

Transitivity Analysis of the Taliban in the Guardian Newspaper: Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

The paper shows that many critical linguists rely on Halliday's systemic functional linguistic (SFL) approach in their analysis. Thus, the paper applies the Transitivity model to the Guardian newspaper from the UK. The paper aims to reveal the types of processes and participants used to represent the Taliban's image before and after 2001. It also aims to reveal the ideology of the Guardian newspaper. To achieve these aims, six processes in the Transitivity model are applied within the Guardian newspaper. The paper concludes that it is not all the processes appear within the Guardian newspaper: The material and verbal processes are mainly used. In contrast, other types are rarely used.

الخلاصة

تظهر الدراسة أن العديد من النقاد اللغويين يعتمدون على منهج هالدي اللغوي الوظيفي في تحليلاتهم. وبالتالي، تستخدم الدراسة نموذج الانتقالية (Transitivity model) على صحيفة غارديان البريطانية. تهدف الدراسة إلى كشف أنواع العمليات والمشاركين المستخدمين في تمثيل صورة طالبان قبل وبعد عام ٢٠٠١. كما تهدف الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الأيديولوجية المتبناة للصحيفة المختارة. لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، يتم تطبيق ستة عمليات في نموذج الانتقالية على الصحيفة المختارة. تستنتج الدراسة إلى أن

العمليات لا تظهر كلها في الصحيفة المختارة: العمليات المادية و القولية استخدمت بشكل كبير، على النقيض، العمليات الأخرى كانت نادرة الاستخدام.

Introduction

1.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

One must understand discourse analysis (henceforth DA) and Critical linguistics (henceforth CL) to understand critical discourse analysis fully (henceforth CDA).

Concerning DA, Harris (1952) is considered a pioneer in discourse studies. His article *Discourse Analysis* is a method for analyzing a connected speech or writing to continue descriptive linguistics behind the boundary of a simple sentence every time. It treats discourse as a language above the sentence and the clause (Paltridge, 2006, p.2). Kamalu and Osisanwo (2015) state that DA is a broad branch including other branches such as philosophy, sociology, linguistics, and psychology, among its theories and methods. Briefly, DA is defined as the analysis of discourse. They add that DA also studies "the relationship between language (written, spoken- conversation and institutionalized forms of talk) and the context in which it is used". Moreover, DA was used in the 1960s and 1970s, and many scholars helped to develop DA, such as M.A.K. Halliday who made an impact upon the linguistic properties of discourses in 1961; Dell Hymes who presented a sociological perspective concerning the study of speech in 1964, J.L. Austin also presented his social and speech act theories in 1962. Then, John Searle developed Austin's work in 1969. Thus, the DA study has developed and becomes the most crucial approach for studying discourse (pp. 169-170).

The current focus of CDA on language and discourse was initiated with CL. CL is a theory that began in the mid-1970s. The critical linguists were also called the East Anglians since they were at the University of East Anglia (Fowler et al. 1979 Kress and Hodge 1979). CL aims to determine discourse's social meaning by tackling the linguistic structures within a social context and interaction, making the discipline of linguistics itself more accountable and responsible, and giving the speaker the freedom to choose or select due to the social circumstances. In other words, CL describes social, interpersonal, and ideological functions. One must mention that grammar and vocabulary of power in texts are considered critical linguists priorities. Therefore, they use ideas and methods similar to Halliday's Systematical Functional Linguistics (henceforth SFL) and follow his theory. (Fairclough, 1992, pp.25-26).

CDA appeared in the early 1990s as a network of scholars following a small argumentation at the University of Amsterdam; the discussion included linguists such as Teun van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuwen, and Ruth Wodak. They discussed theories and methods of DA. The discussion lasted two days and resulted in producing different approaches. Since 1991, these approaches have changed significantly but remained relevant (Wodak, 2001, p. 4).

