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that the attitude of the channels is objective and against and worries concerning the consequences of war on economy.

Fall-rise intonation is used less by English channels showing reservation to some information. That is because the refusal and agitative attitude is more apparent and that they are in terrible danger of food and oil crisis where no space to full reservations.

In brief, English channels show agitation towards the war consequences and are certain with their information.

Conclusions

No political insights are emphasized due to the fact that the most prevalent ideology is to separate the economy from politics, which is the reason why none are highlighted. Second, the channels oppose war in general rather than governments. In addition to other negative consequences on the world economy, it is claimed that the global food crisis and oil scarcity are caused by war. The casualties of such a conflict would include Russians,

Ukrainians, Americans, Arabs, and everyone else on earth. In addition, Russia and Ukraine are regarded as leading nations in the trade of wheat, oil, and other items, a fact that cannot be disregarded or seen as normal. Thus, the first hypothesis reads “The reports selected reflect the ideology that Russia is a direct responsible for the economic crisis around the world due to the Russian-Ukrainian war.” is refuted.

Rise-fall intonation is the most common style of intonation used by BBC and CNN newsreaders. This style suggests agitation and discontent with the presented material. This signifies that the channels’ perspective is impartial and unconcerned with the economic effects of conflict. English channels are agitated and dissatisfied, but confident about the war’s effects which entails the supportive nature of intonation to a negative attitude towards war and economy status. In conclusion, the hypothesis reads “The attitudinal intonation supports the negative attitude towards Russia via complex pattern of intonation.” is confirmed.

The attitudinal intonation in Excerpt 4 varies from being mostly ‘rise-fall’ to being ‘level’ or ‘Rise’. CNN, by using Rise-fall intonation, shows assertion and approve that war produces uncertainty and negativity in the economic markets.

The level intonation expresses the little interest or the distrust when telling the extremely low percentage of those who believe in the situation to get better. CNN uses Rise intonation to denote their excitement about the uncertainty felt by the investors, and also shows uncertainty of the newsreader himself of the situations.

Intonation shows CNN belief that war creates insecure markets and negatively affects investment.

4.3 The Quantitative Attitudinal Intonation

Table (4.4) lists the numerical results of the attitudinal intonation in the selected excerpts analysed.

Table (4.4)

Numerical Results of Attitudinal Intonation Categories

<i>Tone of Intonation</i>	<i>English Reports</i>	
	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Pr.</i>
Fall	7	14.893%
Rise	17	36.170%
Level	2	4.255%
Rise-fall	18	38.297%
Fall-rise	3	6.382%
Total	47	100%

The table above shows that rise-fall intonation with 38.297% rank the first type of intonation used by the BBC and CNN news readers. Rise intonation ranks the second with 36.170%. Those two types of intonation have almost the same percentages of use in English news reports analysed. As clarified by Roach (2000), rising intonation indicates excitement, surprise, shock while rise-fall intonation implies agitation to the information proposed. This entails



The Attitudinal Intonation Analysis

Format (4.5): The spectrogram Analysis of the Attitudinal intonation pattern in Excerpt 4

Table (4.11)

The Attitudinal pattern in Excerpt 4

<i>Utterance</i>	<i>Intonation pattern</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
a lot of uncertainty an nervousness do you see wild swings like this	Rise-fall	<i>/ /</i>
this back and forth action in the volatility is starting to look like that.	Rise-fall	<i>/ /</i>
not even, have you seen the market turn positive.	Rise-fall	<i>/ /</i>
now down less than 1%. see certainly moving in the right direction	Level	[]
the uncertainty that investors feel right now about Russia/Ukraine tensions	Rise	<i>/ /</i>

The first four utterances are rise-fall patterned [] which reflects the approval attitude. That is, BBC then approves that war affects wheat farmers negatively because they have no means to export it abroad. The Rise intonation [] of the fourth utterance denotes the flow of information and the attitude of interest to provide more information related to transporting wheat harvested. The level intonation [] denotes that it is routine and know that ships cannot carry wheat abroad. Finally, the fall [] intonation indicates certainty that the sea is mined, and exportation processes could take months.

