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Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Larbi Tebessi University Tébessa
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of Letters and English Language



A Critical Discourse Analysis of the CNN and Al-Jazeera English Coverage of the Seventh October Event of Gaza

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Letters and English Language in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Language Sciences

Candidates:

Hana SELLAT

Halima Essaadia DAANI

Supervisor:

Mrs. Mebarka ACHI

Board of Examiners

President: Mrs. Nawel KRARZIA M.A.B Larbi Tebessi, Tébessa University

Supervisor: Mrs. Mebarka ACHI M.A.A Larbi Tebessi, Tébessa University

Examiner: Mrs. Messouda BOUCHOUCHA M.A.A Larbi Tebessi, Tébessa University

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Abstract

Language should perform what happens in society so that each text treats a social issue and the interlocutors do not share the same worldview. As a result, the interpretation of the text would be provided differently. The study conducted a critical discourse analysis of news coverage by Al Jazeera English (AJE) and Cable News Network (CNN) regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, focusing on the 7th October attack of Gaza. This event was examined to uncover similarities and differences in how both news outlets in which the event was reported, it highlights the factors influencing the coverage of this event. The research employed qualitative content analysis, utilizing Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework, which includes textual analysis (Description), discursive practices (Interpretation), and contextual analysis (Social Context). Through this academic approach, the study aimed to explore the differences of news reporting by CNN and AJE, providing insights into their coverage styles. The analysis revealed both common points and distinctions in how the two news departments approached the Seventh October event, highlighting the impact of various factors on their reporting. By delving into the critical discourse of these media outlets, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of the ideological and linguistic choices made in news coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Key words: language, the 7th October attack, CNN, AJE, critical discourse analysis, Fairclough's approach, Israeli-Palestinian, conflict

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Dedication

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This work is a gift to all my loved family, my dad Tahar, my mom Mariam, my sisters Khadija, Souad, Zaineb, Hadjer, Salsabil, Anfal, Takwa, and Yakin.

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Dedication

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List of Abbreviations

AJE: Al-Jazeera English

BT: British Telecom

CA: Conversation Analysis

CADAAD: Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis Across Disciplines

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis

CL: Critical Linguistics

CNN: Cable News Network

CSIS: Center for Strategic and International Studies

DHA: Discourse Historical Approach

EM: Episodic Memory

IFIDs: Illocutionary Force Indicating Device

LTM: Long Term Memory

NS: National Socialist

SM: Semantic Memory

SMS: Short Message Service

STM: Short Term Memory

UHF: Ultra-High Frequency

VS: Versus

WTCG: Weather Tech Consulting Group

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General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

This study explores a topic of paramount importance in today's world, namely 'The 7th October attack in Gaza. The latter was marked by Hamas' announcement of "Operation AL-Aqsa Flood," followed by the subsequent incursion of Palestinian armed groups into occupied territories, which triggered a significant and intense media response on both scales, locally and internationally. The event was characterized by a sudden and dramatic escalation of conflict, as Hamas militants launched a surprise attack on southern occupied territories, resulting in casualties and the capture of hostages. In response, Israel initiated a widespread and forceful military campaign in the Gaza Strip, leading to extensive casualties and the destruction of civilian infrastructure. The media coverage of this event was comprehensive, with both local and international TV channels and various media outlets actively engaging in the dissemination of information and perspectives related to the unfolding crisis. The coverage highlighted the multifaceted nature of the conflict, presenting diverse viewpoints from Israeli and Palestinian supporters and emphasizing the human impact of the hostilities. The media's role in shaping public understanding and international perceptions of the event was particularly pronounced, as the coverage provided a lens through which the global audience could comprehend the complexities and implications of the Seventh October Event. The significance of this media coverage in influencing public discourse and diplomatic considerations is evident, as it contributed to the ongoing narrative surrounding the conflict and its broader implications. The intense and multifaceted media coverage of the Seventh October Event underscores the need for a comprehensive analysis of the various narratives and perspectives presented, as well as the potential influence of the media on public opinion and international responses.

The study was contextualized from the conflict between Israel and Palestine, because its interpretations were completely different from policymakers, journalists, and politicians of the western world and the Middle East. It opened the unique chance for TV channels to cover this event and explain the whole situation to the Israeli-Palestinian case followers. Therefore, the analysis of TV news can be considered as a gap in critical discourse analysis recent studies.

2. Statement of the Problem

Although media is essentially performing to enrich individuals' minds with enough amount of information about a certain event, it always attracts attention to observe, to criticize, to interpret, and to think why an event was reported in that particular way. Media reporters show the nation they belong to through their use of language, and this latter is used to express powerful people's minds and what they intend to transmit through the way they treat a story or an event. The Seventh October Event of Gaza was the central topic of newspapers and inside newsrooms, there are multiple contradictory interpretations and coverages to this event. Among those interpretations, two were represented by the two TV channels: Al Jazeera English and Cable News Network(CNN). In this case, their produced texts draw interests to how this event was covered by these media outlets, through knowing the differences and similarities that characterize them, and the factors that can influence their coverage. These points became the main objectives and they are going to be discussed in this study using Critical Discourse Analysis.

3. Research Questions

The problem found is how to identify the differences and similarities between those TV channels. Moreover, further questions related to this topic were derived:

1. What are the differences and similarities that characterize CNN and AJE during their coverage of the 7th October attack in Gaza?

2. What are the factors that influence the process of this coverage?

4. Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to provide in-depth and valid interpretations of language use in media coverages of the seventh October operation in Gaza. This includes analyzing the hidden messages behind audio texts in relation to the context in order to offer a reliable method for analyzing discourse. The study seeks to shed light on how media narratives are constructed and demystify the potential impact of these narratives on public understanding and international perceptions of the event. By focusing on prominent media outlets such as CNN and Al Jazeera, which have a global viewership, the research aims to capture and analyze the diverse perspectives and narratives presented by these channels. This approach will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities involved in the media's portrayal of the event, particularly in the context of the Israel-Palestine conflict. The selection of these specific media outlets is based on their significant influence and reach, making them representative of the broader media landscape and the narratives that are disseminated to a global audience. The study's findings are expected to provide valuable insights into the role of media in shaping public opinion, as well as its potential impact on diplomatic, political, and humanitarian considerations. Additionally, this research aims to contribute to the existing literature on media influence, conflict representation, and the broader implications of media narratives on international perceptions of significant events.

5. Significance of the Study

The significance of studying the different media coverages of the seventh of October event in Gaza lies in the profound impact of media narratives on public understanding and international perceptions of the event. The media plays a pivotal role in shaping the discourse surrounding significant historical and political occurrences, particularly in conflict zones. By analyzing the various portrayals of the event across different media platforms, this research

can provide valuable insights into the construction of narratives, the framing of the event, and the presentation of different perspectives. Understanding how the seventh of October event was depicted in the media is crucial for comprehending its broader implications, both locally and internationally. Moreover, given the contentious nature of the event and the conflicting narratives surrounding it, a comprehensive analysis of media coverages can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the complexities involved. This research can also shed light on the role of media in influencing public opinion and the potential impact of these narratives on diplomatic, political, and humanitarian considerations. Therefore, the significance of this study extends to its potential to inform discussions on media influence, conflict representation, and the broader implications of media narratives on international perceptions of significant events.

6. Research Methodology

Since the study is purely qualitative and descriptive, it has to employ the qualitative research tools and procedures. It relies on content analysis as a tool of investigation based on Fairclough's three-dimensional approach to describe and interpret videos from Al Jazeera English and CNN who treated the Seventh October attack in Gaza. It was supposed to choose videos that appropriately represented the attack, following the day of October 7. After looking into a variety of videos, a set of four videos extracted from Al-Jazeera English and CNN were chosen, CNN has shown eight minutes performance of its team, this video was entitled "CNN team ducks from massive barrage of rockets' near israel-Gaza border", and another reportings of the scale of the damage done by Hamas militants, this five minutes video was untitled "israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said the country is 'at war' following the surprise attack from Hamas early Saturday morning" while AL-Jazeera English mentioned the scale of the damage done by israeli bombardment in two videos : the first video was of five minutes and entitled "israel-Hamas war live : Death toll rises as attacks

continue to pound Gaza" and the second video was about one minute where Yumna Essayed talked about "How bad are things in Gaza.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

The present dissertation consists of three main chapters: the first chapter contains a theoretical framework and the full explanation of particular notions related to Discourse Analysis with main subtitles (critical discourse analysis: its history, Ideology, models, and online media). Chapter two displays the contextual component (The Seventh October Event of Gaza), media channels (Al Jazeera, Al Jazeera English, and CNN) with a brief background of each, moving to methodology where the nature of the topic and analysis procedures are explained, and then, data description includes the sample and the sub-stages in which it is going to be analysed (textual analysis, discursive practices, and contextual interpretation). The last chapter, which is the practical one, is concerned with the interpretation of the selected videos extracted from Al Jazeera English and CNN. It aims to reach the similarities and differences between the two TV channels and the factors influencing their news coverages and the discussion part of the results obtained throughout the analysis process.

Chapter One: Theoretical Framework

Introduction

Human communication must be studied in terms of certain levels, any researcher has to discover what is meant by what is said or written. Coulthard (1985) mentions that Firth said : "We shall find the key to a better understanding of what language is and how it works"; he considered language as a system by itself, so, it cannot be studied in isolation. He urged linguists to describe it in terms of meaning, form, lexico-grammar and phonology in addition to social and cultural contexts. This gave birth to the discourse studies, where language became a form of social practice, spoken and written based on individual's beliefs, power, and ideology. This first chapter delves into definitions of discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis as well as it discusses the notion of 'ideology' and the main approaches of CDA. Then, it explains the relationship between media and discourse including online media, mass media and construction of reality ending with a detailed description of political discourse.

1.1 Discourse, DA, and CDA

1.1.1. *Definition of Discourse*

The word *discourse* was denoted in Late Middle English (during the process of reasoning): from Old French *discours*, from Latin *discursus* 'running to and fro'. It comes from the Medieval Latin *discursus*, which means 'an argument'. But that kind of argument does not mean fighting but it refers to exchanging ideas and give-and-take between individuals.

It has to be noted that *discourse* is an umbrella term that varies in subject matter and approach. An article concerning discourse analysis, which is entitled 'What is discourse and why analyzing it?', narrates the Guardian (1996) that talks about the arrangement of a

campaign launched by a spokesperson for British Telecom (BT), the United Kingdom's (UK) largest phone company, to improve the nation's communication skills stating that “since life is in many ways a series of conversations, it makes sense to be as good as people possibly can at something they tend to take for granted.”. However, this is not actually the common aim that discourse analysts share, but they assume the fact that people, with few exceptions, are highly skilled speakers of the language. When both linguists and social scientists analyze spoken conversations, they intend to make explicit what normally gets taken for granted as well as to show how successfully 'talking' is achieved in people's lives and society at large. The discourse variation in focus and approach shows straightly that it is not properly concerned with 'spoken discourse', working only on socially-situated language use in any channel or medium. However, all those who are engaged in discourse studies, including anthropologists, linguists, philosophers, psychologists, and sociologists, students, of the media, or education or the law would rely on written data, or data from sign languages of the deaf, as some of them use graphics and images. (Deborah Cameron, 2001).

Cameron (2001) adds some analysts study discourse as an end in itself, especially those who are primarily affiliated to linguistics, their concern is to describe the complex structures and mechanisms of socially-situated language use. They usually try to answer these questions : '1) How does turn-taking work in a conversation ? ; 2) Does the form of the question affect the form of the answer?; 3) Why do people sometimes misunderstand one another ?.' Nevertheless, researchers such as : sociologists, researchers in education , in cultural and media studies , whose assumption is that life is in many ways a series of conversations, would apply people's talk as a source of evidence about other aspects of their lives. They adopt methods as: interviews, focus group discussions and ethnographic studies to produce discourse data, through listening to talk, transcribing it, and reflecting on its meaning and significance. From this variety of opinions and perspectives, discourse has to be treated as a

whole system, so that one definition would not be enough to its vagueness and cannot serve every single concern and approach.

In the same article, 'What is discourse and why analyze it?', the linguist Harris (1952), one of the earliest discourse analysts drew the path to the first definition to 'discourse'. His idea started by questioning how do we tell whether a sequence of sentences is a text that is , the sentences are connected to one another and form larger whole or they are just a random collection of unrelated bits ? The following example of a text produced by a child was discussed in a famous article by the conversation analyst Sacks (1972):

'A: the baby cried'

'B: the mommy picked it up'

The anaphoric pronoun 'it', in this example, comes in the second sentence but it refers to 'the baby' which is mentioned in the first. The reader or the listener would automatically realize that 'it' which the mommy picked up is absolutely 'the baby'. So, the pronoun 'it' is a cohesive device, gathering the two sentences together. This sequence can be read as a 'narrative', as a sequence of events: the baby cried and then the mommy picked it up, or to infer 'causality': the mommy picked up the baby because he cried. The way the text is designed means that it follows a certain procedure dealing with 'structure above the sentence': since A and B are sentences, it is assumed that A followed by B (A and then B , or A and consequently B). Therefore, this example answers Harris' question, so that discourse is 'Language above the sentence', it looks for more patterns, structures, and organizations in larger and more extended units.

Hassen, (2015), said: "discourse carries the tradition, history, culture, and a way of life of its speakers. It cannot be conceptualized without people, nor can the people without their discourse." She argues that studying the linguistic and cultural features help to understand what are the beliefs and value systems of people, this calls the need for the access of people's

discourse to satisfy researchers' curiosity towards the patterns of life. She represents discourse as a language or system that has developed socially in order to make and circulate a coherent set of meanings about an important topic area. This is what Scollon and Scollon (2001) agreed upon, by relating discourse to socially shared habits of thought, perception, and behavior reflected in numerous texts belonging to different genres. Besides, she understands discourse as specific communicative events, in general, and a written or oral form of verbal interaction, in particular, and defines discourse in three ways : 1) a language beyond the level of a sentence ; 2) language behaviors linked to social practices and 3) language as a system of thought. In social science for instance, discourse is treated as an institutionalized way of thinking, a social boundary defining what can be said about a certain topic. This means that the chosen discourse delivers the vocabulary, expressions and the style needed to communicate as well.

In their introduction of 'Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis', Wodak and Meyer (2009) note that discourse is basically the use of language underscored by the recognition that its use occurs within a particular social context that dictates the language used but is also influenced by language in turn and this can be felt in Norman Fairclough's description to discourse: " Language as a form of social practice."

1.1.2. Discourse Analysis

Chomsky (1957) , a linguist and proponent of the mentalist theory , made a kind of revolution in the field of Linguistics by introducing 'The Study of the Mind' , 'The Syntactic Structures' and other contributions that paved the way to a new school of thought. However, he ignored the social factors and their impact on language. This point of weakness was discussed in a conference at the University of San Francisco, where discourse analysts proved a new device to analyze language. During the second half of the twentieth century, several

pedagogical disciplines have emerged to be involved in the interpretation of language and to analyze discourse in relation to social contexts.

Beaugrande (1997) states that imagining the world without discourse is to believe that it is without language which cannot be possible, believing that discourse can be only found in the world of human beings not the language itself. This means that people live by languaging or discoursing, not only hearing and seeing audio visual units in connected sound waves and orthographic forms but they assign meaning based on their past experience with them and in which these waves and forms are used. Thus, Discourse Analysis functions to know the contexts where oral and written language delivered to specific audiences, for specific purposes, in specific settings.

The first use of the term "discourse analysis" was attributed to Zellig Harris in 1952 (Paltridge, 2012). He wanted to discover another level of language above the sentence and he was interested in the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic behaviors. Therefore, he investigated the linguistic structures to discover the distribution of language properties within texts and genres. Crystal (1987) defines "discourse analysis" as the study of "naturally occurring spoken language"(p.116) and this definition was restricted to spoken language only with no reference to written texts. So, discourse analysis is understood as an umbrella term because it includes different perspectives and multiple concerns and interests. Paltridge (2012) even explained that discourse analysis studies the linguistic patterns of a variety of texts with reference to the socio-cultural context in which these texts were firstly produced. He also defined it from another perspective. When discourse analysis is related to performance, it has to talk about Austin's "Speech Act Theory". Austin (1962) wrote in his book "How to do Things with Words" that language is used to perform an action and how to behave in a given way. He gave two types of performative utterances: explicit and implicit. For example, both utterances "I will submit my research on time" and "I promise I will

submit my research on time" reflect two different performative utterances. The first one is implicit, it may indicate a promise, or a threat, and it has to come back to the situation, intonation and context. The second one, however, is meaningfully strong and explicit, because the verb (promise) denotes the speaker's intention.

