دراسة تداولية خطابية للصراع الخبري في وسائل الإعلام العربي

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A Pragma-Discoursal Study of News Conflict in Arabic Media

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المستخلص

الصراع الخبري هو موضوع قديم وجديد تم تناوله ودراسته من زوايا مختلفة. ومع ذلك ، لم يتم رصد أي محاولة لمعالجة الخطاب العملي الشامل أو تحليل العناصر التداولية للخطاب الإخباري. وبالتالي ، فإن هذا العمل يهتم بمحاولة تصميم نهج عملي شامل إلى حد ما للتحقيق في صراع الأخبار. يتضمن هذا التحقيق في أكثر الوسائل العملية – الخطابية الملحوظة المستخدمة من قبل قناتين إخباريتين متناقضتين أيديولوجياً ، وهما قناة الجزيرة والاتجاه الفضائية في عرض الأخبار والأحداث. التعرف على الوسائل الخطابية العملية الرئيسية التي تستغلها قناتا الجزيرة والاتجاه لتحقيق أهدافهما المتناقضة أيديولوجياً. في ضوء هذه الأهداف ، تفترض الدراسة أن التقديم النصي للموضوعات ، المشروطية ، والتماسك المعجمي ، والتضام ، ، خلصت الدراسة إلى أن: الموضوعات المقدمة ، والتماسك المعجمي ، والترابط هي أكثر الوسائل العملية – الخطابية التي يمكن ملاحظتها بسهولة والتي تتبناها قناتا الجزيرة والاتجاه الفضائية في تقديم أخبارهما ولكن مع وظائف وأهداف مختلفة متناقضة إلى حد ما. وان وسائل التماسك المعجمي والتماسك المعجمي ،و التضام ، والوسائل البلاغية التداولية هي الوسائل الرئيسية التي تتجلى في تقديم الأخبار والأحداث التي تستخدمها كلتا القناتين قيد البحث.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل التداولي–الخطابي، قناة الجزيرة، قناة الاتجاه، نموذج ريتشاردسون، نموذج بازي، التقديم النصي، التماسك المعجمي

Abstract

News Conflict is an old-new topic that has been scrutinized and studied from different angles. Yet, no attempt of a comprehensive pragma-discoursal treatment or analysis of the pragmatic elements of news discourse has been spotted. Thus, this work concerns itself with the attempt of designing a rather comprehensive pragma-discoursal approach to investigate News Conflict. This incorporates investigating the most observable pragma-discoursal means employed by two ideologically contradicting news channels, namely, Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels in viewing news and events; identifying the major pragma-discoursal devices exploited by Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels for achieving their ideologically-contradicting aims. In light of these aims the study hypothesizes that Foregrounded Themes, Modality, Lexical Cohesion, Collocation and Pragma-rhetorical Tropes are the most readily observable Collocation and Foregrounding are the major processes manifested in presenting news and events that are used by both channels under investigation.

Key words: Pragma-Discoursal Analysis, Al-Jazeera Channel, Al-Ittijah Channel, Richardson's PDA Model, Bazzi's Model PDA Model, Foregrounding, Lexical cohesion.

1. Introduction

In light of the (2009) approach of Arab news and conflict that is suggested by Al-Bazzi, it is clear that constructing the frame of the Arab-Arab conflicting news reports or items poses a real issue to different governments, organizations and individuals all over the Arab world. Various regional and international players are involved in the current conflicting scene in the Arab territories, for a variety of effective reasons. Such reasons might be attributed to religious, ideological, ethnic or cultural dimensions. Moreover, these could be interrelated to the contradicting strategic, political or commercial interests in the Middle East countries. Arab news channels can easily provide concerned researchers with sufficient and sound explanations in this regard, reflecting various religious, ideological or political affiliations, which can be actualized via the employment of critical discourse devices.

However, the use of an array of various linguistic devices to realize the aforementioned contradicting ideologies remains largely uninvestigated and even when this is done; the scrutiny is characterized by certain critical gaps. More precisely, the linguistic and pragma-discoursal devices used for performing mass-media-oriented contrasting goals have not been thoroughly investigated. Consequently, a need rises to deal with pragma-discoursal devices from this angle. This study concerns itself with the aim of establishing pragma-discoursal analysis approach to Arab news conflict. Precisely, it attempts to find answers to the following questions:

1. Are these pragma-discoursal devices largely observed in Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels linguistic utilization of news and events to ?

2. What are the major linguistic devices exploited by Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels for achieving their aims?

3. Are there any differences in the linguistic pragma-discoursal means employed by Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels?

4. Do the linguistic differences mentioned in (3) above validate the view Arab News Channels have different ideologies apparently reflected in the variant discoursal devices used and contradicting views presented by them?

2. Literature Review

Several studies have been conducted in connection with Arab News Channels and the major drives that direct their employment of different

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linguistic means to achieve their conflicting ideologies. Thus, the researchers attempt to give a brief account of and to review two previous studies which focus on these issues and which are the most relevant studies to the aims of this work.

2.1 Richardson's (2007) Model of Analyzing News Papers

This study aims at investigating the newspapers and mass media language from a pragma-discoursal analytic approach with special reference to some Arab news publicities. Richardson(2007) provides an account of journalistic discourse, concentrating on some specific textual characteristics, some specific methods of text production and consumption and their relations to social ideas and institutions.

Furthermore, Richardson (2007:1) argues that the sourcing and construct of the news are intimately linked with the actions and opinions of usually powerful groups to the extent that it would impossible to select and compose news without a conception of the target or intended audience to which this news is directed and the influence exercised by social values, the continuing existence of prejudice and social inequalities on the utilization of certain linguistic devices, which result in differences between various producers of Arab news in this regard. However, Richardson offers shady or partial elucidations concerning the major pragma-discoursal processes involved in ideologically molding news language, in general, and Arab news linguistic manifestations in particular.

2.2Bazzi's (2009) Model: Analyzing Arab Media Discourse

Bazzi's (2010) study of **Arab Media Discourse** is an established thorough attempt that provides a well-formed pragma-discoursal analysis and description of the language used in formulating news items and reports presented by contradicting ideologically-affiliated Arab news channels, focusing on the influence of the differing ideologies and opinions and religious backgrounds these channels represent. It also highlights the main linguistic and pragma-discoursal forms and adaptations utilized in building up the texture of the news items and reports offered by such channels under the influence of their powerful authorities.

However, **Bazzi's** work has not taken into consideration some significant linguistic means**; namely: pragma-rhetorical tropes and presuppositions)** mentioned in Richardson's analysis of news, which have their long standing presence in creating and consolidating news

texts textures. Moreover, these devices and the like are one of the major manifestations of striking differences between ideologically-conflicting Arab news channels. For this reason, the current work attempts to make use of the two aforementioned models in order to come up with a rather exhaustive eclectic model that can be used in analyzing news texts from somewhat comprehensive pragma-discoursal analysis perspective, which is the major concern of the following section (See 3.1 and 3.2 below).

3. An Eclectic Model of Pragma-discoursal Analysis

The model which is adopted by this study is based on Richardson's (2007) Pragma-discoursal Analysis (PDA) Model of Analyzing News Papers and **Bazzi's** (2010) Model of **Analyzing Arab Media Discourse from PDA perspective**, alongside with the observations made by this work. This model can be illustrated as follows:

3.1 Richardson's (2007) Model of PDA

Richardson (2007:46) develops a textual analysis model for the analysis of news texts from a PDA perspective as follows:

3.1.1 Levels of Analysis

It is believed that the language of newspaper or news channel discourse is quite interesting, since the writer/speaker is trying to convince readers/listeners who may share the writer's/speaker's point of view or who may not, and the latter stance is more likely. However, sometimes, there is common background knowledge between newspapers writers and their readers or news channel reporters and their listeners/audience, i.e. they may share the same background information about certain events or situations(Al-Jarrah, 2011:207). Consequently, some linguistic concepts and tools are introduced by Richardson's (2007:46) in terms of analyzing news texts with special reference to newspaper texts.

3.1.1.1 Lexical Analysis: The Choice and Meaning of Words

According to Richardson (Ibid: 47) "the analysis of particular words used in texts of newspapers and news channels is almost the first stage of any text or discourse analysis". Words or lexical items carry the imprint of society opinions, values and judgments. They signify connoted as well as denoted meanings that might be exploited by news casters and writers. Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs express such connoted meanings in addition to their denoted ones. Instances of such uses are the differing nouns that are employed to refer to the same referents (i.e. ISIS extremist fighters):

Al-Jazeera	Al-Ittijah
fighters	terrorists
gunmen	insurgents
Islamic State militants ISIS	(Dai'sh) terrorists
Jihadist	Wahhabis

3.1.1.2 Sentence Construction: Syntax and Transitivity

Fowler (1991) (cited inSchiffrinet.al. 2001:359) treats news not as a reflection of reality, but as a product shaped by political, economic, and cultural forces. More than in much other critical work on the media, he also focuses on the linguistic "tools" for such a critical study, such as the analysis of transitivity in syntax, lexical structure, modality, and speech acts. Thus, in their treatment of media discourse (Schiffrin et.al.,2001:359) indicate that in terms of transitivity events and actions may be described with syntactic variations that are a function of the underlying involvement of actors (e.g. their agency, responsibility, and perspective).

Following Schiffrin et. al. example, in an analysis of the media accounts of the "killing actions" exercised against a minority populations in Mosul, the responsibility of ISIS attacking groups and especially of the foreign or Arab nationality fighters in such violence may be systematically de-emphasized by defocusing, e.g. by passive constructions and nominalizations; that is, by leaving agency and responsibility implicit. Such uses can be obviously noticed in **Al-Jazeera**'s news discourse, which resorts to such uses in an attempt to denounce **ISIS** mercenaries or the so-called Jihadists by **Al-Jazeera** from any direct responsibility concerning the brutal killings committed by them. On the contrary, **Al-Ittijah's news employs more explicit syntactic and active constructions in depicting the same barbaric massacres done by the hands of these criminals, beasts of ISIS according to Al-Ittijah's** texts.

To conclude transitivity describes the relationships between participants and the roles they play in the process described in reporting. Further, it is concerned with how actions are represented, what kind of actions appear in a text, who does them, and to whom they are done **(Richardson,2007: 54).** Hence, it is very crucial to realize that in studying transitivity utilized in producing texts, there is a range of choices to be made and every text produced might have been formulated differently in a way that reflects the ideological, religious, ethnic

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attitudes and affiliations of the producer of the text or discourse that might contradict the ideological, religious attitudes of other producers of the same text.

3.1.1.3 Sentence Construction: Modality

Expressions of modality exhibit an intriguing spectrum of partially similar interpretations that can be distinguished mainly into two broad kinds depending on the underlying speech pragmatic function of the clause: deontic and epistemic (Halliday, 1985: 335). Modality is defined as the term for a cluster of meanings centered on the notions of necessity and possibility: what must be or what merely might be (Griffiths, 2006:110).

Deontic Modality enables language users to express their attitudes (or relay the attitudes of others) as to whether a proposition relates to an obligatory situation or permissible one, or somewhere in between. It indicates permission or obligation, encoding the world's social constraints (Kenesei and Harnish, 2001:175). Epistemic Modality, on the other hand, expresses conclusions drawn from the actual evidence about the range of possibilities for what is the case in reality. Epistemic modality encodes the speaker's limits of knowledge, playing a significant role in activating the mechanisms of persuasion (Prodan, 1998:69-70).

However, epistemic or deontic, "modality forms the counter-part of transitivity, **Richardson (Ibid: 59)** states**.** It refers to the speaker's attitude, opinion or stand towards the situation of the event described by the text. It shows the connection between content and function. Moreover, it is usually expressed via modal verbs (such as, may, must, will, should, and could) their negations, or through adverbs (certainly, possibly, likely, surely).

3.1.1.4 Presupposition

Brown and Yule (1983: 29) approach presupposition From a pragma-discoursal point of view as follows:

> *The notion of presupposition required in discourse analysis is pragmatic presupposition required in discourse, that is, defined in terms of assumptions the speaker makes about what the hearer is likely to accept without challenge.*

However, Richardson (Ibid: 63) argues that not all meaning is immediately there in a text to be simply read from the manifest

content. There are also hidden or presupposed meanings in texts. Presupposed meanings are taken for-granted, implicit claims within the explicit meanings of texts or utterances. Reah (2002: 106) provides three types of linguistic manifestations of presupposed meanings. First, certain words, such as change of state verbs(stop, begin, continue) or implicative verbs (manage, forget). Second, the definite article (the---------) and the possessive articles (his/her--------) trigger presupposition. Third, wh-questions issues presuppositions like (why, when, who, etc.).

3.1.1.5 Pragma-rhetorical Tropes

Larrazabal and Korta (2006: 7) assert that via the satisfaction of the communicative intention one can get the satisfaction of a persuasive intention (particularly, the intention to convince in critically-oriented discourse). However, this view can be better realized by means of rhetorical Tropes, whereby a proposition might be stated in different ways with the employment of various strategies and devices. Two major types, namely, Clarification Tropes that can be used to support and to strengthen the views and ideologies as they serve to clarify and add to the point made by discourse producers, such as, metaphor, simile. And Emphatic Tropes, which are adopted by discourse producers to expand on and enhance claims and opinions issued in news, or they might be part of the strategies employed to trigger such acts. **Rhetorical questions, overstatements and understatements are the most familiar emphatic tropes that have their presence in news texts.**

3.2 Bazzi's (2009) Model of PDA: Analyzing Arab Media Discourse

A second significant model of analysis is formulated in the work of Bazzi's (2009) in her analysis of Arab Media Discourse. Nevertheless, Bazzi's (2009) model may have some terminology resemblance to some of the terms (namely: transitivity and modality) employed by Richardson's (2007) model, these are superficial similarities that have their different implications and functions that will be focused on while illustrating Bazzi's (2009) model along with the other additional linguistic tools (such as, mood, foregrounding, speech acts) offered in Bazzi's critical discoursal analysis

3.2.1 Transitivity

One of the central linguistic categories that can be used for representing social actors is *Transitivity*. Representations can endow social actors with either active or passive roles. *Activation* occurs when

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social actors are represented as the active, dynamic forces in an activity, *passivation* when they are represented as 'undergoing' the activity, or as being 'at the receiving end of it'. This may be realized by grammatical participant roles, by transitivity structures in which activated social actors are coded as Actor in material processes, Behavior in behavioural processes, Senser in mental processes, Sayer in verbal processes or Assigner in relational processes (Coulthard and Coulthard, 1996: 43-44).

In compliance with Coulthard and Coulthards' (1996) ideas on transitivity, **Bazzi (2009:137)** sees transitivity as a predominant system, carried through syntax that encodes the predominant experiential value of the political event. "Investigation of the transitivity system should also unravel the authorial or editorial stance that tends to incriminate certain groups in a conflict" she adds. Her text analysis concentrates mainly on *Who* (agent) *did what* (process type) *to whom* (affected participant) and *why* (under what circumstantial or expansion elements).

Additionally, Bazzi's analysis of transitivity considers the type of agency (foregrounded/emphasized vs. backgrounded) in addition to cases of nominalization and the system of voice (active vs. passive) which are mentioned by **Richardson's (2007)**. She also notices that different choices in transitivity can be observed to present alternative views of agency, process and circumstance concerning the events being reported (Ibid:138).

3.2.2 Mood and Modality

Here, the analysis of mood and modality is mainly concerned with the interpersonal function of language. It is the attitude of the text producer, through statements and obligations in the political text reflecting I-say-so; it-is-so; so-be-it based on Lyons' (1977:790) view that is required to be unraveled. Thus, Bazzi (2009: 147) states that "When the media producer subscribes to the factuality of an event, we are bound to see propositions reflecting it-is-so, reflecting I-say-so or reflecting so-be-it.

Furthermore going through the analysis shows how the text producer can position the reader to read the event according to the mood created in the text. In the declarative mood, the producer commits herself/himself to the factuality of the statement. The intended readers are left to question such facts through the checking/mood tags: is it; isn't it; has it; hasn't it; do they; don't they? – The answer being left to the community's consensus (Ibid: 149). Alternatively, in the inclination mood, command mood, or demand mood in which the producer expresses intentions to do

something, desire or will, or has the authority to ask, request, order, or command, we are left to question both the type of authority and the inclinations expressed in the text through checking tags, e.g. will they; wouldn't we; can we; shouldn't they; must we in order to test the power, authority, or intention moods of the text producer.

3.2.3 Texture

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:71-2)" texture is a matter of meaning of relations". The texture of a text is manifested in certain kinds of semantic relations between its individual messages. So, any text should have a texture, but this texture may or may not be a complete element of a text. In the Hallidayan sense, Bazzi's work takes into account the analysis of both the structural and cohesive aspects of texts. Her analysis places special emphasis on the marked structural elements of the text, i.e. the foregrounded themes or foregrounded points of departure that one should observe within a motivated text type. A politically motivated text might appear on the surface as formal and conventional in its presentation. However, the thematic analysis conducted by her are supposed to help readers unravel those ideological and cognitive meanings that lie beneath formulaic news reports or political text types (Ibid: 157).

3.2.4 Foregrounded Themes

Rajimwale (2009: 196) defines foregrounding as "that method of highlighting a linguistic feature which the writer wants to make noticeable". It is the general principle of artistic communication that the created work (text) must deviate from the norm. As a general rule, anyone who wishes to investigate the significance and value of any work must concentrate on the element of interest and surprise rather than the automatic pattern such deviations from the socially accepted norms are called foregrounding, Rajimwale adds. Thus, deviation is the central element of foregrounding and understanding it helps us configure the nature of foregrounding.

However, Bazzi (2009:158) argues that formal news reports broadcast by our favourite media outlets are not marked in terms of structure. The reason behind this is relevant to the organization of which these news reports are composed. As, they do include a series of hierarchically ordered and monitored elements that are present in a sequential order: headline; lead that summarizes the event and sets the scene; the main elements that expound the event; and backgrounds and conditional

relationships between sentences to enhance and explain preceding information. In Arabic, "expository and informative news report, have a formulaic verbal sentence structure and substantiators (cohesive links) preceding the verbal structure to instantiate the main themes of the news event", she states. This compositional plan is seen to be dominant in all formal news reports. It is obvious that the structural progress and continuity of the politically and ideologically dominated texts tend to go hand in hand with lexical choices or lexical chains that incorporate the textual element of a news report. Therefore, the following subsection (**See 3.2.5** below) treats lexical cohesion as a significant and indispensible strategic tool in the current analysis.

3.2.5 Lexical Cohesion and Collocation

Cohesion, in general, is a strategy a language uses to create texts. It refers to the ties and connections that exist within a text (Salkei, 1995: 12). A text may be oral or written and it may consist of one sentence or more. In Halliday and Hasans' words, (1976:4) cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text. However, lexical cohesion is concerned with cohesive effects that are achieved by the selection of the vocabulary.
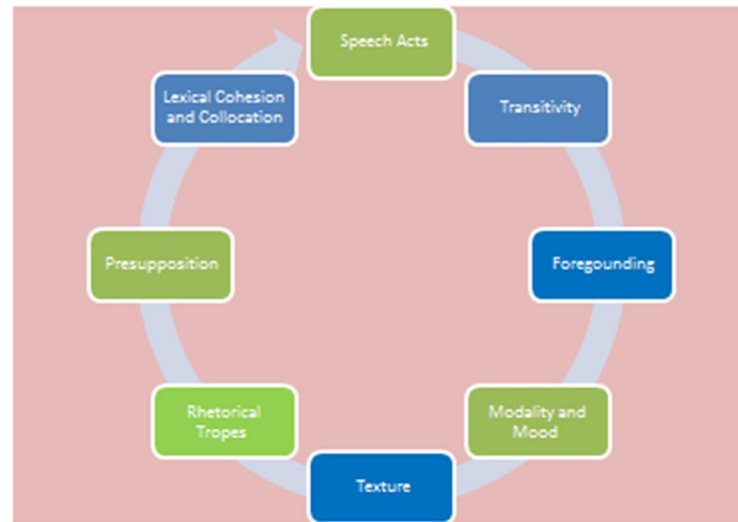
Moreover, Bazzi (2009:164) exploits the Hallidayan term of "collocational cohesion" in her treatment of the co-occurrence tendency

or the particular associations found between words in Arab news texts. Adopting this framework of analysis evokes questions on how can ideological and politically oriented descriptions be generated at the semantic level? What method of investigation to be used to figure out the collocational bond between the items found under a sensitive topic and the tendency of such collocations to feature again in a different text by the same media agency?

To deal with this intricate complexity, Bazzi offers what she labels as cohesive harmony analysis which can be comprehended and described if is further linked with Van Dijk's (1998) conception of "ideological group schema". This conception touches upon elemental questions, such as: "Who are we?, Where do we come from?, Who belongs to us?, What do we (usually) do, and why?" (Van Dijk, 1998: 121). According to Bazzi,

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such questions should be helpful in guiding the analyst in the investigation of ideologically-based lexical choices found in political texts casted by news channels.

3.2.6 Speech Acts

Beyond the visible elements of syntax, modality or texture which have been investigated so far in this section, there are less visible strategies in which the text producers interact politely with the audience. Speech act analysis can identify the pragmatic functions performed (e.g. representative or expressive); define the illocutionary and communicative force (i.e. make a statement, warn, raise doubts, express sorrow over x, express sympathy, be evocative); explain the implied meanings and show cases of indirect speech acts in politically sensitive texts. Speech acts relaying implied meanings show the text producer's awareness of the political face of the different participants in the text.

Figure (1) An Eclectic Model for the PDA of News Discourse

3.3 Text Analysis and Results

The eclectic model illustrated above (See 3.1 and 3.2 and Figure (1) above) is employed in the analysis of the data under study which are represented by selected texts taken from Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels. Moreover, this model is adjusted in order to investigate the various types of pragma-discoursal strategies utilized by Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels in their news broadcast in

order to persuade their audience of the different attitudes, point of views and opinions that these news texts (English texts) try to convey.

3.3.1 Text Analysis of Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels

In order to actualize the aims sought by this work and to verify or to reject its hypotheses, four selected texts are analyzed below:

3.3.1.1 Text Analysis of Al-Jazeera Satellite Channel

Text 1: Fall of Mosul on the 10th of June 2014

In a matter of few hours, the second largest Iraqi city of Mosul has been seized by gunmen after Iraqi military withdraw. Mosul capital and large parts of Ninawah Province are now under the full control of gunmen who belong, according to the Iraqi government, to the Organization of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. Local sources of information talked about the gunmen launching attacks against governmental buildings and security stations, among which Badush Prison that witnessed releasing all the prisoners. A very short period of time separated the full retrieve of Iraqi forces leaving the city completely captured by the gunmen. An immediate governmental reaction was taken in response to the swift actions that stormed Mosul, as Nuri Al-Maliki pressed for the parliament to declare a state of emergency over the Mosul attack. Al-Maliki also asked for Arab and international support for Iraq in what he labeled as Iraq's war on terrorism. At the same time, head of the Iraqi parliament, Osama Annujaifi, on his part criticized what he described as security forces and incaution and lag and warned against extension of gunmen operations over other neighboring provinces.

Text (1) is of a good deal of significance in relation to the other selected texts of news, since it is composed of a highly intricate network of linguistic discoursal-pragma-rhetorical strategies that are placed altogether to consolidate the crucial negative devaluating attitude that Al-Jazeera Channel holds in relation to the Iraqi government and Iraqi situations in as well. This grudge stand is clearly reflected in this news text. The network proceeds through intermingling and cycling lexical, rhetorical and pragma-discoursal strategies altogether. The tremendously interwoven texture of this text incorporates a blend of various linguistic-discoursal devices utilized by Al-Jazeera in order to lay the ground for its fundamental proposition concerning the weakness and troublesome nature of Iraqi situation. The text is initiated by means of lexical items and synonyms strategy (*withdraw, retrieve, full control, attacks seize, capture*). These strategies stress how fragile the Iraqi scene is, which in

turn produces a weak powerless government with. Lexical items and lexical repetition like (*gunmen, Organization of Islamic State*) are also employed to avoid using words, such militants, rebels that may have a strong negative impact on audience.

Moreover, transitivity device of nominalization (*launching and releasing*) is used also to mitigate the effect of those outrageous actions committed by these criminals. Another transitivity discoursal tool of passivation is utilized to degrade the governmental actions and which in turn weaken the head of the Iraqi cabinet, who is the real target of this ideologically oriented news texts. The text reuses the lexical strategy intermingled with the repeating device accompanied by Face threatening use of the act of naming the Prime minister bare surname (Al-Maliki). No title attached to the Prime minister because the addresser tries to indirectly place the blame of the whole crisis on this person who is responsible for the current crisis.

Table (1) Frequencies and Ratios of Pragma-Discoursal Strategies in Text (1)

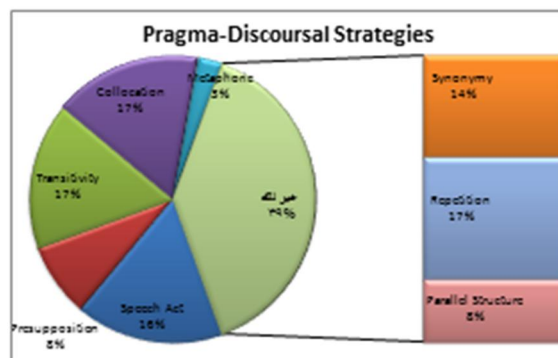| Pragma-Discoursal Strategies (PDS)	No.	%
Speech Act	6	17
Presupposition	3	8
Transitivity	4	11
Metaphoric	2	6
Synonymy	7	19
Repetition	6	17
Parallel Structure	4	11
Collocation	5	11
Total PDS	35	100

Figure (2) Percentages of Using Pragma-Discoursal Strategies in Text (1)

Text 2: The Iraqi Government Declared a State of Emergency over Fall of Mosul

Starting with Iraqi dramatic escalating situation, as the term ended Iraqi Prime minister, Nuri Al-Maliki; accused parties that he didn't explicitly name to stand behind giving withdraw orders that led to the collapse of total military units without getting engaged with gunmen in any real military encounters. However, he didn't exactly state what kind measures he is going to take against those unnamed parties and stood there raising some rhetorical questions such as: How did some military units collapse? I know the reasons but today we are not here to guess who took part or had the operation miscarried out? From where they entered? Who spread the rumors? Al-Maliki also described ISIS capturing Ninawah Province and some other places as an act of conspiracy and kind of entrapment since the security forces that used to patrol the city were stronger than ISIS fighters. 'I know the persons who were really responsible for this fall and I shall take actions against them at the right time' he added.

Text (2) continues with depicting the same gloomy and drastic Iraqi situation, which is being conveyed through employing a combination of linguistic textual strategies. Such linguistic devices are utilized intentionally to put the blame on the government represented by its head referred to by the linguistic tool (*Iraqi Prime minster*) preceded by presupposed meaning coupled with indirect face threatening act actualized by the use of "*the*" and " *term ended*". These pragma-discoursal devices are employed here to set the scene to the yet-to-come other linguistic means indicating failure and bad planning this government suffers from. Lexical collocation is represented by (*total collapse, engage in real encounter*). Even transitivity of nominalization (*capturing*) and the item itself manifest the governmental critical situation. Thus, various types of textual, cohesive, collocational and other devices are used to achieve this goal.
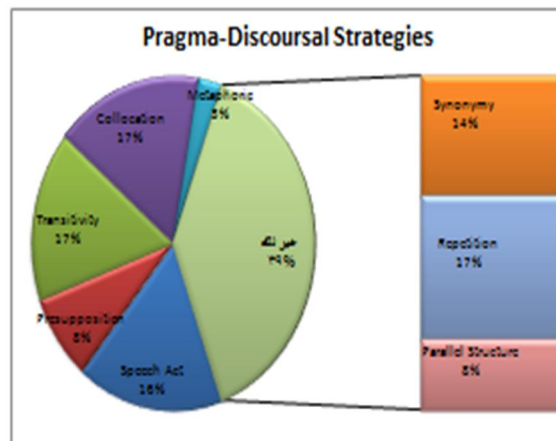
The pragma-linguistic cycling of strategies is reinvented by issuing a series of speech acts intermingled with some lexical cohesive and collocational devices as well to enhance the same intended effect. Moreover, transitivity strategy is reemployed to bring forth the same discoursal intention. The complex discoursal strategy is initiated by means of three expressive speech acts (he didn't *exactly state* what ……..he is g*oing to take* against those ……and *stood there* raising some

……). These expressive strategies are equipped with lexical collocational items with negative load (*state, take, stood, raise*). Next, the same strategy is reduplicated by issuing another group of speech acts (Al-Maliki also *described* ISIS …… *were stronger* than ISIS fighters. *'I know* the persons I shall *take actions* against them). Speech acts are coupled with synonym (conspiracy, entrapment; security forces, ISIS fighters; act, actions strategies and collocational items (security forces / patrol the city; conspiracy, entrapment/ fall).

Table (2) Frequencies and Ratios of Pragma-Discoursal Strategies in Text (2)

Pragma-Discoursal Strategies (PDS)	No.	%
Speech Act	8	18
Presupposition	4	9
Transitivity	6	13
Metaphoric	1	2
Synonymy	8	17
Repetition	6	13
Parallel Structure	6	13
Collocation	7	15
Total PDS	46	100

Figure (3) Percentages of Using Pragma-Discoursal Strategies in Text (2)

3.3.1.2 Text Analysis of Al- Ittijah Satellite Channel
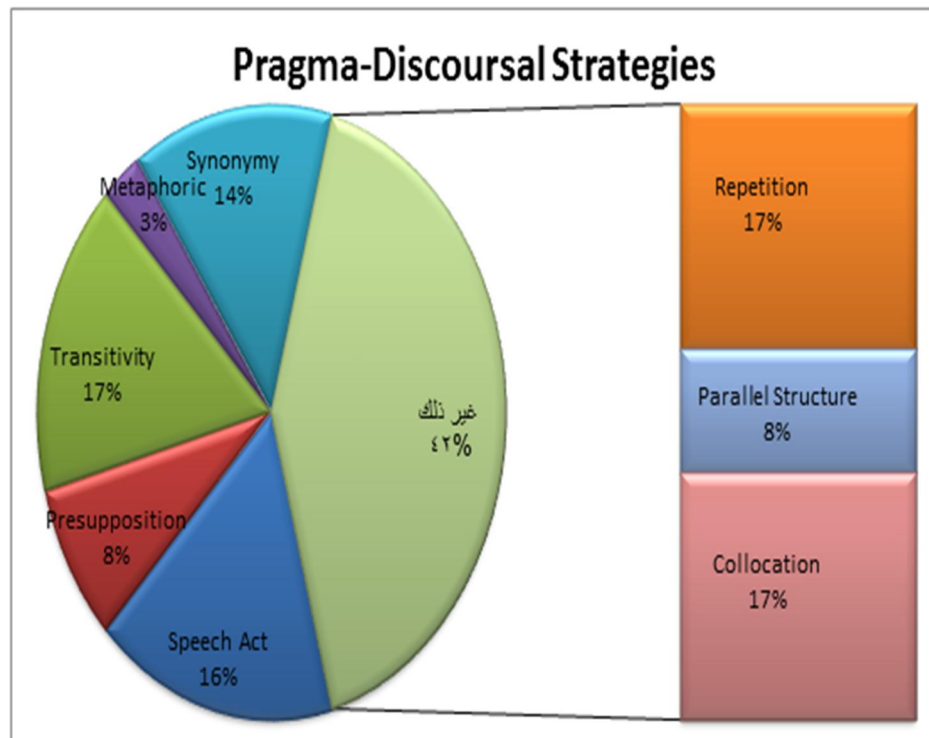
Text 3: Fall of Mosul on the 10th of June 2014

Iraq's Prime minster, Mr. Nuri Al-Maliki, has declared a state of emergency after rebel fighters captured the city of Mosul. Police and Army abandoned their posts after insurgents stormed government Head Quarters, prisons, and television stations. There were reports that more than thousands prisoners were set free. Prime minster, Mr. Nuri Al-Maliki, said the seriousness of the security situation needs immediate and swift measures to preserve the national security and to protect Iraqi citizens. Mosul is Iraq's second city situated 200 miles north of Baghdad. The rebels are believed to be linked to the so called Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, an al-Qaeda splint group, behind most of attacks in Iraq and the most ruthless rebel militia in Syria.

In Text (3) which is taken from news texts casted by Al-Ittijah English news channel, dealing with the same Iraqi crisis from a totally contradicting angle, which is held by this Iraqi channel. This new alternative point of view is realized by means of a set of linguistic discoursal devices. In this text, Transitivity device of activation explicitly assigns the doer of the action to a very interesting deed of acting urgently against condemned brutal actions attributed to those killing violent rebels.

Therefore, events that threaten the government standing are mentioned indirectly and in a very denouncing way. Moreover, transitivity active agent device is utilized here for enhancing the positive fast measures taken by the government with a direct indication to its head represented by the name expressed explicitly and which is combined with presupposed epithet (title i.e. Mr.) that is used in this text to assert the good attributes possessed by the government in handling the situation. At the same time, the other party of conflict is depicted via the most hideous and abhorred linguistic scenes that are actualized by means of lexical collocated items such as (Al-Qaeda splint group, ruthless rebel). Thus, such employments of these devices manifest the conflicting ideas, ideologies and opinions that these two different channels hold and fight for establishing them in the minds of their audience. Consequently, this reveals the striking linguistic differences in employing discoursal means for fulfilling contradicted different ideologized aims. Hence, conflicting news texts are offered for the same event or news by these ideologically governed channels.

Table (3) Frequencies and Ratios of Pragma-Discoursal Strategies in Text (3)

Pragma-Discoursal Strategies (PDS)	No.	%
Speech Act	6	16
Presupposition	3	8
Transitivity	6	17
Metaphoric	1	3
Synonymy	5	14
Repetition	6	17
Parallel Structure	3	8
Collocation	6	17
Total PDS	36	100

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Figure (4) Percentages of Using Pragma-Discoursal Strategies in Text (3)

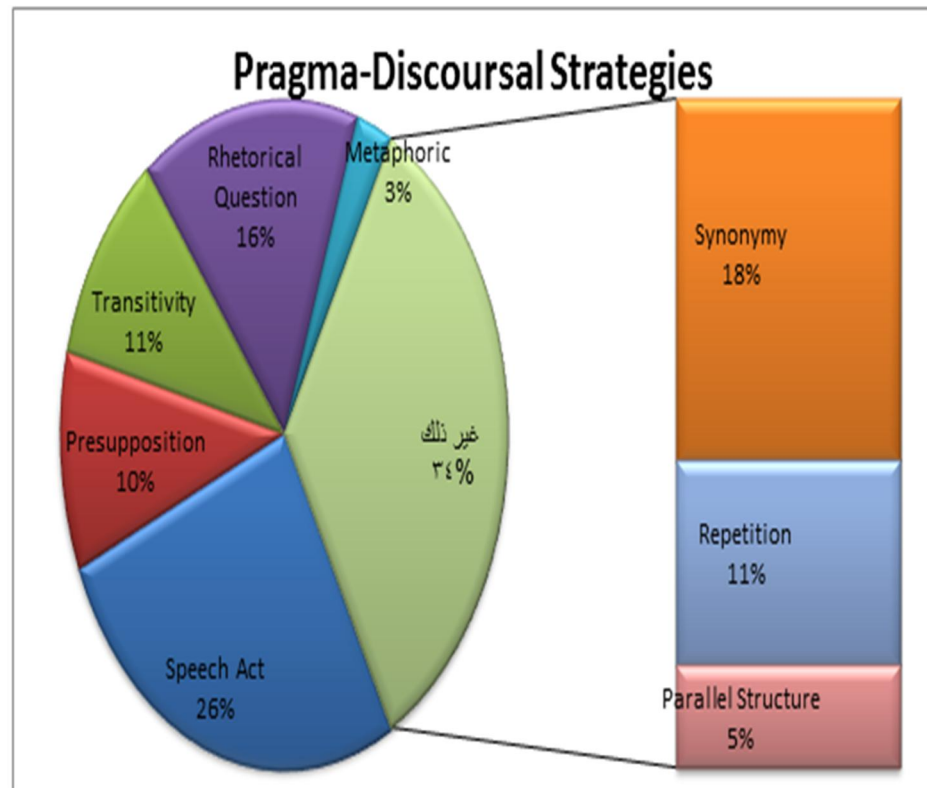**Text 4:** Iraqi Prime Minister Says" Conspiracy" behind Mosul Attack

In his weekly televised address on Wednesday, Iraqi Prime minster, Mr. Nuri Al-Maliki, described the seizure of the second largest Iraqi city, Mosul by Wahhabi militants as a conspiracy and vowed to push them out of the areas they have taken. "I wonder what has really happened and how it happened. How did some military units collapse? I know the reasons but today we are not here to guess who took part or had the operation miscarried out. From where they entered? Who spread the rumors? Who ordered soldiers to withdraw in order to cause confusion among the military units? In a similar vein, the governor of Ninawah Province said that practical steps to restore law and order in the provincial capital of Mosul were being taken, but criticized the central government for not taking action earlier. Unfortunately, Baghdad and especially Prime minster, Mr. Nuri Al-Maliki didn't listen to us. He was listening to his army generals more than the government of Mosul. Al-

Maliki has pressed for the parliament to declare a state of emergency over the Mosul attack and decision will be made on a vote on Thursday.

This text comprises a complex pragma-discoursal strategy that incorporates an interesting blend of pragma-discoursal devices and linguistic tools. The strategy commences with issuance of speech acts of expressing and asserting (described the seizure …. vowed to push them). This pragmatic sub-strategy is supported by collocational strategy represented by (the seizure/ militants; push/ taken; city/ areas). Further, additional important factor is used to consolidate the attitude expressed in the discourse, that is transitivity. Transitivity device of nominalization clearly exposes and attributes the outrageous acts, barbaric behaviors and brutal actions to those killing violent rebels. All these condemned doings are part of Wahhabism doctrine is what the discourse indirectly attempts to assure and convey to the audience. In the same course, a series of rhetorical questions is utilized to assert the conspiracy and treacherous atmosphere under which the operation has been initiated.

Table (4) Frequencies and Ratios of Pragma-Discoursal Devices in Text (4)

Pragma-Discoursal Strategies (PDS)	No.	%
Speech Act	10	26
Presupposition	4	10
Transitivity	4	11
Rhetorical Question	6	16
Metaphoric	1	3
Synonymy	7	18
Repetition	4	11
Parallel Structure	2	5
Total PDS	38	100

Figure (5) Percentages of Using Pragma-Discoursal Strategies in Text (4)

3.4 Results and Discussion

Analyzing the texts under investigation has arrived at the following results:

1. What is generally observed about lexical cohesive devices and collocational foregrounded linguistic tools is that they are employed heavily by both text producers to achieve the same and sometimes rather different aims. This fact is confirmed by the high frequency of using them (See Tables 2, and 4 above).

2. Transitivity comes in different forms depending on the function aimed at. Thus, active transitivity devices are used to stress the doer of the action position positively, while passive transitivity devices are resorted to in an attempt to mitigate negative effects or hide some agents and their responsibility for wrong or hateful doings.

3. Some pragmatic notions, such as speech acts, presuppositions and even rhetorical means are employed for very important discoursal ends.

4. Collocational discoursal means and lexical are employed with high percentages (See Figures 2 and 3 above) by Aljazeera Channel since they are exploited to advance its ideology.

4. Conclusions

On the basis of the eclectic model of pragma-discoursal analysis adopted by this paper for investigating and verifying the view concerning the conflict of Arab news and in accordance with the results and findings arrived at through the analysis, the following conclusions can be introduced:

1. **The Pragmatic strategy of speech acts is heavily relied on by both satellite channels in producing their ideologically oriented texts due to the high percentages acquired in the four texts under scrutiny (**See Tables 2, and 4 and Figures 3 and 5 above).

2. **Pragma-rhetorical tropes with emphatic purposes are made use of in building up the texts produced by Al-Ittijah Channel (See Table 4 and Figure 5). While, clarificational tropes are utilized by Aljazeera texts more frequently (See Table 1 and Figure 2).**

3. **Foregrounded Themes, Lexical Cohesion, and Collocation** are the most readily observable linguistic discoursal means adopted in the same ways by Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels in offering their news but with rather contradicting different functions and goals.

4. The processes of **Lexical Cohesion, Collocation** and **Foregrounding** are the major processes manifested in presenting news and events that are used by both channels under investigation.

5. Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah Satellite Channels show two distinct basically contradicting views actualized by the aforementioned linguistic discoursal means in displaying the same events in compliance with the differing ideological, cultural, ethnic, and economic affiliations they stem from.

6. The differences mentioned in (5) verify the view that Arab News Channels (represented by Al-Jazeera and Al-Ittijah)have different

ideologies that are manifested in the variant linguistic discoursaldevices used and contradicting views offered by them.

7. The eclectic model adopted by current work for the analysis of Arab News texts has proved its usefulness in completing its designated task.

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