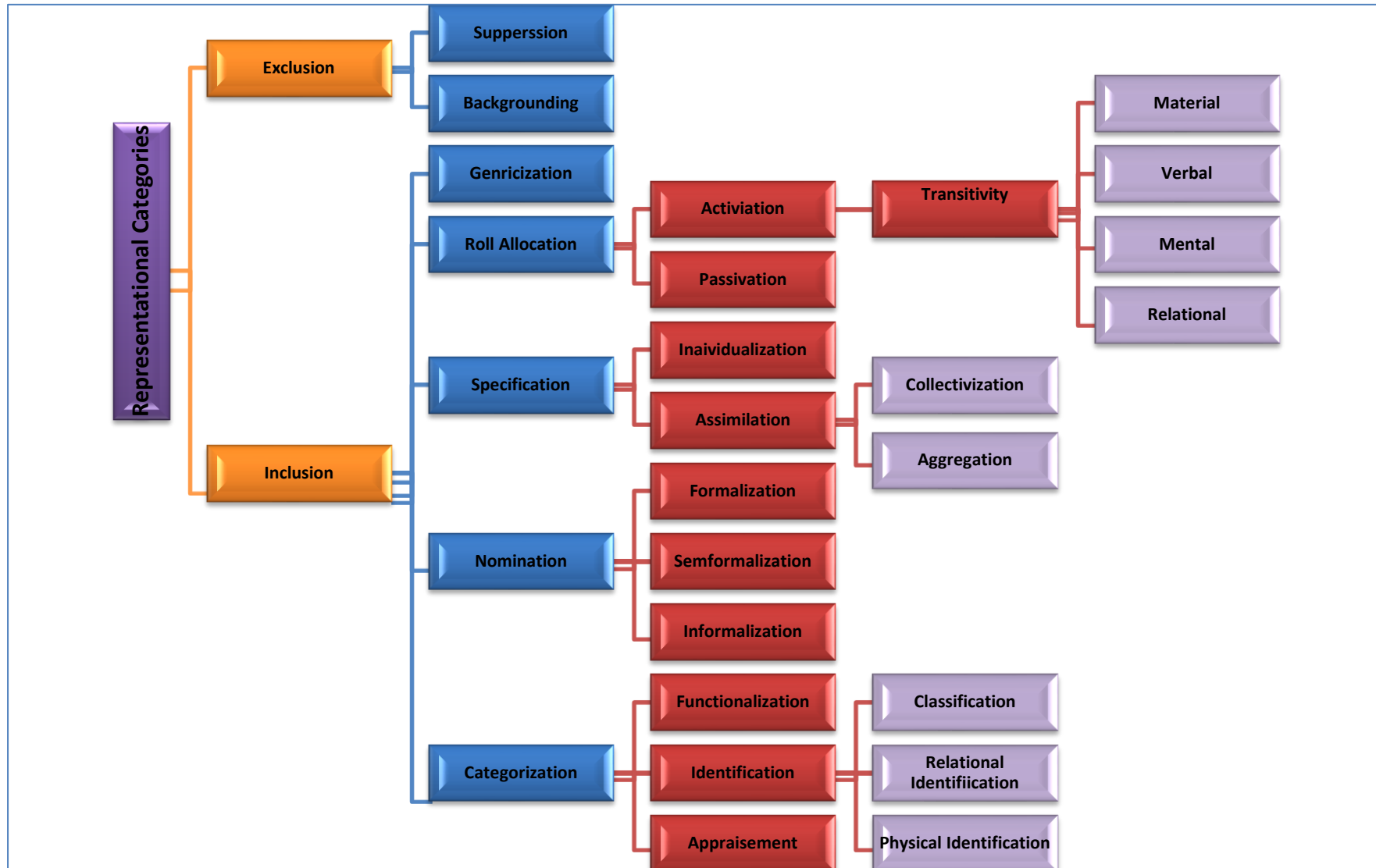
Table 2*Process Types of Transitivity and Thematic Roles*

N	Examples	Process Type	Participant	Goal
1	<i>“We have to work hard to achieve our wishes.”</i>	Material	Actor	Goal
2	<i>“We have to think before uttering a word.”</i>	Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
3	<i>“The president greets his public.”</i>	Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
4	<i>“The mother is the fountain of tenderness.”</i>	Identifying	Identified	Identifier
5	<i>“Her heart is pure.”</i>	Attributive	Carrier	Attributed

After highlighting each model discretely, it is essential to chart the schema on which these models are incorporated, presenting them as a single model, Van Leeuwen model (2008) and Halliday; 2004). Figure 2 depicts the chosen representational categories based on van Leeuwen's work (2008) and Halliday's model: Transitivity (2004).

Figure 2

The Model of Analysis



CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introductory Remarks

The two media, British and Emirati newspapers, are analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively in this chapter. The researcher uses some examples from the two media to help draw some qualitative conclusions. then talking about their differences and similarities. Quantitative analysis is based on the frequencies and percentages of the categories and strategies used in the model of the study: Leeuwen's social categories (2008) and Halliday's transitivity (2004). The results of the analysis are discussed and compared.

4.1 The Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure serves as map for the researcher to analyse the data of the study; it is practical side. The researcher divides social actors who are represented in the social problems “domestic violence” into two categories: major social actors (victims and perpetrators) and minor social actors (police, witnesses, lawyer, and an organization). However, the analysis is divided into two sections: qualitative and quantitative.

1.1.1 Qualitative Analysis

In this section, explanatory-descriptive analysis is used. According to the chosen model of the study, Leeuwen's social categories and Halliday's transitivity are used to assign the samples to the groups. Before diving deeper, take the following first steps in this section:

1. The researcher has carefully planned to have a comprehensive understanding of the report as a whole and has read out the report chosen

from the assigned newspapers. Having a thought that captures the main idea of the article.

2. The report is examined and analysed, then interpreted ideologically.
3. A total of 12 reports from the two newspapers, Britain and Emirates, are analysed, providing a cohesive picture of the social problem. The analysis is carried out by presenting brief definitions for each category within the model of the study chosen by presenting data examples and then explaining each example with its interpretation.

4.1.2 Quantitative Analysis

This section is about number, statistics, and comparisons. The steps for quantitatively analysing the results, which will serve as a support for the qualitative analysis, are as follows:

1. Making a table of the results.
2. Critically discussing and appending explanatory descriptions for each table.
3. Comparing the findings to show how the problem is portrayed in language in various ways, as shown by the use of discursive techniques and social category variables. In the two news agencies, the results are contrasted and discussed.

4.2 Data Analysis

The analysis includes presenting a representative sample of 12 reports concerning domestic violence under analysis. The 12 reports are selected from UK and UAE newspapers (6 for each one), which are analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. The analysis begins with the British newspapers, (*Mail Online*, and *The Sun*) and ends with the analysis of Emirate newspapers, (*The National* and *Gulfnews*). The selective data is examined qualitatively in terms of van

Leeuwen category dichotomies (2008), involving exclusions (suppression and backgrounding) and inclusions (genericization, specification, nomination, categorization, and role allocation). These items are investigated through reports integrated with the Halliday transitivity (2004). Role allocation is illustrated in the light of the process, which includes material, mental, rational, and variable processes. Meanwhile, presenting three examples from each category is used to avoid repetition.

4.2.1 Qualitative Analysis

4.2.1.1 Qualitative Analysis of British Corpus

4.2.1.1.1 *Mail Online*

The study analyses the representation of social actors in domestic violence issues published in the *Mail Online*. The three reports have been selected and are entitled:

- *"Man accused of attempting his partner in a tree in a forest and repeatedly bashing and choking her."*,
- *" 'Obsessed' thug, 30, who beat his 20-year-old girlfriend and dangled her out of a window by her ankles is jailed for 13 years,"* and
- *"Man who beat wife while kids hid in closet gets 10 years."*

a. Exclusion

In this strategy, a social actor may be excluded radically or non-radically from the text. According to the model there are two ways: suppression and background. This strategy is employed for a variety of reasons. Such as the social actor, who is already known to the reader, or to neglect them and block the reader from knowing and compassionate them, or to reduce the number of times specific social actors are explicit in a text.

1. Suppression

In suppression strategy, there is no reference to a social actor anywhere in the text. Suppression is employed in the representation of domestic violence in the *Mail Online* newspaper as in the following examples:

1. *“The woman **was allegedly punched** in the face before being grabbed around the neck and choked in a headlock “(“Man is accused”,2021, para. 7)*
2. *“A man who admitted beating his estranged wife while their three children hid in a closet has **been sentenced** to 10 years in prison” (“Man who beat wife”,2021, para. 1).*
3. *“**checked** her phone and social media accounts - rendering her a prisoner in her own Birmingham flat” (Feehan, 2021, para.1)*

Suppression is realised by passivation in the 1 and 2 examples; "the classical way" (i.e. the radical exclusion of the social actor). In example 1, the reporter uses suppression to neglect the actor, "the perpetrator," and make the reader pay no attention to the perpetrator. In example 2, suppression goes to the minor social actor "the court" since it is already known to the reader. The final example of suppression is recognised by the non-finite clause-ed-form. The perpetrator is suppressed to avoid repetition.

2. Backgrounding

In this strategy, exclusion is less radical. The social actor may not be mentioned in relation to the specific action, but they are mentioned elsewhere in the text and can be informed who they are, as in:

4. *“**The 25-year-old** man then drove off before returning a short time later and **cutting** the woman free” (“Man is accused”,2021, para.1).*

5. *“Farrell dangled her from a first floor window by her ankles and shouted 'Bye' as he threatened to drop her before **pulling** her back to safety”* (Feehan,2021, para.3)
6. *“Judge Donald E. Hathaway Jr. also signed permanent orders **forbidding** Rapp any contact with his estranged wife and their oldest child”* (“Man who beat wife”,2021, para.4).

In the examples above (4,5,6), Mail Online's journalists uses background strategy in order to avoid repetition, which is realised by ing-form in examples 4 and 5. The actor is excluded from the action, but he is found in the previous clause. Similarly, as in example 6, the minor social actor is represented by "Judge." It aims to reduce the number of social actors at a given time.

b. Inclusion

Inclusion strategy is the process of presenting a social actor with a specific social practise within discourse. According to van Leeuwen's (2008) framework, inclusion is divided into many subcategories. However, the study will focus on these categories only: *generalization, specification, nomination, categorization and roll allocation (passivation, and activation)*.

1. Generalization

In generalization category, the social actor can be realised in two ways, either plural without an article or singular with an (in)definite article. As in the following examples:

7. *“**Man** who beat wife while kids hid in closet gets 10 years”* (“Man who beat wife”,2021, para.1)

8. *“The woman tried reassuring him nothing had happened but in desperation told him he was right in a bid to stop the beatings”* (Feehan, 2021, para.8).
9. *“A man has been accused of a string of domestic violence offences, including tying up a woman and assaulting her in a forest”* (“Man is accused”, 2021, para.1)

As shown in (7), " man" is a general term realised by a non-finite article in reference to the perpetrator. The journalist used generalisation in the report's title to generalise that the man is responsible for the violence and never paid attention to them or presented them as ordinary people. Similarly, in examples 8 and 9, the generalisation is realised by the singular with an indefinite and a definite article respectively "a and the" in reference to major social actors "the victim and the perpetrator". The reporter uses generalization in reference to the victim to highlight all the women, that they are in the same position as the victim of violence.

2. Specification

The choice between generic and specific references is a crucial factor in the representation of social actors. Specification (*individualization and assimilation*) can be realised by the singular:

2.1 Individualization

Individualization depicts a social actor as he/she is referred to as an individual. In this case, the actor is portrayed in a specific manner, such as:

10. *“Farrell was charged with wounding and admitted the offences on the first day of his trial”* (Feehan,2021, para.7)

11. "**Christopher Michael Rapp, 30**, of Shreveport was sentenced Monday on two abuse charges" ("Man who beat wife",2021, para. 1).
12. "**Det Insp Andy Bridgewater from the PPU**, said: 'Farrell became obsessed with her and her life'" (Feehan, 2021, para.9)

In example 10, individualization is realised by the proper name "**Farrell**", which means that the actor in this news is represented as a specific individual. Also, example 12 represents the actor through the use of full name "**Christopher Michael Rapp,30**". In addition, in example 13, the minor social actor "**Det Insp Andy Bridgewater**" is represented with a long name to add more specifications to the actor. This helps the reader to form a clear picture of who the actor is.

2.2 Assimilation

This category is not registered in any way in *Mail Online* reports.

3. Nomination

In this category, social actors are depicted in terms of their distinct identities, which are usually realised with proper nouns. There are three types of nomination: *formalization* (only a definite name with or without honorifics, such as **Mr. Brown**), *semiformalization* (manifested with a name and a sure name, such as **Paul Mc Donald**), and *informalization* (giving only the first name, as **Pual**). It can also take the form of honorification, as in the examples below:

13. "**The woman was so afraid of Rapp**" ("Man who beat wife",2021, para.5).
14. "**Farrell**, who had only just been released from prison for knife offences on the day of his arrest" (Feehan,2021, para.1).

15. *“Donald E. Hathaway Jr. also signed permanent orders forbidding Rapp any contact with his estranged wife and their oldest child” (“Man who beat wife”, 2021, para. 4).*

Examples 13 and 14 reveal that the social actor "perpetrator" is presented by using the last name only. It shows that the reporter uses *formalization*. Meanwhile, example 15 affirms that the social actor in the news is represented by the *semiformalization* strategy to avoid bias. *Mail Online* presents social actors with a full name, giving the name and subsequent family name. The Mail Online's journalists use the nomination to draw attention to the social actors, such as the perpetrator, who does a specific action, "the violence."

4. Categorization

Categorization is another term that is frequently used to describe a social actor. It means that social actors can be represented by the identification and function they share with others. In other words, each actor is represented by something inherent in them. Categorization takes three forms: *functionalization*, *identification*, and *appraisement*.

4.1 Functionalization

There is completely no registration for this category in *Mail Online* reports.

4.2 Identification

Identification occurs when a social actor is defined in terms of what they are. There are three types of identification: *classification*, *relational*, and *physical identification*.

4.2.1 Classification

The state in which social actors are represented in terms of the major categories that distinguish the various classes of people is referred to as *classification*. Age, gender, class, and ethnicity are also taken into account. This category is used too much in the *Mail Online* newspaper such as:

16. “*The man from Gympie drove a woman to the Toolara Forest*” (“Man is accused”, 2021, para. 3).
17. “*Farrell, 30, was 'obsessed' with the 20-year-old victim*” (Feehan, 2021, para.2).
18. “*The oldest child, a 10-year-old boy, called 911*” (“Man who beat wife”, 2021, para. 1).

In example 16, there are two actors. The first is the perpetrator, who is classified according to gender as “**man**” and his provenance as “**Gympie**”. While the second actor, the victim, is categorized also on gender as “**woman**”. Example 17 is the same thing; the victim and the perpetrator are classified according to age “**30 and the 20-year-old victim**”. Meanwhile, in example 18, the minor social actor who is represented by a child is categorised in terms of age and gender as “the **oldest child, a 10-year-old boy.**” This category is used to provide the reader with additional information; in other words, it gives more details about the social actors.

4.2.2 Relational Identification

Besides *classification*, *relational identification* is the most common strategy used since it represents the social actors in terms of their personal, kinship, or work relations with each other. For instance:

19. “*Man is accused of tying **his partner** to a tree in a forest*” (“Man is accused”,2021, para. 1).
20. “*Farrell repeatedly attacked and stabbed **his former lover***” (Feehan,2021, para.1).
21. “*The 10-year-old talked to the emergency dispatcher for 14 minutes, saying **his father** was hurting **his mother** and had done so before*” (“Man who beat wife”,2021, para.8).

In the aforementioned examples (19, 20, 21), *relational strategy* is recognised by using kinship relations: “**his father, mother, partner, and lover.**” This strategy is used to explain the relationship between victimized and perpetrated social actors.

4.2.3 Physical Identification

This category is not recorded in any way in *Mail Online* reports.

4.3 Appraisal

Appraisal is another subset of categorization. It occurs when social actors are described in terms that judge them as good or bad, loved or hated. This is accomplished through the use of a number of nouns and idioms. As in the following example:

22. “*A **jealous thug** who dangled his ex-partner*” (Feehan,2021, para.2).
23. “*“**Obsessed' thug**, 30, who beat his 20-year-old girlfriend*” (Feehan,2021, para.2).
24. “*Officers from West Midlands Police's Public Protection Unit (PPU), who are specially trained to support domestic abuse **survivors***” (Feehan,2021, para.6).

Examples 22 and 23 reveal that the journalist evaluates the actor as a bad person calling the perpetrator a "*jealous thug and ' Obsessed' thug.*" Meanwhile, in example 24, the word "*survivors*" describes the victims in a good situation. The reporter evaluates them as good people in order to give victims the courage to fight for their rights.

5. Roll allocation

Social actors can allocate either passive or active roles in social practices. Both *passivation and activation* play an important role in CDA.

5.1 Passivation

Passivation is used when social actors are depicted as undergoing or being the recipient of an action. Passivation is classified into two types: *subjection* and *beneficialization*. The former treats a passivised actor as a goal in the representation, whereas in the latter, the passivised actor benefits positively or negatively from the action. As the following:

25. "*the woman was allegedly punched in the face*" ("Man is accused", 2021, para. 6).

26. "*Farrell dangled her from a first floor window by her ankles*" (Feehan, 2021, para. 4).

27. "*A man who admitted beating his estranged wife*" ("Man who beat wife", 2021, para. 2).

According to the three reports of the *Mail Online*, the main social actor "victim" is passivized in many forms, which are realised with the examples above. In example 25, the journalist represents the social actor "**the woman**" in the passive form to represent like a victim, and she is a weak actor in this social problem. Meanwhile, in examples 26 and 27, subjected

passivation is realised in presenting the victim as a goal in the representation. The victim appears repeatedly in reports controlled by the perpetrator.

28. “*Judge Donald E. Hathaway Jr. also signed permanent orders forbidding Rapp any contact with **his estranged wife and their oldest child***” (“Man who beat wife”,2021, para. 5).

29. “***He has been denied** police bail to appear in the Gympie Magistrates Court on Friday*” (“Man who beat wife”,2021, para. 12).

30. “***'Obsessed' thug, 30, who beat his 20-year-old girlfriend and dangled her out of a window by her ankles is jailed for 13 years***” (Feehan,2021, para.1)

In the examples above (28,29,30) the second kind of *beneficialization* of passivation is realized. In example 29, the journalist uses this strategy to explain that the victim “*estranged wife and the oldest child*” benefit positively from the action, which is, forbidding the perpetrator's contact with them. In addition, the perpetrator benefits negatively from the action. Meanwhile, examples 30 and 31 show the social actor, who is the perpetrator, represented in passive form, since the reporter needs to highlight that the law is above all and this happens with the perpetrator.

5.2 Activation

In activation, the social actor is represented as an active, dynamic force in an activity through the use of an activation strategy in the sentence. This term aims to clearly show and emphasise the social actor to the reader. For example:

Table 3*Analysis of Activation in Mail Online*

N	Actor	Process	Goal	Circ.	Report
31	“the man from Gympie” (Actor)	“Drove” (Material)	“a woman” (Affected participant)	“To the Toolara Forest” (Place)	(“Man is accused”,2021, para.3)
32	“The woman” (Carrier)	“Was” (Relational: attributive)	“So afraid” (Attributive)	-----	(“Man who beat wife”,2021, para. 6).
33	“The 10-years-old” (Sayer)	“Talked” (Verbal)	“To the emergency” (Target/Verbiage)	-----	(“Man who beat wife”,2021, para. 8).

The *Mail online* newspaper in its reports always presents social actor (perpetrators) in an active role (using material process) when there is a lot of violence to show the readers that men, "the perpetrators" are responsible for the violence and to blame them as in example 31. But when comes to the victim, it can be realised that there are a few active roles for the victim. They become active when they are in the context, describing their situations and emotions using a relational process as in example 32. Finally, example 33, illustrates that the minor social actor "**the 10-years old**" is represented in an active role by using verbal process, due to the nature of the social problem, which imposed the minor social actors to occupy this part from this activation since they are outside of the problem and their roles frequently take that to inform about event or to support the victim.

C. Ideology

To analyse ideology, van Leeuwen's model, "representation of social actors" is followed. As shown in the analysis, both strategies are employed: "exclusion and inclusion." Starting with an exclusion strategy, the most frequented and suppressed social actors are the perpetrators who commit the violations in order to negate them and focus on the issue, and the minor social actors, such as the court, the law, and organisation. *Mail Online* sometimes excludes minor actors because they are already known to the reader, and to avoid repetition.