In addition, Wodak (2001) states that CDA has a role in developing other fields, such as classical rhetoric, text linguistics, and sociolinguistics, as well as in applied linguistics and pragmatics. For him, the roots of CDA lie in these fields. Furthermore, many scholars' books mark the beginning of CDA, such as Van Dijk's journal *Discourse and Society* (1990), Norman Fairclough's book *Language and Power* (1989), *Language, Power and Ideology* by Ruth Wodak (1989), and Teun

Van Dijk's book on *Racism, Prejudice in Discourse* (1984). Therefore, CDA impacts gender issues, issues of racism, media, political, and organizational discourses because it explains and interprets ideology, gender, power, and social variables within a text (p. 4).

Furthermore, Wodak and Meyer (2009) state that CDA "has never been and has never attempted to be or to provide one single or specific theory." in contrast, CDA has a variety of approaches, even the studies related to CDA are diverse with different data, theoretical backgrounds and methodologies (p. 5). Consequently, one can conclude that because CDA is multidisciplinary, CDA is an approach, not a method.

Moreover, CDA and critical discourse studies (henceforth CDS) are used as names for the approach. In other words, they are utilized as interchangeable names. Recently, some scholars and linguists, in their writing, whether articles or books, started to use CDS instead of CDA since they view CDS as an essential extension of CDA, while others still use the term CDA due to its wide use. Fairclough, for example, uses the name CDA in the title of his books and articles, as in his second version (2010) of *Critical Discourse Analysis*, he uses the same name as the old version of CDA. Similarly, Roger, in his version (2011), *An Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis in Education*, keeps the term CDA. In contrast, Van Dijk recently declared that he prefers using CDS and not CDA; for him, the word "analysis" indicates that the approach is essentially or generally analysis, not a theory. While other linguists such as Wodak and Mayer use both terms (CDA and CDS) in their different editions of *Methods of Critical Discourse Studies* (2001, 2009, and 2016) (Catalano & Waugh, 2020, pp. 155-157). The researchers go with the view that the name CDA is workable or suitable instead of CDS because

the one that is mainly used in studies, thesis, books or articles, and other linguists' work is the CDA name rather CDS.

Finally, due to the CDA origin in linguistics and textual analysis, many CDA linguists or analysts adopt the SFL theory. It is crucial to mention that the CDA and SFL include ideological thought that impacts grammar and vocabulary choices (Tenorio, 2011, p. 183). Therefore, many critical linguists in CDA have used SFL as their primary linguistic sources; this is confirmed by Wodak (2001), who says that "an understanding of the basic claims of Halliday's grammar and his approach to linguistic analysis is essential for a proper understanding of CDA." He develops his functional theory of language and grammar, emphasizing language (p. 8). Hence, the SFL can be regarded as one of the most important theoretical frameworks CDA analysts base their research on.

1.1.1 Aims of Critical Discourse Analysis

Fairclough (1995, p .27) says that CDA aims to discover not only ideology but also its critical aims that focus on social issues and present ideologies naturally to "denaturalise" them and make them natural. Moreover, explicitly CDA aims to clarify the work of discourse without ambiguity since discourse seems opaque to participants.

According to Bloor and Bloor (2007, pp.12-13), it is difficult to put and determine the aims of CDA. Then, they declare that there are essential aims of CDA, which are divided first into practical aims: To test "discourse practices" that express social problems, to examine language to reveal hidden ideologies within language, to get knowledge and awareness of the way to apply these objectives to specific cases of injustice, prejudice, and misuse of power. Second, theoretical aims represent the following

points: To show the influence of language in the social relations of power and to check how meaning is created in the context in addition to the role of the speaker's/writer's purpose and the author's position in constructing discourse.

Furthermore, Salahshour and Salahshour (2012, pp. 532-533) say that the CDA aims to reduce opacity in the relationship between discursive activity and social function. The CDA seeks to discover those processes and behaviors, make them visible and transparent, explain them, and, as a result, stimulate resistance and societal change. CDA aims to uncover the discursive processes by which ideologies are shaped, communicated, normalized, and propagated.

