

Discourse Analysis of Some Arabic News Items

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Abstract

The conception of discourse has motivated a variety of research perspectives in multiple disciplines, such as sociology, psychology, and linguistics. Political discourse analysis has recently become the interest of numerous theorists and philosophers due to the close relationship between language, as a multiple means of communication and politics. This study will investigate the pragmatic connections between propositions or between the propositions of some Arabic news texts. Moreover, this study identifies each discourse connector or marker in a particular news item and examines the aim behind using each one of them depending on Hyland's classification of interactive and interactional met discourse categories. These expressions are considered significant components in the text production and perception as well as they can occur initially, medially, or finally.

الخطاب لبعض المفردات الإخبارية العربية

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المستخلص:

أختصت هذه الدراسة بتسليط الضوء على مفهوم الخطاب كونه جزء اساس لدراسة الأبحاث في مجالات متعددة كأبحاث اللغة وعلم النفس بالإضافة الى ابحاث علم الاجتماع . في الوقت الحالي أصبح تحليل الخطاب السياسي محط اهتمام العديد من فلاسفة ومنظري علم اللغة، هذا بسبب طبيعة العلاقة الوثيقة بين اللغة كوسيلة خطاب متنوعة والسياسة. يهتم هذا البحث بدراسة الترابطات الدلالية بين المقترحات او بالأحرى بين مقترحات نصوص الأخبار العربية. علاوة على ذلك تتركز هذه الدراسة بالكشف عن كل مؤشر خطابي في أي نص خبري وفي الوقت نفسه الكشف عن وظيفة هذه المؤشرات بالأعتماد على أنموذج هايلند في تصنيف مؤشرات الخطاب الدلالية . تعد هذه المؤشرات او التعابير عناصر ضرورية ومهمة في فهم وتقديم النص المحدد من جهة وأمكانية ظهورها في مواقع مختلفة كأن يكون في بداية النص، في الوسط، او في آخره من جهة أخرى.

Introduction

The term discourse can be seen as a way to deal with both written and spoken interactions. As people know, language is regarded as a social instrument employed for the sake of communication. That means, there is a close connection between language and communication. In other words, communication is mainly achieved through the use of certain requirements properly and suitably.

The usage of such necessities enables the writer or editor to frame language in a comprehensible, helpful, and appropriate way. Moreover, these elements or what we can call them as the skills of writing are utilized to convey the information between the sender and the receiver of a particular discourse like the current discourse markers that will be clarified in this research later on.

There are various kinds of discourse markers achieving different functions, but all of them assist readers or listeners understand, appreciate, interpret the message content of specific texts, and also recognize the writer's intention behind his or her meaning. Occasionally, some linguists as Widdowson state that teachers of language put a great emphasis on the grammatical characteristic of language. While the pragmatic aspect, it receives a little attention (Widdowson: 1978:9). On the contrary, the pragmatic aspect of language plays a significant role since it reveals the communication goals.

As previously said, language is a social phenomenon planned to build relations and at the same time persuade the addressee through a variety of Interactive (textual) and Interactional (interpersonal) strategies. So that, Hyland's model (2005a) is designed to reflect two characteristics of communication: the communication between text editors and their texts and between text editors and audience.

Discourse and Ideology

The issue of ideology and discourse is regarded the core subject of critical discourse analysis (CDA) from a linguistic perspective. CDA is greatly characterized by its diverse aspect because it has many contributions in various fields including: functional systemic grammar FG, especially by Halliday (1978), and cognitive linguistics through Van Dijk's work (1997, 1998), and also throughout a strong debate on interdisciplinarity by Wodak and Chilton (2005). That is why, critical linguistics is an equivalent field to CDA because it contains different approaches including: feminist linguistics and ecolinguistics (Dirven, et al., 2007: 1222).

Two clarifications to the terms "discourse" and "ideology" can be noticed. The first explanation is a broad while the second is a narrow one. On the one hand, the broad understanding of the term "discourse" represents social communications which form social practices according to Foucault's perception, whereas the narrow one refers to the real written or spoken texts such as a book or a written text. Similarly, on the other hand, the broad vision of the term "ideology" is represented by an ambiguous set of standards and values will in





turn supply patterns for the sake of doing something or living within a particular social group, while the narrow one views it as a modality of power. In other words, it refers to the outlooks with regard to the social relations of governance. In short, both the two meanings of the term "ideology" are greatly interlinked. That means, those types of ideologies cannot be disconnected from a cognitive linguistics perspective (2007 : 1223).

