الذكوات البيض

اسم مشتق من الذكوة وهي الجمرة الملتهبة والمراد بالذكوات الربوات البيض الصغيرة المحيطة بمقام أمير المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام} شبهها لضيائها وتوهجها عند شروق الشمس عليها لما فيها موضع قبر علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام} من الدراري المضيئة

{در النجف}فكأنها جمرات ملتهبة وهي المرتفع من الأرض، وهي ثلاثة مرتفعات صغيرة نتوءات بارزة في أرض الغري وقد سميت الغري باسمها، وكلمة بيض لبروزها عن الأرض. وفي رواية إنّها موضع خلوته أو إنّها موضع عبادته وفي رواية أخرى في رواية المفضل عن الإمام الصادق {عليه السلام}قال: قلت:يا سيدي فأين يكون دار المهدي ومجمع المؤمنين؟ قال:يكون ملكه بالكوفة، ومجلس حكمه جامعها وبيت ماله ومقسم غنائم المسلمين مسجد السهلة وموضع خلوته الذكوات البيض

جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
دائرة البحث والتطوير

الرقم ب ح ع ع
التاريخ

ديوان الوقف الشيعي / دائرة البحوث والدراسات

م / مجلة الذكوات البيض

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته ...

إشارة الى كتابكم المرقم ١٠٤٦ والمؤرخ ١٢/٢٨/ ٢٠٢١ وإلحاقاً بكتابنا المرقم ب ت ٤/٥٧٤٤ في ٢٠٢١/٩/٦
، والمتضمن أستحداث مجلتكم التي تصدر عن الوقف المذكورة أعلاه ، وبعد الحصول على الرقم المعياري الدولي
المطبوع وإنشاء موقع الكتروني للمجلة تعتبر الموافقة الواردة في كتابنا أعلاه موافقة نهائية على أستحداث المجلة.

... مع وافر التقدير

أ.م.د. حسين صالح حسن
المدير العام لدائرة البحث والتطوير / وكالة
٢٠٢٢/١/١٧

نسخة منه الى :
• قسم الشؤون العلمية / شعبة التأليف والنشر والترجمة / مع الأوليات.
• المصادرة.

مهند أبراهيم
١٠ / كانون الثاني

إشارة إلى كتاب وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي / دائرة البحث والتطوير
المرقم ٥٠٤٩ في ٢٠٢٢/٨/١٤ المعطوف على إعمامهم
المرقم ١٨٨٧ في ٢٠١٧/٣/٦
تُعدّ مجلة الذكوات البيض مجلة علمية رصينة ومعتمدة للترقيات العلمية.

الذؤابة البيض

العدد (١٦) السنة الثالثة ربيع الأول ١٤٤٦ هـ – أيلول ٢٠٢٥م

دليل المؤلف ....

١-أن يتسم البحث بالأصالة والجِدّة والقيمة العلمية والمعرفية الكبيرة وسلامة اللغة ودقة التوثيق.

٢- أن تحتوي الصفحة الأولى من البحث على:

أ. عنوان البحث باللغة العربية .

ب . اسم الباحث باللغة العربي، ودرجته العلمية وشهادته.

ت . بريد الباحث الإلكتروني.

ث . ملخصان: أحدهما باللغةِ العربية والآخر باللغةِ الإنكليزية.

ج . تدرج مفاتيح الكلمات باللغة العربية بعد الملخص العربي.

٣-أن يكونَ مطبوعًا على الحاسوب بنظام(office Word) ٢٠٠٧ أو ٢٠١٠) وعلى قرص ليزري مدمج (CD) على شكل ملف واحد فقط (أي لا يُجَزَّأ البحث بأكثر من ملف على القرص) وتُزَوَّد هيأة التحرير بثلاث نسخ ورقية وتوضع الرسوم أو الأشكال، إن وُجِدت، في مكانِها مِنَ البحثِ، على أن تكونَ صالحةً مِنَ الناحيةِ الفنيَّة للطباعة.

٤-أن لا يزيدَ عدد صفحات البحث على (٢٥) خمس وعشرين صفحة من الحجم (A4) .

٥. يلتزم الباحث في ترتيب وتنسيق المصادر على الصيغة APA

٦-أن يلتزم الباحث بدفعِ أُجُور النشر المحدَّدة البالغة (٧٥،٠٠٠) خمسة وسبعين ألف دينار عراقيّ، أو ما يعادلها بالعملات الأجنبية.

٧-أن يكونَ البحثُ خاليًا مِنَ الأخطاءِ اللغوية والنحوية والإملائيَّة.

٨-أن يلتزم الباحث بالخطوط وأحجامِها على النحو الآتي:

أ. اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Arabic Simplified) وحجم الخط (١٤) للمتن.

ب . اللغة الإنكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) عناوين البحث (١٦). والملخصات (١٢) أما فقرات البحث الأخرى؛ فبحجم (١٤) .

٩-أن تكونَ هوامش البحثِ بالنظام الأكتروني(تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث. بحجم ١٢.

١٠-تكون مسافة الحواشي الجانبية (٢،٥٤) سم،والمسافة بين الأسطر (١) .

١١-في حال استعمال برنامج مصحف المدينة للآيات القرآنية يتحمل الباحث ظهور هذه الآيات المباركة بالشكل الصحيح من عدمه، لذا يفضّل النسخ من المصحف الالكتروني المتوافر على شبكة الانترنيت.

١٢-يبلَّغ الباحث بقرارٍ صلاحيَّة النشر أو عدمِها في مدَّةٍ لا تتجاوز شهرين من تاريخ وصولهِ إلى هيأة التحرير.

١٣-يلتزمُ الباحث بإجراءِ تعديلات المحكِّمين على بحثهِ وفق التقارير المرسلة إليهِ وموافاةِ المجلة بنسخةٍ مُعدَّلةٍ في مدَّةٍ لا تتجاوزُ (١٥) خمسة عشر يومًا.