1.2 Transitivity

Transitivity belongs to Halliday's SFL (2014). This analysis focuses on the participants and the processes of an event. It discovers information on what roles the Guardian newspaper gives to its in-group and out-group in presenting news reports concerning the Taliban. It also examines the types of processes attributed to the Taliban before and after 2001.

Thompson (2014) states that transitivity model is an essential semantic tool and a part of the ideational function of discourse. It refers to the whole clause to stress the differences in meaning according to the differences in verb and clause types. For him, transitivity emphasizes the idea that the same event is differently represented. Thus, points of view are ideologically represented in newspaper analysis (p. 94).

Transitivity is found within the experiential or ideational metafunction line; within this type, the clause consists of three elements: Processes, participants, and circumstances (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.212).

Transitivity is the linguistic system that describes the whole clause and explains the change of events by dividing or fragmenting the events according to the grammar rules. Moreover, it is a system that determines how the participants are categorized and how events are ordered through words like "happening," "doing," "sensing," "speaking," and "being." These processes are categorized into manageable subsets including processes and participants, which may be accompanied by temporal or spatial circumstances. There are many different kinds of processes, each representing a different model or schema for thinking on a specific domain of experience in terms of a particular figure style (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.213).

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) introduce six process types, some of which are major and others minor: Material, mental, and relation are major, while verbal, behavioural, and existential are minor (p. 300).

In the following sub-section, process types are fully elaborated

1.2.1 Material processes

Material processes are the processes of "doing and happening" that express the outer experience and involve physical actions. This type refers to someone who does the action and makes a change, concrete changes; it also indicates that something happens including actions, events, and activities expressed by verbs such as "catch", "spring", "cut", etc. The actor and goal are the participants used for this type of process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 227- 228). For example:

- 1- "During the European scramble for Africa, Nigeria **fell** to the British." (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 214).

1.2.2 Mental Processes

Mental processes are linked with the process of consciousness (in the world of consciousness). In other words, it is a process of sensation expressed by verbs such as "like", "hate", "dislike", "think", "feel", "detest", etc., to deal with perception, cognition, intention, and emotion, as in the examples below:

2- "I don't **like** cockroaches."

3- "I **remember** we were sitting for our analytical chemistry exam".

A sensor has always been found in this process and realized by a nominal group (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 245).

1.2.3 Relational Processes

Relational processes are the processes of "being" or "having" that reveal things linked to other things. In other words, they identify or characterize the relationship between two concepts or things. The verb that recognizes this type of process is the verb "be", whether in the present or past tense, as in the examples below:

4- "Every fourth African **is** a Nigerian."

5- "It **was** a large number of independent political entities." (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, p. 259).

This process is described into two terms: Attributive and identifying. An attribute is ascribed to some entity (carrier) (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, p. 267). While in the identifying term, one entity (identifier) is used to identify another (identified) one (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 276).

1.2.4 Behavioral Processes

This type of process expresses physiological and psychological processes, just as "smiling", "breathing", "coughing", "laughing", "dreaming", etc., as in the example below:

6- "She is **laughing**".

The participant in this process is labeled as "behavior". They are the least distinguished among all other process types because they have no special features. Moreover, one can recognize between purely mental processes and physical signs through this process. Their processes are identified on semantic grounds because their grammatical features are unclear. This process is related primarily to human physiological processes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.301).

1.2.5 Verbal Processes

The process of "saying" represents an essential resource of any discourse. Many verbs are used to indicate this process, including "say", "reply", "talk", "speak", etc., as in the example below:

7- "I **said** it's noisy in here".

The participant is labeled by the word "sayer". Furthermore, the term "verbiage" refers to verbalization (the message), "target" or "sayer" refers to participants associated with the message, the one who gives out the message, and "receiver" is the one to whom the message is addressed (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 302- 307).