To sum up, the attitudinal intonation indicates that BBC has an objecting attitude against war, and they approve of all negative consequences of war on the world economy.

4.2 The Sample Qualitative Analysis of the CNN News Readings

Extract 2: “Inflation fears and Ukraine tensions grip markets”

“Allison, you know, none of this is normal. only when investors are

really feeling a lot of uncertainty an nervousness do you see wild swings like this. it’s kind of reminiscent of some other really tense moments in the market, I’m thinking about the US/China trade war that in 2013 taper tantrum, the onset of covid itself in March, 2020, not to say losses are as extreme as then but just this back and forth action in the volatility is starting to look like that. so we’re seeing another day of, really, of remarkable recovery on wall street, down was down more than 800 points at its low, up 150 points now in the last 80 minutes or so, not even, have you seen the market turn positive. The Nasdaq was down by 3%, more than that, now down less than 1%. see certainly moving in the right direction but I think all of this underscores the uncertainty that investors feel right now about Russia/ Ukraine tensions, about high inflation, and of course, the fed’s plans to fight inflation by raising interest rates.”



Format (4.2): The spectrogram Analysis of the Attitudinal intonation pattern in Excerpt 1/ part 2

Table (4.2)

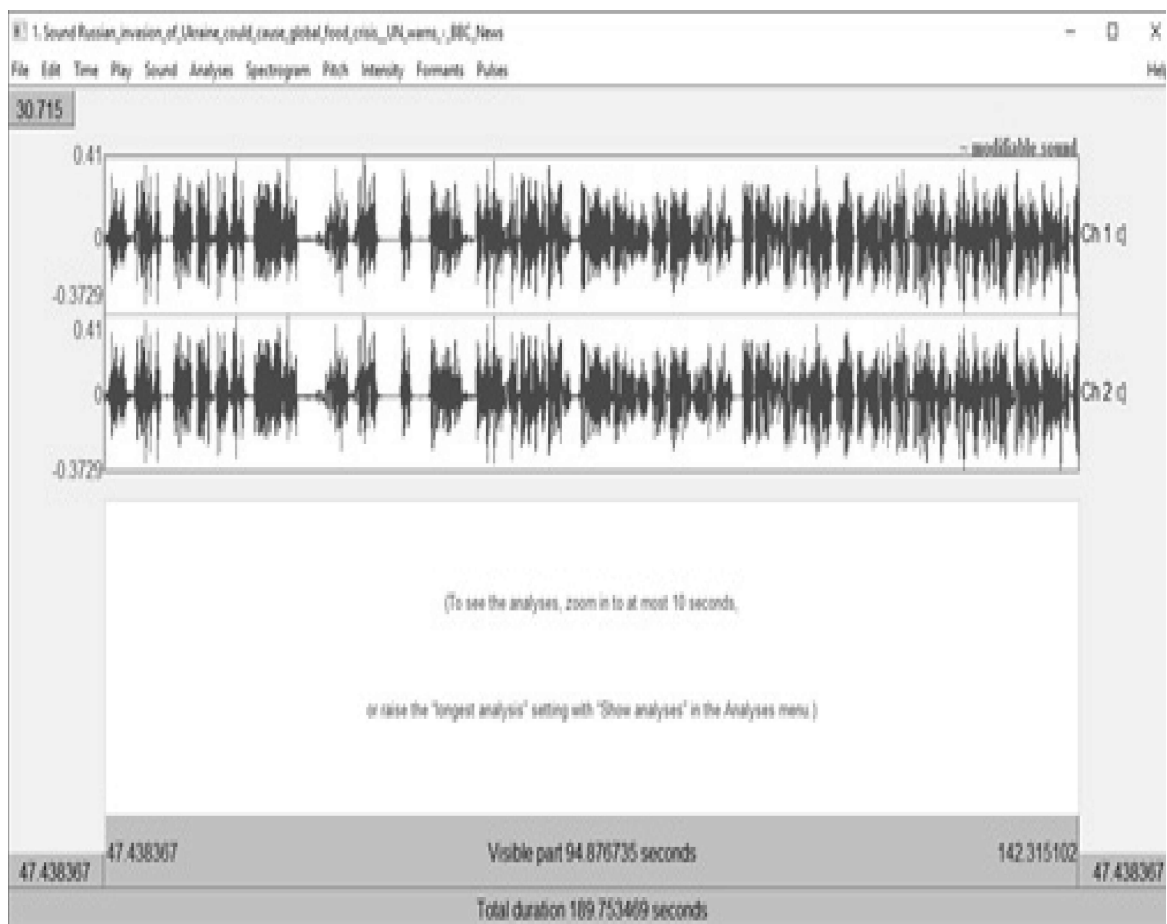
The Attitudinal pattern in Excerpt 1/ part2