To sum up, discourse analysis expresses the real world, where texts are written according to a social and cultural context. Additionally, it studies people's intentions when they speak or write and how they present their different views about the world.

1.1.3. Critical Discourse Analysis:

According to the Frankfurt school of philosophy, the word 'critical' means both 'self-reflexive' and 'socio-historically-situated'. (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, p.261). In the same way, Mazid (2014) claims that the word "critical" alone means to have the ability to understand society as a whole, and any particular phenomenon can be analysed according to the background of its wider social context. He adds that critical research functions to figure out what is concealed by ideology whenever one produces any sort of knowledge that enables people to understand how society is and how it ought to be. The criticality of this approach, then, allows analysts to better change the world.

Similarly, this can be discovered in Fairclough's view, CDA has three basic properties: relational, dialectical, and transdisciplinary. It is relational form of research in the sense that primarily focuses on social relations not on entities or individuals (things and people). Since the social relations are very complex, and they include "relations between relations", it can be said that relations exist even between discourse and 'objects' from the physical world, power relations and institutions which work in the social activity. Dialectical relations are relations between objects which are different from one another. For instance, the people who control a modern state embody power and when they sustain the "legitimacy" of the state and its representatives, they are going to rely on discourse. This is an 'external' relation between

power and discourse. But power can also include the use of physical force or violence, so that it cannot be simply discourse. Therefore, 'power' and 'discourse' are different but they do not exclude one another. This means that CDA is the analysis of dialectical relations between discourse and other objects. Moreover, the analysis of those relations allows other disciplines to meet (Linguistics, politics, sociology...), so that CDA becomes a 'transdisciplinary' form of analysis. This means that a variety of disciplines would come across during the analysis process.

According to Van Dijk (2015) Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by a text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality.

This view explains how discourse discovers the ideological mind inside the text or spoken conversations, where CDA researchers have to figure out explicitly forms of injustice and abuse trying to change the reality exposed by socially powerful people.

1.2.4. History of Critical Discourse Analysis

Van Dijk dates back the roots of critical discourse analysis to the "Critical Theory" of the Frankfurt School before the Second World War, when its main focus on language and discourse was untitled with the "Critical Linguistics" that emerged mostly in the UK and Australia at the end of the 1970 (Fowler et al. 1979). Allagbe (2018) in his article 'Principles, Theories, and Approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis' mentions that CDA was set in the early 1990s by a group of scholars such as Theo van Leeuwen, Gunther Kress, Teun Van Dijk, and Norman Fairclough. He states that theories and methods of CDA were created to differentiate it from other theories and methodologies in discourse analysis. Some scholars prefer to use the term "Critical Linguistics (CL)", which is an approach that studies the

relationship between the linguistic structure (language) and the social structure (society). The creation of CDA continued to develop, when Fowler, the founding father of Critical Linguistics shifted his interest to study the inter-disciplinarity of Literary Criticism and Linguistics, and he finally published the book of "Linguistics Criticism" in 1986. (As cited in Arrouf and Ouanassi , 2020).

The term Critical Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis are often used interchangeably. As cited in Wodak and Meyer(2001) a group of scholars : Teun Van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, Theo Van Leeuwen and Ruth Wodak met together in a seminar in Amsterdam, in January 1991, they spent two days discussing theories and methods of Discourse Analysis, specifically CDA. The meeting marked the official establishment of CDA, it was a great opportunity to well design CDA's approaches with regard to other theories and methodologies in discourse analysis.

Since then, new journals have been created: Critical Discourse Studies, The Journal of Language and Politics, Discourse and Communication and Visual Semiotics, in addition to several e-journals special for critical research, such as Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis Across Disciplines (CADAAD), and variety of books were written (Discourse Approaches to Politics, Culture and Society...). To sum up, CDA has become well-established field in language sciences thanks to scholars' contributions, the conferences and meetings that took place around the world.

1.2. Ideology

According to Oxford Languages, the word "Ideology", taken from French 'idéologie', which was originated in the Greek etymology (idea which means 'form', or 'pattern' + logos). The notion "Ideology" was invented by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy at the end of the 18th century. He started his famous book by addressing the young people, saying that “the minds of established scholars are full of "fixed ideas" that are hard to change”. The

quote shows that 'ideology', according to him is no more than a general "science of ideas" which studies how people, think, speak and argue. This makes it similar to psychology or even 'cognitive science'. Van Dijk considers ideology as the most contested concept and develops the definition of 'Ideology' from what he understands in Destutt de Tracy's book.(Van dijk;p.4,2006)

Figure 1.

Elements de Ideologie of Destutt de Tracy from Ideology and Discourse (Teun.A.van Dijk, 2000)

Eléments de Idéologie
Par A.L.C. Destutt-Tracy

Jeunes gens, c'est à vous que je m'adresse ; c'est pour vous seuls que j' écris (...)
 La première fois qu' il arrivera à un de vos camarades de s' attacher obstinément à une idée quelconque qui paraîtra évidemment absurde à tous les autres, observez-le avec soin, et vous verrez qu' il est dans une disposition d' esprit telle qu' il lui est impossible de comprendre les raisons qui vous semblent les plus claires : c' est que les mêmes idées se sont arrangées d' avance dans sa tête dans un tout autre ordre que dans la vôtre, et qu' elles tiennent à une infinité d' autres idées qu' il faudrait déranger avant de rectifier celles-là.

C'est pour vous préserver de l'un et de l'autre que je veux dans cet écrit, non pas vous enseigner, mais vous faire remarquer tout ce qui se passe en vous quand vous pensez, parlez, et raisonnez. Avoir des idées, les exprimer, les combiner, sont trois choses différentes, mais étroitement liées entre elles. Dans la moindre phrase ces trois opérations se trouvent : elles sont si mêlées, elles s'exécutent si rapidement, elles se renouvellent tant de fois dans un jour, dans une heure, dans un moment, qu'il paraît d' abord fort difficile de débrouiller comment cela se passe en nous.

Firstly, Destutt at the end of 18th century views 'Ideology' as a system of beliefs, since it deals with systems of social, political, or religious ideas shared by a social group or movement. He also exemplifies with communism and anti-communism, socialism and liberalism, feminism and sexism, racism and anti-racism, pacifism and militarism as shared ideologies which may contain more or less positivity or negativity depending on members' point of view. Moreover, he believes that sharing such ideologies stands for having a number of general ideas which are the basis of specific beliefs about the world, controlling both individuals' interpretation of events and their social practices. Then, Van Dijk(2000) suggests to replace the term "ideology" , because of its vagueness and ambiguity, by the term "beliefs" which is used in psychology to refer to any kind of 'thoughts' , giving a new general

definitions of ideology : "Ideologies are the fundamental beliefs of a group and its members."(p.5).

Secondly Van Dijk (2000) delves into the conception of ideology in further details. He describes it as a "false consciousness" or "misguided beliefs", taking the example of Marxism, when members of the ruling class behave wrongly and make misguided decisions in order to conceal the real socioeconomic conditions of the working class. Consequently, ideology was conceptualized negatively, as systems of self-serving ideas of dominant groups, became a central element in the commonsense, and entered the political use as a system of false and misleading beliefs. For example, ideology was basically associated with communism while the anti-communism dominated politics and even scholarships in much of the Western World for decades. This negative use leads to the polarization between United States and them:

"WE have True knowledge, THEY have ideologies."

Another definition given by Van Dijk (2000) , 'Ideology' as "a general notion"(p.8), has to be perceived more than a legitimized dominance so that it allows to study 'positive' ideologies , as those of feminism and anti-racism that go against dominance and social inequality aiming to oppose and resist them . Positive ideologies were called "utopias" or "Anti-ideologies" by Karl Manheim, they have their own ideologies away from the negative use. However, this does not mean that positive ideologies do not have negative use, this can be found in religious sects or right-wing extremists. In other words, generalizing the notion of ideology allows broader and more flexible applications of it.

Finally, Van Dijk views (2000) 'Ideology' as the basis of social practice. Sexist or racist ideologies, for example, may be at the basis of discrimination, and pacifist ideologies may be used to resist nuclear weapons. Thus, ideologies are raised from the group who struggles or who has conflicts.

Van Dijk (2000), in his book *Ideology and Discourse Analysis*, describes ideology as some kinds of 'ideas', that is, belief systems. Those systems are socially shared by the members of a collectivity of social actors, and they are based on a cognitive component that accounts properly for the notions of 'belief' and 'belief system' not only contain the ideological practices or societal structures depending on churches or political parties. He also argues that not any community of social members can form an ideology; however, they can do so in case of some kinds of groups. The most important is that ideologies represent and define the social identity of a group in which shared beliefs are about its fundamental conditions and ways of existence and reproduction.

Wodak and Meyer (2006) give the core definition of ideology as a coherent and relatively stable set of beliefs or values. This definition remained the same in political science over time and was confronted with democracy, the evil with the good during the era of fascism, communism and the cold war when the concept of ideology was a negative connotation (as cited in knight, 2006). They also mention that political scientists named four central characteristics of ideology:

1. Ideology is more important than cognitions.
2. It is capable of guiding individuals' evaluation.
3. It provides guidance through action.
4. It must be logically coherent.

In relation to discourse, Fairclough (1989) believes that selecting certain genres of discourse convey underlying assumptions that are never value-free and innocent, rather they are ideologically driven and motivated. Thus, discursive practices would affect ideologically if they are able to produce and reproduce unequal power relations between social classes, gender and ethnic groups and cultural majorities and minorities when they represent things and position people.

Hart (2014) views Ideology as something akin to perspective, representing a particular interpretation of the way things ought to be. When language is used to promote one perspective over another, then, language is ideological. The theory of Ideology is also articulated with a conceptual triangle that connects society, discourse, and social cognition in the framework of a critical discourse analysis (Van Dijk, 1993b). Based on this approach ideologies organize the social cognition of members in a particular social group of organizations or institutions. This makes Ideology 'cognitive' and 'social' , functions as the 'interface' between the cognitive representations and processes underlying discourse and action in addition to the societal position and interests of social groups (Van Dijk,1993b).

As Van djik writes : " the approach to Ideology may be related to critical discourse studies which is interested in the study of the ways social power abuse, such as racism and sexism is reproduced and resisted by text and talk".(p.176).

Also, Van djik (2012) believes that both of of knowdlege and ideology are a form of social cognition. Knowdlege is a socially shared beliefs that are taken for granted. From another hand, ideologies are seen as belief systems that are shared by specific groups of people and not shared and taken for granted by the whole socio-cultural community. Also, ideologies can be defined as "The group interests' which means that it is not limited to groups that are related by dominance, power, or struggle, but it is involved in social conflicts between groups. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that ideologies are necessarily 'negative' or 'false', because powerful and dominant groups do not always use ideology to legitimate their power or to manufacture consent, but they may use it to effectively organize the social representations needed for resistance and change. Van djik adds that the interface between ideology and discourse explains both the shared, social nature of text and talk, and the contextual and personal properties of discourse which means how a group of people should behave. For example, why whites should act and speak as whites, the text is going to be

produced in a racist way, in addition to how there is still considerable variation in such groups-related talk. Moreover, there are certain attitudes, knowledge, and particular mental models of events in the relation between ideology and discourse and this relationship insights into other relations including social and personal cognition in addition to the speaker's own personal history (biography) because they are not only language users but they are social members as well.

1.3. Approaches to CDA

1.3.1. Norman Fairclough's Socio-Cultural Approach. Norman Fairclough was born in 1941, a CDA researcher, a proponent of Dialectical-Relational Approach, and an emeritus professor of Linguistics at Lancaster University. His oriented perception study to discourse analysis was formed in a central theory to CDA over more than the past ten years. "Critical Language Study" was his first work approach to language and discourse, its main objective is 'a contribution to a general rising of consciousness of exploitative social relations, through focusing on language' (Fairclough,1989). This was pointed in Nawras Sabah, a student in Human Sciences Faculty in Iraq, when she agrees with Fairclough's view (1995) on the fact that language use is socially shaped, and it is also socially shaping. This means that language use is a constituent of society on three levels: social identities, social relations, and system of knowledge and belief (As cited in S.Nawras,2019).Another explanation was provided in Franck Amoussou's 'Principles, Theories, and Approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis'. Similar to the Functional Analysis of Halliday (1999 , 2004 , 2014) , Fairclough's system of discourse analysis has three dimensions , seen as : a text (spoken, written, including visual images) , a discourse practice production , consumption and a distribution of the text , and a social cultural practice . Simultaneously, Fairclough provided a three-dimensional framework for the analysis of text and discourse.

This approach is built on: 1) the linguistic description of the formal properties of the text, 2) the interpretation of the relationship between the discursive processes, interaction and the text, and 3) the explanation of the relationship between discourse and social and cultural reality. Jorgensen and Phillips(2002) wrote in their book 'Discourse Analysis as Theory and Method' that critical discourse analysts believe that discourse is a form of social practice with both constitutes of the social world and constituted by other social practices. As social practice discourse is in dialectical relationship with other social dimensions.

Fairclough (1992b) points to the family as an example of how the social structure influences discursive practices. The relationship between parents and children is partly discursively constituted, he says, as well as the family is an institution with concrete practices, pre-existing relationships and identities. All of practices, relationships, and identities were originally discursively constituted, but have become disposed in institutions and non-discursive practices. The constitutive effects of discourse are put together with other practices such as the distribution of house hold tasks and social structures play an independent role in forming and circumscribing discursive practices in the family. As Fairclough said: "The discursive constitution of society does not emanate from a free play of ideas in people's heads but from a social practice which is firmly rooted in and oriented to real material social structures" (p.66).

Henderson (2005) ' has offered new ways of investigating language use within social contexts, starting from questioning the taken-for-grantedness of language to enable text explorations and they represent the world in particular ways according to particular interests. Thus, CDA allows considering the relationship between discourse and society, between text and context, and between language and power (as cited in Fairclough, 2001b, Luke, 1995, 1996, 2000). Although that Robyn (2005) acknowledges the simplicity of Fairclough's approach but he views that the picture is bigger because it hides many complexities that exist.

Initially, Fairclough (1989, 1992a , 1995c) presented his approach as 'Critical Language Study' and reviewed a range of mainstream areas including linguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, cognitive psychology, conversation analysis and discourse analysis proving that these fields have limitations although they enriched the language study. Concerning the selection of discourse, Fairclough views that there are some assumptions which are not value-free and innocent but they are ideologically driven and motivated. Consequently, discursive practices may have ideological effects since they can represent unequal power relations between social classes, gender groups and ethnic and cultural majorities and minorities through the ways they represent things and position people. Drawing on the discourse-power-ideology relationship, he introduces the concept of hegemony which he defines as "a way of power relations which allows a particular focus on discursive change but at the same time a way of seeing it as contributing to and being shaped by wider processes of change" (Cited in Jahedi et al , 2014 ,p.30). For him, "the political concept of 'hegemony' can be usefully employed in analyzing orders of discourse" (Fairclough, 2001, p.124). He then states that "an order of discourse is a network of social practices in a language aspect. The elements of orders of discourse are not things like nouns and sentences (elements of linguistic structures), but discourses, genres and styles." (Fairclough, 2003, p.24).

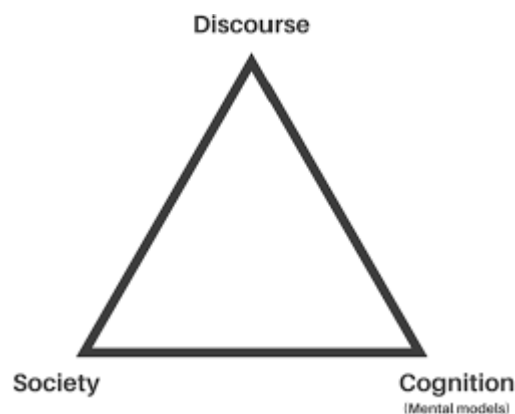
Given those assumptions, Fairclough(1989) based his framework on three prime integrates description, interpretation and explanation. The descriptive stage analyses vocabulary, grammar, the sound system, as well as cohesion organization beyond the sentence level, so that it necessitates the use of Halliday's Functional Analysis. The interpretive stage, commonly known as the discursive practice, is meant to identify the relationship between the text and the discursive process (the process of production and interpretation) through finding some elements like speech acts and intertextuality and analyzing them. The explanatory

stage, also called the socio-cultural practice that composes the analysis of the relevant economic, social, and cultural factors. (Arouf.& Ouannassi 2020).

1.3.2. Teun Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Approach. Wodak and Meyer (2009) wrote about Van Dijk's Socio-cognitive Approach, when he prefers to speak about Critical Discourse Studies and uses this term because critical approach not only involves critical analysis, but also critical theory and critical applications. In addition, the use of this general term is to create a multidisciplinary field of scholarly activities that do not stop at the level of text and talk analysis. He adds that critical discourse studies are not only methods, but they are critical perspectives, positions and attitudes and the critical research uses several methods from both of discourse studies and the humanities, psychology and the social sciences.