1.2.6 Existential Processes

This process indicates that something happens or exists. The word "there" is frequently used in this process to show the feature of existence and only to fill the position of the subject but without any function. The

word "existent" labels the participant in this process. The typical verbs in these clauses are "be", "exist", "arise", "occur", and other verbs expressing existences. For examples:

8- "There **is** a man at the door."

9- "There **was** a storm." (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp.307-310).

Table 1 presents a summary of the types of processes, their classification, whether major or minor, followed by their category meaning and participants.

Table 1

Process Types, Their Classifications, Meanings, and Key Participants

No.	Process type	Major/ Minor	Category meaning	Participants
1	Material: Action Event	Major	'Doing' 'Happening Creative Involuntary	Actor, Goal
2	Behavioural	Minor	'behaving'	Behaver
3	Mental: Perception Desideration Emotion Cognition	Major	'sensing' 'feeling' 'Thinking' 'wanting' 'feeling'	Sensor, Phenomenon
4	Verbal	Minor	'saying'	Sayer, Target
5	Relational:	Major	'Being'	Carrier,

	attribution identification		'attributing' 'identifying'	Attribute Identified, Identifier, Token, Value
6	Existential	Minor	'existing'	Existent

The syntactic structure in the news also deals with the structure of sentences, the positions of the subject, and how the sentence is arranged. In other words, the order of the sentence. The syntactic analysis is related to simple/complicated and active/passive sentence formations within numeral-embedded clauses. Through this analysis, the position of actors is specified, whether in-group or out-group actors. Thus, passive/ active sentences reveal the newspaper's ideology and hidden stance concerning news actors more. Hence, syntactic structures represent underlying ideological positions, for instance, by using passive and deleting agents from specific subject positions to dispel the negative actions of elite or powerful groups (Van Dijk, 1988, pp. 77, 81).

1.3 - Methodology

The present paper applies the quantitative analysis method to give objectivity by using numbers and percentages.

The transitivity in the press field can clarify the hidden ideologies of media makers; this is confirmed by Fairclough (1989, p. 122), who states that the analysis of participant types of sentences and the grammatical process is very important in revealing the hidden ideology since it depends on specific choices from many other grammatical choices. As far as this study is concerned, the analysis of transitivity investigates the linguistic

structure of newspaper that tackles the Taliban. The select newspaper is linguistically analyzed to unveil hidden ideologies and hidden messages. Transitivity is the grammatical system concerned with: The specification of process and participants' types. It is done by examining what entities are assigned, participants' roles, the number of the participants are involved, and the process that is taking place.

1.4 - Data Analysis

In this part, the researchers analyze the reports of the Guardian newspaper by adopting the model of transitivity that belongs to Halliday's model SFL (2014). In this regard, (4) newspapers are taken as the data for the transitivity analysis, (25) clauses are taken before 2001, and (28) are taken after 2001.

These clauses are chosen because they include the main characters related to the Taliban subject in the Guardian newspaper. In other words, what kind of participants and processes were given for the newspaper in-group and out-group, and what kind of processes were given to the Taliban members and their opponents before and after 2001? The main characters in this regard are the Taliban, the UN, the Taliban's opponents, and the Afghan people; the US includes America, Europe, Washington, and all the UN figures in contrast to the Talibans' opponents who include Mr. Massoud, Mr. Rabbani, Iran, hijackers, India, the Tajik regime, and Najibullah. At the end of each analysis related to groups, the results become numbers and percentages to make quantitative results for the findings of the study.

1.4.1 Transitivity Analysis of the Guardian Before 2001

This section includes a transitivity analysis of (25) clauses selected from the newspaper The Guardian before 2001. Table 2 contains the clauses within their participants' type, process types, and the number of reports from which they are taken.