<i>Utterance</i>	Intonation pattern	<i>symbol</i>
<i>Yuri's problems are faced by farmers across the country</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	[]
<i>this crop is due to be harvested in just over a month's time but the farmers here still have no idea where they're going to store it</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	[]
<i>how they're going to get it out of the country</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	[]
<i>some goods can be taken out by road others by rail but it's not in the same quantities that used to be transported by sea</i>	<i>Rise</i>	[]
<i>ships aren't able to move because of the restrictions imposed by the wall</i>	<i>Level</i>	[]
the sea has also been mined which could take months to remove.	Fall	[]

<i>Utterance</i>	<i>Intonation pattern</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
<i>The United Nations has warned the war in Ukraine could cause global food shortages for tens of millions of people.</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	<i>[]</i>
<i>the conflict could lead to poor nations facing famine for many years</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	<i>[]</i>
<i>Ukraine's exports which include vast amounts of sunflower oil and wheat are not restored to pre-war levels</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	<i>[]</i>
<i>wheat helps to feed the world</i>	<i>Rise</i>	<i>[]</i>
<i>but while most of its ports remain closed</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	<i>[]</i>
<i>much of it is beyond world's reach.</i>	<i>Rise-fall</i>	<i>[]</i>

BBC strongly approves that the Russian-Ukrainian war will cause a famine. The rise-fall intonation indicates the speaker's approval attitude, surprise, and emotional interaction. In other words, BBC, represented by their news-readers agree that the war is a massive tool of hunger and poverty. The next Format and table show the intonation pattern adopted by the news reader to convey their objecting attitude to war.

The second part of the speech displays more variable attitudinal intonation as indicated by the Format and table below.



The Attitudinal Intonation Analysis

The attitude realised by intonation of the news reader is strong and approval to the information provided in the news by employing rise-fall intonation as shown in the following Format and table.

Format (4.1): The spectrogram Analysis of the Attitudinal intonation pattern in Excerpt 1/ part 1

Table (4.1)

The Attitudinal pattern in Excerpt 1/ part1

BBC and CNN. Each channel will contribute with three speeches from three economic news readings. However, one extract from each channel will be analysed qualitatively in details to serve as a sample for the rest of the mixed-method analysis. The quantitative analysis will view the result of the six extracts.

4.Data Analysis

4.1 Sample Qualitative Analysis

4.1.1 The Analysis of the BBC News Reading's Extract

Excerpt 1: "Russian invasion of Ukraine could cause global food crisis, UN warns - BBC News"

"The United Nations has warned the war in Ukraine could cause global food shortages for tens of millions of people. The secretary-general Antonio Gutierrez said the conflict could lead to poor nations facing famine for many years that's if Ukraine's exports which include vast amounts of sunflower oil and wheat are not restored to pre-war levels. Our correspondent Caroline Davis reports from Odessa Ukraine's wheat helps to feed the world but while most of its ports remain closed much of it is beyond world's reach.

Yuri's problems are faced by farmers across the country this crop is due to be harvested in just over a month's time but the farmers here still have no idea where they're going to store it or how they're going to get it out of the country some goods can be taken out by road others by rail but it's not in the same quantities that used to be transported by sea ships aren't able to move because of the restrictions imposed by the war and the sea has also been mined which could take months to remove."