١٤-لا يحق للباحث المطالبة بمتطلبات البحث كافة بعد مرور سنة من تاريخ النشر.

١٥-لاتعاد البحوث الى أصحابها سواء قُبِلت أم لم تُقبل.

١٦-تكون مصادر البحث وهوامشه في نهاية البحث، مع كتابة معلومات المصدر عندما يرد لأول مرة.

١٧-يَخضع البحث للتقويم السري من ثلاثة خبراء لبيان صلاحيته للنشر.

١٨-يشترط على طلبة الدراسات العليا فضلاً عن الشروط السابقة جلب ما يثبت موافقة الأستاذ المشرف على البحث وفق النموذج المعتمد في المجلة.

١٩-يَحصل الباحث على مستل واحد لبحثه، ونسخة من المجلة، وإذا رغب في الحصول على نسخة أخرى فعليه شراؤها بسعر (١٥) ألف دينار.

٢٠-تعبر الأبحاث المنشورة في المجلة عن آراء أصحابها لا عن رأي المجلة.

٢١-ترسل البحوث إلى مقر المجلة – دائرة البحوث والدراسات في ديوان الوقف الشيعي بغداد – باب المعظم)

أو البريد الإلكتروني:(off reserch@sed.gov.iq) (hus65in@Gmail.com) بعد دفع الأجور في مقر المجلة

٢٢-لا تلتزمُ المجلة بنشر البحوث التي تُخِلُّ بشرطٍ من هذهِ الشروط .

مَجَلَّةٌ عِلمِيَّةٌ فِكرِيَّةٌ فَصلِيَّةٌ مُحَكَّمَةٌ تَصدُرُ عَن دَائِرَةِ البُحُوثِ وَالدِّرَاسَاتِ فِي دِيوَانِ الوَقفِ الشِّيعِيِّ

محتوى العدد (١٦) المجلد التاسع

التحليل النقدي المقارن للخطاب
في عناوين الصحف الإلكترونية

أ.م. د. حسن عبد الجبار ناجي

الجامعة العراقية/كلية الآداب
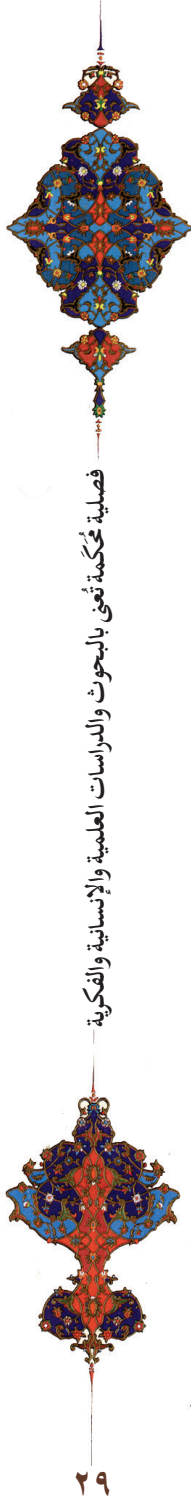
Abstract:

Throughout newspapers have served as a dominant platform to communicate ideas, persuade thoughts and mold stories. They are more than informational platforms, they serve as persuasive instruments infused with ideological foundations. We present a comparative critical discourse analysis of the headlines of two online newspapers in the context of data collected up to October 2023 to assess this potential for the production of meaning in relation to their readers. Based on the hypothesis that language is not simply representing process of ideological construction, this analysis will be based on Fiske's (1994) theory that language often has an implicit connotation. The study focuses on the representation of global conflicts involving Middle Eastern nations and Western powers. This study demonstrates the potential of the subtle power of headlines to shape global narratives, and highlights their considerable capacity to influence informal–discursive constructions in the post truth era.

Keywords: newspapers, ideas, persuasion tools, analyses.

المستخلص:

في كل الأوقات ، كانت الصحف منصة ذاخرة بالبقاء تنقل الأفكار وتقنع العقول وتروج للقصص فهي ليست مجرد وسائل إعلامية لنقل المعلومات، بل تعد أدوات إقناع مشبعة بأسس أيديولوجية. نقدم هذه الدراسة تحليلاً مقارناً للنقد الخطابي لعناوين صحف إلكترونية في سياق البيانات التي تم جمعها حتى أكتوبر 2023، بهدف تقييم قدرتها على إنتاج المعنى بالنسبة لقرائها. وبناءً على الفرضية التي تفيد بأن اللغة ليست مجرد وسيلة تمثيلية، بل عملية لبناء الأيديولوجيا، يستند هذا التحليل إلى نظرية فيسك (1994)التي ترى أن اللغة غالباً ما تحمل دلالات ضمنية. تركز هذه الدراسة على تمثيل الصراعات العالمية التي تشمل دول الشرق الأوسط والقوى الغربية، وتظهر الإمكانات الكامنة للقوة الناعمة للعناوين الرئيسية في تشكيل السرديات العالمية، كما تسلط الضوء على قدرتها الكبيرة على التأثير في البنى الخطابية غير الرسمية في عصر ما بعد الحقيقة

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصحف، الأفكار، أدوات إقناع، التحليلات .

Introduction:

The Syrian conflict carries a global importance being one of the most reported conflicts as well as one of the most complex and tragic humanitarian crisis of the 21st century. As one of people's main points of information about the conflict, newspapers can shape how people understand it. Media coverage, of course, is not neutral; it is influenced by ideological, political and cultural forces. Drawing on a CDA approach, this study examines the framing of the Syrian crisis through the headlines used by Western and

Eastern media outlets, focusing on linguistic elements, including transitivity processes, participant roles, and ideological framing.