Table 2

Transitivity Analysis of the Guardian Newspaper

No.	Clause	Process type	Major / Minor	Participants	R N o .
1.	" Tens of thousands of people accompanied the coffins of Iranian diplomats."	Material	Major	Actor	1
2.	" Tehran gave official sanction to the venting of rage against the Taliban. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
3.	" The fundamentalist militia and its closest ally -Pakistan- struggled to effect reconciliation. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
4.	Mullah Mohammed Omar, appealed to the United Nations to help resolve the crisis.	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
5.	" Crowds chanting "Death to the Taliban" poured out of mosques after Friday prayers. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
6.	" Zabihullah Bakhshi , a	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1

	member of the militant Ansar-e Hizbullah group,[...] shouted : "We will get your revenge. We will not let your blood go to waste."				
7.	" Iran says the Taliban, [...], is holding 60 of its citizens on suspicion of arms smuggling. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
8.	" The Taliban and local extremists cultivated the extreme version of Sunni Islam."	Material	Major	Actor	1
9.	"In Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran are engaged in a proxy war for regional supremacy."	Relationa l	Major	Identified	1
10.	" The Taliban admitted that [...] eight Iranian diplomats and a journalist had been killed. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
11.	Tehran accused the Taliban on state television	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
12.	" The Iranian army has been placed on alert. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
13.	70,000 (Iranian) soldiers have massed on the Afghan border.	Material	Major	Actor	1
14.	" Kashmiri hijackers [...] agreed to drop demands for a \$200m. "	Material	Major	Actor	2
15.	" The Indian government's replies to the hijackers' demands have been conveyed	Material	Major	Actor	2

	to the hijackers in the fourth round of talks, which just began. "				
16.	" Afghan officials [...] said the 155 hostages appear to be holding up reasonably well. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2
17.	" The hijackers allowed the aircraft's rear door to be opened. "	Material	Major	Actor	2
18.	"We went on board to repair a few things and the hijackers did not seem to notice us for about five minutes," said one aviation official .	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2
19.	" Taliban officials said they had contacted the hijackers. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2
20.	" They (Taliban) said they had asked the hijackers not to press for the return of the body of a Muslim militant in India."	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2
21.	" Desperate relatives in India, who accused the government of putting the lives of their kin at risk through indecision. "	Mental	Major	Sensor	2
22.	" The hijackers have rejected an Indian request that mothers and children be allowed to leave the aircraft. "	Material	Major	Actor	2
23.	" Afghan officials said the passengers appeared in reasonable condition and were	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2

	playing [...]."				
24.	" Afghan officials said the hijackers carried automatic pistols. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2
25.	"They get beans and rice, the Hindus and vegetarians, and the others get lamb, some greens," an official said. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2

Note: R = Report

The transitivity analysis of the Guardian newspaper shows that the overall number of clauses (25) includes (11) material processes, (12) verbal processes, (1) relational processes, and (1) mental processes. Table 3 explains the newspaper findings of the transitivity analysis, as it provides information on the numbers of the total use of processes and participants, as well as the percentages that each main character receives as a specific participant used in a particular process.

Table 3

Total Frequency of Occurrence of Participants and Processes in the Guardian Clauses

Participant Category	Process Category	Freq. of Occurrence	Total Freq. of Par/Pro	Per
Sayer	Verbal	12	25	48.0 %
Actor	Material	11	25	44.0 %
Sensor	Mental	1	25	4.0 %
Identified	Relational	1	25	4.0 %

Note: Freq = Frequency; Par = Participant; Pro = Process; Per = Percentage

In Table 3, it reflects the overall frequency of occurrence of the participants and processes in the clauses of Guardian. It reveals that the participant sayer is given the highest rate with (12) frequency of occurrence, corresponding to (48.0%); this is followed by the actor participant with (11) frequency of occurrence, which makes (44.0%). The participant's sensor with (1) time makes (4.0%) and identified is used (1) time, which equals (4.0%).