The BBC reports the potential crisis caused by the Russian invasion. Specifically, the food crisis is the spotlight in this report. To reveal the ideology of BBC on the Russian invasion, the attitudinal will be analysed in the following points in details.

No.	Tone	Symbol	Attitude/Emotion	Response
1.	Level	[-]	routine, boredom, disinterest	Yes [-]
2.	Fall	[↓]	finality, certainty	Yes [↓]
3.	Rise	[↑]	invitation to continue, request for information, offer to provide information, excitement	Yes [↑]
4.	Fall - rise	[↘ ↗]	limited agreement, hesitation, pleading, having reservations.	Yes [↘ ↗]
5.	Rise - fall	[↗ ↘]	strong feelings of approval, disapproval or surprise, agitation, sarcasm, being impressed	Yes [↗ ↘]

definition of qualitative research is “study of things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them” (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994, p. 2). Moreover, qualitative research is “situationally constrained,” meaning that the social environment is essential for defining the meaning of social activities (Neuman, 2014, p. 17).

Qualitative research aims to investigate the significance of subjective experiences. The relationship between subjective experience and language is bidirectional; language is used to express meaning, but language also influences the construction of meaning. Putting

experiences into words is a challenging process, as the meaning of events is sometimes inaccessible to subjects and difficult to explain through language (Polkinghorne, 2005). The qualitative analysis of the reading news seeks to interpret the economic ideologies underlying discourse in relation to different societies (i.e., English societies). The relationship between the economic ideologies and the war is to be investigated in the selected texts and their related recordings. The attitudinal intonation will be interpreted as manifestations of the economic ideologies underlying the discourse of news readings selected.

The data consists of six extracts from six news channels, namely

this is accomplished by emphasising the sounds (particularly the vowel) more, speaking them for a longer period of time, or using a pitch that is different from the rest of the sentence (Roach, 1991, p. 86). We may also talk about prominence by using the terms emphasis, concentration, primary stress, and tonic accent. It is often acknowledged that the phrasing we choose to express ourselves may be as significant in communicating meaning as the words themselves. Intonation is a means through which speakers transfer linguistic information, and various kinds of intonation are recognised as serving distinct functions.

Roach (2000. P.) suggests that intonation serves several purposes, including attitude, grammatical, accentual, and discursive ones. In this analysis, it is to concentrate on how intonation conveys attitude; Attitudes of speakers may be gleaned through their use of varying voice quality and pitch ranges in their intonation, as described by Roach (2000) under the attitudinal function.

According to Roach, the tone

of voice serves a vital role in communicating the speaker's mood and intent. Expressions of happiness, boredom, sarcasm, worry, and so on may all be picked up on in the speaker's intonation.

Roach proposes five broad classes of intonation with respect to its affective roles, which are summarised in Table (3.1). It is common practise for speakers to adopt any of these tones while answering yes/no questions. Paying attention to these nuances allows one to decipher the speaker's genuine disposition. As a result, intonation is a useful aid for communicators in making their points clear. Table (2.1) lays out these operations:

Table (2.1)

Roach (2000) classification of attitudinal Function of Intonation.

3. Methodology

The study conducts a qualitative and a quantitative analysis of six extracts from news readings, three by the BBC and three by the CNN. This analysis follows a mixed method of research which combines both quantitative and qualitative. The

the nuclear tone) are the three basic characteristics that may be used to define the functions of intonation, as added by Halliday and Greaves (2008). These structures operate autonomously from one another.

Inspired by Halliday, British linguist David Brazil has established the field of Discourse Intonation, which focuses on how intonation is used for both communication and informative purposes. Brazil has used this tack in an effort to separate the presentation of “new” information from that of “old” or “shared” information. Discourse intonation emphasises social standing to govern turn-taking in discourse. A teacher and a student, or a doctor and a patient, are two examples of people who engage in this kind of discourse (Ladd, 2008). Intonation, according to Reed and Levis (2015), is fundamental to the organisation and interpretation of speech.