Newspapers was basically information disseminators, laying out in a systematic way the narrative based around current events. Indeed, according to Deacon (2004), the UK has the highest number of national newspapers (compared to other European countries) and critical analysis of political events and movements within society are a key feature of these newspapers. The rise of online news platforms may have revolutionized media, yet printed newspapers remain the tangible embodiment of British society in a cumulative resource for both domestic and international stories (Cotter, 2001). There are twelve daily newspapers and eleven Sunday–weekly publications in the UK's newspaper landscape, which is divided into a dichotomy: the 'Quality Press' or broadsheets (The Times, The Guardian) and the 'Popular Press' or tabloids (The Sun, The Daily Mail), where the former is characterized by its intellectual rigor and the latter its sensationalism and accessibility (Jones & Wardle, 2008).

The main framework of this study is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) where it aims at revealing the power of language in relation to ideologies. The choice of newspapers was driven by a desire to encompass all shades of political affiliation in the UK, both left and right of center. At the same time, every newspaper, according to its political trends, makes up unique–word choices to build certain narratives. According to Fairclough (1995), mass media has an overwhelming affectation on knowledge, belief, and social identity through its power to signify (i.e. through its ability to depict events in certain ways). The words journalists use are not neutral; they affect our perceptions, create stereotypes, and frame judgments (Ross, 2002; Pan & Kosicki, 1993).

As the most immediate and eye–catching component of news, headlines are important for attracting readers and contextualizing complex issues, particularly wars involving Middle Eastern countries. By focusing on headlines across Western and Eastern media, this research provides a comparative perspective that seeks to expose the ideological conditions present in these text–dependent
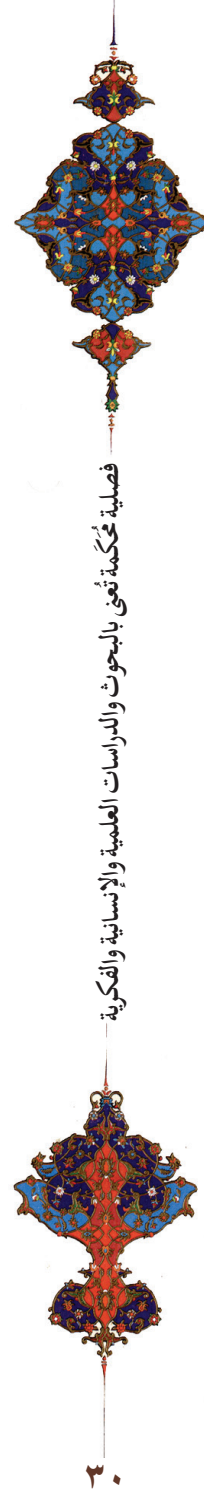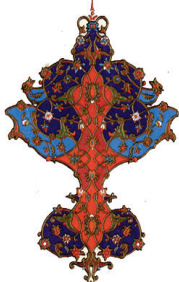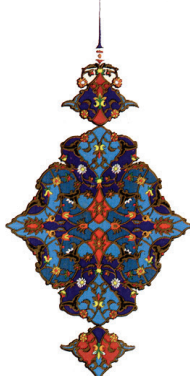
structural forms. As much as CDA sheds light on the representation of Arabs and Middle Eastern conflicts in worldwide media, it also calls into question journalism's supposed objectivity. Medias cape narratives offer contextual frameworks that guide interpretation in favor or against of different aspects, which is why the language used to report news should be scrutinized (Nacos & Reyna, 2002).

This study aims to fill a gap in media discourse analysis by exploring the linguistic strategies used by newspapers to represent international conflict during a specific time period. Results of the research will provide useful information for ELT practitioners in that media literacy is needed for critical comprehension of the students. Also, having knowledge of how language choices shape the news ideologically can be useful for media practitioners such as journalists and editors. If nothing else, this research emphasizes the importance of reading past the headlines as it urges audiences to consider the full context of news stories in order to obtain a more nuanced view of world events.

Literature Review

We already has been shown by Fairclough (1995), media discourse can be used to construct social reality. Because headlines are the most prominent text of any news article, they are very important to capturing readers, and conveying ideological messages. Media discourse usually invades in many people's lives (Van Dijk, 1998), thus reflecting the ideological ideologies of producers, affecting public opinion and policy decisions.

The Process Types were adapted from Halliday(1973) who presented a framework of how Processes can be used in headlines to denote action (material, verbal, mental, relational and behavioral)and who is the participant and what the circumstances of the actions in representing the processes inaction, analysis of the text using this framework can expose the ideological undercurrents of how media discourse is represented and raises questions of who acts, what actions are being highlighted and how participants are represented in a particular discourse.

The language is direct, the graphics are enticing, and the photos are compelling—everything a public newspaper needs to inform

and influence public opinion. And vivid pinks, greens, oranges and other colors are used to grab readers' attention, especially in popular newspapers where accessibility and immediate appeal are a priority. Popular newspaper articles tend to be written in simple language, accompanied by compelling visuals, which can appeal to a wide readership (Seangrotpuemsuk, 2010; Sriboonrod, 2002) and in many cases surpassed the circulation of quality newspapers. Commercial interests have a note on public opinion with popular newspapers and tabloids in particular devoting substantial amounts of space to advertising (Reah, 2002). Given the multifaceted nature of newspapers, including news stories, news analysis, editorials, reviews, cartoons, and ads, they include a variety of linguistic resources (Crystal, 1989). The multiplicity in language makes newspapers a suitable ground for Discourse analysis, particularly from the viewpoint of transitivity; the examination of how actions, actors, and processes are manifested in a text.

Newspapers do not just report events; they also embed the journalist's perspective, opinions and biases into the news. According to Westley (1953), this shows the systemic procedure of producing the content from newspaper organizations. Rucker and Williams (1961: 49f) narrows this distribution of power into hierarchically organized types of seedy newspaper states, describing the four types as military types, where power and authority is interpreted across layers. That structured space shapes the language choices made in the news, especially in headlines, which serve as a portal to the complete story.