Discourse and Broadcasting News

There are four fields or disciplines in studying broadcast news as discourse. Firstly, the field of (socio) linguistics includes discourse, genre and pragmatic analysis. Secondly, the field of sociology indicates conversation and interactional analysis. Thirdly, media studies indicate the study of broadcast talk. The last one is represented by critical discourse analysis. The purpose behind analyzing broadcast news is to show its construction as a communicative act in the realm of news broadcasting below certain situations. Moreover, it aims to show how this act is achieved by its communicative components in order to reach at a unifying and meaningful act of communication throughout technology (Montgomery, 2007:20-21).

The discourse of broadcast news focuses on basic matters including bias, (mis) representation, inaccuracy, distortion, ideology, and the reality construction. There is a relationship between the discourse of language in use and that of news in which both of them view "discourse" as a means of communication and interpretation. Analyzing the discourse of broadcast news not only constructs reality and expresses information by various means, but also takes the mode of interaction with respect to its audience together as it describes or makes reality. That means, the analysis of broadcast news needs much more checking and examining of it as discourse so as to be useful and successful.

Scannell (1998) in his research on language and media recognizes two different viewpoints. The first view is the hermeneutics of suspicion. The second view is the hermeneutics of trust. By the former, he means that, language and the media are considered as means of representation that they may not tell the truth of reality in ordinary practice and use of language. By the latter, he describes them as social phenomena ; i.e. news as a phenomenon requires an extensive analysis of how it works in order to be understood. That means, the analysis must display the type of work being done and how it is done. So that, Scannell concludes that these two opposite views may be viewed as complementary.

Hyland's Model

The main concern of Hyland's model is considered a valuable way to present different linguistic discursal features. This model comprises the informative and interpersonal characteristics of communication.

The model relies on a functional approach which considers those metadiscourse aspects as a means through which writers can refer to the text, the

writer or the reader. The aim behind Hyland's design of those characteristics is to present useful tools for analyzing any spoken or written interaction. To a large extent, their usage plays important roles in revealing the ways in which communication is interpreted through participants' speech(Hyland,2004:138). This model puts a great emphasis on both stance and engagement aspects of interaction (See Hyland, 2008).

The basic perspectives of discourse analysis represented by Hyland's model(2005a) form the practical framework of this study. Hyland proposes two dimensions or resources in recognizing the rhetorical features expressed in any type of discourse. Those two elements are conveyed by the interactive and interactional discourse markers respectively. The interactive facet indicates the textual discourse markers which function to organize the way of propositional information interconnected and persuasive (See Hyland, 2000). The interactional facet includes the interpersonal discourse markers which intend to involve the readers in constructing a particular argument by directing them to the writer's attitudes.

Table (1): The interior Logical Connectives

Functional Relation	Objective	Instances
Additive	Presenting extra arguments	Furthermore; in addition; and
Adversative	Expressing a contrastive relationship between arguments	But; however; on the other hand
Conclusive	Justifying conclusions or countering claims	Therefore; in sum; to conclude
Causative	Expressing a semantic causal relation between events of discourse	Because; since; as

Table(2): Functional Relationships of Frame Markers

Functional Relation	Role	Examples
Sequencers	Arranging and ordering steps of a discourse	First; next; at the same time
Topicalisers	Expressing a change or probable modification of a particular event	Now; well; lets go back
Announcers	Declaring discourse aim or representing acts performed by the writer	There are several reasons why; our goal; my purpose; I predict
Stage Labels of a Text	Labeling parts in a discourse	To sum up; to conclude; to summarize



Textual Discourse Markers Categories

Hyland (2005a :50–52) sub-divides textual discourse markers into the following categories :

1 –Transition (Logical) Markers : are those markers which connect units of text by expressing semantic and structural relationships between them, and help readers interpret pragmatic connections between steps in an argument. They include:

(A) Additive Discourse Markers

Discourse markers that are included in this category are those that aim to link structurally two or more syntactic units such as clauses, phrases, or verbs. Moreover, they play a significant role in making an utterance a cohesive one because the interpretation of the total conjunctive utterance relies on the mixture of both conjuncts, as shown in the following :

Example 1

[bil ?ida:fati بالأضافة الى ألغى رئيس الوزراء العراقي حيدر العبادي مناصب اربعة وزراء ؟ila:] مناصب نوابه الثلاثة ضمن حزمة الاصلاحات الاخيرة .

(Aljazeera Channel)

The discourse marker used in this news article is represented by an additive connective [bil?ida:fati ?ila:] which is equivalent to "in addition" in English language. The reporter in this news extract indicates a functional relation of adding an additional information to what is previously said concerning the action of Al – Abady's cancellation to the fourth prime ministers as well as to his vice presidents.