In terms of inclusion, *Mail Online* categorises the victims in terms of their social roles as women. It represents them in general, with no individualization or focus on the victims themselves. This reveals that reporters sympathise with the victims as women in general. It does not matter who they are, it is sufficient that they are victims of domestic violence. Meanwhile, victims are depicted in passive forms to emphasise their weakness in the face of this violence and to elicit sympathy from the reader. The journalist's *Mail Online* often identifies victims in terms of kinship to explain the relationship between victim and perpetrator.

The perpetrators are classified by their social role as "men." *Mail Online* is keen to provide details of the perpetrator by using different strategies such as *nominalization, individualization, and categorization*. They attempt to draw attention to the fact that not all men are bad and abusive by individualized the men. The journalists present the perpetrator in an active form in the context of violence to show the reader that they are responsible for this social problem. At the same time, perpetrators are presented in passive form in the context that the law is existent. This conveys to the reader the message that no one is stronger than the law.

The minor actors are portrayed on a variety of characters, including police, witnesses, lawyers, and organizations. They are presented in active role because they are always attempting to assist the victims. Furthermore, *Mail Online* portrays them in specific terms through the use of individualization, in order to give them specific respect and place.

4.2.1.1.2 *The Sun*

Three reports have been selected from *the Sun* newspaper concerning domestic violence. They are entitled:

- ***“Violent ex told mum-of-two he’d ‘put her head on a stick’ but cops did nothing for 3 days and he murdered her soon after”***,
- ***“Brave mum campaigns for a domestic abusers’ register after her violent ex punched and kicked her in the face – over a pair of flip flops”***, and
- ***“ ‘I THOUGHT HE WOULD KILL ME’ Mum who was outwardly living a perfect life with loving husband suffered secret hell as he battered her – even when she was pregnant Jodie Bywater has bravely spoken out after her husband Chris was jailed for 11 years for aggravated assault”***.

a. Exclusion

As mentioned before (*cf.* 4.2.1.a p.60), according to van Leeuwen's (2008) model, exclusion is of two forms: *suppression and backgrounding*.

1. Suppression

34. ***“She had been the victim of domestic violence”*** (Zeltmann, 2022, Para.20).

35. "*She was left with nerve damage to her face after the attack*" (Pemberton, 2018, para. 3).

36. "*Jodie Bywater has bravely spoken out after her husband **Chris was jailed** for 11 years for aggravated assault*" (Vonow, 2018, para.1).

The perpetrators are completely absent from the Sun's coverage. Suppression strategy is highlighted repeatedly in *the Sun* newspaper, as in the above examples, by leaving no reference anywhere in a text (34, 35). The passive structure is used instead of the active structure to exclude the actor. Additionally, the main social actor preparatory is omitted to focus on the victim and violent actions rather than the perpetrators themselves. Minor social actors are suppressed in Example 36 because the reader is already aware of them.

2. Backgrounding

37. "*But despite **telling** several professionals **she had been** the victim of domestic violence*" (Zeltmann, 2022, Para.3).

38. "***He** said he was looking for a pair of flip flops, **telling** her she must have left them at hospital*" (Pemberton, 2018, para. 15).

39. "***Mum** who was outwardly living a perfect life with loving husband **suffered** secret hell*" (Vonow, 2018, para.1).

In this strategy, social actors are excluded leaving traces anywhere in a text. Backgrounding in *the Sun* newspaper occurs around 24 times, which excludes the victims and perpetrators throughout the text. As shown in the examples above (37, 38, 39), the backgrounding strategy is noted with ing- and ed-form, "*telling, looking, and suffered.*" It is used to avoid repetition.

b. Inclusion

According to van Leeuwen's (2008) framework, inclusion is the process of presenting a social actor with a specific social practice within discourse. As mentioned before, the study focuses on these categories only *generalization, specification, nomination, categorization and roll allocation (passivation, and activation)*.

1. Genericization

40. "But underneath the surface was **a violent man** who dominated every aspect of his wife's life" (Vonow, 2018, para.2)

41. "James was a repeat offender and had even previously attacked **a pregnant woman**" (Pemberton, 2018, para. 2).

42. "We actually even had a conversation about abusive **men** and he held such strong opinions" (Pemberton, 2018, para. 4).

This strategy appears less frequently in *the Sun* reports. In Examples 40 and 41, genericization is achieved by combining a singular form with an article, such as "a **violent man and a pregnant woman.**" Meanwhile, "**abusive men**" is expressed in plural without an article in Example 42. This strategy focuses on all women who are "victims" of the same problem, i.e., domestic violence, rather than the perpetrators.

2. Specification

Specific reference is a crucial factor in the representation of social actors. Specification (*individualization and assimilation*) can be realised by singular:

2.1 Individualization

43. "**Daniel Patten**, 31, stabbed **Regan Tierney**, 27, to death in a horrific murder suicide in Salford" (Zeltmann, 2022, Para.1)

44. *“Carla said James became obsessive about her cheating, accusing her of lying about work meetings to cover up imagined affairs”* (Pemberton, 2018, para. 7).

45. *“Chris Bywater was a handsome former soldier and entrepreneur, sweeping single mum Jodie off her feet just months after meeting”* (Vonow, 2018, para. 2)

Individualization is described by singularity, for instance in Examples 43, 44, and 45, *“Daniel Patten, Chris Bywater, James, Carla”*. The reporters use proper names to refer to the social actor victims and perpetrators in order to add more details about the actors, which helps the reader form a clear picture of who the actor is and draws their attention to them.

2.2. Assimilation

2.2.1 Collectivization

Collectivization means that the social actors are defined as one group or one entity.

46. *“A Domestic Homicide Review was commissioned by Salford Community Safety Partnership”* (Zeltmann, 2022, Para. 4)

47. *“The pair were soon talking regularly, going on their first date at the New Inn in Baschurch, Shrewsbury a month later”* (Vonow, 2018, para. 7)

48. *“Regan were missed by Bolton NHS Foundation Trust A&E after she presented with a broken nose in October 2012”* (Zeltmann, 2022, para. 17).

Generally, the use of collectivization is more concerned with minor social actors, in particular when referring to the organisation that works to protect victims of domestic violence. As in Examples 46 and 48, *“Salford salford*

community, Bolton NHS Foundation Trust A&E" are presented as one group. In Example 47, "*the pair*", the reporter refers to the major social actors, victims and perpetrators, as a single entity in order to assign them the same level of responsibility for their relationship.

2.2.2 Aggregation

This category is not listed in *The Sun* reports in any way.

3. Nomination

In this category, social actors are described in terms of their distinct identity, which is usually realised with the proper nouns. There are three types of nomination: formalization, semi-formalization, and informalization. As in the following examples:

49. "*Chris* was also the first one to open all the mail, and the only one with passwords to check their bank account" (Vonow, 2018, para.4)

50. "*Carla Marsh*, 32, of Colchester, Essex, was dragged by her hair, punched, kicked and spat at by James Sullivan, 38, in November 2017" (Pemberton, 2018, para. 1).

51. "*Miss Tierney* told police that Patten had threatened to "put her head on a stick" adding she believed he was a danger to her but not to the children" (Vonow, 2018, para.5).

In *the Sun* reports, the main social actors, victims and perpetrators, take the lead in the nomination category. The reports present perpetrators in an informal form that makes the reader disrespect them, as in 49, "*Chris*." While victims in Example 51, "*Miss Tierney*," they present them in a formal way with horrification that gives the reader an impression of respect for them. Meanwhile, in all three reports, the first realisation of the names of the major social actors is

in a semiformal way in order to avoid the bias, as in Example 50, "*Caria Marsh.*"

4. Categorization

Categorization takes three forms: functionalization, identification and appraisalment.

4.1 Functionalization

Functionalization category is used to provide clear information about an actor's function or role in his/ her social life. As in the following examples:

52. "*Miss Tierney was never referred to **specialist** domestic abuse services*"

(Zeltmann, 2022, Para.3)

53. "*The **call handler** 'refused' to take details from him*" (Zeltmann, 2022,

Para.4)

54. "*Brave mum campaigns for a domestic **abusers***" (Vonow, 2018, para.1)

The Sun newspaper uses functional category many times with the minor social actors to confirm that minor social actors are represented depending on the actors' profession. In Example 52, the function category is realised by using the affixes-ist "*specialist*", while in Examples 53 and 54, it is realised by the suffixes-er "*call hander and abusers*".

4.2 Identification

Identification can be realised in three forms: classification, relational, and physical identification.

4.2.1 Classification

55. *"the pair remained in contact to arrange visitation with their **two young kids**"* (Zeltmann, 2022, para.4).
56. *"Carla Marsh, **32, of Colchester, Essex**, was dragged by her hair, punched, kicked and spat at by James Sullivan, 38, in November 2017"* (Pemberton,2018, para. 1).
57. *"But underneath the surface was a **violent man** who dominated every aspect of his wife's life – lashing out in violent outbursts that in one attack left **the young mum** with a broken jaw and bleeding uncontrollably"* (Vonow, 2018, para.1).

Classification is the state in which social actors are represented in terms of the major categories that distinguish the various classes of people, as illustrated by the examples above (55, 56, 57). In Example 55, the social actor, "**kids**", is classified according to age, while in Example 56, the perpetrator is classified according to age and origin as "**32 of Colchester, Essex**". Finally, in Example 57, the two social actors, victims and the perpetrator, are classified, the former according to gender as "**man**" and the latter according to age as "**young mum**." This category is used to give more details about social actors.

4.2.2 Relational Identification

58. *"Violent ex told **mum-of-two** he'd 'put her head on a stick' but cops did nothing for 3 days and he murdered her soon after"* (Zeltmann, 2022, Para.1)
59. *"A **BRAVE mum** who was savagely beaten by **her boyfriend** because he could not find his flip-flops is calling for a sex offenders' -style register for domestic abusers"* (Pemberton,2018, para. 2).
60. *"**Mum** who was outwardly living a perfect life with loving **husband** suffered secret hell"* (Vonow, 2018, para.1).

In the aforementioned examples (58, 59, 60), relational category is recognised by using kinship relations "*mum, boyfriend, husband.*" This category is used to explain the relationship between social actors in the representation of domestic violence.

4.2.3 Physical Identification

This category does not appear in any of *The Sun* reports.

4.3 Appraisal

61. "*Brave mum campaigns for a domestic abusers' register after her violent ex punched and kicked her in the face – over a pair of flip flops*" (Zeltmann, 2022, Para.1).
62. "*We actually even had a conversation about abusive men and he held such strong opinion*" (Pemberton, 2018, para. 4).
63. "*But underneath the surface was a violent man who dominated every aspect of his wife's life*" (Vonow, 2018, para.1).

The appraisal category is used to categorise social actors as good or bad, loved or hated. In a positive or negative way, *The Sun* uses this category to describe the major social actor, victim, positively, as in Example 61 "*brave mum.*" Meanwhile, because of the nature of the issues, the perpetrator has been described negatively; that he is the source of the violence. Exemplifications are of the terms "*abusive man*" and "*violent man*" (62, 63).

5. Roll allocation

Social actors can locate passive or active rules in social practice.

5.1 Passivation

Passivation is used when social actors are portrayed as undergoing or being the recipients of an action. Passivation is classified into two types: subjection and beneficialization.

64. *"Regan was provided information by her therapist about the 'Women's Centre' but there was "no indication of any attempt" to explore the impact of Patten's behaviour on her"* (Zeltmann, 2022, Para.24).
65. *"A BRAVE mum who was savagely beaten by her boyfriend because he could not find his flip-flops is calling for a sex offenders' -style register for domestic abusers"* (Pemberton,2018, para. 1).
66. *"she was battered so badly that twice she thought her husband would kill her as he rained blows down on her cowering on the ground"* (Vonow, 2018, para.4).

The three reports of *the Sun* newspaper present the major social actors, victims, in a passive role (subjected) as in the Examples 64, 65, and 66. The use of the passive form with victims implies an attempt to present them in a vulnerable position, in need of assistance and sympathy from the reader.

67. *"Jodie Bywater has bravely spoken out after her husband Chris was jailed for 11 years for aggravated assault"* (Vonow, 2018, para.1).
68. *"there is a law that was brought in to prevent abuse by partners with a history of violence"* (Pemberton,2018, para. 16).
69. *"James, from London, admitted assault by beating and coercive and controlling behaviour and was jailed for 18 months at Chelmsford Crown Court in March this year"* (Pemberton,2018, para. 1).

Passive (beneficiation) is a term that is rarely used in *The Sun* reports, comparable with passive (subjection) because it occurs when the law has complete control over everything. No one is stronger than it. Absolutely, it is

beneficial to the victims but not beneficial to the perpetrator, as illustrated in Examples 67, 68, and 69.

5.2 Activation

Table 4

Analysis of Activation in The Sun

N	Actor	Process	Goal	Reports
70	<i>“Daniel Patten, 31,”</i> (Actor)	<i>“Stabbed”</i> (Material)	<i>“Regan Tierney”</i> (Affected participant)	(Zeltmann, 2022, Para.2)
71	<i>“She”</i> (Carrier)	<i>“Was”</i> (Relational: attributive)	<i>“too terrified to give them James’s name, fearing he would hurt her or her son”.</i> (Attributive)	(Pemberton, 2018, para. 12).
72	<i>“Jodie”</i> (Sayer)	<i>“Said”</i> (verbal)	<i>“Very quickly, I was cut off from everybody”.</i> (Target/Verbiage)	(Vonow, 2018, para.5)
73	<i>“She”</i> (Sensor)	<i>“Feel”</i> (Mental)	<i>“as if she had nowhere else to go”</i> (Phenomenon)	(Pemberton, 2018, para. 10).

According to *The Sun*, activation is more common than the present social actor's inactive role. The study discovers that when there is violence, a major social actor, the perpetrator, dominates the active role by using material processes, as in Example 70, *“stabbed”*, and many other examples of using verbs such as *“grabbed, dragged, punched, spitting, and kicked”* (Pemberton, 2018). Presenting perpetrators in an active role informs the reader

of their power in this social problem. The relational process is noted in Example 71 where the reports attribute the major social actors, victims. Finally, because of the nature of the role, the victims are realised in an active form by using mental and variable processes, in Examples 72 and 73, "feel" and "said" because they play painful characters and play the role of tellers about their violence.

c. Ideology

According to The Sun's ideology, *The Sun* reports use a suppression strategy with the perpetrators rather than the victims. Simultaneously, to focus on the violence itself as a social problem rather than the person who perpetrated the violence, the reports ignore perpetrators and never put them in a picture that draws the reader's attention to them. Backgrounding is used with all social actors repeatedly for one reason: to avoid repetition. *The Sun* constantly uses the individualization strategy with the major social actors, perpetrators and victims, revealing how they deal with a specific problem. This implies that not all men are violent and all women are victims, implying to readers that this is a unique problem, rather than a serious and common societal problem. Meanwhile, victims are depicted in passive forms in order to emphasise their vulnerability in the face of this violence and elicit sympathy from the reader. *The Sun*, a British newspaper, frequently identifies actors in terms of kinship to explain the relationship between victims and perpetrators.

The reports present the perpetrator in an active form in the context of violence to demonstrate to the reader that they are responsible for this social problem and to blame them. Simultaneously, they are presented in passive form in the context of the law's existence. This sends the message to the reader that no one is stronger than the law.

Police, witnesses, and an organisation are among the characters portrayed by the minor actors. They are portrayed as active form because they are constantly attempting to assist the victims. Furthermore, *The Sun* portrays them in specific terms by employing collectivization and individualization in order to give them specific respect and place.

4.2.1.2 The Analysis of the Emirati Corpus

4.2.1.2.1 *The National*

The study looks at how social actors are portrayed in newspapers concerning domestic violence in *The National*. The three reports have been chosen in under the titles:

- *“Jordanian survivor of domestic violence says outdated traditions prolonged her suffering”*,
- *“I can’t be with this human any more’: Lebanon’s domestic abuse survivors speak out”*, and
- *“Battered, beaten but not broken: UAE woman awaiting divorce speaks up”*.

a. Exclusion

1. Suppression

74. *“Arab women have been subjected to a form of violence in their lifetime”* (AlTaher,2021, Para.5)

75. *“The killing of women in Lebanon has been prominent in the news recently, following a surge in domestic violence cases”* (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 4).

76. *“he was fined Dh1,000. For a January beating”* (Nereim,2013, para.10).

Suppression can be noted in *The National* newspaper, especially with the passive form "the classical way," since there is no existence of the actor that causes the violence. Meanwhile, in Example 75, the ing-form is used to present the suppression strategy in "*the killing*." Finally, in Example 76, suppression is realised in passive form, in which the journalist excludes the minor social actor "*the court*" since it is already known to the reader.

2. Backgrounding

77. "*Married* for four months and beaten three times, *Sara* describes walking into a trap "with her own two feet" and ending up in a marriage that is the opposite of what she envisioned" (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 1).

78. "*six in 10 women* who have survived violence also refrain from *asking* for protection or support" (AlTaher, 2021, Para.5).

79. "*Women* who cannot find alternative housing may be forced to live with their husbands while *fighting* them in court" (Nereim, 2013, para.4)

Backgrounding strategy is used a few times in *The National* newspapers; the reporters backgrounded social actors. To avoid repetition, consider Example 77 wherein backgrounding is noted with ed- form "married" and in Examples 78 and 79, it is realised by ing-form "asking and fighting." In the examples above, victims are backgrounded because they are already mentioned elsewhere in the text.

b. Inclusion

Generalization, specification, nomination, categorization, and roll allocation (passivation, and activation) have been discussed in *The National* newspaper.

1. Genericization

80. *"Crimes against **women** in the country increased by 107 per cent in 2020 compared to 2019"* (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 6).
81. *"The story of a **woman** who suffered decades of domestic violence at the hands of her former husband, before he blinded her, has caused outrage in Jordan"* (AlTaher,2021, Para.1)
82. *"There is no protection when you go to court, no female officer when you have to sit side by side with a violent **man**"* (Nereim,2013, para.6).

Genericization strategy is used many times. In Example 80, the major social actor, the victim, is represented in the plural form "women" with no definite article. In Examples 81 and 82, genericization is realised in singular form with a definite article "a woman and a man". It is used to present them normally. Also, to give social actors less attention and focus on the issue itself.

2. Specification

Specification in van Leeuwen's model (2008) is divided into: individualization and Assimilation.

2.1 Individualization

83. *"**Fatima**, 38, says her suffering was prolonged by societal pressure to "keep the peace" at home"* (AlTaher,2021, para.2).
84. *"It never starts with murder," says **Amal***, another survivor"* (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 4).
85. *"Another lawyer, **Yousuf Al Sharif**, said the legal procedures "are only for showing the truth"* (Nereim,2013, para.8)

Singularity describes individualization in Examples 83, 84, and 85 *"Fatima, Amal, and Yuosuf Al-Sharif."* The National newspaper overuses this strategy to portray the major social actors 'victims' and the minor social actor

‘lawyer’. They use proper names to add more details and specifications to the actors and to draw attention to them.

2.2 Assimilation

2.2.1 Collectivization

86. *"Dubai Foundation for Women and Children helped her to obtain a hospital report documenting abuse"* (Nereim,2013, para.6)

87. *"Crimes against women in the country increased by 107 per cent in 2020 compared to 2019, according to online feminist platform Sharika Wa Laken"* (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 5).

88. *"Jordan's state news agency Petra said the country dealt with 10,000 complaints of domestic violence in the first eight months of that year"* (AlTaher,2021, para.8)

Collectivization refers to the definition of social actors as a single group or entity. In general, this strategy is employed when referring to an organisation that assists victims of domestic violence, which is treated as a single entity, for instance *"Dubai Foundation for Women and Children, online feminist platform Sharika Wa Laken, and Jordan's state news agency Petra"* in examples (86,87,88).

2.2.2 Aggregation

This category is not registered in any way in *The National* reports.

3. Nomination

Social actors are described in this category in terms of their distinct identity, which is usually realised with proper nouns. Nominations are classified into: *formalization semi-formalization and informlaization*

89. “ ‘We started hearing of instances where men threatened to give their wives the same fate that Fatima suffered,’ *Ms Abu Halaweh*, who founded the Mizan Law Group for Human Rights in Jordan, tells *The National*” (AlTaher,2021, Para.7).
90. "*Sara* describes walking into a trap “with her own two feet” and ending up in a marriage that is the opposite of what she envisioned” (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 2).
91. "*Umm Danah* said. Her main worry now is her daughters " (Nereim,2013, para.12).

In Example 89, *The National* journalist presents the minor social actor, who is an activist person in this social problem ‘domestic violence’, in a formal way with honorific “*Ms. Abu Halaweh*”, while in Examples 90 and 91, it is revealed that the social actor "victim" is presented by using the first name only. It shows that using informalization as "*Sara and Umm Danah*"

4. Categorization

Categorization takes three forms: *functionalization, identification and appraisement.*

4.1 Functionalization

In any way, this category is not registered in *the National* reports.