Table 4

Total Frequency of Occurrence of Main Characters as Participants in Guardian Clauses

Participa nt	Actor		Sayer		Sensor		Identified		Total Use of Par	
	Fre q	Per	Fre q	Per	Fre q	Per	Fre q	Per	Fre q	Per
Taliban's Opponen ts	9	64.28 %	3	21.4%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	14	56.0 %
Taliban	2	20.0%	8	80.0 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	40.0 %
The UN	0	0 %	1	100.0 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%

Note: Freq = Frequency; Par = Participant; Per = Percentage

In this table, Table 4 shows the numbers and frequency of occurrence of the main characters as participants in the clauses that are taken from Guardian before 2001. Beginning with the Taliban's opponents, they are mostly used as actors (9) times, which means (64.28%) of the total use of this participant, (3) times as sayers, which makes (21.4 %) of total usage,

(1) times as a sensor that is (7.1%) of the general use, (1) times as an identified which equals (7.1 %) of the whole participant's use.

As far as the Taliban, it is used (2) times as an actor, which means (20.0 %) of the category, followed by a sayer (8) times which means (80.0%) of the total use of this category. Finally, the US is used only as a sayer (1) time which means (100.0 %) of the overall usage of this category.

1.4.2 Transitivity Analysis of the Guardian After 2001

This section presents a transitivity analysis of (28) clauses selected from the Guardian concerning the Taliban subject. Table 5 presents the clauses, the kinds of participants they contain, their process types, and the number of reports from which they are taken.

Table 5

Transitivity Analysis of the Guardian.

No.	Clause	Process type	Major / Minor	Participants	R NO .
1.	" The Taliban have forcibly conscripted tens of thousands of men over the past two weeks. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
2.	" The extremist militia has demande d that every household in Afghanistan provide at least one fighter for the jihad against the United States. "	Material	Major	Actor	1

3.	" Gangs of Taliban soldiers have implemented the edict by dragging men at gunpoint out of their homes. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
4.	" They (Gangs of Taliban soldiers) have also seized them in the streets or pulled them out of cars as they attempt to flee the country. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
5.	"The news that every family had to give one man was announced early last week from Afghanistan's mosques, (Faheema) she said. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
6.	Her son Farhad and his friends [...] went into hiding.	Material	Major	Actor	1
7.	" The Taliban have warned that they will shoot any new recruit who tries to escape. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
8.	" They (The Taliban) are also transporting recruits to provinces far away from where they were originally seized. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
9.	"My husband disappeared two or three days ago," Gul Pari [...] said last night.	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
10.	"We left Afghanistan because we didn't have anything to eat," she added.	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
11.	" The Taliban are massively reinforcing their positions	Material	Major	Actor	1

	against an American invasion. "				
12.	"I saw several tanks. The Taliban are pulling rocket launchers up the mountains. Some are being transported on donkeys," Naweed Ahmad, 18, said.	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
13.	"We could not live under the control of the Taliban. If you didn't turn up to the mosque to pray five times a day they would beat you," Ghulam said.	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
14.	" Malika , [...] lost one of her brothers to the Taliban two weeks ago. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
15.	"My brother was searching for wood for turning into fire. He didn't come back. A neighbor told us the Taliban had taken him," she said.	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
16.	"The Taliban took our wheat and corn. We had nothing left," she added.	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1
17.	" Malika now lives with three other women and their children in a small mud-walled room in Khewa refugee camp. "	Material	Major	Actor	1
18.	(Faheema said) "The Taliban are blocking all the roads out of Afghanistan and are taking away the young boys."	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	1

19.	" The students and teachers have fled ."	Material	Major	Actor	1
20.	A team from the United Nations travelled to a remote Afghan province yesterday to investigate three mass graves allegedly containing victims of one of the last Taliban bloodbaths. "	Material	Major	Actor	2
21.	" Hazara leaders claim the Taliban massacred 15,000 of their people during sweeps through northern and central Afghanistan. "	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2
22.	"We do not yet know the number of bodies or exactly when they were buried. These graves were unknown until now," said [...] a UN spokesman ."	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2
23.	" Hazara fighters killed thousands of Taliban fighters and prisoners in the north in 1997. "	Material	Major	Actor	2
24.	" The regime massacred entire communities in revenge. "	Material	Major	Actor	2
25.	" Civilian victims of the campaign gathered at the US embassy to request compensation for injuries, deaths and damaged property."	Material	Major	Actor	2