Example 2

أقتحم مئات المتظاهرين اليوم الاحد مبنى قائممقامية قضاء الهنديه و [wa] طردوا الموظفين منه، كما [kama:] أفاد ناشطون بان الشرطه اطلقت النار لتفريق متظاهرين يحتجون على تفشي الفساد و سوء الادارة .

(Aljazeera Channel)

In this example, the writer uses two additive discourse markers. The first logical connective is represented by [wa] which is like 'and' in English. In its current position, it links two sentences concerning two different actions represented by the verbs 'storm' and 'force out' respectively by the protesters in order to clarify the meaning of the whole text. On the other hand, the second additive connective marker is signaled by the use of [kama:] ; 'also' to add a new idea with his/her reference to the police's action.

Example 3

وسيبحث الاجتماع اتخاذ تدابير على المستوى الاوروبي لمواجهة الارهاب والتطرف وعلى راسها تفعيل نظام السجل المشترك للمسافرين جوا داخل الاتحاد الاوروبي، و [wa] وضع اطار لمكافحة تمويل الارهاب، و وضع تشريع قوي للرقابة على الاسلحة النارية، و [wa] تعزيز التعاون الاستخبارتي، و [wa] تشديد الرقابة على الحدود الخارجية للاتحاد الاوروبي.

(RT Arabic Channel)



In the example above, the repeated occurrence of the discourse marker [wa] ; " and " correlates with a textual function of one thing. That means, this additive connective device provides the reader with the continuation process of one thing. In other words, it joins all the sentences depending on the previous propositional content dealing with a confrontation against terrorism.

Example 4

انتخب حزب العمال البريطاني اليساري جيرمي كوربن رئيسا له ، وفاز زعيم الحزب الجديد باكثر من 59 % من الاصوات ، **حيث** [heiθ] يعد كوربن احد ابرز المؤيدين للاجئين السوريين وللشعب الفلسطيني وبرز الناشطين ضد حروب الغرب وتدخلاته العسكرية في الشرق الاوسط.

(Alalam Channel)

The additive category expressed in this extract is represented by using the marker [heiθ] which gives us the meaning of "and". The writer presents a convincing force by employing this logical connection through which he tries to add a background knowledge about the president Jeremy Corbin who is one of the most prominent activists against West wars.

Example 5

وقال الجيش في بيان ان الاهداف التي دمرت كانت بالاساس مواقع للأسلحة والملاجئ وتقصف تركيا مواقع حزب العمال الكردستاني في الجبال بشمال العراق **علاوة على** [ʕala:watan ʕala:]، جنوب شرق تركيا الذي يغلب على سكانه الاكراد منذ انهيار وقف اطلاق النار في يوليو تموز.

(Alsharqiya Channel)

The additional conjunction used in this news excerpt is signaled by the discourse marker [ʕala:watan ʕala:] which awards the meaning of "furthermore". The news editor utilizes this interactive textual device so as to attach units of speech to be explicit. Moreover, the writer uses it in order to insert extra information to the theme of this discussion. In other words, his or her desire is to link the preceding proposition with the current one which is introduced by this marker. That means, Turkey has bombed sites of Kurdistan workers' party in the mountains of Northern Iraq in addition to that part which most of its population are from Kurds.

Table (3): Additive Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
بالإضافة الى	Bilʔida:fati ʔila:	In addition
و	Wa	And
كما	Kama:	Also
فضلا عن	Fadʕlan ʕan	Besides
و	Wa	And
الى ذلك	ʔila: a:lik	Moreover
و	Wa	And
حيث	Heiθ	In addition to
علاوة على	ʕala:watan ʕala:	Furthermore
Total Number	9	
Percentage	27.27 %	

(B) Adversative Discourse Markers

Discourse markers that are used in this category aim to compare and contrast an argument with another, or to give an expression to two notions which contrast but they do not contradict each other.

Example 6

ألغى رئيس الوزراء حيدر العبادي مناصب اربعة وزراء بالاضافة الى مناصب نوابه الثلاثة ضمن حزمة الاصلاحات الاخيرة ، **بينما** [beinama:] تتصاعد الاحتجاجات في جنوب البلاد وسط انباء عن مقتل متظاهرين .

(Aljazeera Channel)

The adversative discourse marker [beinama:] which is equivalent to 'while' in English language is used in this excerpt to give a manifestation or an expression to two ideas which compare but they do not contradict each other. Those two notions are represented by the first notion which refers to Al – Abady's task in his cancellation to various positions, while the second one is embodied by the rising of the protests in the South of country.