Figure 2.

Graphic Representation of Van Dijk's Sociocognitive Approach to the Study of Discourse (Van Dijk,2009)



Van Dijk(2009) formulated the discourse-cognition-society triangle to illustrate some of the principles he observes when doing critical discourse studies. He gives his multidisciplinary orientation and the overall label for his approach which is of 'socio-cognitive' discourse studies, Van Dijk emphasizes the importance of studying 'cognition' in the critical analysis of discourse, communication and interaction. The Study of 'cognition'

means the study of mental representations and the processes of language users whenever they produce and comprehend discourse or participate in verbal interaction, even the knowledge, ideologies, shared by social groups. Also, the socio-cognitive approach investigates the relations between cognitive phenomena and the structures of discourse, verbal interaction, communicative events and situations, in addition to social groups especially those of domination and social inequality.

This approach focuses on three main notions, starting with 'cognition' that was defined by all the fields such as psychology, linguistics, philosophy, logic, and brain sciences. It includes other sub-cognitive notions:

- a. Mind ,defined as "the central function of the human brain."
- b. Cognition, contains "the set of functions of the mind, such as thought, perception and representations.
- K2c. Memory, with both of Short Term (working) Memory (STM) and Long Term Memory (LTM), in addition to Episodic Memory (EM) and Semantic Memory (SM) as parts of Long Term Memory.
- d. Episodic Memory represents the Semantic Mental Models which are "the subjective representations of the events and situations observed, participated in or referred to by discourse".
- E. Pragmatic Context Models are "Specific mental models of subjective representations (definitions) of the relevant properties of communicative situations controlling discourse processing and adapting discourse to the social environment so that it is situationally appropriate." (p.65).
- F. Ideology is "a set of shared and fundamental beliefs of specific social group" (p.65).

G. Cognitive Processes, "including the production, comprehension of discourse and interaction on the basis of specific mental models, controlled by context models, and based on knowledge and ideologies." (p.65).

Concerning the definition of Discourse, Van Dijk(2009) views that this fundamental notion is hard to define. Since notions as 'language' , 'cognition' , 'interaction' , 'power' and 'society' need to be understood, discourse, then , is a multidimensional social phenomenon. At the same time , Van Dijk defines it as : " a linguistic (verbal , grammatical) object (meaningful sequences , words or sentences) , an action (such as an assertion or a threat) , a form of social interaction (like a conversation) , a social practice (such as a lecture) , a mental representation (a meaning, a mental model , an opinion, knowledge , an interactional or communicative event (parliamentary debate) ...", (p.67) . To sum up, the definition of discourse would include several dimensions that contain other new notions that need to be defined.

Explained Van Dijk' (2009) claims that all approaches of critical discourse studies aim to find out the relationship between discourse and the social setting, but the socio-cognitive approach emphasizes 'cognition' that accounts for the link between discourse and society. Van Dijk designed his model deciding that society would influence language whether written or spoken according to how people perceive and interpret social events and situations, which happens through their mental representations and inner cognition that text and talk can affect any of the aspects or elements within the society. Finally, the production and interpretation of discourse in the socio-cognitive approach requires the use of cognitive models to successfully analyze texts and talks; (Arrouf & Ouanassi, 2020).

1.3.3 Ruth Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach. Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) is an interdisciplinary method of critical discourse analysis developed by Ruth Wodak and colleagues at the University of Vienna in the late 1980s . Wodak(2008) said

that the DHA emerged from a study on post-war antisemitism in Austria, which combined linguistic analysis with historical and sociological approaches. Over time, the DHA was further elaborated through studies on racist discrimination against migrants and discourses about nation and national identity in Austria.

According to Wodak (2008) The Discourse-Historical Approach is characterized by several key principles. Firstly, the DHA is interdisciplinary, drawing on a range of theories and methods from fields such as linguistics, sociology, and history. It is also problem-oriented, focusing the research on addressing specific social issues and challenges. The DHA combines various analytical tools and involves fieldwork and ethnography to study discourse in its natural context. Importantly, the approach moves recursively between theory and empirical data, with a continuous back-and-forth process of developing concepts and testing them against the evidence.

Wodak (2008) also emphasizes the analysis of intertextual and interdiscursive relationships of DHA, examining how texts, genres, and discourses are linked to one another and how they change over time in relation to sociopolitical developments . He mentioned A strong emphasis is placed on "critique", which involves gaining distance from the data, embedding it in social context, clarifying the political positioning of discourse participants, and continuous self-reflection . This critical stance is rooted in the tradition of critical theory .

Wodak (2008) follows an eight-stage program for conducting a thorough discourse-historical analysis. This process typically involves recursively moving through the following steps: First, the researcher activates and consults preceding theoretical knowledge by recollecting, reading, and discussing relevant previous research. Next, they systematically collect data and context information, focusing on various discourses, discursive events, social fields, actors, semiotic media, genres, and texts. The data is then selected and prepared for specific analyses, with transcription of recordings as needed. The research question is

specified, and assumptions are formulated based on a literature review and initial data exploration. A qualitative pilot analysis allows testing of categories and further specification of assumptions. Detailed case studies are then conducted, analyzing a range of data primarily qualitatively but also partly quantitatively. The results are then interpreted, taking into account relevant contextual knowledge and referring to the three dimensions of critique. Finally, if possible, the detailed analytical results are applied or proposed for application.

To sum up, the Discourse-Historical Approach developed by Ruth Wodak and colleagues is a comprehensive, interdisciplinary method for critically analyzing discourses in their social and historical context, with the aim of understanding how language shapes and is shaped by power relations in society. The DHA's emphasis on critique and application distinguishes it as a socially engaged form of discourse analysis.

1.4 Media and discourse

Sahputri,(2018) says in his research article :*"Media discourse is interesting when objectivity becomes the main topic it aims to answer the question if media is objective in their news report?"* The majority of papers both media and discourse studies still asking the same question until now."*(p.1)*.She adds *"since the objectivity of reporting the reality in the media were so much influenced by power and ideology of the elite or the media itself, the question will be always risen"**(p.1)*. Hamuddin (2015) concluded his research with the importance of media in forming beliefs, prejudice and domination over the social context. He adds that the representation of social context determines the production of discourse that influences the construction of social power.

O'Keeffe (2011) defines the term of "Media discourse" as the interactions that take place through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written, (p.441). Media discourse has to follow a critical discourse approach and then it becomes one of the interests of

conversational analysis. Also, media discourse is on record that attracts discourse analysts due to the online availability of newspapers, radio stations, and television programs.

This ensures that printed and spoken media cannot be studied using the same methodology. O'Keeffe (2011) explains that spoken media discourse (that is radio and television) relies on conversation analysis (CA) which is a research tradition that was derived from 'ethnomethodology' (an area with sociology). Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson have strongly contributed to enrich the spoken media discourse (Schegloff , 1988 ; Sacks et al.,1974 ; Schegloff et al, 1977 ; Sacks , 1992). Have (1986) states that conversation analysis takes a 'bottom up' approach to the study of the social organization of conversation, or 'talk-in-interaction', by means of a detailed inspection of recordings and transcriptions, so that it focuses on how conversations are structured and organized exactly turn by turn. Then, it gathers inductive comments about social organization. From what Scannell (1998) has noted, "The object of study for conversation analysis is social interaction rather than language"(p.443), it makes it beneficial for the study of many social situations including new interviews, talk shows and radio phone-ins.

O'Keeffe(2011) moves above the level of adjacency pairs, noting that conversation analysts are interested in identifying the 'canonical' structure of interactions which is the sequential norms of interaction in particular settings. Telephone calls openings, for example, have received a particular attention and proved an effective instrument to analyze institutional interactions, including media discourse. Considering the example of Schegloff (1986) who characterized the 'canonical' structure for a phone call opening between 'unmarked forms of relationships' (that is, among people who are not particularly intimate, but who are not strangers).

Figure 3.

Canonical Call Opening between “Unmarked Forms of Relationships” of Schegloff (1986),(O'keeffe,2012)

Summons-answer:	0. Phone rings	
	1. Answerer:	Hello
Identification-recognition:	2. Caller:	Hello Jim?
		3. Answerer: Yeah
		4. Caller: 's Bonnie
Greetings:	5. Answerer:	Hi
	6. Caller:	Hi
'How are you?' sequences:	7. Caller:	How are yuh
		8. Answerer: Fine, how're you
		9. Caller: Oh, okay I guess
		10. Answerer: Oh okay
First Topic:	11. Caller:	What are you doing New Year's Eve?

Figure 31.1 Canonical call opening between 'unmarked forms of relationships' (Schegloff 1986).

As it was analyzed by O'Keeffe(2012) , the canonical turn structure of telephone call opening, the identification and recognition is carried out by the institutional power role holder (the presenter) whose first turn performs the function of summons and identification in addition to the greeting . Therefore, there is an institutional interaction through the attenuation of turns.

Concerning the print (or written) media, O'Keeffe(2012) notes that Bieber et al. (1999) consider the language of newspapers as one of the four major registers in the English language, along with spoken conversation , academic writing and fiction. The linguistic study of newspapers gives much attention to 'genre analysis', because the language of print media is different from other 'genres' of language, so that linguists aim to better understand each genre individually. O'Keeffe cites a variety of studies conducted on the language of newspapers, such as Toolan's (1988) examination of the language of press advertising , sports reporting in newspapers by (Wallace , 1977 ; Ghadessy , 1988 ; Bhatia , 1993) , and 'Register variation' by Bieber (1988). Also , he explains in details Reah's (2002) work , although the treatments

of the language of newspapers were few, Reah (2002) was able to describe what newspapers are and looked at newspapers audience, their role and relationship with and for newspapers. Then, he studied the impact of both of lexical choice, syntax, and discourse on building the meaning, (O'Keeffe,2012)

1.4.1 Online Media

Holliman and Curtis (2013) point that the development and use of online media has known an unprecedented period of growth in the past thirty five years for formal and informal science learning, where the computers and the connection between technology means are converged. Those media networks such as: the internet, intranets or Short Message Service (SMS) should be interconnected so that they involve digital information in which they can be efficiently stored, searched for, and then retrieved and shared. Kolombe and Phiri (2019) refer back the birth of New Media to America Online, when the Chicago-Tribune launched the First Newspaper Service online in May 1992. Six years later, in April 2001, a number of 12.878 had reached the American trade Journal Editor and Publisher Interactive database register. This appeared when Televisions entered the households and news westernized societies. One of the questions was raised concerning the future of the political media economy and how it will pan out after the appearance of broadband, wireless internet, and increasingly sophisticated mobile technology. This explosion of technology served consumers by providing them with a source of news and entertainment and helped to emerge a variety of marketing and advertisements platforms. Then, the term "convergence" entered to journalism as a "multiple-platform publishing" or "integrated journalism", and created a great challenge in media industry and gave the media educators classrooms instead of newsrooms. Media convergence represents the use of new platforms and content to serve the consumer's needs, changing the socio-economic field via the use of internet, and the digitalization of information.

In relation to texts, language, and communication, they have always to be seen in their social context. This view was told by Delia (2019), a scholar of social sciences and communication. She declared in her article that texts do not passively report upon the world, but they shape meanings and perspectives, and there are changes in the relationship between text and ideology, and between the author and reader due to the opportunities the social media give to extend public communication through applications such as: Twitter, Facebook, and blogs. This requires automatically new methods of data collection, taking new forms of content, modern designs and images that are integrated with language in online much more than in offline. A. Delia also refers the term "social media" to "Internet-based applications" that are based on the ideological and technological foundations of Web2.0, and Web 2.0 means that "the content and applications are no longer created and published by individuals, but instead are continuously modified by all users in a participatory and collaborative fashion." (As cited in Kalpan & Haenlein, 2010).

Gutierrez, Martinez, and Myrick (2020) have agreed on the fact that the huge expansion of the internet and advances in technology created a debate concerning which one is more reliable, and they strongly supported online media. The expansion of online media transformed the way people receive information, from the newspapers to the radio, then television, to computers and smart devices. Online media helps to transmit the information faster and it is almost accessible for everyone on internet. However, this can give a huge amount of information and the information itself would be deleted or changed. Online media takes different forms, such as social media networks, news pages, or blogs. For younger generations, they only get access to news via social media platforms and websites, but the quality of the information cannot be always reliable due to the network users' misunderstanding of the information or their biases. Therefore, this would create lack of

confidence between the reader and the writer because news delivered are built much more on the writers' personal views.

1.4.2 Mass Media and Construction of Reality

Arifin (2023) introduced in his research article “Mass Media and Reality Construction Process in System Theory and Differentiation”, that mass media is pointed to as “media” because of its nature as a medium or intermediary .He added that in the scoop of Communication Science, media plays an important role in shaping the communication process. Mass media typically is known with institution or media companies, generates information commodities targeted at reaching a large audience. Constructing of reality is more marked as an effort to gather random events being organized before presenting them to public. Moreover, He said that the mass media is now become a portion of human life, serving as a definitive source of information and a guide for human behavior in response to events in their environment. Mass media is now known as a basis for the human need, it has a space in individuals' mind as a trusted source of truth.

Luhmann's theory (2006) is significant in Tommy's article because it provides a framework for understanding how the mass media constructs reality. Luhmann's theory of social systems and autopoiesis emphasizes the self-referential nature of social systems, including the mass media system. According to Luhmann, the mass media system constructs reality by distinguishing between self-references and other references within the system. Self-references are the internal elements of the system, while other references are the external elements that the system interacts with. The mass media system constructs reality by processing information about the external world and transforming it into a form that is meaningful for the system.

Luhmann (2000) also highlights the importance of communication in the construction of reality. According to him, communication is the basic unit of social systems, including the

mass media system. Communication involves the exchange of information between self-references and other references within the system. In the mass media system, communication involves the creation, distribution, and reception of information products. The process of communication is essential for the construction of reality in the mass media.

Tommy (2023) ended up that the media is a complex entity that goes beyond just sharing information; it plays a significant role in shaping important social institutions within society. The media is a key player in ideological struggles, often promoting dominant ideologies while also providing a platform for alternative and opposing viewpoints. Critical communication theory focuses heavily on the media due to its ability to propagate dominant ideologies and counteracting ideologies. He stated that some theorists view the media as part of a culture industry that generates symbols and images that can marginalize smaller groups. In the realm of mass media, reality is not merely a collection of facts but rather a product of a particular perspective on reality formation. Critical theorists argue that true reality is often obscured by the influence of economic, social, and political forces. As various interests shape reality before it reaches the mass media, the final output reflects a blend of different perspectives, influenced by factors like media policy, ownership, and editorial decisions. Consequently, audiences are exposed to multiple layers of reality construction in their daily interactions with the media, yet they may lack a deep understanding of the actual reality behind these events. This process of constructing reality presents a rich area for scientific exploration, particularly within media studies. Tommy cited N. Luhmann's systems theory, conflicts arise in a system when external systems intermingle, leading to irregularities. Systems that can adapt to these conflicts tend to evolve and reproduce themselves based on their elements, creating new systems better equipped to navigate the complexities of their environment, including the mass media system, (Arifin, 2023; Luhmann, 2000, 2006).

1.5 Political Discourse

Wilson(2015) defines the term political discourse in a number of ways to a range of different types of talk or text, referring back to Van Dijk's (1997) and Fairclough's (2012) definitions that 'political discourse' can refer to any type of discourse which is a political production, a speech, debate, political interview, a policy document, or any talk or textual output that discusses a political subject or which is a politically motivated. He cites Hawards' and O'donnel's "Political Discourse and Conflict Resolution" (2011) who mentioned in most of the chapters that the term 'political discourse' is the object of analyzing a piece of extended talk or text produced by or for political actors. According to Cicero (1971), the term 'political discourse' was equated with the word 'rhetoric' because the original uses of the term was to describe particular forms of persuasion within political assemblies. Since rhetorical studies of political discourse abound within the literature and one finds a focus on the political and an emphasis on "language". Connolly (1993) the "political discourse" becomes one genre for the display of rhetorical forms of persuasion or performance" (p.257).Wilson gives another definition by Finlayson (2007) in a more restricted sense : "political discourse refers to the study of political language where the focus is on aspects of language structure as it constitutes and displays specific political functions,(Wilson,p776)." Thus, political discourse is interested in various areas such as 'rhetorical political analysis', policy study, political science, or social theory and other fields which may deal with political language but this does not make political discourse similar to "political linguistics". Burkhart (1996) suggested that the study of political language is a "sub discipline between linguistics and political science."(Cited in Wodak 2011, p.6). In a practical sense, Wilson believes that political discourse is the term of choice in the study of political language (p.776). From what was explained, the notion of 'political discourse' asks a variety of questions about its main concerns, interests and how it has to be studied.