Consequently, intonation patterns have a role in creating ideologies, power, attitudes, and beliefs through discourse, by revealing them within intonational analysis. In respect to the current study, attitudinal intonation (intonation

function showing attitudes) will be examined to reveal ideologies underlying the economic news readings under consideration.

2.2 The Attitudinal Intonation

Cruttenden, for example, appears to identify intonation particularly with pitch movement (1970 p. 9), although Coulthard has linked it with prosody in general (1992, p. 96), which would include pitch movement but also loudness, duration, pace, and even voice quality. In spite of this, most descriptions center on pitch. Cruttenden explains that the vibrating of the vocal folds causes a continual change in the sounds we experience, and that this change is the fundamental frequency. So, it is not quite accurate to say that we may classify intonation as the changes or deviations in pitch to which we apply common descriptors of volume (such as loud or low) and pitch (such as flat or rising).

Prominence, which makes certain syllables more audible than others, is another crucial element;

terns of pitches, thus intonation patterns can be seen as a sequence of pitches, levels or tones (Crystal, 2003, as cited in Farhan, 2017, p. 342). Van Dijk (2008) argues that every communication is linguistic since it conveys meaning in some way, whether via words or other symbols such as gestures, intonation, images, or gaze (multimodal signs). CDA is a critical discourse study that initially focuses on how text and speech in social and political communication enact, perpetuate, and counteract social processes such as power abuse, domination, and inequality (van Dijk, 2001, p. 352). Widdowson asserts in the prologue to his book (*Text, Context, Pretext*, published in 2004) that CDA is concerned with the necessity for individuals to understand, generally, how language abuse of power is conveyed. Additionally, CDA looks at how words may mislead people and alter reality. Elhami (2012), describes CDA as an interdisciplinary method that probes the internal relations of speech as well as its dialectical connections to other objects, components, and moments.

The reason we are who we are, according to van Dijk (1993), is because they are not; group membership is a problem that goes beyond the linguistic viewpoint and may contribute to the development of the speaker's ideology, identity, and power. As Rashid (2021), ideology can be portrayed as a key concept in promoting and maintaining unequal power relations

Some functions of speech that include the speaker's attitude and mood are served by a change in the pitch at which words are spoken, according to Halliday and Greaves (2008). The tone unit is the smallest phonological unit that may be used to infer a speaker's emotional state. According to Crystal (1975), a left-to-right (rising) or right-to-left (falling) diagonal arrow is universally used to indicate falling and rising intonation.

All vocal languages make use of pitch pragmatically in intonation, using it to convey meanings like emphasis, surprise, irony, and questioning. Tonality (the division of speech into intonation units), tonicity (the positioning of the nucleus), and tone (the selection of

by exploring the role of news reading in representing the economic effects which mirror the role of the conflicting countries in the economic crisis.

People use language to communicate. Hence, communication may sometimes be complicated with flexible meanings and opinions (Muhammad, 2021, p. 2154). The study aims to understand how the media constructs and shapes the public's perception of the conflict through their use of paralanguage. One of the key components of communication is speech, which is accompanied by paralanguage. People express their emotional condition, honesty, and veracity using paralanguage. Pitch, tempo, loudness, resonance, timbre, intonation range, syllabic duration, and rhythm are the eight paralinguistic qualities (Girsang, Sumbayak, & Yusuf, 2021, p. 2). The current study focuses on intonation and its role in conveying the speakers' attitudes and emotions.