Example 7

أفادت مراسلة قناة العالم الاخبارية ان الاشتباكات المتفرقة تستمر بين الجيش السوري والجماعات المسلحة قرب ضاحية حرستا في الغوطة الشرقية بريف دمشق، وتحدثت وسائل اعلام عن سقوط الضاحية ومشفى حرستا بيد المسلحين، **لكن** [la:kin] مراسلتنا في دمشق دخلت المنطقة ونقلت لنا صورة عن الحياة الطبيعية للاهالي.

(Alalam Channel)

The contrastive marker which also belongs to logical markers can convey a contrast between two sentences or utterances. In this news item, the adversative discourse marker [la:kin]; 'but' is not a part of the message content but it indicates that the sentence it introduces is not congruent with what has come before. In other words, it provides the readers with what we can call the antithesis to enhance the sense of this incompatibly. That is, the core meaning of the sentence it introduces signals the normal life of the people in Harasta area which is the opposite of what was said in advance about the fall of this region.

Table (4): Adversative Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
بينما	Beinama:	While
لكن	Lakin	But
فيما	Fi:ma:	Meanwhile
رغم	Ray~m	Though
بينما	Beinama:	Whereas
الا أن	ʔila: ʔanna	However
من جانب اخر	Min dʒa:nib ʔa:x~yr	On the other hand
Total Number	7	
Percentage	21.21 %	



(C) Causative Discourse Markers

Discourse markers that fall under this functional category indicate that the proposition they introduce contributes to the coherence of discourse by signaling relations between steps of discourse. The aim of those markers is to establish a relation of "cause and result" , or a "premise and conclusion" in order to create a causal connection among events.

Example 8

يردد المتظاهرون هتافات تندد بالسياسيين وتطالب بمحاكمتهم **بسبب** [bisabab] الفساد المالي والاداري ، وضعف الخدمات والرقابه على المشاريع .

(Aljazeera Channel)

The causative discourse marker in this extract is represented by the use of [bisabab] , whose counterpart in English is the discourse marker 'because'. The writer uses this device to enhance a relation of cause and result. That is, he or she mentions the reasons of financial and administrative corruption and other causes behind the demonstrators' slogans. They denounce politicians and ask for bringing them to court.

Table (5): Causative Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
بسبب	Bisabab	Because
Total Number	1	
Percentage	3.03 %	

(D) Conclusive Discourse Markers

Discourse markers that are included in this category present propositions that come as conclusions or results from prior propositions. Furthermore, this group of discourse markers can summarize what is previously referred to in order not to give more details about the same act.

Example 9

أعلن وزير التربية محمد اقبال عمر الصيدلي عن اصدار الوزارة قرارا يتيح للطلبة بموجبه اعادة الامتحان بمادتين **من اجل** [min ʔdʒl] تحسين المعدل في اجتماع هيئة الراي الذي عقد صباح اليوم في مقر الوزارة .

(Aliraqia Channel)

The logical connective marker employed in this news extract is conveyed by using the Arabic conclusive marker [mi n ʔdʒl] which is equivalent to the English marker 'in order to'. The writer uses this marker in the text with the aim of reaching a conclusion from the preceding proposition. That is, the average improvement process is conditioned by the ministry's decision.



Table (6): Conclusive Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
من اجل	Min ʔadʒl	In order to
وراء	Wara:ʔ	The reason for
الداعية الى	ʔlda:ʕiyaæ ʔila:	For the sake of
اسفرت عن	ʔasfarat ʕan	Resulted in
Total Number	4	
Percentage	12.12 %	

Table (7): Transition(Logical) Discourse Markers

NO	Category	Total Number	Percentage
1	Additive	9	27.27 %
2	Adversative	7	21.21 %
3	Causative	1	3.03 %
4	Conclusive	4	12.12 %
Transitional Total Number		21	
Percentage		63.64 %	

2 –Frame Discourse Markers

Discourse markers fall under this category include those markers that are used to sequence parts of the text in an argument. In addition, a speaker or writer uses this type of discourse markers in order to give the listener or the reader a hint or a suggestion to what is happening in the future time (See Hyland and Tse, 2004). This category indicates four sub- categories as cited in Hyland (2005a: 51).

(A) Sequencers: They principally aim to sequence parts of speech and arrange events in an argument. Also, the writer's emphasis is placed upon a temporal relation between discourse steps. The following example illustrates this sub-category:

Example 10

جولة جديدة من المفاوضات بين الاحزاب والقوى السياسية اليمنية اعلنت عن بدءها الامم المتحدة مطلع الاسبوع المقبل [ʔlmuqbil] في العاصمة العمانية مسقط .