4.2 Identification

Identification are divided into three branches: classification relational and physical identification. The analysis reveals relational and classification identification is used in *The National* newspaper.

4.2.1 Classification

92. “*People question how **a woman** is supposed to return to her husband's home afterwards*” (AlTaher,2021, Para.2).
93. “*Crimes against **women** in Lebanon have long been downplayed*” (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 3).
94. “ ‘*I get exhausted, me and my babies*’, said **Umm Danah, 43, a UAE citizen by marriage**. ‘*One year like this – no solution, no end*’ ” (Nereim,2013, para.1).

Classification, means social actors are classified in terms of gender, class, ethnicity, wealth, sexual orientation, and religion. The analysis noted *The National* news is used to classify victims of domestic violence as “**women**” in terms of gender, as in Examples 92 and 93. In addition, Example 94 is classified in terms of age and provenance as “**Umm Danah, 43, a UAE citizen.**” Classification is used to provide information about the attributes of the actors.

4.2.2 Relational identification

95. “**The mother** of three says she regrets staying silent and encourages other women to learn from her situation” (AlTaher,2021, Para.1)
96. “*When her short-lived honeymoon phase came to an end, and **her husband** showed his true colours*” (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 3).
97. “*They were alone when **her husband** beat her in November*”(Nereim,2013, para.1)

Relational category is recognised by using kinship relations. The kinship relation as “**the mother and husband**” is used to explain the relationship between social actors in the representation of domestic violence in the aforementioned examples (95, 96, 97).

4.2.3 Physical identification

This category is not included in any of *The National* reports.

4.3 Appraisalment

98. *"I can't be with this human any more': Lebanon's domestic abuse survivors speak out"* (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 1).
99. *"There is no protection when you go to court, no female officer when you have to sit side by side with a **violent** man"* (Nereim,2013, para.6)
100. *"**Jordanian survivor** of domestic violence says outdated traditions prolonged her suffering"* (AlTaher,2021, Para.1).

In Examples 98 and 99, it is revealed that the journalist evaluates the actors, victims, as good people since *the National* newspapers describe victims as "*survivors*," who fought to be on the safe side. While in Example 100, the Journalist evaluates the actor "perpetrator" as a bad person by using the negative word "*violent*."

5. Roll Allocation

Passivation and activation play an important role in CDA. Social actors can locate passive or active rules in social practice.

5.1 Passivation

Passivation can be classified into two types: subjection and beneficialization.

101. *"Local papers at the time reported that Fatima's husband had raised a knife at **her** on the night of the crime"* (AlTaher,2021, Para.4)
102. *"her family was quick to blame **her** for his aggressive behaviour"* (Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 3).
103. *"They were alone when he forced open **her** bedroom door and beat **her** again in January"* (Nereim,2013, para.1)

In the aforementioned Examples 101, 102, and 103, present the major social actors, victims, in a passive role (subjection) since they receive the action. Three reports of *The National* newspaper attempt to portray the victims in a weak position, in need of help, and to get the sympathy of the reader.

104. *"He was fined Dh1,000. For a January beating"* (Nereim,2013, para.1).

Passive (beneficialization) is less used in *The National* newspaper; only in Example 104. It is beneficial to the victim but not beneficial to the perpetrator. The use of this category is revealed when the law has completely control of everything.

5.2 Activation

Table 5

Analysis of Activation in The National

N	Actor	Process	Goal	Reports
105	"Fatima Abu Akleek's husband" (Actor)	"Gouged" (Material)	"her right eye" (Affected participant)	(AlTaher,2021, Para.1)
106	"She" (actor)	"Was" (Relational: identified)	"Pregnant" (identified)	(Nereim,2013, para.7)
107	"Fatima" (senser)	"Thinks" (Mental)	"about the pain that her family feels when they see her" (phenomenon)	(AlTaher,2021, Para.5)
108	"The ugliest part was my family telling me they're here for me, but that they don't want me to talk about it because they're scared of what people would say, she" (Sayer)	"tells" (verbal)	"The National" (Target)	(Al-Mohmoud, 2021, para. 2).

In Example 105, "*Fatima abu Al-kleek husband*" play the role of perpetrator and are active participants in the material process "**gouged and destroyed**" who abused his wife. The relational process is noted in Example 106 "*she was pregnant*" wherein the reports identifies the major social actors "victims". While, in Example 108, the victims has an active role in the verbal process "**tell**", she played the role of "teller" in her suffering and violence. Finally, in Example 107, "*Fatima*," a victim of domestic violence, plays an active role in the mental process of "**thinking**" as a caregiver to her family and children.

C. Ideology

The analysis of three reports by the Emirati newspaper *The National* based on the van Leeuwen's model (2008) reveals that the exclusion strategy is used less than the inclusion strategy. In exclusion strategy, the major social actors, perpetrators, are suppressed from the text and never given any focus in order to let the reader focus on the problem and not the actors of violence, and to let them focus on how to serve victims without blaming the perpetrators. Backgrounding strategy is used with victims to avoid repetition.

In relation to the inclusion strategy, *The National* always generalises and classifies perpetrators as "men" and never gives them any individualization. While victims are always represented as individuals to give specific positions and highlight them.

Meanwhile, the reporters use the relational category in terms of kinship with the perpetrator too much to give the impression that he is a member of the family, it is known in Arab culture, which some think is important and holy and should have more privacy concerning how the husband treats his family. That makes the reader feel less aggressive toward them. The nature of Arab countries gives importance to the relationship between members of the family.

The reports present the perpetrators in an active form in the context of violence to demonstrate to the reader that they are responsible for this social problem and to blame them. Victims are depicted in passive forms in order to emphasise their weakness in the violence and elicit sympathy from the reader.

Among the characters portrayed by the minor actors are police, witnesses, and an organization. They are portrayed as active because they are always attempting to help the victims. Furthermore, *The National* portrays them in specific terms by using collectivization and individualization to accord them a specific respect and place.

4.2.1.2.2 Gulf News

The three reports have been selected from the Arab newspaper *Gulf News* concerning domestic violence under the titles:

- ***Battered women share bloody experiences,***
- ***Saudi Arabia: Jazan battered woman details her ordeal, and***
- ***Man bludgeons wife to death in Egypt.***

a. Exclusion

According to van Leeuwen's model, exclusion can take two forms: suppression and backgrounding

1. Suppression

109. ***“His 25-year-old sister was seriously injured in his cleaver attack”***

(Alsherbini,2021, para.6).

110. ***“She was pronounced dead upon arrival at a local hospital in the***

Delta governorate of Gharbia” (Alsherbini,2021, para.1).

111. ***“The husband was arrested and taken into custody pending***

interrogation” (Alsherbini,2021, para.4).

The suppression strategy is noted in the Example above with passive form, the traditional way, which means there is no reference to the actor in the text. In Examples 109 and 110, the perpetrator is suppressed from the text to give them little attention and not make the reader pay attention to who they are. The scenario is repeated in Example 111. The minor social actors represented by the court or police are suppressed because they are already known to the reader.

2. Backgrounding

112. “*Dad began beating me when I was 8, **targeting** head to conceal evidence*” (Salama, 2021, para. 1).

113. “*Domestic violence cases are a public issue in the country with some **husbands and brothers beating** their wives and sisters, **humiliating** them, **locking** them inside rooms, **usurping** their legitimate rights, **taking** away salaries and **neglecting** children, according to court records*” (Salama, 2021, para. 3).

114. “***the man**, a driver of a motorised rickshaw, locally known as the tok-tok, **wielded** a bludgeon and hit the wife on the head*” (Alsherbini, 2021, para.3).

In the examples above (112, 113, 114), ‘*GulfNews*’ journalists use backgrounding strategy in order to avoid repetition, which is realised by-ing form in Examples 112 and 113 “**targeting, beating, humiliating, locking, usurping, and neglecting.**” In Example 114, backgrounding is realised with the-ed form in “**wielded.**”

b. Inclusion

As mentioned before, the study focuses on the categories: *generalization, specification, nomination, categorization, roll allocation (passivation, and activation)* based on van Leeuwen's (2008) framework.

1. Genericization

115. “A **woman**, speaking on a videotaped by the Bahrain Young Ladies Association (YLA), said her husband began hitting her on the fourth day of their marriage” (Alsherbini,2021, para.2).
116. “**Man** bludgeons wife to death in Egypt” (Alsherbini,2021, para.1).
117. “**Battered women** share bloody experiences “(Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1).

In genericization category, the social actors can be realised in two ways: either singular with an (in) definite article as in examples (115, 116), "**woman and man** " or plural with no article as in example 117, "**women.**" GulfNews used generalisation to focus on the problem itself rather than the social actors "victims."

2. Specification

Specification can be either individualization or assimilation.

2.1. Individualization

118. “**Ibtihaj** told the *Ya Hala* show on the Rotana Khaleejia TV her father began abusing her at the age of eight, indicating that she was always trying to tell her mother what was happening” (Salama, 2021, para. 2).
119. ““**Domestic violence is a vicious circle. Children who grow up watching the father use violence against the mother tend to resort to the**

*same methods. They think it is OK," said YLA president **Latifa Al Bunoadha***" (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.6)

120. *"Lawyer **Sheikha Al Balawi** said **Ibtihaj's** father faces a jail term of between one month and a year, in addition to a fine of not less than 5,000 but not more than 50,000 riyals"* (Salama, 2021, para. 1).

GulfNews rarely uses individualization; in one report, the journalist mentions the name of a major social actor, "victim: Ibtihaj," as shown in Example 118; while in other instances, individualization is used with minor social actors, 'lower and activist people' in domestic violence problems, as in Examples 119 and 120, to give them a specific attention and respect.

2.2. Assimilation

Assimilation has two forms: collectivization and aggregation.

2.2.1. Collectivization

121. *"The women's testimony was part of an anti-domestic violence symposium held by the **YLA** as part of its celebrations to mark the group's 50th anniversary"* (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1).

122. *"**Egyptian media** has recently reported several gristly family crimes"* (Alsherbini,2021, para.4).

123. *"She called on the **government, civic society groups and religious leaders** to exert more efforts to discourage violence against women"* (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.5).

Generally, the use of collectivization is more concerned with minor actors, in particular when referring to the organisation that works to protect victims of domestic violence, as in Examples 121, 122, and 123, "***Egyptian media, civic society group, religious leader, and YLA.***"

2.2.2. Aggregation

124. *“Two Bahraini women, battered systematically by their spouses, went on record yesterday to reveal disturbing details of abuse and domestic violence”* (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1).
125. *“Some women in abusive relationships never make it past the first 2 or 3 stages, as domestic violence can be fatal”* (Salama, 2021, para. 6).
126. *“Last week, a man in his 30s went on a murderous spree in the southern province of Sohag, killing his parents and two children of his sister while they were asleep”* (Alsherbini,2021, para.6).

Aggregation category plays an important role in different contexts because it quantifies groups of participants, treating them as "statistics" and is realised by a definite or indefinite quantifier. *GulfNews* uses aggregation as in Examples 124, 125, and 126, *“Two Bahraini women, some women, two children.”*

3. Nomination

127. *“The Minister of Interior, Shaikh Rashid Bin Abdullah Al Khalifa, announced last month that Bahrain is to set up a special shelter for battered women”* (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.7).
128. *“Lawyer Sheikha Al Balawi said Ibtihaj’s father faces a jail term of between one month and a year, in addition to a fine of not less than 5,000 but not more than 50,000 riyals”* (Salama, 2021, para. 4).
129. *“Ibtihaj confirmed that no one was interfering to rescue her”* (Salama, 2021, para. 4).

In this category, social actors are described in terms of their distinct identity, which is usually realised with a proper noun. *GulfNews* uses the formal way with minor social actors, as in Examples 127 and 128; the formal

way is used to show respect and present those social actors as important characters in society. Meanwhile, in Example 129, reporters use an informal way with the actor ‘victim’ since they use the first name "Ibtihj". The use of this category gives her little attention and presents her as normal with little respect.

4. Categorization

The study finds only two forms of categorization, *identification and appraisal*, that are used in *Gulf News*.

4.1. Identification

Identification can be realised in two forms in *GulfNews*: *classification and relational identification*.

4.1.1. Classification

130. “*In many cases, it’s why **women** don’t report their abuse to police or avoid telling friends and family what’s really going on*” (Salama, 2021, para. 6).

131. “***Two Bahraini women**, battered systematically by their spouses”* (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1)

132. “*During the unspecified dispute, **the man**, a driver of a motorised rickshaw, locally known as the tok-tok, wielded a bludgeon and hit the wife on the head, according to media reports*” (Alsherbini, 2021, para.3)

133. “*The **37-year-old woman** suffered critical injuries in different parts of the body and brain hemorrhage*” (Alsherbini,2021, para.1)

GulfNews classifies the main social actors, victims, as women and perpetrators as men. The journalists classify social actors according to gender, referring to the conflict between men and women in power as shown in Examples 130, 131, and 132: “*the women, Bahraini women and man*”. In

addition, in Example 131, they classify victims in terms of their provenance as "*Bahraini women.*" Furthermore, in Example 133, they classify the actor, victim, according to the age "*37-year-old woman.*"

4.2.2. Relational identification

134. "*a man in his 30s went on a murderous spree in the southern province of Sohag, killing his parents and two children of his sister while they were asleep*" (Alsherbini,2021, para.6)

135. "*Domestic violence cases are a public issue in the country with some husbands and brothers beating their wives and sisters*" (Salama, 2021, para. 4).

136. "*Two Bahraini women, battered systematically by their spouses*" (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1)

GulfNews is used to classify the major social actors as victims and perpetrators in terms of kinship words. They classify victims as '*sister, wives, children*' and perpetrators as '*husbands, spouses, and brothers.*' This strategy is used to add more information about the actors, and it is used too much to identify the perpetrators, as in examples above (134, 135, 136).

4.2.3. Physical Identification

This category is not included in any of The *GulfNews* reports.

4.2. Appraisal

137. "*Battered women share bloody experiences*" (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1)

138. “*she didn’t deserve the abuse and acknowledges that her partner has an abusive personality*” (Salama, 2021, para. 8).

139. “*Neighbours claimed he is a **drug addict** and psychologically unstable*” (Alsherbini,2021, para.1)

Appraisal is used to categorise social actors as good or bad, loved or hated in a positive or negative way. This category is used to describe the major social actors ‘victims and perpetrators’ in a bad way since newspapers describe victims as “*battered*” so many times that it gives the reader hints that victims are weak, as in Example 137. In the meantime, in Examples 138 and 139, the perpetrator is described as “*abusive and drug addicted,*” indicating that he is not a good person.

5. Roll allocation

Social actors can be passive or active in social practice.

5.1. Passivation

140. “*His 25-year-old sister was seriously injured in his cleaver attack*” (Alsherbini,2021, para.7)

141. “*The women also complained of the “prevailing” apathy of **Sharia courts***” (Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1)

142. “*her father began abusing **her** at the age of eight*” (Salama, 2021, para. 3).

The reporters of *GulfNews* present victims in passive roles (subjection) as in the Examples 140 and 142, ‘*25-years sister and her*’ in order to present them in a weak position and to get sympathy from the reader; the former is recognised by the structure of passive form and later the actor takes the position of object; while in Example 141, *GulfNews*’ reports present the minor actor

‘*sharia court*’ in a passive way to present the weakness of this court in producing victims of domestic violence since it is responsible for women's rights.

143. “*The husband was arrested and taken into custody pending interrogation*” (Alsherbini,2021, para.5)

Passive (beneficialization) is less used in *Gulf News*; only in one Example, 143. It is beneficial to victims but not beneficial to the perpetrator. It is revealed when the law applies justice.

5.2. Activation

Table 6

Analysis of Activation in Gulf News

N	Actor	Process	Goal	Circ.	Reports
144	“An Egyptian man” (Actor)	“Had fatally bludgeoned” (Material)	“his wife” (Affected participant)	“to death during a household dispute”	(Alsherbini,2021, para.3)
145	“Two Bahraini women” (actor)	“Battered” (Material)	“systematically by their spouses” (.....)	-----	(Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.1)
146	“She” (Sayer)	Said (verbal)	“her former husband used to hit her and her little girl” (phenomenon)	-----	(Almezel & Chief, 2005, para.5)

According to a report by *GulfNews*, activation is more common in material and verbal processes. Perpetrators are presented in an active role in the

material process in Example 144 since perpetrators kill the victims, while in Example 145, the victim is presented in an active form but passive in meaning. This strategy is used by the *GulfNews* to highlight the victims and give them value. Finally, in Example 146, the victim is realised in an active form by using verbal processes "said" since she played the role of the spokeswoman of her violence.

C. Ideology

By the analysis of the three reports of the *GulfNews*, the inclusion strategy is used more than exclusion strategy since suppression is used with perpetrators too many times to neglect and ignore them. Backgrounding is often used with victims for one reason: to avoid reparation. *GulfNews* constantly uses the genericization strategy with major social actors 'perpetrators and victims,' showing that newspaper deal with the social problem itself, not with specific actors or events of domestic violence. Meanwhile they classify victims as "women" ideologically they present the women in a weakness since the classical image of women in Arab countries. In addition, they identify the perpetrators in relational identification to show the reader that men are a members of the family to reduce the focus on the idea in which men abuse women.

Victims are depicted in passive form in order to present their vulnerability in facing the violence and elicit sympathy from the reader. Perpetrators are presented in an active form in the context of violence to demonstrate to the reader that they are responsible for this violence.

The minor social actors are portrayed as individualistic and active; they are constantly attempting to help victims. In addition, they are portrayed in a formal way as "shaikh" to give them specific respect and place.

4.2.2 Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative statistical analysis is included in this section as a complement to the qualitative descriptive analysis and as a support to the previous section. This type of analysis is based on the counts and percentages (Creswell, 2009, p.151) of the categories and strategies used in this the model of the study: Leeuwen's social categories and Halliday's transitivity. Each category or strategy is analysed in terms of frequency and percentage in comparison to the other categories to determine which categories have the lowest and highest ranks. This is applied to both the UK and UAE corpora but separately. That is, in the UAE Corpus, for example, these categories are compared with each other in terms of higher and lower use. The statistical section is supported as a tool for qualitative comparison and discussion of findings.

4.2.2.1 Quantitative Analysis of the British Corpus

Table 7 shows the frequencies and percentages of each category in Leeuwen's inventory system in the British data that are examined in the qualitative analysis. When comparing inclusion and exclusion, it is clear that exclusion is on the decline, regardless of the type. The detailed numerical analysis of each applied category in van Leeuwen model tackles the manifestation of this clear contrast in terms of high and low frequency.

To begin, *Activation* gets the highest rank by its count of 159 (24.96 %). British reporters tend to activate social actors due to their prominent role. By dividing this result on social actors, victims win by scoring 78 (12.24%), then come perpetrators with scores of 61 (9.57%), and finally the minor social actor score of 20 (3.13%). This means, ideologically, UK reports focus on victims to present them as strong actors, as they are classified as women. Hence, they can stop this type of violence.

Conversely, *passivation* scores 92 (14.44%) of the total use. Passivated social actors (e.g. victims, perpetrators, and minor social actors) are involved in UK newspapers. Victims are passivated for 61 times (9.57%); more than perpetrators who score 27 times (4.2%). Passive roles for victims are alluded to the reporters' intent to epitomize them as weak characters in the context of violence, while the perpetrators are passivised when the low is present. Finally, the minor social actors rank last one 4 (0.62%) since they are the ones who cannot help the victims.

The third rank goes to *nomination*, which has a perceptible amount for its sub-type: informal nomination occurs 60 times (9.41%) making the highest rank followed by formal nomination which scores 29 times (4.44%). The lowest rank goes to semiformal nomination scoring 16 times (2.51%). A possible justification for this result is that the UK reports portrays major social actors of domestic violence in an informal manner to expose them as normal people without focusing on the problem itself. In contrast, the major social actors are presented in a formal manner to show respect for them. These results are illustrated in Table 7.

Specification scores 87 times (13.65%). Distinctly, individualization is the highest of three, recording 70 (10.98%), in which both victims and perpetrators score 33 (5.18%), and minor social actors score 4 (0.62%). The findings show an equal number, which means there is no bias between victims and perpetrators or between women and men. What goes next is collectivization-assimilation by its count of 17 (2.66%) to the minor social actors represented by organisations that work to serve abusive women. UK news treats them as "statistics".

Categorization, as another social category, also has a noticeable count for its sub count of identification, as marked to classification by the number 44 (6.90%). The highest rank goes to victims, who score 21 (3.39%), while perpetrators score 17 (2.66%). The justification for this result is that victims are

always classified as women and perpetrators as men. Furthermore, women are more present in UK reports in terms of relational identification by using kinship words scoring 22 times (3.45%). Men or perpetrators score the second rank of 9 (1.41%). Finally, minor actors represent by the victims' families scoring 14 times (2.19%). The justification of this result is that victims are always identified as mothers (mothers have an important and vital role in life) to give victims more attention and value. At the end, physical relations have no score.

Genericization is the last one that is discussed in Leeuwen's framework. Genericization scores equal frequency and percentage 15 (5.18%) in comparison between victims and perpetrators. Using this category to focus on domestic violence as a serious problem that threatens society rather than on a particular case of domestic violence.

The two modes of exclusion, radical and less radical, score 34 (5.33%) and 33 (5.18%) respectively. There is an exclusion for each of the victims, perpetrators, and minor social actors. Victims score 9 (1.41%) in order to avoid repetition, perpetrators score 33 (5.13%) in order to neglect them at the end. Minor actors are excluded scoring 25 (3.91%) in a context where they are already known to the reader.

Table 8 demonstrates the counts and percentages of transitivity (material, mental, verbal, and relational processes) that are applied in UK reports. 159 (100%) is the total number of all the applied processes in UK reports. Material process records the highest rank scoring 89 times of the total occurrences. Its percentage is 55.97%, about half the value of the total use of the four processes. The perpetrators have the highest count of 51 (32.07%), the victims score 27 (16.98%), and the minor actors score 11 (6.91%). The reason for this frequency is justified by the nature of the social problem under study, being that there is violence, killing and beating. This is how the report heavily relies on the material process.

Verbal process goes next, recording 42 (26.4%). Victims get the highest score of 30 (18.86%) since they are the survivors of the domestic violence and work to talk about their suffering and struggles with this type of violence. Minor social actors achieve the second rank 8(5.03%) because they work to educate victims to get rid of domestic violence, know their rights, and get the courage to ask for help. The last one to get a score of 4 (2.51%) is the perpetrators.

Relational process receives the third rate by a count of 17 and percentage of 10.96%. Attribute-relational process gains the higher rank scoring 12 times (7.74%) followed by identify-relational process which scores 5 times (3.22%). The UK uses this type of process with victims scoring 7 (4.4%) more than other actors in order to describe the victims and give more details about them. Then comes identification-relational scoring 5 (3.22%). Again, victims top the list with 4 (2.51%), while perpetrators receive 1 (0.6%).

The last one is mental process scores by a count of 11 times and a percentage of 6.91%. achieving the forth rate among the four processes. The highest rank of this process is registered by victims 10 (6.28%) because the violence surely causes feelings and emotions in addition to thinking about how to solve this problem. Also, there is one case registered in this process by minor social actor, i.e., 1 (0.6%) as a result of feeling sorry for victims.

Table 7

“Quantitative Analysis of Inclusion and Exclusion in the British Data”

N	Category		Major				Minor		Frequency	%		
			Victim		Perpetrator		Frequency	%				
			Frequency	%	Frequency	%						
1	INCLUSION	Genericization		15	5.18%	15	5.18%	5	0.78%	35	5.49%	
2		Nominati on	Individualization		33	3.15%	33	3.15%	4	0.62%	70	10.98%
			Assimilation	Collectivization	X	X	X	X	17	2.66%	17	2.66%
				Aggregation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3		on	Formal		12	18.9%	15	2.35%	2	0.31%	29	4.44%
			Semiformal		4	0.62%	5	0.78%	7	1.09%	16	2.51%
			Informal		42	6.59%	18	2.82%	X	X	60	9.41%
4		Categorization	Functionalization		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			Identific ation	Classification	21	3.39%	17	2.66%	6	0.94%	44	6.9%
				Relational	22	3.45%	9	1.41%	14	2.19%	35	5.49%
				Physical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Appraisalment		4	0.62%	9	1.41%	X	X	13	2.04%			
5		Role Allocation		Activation	78	12.24%	61	9.57%	20	3.13%	159	24.96%
	Passivation			61	9.57%	27	4.2%	4	0.62%	92	14.44%	
6	EXCLUSION		Suppression	X	X	14	2.19%	20	3.13%	34	5.33%	
			Backgrounding	9	1.41%	19	2.89%	5	0.78%	33	5.18%	
Total									637	100%		

Table 8

“Quantitative Analysis of Process Types of Transitivity in the British Data”

Process Type		Major				Minor		Frequency	%
		Victim		Perpetrator					
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Material		27	16.98%	51	32.07%	11	6.91%	89	55.97%
Verbal		30	18.86%	4	2.51%	8	5.03%	42	26.4%
Mental		10	6.28%	X	X	1	0.6	11	6.91%
Relational	Attribute	7	4.4%	5	3.14%	X	X	12	7.74%
	Identifying	4	2.51%	1	0.6%	X	X	5	3.22%
Total								159	100%

4.2.2.2 Quantitative Analysis of Emirati Corpus

Leeuwen's categories are investigated, which deal with the main dichotomy of inclusion/exclusion and its subcategories. To compare this dichotomy, inclusion receives the highest ranking, while exclusion receives the lowest. This is then confirmed by the frequencies and percentages of each category that belong to the other side of the dichotomy; exclusion or inclusion.

The statistical analysis of inclusion and exclusion is shown in Table 9. The total number of uses is 481 and is distributed across all examined categories. From the utmost to the lowermost, the first rank is occupied by activation recording 134 times (27.85%) of the total use of the other categories. This number is distributed between victims' score of 51 (10.6%), perpetrators' score of 43 (8.93%), and minor actors' score of 36 (7.48%). The highest rank goes to victims due to the significance of their presence in the text as agents.

On the contrary, passivation is likewise exploited but much lesser than activation recording 52 counts in all UAE reports making the percentage of (10.81%) of the entire use of all categories of inclusion and exclusion. Nevertheless, that does not imply that passivation has no significant role in the representation of the problem and its social actors. The highest counts of passive roles go to victims. They always adopt passive forms to present victims in a weak position in the context of violence, which leads to a score of 46 times (9.56%). Perpetrators come next scoring 5 times (1.03%) due to the fact that law exists and no one no one stronger than it.

The second rank goes to categorization strategy scoring 105 times (21.82%). This number is further subdivided. The highest rank goes to identification category, scoring 86 (17.86%). The justification for this result is that the UAE reports is used to classify major social actors as "victims and perpetrators" in terms of gender. Victims win over perpetrators in this result; they have a score of 48 (9.97%). The UAE reports intend to present women as they can do nothing for men. In terms of relational identification results, perpetrators outperform victims, scoring 37 (7.96%) to 10 (2.07%). The journalists of UAE reports intend to present perpetrators by using kinship words to never put an Arab man in a bad position as an abuser to make less effect on the reader. And then comes appraisalment category scoring of 10 (2.07%). This category is used to evaluate social actors as good or bad people, or in terms of hated or loved.

The third rank goes to individualization specifications, scoring 36 (7.48%). The most individualised in the UAE press is victims, scoring 33 (6.86%), with this category receiving much attention to be specified. With reference to collectivization and aggregation as being two categories of assimilation, the former's count is a respectable rank in relation to the total use scoring 18 (3.74%), since many groups are necessary to be mentioned in this regard, like *"YLA, Egypt media, Dubai Foundation for Women and*

Children." The lowest rank of speciation is gifted to aggregation scoring 6 times (1.24%), used to present victims as being treated as statistical.

Another social category that likewise has a remarkable count for its formal subtype is nomination scoring 9 times (1.87%) of the total use, this percentage goes to the minor social actors; UAE reports present them with respect. As an example, 127 *"shiak Rashed Bin Abdulah Al-Khalifa"* semi-formal nomination has a score of 16 (3.32%). Nomination is utilized to attain objectivity and elude bias in representation. The last informal nomination scores 25 (5.19%). This percentage goes to the victims. This category is used to nominate victims in UAE reports to present them with less respect.

Genericization as an implication of inclusive score has a count of 49 and a percentage of 10.18% of the total number. The highest rank of this category goes to victims 41 (8.52%) whereas perpetrators score 8 (1.66%). as illustrated in example 117, is a generic reference that is market by plural with no article to focus on domestic violence rather than the social actors "victims."

Hilliday's transitivity concerning process types (material, verbal, mental, relational) is analysed quantitatively in the Table 10. The total number of these processes in the UAE reports is 134. In terms of ranks from top to down, material process achieves the highest one, followed by verbal and mental processes meanwhile relational process attains the lowest.

Material process is at the top of the list, by its count of 77 (57.47%); almost the half of the total use of transitivity processes. Victims score 27 (20.14%) and perpetrators score 40 (29.85%). Due to the nature of the issue, perpetrators are always active in the context of violence as "beating, killing." Finally, minor social actors come last by scoring 10 times (7.4%). The justification is that minor social actors always announce their efforts to serve victims of domestic violence.

Verbal process gains the second rank as it records 41 (30.59%); this is not gained haphazardly. A probable justification is that minor social actors get a

higher rank of 23 (17.16%), and then come the victims, who score 18 (13.43%). Because of the nature of the problem, the minor social agent always educates victims of domestic violence. Concerning the results of the victims, they always take the role of the teller of their suffering.

Domestic violence is a social problem and the word "violence" comes to present more feelings and thoughts behind the doors of all families. This is realised through the use of the mental processes explicating how particular social groups think and feel. Hence, mental process scores of 12 and a percentage of (8.95%). In terms of total usage, the highest rate, of course, goes to victims since there is a lot of pain and abuse for them by scoring 6 (4.47%). Then there is the minor social actors, who gets a 3 (2.23%) because they feel sad about fixing victims. In the final one, perpetrators receive 3 (2.47%).

The last rank from the total relational attributes has a significant account and a percentage score of 3 (2.23%). Identify-relational process by scoring 1 (0.74%) as a justification to describe and identify social actors to add more information.

Table 9
“Quantitative Analysis of Inclusion and Exclusion in Emirate Data”

N	Category		Major				Minor		Frequency	%	
			Victim		Perpetrator		Frequency	%			
			Frequency	%	Frequency	%					
1	Genericization		41	8.52%	8	1.66%	X	X	49	10.18%	
2	Nomination Specification	Individualization	33	6.86%	X	X	3	0.68	36	7.48%	
		Assimilation	Collectivization	X	X	X	X	18	3.74	18	3.74%
			Aggregation	5	1.03%	X	X	1	0.2	6	1.24%
3	Nomination	Formal	X	X	X	X	9	1.87	9	1.87%	
		Semiformal	10	2.07%	X	X	3	0.62	16	3.32%	
		Informal	25	5.19%	X	X	X	X	25	5.19%	
4	Categorization	Functionalization	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	1.87%	
		Identification	Classification	48	9.97%	7	1.45%	2	0.62	53	11.01%
			Relational	10	2.07%	37	7.69%	3	0.62	33	6.86%
			Physical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Appraisalment	6	1.24%	4	0.83%	X	X	10	2.07%	
5	Role Allocation		Activation	51	10.6%	43	8.93%	36	7.48	134	27.85%
			Passivation	46	9.56%	5	1.03%	1	0.2	52	10.81 %
6	EXCLUSION		Suppression	X	X	7	1.45%	3	0.62%	10	2.07%
			Backgrounding	10	2.07%	10	2.07%	1	0.2%	21	4.36%
Total									481	100%	

Table 10

“Quantitative Analysis of Process Types of Transitivity in the Emirati Data”

Process Type		Major				Minor		Frequency	%
		Victim		Perpetrator					
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Material		27	20.14%	40	29.85%	10	7.46%	77	57.47%
Verbal		18	13.43%	X	X	23	17.16%	41	30.59%
Mental		6	4.47%	3	0.23%	3	0.23%	12	8.95%
Relational	Attribute	2	1.49%	X	X	X	X	2	5.2%
	Identifying	X	X	1	0.13%	X	X	1	0.74%
Total								134	100%

4.3 British vs. Emirati Newspapers

This is the final section of data analysis and discussion. This section is concerned with debating the findings of analysis and comparing them qualitatively and quantitatively.

4.3.1 Qualitative Comparison

Based on the instruments that are used in this study, the results for van Leeuwen theory and Halliday model for the social problem of domestic violence are surprising and sometimes expected since they are related to the struggle of power between men and women. Starting a comparison between the UK and the UAE samples. The discussion of results in this section begins with similarities

and differences between major social actors (victims and perpetrators) and minor social actors (lawyers, organisations and, specialists of domestic violence), and then discuss the social problem in terms of comparison between the two different cultures: represented by the UK and UAE.

In terms of the two branches of Leeuwen's model, *exclusion* and *inclusion*, they are applied in both UK and UAE media, and as a result, *inclusion* is realised more than *exclusion*. *Exclusion* strategies in both agencies are: *suppression* and *backgrounding*. *Suppression* is used to focus on violence as a social problem rather than on the person who perpetrated the violence. Newspapers of two agencies ignore perpetrators and never put them in a picture that draws the readers' attention to them. *Backgrounding* is used with all social actors to avoid repetition. The minor social actors are excluded often because they are already known to the reader or to avoid repetition in both UK and UAE reports like a court (see **Examples 111–2**).

By *inclusion* strategy in light of *activation* and *passivation*, its use is similar in both UK and UAE samples. *Activation* is higher than *passivation*. Of course, perpetrators are activated more than passivated in the context of violence in both news tenets in order to associate perpetrators with an active role to represent. In the UK and the UAE a negative image of activation is used to blame the perpetrator of their actions for the violence they cause, (see **Example 31**). *Activation* is used to give the doer eminence over the action of violence itself. In addition, the minor social actors as characters work to assist victims from pains and struggles. Surely they are presented in active forms in both media.

Passivation is also used in the two selected datasets similarly. The major social actors, victims, are passivated more than perpetrators. Passivated victims as a goal comes as a response to the agencies' tendency to represent them as weak in facing the violence (see **Example 26_103**). In comparison, major social actors, perpetrators, are passivated in the UK more than in the UAE report in

terms of passivation (beneficialization). It is realised when the law has complete control over everything. Of course, it benefits the victims but not the perpetrators. (see **Examples 30-142**). While example 142 and 104 are the only cases registered for passivation (beneficialization), as is noted by UAE reports, the events takes place in Egypt and UAE while other reports take place in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon. Which reflects that Egypt's and UAE's governments have strong laws that protect the victims, or as to speak, in other countries the law is still weak and does not take its role to solve this serious problem.

Now discussion comes to *transitivity* in terms of its process types. This is more accurate in comparing UK and UAE news as four process types. *Material* is at the top of the list, followed by verbal processing, the *mental process*, and finally *rational types (attributive and identifying)*. This is a classification and ranking system that is employed in both UK and UAE reports as the similarities between them indicate.

Starting with the *material* process in both agencies, the perpetrator, the main actor in the problem, predominates with the material process and actual rule throughout the text. The material process, in particular, is justified by the fact that reporters tend to assert the actions of perpetrators as the main doers of it. Of course, their bad actions represent them as abusers. On the other hand, abusers have the power to control the victim (see **Examples 105–31**).

Verbal process is in second place after *material process* in both the UK and UAE. Victims and minor social actors are activated by variable processes because of the nature of the problem. The former takes the role of the storyteller about their suffering and the latter takes the role of the informant about the problems and how they get the right solution to the problem or to get rid of this bad situation (see **Examples 106- 33**).

Furthermore, the ideological analysis of the *mental process*, which gets the third rate in the two agencies, shows that the violence and the pain that are

caused to victims by perpetrators are realised by mental processes like thinking or feeling (see **Example 107-73**). The minor social actors also take apart from the result of mental processes in the UK and UAE. However, the ideological significance of using *mental processes* vary. For example, "**Detective Superintendent Chris Packer said: "Firstly, our thoughts remain with this young woman's family and loved ones"** (Appendix A, report 4, Para. 156). In this example, the minor social actors are activated by using *mental processes* in the context of feeling sorry for the victims. While the Arab countries represented by the UAE samples express their fears from society concerning this problem. For example, "**The ugliest part was my family telling me they're here for me, but that they don't want me to talk about it because they're scared of what people would say,**" (Appendix B, Report 2, p.166).

Finally, a *relational process* is noted in the UK reports more than in the UAE since *attributes of relation* are used to describe the actors. This is a process that is used to activate victims more than other actors (see **Example 71-146**). An addition to *identification rationale* is used in the UK but no cases are reported in UAE reports. This process is used to identify major social actors, victims. They identify victims as pregnant to add more details about the victims and to get sympathy from the reader.

Genericization, which is employed in both media, is another social category examined in comparison. Each news organisation has a different goal and employs generic reference. In UK reports, generic reference is used with victims and perpetrators equally, which reflects that there is no bias between perpetrators as men and victims as women. Ideologically, the tendencies of reports by using genericization to focus on the problem of domestic violence, it does not matter who the actors are to gain the focus of the reader on this dangerous problem, in contrast to UAE news which is represented as a sample of Arab countries. UAE journalists use generic reference with victims rather than perpetrators. That reflects to the reader that the victims are normal

people. UAE reports is used to generate victims by using the word "woman" to give the victims a few attention due to some Arab societies still having the view that women are weak (see **Example 117 - 82**). While with the perpetrator, the general generic reference is utilised less often to avoid putting men in a bad image to protect the prestige of men to the public. Finally, there is no state registered to use genericization with the minor actors.

In keeping with Leeuwen's social categories, a comparison is made between the two allocated data. In terms of specification and its subcategories, specification is applied in terms of its subcategories of *individualization and assimilation*, which is regarded as differences between two media". The UK adopt this category by using the name of all social actors sharing the problem (See **Examples 11-43**). In this category, the newspapers give attention and focus on the actors. They individualise victims and perpetrators without any bias, and they treat the problems of particular couples as the center of reports, not the problem in general. While in the Arab reports represented by different cases registered from different countries, there is a bias between social actors, victims and perpetrators. They use to individualise victims and give them a specific place while for perpetrators there is no case registered. It reflects that they distract the attention of the readers about who perpetrators are. Still with specification, another category, namely *assimilation*, is also compared in its use of collectivization-assimilation. In the UK and UAE, it is applied similarly. Collectivization refers to the definitions of social actors of all the single group entities. This category is employed when referring to an organisation that assists victims of domestic violence (See **Examples 86-48**). In the UK, sometimes they collect the major social actors, victims and perpetrators, into one group. In this context, they tend to present both as responsible for the problems, as in **Example 47**. *Aggregation* is the second subcategory of *assimilation* and is used in the UAE report but not found in the UK reports. In the UAE, they tend to present victims as a quantified group of participants (see **Examples 124-125**).

Now the turn comes to *categorization* and *nomination*. To start with the categorization, its three further divisions: functionalization, identification, and appraisal are used in mapping a comparison between the selected data. Functionalization has only been realised in *the Sun* reports, which are considered UK media, while there is no realisation in other reports; it is used with minor social actors to confirm that minor social actors are presented based on professional actors (see **Examples 52–53**). The second category of categorization, which is identification, is one of the most important categories in the representation of the current study since it is a pure meaning of difference between UK and UAE reports. To begin with the classification in general, the UK uses classification with the major social actors, victims and perpetrators, in terms of gender without any bias at all. In addition to classifying them in terms of age and province (see **Examples 56-16**), perpetrators are classified as men less than victims as women in Arabic news represented by UAE reports. The ideological meaning of presenting victims as women reflects their weaknesses since Arab societies still consider women as weak actors. In addition, a law is absent because of the power of men. In contrast, they rarely classify perpetrators as men in order to protect the image of men to the public (see **Examples 92, 130**).

The last *rational identification* is used in both samples. In Arab samples, it is used more with perpetrators than with victims, because the relationship between family members is important in making the reader less of an attacker to the abuser. In addition, the Arab culture and religion regard the problems in families as secret and should be kept behind closed doors (see **Examples 134-96**). Conversely, in the UK news, victims are identified more than perpetrators in terms of kinship, the UK news are used to raise the value of the victims by presenting them as a mother in order to attract the reader and get more attention and sympathy (see **Examples 38-60-21**).

Last but not least, appraisalment category is used differently in both the UK and UAE reports. The UK news evaluate victims as positive people that they can be survivors of violence and identify them as brave and courageous women, while perpetrators are negative people. Because they are the source of the violence (see **Examples 22–24–61**), the UAE reports evaluate both victims and perpetrators in a negative way since they identify victims as battered, which reflects that they are weak and unable to serve themselves. In addition, they evaluate victims in a positive way by using the word "survivor." Perpetrators are always evaluated as abusers, not good people. This is an expectation. Because the role they play is responsible for the violence (see **Example 136-99-98**).

The last category in van Leeuwen's social category is nomination by comparison between the UK and UAE reports. The findings reveal that there are differences between them. UK reports use nomination category with all social actors, but there is a contrast in its subcategories. The informal method is used more frequently than the formal method. Victims are nominated more than perpetrators, which gives the specification and attention to present the major social actors as ordinary people to the public. reporters also use the semiformal in first presenting the social actors to avoid bias, while minor social actors are nominated only in a formal way to give them attention and respect (see **Examples 13,15,50,51**). Nominations in UAE reports are restricted to minors and victims. Minor social actors are nominated in a formal way, sometimes with horrification to present them in a respectable way, while victims are always nominated in an informal way to give them little respect and sometimes in a semiformal way. The last factor is the perpetrators. They have not been nominated at all. There is no information about them (see **Example 90-89-127-129**).

Domestic violence as a dangerous problem is discussed in the current study as a result of a comparison between two agencies: western media

represented by a UK newspaper and Arab media represented by a UAE newspapers as a social problem. Both the media agree that domestic violence is a serious problem that requires a comprehensive solution because the family is the foundation of society, but there is a difference in how problems are presented. The UK reports present the events of domestic violence as it is without any reservation to any side. Victims as women or perpetrators as men are given names and region in addition to details of the events of the violence and its types. The UK reports focus on the events of domestic rather than the problem in general which reflects the ideological tendency to present the domestic violence it's not a common problem facing a western society and enhance their reports with the strong law on the rule of police and government solve the problem. Furthermore, in the cases of domestic violence that are registered in the UK, victims are restricted to women, only like mothers and wives, while perpetrators are restricted to men, like husbands or boyfriends. In comparison, in the UAE reports, the violence is not only restricted to mothers or wives but expanded to sisters, children, and parents. While fathers, brothers, and husbands represent the perpetrators, Furthermore, cases reported in the name of the victims in the UAE are sometimes missed because victims refuse to be identified, as in reports (Almezel & Chief (2005), para. 3,4). It is because the nature of Arab culture on the power of men in rage, combined with the absence of the law in protect victims of domestic violence, gives men the right to control the scene of how to present men in the media without anything that breaks their public image.

This is an important issue that needs to be paid more attention to in light that the UAE reports tend to present the weaknesses and poor laws of women that make them insecure in Arab region by selecting different cases from different countries.

4.3.2 Quantitative Comparison

The discussion in this part is based on comparing the frequency and percentage of each category in relation to other categories, and social actors' frequency and percentage for each category have been recorded in the UK and UAE data. Table 11 shows, Leewen's categories are examined with their main branches of *inclusion* and *exclusion* and their subcategories. Similarly, in the UK and UAE reports, the result of this dichotomy is that have found inclusion receives the highest rank while exclusion receives the lowest.

Table11

Frequency and Percentage, for Exclusion vs. Inclusion in the Two Samples

Inclusion VS Exclusion							
UK				UAE			
Inclusion		Exclusion		Inclusion		Exclusion	
570	1.51%	67	89.48%	450	93.55%	31	6.44%

To start with, *activation* is similar in receiving a high rank score of 159 (24.96%) in the UK and 134 (24.85%) in the UAE samples. Table 12 shows the statistics of the process types in terms of count and percentage for each category registered by social actors of domestic violence. The higher rank is occupied by the *material process*, as it scores 89 times (55.47%) in the UK and 77 times (57.47%) in UAE. In both reports, the study finds perpetrators demonstrate a *material process* due to they have high power and committed the violence.

The second one is *verbal process*, as it scores 42 (26.4%) and 41 (30.59%) in the UK and UAE samples respectively. Victims and minor social actors score the higher rank from this result because the former plays the role of the teller and the latter educates the victims and society. Then there are no differences between UK and UAE samples in *mental process* as it scores 11

(6.91%) and samples from the UK scores 12 (8.95%). In the UAE samples again, victims are at the beginning of the scoring since harming causes pain, bad feelings, and emotions. In addition to the minor actors, they feel sorry for the victims and are thinking about how to serve them. As in *"Detective Superintendent Chris Packer said: 'Firstly, our thoughts remain with this young woman's family and loved ones.'*" (Appendix A, report 4, p. 39) while in the UAE, families of victims express their fears from the society as in, *"The ugliest part was my family telling me they're here for me, but that they don't want me to talk about it because they're scared of what people would say,"* (Appendix B, Report 2, p.166). The *attributive and identifying* types of *rational process* have a striking role in explaining the differences between the two samples. The UK scores 17 (10.96%), and the UAE scores 3 (5.94%). Similarly, victims' scores have the highest rank and then perpetrators', while minor social actors have no score in any case in the selected data. The purpose of this process is to describe and identify the actors.

Table 12
Frequency and Percentage for Transitivity Processes in the Two Samples

<i>Process Type</i>		<i>Major</i>								<i>Minor</i>				<i>Total</i>			
		<i>Victim</i>				<i>Perpetrator</i>											
		<i>UK</i>		<i>UAE</i>		<i>UK</i>		<i>UAE</i>		<i>UK</i>		<i>UAE</i>		<i>UK</i>		<i>UAE</i>	
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Material</i>		27	16.98%	24	20.14%	51	32.07%	40	29.85%	11	6.91%	10	7.46%	89	55.97%	77	57.47%
<i>Verbal</i>		30	18.86%	18	13.43%	4	2.51%	X	X	8	5.03%	23	17.16%	42	26.4%	41	30.59%
<i>Mental</i>		10	6.28%	6	4.47%	X	X	3	0.23%	1	0.6%	3	0.23%	11	6.91%	12	8.95%
<i>Relational</i>	<i>Attribute</i>	7	4.4%	2	1.49%	5	3.14%	X	X	X	X	X	X	12	7.74%	2	5.2%
	<i>Identifying</i>	4	2.51%	X	X	1	0.6%	1	0.13%	X	X	X	X	5	3.22%	1	0.74%
<i>Total</i>														159	100%	134	100%

Again, the same scenario is repeated in *passivation* category. There are no differences between the UK and UAE samples in using this category. The findings show that the UK scores 92 (14.44%) and the UAE scores 51 (10.69%). Victims win with higher counts in representing them in a passive form in context of cruelty then comes perpetrators and the last one minor social actors as illustrated in Table 13.

Table 13*Frequency and Percentage, for Passivation in the Two Samples*

<i>Passivation</i>											
<i>UK</i>						<i>UAE</i>					
<i>Victim</i>		<i>Perpetrator</i>		<i>Minor</i>		<i>Victim</i>		<i>Perpetrator</i>		<i>Minor</i>	
61	9.57%	27	4.23%	4	0.62%	46	9.56%	4	0.83	1	0.2

Table 14*Frequency and Percentage, for Specification in the Two Samples*

<i>Specification</i>																							
<i>UK</i>												<i>UAE</i>											
<i>Individualization</i>						<i>Assimilation</i>						<i>Individualization</i>					<i>Assimilation</i>						
<i>victim</i>		<i>Perpetrator</i>		<i>Minor</i>		<i>victim</i>		<i>Perpetrator</i>		<i>Minor</i>		<i>victim</i>		<i>Perpetrator</i>		<i>Minor</i>		<i>victim</i>		<i>Perpetrator</i>		<i>Minor</i>	
33	3.51%	33	3.15%	4	0.62%	X	x	X	X	17	2.62%	33	6.86%	x	X	3	0.86%	5	1.03%	x	x	19	3.94%

The quantitative comparison of *specification* in UK and UAE is shown in Table 14. The analysis of a *specification* in the UK and UAE, is another important category that shows differences in use between UK and UAE reports since it is used more in the UK than in the UAE. The justification of this result is because of the variety of social actors in western countries, as represented by the UK, in which there is no social construction, while in Arab countries, represented by the UAE, there is deep concentration which makes the problem more private.

Table 15 shows the comparison results of the selected data in terms of categorization, which is another process that shows the differences in the use and results between two samples of data (UK and UAE). One of the most important differences has been noted in the classification category. That is, in the UK, victims and perpetrators are classified in terms of gender and age with no bias, while in the UAE, reports classify victims as women more than perpetrators as men because the power that men have in Arab countries in general. Last but not least, *appraisement* in both is used in the same way; it is used to evaluate the major social actors (good or bad).

Table 15
Frequency, Percentage, for Categorization in the Two Samples

Actors	Categorization																	
	UK									UAE								
	Functionalization	Identification						Appraisement	Functionalization	Identification						Appraisement		
		Classification	Relational		Physical	Classification	Relational			physical								
Victims	X	21	3.39%	22	3.45%	X	4	0.26%	X	X	48	9.97%	10	1.45	X	X	6	1.24%
Perpetrators	X	17	2.66%	9	1.41%	X	9	1.14%	X	X	7	1.45%	10	2.07%	X	X	4	0.83%
Minors	X	6	0.94	14	2.19%	X	X	X	9	1.87%	2	0.62%	3	0.62%	X	X	X	X

Table 16 explicates the distribution of the results of *nomination* between social actors in both agencies. There is a main difference between the UK and UAE samples. That is, UK reporter nominates the perpetrator, but in the UAE there is no record of this *nomination* category for perpetrators anywhere. Similarly, both agencies use a formal way in dealing with minor social actors to demonstrate respect for them.

Table 16

Frequency and Percentage for Nomination in the Two Samples

Actors	Nominations											
	UK						UAE					
	Formal		Semiformal		Informal		Formal		Semiformal		Informal	
Victims	12	18.9%	4	0.62%	42	6.59%	X	X	10	2.07	25	5.19%
Perpetrators	15	2.35%	5	0.78%	18	2.82%	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minor	2	0.78%	7	1.09%	X	X	9	1.87%	3	0.62%	X	X

In Table 17, *genericization* which is related to the inclusion strategy, presents the number in percentage for each social actor generated in the UK and UAE, demonstrating that UK reports generate equal numbers of victims and perpetrators, whereas the UAE generates more victims than perpetrators. The justification for this use is to avoid generating abusive men for all Arab men in Arab countries.

Table 17

Frequency and Percentage for Genericization in the Two Samples

Actors	Genericization			
	UK		UAE	
Victims	15	5.18%	41	8.52%
Perpetrators	15	5.18%	8	1.66%
Minor	5	0,7.8%	X	X

Table 18 illustrates *exclusion* strategy in the UK and UAE. Similarly, exclusion gets the lowest rank compared with the other categories in the current study. The benefit behind using this category is sometimes to neglect social actors like perpetrators and give them less attention or sometimes to avoid repetition as it occurs with the victims or with minor social actors. they are excluded because they are already known to the reader.

Table 18

Frequency and Percentages, for exclusion in the Two Samples

Actors	Exclusion							
	UK				UAE			
	Suppression		Backgrounding		Suppression		Backgrounding	
Victims	X	X	9	1.41%	X	X	10	2.07%
Perpetrators	14	2.19%	19	2.89%	7	1.45%	10	2.07%
Minor	20	3.31%	5	0.87%	3	0.62%	1	0.2%

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

5.0 introductory Remarks

The conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions sections make up this chapter. Conclusions are discussed in the light of the results of the analysis in Chapter Four.

5.1 Conclusion

The study comes to the following conclusions:

1. The two media represented by the newspapers present social actors in their own way. This can be summarized as follows:
 - Starting with major social actors, victims and perpetrators, in both the UK and UAE, the newspapers show victims suffering from bad treatment, sometimes reaching the point of committing murder by their partner. These newspapers present women as strong at times by activating them in the context of attempting to survive bad situations; however, they usually passivate women in the context of violence where the power of male perpetrators is present.
 - In addition, the role of victims in the UK is played by women, in particular wives, while the perpetrators are played by husbands or boyfriends. While in the UAE, the roles of victims are played by different characters, beginning with wives, sisters, children, and even parents, while the major social actors, perpetrators, who are responsible for the dangerous problem in society that lead to broken societies, are played by husbands, fathers, and brothers.

- Furthermore, each agency represents characters differently due to the variety of societies represented by western societies, such as the UK, and Arab societies represented by the UAE, since, in the UK, there are no any hidings facts about the men who are abusers. The UK reports are used to present information and details about perpetrators such as names, ages, and region; in other words, they focus on them and never use the generic reference that all men are abusers. Instead, they give them a specific place in reports as guilty and should receive their sentence. Conversely in the UAE, they are a little used to generating perpetrators as men. They usually present perpetrators without any information about them or individualized. They never give perpetrators specific references. Accordingly, to categorise perpetrators, they use rational category in terms of kinship terms such as fathers, husbands, or brothers. As a result, they try to avoid presenting a negative image of the men to the readers by ignoring them and suppressing them in the text.
- Minor social actors include a variety of characters in both the UK and the UAE involving lawyers, police, witnesses, organizations, etc. They are presented with an active role because they are constantly attempting to assist victims and describe them in specific terms using collectivization and individualization in order to give them specific respect and place.

According to the first conclusion, hypothesis **No.1**, *“The UK and UAE newspapers will be on the side of women, there are no biased toward men in this social problem of domestic violence”*, is refuted.

2. The linguistic categories that reveal the ideology of the newspaper under scrutiny are: activation, passivation, categorization, specification, and exclusion.

- Activation presented by different processes of transitivity. This category scores the highest rank from the total use which has a prominent role in revealing the ideology of news. For example, both media activate perpetrators in the context of violence to present them as guilty and abusive actors.
- The second one is passivation. Since this category is used to make focus on the event, this strategy is used more and records the highest rank with the victims compared with the other social actors. The newspapers passivate victims when the power of perpetrators exists to present them as weak characters who need help and to evoke sorry feelings about them to get the sympathy of readers.
- The third category is categorization, with its subtypes; identification and appraisal which have an important role in the representation of domestic violence. In all the reports, the newspapers identify the social actors as involved in the event of domestic violence. As well as they Classify the social actors in terms of gender, age, and provenance.
- The fourth category is a specification. The UK adopts this category by using the names of all social actors sharing the problem. In this category, the newspapers give attention and focus on the actors. They individualise victims and perpetrators without any bias, and they treat the problems of particular couples as the center of reports, not the problem in general. While in the Arab Reports represented by different cases registered from different countries, there is a bias between social actors, victims and perpetrators. They use to individualise victims and give them a specific place while for perpetrators there is no case registered. It reflects that they distract the attention of the readers about who perpetrators are.
- The last one, which gets the lowest rank in the total use, is exclusion compared to inclusion. Despite this result, it has ideological meaning as it

is used more with the perpetrators than with the victims or other social actors.

Depending on the second conclusion, hypothesis **No.2**, “*The UK and UAE news reports represent the social actors of domestic violence using two strategies to reveal the ideology, i.e. exclusion and inclusion,(activation, passivation, categorization, and specification)*”, is verified.

3. In terms of similarities and differences, the study finds the following:

A- Similarities

Based on the analysis of the selected data, domestic violence in both agencies is represented by reporting real stories. The similarities are:

First, activation is similarly used in the UK and UAE and is applied by the transitivity processes, which is used with social actors. Victims are represented in an active role in using verbal and mental processes while perpetrators demonstrate an activation strategy by using material process. This goes back to the nature of the problem in that perpetrators are interested in power, which leads them to control victims by hitting, shooting, killing, or possibly even murdering them. Meanwhile, victims of violence, of course, feel the pain and bad emotions, represented by the mental process. While verbal process is shared by victims and minor actors since they try to educate and help victims, In addition, to the rules of victims as speakers,

Second, passivation is next category that is used similarly in both agencies.

The newspapers make victims more passive than perpetrators to present them as weak people. While perpetrators are passivated to present them as weak in front of the law.

Third, the findings show that the newspapers are used to exclude social actors as victims to avoid repetition while perpetrators are excluded to

be neglected. In addition, the newspapers exclude minor social actors because they are already known to the reader.

B- Differences

Because it deals with two samples of corpora, the results are bound to be incomplete in terms of differences. In summary, the distinctions are revealed through generalization, specification, categorization and, passivation.

To begin with, the major social actors in the UK, news generalisations are used equally, with the victims as women and perpetrators as men. To concentrate on a problem rather than on social actors. In UAE news, this category is used with the perpetrator as a man more often than with victims. They adopt the relation category to present the perpetrator where their existence in the text is necessary.

In addition, specification is also used with the victims as women more than the perpetrators as men to give them more attention and specific value. While in contrast, as mentioned before, generalization and relation category demonstrate where the perpetrator exists in the text. Due to the nature of Arabic culture and countries that are interested with the private and construction plus the power that men interest in society since some Arab societies still have the view that women are still weak and they need men to help them being safe. Conversely, in the UK, there is no bias between victims and perpetrators.

In terms of specification, the UK news are used to individualise both of them with their names. There is no hidden or ambiguous identity of victims. Furthermore, in UK news, victims are presented as wives and mothers. while the perpetrators are presented as husbands or boyfriends. In UAE, the scene is different. The representation of the

victims is expanded to include wives, sisters, and parents. And perpetrators as brothers, fathers, and husbands.

Lastly, beneficial-passivation reflects the differences between the two agencies since it is scored in the UK more than in the UAE in the context that the law is stronger than the perpetrators. The ideological meaning of this is that the law is still weak in Arab countries while in the UK it is stronger than in Arabic countries.

Relying on the similarities and differences that are mentioned in the third conclusion, hypothesis **No.3**, *“The ideological similarities and differences; i.e. Western vs Arab, present themselves in the discourse of the selected data”*, is verified.

4. The UK and UAE reports evaluate the major social actors, victims and perpetrators, by using the appraisal category, which is one of the branches of identification. Appraisal is used to describe social actors in terms that judge them as good or bad, loved or hated. UK news evaluate the perpetrator as a bad person and as an abuser. A victim, in contrast, is evaluated as a good person and as a brave mother. Similarly, the UAE news evaluate the perpetrator as a bad person, such as a violent man. It is a normal thing that no one can deny the fact that a perpetrator is a bad person, but conversely, victims in UAE reports are sometimes evaluated negatively and positively. Victims, on the one hand, are evaluated positively by using the word "survivor," which means they are getting rid of the violence and win to be in a safe place. On the other hand, they are judged negatively by using words such as "battered women," which contains hints to the readers that they are weak characters; they cannot protect themselves.

This conclusion verifies hypothesis No. 4 which reads, “*Both the UK and UAE newspapers are on the side of domestically abused and evaluate them positively, while abusive actors are evaluated negatively.*” is verified

5. In the UK and UAE, the social actors of domestic violence are excluded from the text by using sub-types of exclusion such as suppression and backgrounding. The exclusion strategy is used less than the inclusion strategy in both agencies.

-Firstly, the major social actors, perpetrators, are suppressed more than other actors involved in the events of these social problems. In both news, perpetrators are suppressed when there is a focus and attention on the victims, neglecting abusers to present the pain and suffering with the violence of victims and on domestic violence itself as how it is dangerous. While victims, there is no case resistant to suppressing them in both agencies. Meanwhile, minor social actors such as the law are sometimes omitted from the text because the reader is already aware of them.

-Secondly, it is noted that Backgrounding with a variety of forms or structures is used with all social actors involved in the events of domestic violence. It is used in order to reduce the number of actors in the text and to avoid repetition.

This conclusion verifies hypothesis No. 4 which reads, “*The UK and UAE news exclude social actors of domestic violence using two strategies, i.e., suppression and backgrounding*” is verified

5.2 Recommendations

In light of the foregoing conclusions, the following recommendations can be made:

1. As scientific recommendations, it is preferable to address specific issues before writing. A thorough understanding of CDA is required in order to understand its role in closing the research gap. Furthermore, in order to properly analyse the data, the researcher must be familiar with the culture and ideology of each nation included in his or her study. CD analysts must be familiar with media discourse and social problems.
2. Pedagogically, English teachers must include the critical component in their study, reinforcing students' knowledge of the social side and improving their ability to delve deeper behind language use.
3. Because of the rich value of such discourse types in terms of discourse patterns, syllabus designers must include social issues and media discourse.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Studies

The following topics are to help and expand on the findings:

1. The Representation of Underage Marriage in Arab Newspapers: Critical Discourse Analysis.
2. The Representation of Violence against Children in Western and Arab Newspapers: Critical Discourse Analysis.
3. The Representation of Teen Drug Abuse in British Newspapers: Critical Discourse Analysis.
4. The Representation of Domestic Violence Against Women affected by COVID-19 Pandemic in The British Media.
5. The Representation of Divorce in Western and Arabic Newspapers: Critical Discourse Analysis

References

- About gulf news (n.d). [About Us | Gulf News](#)
- Almezel, M & Chirf, B. (2005, March 13). Battered, beaten but not broken: UAE woman awaiting divorce speaks up .*The GulfNews*.
- AlMohmoud, F. (2021, March 7). 'I can't be with this human any more': Lebanon's domestic abuse survivors speak out. *The Nationa*. . ['I can't be with this human any more': Lebanon's domestic abuse survivors speak out \(thenationalnews.com\)](#)
- Al Qur'an. (M.T. Al-Hilali & Khan, M.M. Trans.). (1984). King Fahad Complex for the Printing of the Holly Quran.
- AlSherbini, R. (2021, June 12). Man bludgeons wife to death in Egypt.*The GulfNews*.[Man bludgeons wife to death in Egypt | Mena – Gulf News](#)
- AlTaher,N (2021, November 16). Jordanian survivor of domestic violence says outdated traditions prolonged her suffering. *The National*. [Jordanian survivor of domestic violence says outdated traditions prolonged her suffering \(thenationalnews.com\)](#).
- Anderson, C. W., Downie, L., & Schudson, M. (2016). *The new media: What everyone needs to know*. Oxford University Press.
- Ashcraft, C.M. (2000). *Naming Knowledge: A Language for Reconstructing Domestic Violence and Systemic Gender Inequity*. George Mason University
- Baker, P., & Ellece, S. (2011). *Key terms in discourse analysis*. Continuum.
- Beard, A. (2000). *The language of politics*. Routledge.

- Benedict, H. (1992). *Virgin or vamp. How the press covers sex crimes*. Oxford University Press.
- Bennett, T. (2005). Theories of the media, theories of society. In M. Gurevitch, T. Bennett, J. Curran & J. Woollacott (Eds.), *Culture, society and the media* (pp, 26- 51). Routledge.
- Berns, N. (2004). *Framing the Victim. Domestic Violence, Media, and Social Problems*. Aldine de Gruyter.
- Bhatia, V., Candlin, N., and Engberg, J. (2008). *Legal Discourse across Cultures and Systems. Hong Kong*. Hong Kong University Press.
- Biber, D., Johansson, S, Leech, G., Conrad, S., & Finegon, E. (1999). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. London: Longman.
- Bloor, B., & Bloor, M. (2013). *The practice of critical discourse analysis. An introduction*. Routledge. (Original work published 2007).
- Breeze, R. (2011). Critical Discourse Analysis and Its Critics. *Journal of Pragmatics*. 21(4), 493-525. [\(PDF\) Critical Discourse Analysis and Its Critics \(researchgate.net\)](#)
- Braber, N. (2014). *Representation of domestic violence in two British newspapers, the Guardian and the Sun 2009-2011*. Nottingham.
- Brown, G. and Yule, G. (1983). *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cervera, J. T., Postigo, M. L., & Herrero, R. D. (2006). What is critical discourse analysis? *Quaderns de Filologia-Estudis Lingüístics*, 11, 9-34. Available at: [What is domestic abuse? - Womens Aid - Search \(academia.edu\)](#)

- Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2007). *Research methods in education* (6th ed.). Routledge.
- Conboy, M. (2011). *The language of newspapers: Socio-historical perspectives*. Continuum.
- Cotter, C. (2001). Discourse and media. In, D. Tannen, H.E. Hamilton & D. Schiffrin (Eds.), *The handbook of discourse analysis* (2nd ed., Vol. 2, pp. 795-821). John Wiley & Sons; Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Creswell, J. (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (3rd ed.). Sage.
- Crystal, D. (2012). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Daily Mail (n.d). mediauk.com . [Daily Mail \(archive.org\)](http://www.dailymail.com).
- Dawson, C. (2009). *Introduction to research methods: A practical guide for anyone undertaking a research project* (4th ed.). How To Content.
- Denzin, N., & Lincoln, Y. (2005). *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative research* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Du Bois, J.W. (2007). The stance triangle. In R. Englebretson (Ed.), *Stancetaking in discourse: Subjectivity, evaluation, interaction* (pp. 139-182). John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Eagleton, T. (1991). *Ideology: An introduction*. Verso.
- Eagleton, T. (1994). *Ideology*. Longman.
- Englebretson, R. (2007). Stancetaking in discourse: An introduction. In R. Englebretson (Ed.), *Stancetaking in discourse: Subjectivity, evaluation interaction* (pp. 1-26). John Benjamins Publishing Company.

- Evayani, W. & Rido, A. (2004). *Representation of social actors in sexual violence issue in the New York Times and the Jakarta post newspapers: A critical discourse analysis*. Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and power*. Addison Wesley Longman.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and social change*. Polity Press; Blackwell Publishing.
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Media discourse*. Edward Arnold
- Fairclough, N. (2001). *Language and Power*. Routledge.
- Fairclough, N. (2003). *Analyzing Discourse: Textual analysis for social research*. Routledge.
- Fasold, R. W. & J. Connor-Linton (2006). *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Feehan, K. (2021, October 5). 'Obsessed' thug, 30, who beat his 20-year-old girlfriend and dangled her out of a window by her ankles is jailed for 13 years. *MialOnline*. ['Obsessed' thug, 30, who beat 20-year-old girlfriend during Covid lockdown is jailed for 13 years | Daily Mail Online](#)
- Felser, Z. (2014). *Domestic Violence and Abuse in Intimate Relationship from Public Health Perspective*. Health Psychology Research.
- Finch, G. (2000). *Linguistic Terms and Concepts*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan Ltd.
- Flowerdew, J. (2012). *Critical discourse analysis in historiography: The case of Hong Kong's evolving political identity*. PALGRAVE MACMILLAN.

- Ford, L. (2021). Quarter of women and girls have been abused by a partner, says who. *The Guardian*. [Quarter of women and girls have been abused by a partner, says WHO | Women's rights and gender equality | The Guardian](#)
- Fowler, R. (1991). *Language in the news: Discourse and ideology in the press*. Routledge. [https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X\(07\)00065-1/references](https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X(07)00065-1/references)
- Freeden, M. (2003). *Ideology: A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (2004). *An introduction to functional grammar* (3rd ed., Matthiessen, Rev.). Hodder Arnold.
- Hart, C. (2010). *Critical discourse analysis and cognitive science: New perspectives on immigration discourse*. PALGRAVE MACMILLAN.
- Hart, c., & Cap, P. (2014). *Contemporary critical discourse studies*. BloomsburyAcademic.
- Heracleous, L. (2004). Interpretivist approaches to organizational discourse. In D. Grant, C. Hardy, C. Osrick & L.L. Putnam (Eds), *Handbook of organizational discourse*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/LoizosHeracleous2/publication/288273218_Interpretivist_approaches_to_organizational_discourse/links/5ec694a545851626cbc7ed2/Interpretivist-approaches-to-organizationaldiscourse.pdf
- Heywood, A. (2021). *Political ideologies: An introduction* (7th ed.) RED GLOBE PRESS
- International Media Investments announces appointment of Mina Al-Oraibi as Editor in Chief of The National. (2017, Jun 24). [International Media](#)

[Investments announces appointment of Mina Al-Oraibi as Editor in Chief of The National \(thenationalnews.com\)](#)

Itzin,C., Taket., A,& Godfrey,S.(2010). *Domestic and sexual violence and abuse: Tackling the health and mental health effects*. ResearchGate. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286308971 Domestic and sexual violence and abuse Tackling the health and mental health effect s](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286308971_Domestic_and_sexual_violence_and_abuse_Tackling_the_health_and_mental_health_effect_s)

Jaworski, A. & Coupland, N. (1999). *The Discourse Reader*. Routledge.

Jorgensen, M., & Phillips, L.J. (2002). *Discourse analysis as theory and method*. SAGE Publications

Jorgensen, M., & Phillips, L.J. (2002). *Discourse analysis as theory and method*. SAGE Publications.

Jorgensen, M., & Phillips, L.J. (2002). *Discourse analysis as theory and method*. SAGE Publications.

Krug, E., Dahlberg,L, Mercy,J, Zwi,A.,& Lozano,R. (2002). *World report on violence and health*. World Health Organization Geneva. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42495/9241545615_eng.pdf?sequence=1

Lamb, S. & Keon, S. (1995). *Blaming the perpetrator. Language that distorts reality in newspaper articles on men battering women*. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 19, 209-220.

Laughey, D. (2007). *Key Themes in Media Theory*. Open University Press.

Lazar, M.M. (Ed.). (2005). *Feminist critical discourse analysis: Gender, power and Ideology in discourse*. PALRAVE MACMILLAN.

- Leavy, P. (2017). *Research design: Quantitative, qualitative, mixed method, arts-based, and community-based Participatory research approaches*. The Guilford Press.
- Leedy, P. D., & Ormrod, J. E. (2016). *Practical research: Planning and design* (11th ed.). Pearson Education.
- Lempert, L.B. (1996). *Language obstacles in the narratives of abused women*. Mid-American Review of Sociology.
- Lenore E. (1999). *Psychology and Domestic Violence Around the World*. PSYCHOL.
- Locke, T. (2004). *Critical discourse analysis*. Continuum International Publishing.
- Longino, H.E. (1990). *Science as social knowledge: Values and objectivity in scientific inquiry*. Princeton University Press.
- Machin, D., & Mayr, A. (2012). *How to do critical discourse analysis: A multimodal introduction*. SAGE Publications.
- Machin, D., & Mayr, A. (2012). *How to do critical discourse analysis: A multimodal introduction*. SAGE Publications. [\(PDF\) Critical Discourse Analysis: History, Agenda, Theory, and Methodology 1 \(researchgate.net\)](#)
- Machonald, M. (2003). *Exploring media discourse*. Arnold
- Man is accused of tying his partner to a tree in a forest and repeatedly bashing and choking her.(2021, January 11). *MialOnline* [Man is accused of tying his partner to a tree in a forest in Queensland | Daily Mail Online](#)

- Man who beat wife while kids hid in closet gets 10 years.(2021,October 12). *MialOnline*. [Man who beat wife while kids hid in closet gets 10 years | Daily Mail Online](#).
- Matheson, D. (2005). *Media discourse analysis media text*. Open University Press.
- Mayr, A. (2008). *Language and power*. Continuum International Publishing.
- McManus, J. & Dorfman, I. (2003) Distracted by drama: How California newspapers portray intimate partner violence. Issue, 13. [\(PDF\) Critical Discourse Analysis: History, Agenda, Theory, and Methodology 1 \(researchgate.net\)](#)
- Mey, J. L. (2009). *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics*. The University of Southern Denmark. Elsevier Ltd. UK.
- Nereim, U. (2013, July 30). Battered, beaten but not broken: UAE woman awaiting divorce speaks up. *The National*. [Battered, beaten but not broken: UAE woman awaiting divorce speaks up \(thenationalnews.com\)](#)
- O’Keeffe, A. & Breen, M.J. (2007). At the hands of the Brothers: a corpus-based lexico-grammatical analysis of stance in newspaper reporting of child sexual abuse cases. In J. Cotterill (Ed.), *The Language of Sex Crimes*, pp 217-236. Palgrave.
- O’Keeffe, A. (2006). *Investigating media discourse*. Routledge.
- Partridge, B . (2012). *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.
- Pemberton,B. (2018, January 26). Brave mum campaigns for a domestic abusers’ register after her violent ex punched and kicked her in the face – over a pair of flip flops. *the Sun* [Brave mum campaigns for a domestic](#)

[abusers' register after her violent ex punched and kicked her in the face – over a pair of flip flops | The Sun](#)

- Reisigl, M., & Wodak, R. (2001). *Discourse and discrimination: Rhetorics of racism and antisemitism*. Routledge.
- Richardson, J.E. (2007). *Analyzing newspapers: An approach from critical discourse analysis*. PALGRAVE MACMILLAN.
- Rogers, R. (Ed.). (2004). *An introduction to critical discourse analysis in education*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Richardson, J.E. (2007). *Analyzing newspapers: An approach from critical discourse analysis*. PALGRAVE MACMILLAN.
- Salama,s.(2021, February 2). : Saudi Arabia: Jazan battered woman details her ordeal .*The GulfNews*. [Saudi Arabia: Jazan battered woman details her ordeal | Saudi – Gulf News](#)
- Schiffirin, D., Tannen, D., and Hamilton, H. (2001). *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. Blackwell.
- Schudson, M. (2003). The sociology of news (J. Alexander, Ed.). Norton & Company.
- Schudson, M. (1981). *Discovering the news: A social history of American newspapers* Basic Books.
- Scollon, R. (2001). *Mediated Discourse: The Nexus of Practice*. London: Routledge.
- Signes, G.C. (2000). *Daytime talk on television*. Valencia: Universitat de Valencia.
- Simpson, P. (2004). *Stylistics: A resource book for students*. Routledge.

- Simpson, P.& Mayr,A. (2009). *Language and power*. Routledge.
- Stockes, J. (2003). *How to do media & cultural studies*. SAGE Publications.
- Stubbs, M. (1983). *Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Sweney, M. (2020, Jun 20). Daily mail eclipses the sun to become UK's top-selling paper. *The Guardian*.
- The Sun. (2018, June 12). Eduqus.
https://resource.download.wjec.co.uk/vtc/2018-19/18-19_3-4/The-sun.pdf
- Thomas, L., Wareing, S., Singh, I., Peccei, J.S., Thornborrow, J., & Jones,J.,(2004) *Language, Society and Power An introduction*. Routledge
- Top newspapers in the united Arab emirates (2019). 4International Media& Newspapers.com [Top Newspapers in the United Arab Emirates by web ranking | 4imn.com](#)
- Tranchese, A.(2013). *The construction of gender based violence in the British printed and broadcast media*. University of Naples Federico II.
- Trask R. L. (1999). *Key concepts in Language and Linguistics*. London: Routledge Press.
- Van Dijk ,T.A. (2009). *News, discourse, and ideology. The Handbook of Journalism Studies*. New York: Routledge.
- Van Dijk, T.E (2011). Discourse, Knowledge, Power and Politics: Towards critical epistemic discourse analysis. In C. Hart Barcelona (Ed), *Critical discourse studies in context and cognition* (27-65). John
- Van Dijk, (2011). *Discourse, Knowledge, Power and Politics*. Barcelona: John Benjamins.

- Van Dijk, T. (1995). *Discourse analysis as ideology analysis*. Routledge.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1998). *Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach*. London, England UK: Sage Publications.
<http://www.discourses.org/OldArticles/Discourse%20analysis%20as%20ideology%20analysis.pdf>
- Van Dijk, T.A. (1988a). *News analysis: Case studies of international and national news in the press*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Van Dijk, T.A. (1988b). *News as discourse*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Van Dijk, T.A. (2008a). *Discourse and Context: A sociocognitive approach*. Cambridge
- Van Dijk, T.A. (2008b). *Discourse and power*. PALGRAVE MACMILLAN.
- Van Dijk, T.A. (2015). *Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach*. Semantic Scholar. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/3-critical-discourse-studies-%3A-a-sociocognitive-Dijk/45c4ddd471146f175e557e93bcd669d0ac2b5d5c>
- Van Dijk, T.E. (1997). *Discourse as structure and process of discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction*. Volume I. SAGE Publications.
- Van Dijk, T. A (2001). Multidisciplinary CDA: A Plea for Diversity. In R. Wodak and M. Meyer. *Methods of critical discourse analysis*. London: Sage.
- Van Dijk, T.E. (1993). "Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis". *Discourse and Society*. 4(2), 249- 283. SAGE ([PDF](#)) [Critical Discourse Analysis and Its Critics \(discourses.org\)](#)

- Van Dijk, T.E. (2015, July, 29). Critical Discourse Studies: A Sociocognitive Approach. <http://www.discourses.org/OldArticles/Critical%20Discourse%20Studies.pdf>
- Van Leeuwen, T. (2008). *Discourse and practice: New tools for critical discourse analysis*. Oxford University Press.
- Violence against women*. (2021, March). World Health Organization. [Violence against women \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/physical-violence)
- Vonow, B. (2018, August 22). 'I THOUGHT HE WOULD KILL ME'. *the Sun*. [Mum who was outwardly living a perfect life with loving husband suffered secret hell as he battered her - even when she was pregnant | The Sun](https://www.sun.co.uk/news/uk-home-affairs/2018-08-22/i-thought-he-would-kill-me-mum-who-was-outwardly-living-a-perfect-life-with-loving-husband-suffered-secret-hell-as-he-battered-her-even-when-she-was-pregnant-the-sun/)
- Wareing, W. (1999). Language and gender. In L. Thomas (Eds), *Language, Society and Power An introduction*. Routledge.
- Watson, A. (2022). *Leading newspapers ranked by print and digital reach in the united kingdom 2019-2020*. Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/246077/reach-of-selected-national-newspapers-in-the-uk/>
- Weiss, G., & Wodak, R. (Eds.). (2003). *Critical discourse analysis: Theory and interdisciplinarity*. PALGRAVE MACMILLAN.
- What is domestic abusive?*. (n.d). United Nations. [What Is Domestic Abuse? | United Nations](https://www.un.org/en/what-is-domestic-abuse/)
- What is domestic violence?*. (n.d). Women's aid until women and children are save. [What is domestic abuse? - Womens Aid](https://www.womensaid.org.uk/about-us/what-is-domestic-abuse/)
- Widdowson, H.G. (2004). *Text, context, pretext: Critical issues in discourse analysis*. Blackwell Publishing.

- Wodak, R. (2001). What CDA is About: A Summary of its History, Important Concepts and its Development. In R. Wodak (Eds.), *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis, Introducing Qualitative Methods series*. (pp. 1-14). SAGE Publications.
- Wodak, R. (2001). The Discourse-Historical Approach. In Wodak, R. & Michael M (eds.) *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis* (pp.63-94). SAGE.
- Wodak, R. (2011). Critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis. In J. Zienkowski (Eds), *Discourse pragmatics* (pp.50-71). John Benjamins Publishing Company
- Wodak, R. and Meyer, M. (2008). *Critical Discourse Analysis: History, Agenda, Theory, and Methodology*. ResearchGate ([PDF](#)) [Critical Discourse Analysis: History, Agenda, Theory, and Methodology 1 \(researchgate.net\)](#)
- Wodak, R., & Chilton, P. (Eds.). (2005). *A new agenda in (critical) discourse analysis: Theory, methodology and interdisciplinarity* (Vol. 13). John Benjamin Publishing.
- Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (Eds.). (2001). *Methods of critical discourse analysis*. Sage. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9780857028020>
- Zeltmann, B. (1022, January 25). Violent ex told mum-of-two he'd 'put her head on a stick' but cops did nothing for 3 days and he murdered her soon after . *the Sun* [Violent ex told mum-of-two he'd 'put her head on a stick' but cops did nothing for 3 days and he murdered her soon after | The Sun](#)

Appendix A

Report 1: Man is accused of tying his partner to a tree in a forest and repeatedly bashing and choking her

[Man is accused of tying his partner to a tree in a forest in Queensland | Daily Mail Online](#)

A man has been accused of a string of domestic violence offences, including tying up a woman and assaulting her in a forest.

The man has been charged with 14 domestic violence offences in southeast Queensland including strangulation, deprivation of liberty and assault occasioning bodily harm.

Police allege that on one occasion, the man from Gympie drove a woman to the Toolara Forest where her hands were zip tied and her feet bound with string.

The 25-year-old man then drove off before returning a short time later and cutting the woman free.

He allegedly then made her walk on a dirt track for some time, letting her re-enter the vehicle when another car approached.

On a separate occasion at a Gympie home, the woman was allegedly punched in the face before being grabbed around the neck and choked in a headlock.

Police allege that on another occasion the man drove the woman back to the forest, placed her in a headlock as she sat in the car and choked her.

The woman was then allegedly made to get out of the car and sit on the dirt before being allowed back in, where she was further punched and assaulted.

Police have accused the man of contravening domestic violence orders by contacting the woman, visiting her address, verbally abusing her in public and physically assaulting her.

The man was arrested on Thursday and charged with six counts of contravening a domestic violence order, three counts of assault occasioning bodily harm, two counts of strangulation or choking and one count each of deprivation of liberty, stealing, assaulting police and obstructing police.

He has been denied police bail to appear in the Gympie Magistrates Court on Friday.

Report 2: 'Obsessed' thug, 30, who beat his 20-year-old girlfriend and dangled her out of a window by her ankles is jailed for 13 years

'Obsessed' thug, 30, who beat 20-year-old girlfriend during Covid lockdown is jailed for 13 years | Daily Mail Online

A jealous thug who dangled his ex-partner by her ankles from a first floor window during a campaign of abuse in the first Covid lockdown has been jailed for 13 years.

Rory Farrell repeatedly attacked and stabbed his former lover, who endured months of physical and psychological torment during the first lockdown last year.

Farrell, 30, was 'obsessed' with the 20-year-old victim, police said, and continually checked her phone and social media accounts - rendering her a prisoner in her own Birmingham flat.

On one occasion, Farrell dangled her from a first floor window by her ankles and shouted 'Bye' as he threatened to drop her before pulling her back to safety.

Her ordeal only ended when a neighbour found the woman outside her flat with two black eyes and blood weeping through plasters on multiple cuts on May 8.

An ambulance was called and police arrested Farrell later that day.

Doctors later found a total of nine knife slash wounds which she had tried to treat herself.

Officers from West Midlands Police's Public Protection Unit (PPU), who are specially trained to support domestic abuse survivors, supported the woman through the investigation.

She revealed a series of violent assaults, starting in February 2020 when Farrell hurled a glass jar at her head just days after his prison release.

Farrell was charged with wounding and admitted the offences on the first day of his trial.

Farrell, who had only just been released from prison for knife offences on the day of his arrest, was jailed for 13 years at Birmingham Crown Court on Thursday, September 30.

Det Insp Andy Bridgewater from the PPU, said: 'Farrell became obsessed with her and her life.

'He convinced himself she had been seeing other men while he was in jail and that paranoia often ended in violence.

'The woman tried reassuring him nothing had happened but in desperation told him he was right in a bid to stop the beatings.

'It must have been an awful situation to be in. My staff worked tirelessly to secure evidence that helped convict Farrell, while guiding the woman carefully through the process.

'We kept her safe and put her in touch with charities who could help her start to rebuild her life.'

Earlier this year, data from the Office of National Statistics showed that domestic abuse calls had risen by 6 per cent during the pandemic.

Report 3: Man who beat wife while kids hid in closet gets 10 years

Man who beat wife while kids hid in closet gets 10 years | Daily Mail Online

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) - A man who admitted beating his estranged wife while their three children hid in a closet has been sentenced to 10 years in prison.

The oldest child, a 10-year-old boy, called 911 - and the beating was still going on when Shreveport police kicked in a bedroom door on Feb. 24, 2020, according to a news release from the Caddo Parish District Attorney's Office.

Christopher Michael Rapp, 30, of Shreveport was sentenced Monday on two abuse charges. He got two years for abuse with child endangerment and the maximum eight years for domestic abuse battery with serious injury.

Judge Donald E. Hathaway Jr. also signed permanent orders forbidding Rapp any contact with his estranged wife and their oldest child.

The woman was so afraid of Rapp that she refused to cooperate with prosecutors, who brought the case against her wishes, the news release said.

"Domestic violence threatens our ability to keep families and communities safe," said Caddo Parish District Attorney James E. Stewart Sr. "We will continue to do all that we can to protect our victims and hold these abusers accountable."

In a statement to the judge on Monday, Rapp admitted going to his estranged wife's home, locking her in the master bedroom and beating her.

The younger children were 8 and 4 years old. The 10-year-old talked to the emergency dispatcher for 14 minutes, saying his father was hurting his mother and had done so before. Police kicked in the bedroom door and arrested Rapp.

Report 4: Violent ex told mum-of-two he'd 'put her head on a stick' but cops did nothing for 3 days and he murdered her soon after

Violent ex told mum-of-two he'd 'put her head on a stick' but cops did nothing for 3 days and he murdered her soon after | The Sun

Daniel Patten, 31, stabbed Regan Tierney, 27, to death in a horrific murder suicide in Salford, Greater Manchester in 2019 - 11 days after he had made the threat.

It was later found that Greater Manchester Police (GMP) did nothing for three days after Miss Tierney phoned the force to tell them she was in danger.

By the time the police reached out again, Miss Tierney had "lost confidence" and decided not to take the matter further, a report found.

Miss Tierney's body was found at her home in Salford, along with Patten who was found at the same address with critical injuries and died two days later.

A Domestic Homicide Review was commissioned by Salford Community Safety Partnership, following concerns about Regan's contact with GMP and other agencies leading up to her death.

The report found that a number of opportunities were missed by services including GMP, GP practices, Bolton NHS FT services, Greater Manchester Mental Health Foundation, and Salford Royal NHS Trust.

During their 10-year relationship, Miss Tierney was subject to coercive and controlling behaviour, intimidation, verbal abuse, physical violence and threats, at the hands of Patten.

But despite telling several professionals she had been the victim of domestic violence, the review found Miss Tierney was never referred to specialist domestic abuse services.

Just eleven days before she was killed, on May 25, 2019, Regan called police to report that Patten was being abusive to her while he was collecting their children.

The relationship had ended by this point but the pair remained in contact to arrange visitation with their two young kids.

Miss Tierney told police that Patten had threatened to "put her head on a stick" adding she believed he was a danger to her but not to the children.

The review found that the same evening, Regan's father, Dave Tierney called police to report the matter, however, the call handler 'refused' to take details from him.

Mr Tierney called back a short time later, but the call handler noted that he was 'rude' and may have been intoxicated, and refused to discuss the matter with him.

The report made by Regan was not 'serviced' by police until May 28, at which point she did not want to make a statement.

And by the time of her murder a few days later, officers from Greater Manchester Police hadn't followed up the incident with Patten, the report found.

A panel concluded that had police attendance not been delayed, Miss Tierney's situation may have changed in how she reported her concerns.

The review also found opportunities to protect Regan were missed by Bolton NHS Foundation Trust A&E after she presented with a broken nose in October 2012.

Miss Tierney told hospital staff that it was Patten who had caused the injury, but there was no consideration by staff at the trust to refer her to specialist domestic abuse services.

Greater Manchester Police also undertook a risk assessment with Regan following the assault, which was marked as 'standard risk,' but then increased to 'medium risk.'

Although Patten was eventually prosecuted for the assault, there were no risk assessments or safety planning put in place for Regan, the report added.

Regan had also made disclosures that she had been the victim of domestic abuse at the hands of Patten during a therapy session with Greater Manchester Mental Health Foundation Trust (GMMH).

The panel found there was "no attempt" to gather further information about Patten, or "any consideration" about referring her to a specialist domestic abuse service.

During her therapy sessions with GMMH, Miss Tierney also told professionals about Patten's coercive and controlling behaviour, the report found.

The panel found that Regan was provided information by her therapist about the 'Women's Centre' but there was "no indication of any attempt" to explore the impact of Patten's behaviour on her.

"None of the agencies who were aware of domestic abuse explored the impact of coercion and control on (Regan)," they concluded.

Meanwhile, Miss Tierney also visited her GP on numerous occasions with what were described as 'risk indicators' for domestic abuse, including anxiety, depression, and postnatal depression.

The review found that neither her GP or other health agencies explored a "potential connection" between these presentations and the possibility that Regan was a victim of domestic abuse.

The panel also noted several examples of practitioners not recording information across a number of agencies.

A post-mortem examination found that Regan had died as a result of multiple stab wounds.

Police informed the Domestic Homicide Review Panel that indications are that Miss Tierney was murdered by Patten, who then attempted to take his own life.

Following Miss Tierney's death, GMP made a referral to the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC).

Your daughter's death is a tragedy that should have been prevented.

At the time the Domestic Homicide Review was published in September 2021, the IOPC's report had not been published.

In March 2021, the Home Secretary described GMP's treatment of Miss Tierney's case as 'deeply disturbing.'

It emerged that in a letter earlier in the year, Priti Patel told Regan's father, Dave Tierney: "Your daughter's death is a tragedy that should have been prevented."

Miss Tierney was described by her family as a lovely young woman who had "everything to live for."

In a statement released following her death, they said: "She was a loving mum who loved family life, she will be greatly missed by her two children and family.

"Regan was taken from our lives too soon. She was a beautiful daughter, granddaughter, sister, niece, and an amazing mother. We will forever cherish the memories."

A pre-inquest review into Miss Tierney's death is due to take place at Bolton Coroner's Court next month.

Detective Superintendent Chris Packer said: "Firstly our thoughts remain with this young woman's family and loved ones.

"Since her death, GMP has remained committed to working with partners to establish whether any more could've been done to prevent this tragedy.

"The findings of this review have been shared with all agencies, and we will carefully consider any learning identified.

"Domestic abuse remains one of the highest priorities for GMP, and we continue to adapt our approach and work with our partner agencies to ensure we are playing our part in protecting the vulnerable members of society."

Report 5: Brave mum campaigns for a domestic abusers' register after her violent ex punched and kicked her in the face – over a pair of flip flops

[Brave mum campaigns for a domestic abusers' register after her violent ex punched and kicked her in the face – over a pair of flip flops | The Sun](#)

A BRAVE mum who was savagely beaten by her boyfriend because he could not find his flip-flops is calling for a sex offenders'-style register for domestic abusers.

Carla Marsh, 32, of Colchester, Essex, was dragged by her hair, punched, kicked and spat at by James Sullivan, 38, in November 2017.

She was left with nerve damage to her face after the attack, and it was discovered in court James was a repeat offender and had even previously attacked a pregnant woman.

James, from London, admitted assault by beating and coercive and controlling behaviour and was jailed for 18 months at Chelmsford Crown Court in March this year.

Speaking after the court ruling, Carla said: "The justice system needs to change.

"It takes courage to report an abuser, but I don't feel James has been properly punished.

"That night, when he attacked me over some lost flip flops, I actually thought to myself, 'Maybe he should just kill me – that's the only way he'll stop.'

“In my mind, there’s no deterrent for prolific offenders. Something like a sex offenders’ style register would at least allow police to monitor them, so they can’t hide their pasts and prey on other vulnerable women.”

Carly is currently off sick from her job as an accounts manager, suffering with post-traumatic stress disorder, and is campaigning for change to be made.

She first spoke to James through a dating website, and met him by chance in January 2017 when they found themselves in the same bar.

Carla, who is mum to a 10-year-old son who she does not wish to name, recalled him being the perfect gentleman at first and soon reeled her in with his charm.

She continued: “He seemed so funny. We were basically inseparable after that, always laughing and joking together. I really felt I could open up to and trust him.

“We actually even had a conversation about abusive men and he held such strong opinions. He said they were the lowest of the low, that he’d never do that.”

In my mind, there’s no deterrent for prolific offenders. Something like a sex offenders’ style register would at least allow police to monitor them, so they can’t hide their pasts and prey on other vulnerable women.

However, it wasn’t long before Carla’s Prince Charming became more of a Jekyll and Hyde.

She continued: “At the time, I worked in east London, whereas James didn’t have a job. I worked from home a couple of days a week, and when I did, he’d always be there trying to distract me.

“When I went into the office it was no better. He’d constantly video call and message all the time. If I didn’t reply right away, he’d get angry and sulk because I’d taken too long. Looking back, I can see now he was trying to jeopardise work for me, because he didn’t want me to be independent.”

Carla said James became obsessive about her cheating, accusing her of lying about work meetings to cover up imagined affairs.

After every disagreement, he would then pepper his abuse with declarations of love, telling her he was only acting out as he could not handle the strength of his feelings for her.

She explained: “He’d always say I’d taken too long to get home or accuse me of having someone else in my car with me on the drive. I never did, obviously.”

Carla said that James would say he was “being like this because he loved me so much and had never felt that way about anybody” and that he didn’t know how to control his feelings.

She continued: “When he did start getting angry, I never answered back, as I didn’t want to fuel things – but even then, he’d never just leave it. He’d follow me from room to room. I could never have my own space or just walk away.”

Physically and emotionally exhausted, Carla eventually hit rock bottom.

Completely under James's control, he had cut her off from virtually all her loved ones, banning her from using social media and "hounding her with questions" if she ever went to top up her pay as you go mobile.

Not only did she feel as if she had nowhere else to go, but James also threatened her into staying.

While he never beat her around her son, she still temporarily moved him in with his grandad Tony around May 2017, as a precaution to protect him.

She said: "Around the same time, I'd left my job as I couldn't handle the stress of it all.

"So, I used that as my cover, telling my dad it would make sense, as he lived closer to my son's school, and it'd give me a chance to get back on my feet.

"But not having work to go to meant James could control me even more.

"Every single day, he'd be abusive, calling me fat, ugly and weak. I got to the point where he'd kick off and I'd think, 'Just get it over with and hit me.'"

Carla said James would make her stay at home until her bruises had healed and he soon started lashing out over tiny, insignificant things.

Carla continued: "He'd lash out over anything. Once he started because he said I'd taken too long to get food, and another time he backhanded me over an email he'd seen from a male colleague, that was literally about expenses.

"He constantly accused me of seeking out other guys. He wouldn't even let me open the door when we got a takeaway, as he didn't want me to talk to delivery men."

He grabbed me by the throat and dragged me along by the hair. He was punching me and spitting, then kicked me clean in the face.

But his violence reached a crescendo in November 2017 when, having spent the day in hospital with a kidney infection, Carla returned home to be greeted by James who was already in an aggressive mood.

Storming around the house, he said he was looking for a pair of flip flops, telling her she must have left them at hospital.

She recalled: "I hadn't, but I couldn't face another argument, so I offered to go to town and buy him more.

"But as I went to get my coat, he grabbed me by the throat and dragged me along by the hair. He was punching me and spitting, then kicked me clean in the face.

“I was screaming at him, wondering if he was going to kill me. That was the only way I could see he’d ever stop. But he suddenly stopped for a few moments and backed away with his hands on his head.”

Seizing her chance, Carla bolted and raced to a neighbour’s for help. There, she phoned the police.

Initially, she was too terrified to give them James’s name, fearing he would hurt her or her son.

But after around a week, she realised he needed to be off the streets and mustered the courage to give a statement.

She said: “I realised he would never change. If I went back, everybody would be waiting for me to turn up dead.

“That was a wake-up call.”

Labelled a “serial domestic abuser” by prosecutor Philip Pearson, James was eventually jailed for 18 months in March.

While Carla is glad he is behind bars, she said the assault by beating charge feels like “an insult” and she fears that the “leniency” shown will not deter him from reoffending.

She said: “I don’t feel the effect this has had on me has been taken on board.

“An assault sounds like a one-time thing, like a drunken fight or something. On paper, it doesn’t reflect the routine abuse he subjected me to.”

She continued: “These offences need to be taken more seriously, particularly in people like James, who keep doing it. I’d no idea about his previous convictions.

“In the early days of our relationship, I remember him once saying he was on a speed awareness course, which I now know was a domestic violence course.

“Justice need to be served and the police need to be given more control over these domestic abusers. How many more women like me need to suffer before the law’s changed?”

Currently there is a law that was brought in to prevent abuse by partners with a history of violence.

Also known as Domestic Violence Closure Scheme, Clare’s Law is intended to provide information that could protect someone from being a victim of attack.

The scheme allows the police to disclose information on request about a partner’s previous history of domestic violence or violent acts

Report 6: 'I THOUGHT HE WOULD KILL ME'

Mum who was outwardly living a perfect life with loving husband suffered secret hell as he battered her – even when she was pregnant

Jodie Bywater has bravely spoken out after her husband Chris was jailed for 11 years for aggravated assault

Mum who was outwardly living a perfect life with loving husband suffered secret hell as he battered her - even when she was pregnant | The Sun

Chris Bywater was a handsome former soldier and entrepreneur, sweeping single mum Jodie off her feet just months after meeting.

But underneath the surface was a violent man who dominated every aspect of his wife's life – lashing out in violent outbursts that in one attack left the young mum with a broken jaw and bleeding uncontrollably.

This month, the 35-year-old man was jailed for 11 years on two counts of grievous bodily harm with intent.

Speaking exclusively to the Sun Online, Jodie, 36, revealed the years she spent living in terror – and how she summoned the courage to give evidence to see him locked up.

Breaking down in tears, she said: "I'm ashamed I didn't leave earlier but I was trying to keep us together.

"I always thought he loved us, and that would be enough for him to stop.

"But now I know it's his character, and nobody can change that.

"I'll never forgive Chris for what he has done.

"I don't hate him though, I won't be bitter."

The mum said she was battered so badly that twice she thought her husband would kill her as he rained blows down on her cowering on the ground.

Both of the "horrendous" attacks left her seriously injured, including one violent battering that saw her hospitalised with a broken jaw unable to eat for weeks.

Jodie was 29-years-old when she met charming Chris on Facebook, with his account appearing as a suggested friend in 2011.

Despite not having any mutual friends, the pair started messaging.

The pair were soon talking regularly, going on their first date at the New Inn in Baschurch, Shrewsbury a month later.

Recounting their whirlwind romance, Jodie - who has three children, her two youngest with Chris - said: "He was very tall, very handsome and very charming.

“The attraction was there as soon as I met him.

“Because of my nature, I felt drawn to him. I wanted to heal any problems he had in the past, and I wanted him to feel safe, I wanted him to feel secure.”

And while Jodie said she wanted to make sure the relationship was stable – thinking of her young son from her first marriage – she found the couple had moved in and gotten married in July 2012, barely ten months after meeting.

She said: “He made me feel safe, secure, and he was an amazing stepfather.

“He seemed to love us so quickly, and take on the responsibility.”

Chris, who had joined the army around 2004 and even served in the Iraq War before leaving and working at a courier company, seemed the perfect man.

But just months into their relationship, Chris had already started to control Jodie.

The couple soon started to share an email account and mobile phone, while Jodie was convinced into deleting her Facebook account.

Chris was also the first one to open all the mail, and the only one with passwords to check their bank account.

Jodie said: “Very quickly, I was cut off from everybody.

“I had no way of anybody contacting me without him checking it first.

“He made it seem like a good thing, because I knew he would never cheat on me. He made it seem like he wanted to share everything with me.”

The physical abuse had also started, with Chris spitting in the mum’s face, stamping on her feet and pinching her.

But it was on a night in September 2013 that the violence escalated – Chris attacking Jodie while she was pregnant with their first child together.

The dad had gone out drinking with some friends but was unable to get inside after not taking a key with him, so he banged outside until Jodie woke up.

Jodie said: “I was woken in the early hours and as soon as I opened the door, I smelt alcohol.

“I said: ‘I can’t believe you drank again’ and he came in and grabbed me by the neck.

“He pushed me through the house and I went backwards over the sofa.

“I landed on the floor and he started punching my head, punching my back as I tried to protect my stomach.

“It was just so painful, I can’t even describe it. I thought he was going to kill me.”

After two weeks, Jodie finally went to hospital – telling doctors she had fallen off the toilet seat and that she had “thought it would heal itself”.

She underwent surgery, with the surgeon having to rebreak her finger to properly fix it.

After the attack, the control continued.

Jodie was only given pocket money to do the shopping, living in fear of another attack at their Herefordshire home.

It came on a night in August 2017, when Jodie got home late from a day at Drayton Manor Park with the children.

After putting the kids to bed, Jodie said Chris immediately started to pick a fight.

But exhausted from the day, Jodie said she instead went upstairs to get ready for bed, closing the bedroom door behind her.

A few minutes later, Chris followed her.

Jodie said: “I heard him running up the stairs and he opened the bedroom door and was yelling ‘you f***ing closed the door on me’.

“He closed the bathroom door behind him and started to punch me.

“I can’t tell you how many times he punched me, it seemed to go on forever.”

Curling up in a ball, and using the toilet to protect her head, Jodie was hit again and again.

She said: “I had never experienced pain like that in my life.

“I just started to scream ‘he’s going to kill me’. I screamed like I had never screamed before.

Jodie eventually managed to escape – running to her neighbour’s for help before she managed to call police.

Officers took Chris away, with it the last time Jodie and the children saw him.

Jodie was left with a broken jaw, a fractured eye socket that meant her eye started to drop into her skull, nerve damage to her front teeth and needing permanent plates in her face.

And earlier this month, Chris, 35, was convicted of two counts of grievous bodily harm with intent against his wife.

He was sentenced to 11 years in prison.

Jodie said she had grown up around domestic violence, making it all the more important for her to break the cycle for her own children.

She said: “I’ve done this because of my children.

“I don’t want them to think it’s OK for a man to do this to you.”

And Jodie said she was still haunted by nightmares of Chris’s control.

She said it was all the more difficult as their four-year-old daughter still asks for her daddy.

Jodie said: “More than anything, I’ll never forgive him for what he’s done to the kids.

“They will grow up without a daddy.

“But that’s all I’ve done this whole way through – it’s to focus on them.”

West Mercia Police praised the sentence, as well as Jodie's bravery in speaking out.

Detective Constable Philippa Conway said: “Chris Bywater brutally attacked his wife in their family home. He has been given a prison sentence of 11 years for this horrific crime, which I hope brings some comfort and reassurance to Jodie and her family.

"I also hope this sentence sends out a clear message to perpetrators that as well as the physical, mental and emotional impact it has on their victim, they themselves face real consequences for their actions.

"We have specially trained officers working across West Mercia Police who will do everything possible to safeguard those who are vulnerable, and have been supporting the victim and her family.

Domestic abuse remains a force priority for West Mercia Police so we hope that this conviction demonstrates our commitment to victims of domestic incidents, and encourages them to come forward to report crimes of this nature.

"You can report domestic abuse by calling 101 but if a crime is ongoing, always call 999.

"If you have been a victim, or witnessed domestic abuse and do not wish to speak to the police, please contact the freephone 24 hour Women's Aid National Domestic Abuse Helpline on 0808 2000 247."

Appendix B

Report 1: Jordanian survivor of domestic violence says outdated traditions prolonged her suffering

Jordanian survivor of domestic violence says outdated traditions prolonged her suffering (thenationalnews.com)

The story of a woman who suffered decades of domestic violence at the hands of her former husband, before he blinded her, has caused outrage in Jordan.

Fatima Abu Akleek's husband gouged her right eye out with charcoal tongs, typically used in shisha pipe preparation, and destroyed the nerves in her left eye.

The mother of three says she regrets staying silent and encourages other women to learn from her situation.

Fatima, 38, says her suffering was prolonged by societal pressure to "keep the peace" at home, and refrain from approaching authorities about her abuse.

"There are laws in place to protect us. But do women resort to the law at the right time?" she says, from her parent's home in Jerash where she currently resides.

"I was beaten every day," she says.

"Our traditions make it shameful for a woman to file a complaint against her husband. People question how a woman is supposed to return to her husband's home afterwards."

An October 14 verdict by Jordan's highest court upheld the maximum prison sentence of life for her husband, or 30 years for attempted murder, overturning an appeal by the defendant's lawyer arguing that his client's actions had disabled Fatima but were not part of a plot to kill her.

Local papers at the time reported that Fatima's husband had raised a knife at her on the night of the crime.

According to the UN organisation for women's empowerment, UN Women, 37 per cent of Arab women have been subjected to a form of violence in their lifetime.

"There are indicators that the percentage might be higher," UN Women says.

More than six in 10 women who have survived violence also refrain from asking for protection or support, research by UN Women shows.

Fatima thinks about the pain that her family feels when they see her.

“My father says that if I had been killed, my family would have mourned me for a period of time. But with me here in front of them every day, the pain remains alive and is renewed in their hearts every time they see me.”

She also says her ability to perform duties as a mother has been drastically affected.

“I was the main person in my children’s lives,” she says.

“I cleaned their clothes, I tutored them. They used to rely on me.”

Fatima's youngest child is 4.

“I cannot remember what she looks like. I cannot remember,” she says.

Preventing domestic abuse

Fatima’s lawyer, Eva Abu Halaweh says the publicity her client’s case received has served as a warning for other abusers. The lengthy sentence her former husband received will also discourage other people from committing similar crimes, she says.

“We started hearing of instances where men threatened to give their wives the same fate that Fatima suffered,” Ms Abu Halaweh, who founded the Mizan Law Group for Human Rights in Jordan, tells The National.

“We want to show perpetrators that this is not acceptable and we want to tell authorities that they should do more to protect victims.”

In 2017, Jordan’s parliament amended several laws that affect women, most notably repealing a penal code article that absolves perpetrators of sexual violence if they marry their victims.

A similar law was repealed in Morocco in 2014 after a rape victim who was forced to marry her aggressor committed suicide, Human Rights Watch says.

In 2019, the year that Fatima took her case to court, Jordan's state news agency Petra said the country dealt with 10,000 complaints of domestic violence in the first eight months of that year.

While rights defenders have praised Jordan’s court decision in Fatima’s case, they say that there is much left to do for victims of domestic violence.

“Tens of cases of murder and violence against Jordanian women and girls are stuck in the mazes of the justice system. We don't know their names or whether justice was served for them,” says women's rights activist Banan Abuzaineddin.

Although Fatima says she is satisfied with the verdict against her aggressor, she also wishes there was a way to get her sight back.

"I would agree to his release if that means I get my sight back," she says.

"That way he would have to pray for me to be able to see again."

Report 2: 'I can't be with this human any more': Lebanon's domestic abuse survivors speak out

[I can't be with this human any more': Lebanon's domestic abuse survivors speak out \(thenationalnews.com\)](https://thenationalnews.com)

sara* went from being a passionate newlywed, who fought everything and everyone around her in the name of love, to becoming a victim of violence within a matter of months.

Unfortunately, this Lebanese woman's story is not uncommon.

Married for four months and beaten three times, Sara describes walking into a trap "with her own two feet" and ending up in a marriage that is the opposite of what she envisioned.

She sought safety and support from her family but was met by a wall of silence, a wall they wished to hide behind for fear of societal judgment.

"The ugliest part was my family telling me they're here for me, but that they don't want me to talk about it because they're scared of what people would say," she tells The National.

"I've been hurt once and twice and thrice, and I can't be with this human any more. You think I care what people would say?"

Sara, who is now in her late thirties, had to battle against the opinions of almost everyone around her for years to end up with the man she loved. As they came from different religious sects and backgrounds, she had to break down many barriers, including her own family's disapproval, simply to be with him.

When her short-lived honeymoon phase came to an end, and her husband showed his true colours, her family was quick to blame her for his aggressive behaviour.

"I get a lot of comments saying, 'No one forced her to marry, we all warned her, we tried to tell her, she didn't listen, she should pay the price.'"

But justifications for domestic violence in Lebanon only pave the way for more abuse, argue activists.

Justice for all

"It never starts with murder," says Amal*, another survivor. "First he begins yelling at you and you get used to it, then he starts insulting you and you get used to it. Then he hits you, and you say maybe it's a one-time thing. Eventually he kills you."

The killing of women in Lebanon has been prominent in the news recently, following a surge in domestic violence cases. Crimes against women in the country increased by 107 per cent in 2020 compared to 2019, according to online feminist platform Sharika Wa Laken.

And the cases are still coming in 2021. Zeina Kanjo, Ahkam Derbas and Widad Hassoun: these three women met the same fate within one week, as they were all killed at the hands of a male relative earlier this year. Victims of violence and soon-to-be-forgotten names on a long list of women who preceded them, many of whose families are still waiting for justice to take its course.

Crimes against women in Lebanon have long been downplayed. Fits of anger, “honour” crimes and personal conflicts are among the most common justifications.

Manal				Assi
Zeina				Kanjo
Rana				Beaino
Manal				Timani
Nissrine				Rouhana
All	killed	by	their	husbands

Say their names#جريمة_اسمها pic.twitter.com/9XAgUiI0kl

— Charbel Frem (@Charbelpfrem) February 12, 2021

This was the subject of a recent campaign launched by feminist activists in Lebanon entitled It’s Called a Crime ahead of International Women’s Day on March 8. The associated hashtag went viral on social media as the campaign sought to condemn the normalisation of crimes against women.

“A man decided to end a woman’s life, full stop. There’s no argument here or questions asked why,” said Alia Awada, co-director of Fe-Male, a prominent feminist NGO in Lebanon, which was behind the campaign.

“It’s a crime that should be punished according to the law without trying to justify it.”

Report 3: Battered, beaten but not broken: UAE woman awaiting divorce speaks up

[Battered, beaten but not broken: UAE woman awaiting divorce speaks up \(thenationalnews.com\)](https://thenationalnews.com)

RAS AL KHAIMAH // Behind the rusty gate of a rented villa, Umm Danah and her four daughters are alone.

They were alone when her husband beat her in November, soon after he moved to Abu Dhabi and married a second wife. They were alone when he forced open her bedroom door and beat her again in January. And they are alone now as Umm Danah awaits her divorce.

Each time she visits the court, she bundles the girls – one-year-old twins, a four-year-old and a seven-year-old – into her car.

“I get exhausted, me and my babies,” said Umm Danah, 43, a UAE citizen by marriage. “One year like this – no solution, no end.”

Proving domestic violence is one of the swiftest ways for a woman to receive a divorce, lawyers say. Yet despite her husband’s three criminal convictions for abusing her, Umm Danah is still married, partly because a legal issue delayed her case for months.

Stuck in legal limbo, she struggles to provide for her daughters and fears her husband will assault her again.

“Yesterday I was so exhausted and tired,” she said. “I heard the gate from the neighbour, I woke up and I looked – is he coming?”

The experiences of women seeking divorce vary, and there are government services to protect them from violence, including hotlines and shelters in Sharjah and Dubai. But gaps in the system allow women such as Umm Danah to fall through the cracks.

“We need to have a clear law for domestic violence,” said Amna Al Mutawa, a case manager for the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children, the country’s primary domestic violence shelter. “The husbands will know their limits, know their rights.”

Umm Danah’s story echoes many others, said Diana Hamade, a lawyer and columnist for The National.

“I have a client, she’s been now before Dubai Courts for two years – two years of agony,” Ms Hamade said. “The husband is physically, verbally, emotionally abusive ... but he doesn’t want a divorce.”

Women who cannot find alternative housing may be forced to live with their husbands while fighting them in court. And there is limited refuge in the emirates that lack women’s shelters.

“Eventually all will work out, but there are small loopholes which many of us get caught in,” said Sarah (not her real name), a mother in Abu Dhabi who filed for divorce from her abusive husband last year.

“There is no protection when you go to court, no female officer when you have to sit side by side with a violent man. He can get you in the car park. He can call you throughout the divorce and threaten and weaken – until you have that final divorce certificate you are in limbo.”

Umm Danah was born and brought up in Germany. She moved to the UAE in 2002 to work as an office manager. She met her husband, an Emirati, in Dubai.

“When I met him, he had a baby face, he was very kind,” she said. They married in 2004. She left her job to move to Abu Dhabi and live with his family.

The couple later moved to Ras Al Khaimah, where rents were lower.

Umm Danah’s husband began to hit her when she was pregnant with their second daughter. In January 2012, the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children helped her to obtain a hospital report documenting abuse. But she stayed in RAK because she did not want to raise her children in a shelter.

Her marriage began to unravel in February 2012, when the couple hired a maid whom her husband eventually married. In August, Umm Danah returned from a trip to find the house in disarray, and shouted at the maid. Her husband beat Umm Danah with his fists and a stick. He was prosecuted and fined Dh2,000.

Umm Danah filed for divorce soon after.

Divorces involving domestic violence can take six to 12 months while the couple negotiates alimony, child custody and other issues, said Jouslin Khairallah, a lawyer in Dubai.

Another lawyer, Yousuf Al Sharif, said the legal procedures “are only for showing the truth”.

“UAE litigation is characterised by speed and independence in finalising cases to achieve justice,” he said.

But women’s experiences vary widely “from situation to situation and from husband to husband”, Ms Al Mutawa said.

Questions over jurisdiction delayed Umm Danah’s case, and after several months the court in RAK ruled that it should proceed in Abu Dhabi, where the couple had married. Umm Danah won an appeal, returning the case to RAK.

Meanwhile, her husband attacked her twice more. For a beating in November, he was fined Dh1,000. For a January beating, a judge sentenced him to a month in jail and a Dh1,000 fine. He appealed and spent a few days in jail.

The peak of Umm Danah’s frustration came this month, when she was found guilty of sending six text messages to her husband insulting him and his new wife.

She was fined Dh1,000 – a quarter of her monthly alimony. She lacked the funds to renew her tenancy contract and was afraid she would be evicted – women are not eligible for government welfare for divorcees until their divorce is final.

This week, some of her suffering was alleviated. A court official asked her to write a list of her problems and said the emirate's government would give her the financial help she needs. Her fine was also taken care of.

"That's a big relief," Umm Danah said. Her main worry now is her daughters.

They seem oblivious when she tells her story. Mischievous girls with long black eyelashes, they run through the courthouse giggling.

But the children have suffered the most, Umm Danah says.

Despite an Abu Dhabi court order, Umm Danah's husband will not register their seven-year-old in a RAK school.

He will not permit the children to travel with Umm Danah, who wants to visit Germany with Dalinah – one of the twins – to seek treatment for the girl's epilepsy. Dalinah is developmentally delayed and cannot roll over, sit or hold up her head.

"I cry when I see especially my epileptic baby," Umm Danah said.

Her wishes for the future are simple.

"I want to get my divorce," she said. "I want to get my own villa in my name in Abu Dhabi. I want to have – or better, I need to have – a job."

To work, she needs a nanny to help with the children Danah and Dalilah, Daniah and Dalinah. She hopes they can find a quiet life together.

Report 4: Battered women share bloody experiences

Battered women share bloody experiences | Bahrain – Gulf News

Two Bahraini women, battered systematically by their spouses, went on record yesterday to reveal disturbing details of abuse and domestic violence.

Two Bahraini women, battered systematically by their spouses, went on record yesterday to reveal disturbing details of abuse and domestic violence.

The women also complained of the "prevailing" apathy of Sharia courts.

A woman, speaking on a video taped by the Bahrain Young Ladies Association (YLA), said her husband began hitting her on the fourth day of their marriage. "We were still on the honeymoon when he began insulting me and then hitting me. He sometimes did this in the hotel lobby in front of everyone," said the woman who covered her face and refused to be identified.

"One day, he ran after me with a knife threatening to kill me for no reason. A couple of hours later, he was surprised to see all these bruises on my face and body. He claimed he didn't know what he was doing," the woman added.

"Only later I found out that he is really sick," she said. Asked why she married him in the first place, she said: "It was an arranged marriage. I didn't know him before the wedding. The engagement and the wedding took only two weeks; there was no time to know him well."

She said she has filed for divorce in the Sharia court. "I don't know how long it will take," she sobbed.

Another woman, also covering her face, said she had been granted divorce by a judge after two years of going to court every day. "They kept postponing the judgment despite the evidence of the frequent unbearable abuse that was documented by police," she said.

She said her former husband used to hit her and her little girl. "Every time he got upset, my daughter and I would pay the price. He would use a stick to hit us on the face, on the body and the feet," she said.

The women's testimony was part of an anti-domestic violence symposium held by the YLA as part of its celebrations to mark the group's 50th anniversary.

"Domestic violence is a vicious circle. Children who grow up watching the father use violence against the mother tend to resort to the same methods. They think it is OK," said YLA president Latifa Al Bunoadha.

She said the association had established a family consultation bureau in 1998 to offer free social and psychiatric services to families and abused women and children. She said the bureau has received "more than 300 cases" since its inauguration. She called on the government, civic society groups and religious leaders to exert more efforts to discourage violence against women.

The Minister of Interior, Shaikh Rashid Bin Abdullah Al Khalifa, announced last month that Bahrain is to set up a special shelter for battered women.

Shaikh Rashid said the ministry had reported 649 cases of physical violence against women in 2004 in addition to 695 cases of verbal violence.

The figures include 17 rape cases and 7 attempted rape. "The ministry agencies take very seriously any report of abuse against women from the first moment a complaint is received," Shaikh Rashid said.

Report 5: Saudi Arabia: Jazan battered woman details her ordeal

[Saudi Arabia: Jazan battered woman details her ordeal | Saudi – Gulf News](#)

‘Dad began beating me when I was 8, targeting head to conceal evidence’

Abu Dhabi: A battered Saudi young woman, known as Jazan domestic violence victim, has revealed the details of her physical and verbal abuse by her father.

Ibtihaj told the Ya Hala show on the Rotana Khaleejia TV her father began abusing her at the age of eight, indicating that she was always trying to tell her mother what was happening.

She said that her father's strikes were always focused on the head area to hide evidence, as he did on a daily basis, and in the presence of family members including her grandmother.

Ibtihaj confirmed that no one was interfering to rescue her.

Lawyer Sheikha Al Balawi said Ibtihaj's father faces a jail term of between one month and a year, in addition to a fine of not less than 5,000 but not more than 50,000 riyals.

Domestic violence cases are a public issue in the country with some husbands and brothers beating their wives and sisters, humiliating them, locking them inside rooms, usurping their legitimate rights, taking away salaries and neglecting children, according to court records.

Serious, long-term domestic abuse can result in a mental disorder called battered woman syndrome. Battered woman syndrome, which is also sometimes called battered wife syndrome, is considered a subcategory of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

With battered woman syndrome, a woman may develop a learned helplessness that causes her to believe she deserves the abuse and that she can't get away from it. In many cases, it's why women don't report their abuse to police or avoid telling friends and family what's really going on.

Battered woman syndrome is taken into account in homicide cases when women murder their abusive partners.

Stages

There are four stages that women who develop battered woman syndrome typically go through:

Denial: The woman is unable to accept that she's being abused, or she justifies it as "just being that once."

Guilt: She believes she has caused the abuse.

Enlightenment: In this phase, she realizes that she didn't deserve the abuse and acknowledges that her partner has an abusive personality.

Responsibility: She accepts that only the abuser holds responsibility. In many cases, this is when she'll try to escape the relationship.

Some women in abusive relationships never make it past the first 2 or 3 stages, as domestic violence can be fatal.

Report 6: Man bludgeons wife to death in Egypt

Man bludgeons wife to death in Egypt | Mena – Gulf News

37-year-old woman suffered brain hemorrhage and died at arrival in hospital

The 37-year-old woman suffered critical injuries in different parts of the body and brain hemorrhage. She was pronounced dead upon arrival at a local hospital in the Delta governorate of Gharbia.

Cairo: An Egyptian man had fatally bludgeoned his wife to death during a household dispute, local media said, the latest in a series of domestic violence incidents reported in the country.

During the unspecified dispute, the man, a driver of a motorised rickshaw, locally known as the tok-tok, wielded a bludgeon and hit the wife on the head, according to media reports.

The 37-year-old woman suffered critical injuries in different parts of the body and brain hemorrhage. She was pronounced dead upon arrival at a local hospital in the Delta governorate of Gharbia.

The husband was arrested and taken into custody pending interrogation.

Egyptian media has recently reported several grisly family crimes.

Last week, a man in his 30s went on a murderous spree in the southern province of Sohag, killing his parents and two children of his sister while they were asleep.

His 25-year-old sister was seriously injured in his cleaver attack. Neighbours claimed he is a drug addict and psychologically unstable

المستخلص

تناولت الدراسة عرض العنف الأسري في مجتمعين مختلفين، حيث يعتبر (العنف الاسري) من أكثر الأسباب التي تزيد من خطورة تفكك الأسر في المجتمع. يمكن أن يحدث لجميع طبقات المجتمع، بغض النظر عن العمر أو المنصب أو العوامل الاجتماعية الأخرى. هذه مشكلة مهمة بما يكفي لتغطي في وسائل الإعلام والصحافة. اجريت دراسة نقدية في معارضة وكالات الأنباء الدولية. في المملكة المتحدة والإمارات العربية المتحدة في تغطيتهما لهذا الحدث، تضم المملكة المتحدة صحيفتي *Mail* و *The Sun Online* بينما تضم الإمارات العربية المتحدة صحيفتي *the National* و *the GulfNews*، فمن المتوقع أن يكون هناك اختلاف واضح في المشكلة لأن وكالات الأنباء في هاتين الدولتين لها أيديولوجيات ثقافية واجتماعية مختلفة. تهدف هذه الرسالة إلى سد هذه الفجوة بسبب خطورة المشكلة على المجتمع، وقد أجريت دراسات نقدية حول هذا الموضوع بالذات.

تهدف الدراسة إلى تدقيق الفئات اللغوية المستخدمة في تمثيل المشكلة وكشف الأيديولوجيات الخفية. تبحث الدراسة أيضاً في كيفية تمثيل الفاعلين الاجتماعيين للعنف المنزلي بناءً على ثنائية المجموعة. الهدف الأخير هو مقارنة تمثيل الحدث بين وكالتين إعلاميتين مختارتين. تستند الدراسة إلى نموذج التحليل Van (2008) و Leeuwen (2004) Halliday's Transitivity، الذي يتضمن الفئة الاجتماعية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، وحلت البيانات نوعياً وكمياً كتصميم البحث بطريقة مختلطة.

بعد تحليل العينات المختارة، واستنتجت أن : 1-توجد أوجه تشابه واختلاف في التقارير الإخبارية في المملكة المتحدة والإمارات العربية المتحدة في تمثيل العنف المنزلي. 2-إستراتيجية التنشيط وعملية الفعلية تفوق إجمالي استخدام الفئات. 3- يتلقى ضحايا العنف الأسري تقييماً إيجابياً من الصحف البريطانية والإماراتية، بينما يتلقى الفاعلون المسيئون تقييماً سلبياً. ستكون أخبار المملكة المتحدة إلى جانب النساء، لكن الإمارات لن تكون كذلك. هم بجانب الرجال في هذه المشكلة الاجتماعية "العنف المنزلي". 5. إقصاء الفاعلين الاجتماعيين الرئيسيين "الجاني" له دور مهم في الكشف عن أيديولوجيات الهيئتين. أخيراً، انتهت الدراسة بتوصيات غنية ومقترحات لمزيد من الدراسات.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة كربلاء
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية
قسم اللغة الانجليزية

تمثيل العنف الاسري في الصحف البريطانية والإماراتية: تحليل نقدي للخطاب

رسالة مقدمة
الى
مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية - جامعة كربلاء لنيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة
الانكليزية وعلم اللغة

الطالبة
نور الهدى محمد عب الرزاق
بإشراف:
أ.د حسين موسى كاظم النصراوي

2022 A.D.

1444 A.H.