Centrally, political discourse asks the question of how the world is presented to the public through particular forms of linguistic representation which means how is language used to transmit the meaning to individuals and how they perceive and describe events. Following this view, Wilson(2015) explains that analysts relate politics with language and power, since political control is a form of language control, and this is what was stated by Chilton and Schaffner (2002, p.5), they define politics as “a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it.” (Wilson, p.777). Orwell (1946)., for example, argues in the book “Politics and the English Language” that there is a relationship between language and the way people view the world, so that politicians manipulate this for their ends, and generate worldviews with their goals through using forms of “inverted logic” such as slogans: “WAR IS PEACE”, “FREEDOM IS SLAVERY” used in his novel “Nineteen Eighty Four” (Orwell 1949) to create a “doublethink” and invert the positive into the negative and the negative into the positive. In the same chapter "Political Discourse", another example was provided by John Wilson, 'America's war with Iraq'. It was a project called "Operation Iraqi Freedom" , when the United States and its people was kept safe from any further attack and it was called "Home-land Security" , and it became known as the "PATRIOT ACT" when the legislation established for the protection of the "homeland". Therefore, the full title was "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism". According to Wilson, the choice of the word "PATRIOT" was designed intentionally to be a "backronym" so that it would not be criticized and the Act would be seen unpatriotic (p.777).

Wodak and Meyer (2007) wrote about the need to understand and explain the role and importance of language and communication in totalitarian regimes and their propaganda, and this paved the way to study political discourse after the Second World War, putting the National Socialist (NS) Language under investigation (as cited in Klemperer , 1975,1947).

This was firstly done by the linguist Utz Maas(1984, 1989a, 1989b), through subjecting the everyday linguistic practice of National Socialism using National Socialist texts to exemplify his approach. Maas' "historical argumentation analysis" was based on the theories of Foucault , and showed the discursive practices in Germany between 1932 and 1938 that were characterized by social-revolutionist undertones. The aim is to understand that discourse analysis identifies the rules of any utterances or texts that are acceptable within a certain practice

Conclusion

To conclude, Discourse Analysis, as a new discipline in the field of Linguistics, made a revolution in the scientific study of language. The need for criticizing and solving the social problems and analyzing the exercises of ideology and power led to introduce Critical Discourse Analysis with its models to explore the meanings of texts prioritizing the importance of socio-cultural context so that it builds models based on social and linguistic theories.

Chapter Two: Research Methodology

Introduction

The chapter starts by introducing the contextual component, namely the seventh October event. The latter forms the milestone which the critical and analytic framework for analyzing the textual and discursive devices targets. Then, since this event was covered by two of the most prominent TV channels, AJE and CNN; the chapter offers a detailed

presentation about their history and their political stance. Finally, the chapter casts light on the methodology followed in the present study, data description, as well as the elements to be scrutinized under Fairclough's analytical framework

2.1 Contextual Component

The current research was built on the idea of "what was unsaid by the reporters" when they covered what was happening on October 7 in Gaza. Therefore, it was decided to contextualize this critical discourse study based on the Seventh October Event of Gaza. In doing so, the event acts as the main component for the critical discourse analysis that aspires to investigate the linguistic and discursive strategies used by Al-Jazeera and CNN.

2.1.1 The Seventh October Event of Gaza

The seventh October event was one of the decisions, when Hamas wanted to attack and react labeled as "Tofan Al Aqsa" that was a well-planned action. This raised multiple questions concerning its organization, how it was applied, what was Palestinians' attitudes towards it and if Israel really expected this to happen. BenMeir (2016) said: "the most puzzling aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is that after 68 years of mutual violence, enmity, and suffering, it remains unresolved even though coexistence is an irreversible fact and two-state solution remains the only viable option." (P. 2).

It was written by R. Bergman and A. Goldman (2023), staff writers for The New York Times, reporting from Tel Aviv that Israeli officials obtained Hamas' battle plan for the Seventh October (the terrorist attack as they called) more than a year before it happened. But Israeli military and intelligence officials dismiss the plan as aspirational, considering it too difficult for Hamas to carry out. The New York Times translated the document and reviewed that the date of the attack was not set yet, but it was designed to take over Israeli cities and storm key military bases including a division headquarters. Then, Hamas followed the document that called for a barrage of rockets at the outset of the attack including details about

the location and size of Israeli military forces and other sensitive information. Yet, the Israeli military still think that this attack with that scale was beyond Hamas's capabilities.

In their article " Hamas's October 7 Attack: Visualizing the data", Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) researchers, Palmer, Doxsee, Holtz, and Duff(2023) expressed their point of view concerning the attack. They considered the event as one of the worst and the third-deadliest terrorist attacks in history, compared to Hamas's tactics with the scale of the violence of the Islamic State's campaign in Iraq and Syria.

2.2. Media Channels and their Political Stance

Arroufi and Ouannassi (2020) necessitate the importance of TV channels and websites describing them as the most essential means of media and communication in society. They greatly influence the social life of individuals and communities regionally and internationally. News performed on TV channels and those written on websites affect individuals' opinions and attitudes towards a certain event and this becomes a social habit for everyone to get full information, and be aware of new events happening in their countries and around the world. Al Jazeera station has raised the level of debate and offered the opportunity for free more accurate news in the Arab World, and this is what was stated by a Middle East expert.

2.2.1. Al-Jazeera

Eliades (2006) described Al-Jazeera as the most controversial media phenomenon that has done what no other media before could do and brought all Arabs together to speak to their minds. Because the Arab world was away and distant from the Western World in terms of identity, outlook, culture, and reaction, there was fear of misperception, generalizations and lack of understanding by generations to know the objectives of a war in the Middle East. Eliades adds that the Middle East region, in its entire history, has never opened the chance for sharing opinions and oppositions. Then, new media outlets, such as print, radio, and television have been used. Egypt, for example, depended on those outlets to report the

average day of a politician, what meetings he attends and what phone calls he would receive. Saudi Arabia, as well, needed local broadcasters to inform Hajis about the start of the lunar month of Dhu'l Hijja. The Arab world was fragmented, until this bold Arabic enterprise 'Al-Jazeera' came to existence and made news interesting and relevant.

The rise of Al-Jazeera started when the Qatari government decree established Al-Jazeera as an independent television station in January 1996. And so, on November 1, 1996, Al-Jazeera took the first steps to change the world (as cited in Al Jazeera, 2006). The creation of Al Jazeera led to show its importance in the region, in addition to global recognition. It was used also as a business card of its progressive nature, and this made Qatar a place well worth investing in, due to its reputation as a place that is highly receptive to foreign investment and its political stability (Foreign Affairs, 2006).

Al Jazeera has extensive news coverage in Arabic and reporters who know what will appeal to an Arabic public, as well as it has political discussion programs that treat various subjects opening a theater for opinions (Eliades,2006). Rugh (2004) mentions that Al Jazeera covered the Aqsa Intifada, especially the footage of the 12-years-old Palestinian school boy Mohamed Al-Durah. When he was shot by Israeli soldiers, the station published a popular Palestinian song "Jerusalem shall return to us". This presentation brought the reality into the Arabs living rooms and to satisfy the western interests, while other Arabic new casts were conservative to present the event intending to discard the Arab opinion (As cited in El-Nawawy and Iskander, 2003)

Maalouf (2008) wrote a thesis delivered to the faculty of Political Science Department about the influence of Al-Jazeera in the Arab World, reporting Al Qasim (1999) who stated that the concept of Al-Jazeera is not just delivering the news but also to create news analysis programs that intend to stimulate debates, such as 'The Opposite Direction' by Faisal Al-Qasim . He added that prominent government officials debated dissenters for the first time

without repercussion (Al Qasim, 1999). Al-Jazeera started producing call in shows to allow feedbacks from all over the Arab world members, in addition to programs that discuss the role of Islam in Arab society and others that debate women's rights.

A group of Arab-American scholars conducted a study about the content of the station, it argued that Al-Jazeera has a lot of content that could be considered anti-American and it does not provide enough chances to United States to explain itself (Eliades 2006). From an opposite point of view, other scholars believe that Al-Jazeera shows balanced content and influences the Arab political process. Eliades reported Al-Jazeera's chief editor, Ibrahim Hilal who denied counter arguments that considered the content as an anti-American, because the station conveys feelings of the Arabs, but it is a strong promoter of democracy.

Benjamin (2004) in her 'Comparison of TV news coverage of the American medium (CNN) and the Middle East medium (Al-Jazeera) on the Iraq War' , mentioned one of the advantages of Al-Jazeera during the Iraq War that they were allowed to go places that other stations were not allowed in. According to Bahry (2001), the channel broadcasts every hour on the half hour and its new modern news philosophy is covering global issues in several talk shows that talk about politics , social issues, economics and religion .Al-Jazeera depicts "The voice of the Arab world", and it was as a "window into the Arab world" (Al-Jazeera , 2003).

2.2.2 Al-Jazeera English

El-Nawawy and Powers (2008) said in their article that Al Jazeera English (AJE) is a branch of the Al Jazeera Arabic network based in Qatar, which represents an approach to media with the goal of reshaping the worldwide news landscape. AJE was established on November 15, 2006 and is known as "the world's English language news channel headquartered in the Middle East." It reaches over 110 million households globally. Offering distribution through video sharing platforms often at no cost made it accessible to anyone with internet access. With than 25 bureaus, AJE is recognized as a significant voice

representing marginalized communities. Helal (2008), AJEs deputy manager for news and programs, clarified that when referring to "the South" it's not strictly geographical but symbolic of voicelessness across regions. The network asserts its capabilities and ideological commitment, to foster cross cultural dialogues.

Moreover, El-Nawawy and Powers(2008) add that AJEs is considered as unique compared to news outlets .It is often seen as different due to its journalistic principles and overall identity. According to its supporter, Al Jazeera show a new media structure promising a “voice for the voiceless”, presents a significant opportunity for global news discourse and serves as a test case for transnational media organizations. They cite Furgeson, AJE's president of programming, when asked about what the AJE brand meant to him said “It means independence. It means alternative opinion. It means voice of the voiceless. If you’re a journalist and you’re a broadcaster and you’re interested in that sort of a subject, this is the place to be.”(El-Nawawy and Powers,2008, p.31)

2.2.3. CNN

'Georgia Historical Society' gave a cover of Robert Edward Turner iii, who worked on his father's business, 'Turner Advertising Company'. It was written in the cover that the first 24-hour-news network started in New York City or Washington District of Columbia (D.C), the Cable News Network (CNN) broadcasted live for the first time on June 1 , 1980 . Robert Edward Turner, known as 'Ted Turner' expanded the empire by investing in radio and television. The first channel, Weather Tech Consulting Group (WTCG), was an Atlanta-based Ultra-High Frequency (UHF) channel. Then, by 1968, the company switched to cable to broadcast WTCG, (p.2).

Launching CNN took over 11 months of work. It was difficult because the space was renovated to provide studio and office space for CNN and it was impossible to know whether cable news would be popular and famous (“Giorgia Historical Society”,n.d., p.3).At the

beginning, CNN was not considered as a legitimate news outlet, and it was not granted press access to the White House because it did not seem as worthy to cover Capitol news.

To gain new subscribers, T. Turner provided a promotion, through enabling the channel to cable distributors free for a 24-hour trial. Therefore, a large number of viewers subscribed the channel and the viewership ratings gradually increased (p.3). Also, according to 'Georgia Historical Society', CNN believed in reporting unbiased news, (p.4). In October of 1990, for example, CNN interviewed Saddam Hussein, and this action was highly criticized by the American viewers for allowing Saddam Hussein to share his views. In 1995, CNN launched its website, CNN.com, that incorporates American and international news, live television ("Georgia Historical Society",n.d.).

Further information were added in Georgia encyclopedia website , Lain Hughes , a professor at the University of Georgia wrote that Cable News Network (CNN) was the world's first twenty-four-hour cable television news that was established in 1980. It reached around the world from its original home in Atlanta , when the businessman took the advantage of the higher availability of communications satellites to build his independent UHF station . CNN news format focus on medical news , sports , and other topics , and it had the sense of urgency due to its focus on live coverage and gained the " Crisis News Network " name because of carrying the launch live ("Georgia Historical Society",n.d.).

Ted Turner wanted it to become a worldwide news outlet, and he was able to bring nations into dialog with one another. In addition, he interviewed the most prominent figures around the world although it has received a substantial criticism. This means that CNN reporters wanted to in increase CNN subscription through dealing with exceptional cases and taking challenges ("Georgia Historical Society",n.d.).Its reputation was taken from Turner's philosophy "The news is the star" (Benjamin A., 2004, p.11). This quote emphasized the great job of CNN because it created a reporting style unlike other network news departments

and continued to cover breaking news events such as the Persian Gulf War in 1991, and the 1989 student uprising in Beijing (Campbell et al., 2004).

CNN marked its importance through highlighting events that no other channel was allowed to cover. The Persian Gulf War (1990-91) was one of the examples, when the United States ruled an international coalition to remove the forces of Iraq's Saddam Hussein from the nation of Kuwait. Only CNN was able to show the opening hours, of the bombardment of Iraq began in January. By this, CNN created a new media environment by having bureaus around the world and more than 2500 employees. Over the years , it was highly lauded by media critics for its attention to international issues affecting the political , diplomatic , and military decision making on a global level (“Giorgia Historical Society”,n.d.).

2.3 Methodology

Based on the distinct ideologies and attitudes towards the Palestinian case in general , and the Seventh October Event of Gaza in particular, different channels and websites would reveal different strategies following a certain kind of language to transmit the message trying not to show the hidden intentions towards both Palestinian and israeli sides , although they are already known. This entire analysis is executed on videos extracted from Al-Jazeera and CNN official channels on YouTube respectively. Both TV channels have covered the Seventh October Event of Gaza, but in two different ways.

This research was designed based on a qualitative approach due to the fact that it investigates open-ended questions conducted for the sake of collecting factors, strategies and attitudes about a particular political event In order to explore the similarities that these outlets share, and the differences they have regarding their ideologies and strategies used to cover this event, two videos were selected from each channel to be analysed. As such, this study relies on content analysis as an appropriate qualitative method to analyze the corpus being used. Content analysis, as an instrument, was selected based on Fairclough's three-

dimensional framework for the analysis of text and discourse to gather and analyze the content of the material being used, since it is in the form of videos that contain spoken utterances. Content analysis is defined by Newman (2000) as "a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of the text." (p.272-273). For this reason, content analysis is the appropriate tool for this research to cover the meaning of words that these texts deliver.

2.4. Data Description

We collected a sample of four videos extracted from Al-Jazeera and CNN, that followed the attack that Hamas launched against Israeli forces and covered every single event happening on the seventh October from the early hours of the morning. The given data and results are going to be used to answer the research questions. Those videos were chosen specifically from the official network news departments of Al-Jazeera and CNN. This sample was seen as the most appropriate and representative for the representation of the attack, because it shows what was going on exactly during that period.

2.4.1 Textual Analysis

The first dimension of the Faircloughian framework is 'discourse as text'. It is concerned with 'how is the text designed why it is designed in this way, and how else it could have been designed?' (Fairclough, 1995 , p.202). This level focuses on the exploration of the formal features of the text, including vocabulary, grammar, syntax, phrases, sentences, figures, images, or a combination of all these elements (Hammudin,2015). Also, it represents 'the object of analysis' or 'the discourse fragment' (including verbal, visual, or verbal and visual texts) (Janks, 1997, p.26). It looks into 'text analysis', where linguistic units are employed.

2.4.2 Discursive Practice Analysis

Discursive practice is the second dimension of Fairclough framework. It involves the production, distribution, and consumption of texts. It is as an operation, where writers (or journalists) produce texts, and readers (receivers) use and understand them(Richardson,2007).