	"				
26.	" The San Francisco-based human rights group Global Exchange organised the petition after surveying bomb sites and counselling survivors."	Material	Major	Actor	2
27.	"A US congresswoman [...] promised to lobby Washington for compensation."	Material	Major	Actor	2
28.	" Gul Ahmad, 50, said nothing at all because since a missile exploded in his home he has lost the power of speech."	Verbal	Minor	Sayer	2

Note: R = Report

The transitivity analysis of the Guardian reveals that the total number of clauses (28) comprises (17) material processes and (11) verbal processes, while mental processes, relational processes, and extensional processes are not used in the Guardian newspaper. In this table, Table 6 expresses the findings of the transitivity analysis, as they provide information on the numbers of the overall use of processes and participants, as well as the percentages that each main character receives as a specific participant used in a particular process.

Table 6

Overall Frequency of Occurrence of Participants and Processes in the Guardian Clauses.

Participant Category	Process Category	Freq. of Occurrence	Total Freq. of Par/Pro	Per
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Actor	Material	17	28	60.71%
Sayer	Verbal	11	28	39.29%

Table 6 discovers the total frequency of occurrence of the participants and processes in the clauses extracted from the Guardian newspaper. It discovers that the participant actor is given the highest rate with (17) times of occurrence (60.71%) in the Guardian newspaper, followed by the sayer participant with (11) times of occurrence (39.29%).

Table 7

Frequency of Occurrence of Main Characters as Participants in the

Participan ts	Actor		Sayer		Sensor		Identified		Total Use of Par	
	Fre q	Per	Fre q	Per	Fre q	Per	Fre q	Per	Freq	Per
Taliban	8	100.0 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	28.57 %
The UN	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	17.85 %
Afghans People	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	7.14%
Taliban's Opponent s	5	38.46 %	8	61.54 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	46.42 %

Guardian Clauses.

Note: Freq = Frequency; Per = Percentage

Table 7 shows the numbers and frequency of occurrence of the main characters as participants in the clauses extracted from the Guardian. Starting with the Taliban, it is used only as an actor (8) times which means (100%) of the total use of this category.

As for the UN, it is also mostly used as an actor (3) times which means (60.0%) of the total use of this participant, followed by (2) times as a sayer, which equals (40.0 %) of its total use. As for the Taliban's opponents, it is mostly used as an actor (5) times, which makes (38.46 %), (8) times as a sayer which equals (61.54%). Finally, Afghan people are used as actors only (1) time which equals (50.0 %), (1) time as a sayer, that is (50.0 %) of the overall category.

1.5 - Conclusion

Not all the six types of processes are presented within the Guardian newspaper; the material process (the major process) is mostly used beside the verbal process (the minor process). Thus, the dominant process is the material process, the ideology and shift toward the Taliban are expressed through linguistic choices. One can see the differences in representing the Taliban before and after 2001. Before 2001, the Guardian newspaper represents the Taliban as an in-group and the Taliban's opponents as an out-group. In this period, the material process is used mostly to describe the action of the Taliban's opponents. They are represented negatively, while the Guardian newspaper does not highlight the Taliban. Moreover, the Taliban members are represented as sayers more than as actors. In other words, they say more than they act.

In contrast, after 2001, the material process is used mostly to describe the action of the Taliban. They "kill, "attack," destroy." thus, the Guardian newspaper represents the Taliban as an out-group and the Taliban's opponents as an in-group. Thus, it focuses on the Taliban's actions. In other words, they act more than they say.

Another difference, after 2001, the Guardian newspaper mentions the Afghan people as participants to show how those people suffered from the Taliban. Whereas before 2001, this newspaper never focuses on the Afghan people living under the Taliban regime. Finally, extensional and behavioural processes are not used within the Guardian newspaper.

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