(Alalam Channel)

The writer of this news article chooses a sequencer discourse marker which is represented by the use of [ʔlmuqbil]. Through the usage of this marker, he or she refers to its equivalent marker in English which is 'next'. Thus, the reporter tries to inform the reader that there is another new trying that will happen in the future time concerning the negotiations between Yemeni political forces and other parties.

Table (8): Sequencer Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
المقبل	ʔlmuqbil	Next
الاولى	ʔlʔu:la:	First
الثانية	ʔlθa:niyaæ	Second

فيما	Fi:ma:	While
تزامنا مع	Taza:munan maʕa	At the same time with
في حين	Fi: hi:n	At the time as
المنصرم	ʔImunsʕarʕim	Past time
Total Number	7	
Percentage	21.21%	

(B) Topicalisers

Textual discourse markers that are listed beneath this functional group indicate markers that signal the coming modification in talk. Moreover, they are implicitly concerned with a probable change of a certain situation. This is explicit in terms of the writer's or editor's speech. In other words, they are used when the speaker aims to discuss the right to judge what will go on next in conversation (See Hyland, 1998).

Example 11

وجه رئيس الوزراء حيدر العبادي ، اليوم الاحد ، بترشيح الحكومة والغاء مناصب نواب رئيس الجمهورية ورئيس مجلس الوزراء فورا (fawran) .

(Alalam Channel)

In this news extract , the writer uses a topicaliser marker by the usage of the word [fawran], or what we can call 'immediately'. The function of this marker is to create a change in talk concerning these interconnected parts and indicate what will happen next including Prime Minister's order in reducing the government and cancelling the positions of Vice- Presidents and the Deputy Prime Ministers as well.

Table (9): Topic- Shift Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
فورا	Fouran	Immediately
اليوم	ʔlyoum	Today
Total Number	2	
Percentage	6.06%	

Table (10): Frame Discourse Markers

Category	Total Number	Percentage
Sequencers	7	21.21%
Topicalisers	2	6.06%
Announcers	0	0%
Text Labels	0	0%
Frame Total Number	9	
Percentage	27.27%	





It is noted that the researcher's collected data do not have the sub- categories of announcement and text labels discourse markers. That means that through the analysis of these data, the researcher only found those which refer to sequencer and topicaliser discourse markers.

3- Reminders(Endophorics)

Textual markers are utilized by the writers to refer to other elements or parts of the text which are previously or subsequently mentioned. Because of their textual feature, they aim to create the reflexive exercise of language. Furthermore, they can act as interpersonal markers because their function is to guide readers' attention to a significant point in a text and ease the comprehension process of an argument. In addition, they create the presented material more reactive and accordingly more accessible to the audience without problems.

Example 12

أكد ستافان ميستورا مبعوث الأمم المتحدة الخاص لسوريا، أن تواجد إيران في اجتماع فيينا الذي يهدف لإيجاد حل للزمة في سوريا يعتبر مهماً، باعتبار أنها [ʔinaha] منخرطة لحد كبير في مجريات الأحداث هناك حسب تعبيره.
(Alalam Channel)

In this news extract, the writer uses a textual device which is conveyed by the reminder marker [ʔinaha:]. It gives us the sense of the English pronoun "it" referring to this specific object in the current text. In general, the writer's task is to remind the readers with what is mentioned earlier and also steer their attention to a particular and main point in the argument. Likewise, the editor tries to make them in touch with what stated earlier than this point of speech. Specifically in this example, the writer's usage of this device is to add details to the article mentioned concerning the presence of Iran at the Vienna meeting. Moreover, this is very important because it aims to find a solution of the crisis in Syria.

Table (11): Reminder(Endophorics) Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
أنها	ʔinaha:	It
Total Number	1	
Percentage	3.03%	

4. Code Gloss Markers

The basic function of those discourse markers is to provide readers or listeners with an explanation or exemplification of the writer's perspectives for the sake of facilitating readers' understanding. Furthermore, they help the readers develop and expand their information about certain acts as a means of illuminating a previous situation (See Hyland, 2007).

Example 13

وقال جودت في بيان اليوم إن قوات الشرطة الاتحادية وجهت ضربات صاروخية على اوكار وتجمعات

عنصرًا منهم، 16 عناصر داعش الارهابي في منطقة البو بالي بالرمادي اسفرت عن مقتل القيادي عثمان رحيم الكبيسي الملقب بابي زكريا امير المشاجب وتدمير مخازن [beinahum] بينهم عتادهم لافتا الى ان من ضمن قتلى قيادات الدواعش في القصف الصاروخي المدعو محمد بردي والمدعو (Aliraqia Channel) اثير صبري والمدعو انس الكبيسي.

This news item indicates a discourse marker which is listed under code gloss markers. This marker is pointed by the word [beinahum] which approximately means "including". The writer utilizes it as having a textual function in joining the argument before it and what followed it. Additionally, its role as an opener proposition is to exemplify the essence of the situation before using this marker. Furthermore, the writer tries to ensure the audiences' capacity to complete reading the whole text through mentioning the killing of a leader whose nickname is " Al – Amir", as well as the death of three prominent figures of ISIS-leaders in the rocket strikes.

Table(12): Code Gloss Discourse Markers.

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
بينهم	Beinahum	Including
خصوصاً حول	X~yusu:san houla	Especially about
Total Number	2	
Percentage	6.06 %	

Interpersonal Discourse Markers

Hyland (2005a: 52-54)sub –divides interpersonal markers into a number of categories :

1 – Hedges

This group of discourse markers does not give the reader a full assertion to the speeches displayed in a specific text. This type of discourse markers contains for example; epistemic verbs such as (may, might, would), probability adverbs like (perhaps, maybe) and epistemic expressions as (it is likely, it is probable) (See Hyland, 1998a, 1998b).

Example 14

قال كبير المفاوضين النوويين الايرانيين عباس عراقجي : ان الاختبارات الصاروخية الايرانية ليست لها علاقة بقرار مجلس الامن 2231 ومن الممكن [wa min ʔlmumkin] ان يعود وقف هذه الاختبارات الى اسباب اخرى الا انه ليست له اي علاقة بخطة العمل المشتركة الشاملة. (Alalam Channel)

This extract shows that the writer uses a discourse marker to express the possibility of the action . This is achieved by the use of an epistemic expression [wa min ʔlmumkin] which looks like 'it is possible that' in English. In this respect, the writer refuses to give a full commitment to the truth of the statements displayed in the text. The probability expressed in this example indicates the uncertainty of the writer who tries to make opportunity for negotiation and different points of view. That is, he \ she does not mention specific reasons behind the stopping of Iranian missile tests.

Table (13): Hedge Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
ومن الممكن	Wamina ʔlmumkin	It is possible that
يبدو أن	Yabdu: ʔanna	It seems that
Total Number	2	
Percentage	10.53%	

2 – Certainty Markers

Discourse markers that are used in this class aim to provide the reader with a full assertion to the statements presented by the writer. Those markers deal with a particular situation in a way that the speaker distinguishes that the hearer has some knowledge about a certain piece of information . Certainty markers can be represented by the use of markers such as (clearly, naturally, in fact ...). For more explanations (See Hyland, 1998).

Example 15

أعتذرت الشابة الايزيدية الناجية من داعش حنان بادل بعد لقائها الرئيس الفرنسي فرانسوا هولاند، قبول طلب اللجوء الذي قدمه لها الرئيس الفرنسي قائلة **لقد [laqad]** جئت هنا نيابة عن شعبي وليس من أجل الاستمتاع أو البقاء هنا.
(Alalam Channel)

In the example above, the writer uses an interpersonal discourse marker represented by the use of a certainty marker [laqad]; 'indeed'. This type of discourse markers has given emphasis to the content of the communicated proposition. That means, this younger girl in her meeting with the French president apologizes to him for not accepting this offer. She said that she came here on the behalf of her people and not for enjoying or staying in France.

Table (14): Certainty Forms of Verbs

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
لقد	Laqad	Indeed
Total Number	1	
Percentage	5.26%	

Table(15): Certainty Adverbial Forms

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
مشدداً أن	Muʔadidan ʔanna	Stressing that
دون شك	Du:na ʔak	Undoubtedly
مؤكداً أن	Muʔakidan ʔanna	Emphasizing that
موضحاً بأن	Muwadʕihan biʔanna	Clarifying that
مصرحاً بأن	Muwadʕihan biʔanna	Announcing that
Total Number	5	
Percentage	26.32%	

Table (16): Boosters(Certainty) Discourse Markers

Category	Total Number	Percentage
Verb Forms	1	5.26%
Adjective Forms	0	0%
Adverbial Forms	5	26.32%
Certainty Total Number	6	
Percentage	31.58%	

3– Attitude Markers

There are various forms included under this group of markers. All in all, those markers help the writer express his affective opinions in the direction of the reader and the meaning presented in the passage. So that, they contain markers that refer to the denotic verbs such as : 'must', 'have to', etc ; markers that express attitudinal adverbs like 'surprisingly', 'unfortunately', etc ; they also contain markers that indicate adjectival constructions for example ; 'difficult', 'easy', etc ; besides, they have group of discourse markers that function as cognitive verbs like the verbs 'think', 'believe' and etc (See Hyland, 2005b).

(A) Attitude or Attitude Necessity Verbs: They express writer's outlook towards a specific proposition. The example below clarifies this point:

Example 16

أكد وزير العدل حيدر الزامل ، ان قبول طلبة المعهد القضائي **يعتمد** [jeʃtamid] السيرة والسلوك والكفاءة .

(Aliraqia Channel)

The denotic verb connection used in this news text is expressed by the verb [jeʃtamid] which provides us with the meaning of 'must' in English. By the way, the writer chooses this word in order to draw the audience's attention to what he \ she wants to say. In other words, the achievement of the current action is dependent upon certain requirements so as to make them ready to know the requirements of admission in the Judicial Institute such as: efficiency and behavior.

Table (17): Attitude Necessity Verbs

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
يعتمد	Yeʃtamid	Must
يتطلب	Yetatʃlab	Should require
الزم	ʔalzama	Have to
Total Number	3	
Percentage	15.79%	

(B) Attitudinal Sentence Adverbs

Example 17

برلمان العراق يصادق **بالاجماع** [bilʔdʒma:ʕ]، على حزمة الاصلاحات الحكومية.
(Alalam Channel)

The interactional discourse device achieved in the above example is conveyed by using the attitudinal discourse marker [bilʔdʒma:ʕ]. It seems like the meaning of 'collectively'. This marker makes a unity with the readers as a way through which the writer bears in his or her mind their perceptive and intentions. In addition, it can be considered as an affective strategy wherein the editor presents a personal assessment toward the substance of the current situation. As in this news extract, he or she tries to express an agreement with the readers or the people of his or her society. Then, the reporter highlights the importance of the subject matter as a means of drawing attention. That is to say, this word suggests the common values of the conversation community and involves that the audience will be conform with the position expressed. In short, the occurrence of this pointer is very important because its deletion will affect the meaning of the proposition whether this common noun will commonly approve on this government reforms package or some of them.

Table (18): Attitudinal Sentence Adverbs

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
بصورة مفاجئة	Bisʕu:raæ mufa:dʒiʔaæ	Suddenly
بالاجماع	Bilʔdʒma:ʕ	Collectively
Total Number	2	
Percentage	10.53%	

(C) Attitude Adjectival Constructions

Example 18

وصفت وكالة رويترز الحملة العسكرية لاستعادة محافظة الانبار بأنها متواضعة [mutawa:dʕiʕaæ] (Alsharqiya Channel)

The interactional construction in this news text is offered by utilizing the marker [mutawa:dʕiʕaæ] which is similar to the English adjective 'unpretentious'. This discourse marker is considered adjectival expression. It belongs to attitude markers collection. The writer closes the text by it in order to express his or her point of view. At the same time, he or she wants to give readers a general description about this military campaign. By using this discourse marker feature, the editor aims to involve readers with the same state of affair.

Table (19): Attitude Adjectival Constructions

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
متواضعة	Mutawa:dʕiʕaæ	Unpretentious
Total Number	1	
Percentage	5.26%	

Table (20): Attitude Discourse Markers

Category	Total Number	Percentage
Attitude Necessity Verbs	3	15.79 %
Attitudinal Sentence Adverbs	2	10.53 %
Attitude Adjectival Constructions	1	5.26 %
Attitudes Total Number	6	
Percentage	31.58%	

4 – Attributors

This set of discourse markers falls within the interactional or what is called the interpersonal discourse markers. Those markers create a relationship with readers by presenting the source or the origin of certain information. Sometimes, they aim to influence readers' perspective for the sake of convincing them in a specific matter. They include for instance(as the President said, or as the spokesman reported).

Example 19

أصدر الرئيس المصري عبد الفتاح السيسي عفوا رئاسيا عن صحفي قناة الجزيرة محمد فهمي اضافة الى اشخاص اخرين، حسبما افاد مسؤول في الرئاسة المصرية لوكالة فرانس برس [hasbama: ʔafa:da masʔu:l fi: ʔlriʔa:sæ ʔlmasʕriaæ liwaka:lat fra:ns bres]. (Aljazeera Channel)

The interpersonal discourse marker in this news citation is involved within the attributor discourse markers. This marker indicates the phrase [hasbama: ʔafa:da masʔu:l fi: ʔlriʔa:sæ ʔlmasʕriaæ liwaka:lat fra:ns bres] which is being a symbol for the English expression "as it is reported by administrator in Egyptian Presidency". It has a tendency to document this news text totally through its showing the source which the information came from. As well as, it has the ability to build a strong relationship with readers. The current marker plays an important task because the writer's citation makes him or her attain a high extent of reliability. The phrase "as it is reported by administrator in Egyptian Presidency" is placed outside the thoughts presented in the text.

Table (21): Attributor(Evidentials) Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
حسبما افاد مسؤول في الرئاسة المصرية لوكالة فرانس برس	Hasbama: ʔafa:da masʔu:l fi: ʔlriʔa:sæ ʔlmasʕriaæ liwaka:lat..	As it is reported by administrator in Egyptian Presidency..
وقال المتحدث باسم البنتاغون الكولونيل ستيف وارن في بيان	Waqala ʔlmutahadiθ biʔsm ʔlbinta:y~ko:n ʔlkulunil steif wa:rn fi: baya:n	The speaker said
بحسب بيان صادر عن رئاسة	Bihasab baja:n sa:dirʕ	According to a statement



الجمهورية	ʕan riʔa:saæ ʔldʒumhu:rjaæ	issued by Republic Presidency
بحسب اخر احصاء للمرصد السوري لحقوق الانسان	Bihasab ʔa:x~yir ʔhsa:ʔ lilmurʕsid ʔlsu:ri lihuqu:q ʔlʔnsa:n	According to the latest census of the Syrian Observatory
Total Number	4	
Percentage	21.05%	

5- Commentaries

The assistance of those discourse markers collection is to strengthen the evolution of the relationship with the reader or of a particular text or with the audience in general and create empathy link with readers via rhetorical questions (is this the right attitude ?), direct appeals (dear reader, you) and through personalization like (I, we, me, my feelings). Despite whether this relationship being convincing or not , but that is essentially persuasive (Schiffirin, 1987 : 268).

Example 20

قال رئيس مجلس الوزراء حيدر العبادي ان الاخطاء المتراكمة للنظام السياسي لا تتحملها الحكومة الحالية ، **لكننا** [la:kinana:] نتحمل مسؤولية الاصلاح .

(Aliraqia Channel)

In the example above , the writer prefers using a commentary discourse marker expressed by using the Arabic discourse marker [la:kinana:] which provides us with the voice of the personal pronoun 'we'. The speaker of this news item aims not to enlarge the distance between him and the audience. On the contrary , he tries to make them feel very close to him and to his attitudes. Instead, the speaker says that, the current government will not bear the accumulated mistakes of the previous political system. He says that, it is for reform in order to be very close from the audience's opinions.

Table (22): Commentary Discourse Markers

Discourse Marker	Variable	Meaning
لكننا	La:kinana:	We
Total Number	1	
Percentage	5.26%	

Conclusions

The researcher of the data has arrived at the following conclusions:

- 1-The existence of metadiscourse markers in writing news items is very significant in explicating and facilitating the cohesive flow of communication.
- 2- Using speech markers or pointers in producing the final editing of news extracts is considered a precious technique to discriminate the language of journalism as a greatly skillful practice.



3- Context is recognized as an important tool in determining and deciding the type of the selected speech references.

4- The final editing of any news item is very important in disclosing the orientation of certain channels. Sometimes, people read or hear an item of news by means of adding something or excluding anything, or by putting a particular information to serve this or that side.

5- It is concluded that the Interactive (textual) aspect of discourse is more used than the Interactional (interpersonal) one since it expresses semantic and structural relations between units of speech and assists the addressees to understand and interpret the pragmatic connections between steps in a proposition.

6- Logical additive discourse markers occupy the first position in all the sub-categories adopted by Hyland's taxonomy.

7- Frame discourse markers and especially sequencers are playing a considerable role in writer's news editing. They have gained more significance in communicative language news in comparison with endophorics or code glosses because they sequence and arrange parts of an argument.

8- In regard to the interpersonal category of communication, the certainty and attitude markers occupy the first position in all the interpersonal resources. Certainty aspect particularly adverbial forms are frequently exploited by the writers to frame news texts. As well as, attitude aspect especially attitude necessity verbs are frequently used by the writers since they focus on steering the recipients' attention to what the writer wants to say

9- Evidentials or what is called attributors operate at the second level according to the total proportion of interactional markers. While the Weaken claims are infrequently used by writers or editors. This aspect is referred to by using hedges markers. Commentary markers are the least category used by the writers to enhance the interpersonal feature of their speech markers.

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