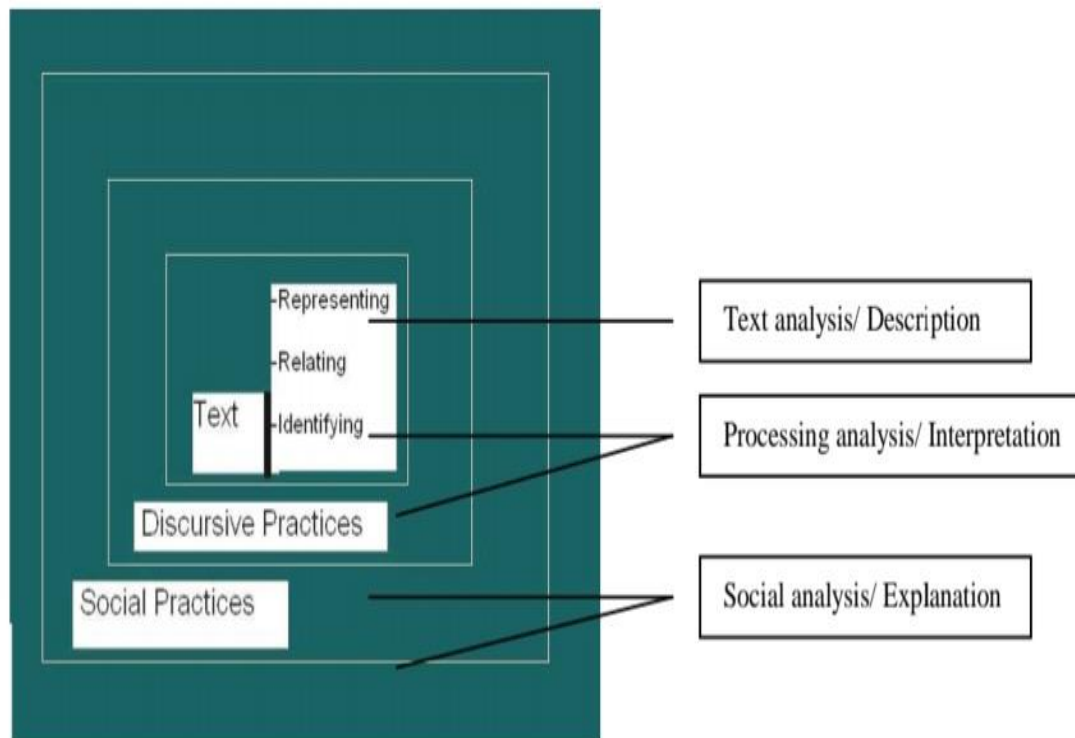
It also explains the relationship between text and social practice which is mediated by discursive practice (how authors draw on already existing discourses and genres to produce a text, as well as how readers apply available genres and discourses in the consumption and interpretation of texts (Hammudin,2015 p.6). It describes the aspect of context, the struggles over power relations or as Janks (1997) defines it: " the processes by which the object is produced and received (writing/speaking/designing/and reading/listening/viewing) by human subjects." (p.26). It is a 'processing analysis' or the 'process of interpretation'.

2.4.3 Contextual Analysis (Language as Social Practice)

The last dimension of the model, "discourse as social practice", conceptualizes ideology, power and hegemony to exemplify the function and consequences of discourse in reproducing or transforming unequal power relations (Hammudin,2015). This level analyzes discourse produced in newspapers , especially hot and important issues that require looking outside the text and examine the relationship between journalism and the social formation as a whole (Richardson , 2007) . The third dimension is called 'power behind discourse' or 'social practices', it contains the socio-cultural context in which the discourse was produced (or written). Janks (1997) defines it as "the socio-historical conditions that govern these processes of production and reception."(H.Janks,1997,p.26)

Figure 4.

Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Approach of Discourse Analysis (Janks 1992 , p.27).



Conclusion

This chapter explains deeply and independently each variable in this study through highlighting the history of both TV channels, namely 'Al-Jazeera' and 'CNN'. Addedly, it casts light on the Seventh October Event of Gaza. Basically, this critical study analyzes discourse taken from Al Jazeera and CNN (the coverage of the Seventh October Event) applying Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. In doing so, it scrutinizes and pinpoints the linguistic units, and the social context of the media coverage in a trial to find out the potential differences that set these two TV channels apart. The study also aspires to identify the factors influencing them.

Chapter Three: Data Analysis and Discussion

Introduction

A series of steps were done throughout this chapter, starting with a brief description of the analysis procedure that is going to be used which is the three-dimensional framework of Fairclough with its three main stages. Then, the data analysis was divided based on those stages (textual analysis, discursive practices, and contextual analysis). The discussion stage paraphrases what was noticed throughout the data analysis and ends with answers of the current research questions. Also, highlighting a set of limitations concerning this study and future implications is required. Finally, the general conclusion explains the whole process of the research in terms of theoretical frameworks, methodology chapter, and data analysis.

3.1 Data Analysis

3.1.1. Analysis Procedures

Since the entire study is purely qualitative, its main interest is to conduct a critical discourse study, and opts for Critical Discourse Analysis as a field of research. There are varieties of approaches and frameworks that were provided and can be applied. However, the Faircloughian three-dimensional approach (the linguistic practice, the discursive practice, and the socio-cultural practice) is the most suitable for the analysis of any kind of discourse. This is because it is easy to understand and to be applied. In addition, it provides a detailed and more comprehensive linguistic analysis.

3.1.2 Textual Analysis

This level deals with the linguistic properties of the text. In doing so, the chosen videos are linguistically analyzed in terms of vocabulary and grammar. First of all, vocabulary units, such as verbs, nouns and adjectives, are going to be studied. Then, the researchers will examine closely the spoken discourse in terms of grammar wherein a myriad of elements are to be scrutinised, namely pronouns, verb tenses, and sentence structure, in which their use is going to be discussed.

3.1.2.1 Vocabulary .CNN First Video

Adjectives. Starting with adjectives used by both news reporters, they are employed extensively to describe the danger of the rocket attacks, such as "massive barrage," "heavy weaponry," and "brutally murdering". These adjectives create a sense of overwhelming force and violence. Other adjectives, like "confusing," "active," "dynamic," "fluid," and "changing," capture the rapidly evolving nature of the situation on the ground.

Verbs. The reporters employ action verbs to describe the actions of the people engaged, including "take cover," "jump in a ditch," "spraying lead," "grabbing people," "shooting people," "taking them back," "pulling bags," "smashing windows," and "trying to

throw themselves in to drive away". These verbs convey a sense of desperation of the attack. Also, here we notice that the actions are foregrounded in which more focus is put on them.

Nouns. Nouns are used to identify the key elements of the conflict, such as "rockets," "Iron Dome," "pickup truck," " Hamas militants," "hostages," "casualties," "vehicles," "ammunition," "bullet holes," "shells," "smoke," "airstrikes," "fighter jets," "tanks," "howitzers," and "armored personnel carriers". These nouns provide specificity to the events, highlighting the military nature of the conflict and the devastating impact on civilian infrastructure and lives.

The reporters also employ clear imagery and metaphors to convey the impact of the violence, such as describing the scene as "ground zero for this entire operation of carnage" and noting that the vehicles were "just blew up with the force of the ammunition they were taking". These descriptive elements add emotion to the reporting, drawing the audience into the harrowing experience of being caught in the midst of the conflict.

CNN Second Video

Adjectives. The reporter used powerful adjectives to explain the scale of the attacks, such as "extraordinary," "highest," and "unprecedented". These adjectives emphasize the unusual nature of the events covering in Israel and the severity of the threat posed by Hamas. The use of such compelling and impressive adjectives helps in depicting the situation and evoking the audience's senses so that they feel and live what is going on in these conflicting areas.

Verbs. The reporter used action verbs to depict the ongoing military operations of militants into Israeli territory. Verbs like "retaliating," "targeting," "engaging," "infiltrating," "flooding," "firing," and "fighting" create a sense of the intensity of the conflict. These verbs highlight the active role of both Israel and Hamas in the escalating violence.

Nouns. Nouns are employed to identify key elements of the conflict, such as "war," "operation," "barrage," "rockets," "sirens," "casualties," "militants," "infiltrations," "paragliders," "firefights," "army bases," "border crossing," and "Yom Kippur war". These nouns provide context to the events, underscoring the military nature of the conflict and the historical significance of the timing.

AJE First Video

Adjectives. The reporters used adjectives like "deadliest," "besieged," "inhabitable," and "non-stopping" to emphasize the extreme conditions faced by the people in Gaza due to the hard bombardment. These adjectives describe how much the attacks are dangerous, showing the hard circumstances and the high level of devastation.

Verbs. In the report, there are verbs such as "intensified," "severely destructed," "targeting", "attacking", and "evacuate", which represent an obvious picture of the continuous military operations and the impact on the civilian population in Gaza. These verbs capture the dynamic and violent nature of the conflict, illustrating the destruction caused by the airstrikes and ground incursions.

Nouns. Both reporters utilized nouns like "bombardment," "casualties," "reservists," "militants," "infiltrations," and "drones" providing specific details about the key elements of the conflict and the consequences for the people in Gaza. These nouns highlight the human cost of the war, including the high number of casualties, the displacement of civilians, and the destruction of infrastructure.

AJE Second Video

Adjectives. Elsayed used adjectives like "bad," "overcrowded," "filled," "normal" to emphasize the overwhelming nature of the situation in Gaza, putting the light on the lack of basic necessities like water, electricity, and food. These adjectives describe the important need for humanitarian assistances.

Verbs. In addition, the report contains verbs such as "going on," "getting calls," "targeted," "risking," "bringing out," and "trying to take shelter", which illustrate the efforts of the people in Gaza to cooperate with the aftermath of the bombardment. These verbs capture the resilience and determination of individuals among the chaos, showcasing their struggles to help others in need.

Nouns. In the coverage by Elsayed, there are nouns like "bombardment," "homes," "civil defense crews," "Red Cross," "rubble," "casualties," "schools," "hospitals," "emergency," and "corridors". These provide specific details about the effects of the conflict on the services, and lives of the people in Gaza. These nouns point up the obligation of the world's aid, the strain on essential services.

3.1.2.2 Grammar. CNN First Video

Pronouns. A variety of pronouns are used by reporters to cover the situation. Personal pronouns like "we," "you," and "they" are common within the reporting, making a sense of connection with the audience as the reporters describe the events on the ground. First-person pronouns such as "I" and "we" are utilized by the reporters to bring the viewers directly into the chaotic scenes. Additionally, indefinite pronouns like "some," "any," and "all" are made to refer to unspecified people or things, adding a sense of broadening the scope of the narrative. Demonstrative pronouns like "this," "that," and "these" are used to point out specific locations, events, and objects, providing clarity and context to the audience about the scenes being described.

Tenses. In terms of tenses, the video using frequently the present tense to describe the events, such as "we are seeing this massive mobilization of troops" and "we are seeing armored personnel carriers staging". This choice of tense creates a sense of ongoing action, allowing the audience to feel as though they are witnessing the events in real-time. Moreover, the use of past tense in phrases like "we just had a massive barrage of rockets coming in here"

and "we saw in fact, I was just grabbing it before that happened" adds depth to the reporting, highlighting the rapid sequence of events.

Sentence structure. Sentence structure in the video varies from short, concise statements to longer, descriptive passages, reflecting the rapidly changing and intense nature of the situation. News reporters used Short sentences like "We're just about 5 minutes away" and "We can hear now a lot of jets in the sky" to quickly provide updates and key information to the audience. Also they made complex sentences like "This is where those militants first come opening up fire on all these vehicles" and "This is where they rush back to when Hamas raced in here to start killing them" to offer detailed descriptions of the scenes near the border.

CNN Second Video

pronouns .In the video detailing the conflict between israel and Hamas near the israel-Gaza border, a variety of pronouns are used to convey the complexity of the situation. Personal pronouns like "we," "you," and "they" are prominently notable throughout the reporting, creating a sense of immediacy with the audience as the reporters describe the unfolding events on the ground. First-person pronouns such as "I" and "we" are utilized by the reporters to bring the viewers directly into the messy scenes. Additionally, indefinite pronouns like "some," "any," and "several" are employed to generalize and refer to unspecified people or things, adding a sense of inclusivity and broadening the scope of the narrative. Demonstrative pronouns like "this," "that," and "these" are used to point out exact locations, events, and objects, putting the audience into the context.

The strategic use of these pronouns in the videos of CNN not only enhances the storytelling but also helps to engage the audience and immerse them in uncovering events near the israel-Gaza border, creating a compelling viewing experience.

Tenses .In terms of tenses, the video includes the present tense multiply to describe situation, such as "israel is retaliating swiftly and with force against Hamas at this hour" and

"the israeli military is saying at least 2000 rockets have been fired since 630 this morning". This choice of tense creates a sense of urgency action, making the audience feel as though they are witnessing the events in real-time. In addition, the use of past tense in phrases like "the prime minister declared that this is a state of war" and "the israeli military chief of staff also distributing an address to the citizens of israel" contextualize the reporting and highlight the rapid sequence of events.

Sentence structure. The video also employs a mix of simple and complex sentence structures to convey information. Short, concise sentences like "We've already passed 2000 just in a few hours" and "It's worth noting that this is also the 50th anniversary of the Yom Kippur war in 1973" provide key information to the viewers. Complex sentences like "The israeli military is saying at least 2000 rockets have been fired since 630 this morning, to put that into context, that's about five and a half, 6 hours ago in 2011, during that eleven Day war, there was something like 4300 rockets" offer detailed descriptions of the situation. The reporters also use a combination of active and passive voice to emphasize different aspects of the conflict. Active voice, as seen in "israel is retaliating swiftly and with force against Hamas" and "the israeli military is saying at least 2000 rockets have been fired", assigns responsibility and highlights the actions of the parties involved. Passive voice, such as in "the prime minister declared that this is a state of war" and "the israeli military chief of staff also distributing an address to the citizens of israel", shifts the focus to the recipients of the actions and the consequences of the attacks.

AJE First Video

Pronouns. The reporters frequently employ personal pronouns like "we" and "they" to create a sense of proximity to the events and to engage the audience. For example, the first reporter states, "Well, in israel the death toll from Hamas's military operation has now

surpassed 700, many more are still missing", using "they" to refer to the victims. This personalization helps to humanize the victims and make the events more relatable.

Tenses. The first reporter uses the present perfect tense to highlight the intensity of the attacks, stating that "It's been Gaza's deadliest day in 15 years" and that "the bombardment has killed 4,133 Palestinians in just two days". The use of the present perfect suggests that the events are still unfolding and have a direct impact on the present. The reporter also utilizes the present tense to describe Israel's actions, such as "Israel has formally declared a State of War" and "Israel launched another air strike on Gaza", emphasizing the immediacy of the events.

Sentence structures. The video features a mix of simple and complex sentences to convey information and emotions. Short, simple sentences like "It's now amassing troops near the Gaza Israel border" and "Meanwhile Hamas fired a barrage of rockets from Gaza" provide clear and concise facts. Longer, complex sentences, such as "And a senior Hamas official has confirmed that they've captured more than a 100 Israelis and taken them into Gaza, the spokesman from the Kassam brigades has vowed to continue the fight", add depth and context to the events.

The use of active and passive voice in the video serves different purposes. Active voice, as seen in "Israel launched another air strike on Gaza" and "Hamas fired a barrage of rockets from Gaza", emphasizes the actions of the parties involved and assigns responsibility.

AJE Second Video

Pronouns. Starting with the analysis that reveals a significant use of personal pronouns, such as "they," "their," "themselves," and "whoever" which are used frequently, reflecting the need for civilians to pull together in order to help others survive, as well as the response of the people of Gaza to the crisis. "Demonstrative pronouns" including "this,"

"these," and "that" are used to highlight a specific condition that currently exists in Gaza; this provokes an instant image of the reality on the ground.

El-Sayed utilized indefinite pronouns such as "some", "anyone", and "whoever" to refer to the people who are helping those who suffer from the bombing, but without identifying any particular face, which conveys that the humanitarian help by the people to their suffering peers is common. Otherwise, she uses the WH questions pronoun "who"; to generate uncertainties and questions about how there could be no drinking water, electricity, or food left, and how such a miserable situation is being faced by the Palestinians in Gaza.

Tenses. The urgency nature of the situation in Gaza, following the Israeli bombardment of October 11, 2023, is introduced by the combination of verb tenses in Yumna ElSayed's text. She used the present continuous tense to indicate action that is still going on, so that "the bombardment is still going on" reports that the bombardment has continued and is still occurring. Other examples include "homes are still getting calls to evacuate" or "they are risking their lives," and readers are alerted that the situation is ongoing. In the meantime, the present simple tense is used to relate general truths and facts. For instance, "there is no water in the strip" and "there is no electricity" reports the absence of water and electricity persisting in Gaza.

The future simple tense is used minimally but powerfully to predict the consequence if humanitarian aid is not provided at once: 'the Gaza strip will be entirely out everything.' This tense highlights the urgency of the issue and the possibility of catastrophic results unless the world steps in.

Sentence structures

Simple sentences are used to present specific facts and emphasize the harsh conditions, such as "There is no water" and "Schools are totally filled over their capacities." These short sentences drive home the lack of essential resources and the overcrowding of public facilities.