Specifically, this study aims to analyze how different news outlets apply attitudinal intonation to convey bias, prejudice, or propaganda

in their reporting of the conflict. By examining the linguistic features of news readings. This study seeks to uncover the underlying power relations, ideologies, and discourses that inform media representations of the conflict and its actors. Ultimately, this research can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how language is used to shape public opinion and influence political discourse. The study hypothesizes that:

1. The reports selected reflect the ideology that Russia is a direct responsible for the economic crisis around the world due to the Russian-Ukrainian war.
2. The attitudinal intonation supports the negative attitude towards Russia via complex patterns of intonation.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Intonation and CDA

Rassam and Saeed (2011, p. 7) indicate phonological factors have some significant functions in speech. Intonation, as a phonological feature, is a term used in the study of suprasegmental phonology, referring to the use of pat-

Abstract

The study investigates the ideology of the BBC and the CNN channel's in relation to the Russian-Ukraine war. The study uses Roach (2000) taxonomy of attitudinal intonation to analyse the data. The study hypothesizes that: (1) The attitudinal intonation in the readings selected reflect the ideology that Russia is directly responsible for the economic crisis around the world due to the Russian-Ukrainian war. (2) The attitudinal intonation supports the negative attitude towards Russia via complex pattern of intonation. The analysis reveals that no political insights are emphasized through attitudinal intonation due to the fact that the most prevalent ideology is to separate the economy from politics, which is the reason why none are highlighted. Second, the channels oppose war in general rather than governments. In addition, Rise-fall intonation is the most common style of intonation pronounced by BBC and CNN newsreaders which suggests agitation and discontent with the presented news and information. This signifies that the channels' perspective is impartial and unconcerned with the economic effects of conflict. English channels are agitated and dissatisfied, but confident about the war's effects. This conclusion reflects the supportive nature of the attitudinal intonation to the negative attitude adopted towards war and economy status.

Keywords: CDA, intonation, Attitudinal intonation, Ideology.

Introduction

Russia is the world's 3rd oil producer, the 2nd natural gas producer and among the top 5 producers of steel, nickel and aluminium. It is also the largest wheat exporter in the world (almost 20% of global trade). Besides, Ukraine is a key producer of corn (6th largest), wheat (7th), sunflowers (1st), and is amongst the top ten producers for sugar beet, barley, soya and rapeseed (Russia and Ukraine conflict, n.d.). It is commonly acknowledged that CDA profoundly investigates ideologies underlying political discourse rather than financial discourse. However, the current study attempts to bridge the gap

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Intonation in Selected Media Readings about the Russian-Ukraine War

تحليل خطاب نقدي للتنغيم في قراءات اعلامية مختارة عن الحرب الروسية-الاوكرانية

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الملخص

تبحث الدراسة في أيديولوجية قناتي (بي بي سي) و (سي إن إن) فيما يتعلق بالحرب الروسية-الاوكرانية. تستخدم الدراسة تصنيف روش (٢٠٠٠) للتنغيم السلوكي لتحليل البيانات. تفترض الدراسة: (١) تعكس انماط التنغيم السلوكي في القراءات المختارة أيديولوجية أن روسيا مسؤولة بشكل مباشر عن الأزمة الاقتصادية في جميع أنحاء العالم بسبب الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية. (٢) يدعم التنغيم السلوكي الموقف السلبي تجاه روسيا عبر نمط معقد من التنغيم. يكشف التحليل أنه لا يتم التأكيد من خلال التنغيم السلوكي على أي رؤى سياسية في القراءات قيد التحليل بسبب حقيقة أن الأيديولوجية الأكثر انتشاراً هي فصل الاقتصاد عن السياسة، وهذا هو السبب في عدم تسليط الضوء على أي منها. ثانياً، تعارض القنوات الحرب بشكل عام بدلاً من الحكومات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن التنغيم (ارتفاع-انخفاض) هو النمط الأكثر شيوعاً للتنغيم الذي ينطق به قراء الأخبار في BBC و CNN والذي يشير إلى الاستهجان والاستياء من المعلومات والأخبار الواردة في القراءات. وهذا يدل على أن منظور القنوات محايد وغير مهتم بالآثار الاقتصادية للصراع. القنوات الإنجليزية مضطربة وغير راضية، لكنها واثقة من آثار الحرب. يعكس هذا الاستنتاج طبيعة التنغيم السلوكي الداعمة للموقف السلبي المتبنى تجاه الحرب والوضع الاقتصادي.

كلمات مفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، التنغيم، التنغيم السلوكي، الأيديولوجيا.

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