As Reah (2002) points out, headlines are unique types of writing that are intended to express the greatest portion of information in the least amount of words. Complying with the standard requirements of English academic writing, they tend to use passive voice, third-person narration, and past tense so as to remain objective, even when the writing persuades readers' views (Bakhshandeh et al., 2003). Headlines are simple and rooted in cliches to make sure they are understandable, they are significant tools for controlling public conversation.

Headlines should do far more than summarization. According to
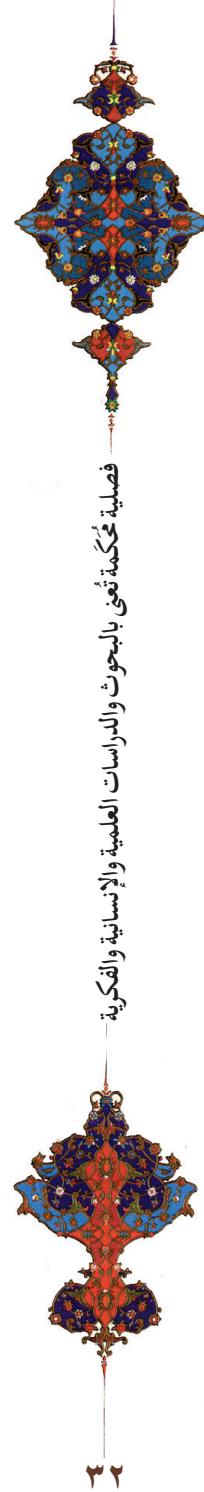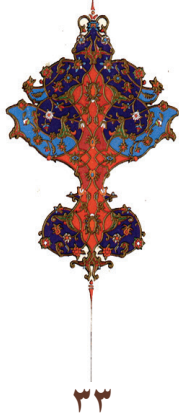
Javed and Mahmood (2011), headlines are precursors of news reports and prepare readers for reading. Conboy (2007) describes three vital functions of headlines: to sum up news highlights, to catch reader attention, and to mirror the publisher's identity. Headlines tend to come bearing information but they should also engender intrigue to persuade a reader to open the article.

As Thongkliang (1995, as cited in Thanomsak, 1999) highlighted, the main purposes of headlines are to gain readers' attention amid a competitive media environment, to summarize the core elements of news and to show how important the news is as well as the identity of the publisher. In transitivity analysis, the headlines shed light on how actions are attributed, agency is attributed and ideologies build. Material processes are focused on actions and experiences; verbal processes highlight speech as action; and relational processes express relationships and identities created through media.

In conclusion, transitivity in media discourse provides new insights in how the newspapers design reality. Critical discourse analysis facilitates understanding of how discourse shapes perceptions, ideologies, and the very formation of an object of discourse, by analyzing the relationship between language and power, closely examining linguistic choices—particularly in headlines—to uncover the processes and mechanisms that determine how ideas are presented and perceived, especially in media outlets.

The Difference Between Western and Eastern Media

While western-based media outlets such as the BBC and CNN are more likely to scrutinize humanitarian occurrences and international actors, which are then mirrored in their headlines. Eastern-based media outlets, such as Al-Arbia, are "embedded" in a regional background, which means that they more frequently focus on the region's players, like Turkey, and condense circumstances to the plight of civilians and so on. Corresponding dissimilarities in rhetorical work duplicate the broader geopolitical and ideological dichotomies. The concept of discourse in media study comprises not only the matter of its text but also its speech structures and the functional significance of several features. Fair-

clough (1993) differentiates between structural discourse that does not contain texts themselves, and speakers' texts that support discourses in their surroundings. Further, Schiffrin(1994) agglomerates these phenomena into a general one, describing discourses as word relations, including both balanced linguistic structure and a communicating meaning. Despite the political and other ideological implications, the features of the newspaper headlines will be somewhat similar. Since the goal of the headline is to compress the meaning of the article and capture the reader's attention, all the variations will revolve around the authors' ideology. Newspaper headings are working material; they can influence reader understanding because they are not summaries and do not cover the article fully.

Depicting political and humanitarian crises in the Middle East through material and verbal processes has been a common stance reported in Western media like BBC. As was mentioned in BBC headlines such as 'Russian air strikes kill dozens in northern Syria' and 'US reinforcements sent to Syria after Russia clashes' emphasizes violence and the out of international conflict, they place the conflict in a context of external intervention and regional instability. Material processes (e.g., kill, send, deploy) dominate, conveying the West's emphasis on action and consequence and portraying Western nations as peacekeepers and Middle Eastern actors as aggressors or victims.

On the other hand, Eastern media, Al Arbia and others, often takes a region–centric lens, documenting the human toll on conflict and highlighting the socio–political dynamics in the Middle East. Eastern media reports frequently highlight alarm over civilian suffering, for instance, 'Displaced babies die due to freezing weather' and 'UN convoy reaches Rukban desert camp'. These sorts of headlines reflect relational and mental processes that put affected populations and their experiences and conditions at the center of the narrative, rather than actions of political or military agents.

The difference in media buzz is even more evident in the words Western newspapers choose in comparison with their Eastern counterparts. This is not to say that Western media uses passive
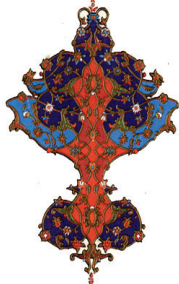
voice, nor is it necessarily about being evasive or weak; Western media tends to utilize more dominant-level language where you have an agent and an action, while Eastern media often makes it a practice to have the victims of some tragedy laid plain. This contrast is not just linguistic but ideological, capturing broader geopolitical narratives and regional perspectives.

This quantitative analysis underlines that Western media has a distinct preference for using material processes, that is processes of doing or acting, that has less of a focus on the topic of the material world while Eastern media headlines use a more balanced approach in using material, mental and relational processes. This difference underscores the Western media's commonly focus on an outside intervention and short-term consequences where Eastern shows the phenomena of the intercession and consequences in humanitarian processes and socio-political complexities of the region.

The comparison between eastern and western media can be defined in their orientation towards agency, importance of events vs experiences and motivation behind the narratives. The knowledge of such subtle differences is important in this research area of critical discourse analysis, because media outlets utilize language based on such cultural, political, and ideological influences, which in turn helps shape public perception based on those linguistic preferences.

Methodology

It employs qualitative and quantitative methods Although this study employs a mixed approach both qualitative and quantitative The corpus comprises 137 headlines, from the BBC, CNN, and, Al-Ajzeera, published between February 2023 and February 2019. It processes the headlines in terms of Halliday's transitivity model dividing the headlines into processes, participants and circumstances. Another introduction of van Dijk's ideological square is used in discussing how the construction of positive self-representation and negative other-representation is utilized in the headlines.

Data Collection, Selection and Analysis

The study adopts the approach of the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by utilizing the transitivity processes that are integrated in

137 selected titles from the Western and Eastern media regarding the Syrian crisis. Based on Halliday's (1973) Systemic Functional Linguistics and particularly the notion of transitivity we address the ways through which media headlines encode experiences, agency attribution, and ideological stance through their linguistic choices.

The corpus consists of 63 headlines published between February 2019 and February 2023, encompassing major political, social and military events that took place in Syria. We chose media outlets from both the West side like the BBC, and the East side such as Al Arbia to broad the analysis with different angles.

Halliday's transitivity framework distinguishes processes from each other by five different types of processes; material, mental, verbal, relational & behavioral. In this corpus, however, material processes occurred far more frequently than any other category, with 23 occurrences, followed by verbal processes (14), mental processes (5), behavioral processes (2), and relational processes (1). These processes were then extracted and analyzed to reveal how actions, speech, perceptions, and relationships are portrayed in media discourse.

Material Processes: Representing actions and events, these were the most prevalent, reflecting the conflict–driven narratives (ex: "Russian air strikes kill dozens in Idlib")

Linguistic Processes: Handling spoken communication, and capturing diplomatic conversations (e.g., "Russia and Turkey agree Idlib ceasefire").

Mental Processes: To reflect perceptions and emotions (e.g., Aid does not reach civilians in desert camp).
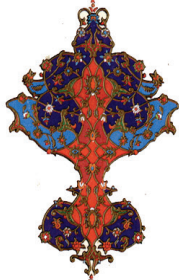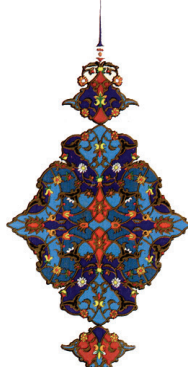
Relational Processes: Connecting entities (e.g., "Where the group behind 9/11 remains a threat").

Behavioral Processes: Descriptions of behaviors done by people or entities (e.g., "Erdogan threatens military operation in Syria").

Were classified as:

Non–violent (e.g., doctors, refugees, UN) – Silent, often repre–
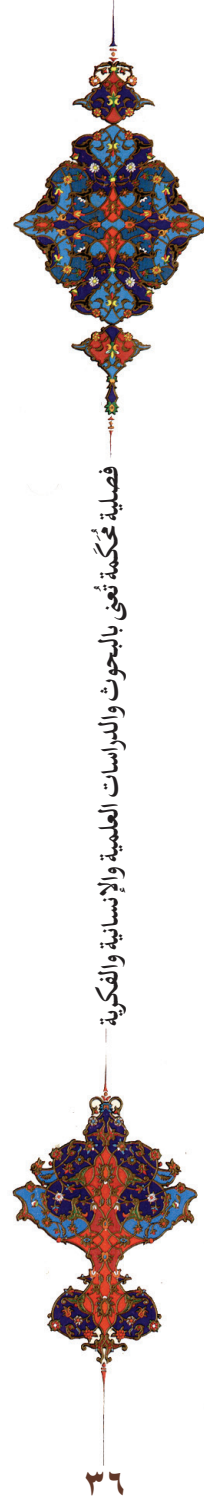
sented or pop up within humanitarian practices.

violent (e.g., Russian air strikes, IS militants, car bombs) – acting here as aggressors, this character also feeds the conflict narrative. This classification reflects how media headlines cast actors, as well as very specific types of issues, in the Syrian crisis.

Quantitative Analysis: Counting the frequency of transitivity processes.

Qualitative Analysis: Understanding the ideological aspects of these processes.By combining these two lenses, the analysis revealed significant linguistic patterns in media discourse while also emphasizing the socio–political implications of the languages used.

BBC Headlines

The headlines of the BBC mainly represent the Syrian crisis in terms of material and verbal processes:

Material Process: "Russian air strikes kill dozens in Idlib" – action verbs; something is happening, a direct consequence. Using the verb "kill" highlights the violent fallout of military action — and reframes Russia again as the aggressor.

Verbal Process: "Russia and Turkey agree Idlib ceasefire" – thought to communicate diplomatically. The verb "agree" implies cooperation, casting Russia and Turkey as diplomatic intermediaries.

These dynamics in the processes show the two sides of the BBC's focus: how its coverage balances the violent realities of the conflict with the steps being taken to resolve it. Material processes tend to focus heavily on the destructive actions of key players whereas verbal processes highlight negotiations and agreements.

CNN Headlines

Using data up to October 2023, verbal and relational processes dominate CNN headlines, which typically focus on US involvement:

Verbal Process: "Trump says he'll soon impose sanctions on Turkey" – What the headline does not say: The emphasis is on US policy rhetoric. The verb "says" emphasizes the speech act in con-

structing international relations.

Relational Process: "The Kurds are under attack" – Come a long way, here's what you should know" (17 Oct 2019) identifies the plight of the Kurds, putting them in a passive role. The linking verb "are" places the Kurds in a passive role, fashioning them as victims.

These processes exemplify the significance that CNN ascribes to US policy and its corresponding ramifications for the conflict. People, their actions and humanitarian effort dominate the verbal processes (the US as the decision–maker) while the relational processes are used to define the humanitarian situation caused by the conflict.

Al Arbia Headlines

Al–Arbia follows a combination of behavioral, material, and relational processes of framing this conflict:

Behavioral Process: Al–Arbia article link "Erdogan warns of military action in Syria" exposes Turkey's position. The verb "warns" captures Turkey's confrontational posture in this conflict.

Material Process: "Air raids in northwest Syria camp kill dozens of rebel fighters" (Al–Arbia) emphasizes the violence. The verb kill emphasizes the forces of military destruction.

Relational Process: "Syria chemical attacks: Germany says received suit names al–Assad" (Al–Arbia) identifies accountability. The relational verb "says" positions Germany as a neutral observer.

These processes highlight Al–Arbia's emphasis on regional dynamics and the humanitarian cost of the conflict. The behavioral and material processes often focus on the flat actions of regional powers such as Turkey, while the relational processes center upon accountability and justice.

The profound differences in the framing of the Syrian crisis in Western and Eastern media are unveiling one of the blind spots of Western mainstream media. For instance, while Western media (BBC, CNN) highlight humanitarian dimensions alongside international actors, Eastern media (Al–Arbia) also stress regional
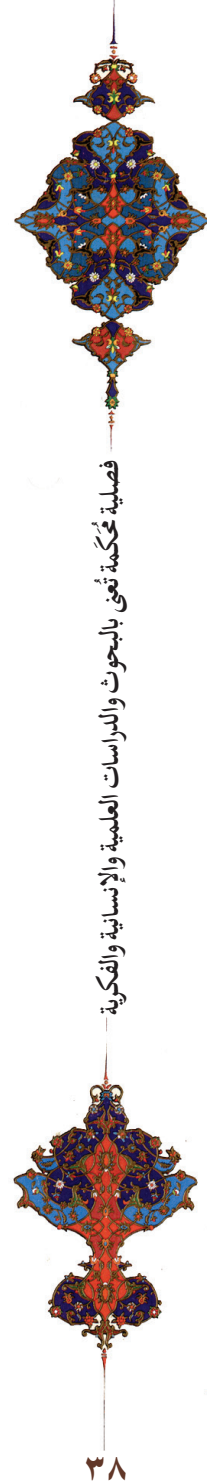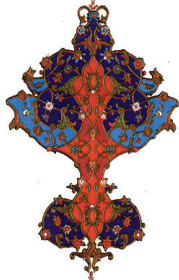
dynamics and that of regional powers such as Turkey. These differences are emblematic of broader ideological and geopolitical schisms.

The study unveils salient differences of Western versus Eastern media's treatment of the Syrian crisis:

Western Media: (BBC, CNN) Humanitarian discourse internationalist perspectives policy rhetoric, often depicting the US as a prime mover.

Eastern Media: (Al Arbia) Dire humanitarian toll, regional actors like Turkey, foreign interventions.

Participant Representation: – US (Trump): Verbal (e.g., "Trump says he'll impose sanctions") – Policy. This framing casts the US as a key factor in the conflict, as if the US is a knowing party to the decisions unfolding.

Russia and Turkey: Through both material and verbal processes (e.g., "Russia and Turkey agree ceasefire"), framing their double roles as mediators and aggressors. Portraying ISIS and rebels through material processes (e.g., "Two ISIS fighters charged in deaths of American journalists,") focusing on their violent actions. Civilians and Children: Through relational and behavioral processes (e.g., "Children bearing the brunt of escalation"), emphasizing their suffering.

Transitivity Processes

Material Processes: Most frequent in violent representations ("Car bomb kills 19 civilians").

Verbal Processes Political statements and diplomacy ("Trump declares 'mission accomplished'")

Relational Processes: Look for relationships ("Syria news is everywhere, except on people's minds").

Behavioral Processes: second-order actions displayed by subjects to instantiate ("Dutch pursuit of torture case against Syria").

Material Processes

Material processes, actions and events, were the most frequent. China, for example, could be defeated by using conflicting narra-

tives against it; other countries in Asia, like Japan and South Korea, tend towards war and conflict narratives, as do Western nations like the US and Russia, as headlines like 'Russian air strikes kill dozens in Idlib' and 'US deploys reinforcements to Syria after Russia clashes' show: narrative-driven conflict is far more prominent in Asia than elsewhere in the world. Such processes highlight actions taken by important actors most often with an emphasis on violence, military interventions, and political machinations. This includes verbs like kill, send, deploy, rescue, and target, which suggest the media's focus on action and its consequences.

Verbal Processes

Examples of verbal processes that deal with talking and sharing information were studied in news headlines like, 'Russia and Turkey agree Idlib ceasefire' and 'Assad's government accuses US of massacre'. These articles are examples of formal correspondence, contentious finger-pointing, and negotiations, colligating the discursive performances that imbue power structures. Say, accuse, warn, announce: Verbs like these point to the significance of verbalizations in media illustrations of strife.

Mental and Relational Processes

Mental processes, which are used less frequently, give insight into perceptions and emotions: 'Aid fails to reach civilians in desert camp' and 'Refugees left feeling helpless by Beirut blast'. Relational processes create relationships between entities for example, 'Where the group behind 9/11 is still a threat' makes the political and historical contexts the content around the headlines itself.

Participant Analysis

In this analysis participants were classified as either non-violent (doctors, refugees, UN), or violent (Russian air strikes, IS militants, car bombs). Non-violent participants were frequently represented in humanitarian functions whereas violent participants were represented as aggressors, which aligned with the conflict construction. By identifying frames through which media categories align actors and their responsibilities, it can help adjust
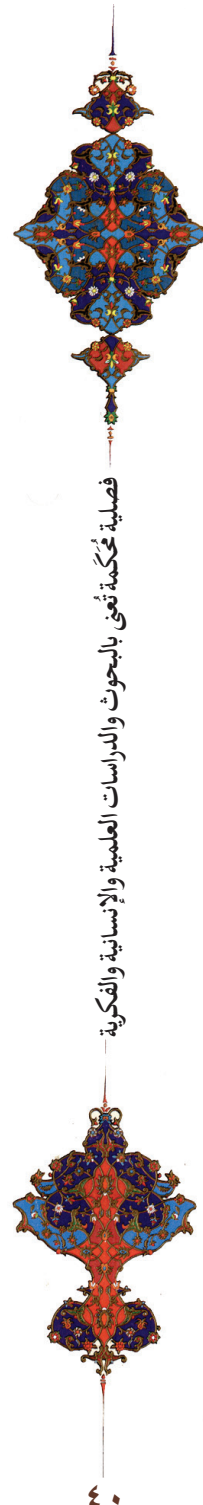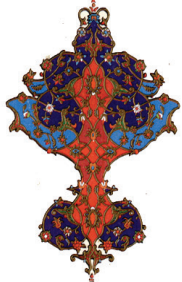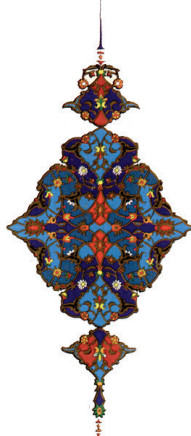
public understanding of the Syrian crisis.

Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis

In terms of themes, systematic frequencies of transitivity processes were quantified quantitatively, whilst ideological interpretations of transitivity processes were explored qualitatively. By adopting both methods, a nuanced analysis of media discourse was presented, emphasizing not only linguistic tendencies but also their implications in the socio–political milieu. they are relatively positive about the transition process. Trump, Russia, Turkey, and the UN are participants of interest in this regard, and show how different media strategies exaggerate or downplay political, military action, and/or humanitarian crisis.

Verbal Processes and Symbolic Exchanges

The headline patterns of 'Trump says he'll impose sanctions on Turkey' and 'Haley slams Russia over Syria chemical attack' serve to highlight the importance that speech acts have in media discourse. These headlines reflect the reality of power dynamics, from the way language is wielded as a form of political signal, criticism, or diplomatic maneuvering. In this case, says denotes authoritative decrees, warns sounds serious and heavily warns, slams, implies condemnation and repression, which guides the audience towards certain attitudes regarding international relations and threats of terrorism

Representing Action through Material Processes

The bolt of material processes, e.g. 'Russian strike on Syria's Idlib fighters' and 'Car bomb kills Muslim mufti for Syria's capital', reinforce the tangible actions and violent realities of the Syrian war. Such processes market Russia, ISIS and Turkey as active agents in the conflict, as opposed to passive forces. Ongoing references to violent action and its agents through material verbs that include kills, strikes and raids contribute to the tenor of disorder and destruction in the war, helping shape readers' views about all those involved.

A Relational Approach to Ideological Framing

Relational: 'Trump is worse than Obama on Syria' 'ISIL Beatles

appear in US court', identify and characterize participants. This exposes media biases, measuring, contrasting, and critiquing the behavior of political people and organizations. As for the second research question, this may have been a consequence of the function of relational verbs such as is and appear, where these words were predominantly used to create relationships between participants and their actions, thus reflecting the ideological framing of the news narrative.

Behavioral and Mental Processes in Media Storylines

Related to it, behavioral processes addressing actions experienced by individual and group participants, such as suffering and people, are noticed in 'Erdogan warns of military action in Syria', and 'Children bearing the brunt of Syrian civil war'. Mental processes: 'Turkey says Kurdish force set free ISIS fighters' – perception, beliefs in interpretations highlighting ways in which the media conveys the intentions and motivations of key actors.

The Ideological Implications and Media Bias

The transitivity analysis shows that the Western media depicts Western states, including the US and its Western allies, as peace and humanitarian enforcers and the actions of Russia, ISIS, and Assad's regime are framed as violent. In contrast, Eastern news outlets, like Al–Arbia, highlight the humanitarian costs of the conflict and criticism on foreign interventions, advocating a more nuanced view regarding the participation of all actors involved. This ideological bias can be seen in the processes and participants of these processes, as Joe Hill reminds us: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." The results of the Study category analysis highlight the principles of transitivity that characterize the headlines of the three selected online newspapers. The quantitative analysis, for instance, counts the frequency of transitivity processes (material, verbal, relational, behavioral, and mental), whereas the qualitative analysis delves into how these processes are ideologically charged. Combined with a qualitative analysis, the use of both qualitative and quantitative data
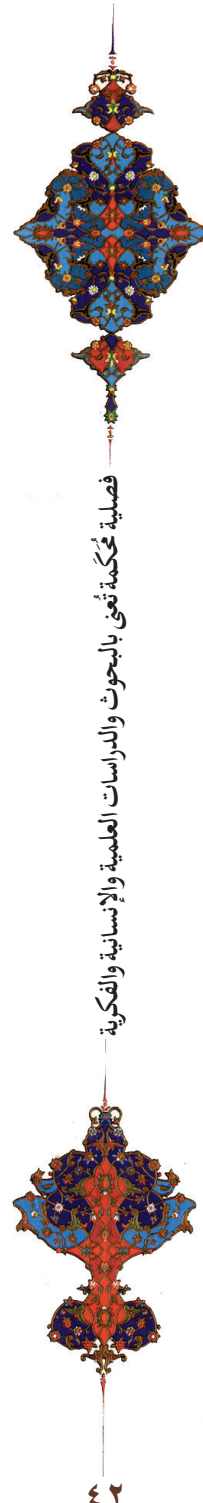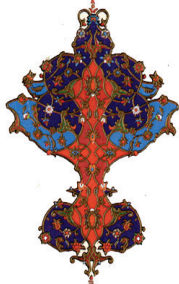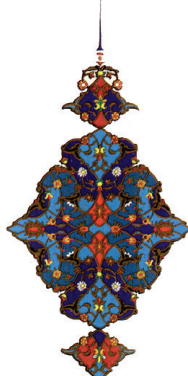
helps to carry out a rigorous study of media discourse, particularly linguistic patterns and the socio-political meaning they hold.

Conclusion:

This work has shown that the use of language and media headlines is not neutral, but rather a manifestation of hidden ideological biases and a reflection of the power dynamics at play in times of crisis, as has been particularly confirmed in the coverage of the Syrian crisis. Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics, this study has shown how a Western and an Eastern media instance cover the same conflict through distinctive narratives shaped by their respective geopolitical and cultural contexts.

The study encompassed 137 headlines from the tan and the eastern media (BBC and CNN, Al-Arbia) and below is what it came find out, the most commonly used are Material Processes, portraying actions and events. Headlines in Western media focus on military actions and legal decisions, framing actors such as Russia, ISIS, and the Assad regime as aggressors, and framing the US and its allies as agents of peace and distributors of humanitarian aid. So headlines such as "Russian air strikes kill dozens in Idlib" and "US deploys reinforcements to Syria after Russia clashes" do more than account for events; they construct narratives in line with Western political goals.

In contrast, Eastern media, and Al-Arbia in particular, places a heavier emphasis on the humanitarian toll of the conflict, highlighting civilian casualties and the regional repercussions. Stories with headlines like "Children bearing the brunt of Syrian civil war" and "Erdogan warns of military action in Syria" showcase the suffering of civilians, and the solutions and complicity of regional actors, such as Turkey. If the Western narrative is of conflict and crisis, the regional narrative here is of people paying the price, the price for conflict and crisis.

Verbal processes, used for speech and talking to others, are also commonly employed and reveal the subtext of power relations

embedded in diplomatic dialogue. "Russia and Turkey agree Idlib ceasefire" and "Assad's government accuses US of massacre" not only convey the nature of events but the intentions, accusations, and agreements of key players. The language used here taps again into how audiences will view the intentions and actions of these actors — ideologically reinforcing narratives in the process.

What this study also emphasizes is the fact that identities have to be negotiated between participants through relational processes. For example, headlines like "Where the group behind 9/11 is still a threat" highlight the way that media bodies use descriptive language of historic events to connect them to present–day hazards and construct societal perceptions of threat and safety. The figurative depiction of United Nations, United States, Russia, and Turkey as participants further alludes to the ideological framing. The UN is depicted as a neutral observer focusing on humanitarian matters and the US is painted as an enforcer via sanctions and an instigator of geopolitical tensions. In the complexness of the political realities of the Syrian war Russia and Turkey are both the assailants and the peacemakers.

These linguistic choices are not merely aesthetic; they are deeply ideological. By emphasizing the violent actions of some participants and the humanitarian efforts of others, media outlets create narratives that ultimately serve their political and cultural contexts. The study emphasizes the need for critical discourse analysis to unearth these unspoken biases and reminds readers to always critically evaluate media texts.

Verb: This study adds to the field of sociolinguistics by showing how linguistic structures in media texts mirror and reinforce power dichotomies. These results highlight the need for media literacy, encouraging consumers of media to engage with news content critically and to be aware of the ideological basis of media narratives. In so doing, it urges greater consciousness of the role language plays in the shaping of political and social realities, especially in the context of coverage of conflicts.
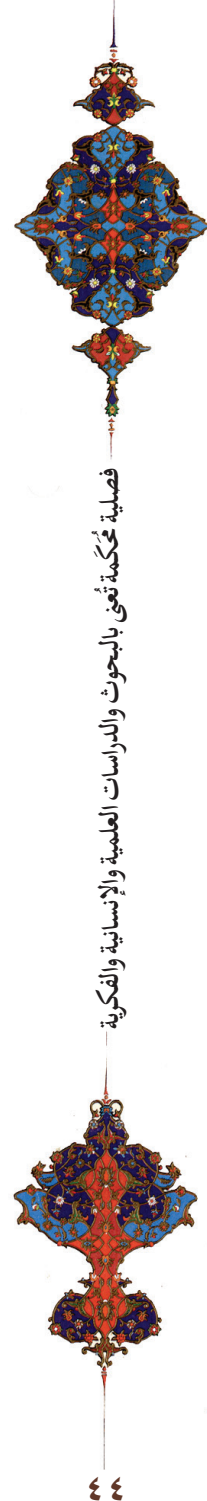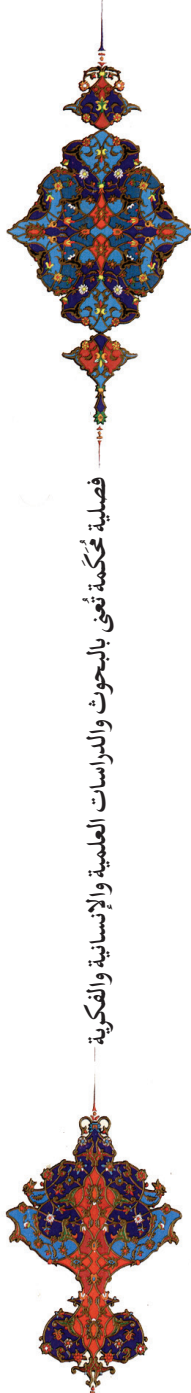
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فصلية مُحَكَّمة تُعنى بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية والإنسانية والفكرية

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فصلية مُحَكَّمة تُعنى بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية والإنسانية والفكرية