Compound sentences used by the news reporter are employed to connect related ideas and show the cause-and-effect relationship between events, For example "the bombardment is still going on. Some homes are still getting calls to evacuate while other homes are being targeted without prior notice." .Also the appearance of complex sentences are utilized to provide more detailed information and explain the reasons behind the current situation. ElSayed uses complex sentences to narrate the challenges faced by saving teams and the heroic actions of civilians, such as "Civil defense crews, the Red Cross. They are all saying that they can't reach areas that are being targeted." The subordinate clause "that they can't reach areas that are being targeted" provides additional context to the main clause.

3.1.2.3 Structure.CNN First Video

Repetitive patterns. Repetitive patterns emerge that reinforce the dangerous nature of the conflict. The frequent use of phrases like "we have just had," "we have had to," and "we can hear" creates a sense of immediacy, drawing the audience into the experience of the reporters. The repetition of specific details, such as the distance from Gaza and the mention of the Iron Dome intercepting rockets, helps to anchor the provide context for the audience.

Cohesion and Text structure. Cohesion within the video is achieved through the use of transitional phrases and conjunctions. Words like "so," "because," and "and" are used to connect ideas and guide the audience through the sequence of events. The reporters also employ pronouns effectively, using "we" and "us" to create a sense of shared experience with the viewers and "they" and "those" to refer to the militants and victims.

The text structure of the video is well-organized, with a clear beginning, middle, and end. The introduction sets the stage, the live reports from Ward and Robertson provide the main content, and the final segment with Nic Robertson summarizes the situation and provides additional context. The use of direct quotes from the reporters, such as Ward's description of the scene as "ground zero for this entire operation of carnage," adds emotion to

the narrative. Overall, the structure of the CNN video is well-crafted, with repetitive patterns, cohesive elements, and a clear text structure that effectively conveys the intensity and urgency of the conflict near the Israel-Gaza border. The video draws the audience in and provides a compelling account of the events unfolding on the ground.

CNN Second Video

Repetitive Patterns. Repetitive patterns in the video, such as the repeated mention of the scale and coordination of the attacks, the high number of rockets fired, and the ongoing fighting in various locations, serve to emphasize the complexity of the situation. These repetitions create a sense of reinforcing the bad of the conflict, drawing the audience's attention to the escalating violence and chaos unfolding near the Gaza border.

Cohesion and Text Structure. Cohesion within the video is achieved through the seamless transition between different segments, with each reporter providing a unique perspective on the unfolding events. The use of transitional phrases and clear connections between ideas help to guide the audience through the narrative, ensuring a smooth flow of information and updates on the rapidly evolving situation. Additionally, the video maintains cohesion by consistently referring back to key details, such as the number of rockets fired, the casualties reported, and the preparations for a potential ground invasion, reinforcing the central themes of the conflict.

The text structure of the video is well-organized, with a clear introduction, detailed reporting from the ground, and insightful analysis of the implications of the conflict, including the potential involvement of other factions like Hezbollah. The reporters effectively use direct quotes, descriptive language, and firsthand accounts to provide a comprehensive overview of the event, conveying the gravity of the situation

AJE First Video

Repetitive Patterns. Repetitive patterns in the video, such as the repeated mention of the high number of casualties, the intensification of Israeli airstrikes, and the continuous gun battles in southern Israel, serve to emphasize the widespread destruction and human cost of the conflict. These repetitions create a sense of urgency of the situation, drawing attention to long-term impacts on the affected populations in Gaza and Israel.

Cohesion and Text Structure. Cohesion within the video is maintained through the seamless transition between different segments, with each news reporter providing unique insights and updates on the unfolding events. The use of transitional phrases and clear connections between ideas help guide the audience through narrating the event, ensuring a coherent flow of information, and updates on the rapidly evolving conflict. Additionally, the video maintains cohesion by consistently referring back to important details, such as the displacement of civilians, the impact on United Nations schools, and the increasing number of displaced people, reinforcing the central themes of displacement and humanitarian crisis resulting from the conflict.

The text structure of the video is well-organized. It opens with a clear introduction, detailed reporting on the ground situation, and insightful analysis of the humanitarian effect of the conflict. The latter casts light on the challenges faced by displaced populations and the strain on humanitarian aid resources.

AJE Second Video

Repetitive Patterns. Repetitive patterns in the video, such as the repeated mention of the lack of basic necessities like water, electricity, and food in Gaza, serve to emphasize the humanitarian crisis unfolding in the region. These repetitions create a sense of severity of the situation, drawing attention to the immediate needs of the population and the urgent requirement for humanitarian aid and intervention to prevent a complete collapse of essential services in Gaza.

Cohesion and Text Structure. Cohesion within the video is maintained through the smooth transition between different parts, with Yumna ElSayed providing a detailed overview of the challenges faced by civilians in Gaza. The use of descriptive language, direct quotes, and firsthand observations help to paint a clear image of the desperation in Gaza, ensuring a coherent and impactful narrative that effectively conveys the human toll of the conflict.

The text structure of the video is well-structured, with a clear introduction, detailed reporting on the ground situation, and a compelling call to action for immediate humanitarian assistance to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza. The video effectively captures the urgency and gravity of the situation, highlighting the critical need for international intervention and support to address the escalating crisis in Gaza.

3.1.3 Discursive Practices Analysis

Discursive practice, as a second dimension, deals with the interpretation stage of discourse that is "concerned with the relationship between text and interaction, where text is seen as a product of a process of production"(Fairclough, 1989, p.26). In relation to the selected videos, it needs to take the relationship between the discourse and its production and its consumption into consideration. The videos extracted from Al Jazeera and CNN covered the event of the Seventh October of Gaza. The news reporters inside the news rooms and from the scene discussed how the attack started, with subtitling the headlines on the screen, intending to clarify facts, attract receivers' attention and raise their awareness towards what is going on in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The news reporters Clarissa Ward and Sienna Haras, kept connected with the news reporters while describing the during and after-attack situation, being closer to Israeli people. Therefore, the production of the reported news in the videos was contextualized from these conditions, in which it was transmitted from the journalists' interaction with the event. It is going to be shown in

different media outlets and platforms, treated as a source for discourse researchers, and consumed as a tool in affecting and changing people's world view about the Israeli-Palestinian case.

3.1.3.1 Intertextuality. Fairclough (1992) defines Intertextuality as "the productivity of any text and how this text can transform previously existing texts to produce new ones"(p.24).

The notion of intertextuality occurs in both Clarissa and Nic Robertson reportings. Clarissa discussed the scale of the damage in the whole location, e.g. : "you can probably see the scale of the damage", "there's a baby carriage down", there some kind of strikes". However, Nic Robertson was able to give the exact location, he was where the music festival was happening, e.g.: "we're not giving the exact location", "but this is where Nic Robertson is at the site if the music festival Kate". Nic Robertson could deeply describe the scene, e.g.: "there's a lot that we can see from here", "the smoke rising", "the people here are pulling". Consequently, the coverage reported by CNN was a mixture of information of two news reporters, the second report by Nic Robertson was as a continuation to Clarissa's one.

Both reporters in the second video kept repeating the same quote uttered by the Prime Minister Netanyahu "we are at war". This utterance was extracted from Netanyahu's speech few hours after Hamas attack. Sienna Haras also repeated the same utterance taken from the same speech of Netanyahu. The information delivered from Sienna about the impact were from the Israeli media reports, and it was not confirmed by herself. As she said: "we do have reports in the Israeli media", "those are being reported in the Israeli media", "we have not confirmed those ourselves". Then, she listed the number of rockets: "at least 2000 rockets", "passed 2000 just in few hours", "140 injuries", "20 serious conditions", transformed from the Israeli military.

Using different resources, different interpretations, the current texts produced by CNN reporters were a production of already existing information. It was noticed that there were a citation of other texts inside these ones, so that a new production would be created to discuss the same issue.

Concerning Al-Jazeera English, the news reporter, in the same way, utilized the prime Minister's expression, using the verb "declared": "israel has formally declared a State of War". In addition, he confirms that fights still continued and this was also found in the spokesman's from the Kassam brigades: "We announced that a number of our fighters today were able to take a new group of enemy prisoners that were moved to Gaza. Our fighters have also reported some cases where the enemy caused some of the captives praise to our heroic people who is seeking freedom and causing pain and defeat to the enemy."

The second reporter gave approximate number of the attack consequences, without citing the resource of his information due to the difficulty to reach the city, e.g.: "no body in Gaza can know what is the exact number of Destruction", "due to the inability to reach the city", coming back to his previous coverages: "as I've mentioned before in previous coverages" to mention the israeli-Palestinian fights. On the other side, Yumna ElSayed is being civilians' voice; she just said that they cannot reach their areas using her own words: "they are saying that they can't reach areas". Through some photographs, she greatly described the bad conditions of people in Gaza: "there's no water, there's no electricity, schools are totally filled, emergencies are not opened".

To sum up, although there was a lack of resources, and difficulties to photograph the situation in the israel-Gaza border, the news reporters had successfully provided sufficient news and kept updated with events. The bad conditions due to the war could not prevent both channels to be present during the coverage. They were allowed to get information from reliable resources to produce the current texts that would absolutely be new reliable resource

3.1.3.2 Speech Acts . Agus (2016) defined Speech Acts as "a part of pragmatics where there are certain aims beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something."(p.1). She refers them to the action performed by produced utterances. She agreed with Birner (2013) who said that "uttering something means doing something."(p.2).Furthermore, Mahinay (2018) traces back the evolution of the theory from Austin's initial investigations and analysis to John Searle's significant contributions to its further systematization.

Austin(1962) introduced two kinds of utterances, he called them "constative utterances" that are used to describe facts or states of affairs in the world, while performatives refer to linguistic expressions used to perform certain actions, in which utterances are performed while they are being said. Later, Austin came up with the new classifications of performative utterances in his seminal work 'How to do Things With Words' in 1989. The five basic types of performatives are described below:

1. Commisives: committing the speaker to a certain action, (Austin, p.157). e.g. : promise, undertake, covenant, propose to.
2. Expressives: utterances that express a psychological state. e.g.: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating.
3. Declaratives: utterances that affect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which they tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. e.g.: declaring war, christening, firing from employment.
4. Directives: the speaker or writer tries to make his or her interlocutor does something for him or her. e.g.: commands, orders, suggesting.
5. Representatives: utterances that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. e.g.: asserting, swearing, boasting. The speaker builds his utterance based on the fact. (Agus , 2016, p.5-6)

Both of constative and performative speech acts were present in the chosen videos.

- **Constative Speech Acts**

They occur in: "I sit down", "you're fine", "Clarissa is on the ground", "this is where Nic Robertson", they were no more than utterances used to describe reality with no action. Those few utterances were employed in the dialogue between news reporters inside the news room and those who were near the israel-Gaza border, they function just to describe reality which is covering the right moment they were in, and they do not have any effect on the receiver because they did not contain any hidden meanings behind saying them.

This also appears in the second video of CNN, as it was said: "Sienna's Haras Gold joins us from Jerusalem". This sentence only proves Sienna's real existence in Jerusalem, but it does not perform any action that can have an effect on the listener (audience). Also, they function as a narrative tools, since they include words related to place: "down, on the ground, where, from Jerusalem", the narrative tenses: simple present tense: "are, sit, is, joins, stay", past simple tense: "we came", "had", past continuous: "was grabbing, we're moving" and words that express time: "before, these moments, now". In the same way, journalists working in Al-Jazeera English uttered constative speech, e.g.: "let me jump in here", "thank you", "stay safe", "As I've mentioned before in previous coverages", using the narrative techniques which include: narrative tenses, words related to time and place.

Every single utterance that expresses a constative speech act in the videos, did not show any action, but the speakers (news reporters) performed them to describe a real event in a real atmosphere the moment it was going on. For this reason, the written examples act have only locutionary and Illocutionary forces.

- **Performative Speech Acts**

Performative Speech Acts are those utterances that skip go beyond the level of sentence structure, the level of narration and discussing facts, to deal with what is unsaid by a

particular utterance so that it makes an effect on the listener and shows the intensions of the speaker. Therefore, it requires to check the IFIDs (Illocutionary Force Indicating Device) which are keys or hints helping to interpret the intended meanings.

For example, the sentence "they had to take cover" was ordered as (subject +verb +object) to express an obligation in the past through building a structure (had +to + stem). The simple past "had", as a hint, shows the CNN team's desire to cover this event, with stressing the word "had". The members were not obliged by force, but they put themselves in context (the israel-Gaza border), that's why their coverage was real and credible. Another utterance was said by Clarissa: "I was slightly in an elegant position, but we have just had a massive barrage of rockets coming in here", it contains two different actions, and this was seen in : "was" and "have just had". This sentence is composed of two different moments through using both verbs (was+have had) in addition to the word "here". Those hints were enough to show the team unreadiness for such attack and they did not expect it to happen, but they could cover it on time. Moving to mention the after-attack consequences, Clarissa was in the context, she said: "There's a baby carriage down there"

"is that the smoke from the rocket launchers "

"After being crouched"

"You can probably see the scale of the damage"

Words as: "baby carriage, the smoke, crouched, and the scale of the damage" were negatively represented what was done by Hamas militants, they can thematize "violence".

Nic Robertson continued to deeply describe the scale of the damage in a negative way. The passive voice was frequently used over the active, appearing as a matter of focus (the object is thematized), e.g.:

"terrorists were shot and killed by israeli defense"

"Those who were killed, injured"

"Population has been evacuated". Also, the expression " Hamas fighters" was put next to "terrorists' as their name. So, the use of passive voice in addition to specific terms move those utterances to a prelocutionary forces, where they are going to be interpreted differently by the listeners.

Concerning the second video, the prime minister Netanyahu produced a declarative speech : "we are at war", and it was reported by Sienna : "the latest is the prime minister declaring that it is a state of war", both verbs "are" and "declaring" are as "declaratives" and "representatives" at the same time since they can tell the truth. Besides, other types of performative Speech Acts were employed:

- Representatives: "israel is retaliating swiftly and with force against Hamas ", "we do have reports in the israeli media of israeli soldiers", "we've already passed 2000 just in few hours".

- Declaratives: Netanyahu's declaration of war "we are at war".

- Directives: when the journalist asked Sienna "what's the latest there?".

- Expressives: Hamas attack was titled " Yom Kippur War", "israel was surprised with the Yom Kippur war in a surprise attack war in a holiday", "they call it Al Aqsa storm", those expressive speech indicate the psychological state as Sienna ended her speech with various questions, which represent israeli people's reaction (they still surprised and it was not expected) towards Hamas action (a pre-planned attack and it was a decision). Finally, those utterances include the prelocutionary acts because they would be interpreted whether in the same way or differently depending on the effect they will make on the receivers.

On the other side, the information delivered from Al Jazeera English almost discussed Palestinians' manner after the fight the news started with the same declarative expression with a slight reformulation: "israel has formally declared a State of War", narrating another declarative said by the spokesman from the Kassam brigades "We announced that a number

of our fighters today were able to take a new group of enemy prisoners that were moved to Gaza. Our fighters have also reported some cases where the enemy caused the of some of the captives praise to our heroic people who is seeking freedom and causing pain and defeat to the enemy." Further performative Speech Acts were mentioned:

- Directives: "What's been happening to the people who've been displaced by the fighting?", "Where are they going ?", "Who's taking care of them ?". The news reporter aims to raise people's curiosity to know the Palestinian victims' manner after israel's bombardment, and this would be known from his tone and voice.

-Representatives : "it's important also to say that the uh the capacity of United Nations schools are full and the number of displaced people is increasing from time to another according to the level of Shillings that take place in the Gaza strip ." The second reporter answered and discussed the situation. The second video title was requesting "How bad things in Gaza?", and this directive was answered later in Yumna ElSayed's reports :

- Representatives: "the bombardment is still going", "Some homes are still getting calls to evacuate", these examples including the word "still" commit the speaker to the truth by asserting the real conditions in Gaza.

-Commisives: in the course of actions, Yumna ElSayed expects the future "The Gaza strip will be entirely out everything.", by employing "will be" that expresses uncertainty about the future.

3.1.4 Socio-Cultural Practice Analysis

Fairclough divided the socio-cultural practice into three subdivisions, situational where text was born in a particular situation which is as a unique event, and it is concerned with the context when the news were published. The institutional level focuses on the influence of organizational institutions on practice while producing the discourse. Finally, the social level

deals with the impact of the already produced discourse and the change that is going to make in society.

3.1.4.1 The Situational Level . Both discourses produced by CNN and Al Jazeera English teams took place few hours after the attack as it was mentioned by Clarissa: "we have just had a massive barrage of rockets coming in here, not too far from us." And Sienna: "israel is retaliating swiftly and with force against Hamas at this hour", "the latest is the prime minister declaring that this is a state of war. He is saying in an address to the people of israel, just in the last half hour or so", as well as news reporters from Al-Jazeera English covered the same event after israel's reaction on Sunday morning: "israel has formally declared a State of War while israel launched another air strike on Gaza soon after sunrise on Monday" while the second video was added on October 11, four days after Hamas operation.

3.1.4.2 The Institutional Level. CNN and Al Jazeera English, as prominent news departments in the Western world, do not share the same phases or orientations since they do not belong to the same origins (CNN was originated in United States and Al Jazeera English was a latest version of Al Jazeera Arabic). Therefore, the way they covered the event was not the same, each one was obviously supporting one of the sides, i.e. CNN depicted the scale of the damage caused by Hamas fighters and the manner of israeli people was well described, this was a negative representation of the militants using the word "terrorists" that is associated with violent criminal people. Then, the description would affect on both israel supporters and Palestine supporters and shape their attitudes differently. However, Al Jazeera English gave live pictures of Gaza people's situations, their living conditions which were bad (as reported by Yumna ElSayed) in addition to numbering the scale of the damage after israel reacted against the surprise attack. For this reason, the given picture would attract the Palestinian case's supporters and israel haters attention and their human emotions towards what was done by the enemy's soldiers.

3.1.4.3 The Social Context. Palestine is a Muslim country; it was the original place of all religions, especially the Islamic and Jewish ones. It also contains all the religious symbols and monuments for both Muslims and Jewish people including Al Aqsa Mosque, known as the Temple Mount to Jews. Therefore, the conflict was born throughout history, when a multitude of local and international actors have shaped the map of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. To start with, a letter was written by British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour to Lionel Walter Rotschild to declare the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, promising to do his best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, (Elmali, 2023). The new ideological belief has widely spread to strengthen the creation of the State of Israel which is situated in Palestine. After deciding to partition Palestine under the title of the 1947 Partition plan in which "two-state solution" was applied, series of massacres were committed by Israel and still continued till the last years of the 21st century, to end with the Seventh October attack done by Hamas.

Secondly, Hamas as a Muslim institution for Palestinian fighters, has practiced "Djihad" against the Israeli enemy, and this was proved in Quran and Sunnah, but any reaction from fighters would be considered as a terrorist practice that goes against human rights, as it was reported by CNN: "terrorists were killed", even the American government describes the situation as "a war against Hamas". On the other hand, Israel as an official state according to United States was seen as a victim of the attack and what was done is forbidden according to United Nations that highly supports human rights. Thirdly, from a political perspective, there are Arabic countries that have strong relationships with the Prime Minister Netanyahu, and this affects Palestine twice: the continuous series of violent actions by Israel and counting a large number of innocent people, in addition to those countries' inability to react against the Israeli government due to the unequal political and military powers between them. Therefore, CNN coverage of the Seventh October Event highlighted the scale of the

damage done by Hamas militants; however, Al Jazeera English coverage pictured the situation of Gaza after israel's bombardment. This can be seen through CNN and Al Jazeera English language and the way information were delivered, the Arabic support of Palestinian resistance appeared only via media, but the israeli side is already powerful in addition to support and power even if it was blamed.

3.2 Discussion

The data has dealt with the analysis at the level of linguistic properties (textual analysis), discursive practices that delve into intertextuality and Speech Acts, and then, the social level. The language use at those levels determines the central themes covered in the videos: Al Jazeera English thematizes "violence" when it comes to describing Gaza situation after the israeli bombardment. For example, the first news reporter states that it was "the Gaza's deadliest day", and Yumna ElSayed measures the scale of the damage and the difficulties that Palestinians face and their living conditions in Gaza Strip when she says: "there's no water", "there is no electricity", "there is no food", in addition to the title that represents the context as a whole "How bad are things in Gaza?". Then, the second theme is "treating a social issue" as Fairclough believes in the role of language as a social practice and it is made to change the world. Therefore, journalists aim to attract attention towards the Palestinian issue through picturing the real world (Gaza Strip after the bombardment). Moreover, the language use expresses the theme of "attitudes" when the support addresses Hamas militants by reporting the spokesman's speech and counting the victims of the bombardment as a kind of showing the human side.

Similarly, CNN reporters show their bad attitudes towards the attack through using the word: "terrorists" and Netanyahu's sentence of declaration "we are at war". They consider the attack as a terrorist activity which is a negative representation of the fighters and this derives another theme that centrally appeared in CNN coverage, "Terrorism", they tend to

negatively represent Palestinian fighters when their action can be considered as a form of defense for some others. Also, both journalists who belong to Al Jazeera English and CNN were subjective to the side they discuss and this occurs during the whole coverage of each .e.g. : "at least 2000 rockets have been fired", "we've already passed 2000 just in a few hours", "injuries and fatalities " (prioritizing israel), "it's been Gaza's deadliest day", "the bombardment has killed 4133 Palestinians", "How bad are things in Gaza?"(prioritizing Gaza).

Additionally, the news reportings were taken from different resources, CNN depends on the israeli media to get numerical data about the consequences of the attack, e.g. : "we do have reports in the israeli media", "we have not confirmed those ourselves", "those are being reported in the israeli media", "we're watching israeli media and we are hearing". However, Al Jazeera relies on the spokesmen's voices: "We announced that a number of our fighters today were able to take a new group of enemy prisoners that were moved to Gaza. Our fighters have also reported some cases where the enemy caused the of some of the captives praise to our heroic people who is seeking freedom and causing pain and defeat to the enemy .", and other previous coverages "As I've mentioned before in previous coverages" with less resources : "the exact number of the current attacks and casualties still unknown due to the level of and the rhythm of the attacks that is carried that are carried out now inside the Gaza Strip now" due to the difficulties that reporters faced during following the latest updates, and what is noticeable is the creation of new names, calling the attack as : "Al Aqsa Storm", "the surprise attack", "Yom Kippur War" since it was unexpected and those names make it as a historical event.

Concerning Speech Acts, performative speech acts were employed frequently over the constative ones, in this case, language (the way of reporting the event) goes above describing

facts and aims to make an effect on the receivers (audience) and shaping their interpretations about this case.

After analyzing the sample of the current study and moving to discussion stage, the research questions would be answered as follows:

1. Similarities and Differences discovered in Both Al-Jazeera and CNN coverage of the Seventh October Event

To start with, since CNN and Al Jazeera English are influential media institutions, they have been successful to deeply treat the same event (the Seventh October attack) with their ability to reach the locations where the event took place (israel-Gaza border and Gaza Strip) although the difficulties they faced due the scale of the damage, especially when Al-Jazeera English has got the spokesman's speech while it is a hard mission to interact with the Kassam members. Besides, they represented the real world (israel-Gaza border and Gaza Strip after the attack) through language discussing a part of the israeli-Palestinian conflict as a social issue to primarily highlight Fairclough's principle: "Language as a social practice and it is made to change the world". Also, their performances were real and credible, constructed by mentioning every single detail in the scene with the exact time and being closer to both israeli and Palestinian citizens. Then, both of them spoke the same language variety (American English) and used common simple vocabulary, including terms related to the topic in which their performance was comprehensive.

However, they do not share the same perspective i.e., each side represents the other in a negative way, even the news can show the reporters' attitudes. This can be justified by the relationship between media and governments, their power allow them to construct their ideology (set of beliefs). Therefore, the production and consumption of discourse whether written or spoken will be driven and motivated by Ideology. Another distinction is that using the same language by CNN and Al Jazeera does not refer to the same worldview. Using the

same language during reporting the event shows how the attack is perceived, whether a terrorist activity, a war, or a heroic action.

2. Factors Influencing CNN and Al-Jazeera English coverage of the Seventh October Event

The Seventh October Event was influenced by certain factors that can be divided into:

- Internal factors that may deal with the language itself including :
 - a. Language Use: it is concerned with the linguistic units (verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, cohesive device) employed by the reporters and the amount of information they deliver. Both of CNN and Al Jazeera English were able to depict how the attack and the bombardment happened and to mention the number of victims describing the scale of the damage caused by both the attack and the bombardment. Language use also deals with the use of technical terms(journalistic language), in which those terms describe the event.
 - b. Power and Ideology: these terms are the main concerns of Critical Discourse Analysis because the already produced discourse in relation to the social context hides the ability to understand society and that particular social issue (The Seventh October Event). Also, ideology refers to the ability to express and "criticize" whenever a sort of information is produced. Therefore, notions as power, inequality, dominance, and ideological mind were exposed in the current videos. Since CNN and Al Jazeera English belong to two powerful countries, they can cover the attack depending on the side they are supporting wether the israel or the Palestinian ones. Therefore, the production of discourse (texts that cover this event) would automatically show to what extent they are powerful and how the audience is going to be affected. Additionally, the use of certain language, and the use of specific linguistic units when narrating an event would improve power of the speaker and how does he represent his nation.

- The external factors are away from the language use, but they are surrounded by the work conditions and the relationships between the target TV channels (CNN and Al Jazeera English) and countries involved in the event; they are explained below :
 - a. Political Factor: relations between countries orient media coverage of events as well as the production of discourse. CNN was obviously subjective to Israel due to the strong relationships between Israeli-American governments and positive attitudes towards the State of Israel built in Palestine. The emotional side of CNN reporters was present as well when they discuss the attack. Nic Robertson describes Hamas attack as "a massacre", he says: "families who have no knowledge of what happened to their loved ones". Those expressions show the emotional support to Israeli victims. Besides, they are being closer to Israeli citizens when they show passages from what they said, e.g.: "that I'm inside my bomb shelter, "I can hear gunfire going on outside", "I can hear knocks on my door", "Please come help me." The same position was behaved by Al-Jazeera reporters, as an Arab Muslim institution, and shares the same Arab identity with Palestine, its reporters worked on transmitting the after-bombardment situation of Gaza Strip. For this reason, the more political relationships are stronger between two regions, the more discourse would be positioned to.

b. Historical Factor

The historical factor delves into TV channels background and their history. As it is known about CNN, the establisher Ted Turner faced the fear of not being popular, and it did not actually have access to the White House because it was not seen worthy, but later, it became able to cover news worldwide such as: "The Gulf War", and interviewing the most influential figures such as: The President Ronald Reagan, Saddam Hussein and others, although it was highly criticized but it wanted to be unbiased. Then, a series of news emerged by CNN concerning the natural disasters and the Persian Gulf War, it could get access of locations to

report stories instead of hand paper versions. Similarly, Al Jazeera started by competing the powerful news departments, including BBC and CNN. The creation of Al-Jazeera English among 60 bureaus across the globe was to put stories happening in the United States and Canada in the forefront. This shows the larger interests of Al Jazeera in global issues that exceed the regional borders. Both outlets built a representative career full of successful coverages and had the highest ratings of viewership. They want now to keep improving their reputation, in addition to the technological advances they reached, they will be allowed to tackle worldwide events exclusively.

To sum up, the factors mentioned above are restricted to what the data analysis has shown, however, there are secondary factors that influence news coverage including : editorial policies which deals with channels' permission for the audience to interpret, to comment and provide opinions. Then, governments' support to media, as a factor, can affect news coverage when it comes to the amount of information and the sensitive contents. Therefore, this set of factors explains how this coverage was treated and influenced. When it comes to editorial policies and government's support to media, it was previously mentioned that followers of both CNN and Al Jazeera English were allowed to interact with the reportings of the main events and to express their ideas regardless of their criticism, if it is positive or negative, and this is how the coverage of the attack was influenced.

Conclusion

Throughout this chapter, it was meant to use the Faircloughian Three-dimensional framework during the whole analysis process of discourses produced by CNN and Al Jazeera English. The discourse is a form of collection of videos regarding the Seventh October Event of Gaza. Analyzing the corpus in terms of linguistic units that have been used clarifies the differences between CNN and Al Jazeera English. Taking into consideration the situational,

institutional, and the social context can figure out the internal and external factors influencing the events coverage.

3.3 Limitations of the Study

- Since the nature of the topic is purely qualitative, subjectivity is seen as the main limitation during the data analysis process and it threatens the part of discussion to include irrelevant details that may include researchers' attitudes.
- Concerning the event, a variety of videos that were posted, so that choosing the appropriate videos with an acceptable timing as a sample was hard.

3.4 Future Implications and Recommendations

- The study could apply other models of Critical Discourse Analysis including Van Dijk' Socio-cognitive Approach so that it could be helpful to analyze CNN using the elements included in the discursive practice analysis (Polarization, contrast, disclaimer, Positive Self-description vs. Negative-other representation, Labeling, hyperbole).

-The same approach (Faircloughian Approach) could be applied on newspapers so that the analysis would be more detailed and leads to ask further research questions.

- From the analysis of the videos, it would be understood that the word choice can determine the ideology of the speaker or writer and his/her intentions, how can the real world be represented, how is it going to change through the language use, and how can it affect people's attitudes towards a certain issue

General Conclusion

The Seventh October Event of Gaza was an inspiring idea to conduct a critical discourse study to discover the differences and similarities between TV channels and the factors affecting their work by using Fairclough's three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis, aiming to interpret appropriately the differences, similarities, and the factors affecting the coverage of the Seventh October Event. These conditions led to produce such kind of discourse with that linguistic and discursive property. The Seventh October Event of Gaza, was the name of the attack committed by a group of Palestinian militants who belong to Kassam Brigades.

The data analysis applies Fairclough's model as an analysis procedure, and it requires moving through three main stages (textual analysis, discursive practices, and the social

context) for the purpose of highlighting themes, interpreting, and comparing between Al Jazeera English and CNN concerning the Seventh October Event of Gaza. The application of Fairclough's model reveals the main themes that were constructed from textual analysis of the videos and this helped to derive the similarities and differences between the two outlets, while the factors affecting the event coverage were understood from analyzing the discursive practices and the social context. Finally, a set of limitations and implications concerning this study would lead to suggest further ideas and topics, it can apply another model of critical discourse analysis using different sample.

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Appendices

Appendix A: CNN Transcription One

The first transcription found in CNN , titled 'CNN team ducks from massive barrage of rockets' near israel-Gaza border'. Kate Bolduan , CNN anchor, reported the event saying that :

(Near israel-Gaza Border)

<https://youtu.be/BJDmNgMEp1Y?si=GTqz2WnuKIDedvAp>

Voice of Kate Bolduan: Just moments ago,

CNN's teams on the ground near the the israel-Gaza border.

They had to take cover,

Jump in a ditch because of what was happening overhead. And to show you these these moments,

Listen to this:

Clarissa: "Because now

I sit

down, close ,close , close.

For fun

You're fine. You're right

You're okay.

Okay. That's the idea.

Clarissa is on the ground right now.

(Clarissa Ward, CNN Chief International Correspondent).

Of course, as it's happening.

"Stand by."

- Clarissa: "Hi John,

So forgive me. I was slightly in an elegant position, but we have just had a massive barrage of rockets coming in here, not too far from us. So we have had to take shelter here by the roadside. We're just about 5 minutes away. Gaza is in that direction. We can hear now a lot of jets in the sky. We can also hear the Iron Dome intercepting a number of those rockets as they were whizzing overhead and making impact in that direction.

Not too far from here. We came to this location because this was ground zero for this entire operation of carnage. Hamas militants come on pickup truck.

This is the first place where they breached that border wall. And they basically drove down this strip just spraying lead wherever they went.

We saw in fact,

I was just grabbing it before that happened and we had to hit the deck. But heavy weaponry is being used.

So we can get up now.

Where we're moving to?

Sorry. Just one second.

Okay. Up and go this way .Alright.

So now I can show you the scene here.

This is where those militants first come opening up fire on all these vehicles. There's a baby carriage down there, turned over on its side.

You can see over there

And if you just show in the distance there some kind of strikes.

Looks like in Gaza as well

Ah ... return fire or is that the smoke from the rocket launchers,

Forgive me ,

is a little difficult after being crouched in a ditch to know exactly what's been going on .

But yes , multiple casualties along this area . You can probably see the scale of the damage that was done to these vehicles .

A lot of them just blew up with the force of the ammunition they were taking . And they're just now turning away the actual pickup truck that was carrying those Hamas fighters .

And that was some resistance.

-Careful , Clayton .

There were a couple of bullet holes in the window , shells in the windshield, rather .

So they stopped the car , they got out of it and they just went on this shooting spree .

This is also , they believe , where a lot of hostages were taken . They just go out of this , started grabbing people, started shooting people and taking them back to that side of the border."

-News reporter: we're going to get over to Nic Robertson . But first , John is over at the magic wall to show where we're talking about . Where Nic Robertson is . This is the scene of the music festival massacre. It's the control room can show John at the magic wall so we can show them.

-So, John in Reims, this is ...

-John : this is where Nic Robertson is , right here .

This is where the music festival was. Clarissa by the way, we're not giving the exact location up in this area right here, but this is where Nic Robertson is at the site of the music festival Kate.

-News reporter: Alright. Let's get to Nic Robertson now.

Nic, talk to us about what you see there and also just how more and more horric stories that are coming out of that massacre that ...

-Nic Robertson : there's a lot that we can see from here very quickly . You can see the smoke rising, we're seeing multiple impacts over there in Gaza. But I'm going to ask John to spin the camera around now on these vehicles. Here is a situation about to develop here.

Now, the people here are pulling .. pulling the bags from the vehicles of volunteers, getting the identification documents of all those young partygoers who were .. who were at the party . They were.. they were .. this is where they were. Shut up all the vehicles were shot up . The soldiers here come over to make sure that these people have authority to do what they're doing. Literally smashing the windows here . This is unfolding around us here right now. But these people

..

-it's okay, okay, okay.

-We're nowhere, okay. We're explaining. Okay

...

-That they're collecting the documents, it's okay. Thank you.

....

- So this is an unfolding situation as. As we talked about their... passions. As you can see, they're really high and with really good reason, because this is where those young people had parked their vehicles for that party on Friday night, Saturday morning. And this is where they rush back to when Hamas raced in here to start killing them. And this is where they were shot up. And you can see car after car after car after car. Here we see the bags being taken out. But we've seen documents lying at the side of the road. It's confusing an active situation. There are soldiers here. There are angry and upset civilians, there are volunteers taking the documents away. But look up here , more and more of these vehicles and it just gives you that sense and understanding of the horror , the horror of the moment when in the early hours of the morning, suddenly, the partygoers found themselves being attacked by Hamas ,

brutally murdering them. We've listened to testimony of doctors who treated some of the wounded and that and the dying. And they were trying to escape. They were trying to get away.

It's hard to ..., it's hard to overstate the horror of what was happening here. But you only have to look at the way the vehicles are part , the way that you can see people are trying to throw themselves in to drive away here in desperation and just cut down and the situations unfolds further down the road here.

More shut up and destroyed vehicles as more of the partygoers were trying to leave . But I can tell you the situation here is very dynamic, is very fluid. It is very changing. And as we've been driving in here just to get to this spot, we passed an area where Hamas fighters, terrorists were shot and killed by israeli Defense forces. Their vehicles are lying at the side of the road. That bodies are still lying at the side of the road . And we've also seen the biggest deployment that we've witnessed. So far of israeli military defense forces with tanks , howitzers, armored personnel carriers deployed out in the field. Dozens and dozens of them. That's the biggest deployment that we've seen so far from what we were driving down here . We've seen a lot more reinforcements on their way . So this is an area that's getting those having increasingly more and more troops put in here , very close to Gaza , as we're talking about over here. And again , that's the impact of airstrikes there on on on Gaza and their ongoing we hear the fighter jets in the skies above us and then you'll see a plume of smoke rise up from over that. And the reason that these people are rushing in to take away the possessions of all those who were , were killed , injured during the Hamas killing spree , that rushing in and doing this at high speed because they're very concerned the security situation here. And what they're trying to do is to bring information and relief to some of those families who have no knowdlege of what happened to their loved ones. But you've just

witnessed what it's like here at the moment that there are . There's multiple things going on .

And tensions are high , concerns are high

Most of civilian population has been evacuated from around here.

Appendix B: CNN transcription Two

CNN has shown another transcription, untitled “israel’s Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said the country is "at war" following the surprise attack from Hamas early Saturday morning.”

<https://www.facebook.com/cnn/videos/2242783355932461/?mibextid=AwY8MHCEufnrIXm5>

-News reporter: israel is retaliating swiftly and with force against Hamas at this hour, targeting sites in Gaza and engaging the militants on multiple fronts.

As the prime minister said a short time ago: “*we are at war.*” This after an hours long barrage of rockets took the country by surprise and set off sirens as far away as Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Numerous casualties have been reported. It's worth noting that this is also the 50th anniversary of the Yom Kippur war in 1973. Most Alarming for israelis near Gaza are confirmed reports of militants infiltrating israeli territory.

Sienna's Haras Gold joins us from Jerusalem.

Haras! the scale, the coordination of these attacks, what we're seeing now, just extraordinary.

What's the latest there?

-Haras: Well, the latest is the prime minister declaring that this is a state of war. He is saying in an address to the people of israel, just in the last half hour or so, he says, citizens of israel, “*we are at war*”, not in operation, not in rounds at war. The israeli military chief of staff also distributing an address to the citizens of israel, saying that the israeli military is essentially flooding the zone around Gaza because of these militant infiltrations. And that's been the most alarming aspect of this.

Yes, the number of rockets and the barrage of rockets is very, very high.

I mean, it's some of the highest I've seen in recent years.

Yes, they've been reaching far here in Jerusalem. We've had to go seek shelter just here in our offices at least five times because of various air raid sirens that have gone off.

We've been hearing explosions in the sky here. Those could be interceptions, those could be impacts. But it's the infiltrations that are the most alarming. We do have reports in the Israeli media of Israeli soldiers and or civilians being kidnapped. We have not confirmed those ourselves. Those are being reported in the Israeli media that those have been kidnapped likely from along the border with Gaza or from those settlements, those villages within the area around Gaza. What we have confirmed from the Israeli military regarding those infiltrations, that the infiltrations have happened, that they came in, they say, from the sky, Para gliders from In the ground and from the sea, and that there is ongoing fighting as we speak on the ground in several Israeli villages and two army bases as well as the border station, the border crossing the Aras border crossing in the northern part of Gaza between militants and Israeli security officials. So that's why you hear from the Israeli military saying that they are flooding the zone right now to get to those people because, you know, we're watching Israeli media and we are hearing, as they're reporting live on air, people calling in from these villages saying: «that I'm inside my bomb shelter, I can hear gunfire going on outside. I can hear knocks on my door. Please come help me.”

Now, in terms of the rockets, the Israeli military is saying at least 2000 rockets have been fired since 630 this morning. To put that into context, that's about five and a half, 6 hours ago in 2011, during that eleven Day war, there was something like 4300 rockets. We've already passed 2000 just in a few hours. To give you a sense of the scale of how many rockets have been fired, in terms of injuries we have confirmed from hospitals, is there something like at least 140 injuries have been brought to hospital? We know at least 20 Some of those are considered serious conditions. We know of several fatalities, including the head of one of the regional councils in the south who, according to his regional council, to the Negev regional

Council, he was killed while in an active firefight with militants. So it's not clear among the injuries whether those are from injuries and fatalities, whether those are from rocket fire and shrapnel, whether from militant fire, because we've been seeing videos of pickup trucks with militants in the beds of those pickup trucks just firing as they go down the street, militants on the streets as well, firing and as we've heard from the Israeli military that there are ongoing firefights in several of these villages, as well as army bases, as well as the border crossing. A completely unprecedented state of war for Israel, something they have not seen, and also the timing, as you noted, is so significant here. Once again 50 years ago almost, Israel was surprised with the Yom Kippur war in a surprise attack on a holiday. It is a holiday today. It is Simchatura. It's also a Saturday, so it's Shabbat. So a lot of people who are religious would be in synagogue, and so the parallels are incredibly striking between what happened exactly 50 years ago and what's happening now. Hamas has said, called this operation, they call it the Al Aqsa storm. They're connecting it to events at al Aqsa. But what has been interesting as well, there have been tensions at the al Aqsa mosque compound here in Jerusalem, also known as Temple Mount to Jews, a place SO holy, so hotly contested by both religions. There hasn't been any sort of major flare up there, no major Israeli police action, anything like that would signal that something could be happening. And that's why this is such a surprise, something that even Netanyahu himself said was a surprise. So there will be a lot of questions, not only just, you know, how was Israel not better prepared for this? How did they not know this? But also, how did all of these militants, because there have to be dozens of them in order for them to be able to be infiltrating all of these different locations. How did they get in? Were they already in Israel? Because thousands of Palestinians from Gaza do enter Israel on a daily basis with permits to work in Israel. Did they come from the occupied West bank? How did this all happen? And another major question is whether other fronts will

get involved as well, especially the north and especially Hezbollah. Because if Hezbollah gets involved in the north, then that puts this on a whole different level.

Appendix C: AJE Video One

One of the transcription was added to Al-Jazeera English, six months ago: "israel-Hamas war live: Death toll rises as attacks continue to pound Gaza

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=XgGb9EpuKwE>

- News reporter 1 : It's been Gaza's deadliest day in in 15 years and 2 million Palestinians living there are now bracing for what's to come . israel has formally declared a State of War while israel launched another air strike on Gaza soon after sunrise on Monday , the bombardment has killed 4133 Palestinians in just two days .

Among them 78 were children , israeli air strikes have hit the besieged Palestinian Enclave from all sides . It's now amassing troops near the Gaza israel border and that includes 100.000 reservists .

Well , in israel the death toll from Hamas's military operation has now surpassed 700 , many more are still missing and gun battles have continued in at least four flash points in southern israel.

Meanwhile Hamas fired a barrage of rockets from Gaza a building in Ashkelon was hit .

And a senior Hamas official has confirmed that they've captured more than a 100 israelis and taken them into Gaza , the spokesman from the Kassam brigades has vowed to continue the fight .

"We announced that a number of our fighters today were able to take a new group of enemy prisoners that were moved to Gaza . Our fighters have also reported some cases where the

enemy caused the of some of the captives praise to our heroic people who is seeking freedom and causing pain and defeat to the enemy ."

- News reporter 1 :So the israeli air strikes have continued throughout the night . Tell us what's been happening.

-News reporter 2 : well uh to this current moment to the level and the speed of israeli air strike inside the Gaza Strip has remarkably intensified during the last couple of hours. Various areas inside the Gaza Strip were severely , uh destructed and were strike by the israeli Air Forces without any previous notes or or warnings , uh we can that the majority of these buildings were inhabitable. It means that 90% of the buildings were full of people and the exact number of death and casualties is not .. are not yet know due to the inability of the Medical Teams to reach an access to these places as well, uh it's important to mention that some towns in the Gaza Strip in particular like B hanon town has witnessed a non-stopping bombardment for more than an hour , no body in the Gaza Strip can know what is the exact number of Destruction and even the casualties Raid inside the town of B hanon , uh due to the inability to access or reach the city. The majority of its roads were completely destroyed and even it's full of a drones that are from time to another are are targeting and attacking different buildings in the city . As I've mentioned before in previous coverages like the israeli Army right now is adopting and applying the principle of fire belt in which they are trying to walk according to the principle burned land inside the Gaza Strip as a facilitation to the israeli uh ground invasion as you can clearly hear in the background now the sound of bombardments and the Gaza Strip continue without stopping the Gaza Strip sky is full of israeli fighter jets and israeli drones that target uh the Gaza Strip from time to another. Now in retaliation to these ongoing attacks ,the Palestinian militants launch barrages of start israeli uh settlement and the situation is derating now , the exact number of the current attacks and casualties still unknown due to the level of and the rhythm of the attacks that is carried that

are carried out now inside the Gaza Strip now. According to the latest updates, 24 Palestinians were killed during the past hours and dozen others were wandered till this current moment.

-News reporter 1 : uh , let me just jump in there . Yes , we heard some of those explosions as we're talking to you uh live . What's been happening to the people who've been displaced by the fighting ? Where are they going ? Who's taking care of them ?

-News Reporter 2 : right , now the majority of displaced people they tend to United Nations affiliated schools where they received medical treatment and even humanitarian AIDS in order to survive as well . It's worth mentioning that the majority of those people received warnings to evacuate the houses because the majority of the houses are adjacent to the borders and the majority of Eastern towns and Eastern border villages have received such kind of warnings to evacuate. Now , it's important also to say that the uh the capacity of United Nations schools are full and the number of displaced people is increasing from time to another according to the level of Shillings that take place in the Gaza strip .

-News reporter : thank you TK , Stay safe. Thank You.

Appendix D: AJE Video Two

Another transcription was published on October 11, 2023, when Yumna ElSayed described the situation of Gaza after Israeli bombardment, "How bad are things in Gaza?"

<https://www.facebook.com/aljazeera/videos/271185241937300/?mibextid=AwY8MHCEufnrIXm5>

-Yumna ElSayed: the bombardment is still going on. Some homes are still getting calls to evacuate while other homes are being targeted without prior notice. Civil defense crews, the Red Cross. They are all saying that they can't reach areas that are being targeted. Uh People, civilians from around this area are the ones who are trying to bring out people from under the rubble with their bare hands. They're the ones who are risking their lives, they're risking themselves to bring the casualties out, to bring out whoever they can save. Schools are totally filled over their uh capacities and they're very overcrowded. Hospitals and medical centers are all filled with people. We're talking about normal people who are trying to take shelter. There is no water. There is no water in the strip, because there is no electricity to generate water. So homes now are without electricity. They are without water. The health sector has fuel for uh uh emergency that is going to run out in in maximum two days, at best. There is no food in the strip. There is no electricity. There is no water. Uh if humanitarian corridors and aid corridors, emergency ones are not opened instantly, and rapidly, in in these moments, in this time, then that's it. The Gaza strip will be entirely out everything

Résumé

La langue doit accomplir ce qui se passe dans la société pour que chaque texte traite d'une problématique sociale et que les interlocuteurs ne partagent pas la même vision du monde. En conséquence, l'interprétation du texte serait donnée différemment. L'étude a mené une analyse critique du discours sur la couverture médiatique d'Al Jazeera English (AJE) et de Cable News Network (CNN) concernant le conflit israélo-palestinien, en se concentrant sur l'attaque de Gaza le 7 octobre. Cet événement a été examiné pour découvrir les similitudes et les différences dans la manière dont les deux médias dans lesquels l'événement a été rapporté ont mis en évidence les facteurs influençant la couverture de cet événement. La recherche a eu recours à une analyse qualitative du contenu, en utilisant le cadre tridimensionnel de Norman Fairclough, qui comprend l'analyse textuelle (Description), les pratiques discursives (Interprétation) et l'analyse contextuelle (Contexte social). Grâce à cette approche

académique, l'étude visait à explorer les différences entre les reportages d'actualité de CNN et d'AJE, en fournissant un aperçu de leurs styles de couverture. L'analyse a révélé à la fois des points communs et des distinctions dans la manière dont les deux départements de presse ont abordé l'événement du 7 octobre, soulignant l'impact de divers facteurs sur leurs reportages. En approfondissant le discours critique de ces médias, l'étude contribue à une compréhension plus profonde des choix idéologiques et linguistiques opérés dans la couverture médiatique du conflit israéli-palestinien.

Mots clés : langage, attentat du 7 octobre, CNN, AJE, analyse critique du discours, approche de Fairclough, israéli-palestinien conflit

الملخص

يجب أن تؤدي اللغة ما يحدث في المجتمع بحيث يعالج كل نص قضية اجتماعية ولا يتقاسم المتحاورون نفس النظرة إلى العالم. ونتيجة لذلك، سيتم تقديم تفسير النص بشكل مختلف. أجرت الدراسة تحليلاً نقدياً للخطاب في التغطية الإخبارية لقناة فيما يتعلق بالصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني، مع التركيز (CNN) وشبكة الأخبار الفضائية (AJE) الجزيرة الإنجليزية على هجوم 7 أكتوبر على غزة. تم فحص هذا الحدث للكشف عن أوجه التشابه والاختلاف في كيفية تغطية الحدث من خلال الوسيلة الإخبارية، كما يسلط الضوء على العوامل المؤثرة في تغطية هذا الحدث. استخدم البحث تحليل المحتوى النوعي، باستخدام إطار نورمان فيركلاف ثلاثي الأبعاد، والذي يتضمن تحليل النص (الوصف)، والممارسات الخطابية (التفسير)، والتحليل السياقي (السياق الاجتماعي). من خلال هذا النهج الأكاديمي، هدفت الدراسة إلى استكشاف الاختلافات، وتوفير نظرة ثاقبة لأساليب التغطية الخاصة بهما. وكشف التحليل عن CNN وAJE في التقارير الإخبارية التي تقدمها نقاط مشتركة واختلافات في كيفية تعامل قسمي الأخبار مع حدث السابع من أكتوبر، مع تسليط الضوء على تأثير العوامل المختلفة على تقاريرهما. ومن خلال الخوض في الخطاب النقدي لهذه وسائل الإعلام، تساهم الدراسة في فهم أعمق للخيارات الأيديولوجية واللغوية التي يتم اتخاذها في التغطية الإخبارية للصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللغة ، هجوم 7 أكتوبر ، CNN ، AJE ، التحليل النقدي للخطاب، مقارنة فيركلاف، الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني.