Ideologies in Four Saudi Newspapers:

A Critical Discourse Analysis

by

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To My Parents

ABSTRACT

This study offers a critical discourse analysis of four Saudi newspapers, examining their coverage of two particular incidents relating to the Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice. Following van Dijk's framework, the study examines the ideological role of language within media discourse. The tools of analysis include headlines, leads, lexical choices, reported speech, unnamed sources, and silenced texts. The findings of the study show that there are differences between the four newspapers in the coverage of the two incidents. The analysis also reveals different ideological attitudes among writers.

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Overview

In this study, I offer a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of four Saudi newspapers, examining their coverage of two particular incidents relating to the Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice (CPVPV). The purpose of the study is to compare the representation of the CPVPV issues in four different Saudi newspapers, examining how "language works in society to create better or worse worlds, institutions, and human relationships" (Gee, 2014, p. 13). In addition, part of the aim is to prove that CDA is a linguistic approach that can contribute to the resolution of social problems by analyzing social action discourse. CPVPV is a religious institution in Saudi Arabia that has received media attention during the last decade. Some social actors talk about the violent practices of the CPVPV and how CPVPV has become a broad social problem in Saudi society, while others criticize this view and think it merely highlights individual cases because of critics' differing ideological stances. Although the debate over social issues constitutes healthy interaction within society, the debate over the CPVPV issues has produced prejudiced, negative labels and disrespectful communication toward many people who have participated in this debate. Because the news media, especially newspapers, constitute the primary method for communicating information regarding CPVPV issues via the essential tool of linguistics, it is especially important to see how newspapers portray and interpret CPVPV issues. The media discourse plays a functional ideological role and also has an important role to play in the formation of public opinion

(Kress, 1983; Lassen, Strunck, & Vestergaard, 2006; van Dijk, 1998). Although the CPVPV issues have been the subject of several academic studies, no single study (to the best of my knowledge) examines the representation of CPVPV issues in Saudi newspapers from a CDA perspective. This study aims to contribute to the body of research in this area.

Study Questions

The study aims to answer the following questions:

1. How is the CPVPV discursively represented in the news coverage of *Alriyadh, Okaz*, *Alsharq*, and *Alwatan* newspapers?

2. How is language used to explain, interpret, and criticize CPVPV issues during the news coverage?

3. How are the techniques of intertextual representation employed during the news coverage?

4. What is included in texts and what is excluded from texts?

The Significance of the Study

In the present study, I contribute to critical discourse studies regarding the journalistic language of Saudi newspapers. Only Alawadh (2014) has examined the discourse of the Saudi press via CDA, an increasingly important area in linguistics. This study also helps to bridge a gap between linguistics and other fields, such as media, communication, and social studies.

This study, to the best of my knowledge, is the first that deals with the representation of CPVPV issues in Saudi print media from a CDA perspective. Although a few studies have discussed the portrayal of CPVPV in the Saudi media (Aleid,

Almutairi, Alaqeel, & Alabdan, 2008; Alqarni, 2010; Alshammari, 2010; Qasim, 2010), none has examined the topic using a linguistic approach. In addition, the significance of my study lies in its potential to contribute to the discussion concerning the relationship between the CPVPV and the media. The importance of the CPVPV studies and issues has increased in Saudi universities. In the last 5 years, five leading Saudi universities have established research chairs for CPVPV studies[1]:

- Chair of King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz for AlHesba (Enjoining the Right and Forbidding the Wrong) and its Contemporary Application at King Saud University[2];

- Chair Prince Sultan Youth Research and Hisbah Issues at King Abdulaziz University;

- Chair Prince Naif bin Abdulaziz for the Study of the Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice at Islamic University in Madinah;

- King Salman bin Abdulaziz Research Chair for Improving Capabilities of CPVPV at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University;

- Women and Hisbah Research Chair at Hail University.

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[1] For examples of the research chairs, see King Saud University (https://chairs.ksu.edu.sa/en/node/197) and King Abdulaziz University (http://raci.kau.edu.sa/Pages-safe-chairs-en.aspx).

[2] The Arabic word *hisbah* is the synonym for the propagation of virtue and prevention of vice.

The establishment of five research chairs in Saudi universities shows the need for further CPVPV studies. I hope to contribute to this field of academic research from a CDA perspective.

Background and Context

A CDA of text would not be complete without context (van Dijk, 1997; Fairclough, 1995). Thus, we need to know "some kind of environment or circumstances" about the CPVPV in Saudi Arabia to understand the discourse as a social practice (van Dijk, 1997, p. 11). In this section, the origins and aims of CPVPV are outlined. How do the Saudi people view the CPVPV, and finally, CPVPV and the press? These are very important aspects for understanding the context of the discourse.

Origins and aims of CPVPV

The origins of the principle of promotion of virtue and prevention of vice came from two main sources: the Holy Quran and the traditions of the Prophet Mohammad. The Holy Quran contains many verses and sayings of the Prophet, indicating the principles of the promotion of virtue and the prevention of vice. For instance, Prophet Mohammad said, "Whosoever of you sees an evil action, he should change it with his hand. If he is not able to do so, then he should change it with his tongue. If he is not able to do so, then he should change it with his heart, and this is the weakest (manifestation) of faith." In the Holy Quran, God said, "Let there arise out of you a band of people inviting to all that is good, enjoining what is right, and forbidding what is wrong: They are the ones to attain felicity." The Permanent Committee for Scholarly Research and Ifta (2015), the highest Islamic organization in Saudi Arabia, issued an authoritative formal legal opinion on an issue of religious importance in this verse:

4

Is a general order for all the Ummah to form a group from among them that is qualified academically, practically, and morally to enjoin good and forbid evil. Such a group should concern itself with this duty and fulfill it in a manner that is efficient in conveying and preaching the religion and reforming the Ummah. Thus, if a group of the Ummah assumes such a duty, other individuals will be exempted as is the case with other collective obligations; otherwise, the entire Ummah will be sinful. As for organization of such a group, methods of application and executive measures, they are the responsibility of those in authority, both scholars and rulers. (p. 332)

The word *ummah* is Arabic and signifies "Muslim community." The interpretation of the verse by the Portal of the General Presidency of Scholarly Research and Ifta shows two important points. First, it points to a group of Muslim community members performing such a duty, in this case the CPVPV of Saudi Arabia. Second, the work of such an organization, such as changing evil with one's hands, falls under the responsibility of those holding the authority, or the rulers.

The promotion of virtue and the prevention of vice signify the direction of people to do good deeds and avoid bad deeds, according to Islamic law. The Basic Law of Saudi Arabia shows clearly that Saudi Arabia derives power from the Holy Quran and the Prophet's tradition. Given the great importance the state gives to CPVPV, the Basic System of Government in Saudi Arabia (announced by Royal decree No. 90-A, dated March 2, 1992) mentions explicitly that the state will take over the duty of propagating virtue and preventing vice. The Saudi government, according to Al-Humaidan (2007), "has charged particular governmental organizations with applying this principle. This

represents a perfect integration between the government, which was established according to the tenets of the Islamic religion, and the people who all embrace Islam as a religion" (p. 38).[3] He added:

> We do not assume that our Saudi society is a society of angels, where no behavioral transgressions or moral violations occur. We are human beings, and what applies to others also applies to us, especially after the world has witnessed a cultural openness and information revolution that have impacted people's lives and conduct. (p. 38)

CPVPV is one of the governmental organizations to apply the principle of "promotion of virtue and prevention of vice." Alshammari (2010) stated that CPVPV started its work in 1926, in Alriyadh, Saudi Arabia.[4] Soon, it grew and opened many branches in other big cities. According to Al-Juwair (2007), the CPVPV's role is to advise people on performing their religious duties as prescribed by Islamic law and to ensure that no unlawful acts are committed and that no deviant habits or traditions are

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[3] Al-Humaidan is associate professor in the College of Dawah and Mass Communication at Imam Mohammed bin Saud University. He was head of the Translation and Research Center at the Institute of Arabic and Islamic Studies in Washington, D.C. (United States).

[4] Alshammari works as a consultant for the Ministry of Culture and Information in Saudi Arabia.

followed.[5] Al-Juwair (2007) listed some of the CPVPV works as the following: (a) urging

people to respond quickly to the call to prayer and ascertain that stores are closed; and (b)

keeping watch of public places, such as markets, roads and parks, to prevent unlawful

acts, such as uncontrolled social interactions between men and women; shouting of

obscene or indecent words or expressions that hurt other people's feelings;

manufacturing, selling, or drinking alcoholic beverages; and acts of magic, witchcraft,

and quackery to cheat people (pp. 44–45).

      According to Alshafi (2005), the CPVPV is a governmental organization with the

authority to arrest transgressors, consult them, and sentence them after consulting with

the relevant authorities. Al-Juwair (2007) concluded that CPVPV is "an institution for

religious and social reform. This institution reflects a collective awareness, on the part of

the government as well as the citizens, through which moral values in society are

secured" (p. 52).

      CPVPV is its official name, but it is known as religious police among Western

media. In the present study, I use the official name for two main reasons: (a) the CPVPV

name constitutes an *endonym*, a term used by a group of people to refer to themselves;

and (b) "religious police" is an *exonym*, an external name by which one group of people

refers to another group. The problem with the external names is that they can mislead

people; for instance, the meanings, attitudes, and conditions related to one term that exists

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[5] Al-Juwair is a full professor in the College of Social Sciences at Imam Mohammed

ibn Saud Islamic University. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Florida in

Gainesville (United States). He is also a member of the Saudi Human Rights Committee.

at a certain time in one culture might not exist in another. A term that is appropriate for one culture might not be appropriate for another. For this reason, using certain terms to describe other religions, cultures, and groups without understanding the historical contexts of these terms might be considered offensive. Second, social and political problems also inform the meaning making of terms. The power of these problems participates in shaping the discourse in which the terms are used. To avoid the problem of naming others by unaccepted or misleading terms, I find myself in agreement with Alatas (2010), who suggested that "we ought, then, to make use of both the conceptual vocabulary of the social sciences as well as that of our object of Islam, as sources for our terms and, more important, ideas" (p. 87).[6]

How does the Saudi public see CPVPV?

The CPVPV issues have entered the public opinion in Saudi Arabia in the last decade, attracting the attention of a few academic studies. Aleid et al. (2008) published a significant quantitative and detailed study under the supervision of King Abdullah Institute for Research and Consulting Studies at King Saud University.[7] The main aim of this study was to suggest a program for developing the fieldwork in CPVPV. The study used a questionnaire and interview to assess public opinion in all Saudi regions. The

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[6] Alatas is associate professor in the Department of Sociology at the National University of Singapore.

[7] Aleid is the head of the scientific team engaging in this study. He is a full professor of Islamic studies at King Saud University, supervising King Abdullah, Chair for Hesbah, and its contemporary applications at King Saud University.

number of public participants was 2,000, including Saudis, non-Saudis, females, and males. The study found that 94.5% of the participants confirmed that the duty of the CPVPV employee is obligatory in Muslim society, and 91.8% agreed with the following statement: "I feel I want to see the CPVPV employee present when I see people doing forbidden actions." Meanwhile, 88.8% of participants expressed satisfaction with CPVPV presence. The results show that the majority of participants have positive attitudes toward CPVPV.

The development of CPVPV work, and the resolution of the problems CPVPV employees face in their jobs, has been the object of a study by the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (as cited in Alotaibi, 2011, p. 6)), which published a study investigating the problems facing CPVPV employees in their jobs, causing further problems, and how the CPVPV deals with these problems.[8] The study found that 90% of the sample described the way the CPVPV employs and treats people as moderate or nice. The study concluded that the general attitude of Saudi society toward the principle of promotion of virtue and prevention of vice and the CPVPV is highly positive.

Another quantitative study by Qasim (2010) dealt with the mental image of the CPVPV among some people in Madinah City.[9] Using a random sample, the researcher sent his questionnaire to high schools and markets; 247 participants responded, including

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[8] See King Faisal for Research and Islamic Studies and the King Faisal International Prize at http://www.kff.com/en/King-Faisal-Center-for-Research-Islamic-Studies.

[9] Qasim is the director of awareness and guidance administration in CPVPV's branch in Madinah City.

197 males and 50 females. The survey asked: "What is your mental image about the CPVPV?" and found that 78% of the sample had a positive mental image of the CPVPV. Only 19% of females had a negative mental image, as compared to 12% of males. Over 80% of participants visiting the CPVPV branches have had positive mental images of the CPVPV, as compared to 76% of those who did not visit the CPVPV branches. To test the hypothesis that people's mental image of CPVPV has changed in the last 3 years, the study found that 95% of the sample agreed; 64% thought it to be a positive change, while 36% thought it to be a negative change. In response to the question, "What are the most important sources affecting the public opinion about forming or changing the mental image of the CPVPV?" 32% of participants preferred opinions expressed by individual, 29% preferred the press, 23% preferred direct contact with the CPVPV, 13% preferred TV programs, and 3% preferred other materials.

The above studies provide an overview of how the public views the CPVPV. One could conclude that the majority of the public have had positive attitudes toward the CPVPV. Interestingly, as Qasim's (2010) study shows in examining the sources affecting people's attitudes toward the CPVPV, newspapers appear to be the second most important source affecting people's attitudes toward CPVPV. This confirms the significance of examining the media discourse, particularly newspapers. The study would have been more interesting if it had examined a large, randomly selected sample of society.

CPVPV and journalism

The opinion leaders in Saudi Arabia play a vital role in shaping public opinion. In this section, I attempt to provide a contextual background for the press's attitude toward

the CPVPV, and vice versa. In his interesting study, Al-Bishr (2006) identified the opinion leaders in Saudi society, stating, "Islamic scholars and Saudi editors and Saudi newspapers' writers are the opinion leaders in Saudi society" (p. 17).[10] Al-Bishr argued that Saudi people trust Islamic scholars for two reasons: first, Saudi society is conservative; and second, an Islamic scholar possessing knowledge and who is well qualified is also trustworthy. A very important reason why Saudi editors and newspaper writers have become opinion leaders, Al-Bisher argues, is because journalists have access to public opinion. As such, they play an important role in the formation and circulation of these opinions.

With regard to the growing debates about the press and the CPVPV, several academic researchers in Saudi Arabia have argued that although journalists reserve the right to criticize and raise social awareness, some journalists have exaggerated the CPVPV issues, highlighting individual cases (Almutawa, Alali, Alshahrani, & Alrzain, 2009; Alotaibi, 2011; Alzahrani, Ramadan, Kaheel, & Alnairab, 2012; King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies, 2008; Qasim, 2010).[11] In addition, these studies criticized the lack of CPVPV media tools and agreed that the CPVPV should improve its media tools to clarify and justify its position on the issues exaggerated by some

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[10] Al-Bishr is a full professor of media at Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University. He obtained his Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University in 1993. See his resume at http://al-bishr.com/ar/resume.aspx.

[11] Almutawa is the head of the scientific team in this study. He is a full professor in the College of Dawah and Mass Communication at Imam University.

newspapers. Alotaibi (2011) examined the CPVPV employees' opinions toward the journalistic coverage of CPVPV issues. In this quantitative study, 94 CPVPV employees responded to the questionnaire. In response to the statement, "Journalism is objective in publishing the CPVPV news," 43.6% strongly disagreed, 41.5% disagreed, 4.3% did not know, and 10.6% agreed. In response to, "Journalism coverage of CPVPV news was exaggerated," 5.3% strongly disagreed, 6.4% disagreed, 10.6% did not know, 38.3% agreed, and 35.1 strongly agreed. Finally, in response to, "I am satisfied about the journalism performance toward the CPVPV," 43.6% strongly disagreed, 45.7% disagreed, 6.4% did not know, 3.2% agreed, and 1.1% strongly agreed. The previous studies show that the media and some journalists have exaggerated certain CPVPV issues. These studies would have been more interesting if they had assessed the journalists' opinions about the CPVPV work.

Much of what has been written about the CPVPV in journalism shows us opinions vary regarding CPVPV issues. Generally, opinions may be divided into two categories. Some journalists strongly criticized the CPVPV work. For example, Alsudairi (2009), editor of *Alriyadh* newspaper, criticized the CPVPV when it segregated women and men during an event at Yamama College, arguing that the CPVPV presented its own private understanding of promotion of virtue and prevention of vice, which led to several clashes among society and various cultures. He claimed that what happened did not represent Saudi society and culture. Algaithi (2012), a writer for *Okaz* newspaper, agreed with Alsudairi when he argued that the CPVPV has had deep problems for which an ideological system is needed to reshape the principles of those in positions of responsibility in CPVPV. During a television interview, Alsmari (2013), a writer for *Al*

12

Jazirah newspaper, stated that the CPVPV still holds onto traditional concepts not appropriate for the 21st century. He argued to remove the CPVPV and its traditional concepts. He then called for the reshaping of CPVPV's work toward more civil ways to prevent vice. Alshaikh (2013), a writer for *Alriyadh*, suggested removing the CPVPV and transferring it into a part of the police force. She argued that CPVPV employees chase people's cars and threaten people's lives. On the other hand, some journalists have criticized the coverage of CPVPV issues. According to Hashim (2008), a writer for *Alriyadh*, it is not acceptable to see some media target the CPVPV as an institution and not fault some of the individual CPVPV employees. He added that we have seen an intense campaign and an exaggeration of every incident relating to CPVPV. Alqathi (2008), a writer for *Al Jazirah* newspaper, agreed with Hashim's explaination of the reason for which some attack the CPVPV as an institution, even when only one CPVPV employee makes a mistake. He noted feeling sorry for the CPVPV as it faces extremely violent attacks from the media, even after only one employee has made a mistake. Alhowaireeni (2008), a writer for *Al Jazirah*, views the attacks as increasingly originating among journalists against the CPVPV. She argued that some journalists highlight CPVPV employees. Similarly, Alqowai (2010), also a writer for *Al Jazirah*, argued that the institution that has received the most criticism from the media is the CPVPV. He added that much of what has been written is exaggerated. These journalists' opinions add weight to the argument about the CPVPV and journalism.

These studies and opinions show multiple ideologies about the CPVPV's work. In addition, some of these studies and opinions hold different perspectives on the relationship between some journalists and the CPVPV. Other researchers provided a

possible explanation for these different perspectives. According to Alzahrani et al. (2012), who studied the Saudi newspapers coverage of the CPVPV issues for 6 months, all Saudi journalists represent the CPVPV issues.[12] In their detailed quantitative study, they found that Saudi newspaper writers could be classified in the following manner: 40.7% of Saudi writers support the existence of CPVPV as an institution and support its way of working; 38% support the existence of CPVPV as an institution but criticize its way of working; and 21.3% of Saudi writers oppose the existence of CPVPV as an institution, criticizing its way of working. They concluded that the impact of the liberal perspective on some newspapers and journalists affected their writings regarding the CPVPV. Another study by Alqarni (2010) looked at Saudi media discourse toward different local and global issues.[13] He gathered his data from two Saudi newspapers: *Alriyadh* and *Alwatan*. Using content analysis, he found there to be two main discourses in Saudi journalism, which share the same space: liberal discourse and moderate discourse. The findings of these studies suggest multiple societal perspectives on Saudi journalism. Although the studies pointed to the presence of liberals in the Saudi

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[12] Alzahrani is head of the scientific team. He is a full professor in the Mass Communications Department at King Saud University.

[13] Alqarni is a full professor of journalism and international communication at King Saud University. He is president of the Saudi Association for Media and Communication. He is supervisor of the *Al Jazirah* newspaper chair for international journalism at King Saud University. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1987 from the University of Minnesota. See his biographical summary at http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/alkarni/Pages/English.aspx.

newspapers, this does not mean that everyone who criticizes CPVPV work is liberal. In general terms, these different ideologies explain why Saudi journalists disagree on the CPVPV issues.

Definition of Terms

The term *discourse* has various meanings (Baker & Ellece, 2011; Bloor & Bloor, 2007; Gee, 2014). For this reason, I provide its definition and other related terms crucial in discussing the research issues in this study. This study follows Fairclough and Wodak's (1997) definition of discourse:

> CDA sees *discourse* (language use in speech and writing) as a form of "social practice." Describing discourse as social practice implies a dialectical relationship between a particular discursive event and the situation(s), institution(s), and social structure(s) which frame it: the discursive event is shaped by them, but it also shapes them. That is, discourse is socially constitutive as well as socially conditioned—it constitutes situations, objects of knowledge, and the social identities of and relationships between people and groups of people. (p. 258)

Context is another term that is crucial in CDA, meaning "the structured set of all properties of a social situation that are possibly relevant for the production, structures, interpretation and functions of text and talk" (Van Dijk, 1998, p. 211). By *ideology,* I refer to "the basis of the social representations shared by members of a group. This means that ideologies allow people, as group members, to organize the multitude of social beliefs about what is the case, good or bad, right or wrong, for them, and to act accordingly" (van Dijk, 1998, p. 8).

15

Finally, the term *critical* is defined as "essentially making visible the interconnectedness of things" (Fairclough, 1995, p. 747).

Position of the Researcher

      A CDA practitioner should clarify his or her social position within the discipline and society, according to van Dijk (1993). In this matter, I am a linguist working within the field of CDA. My interest in media discourse and how the media represent different issues arises for three reasons. First, one of the main media tools for transmission of news to public opinion is language. Thus, it is important to see how media use the language to participate in shaping public opinion about different issues, locally or globally. Second, I became more interested in media discourse when I noticed that debates over sports issues or CPVPV issues in my society produced prejudice, negative labels, and disrespectful expressions toward many people who participated in these debates. I believe that these discursive clashes which cause social problems should be studied from a linguistics perspective. Thus, I advocate the CDA approach because it deals with the social problems in my society by examining the language, the hidden agenda in language, and social inequality in language.

      Third, while I am writing this dissertation, I am a Ph.D. candidate at Arizona State University. After graduation, I plan to work as a faculty member at King Saud University in Saudi Arabia. From my perspective, faculty members should not be isolated in their societies. I believe that the role and responsibility of the faculty member goes beyond just teaching courses. The faculty members' research should play an important role in meeting society's needs for knowledge (Austin, 2002; Walshok, 2000). In this study, I

16

hope to raise awareness and apply knowledge to solve a problem within my society from a critical linguistics perspective.

Dissertation Layout

The study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter gives an overview of the study, poses research questions, explains the significance of the study, and provides a context that includes the following: the origins and aims of CPVPV; how the Saudi public views CPVPV; an account of journalism and CPVPV; the definition of terms; and the position of researcher. Chapter two, the theoretical background, introduces the definition, aims, origins, and critiques of CDA and its responses. In addition, the chapter deals with media discourse and ideology while providing a review of related literature, including the CDA of Arabic media discourse and Saudi media discourse. Chapter three, the methodology discusses the data collection and the selected newspapers, and also deals with tools of analysis that include headlines, leads, lexical choices, reported speech, unnamed sources, and silenced texts. Chapters four, five, and six present the analysis. Chapter four deals with the first instance, while chapter five deals with the second instance and the silenced texts. Finally, chapter six discusses the findings, offers a conclusion, and presents the limitations of the study.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter introduces the theoretical approach of the study. First, I briefly present

the views of discourse. Then I introduce the views of discourse, aims and origins of

CDA, approaches and concepts in CDA, critiques of CDA. Following this, I will outline

the literature review related studies in Saudi media discourse.

Views of Discourse

The term *discourse* has a long history of different uses in linguistics and other fields of

study. In Discourse Analysis, Brown and Yule (1983) referred to discourse as language in

use, while Stubbs (1983) saw it as "attempts to study the organization of language above

the sentence or above the clause; and therefore to study large linguistic units such as

conversational exchanges or written texts" (p. 1). Schiffrin (1994) distinguished between

two general views of discourse: the formalist, or structuralist, and the functionalist. In

Linell's (1998) terms:

> Language can be conceptualized in basically two ways, as system or structure, or
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> as discourse, practice (praxis) or communication. If one gives priority to the
>
> former, we can talk about a formalist(ic) framework; here, linguistic expressions
>
> can be treated in abstract. Priorities to the latter yield a more functionalist(ic)
>
> paradigm; its focus on communicative meanings and functions makes it necessary
>
> to take contexts into account. (p. 3)

Here, we see how the formalist views discourse as language above the sentence

level, while the functinalist views the discourse as language in use. CDA "adopts the

functionalist definition of discourse. However, in addition to accepting that discourse is

language in use, the overall aim of CDA" (Richardson, 2007, p. 26) is "to link linguistic analysis to social analysis" (Wood & Kroger, 2000, p. 206). Fairclough (1989) stated that discourse is language as a form of social practice. Baker and Ellece (2011) pointed out that CDA practitioners "used discourse analysis more critically to examine issues relating power, inequality and ideology" (p. 32). This view, discourse as a social practice, implies that discourse is part of society and plays a role in producing and reproducing social problems, power relations, and social inequalities. Richardson stated that "language is used to mean things and to do things that relate not only to the immediate context of speaker-text-audience but also to the wider socio-political, cultural and historic contexts which bound the communicative act" (p. 25). In this study, I see discourse as a social practice as argued by Fairclough and Wodak (1997).

Origins and Aims of CDA

The origins of CDA are generally derived from the works of key figures in different disciplines such as Althusser's (1971) work on ideology, Bakhtin's (1981, 1986) theory of genre and intertextuality, Foucault's (1971, 1972) orders of discourse, and Habermas's (1985) and Habermas and Shapiro (1971) works on critical theory. According to Wodak and Meyer (2011), "The manifold roots of CDA lie in Rhetoric, Text Linguistics, Anthropology, Philosophy, Socio-Psychology, Cognitive Science, Literary Studies and Sociolinguistics, as well as in Applied Linguistics and Pragmatics." (p. 1). Van Dijk (2007) pointed out the appearance of CDA at the end of the 1970s. He stated that CDA was originally introduced in 1979 by Fowler, Kress, Hodge and Trew (1979) in *Language and Control*. This group of scholars used Halliday's model of systematic functional linguistics to show the relationships between linguistic structure

and social structure. According to Baker and Ellece (2011), "The book's three aims are to show how (1) language is used in order to embody specific views of reality, (2) linguistic variation reflects and expresses structural social differences and (3) language use is part of social process" (p. 192). Kress and Hodge (1979) asserted that "language should be seen more properly as the medium of consciousness for a society, its forms of consciousness externalized. Linguistics, then, is an exceptionally subtle instrument for the analysis of consciousness and its ideological bases" (p. 13). Then, according to Johnstone (2014), another group came and developed CDA (Fairclough, 1985, 1992; van Dijk, 1993; Wodak, 1996). Those works focused on discourse as a social practice and as inseparable from ideology and power.

Although CDA is often linked with European and British approaches, CDA roots are found in American anthropology and linguistics (Adams, 1999; Johnstone, 2014). In her discussion, Adams (1999) compared critical linguistics in American traditions to European approaches. She found that the views of language as a social practice were found in American traditions of critical linguistics, some of which even preceded European approaches. She compared the work of the American linguist Dwight Bolinger (1973, 1980), for example, and the work of Fowler and Kress (1979) regarding the linguistic features in critical linguistics.[14] She found strong similarities between their

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[14] Dwight Le Merton Bolinger (August 18, 1907–February 23, 1992) was an American linguist and professor of Romance languages and literatures at Harvard University. He served as the president of Linguistic Society of America in 1972 and the Linguistic Association of Canada and the U.S. in 1975–1976. His works, reviews of his works, and biographical information can be seen here: http://www.dwightbolinger.net/#biographic.articles

works in the grammar of modality including names, titles, personal pronouns, speech acts, time and place deixis, and transformations including nominalization and passivization. Adams stated that:

> Bolinger's work (1973, 1980) identifies one of the most thorough set of features capable of manipulating a listener's perception. This set bears strong similarities to the list of linguistic structure cited in the work of Fowler and Kress (1979) on 'Critical Linguistics' who drew their categories from M.A.K Halliday (1978). (see figure 23.1) The overlaps are extensive, except for features of transitivity from Halliday and for several categories that Bolinger added, including euphemism, metaphor, presupposition, intonation, and collocation. There appears to be no influence of these scholars upon each other. (p. 365)

Adams also pointed to Fairclough (1982), who acknowledged Bolinger's 1980 book *Language: The Loaded Weapon*. Fairclough (1982) stated "Bolinger's book is about the abuse of language—language used to distort, conceal, con, manipulate, belittle. It can be seen as a contribution to critical linguistics" (p. 110). Adams (1999) argued that Bolinger's 1973 essay "Truth is a Linguistic Question" is "the forerunner of his 1980 *Language: The Loaded Weapon* and was originally given as the presidential address at the annual Linguistic Society" (p. 356).

Indeed, Bolinger's works contributed to critical linguistics, but why did his contribution to critical linguistics not see the light at that time? Adams (1999) gave four reasons for his exclusion: (a) Chomskyan linguistics dominated the field of American linguistics and other works that link text and social context treated as "outside the mainstream of linguistics"; (b) "discussing intentionality appear[ed] to be taboo"; (c) Bolinger's early

retirement from Harvard in 1973 limited his access to students; (d) "unlike the work of Fowler and Kress (1979) and Fairclough (1989), the linguistic features in Bolinger [were] not set out in a programmatic fashion but [had to] be sought out by the reader" (pp. 356–358). Finally, we have seen that these scholars stated that the roots of critical approaches of discourse were found in many disciplines and in the works of key figures. Also, we have seen that the key figures shared an early interest in the connections between text and the social context.

CDA is an approach to the study of discourse as a social practice. Its proponents are interested in investigating how the language works to produce and reproduce ideologies, inequalities, and power relations. According to van Dijk (2000), CDA is a type of analytical research that primarily studies how social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are reproduced and resisted by discourse in the social and political context. According to Fairclough (1995), CDA means:

> Discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony. (p. 132)

Fairclough points out the crucial role a discourse plays in society. CDA aims to investigate the hidden ideologies and power relations behind the texts. CDA looks at a wider network of events, texts, social actors, institutions, and context to understand the

relationships among these elements with "the aim of improving society" (Huckin, 1995,

p. 95). Many scholars have agreed that critical research on discourse focuses primarily on

social problems and political issues rather than on current paradigms and fashions.

Fairclough and Wodak (1997) summarized the main tenets of CDA:

1. CDA addresses social problems.

2. Power relations are discursive.

3. Discourse constitutes society and culture.

4. Discourse does ideological work.

5. Discourse is historical.

6. The link between text and society is mediated.

7. Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory.

8. Discourse is a form of social action

CDA practitioners look at the ways languages work and take a stance and apply their

knowledge to participate in solving the social problems in society. According to Gee

(2014):

> People who take a descriptive approach often think that a critical approach is
>
> 'unscientific' because the applied discourse analyst is swayed by his or her
>
> interest or passion for intervening in some problem in the world. People who take
>
> a critical approach often think that a purely descriptive approach is an evasion of
>
> social and political responsibility. (p. 9)

Here, CDA is problem oriented because discourse analysts take their responsibilities

toward the social problems in the world. For Gee (2014), "Discourse analysis needs to be

critical, not because discourse analysts are or need to be political, but because language

itself is, as we have discussed above, political" (p. 9). He argued that the use of language obtains its meaning from practice. Thus, the meaning of discourse, which comes from the practice, influences the society. This leads discourse analysts to critically question discourses in their contexts.

It is necessary here to clarify exactly what is meant by being critical. The term *critical* is used by Wodak (Kendall, 2007) to refer to "not taking things for granted, opening up complexity, being self-reflective in my research, making opaque structures of power relations and ideologies manifest" Wodak argued that critical "does not imply the common sense meaning of 'being negative'—rather 'skeptical.' Proposing alternatives is also part of being 'critical'" (Kendall). Wodak pointed to important issues; instead of accepting any discourse, discourse analysts should question discourses, critically suggest other explanations or readings, and make the relationships among ideologies, power relations, and texts visible in context. CDA practitioners "[aim] to question and criticize discourses" (Jäger & Maier 2009, p. 36). In other words, being critical is being able to uncover the hidden ideologies that create and shape meanings in society through discourse.

CDA Approaches and Concepts

Many CDA practitioners have clearly stated that there are different approaches to CDA. Van Dijk (1993) said, "There are many ways to do critical discourse analysis. Paradigms, philosophies, theories and methods may differ in these many approaches" (p. 279). According to Blackledge (2005), "There is no single theory or method which is uniform and consistent throughout CDA" (p. 13). In his discussion about using different methods in research, Gee (2014) stated:

Besides seeing that methods change with theories, it is important, as well, to see

that research, whether in physics, literary criticism, or in discourse analysis, is not

an algorithmic procedure; it is not a set of 'rules' that can be followed step-by-

linear-step to get guaranteed results. There is no 'scientific method' even in the

'hard' sciences, if by this we mean such a set of rules to follow. Rather, research

adopts and adapts specific tools of inquiry and strategies for implementing them.

These tools and strategies ultimately reside in a 'community practice' formed by

those engaged in such research. Such tools and strategies are continually and

flexibly adapted to specific issues, problems, and contexts of study. (p. 11)

Indeed, there is no one set of rules to follow in analyzing all texts. There are varieties of

texts and contexts that require different ways of analysis. There are different approaches

in CDA that may confuse the critical discourse analyst to choose between them such as

social (Fairclough, 1992, 1995, 2003), socio-cognitive (van Dijk, 1988a, 1991, 2001) and

discourse-historical (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001). Although there are different approaches to

CDA, they are generally characterized by a number of principles: all of them are problem

oriented and uncover ideologies and power through a systematic investigation, while

CDA practitioners make their own position and interests explicit following the scientific

methodologies and are self-reflective in their own research (Wodak & Meyer, 2009).

Choosing a theoretical approach and concept depends on many factors including

the nature of data and its context, the research questions, and the researcher goals. This

study derives its theoretical approach and important concepts from the perspectives of the

following works: van Dijk (1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1995b, 1998a, 1998b), Fairclough

(1989, 1992, 1995, 2003), Huckin (2002), Bazerman (2004), and Richardson (2007).

Van Dijk's CDA

Van Dijk is one of the well-known contributors to CDA. His works on CDA in general and in media discourse in particular are among the most referenced and cited works in the field. In the 1980s, his framework for the analyses of news discourse has emerged as a powerful platform for critical studies of media discourse. In his studies of racism in the Western press (1988a, 1988b, 1991), van Dijk combined qualitative and quantitative analyses of the textual or dialogic structure to examine not only news discourse but also as social practice. He argued that "Discourse is not simply an isolated textual or dialogic structure. Rather it is a complex communicative event that also embodies a social context, featuring participants (and their properties" (van Dijk, 1988a, p. 2). To identify the relationships between the textual structure and news making by journalists and institutions within the social context, van Dijk's analysis focuses on two levels: the microstructure and the macrostructure. According to van Dijk (1988b):

> We seem to operate only on what may be called a microlevel of description: sounds, words, sentence patterns, and their meanings. We also need a description at a more comprehensive, global level, that is of whole parts of discourse, or of entire discourses. For instance, discourses are usually said to have a theme or topic, and this semantic aspect cannot simply be accounted for in terms of the semantics of isolated sentences. Thus, we need some kind of macrosemantics, which deal with such global meanings to allow us to describe the meanings of whole paragraphs, sections, or chapters of written discourse. (p. 26)

What distinguishes van Dijk's framework is the focus on two levels of semantics aspects in discourse analysis. The first level is the local level or microstructure, which focuses on syntactic structure, style, rhetoric, and word choices and their meanings. The second is the global meaning level or macrostructure, which focuses on the thematic or topical structure of discourse and can be realized in, for instance, headlines, leads, and the main event. If the macrostructure is concerned with the main topics of the texts, the microstructure is concerned with the details (i.e., the word and sentence meanings that interact with the main topic).

Beside micro and macro analyses, there are also semantic notions that are implicit in texts. Van Dijk (1988b) argued that "semantics is not only micro and macro and not only intensional (meaning) and extensional (reference), but it is also cognitive and not merely linguistic" (p. 62). He argued that it is crucial for discourse analysts of news discourse to pay attention to the ways the journalists presuppose social knowledge and beliefs. These presuppositions are implicit in texts and are not obvious to an uncritical reader. Van Dijk (1991) stated that "Presuppositions are a special case of implications. In formal terms, a presupposition is often defined as a proposition that is semantically implied (entailed) by a statement" (p. 183). In his work *Racism and Press* (1991), van Dijk argued that "Press may indirectly and sometimes rather subtly state things that are not 'known' by the readers at all, but which are simply suggested to be common knowledge" (p. 184).

Van Dijk perceived that ideologies influence discourse structure. He stated that the aim of CDA is to make "more explicit the ways power abuse, dominance and inequality are being (re)produced by ideologically based discourse" (1995b, p. 243). He

also argued that "many group ideologies involve the representation of Self and Others, Us and Them. Many therefore seem to be polarized—We are Good and They are Bad—especially when conflicting interests are involved" (1998, p. 25). In other words, if we have two groups with two different ideologies, we might see a member of one group generally tending to present themselves and their opinions positively and other group or its opinions negatively. Van Dijk (1998b) articulated a general strategy "for the expression of shared, group-based attitudes and ideologies through mental model" (p. 33). He called this general strategy ideological square; it

- emphasizes our good properties/actions;

- emphasizes their bad properties/actions;

- mitigates our bad properties/actions; and

- mitigates their good properties/actions. (p. 33)

Van Dijk argued that this general strategy appears "in most social conflicts and actions" (p. 33). This strategy might be expressed in lexical choices that represent one group positively or negatively.

For the purpose of this study, van Dijk's ideological square is employed. In addition, some selected aspects of van Dijk's approach outlined above will be employed and discussed in detail in the next chapter.

Intertextuality

Intertextuality is a central concept in CDA. Before I delve into the importance of intertextuality in CDA, I will briefly highlight the main figures' perspectives on intertextuality. The relation between one text and other texts is called intertextuality.

Many scholars who discuss intertextuality refer to Bakhtin as the starting point, but Kristeva (1980) actually coined the term. Kristeva stated that:

> Bakhtin was one of the first to replace the static hewing out of texts with a model where literary structure does not simply *exist* but is generated in relation to *another* structure. What allows a dynamic dimension to structuralism is his conception of the 'literary word' as an *intersection of textual surfaces* rather than a point (a fixed meaning), as a dialogue among several writings: that of the writer, the addressee (or the character), and the contemporary or earlier cultural context. (pp. 64–65)

In other words, structure and meaning are generated in relation to other texts. They are seen as products of a continual process of text production. Kristeva argued that texts are produced based on pre-existent texts: "several utterances, taken from other texts, intersect and neutralize one another" (p. 36). In other words, there is no individual text. Foucault (1972) also adhered to the idea that texts rely on other texts to make meaning, stating that "there can be no statement that in one way or another does not reactualize others" (p. 98). Bazerman (2004) wrote that intertextuality is "the explicit and implicit relations that a text or utterance has to prior, contemporary and potential future texts" (p. 86). According to Bazerman (2004) and Plett (1991), writers might use intertextuality for different purposes. They might use writers' statements as authoritative sources or to support or legitimize particular ideas.

Intertextuality is a writing activity that opens new perspectives for creating new texts. Bazerman and Prior (2004) saw writing as a "process or activity" (p. 7). Intertextuality draws attention to how writers draw on other texts, such as through

29

quoting. This work of drawing upon other texts is part of the writing process. Bazerman and Prior said, "We look at writing as a process; we are really looking at a complex literate activity that includes reading and writing, feeling and thinking, speaking and listening, observing and acting." (p. 7). This point of view is similar to that of Culler (1981), who argued that texts draw on "anonymous discursive practices, and codes whose origins are lost" (p. 103). Thus, writing is a complex activity, and its origins are difficult to pinpoint.

Porter (1986) stated that when intertextuality is identified within a text, the reader focuses more on the sources and social contexts that have produced a given document than on the writer as an individual, because "the writer is simply a part of discourse tradition, a member of a team, and a participant in a community of discourse that creates its own collective meaning" (p. 35). Porter suggested looking at the connection between intertextuality and the discourse community in which a given piece of writing has been produced. To Porter, intertextuality falls into two categories: *iterability* and *presupposition*:

> Iterability refers to the "repeatability" of certain textual fragments, to citation in its broadest sense to include not only explicit allusions, references, and quotations within a discourse, but also unannounced sources and influences, clichés, phrases in the air, and traditions. That is to say, every discourse is composed of "traces," pieces of other texts that help constitute its meaning.... Presupposition refers to assumptions a text makes about its referent, its readers, and its context—to portions of the text which are read, but which are not explicitly "there." (p. 35)

30

In short, although there are different ways of using intertextuality, the term refers to the relationships between a text and other texts. Intertextuality plays a crucial role in shaping structure and meaning. It allows writers to select from the sea of texts that surround them and then write their own new texts.

In CDA, intertextuality is investigated in terms of social practice. According to Bloor and Bloor (2007), "Within CDA, intertextual analysis has two main functions: (1) it plays an important role in revealing speakers' and writers' strategies in reinforcing or re-formulating ideas and beliefs; and (2) it can reveal traces of the dominant ideology or evidence of ideological struggle and cultural change" (p. 54). Richardson (2007) said, "Texts are not produced or consumed in isolation" (p. 100). He stated that intertextuality is central in Fairclough's approach of CDA.

Fairclough (1992) identified two types of intertextuality: *manifest intertextuality* and *interdiscursivity*. According to Fairclough (1992), manifest intertextuality refers to how "specific other texts are overtly drawn upon within a text," whereas "interdiscursivity is a matter of how a discourse type [is] constituted through a combination of elements of orders of discourse" (pp. 117–118). Fairclough viewed intertextuality as a web of texts; to understand one text, it must be seen in relation to the web of other texts within a social context.

Reported speech is an important intertextual representation in news texts. According to Bell (1991),

News is what people say more than what people do. Much—maybe most—of what journalists report is talk not action: announcements, opinions, reactions,

31

appeals, promises, and criticisms. Most news copy is therefore reported speech—

although it may not be overtly attributed as such. (p. 53)

Indeed, journalists tell readers what people, like politicians, say about A and Z. For

instance, if we watch the U.S. presidential debate today, we can read and see the

difference in what journalists will report what the candidates said tomorrow. In addition,

journalists will report opinions, reactions, and criticisms. Reporting what people say

raises some questions: How do journalists report what people say? Do the journalists

report all or only some of what they say? If journalists select to report only some of what

people say, how do they choose what to report and what to ignore? And how do they

report it? These questions are crucial in intertextual analysis. Journalists usually report

what people say by using reported speech, directly or indirectly. According to Richardson

(2007), news texts consist of fragments or elements of prior texts. He argued that the

actions and opinions of others are reproduced in news texts through fragments and

elements of prior texts such as quotations.

According Fairclough's (2003) definition, reported speech is "writing or thought

attributes what is quoted or summarized to the persons who said or wrote or thought it.

But elements of other texts may also be incorporated without attribution. So

intertextuality covers a range of possibilities" (p. 40). Fairclough distinguished between

direct reporting and indirect reporting. The latter, in Fairclough's view, "raises questions

about the relationship between what was actually said and how it is summarized here" (p.

197). In other words, when the reporter provides a summary of what others say, the

reporter's lexical choices might affect the reader's understanding.

Significant analysis and discussion of quotations in news were presented by van Dijk (1988). He stated that quotations have five news functions:

Firstly, statements by prominent news actors may be newsworthy in their own right, simply because they express the interpretation or opinions of important news actors. Secondly, a news story may become more lively by occasionally quoting news participants, which is a typical narrative function. Thirdly, quotations enhance the credibility of the account, since their use suggests what credible news participants say about the events. The credibility is also enhanced by the suggestion that the reporter must have had direct access to a relevant news actor. Fourthly, quotations not only allow interpretations of recent news events, but also predictions of future events and plans for coming actions of news actors. Finally, and most important, quotations allow the insertion of subjective interpretations, explanations, or opinions about current news events, without breaking the ideological rule that requires the separation of facts from opinions. (p. 152)

In van Dijk's discussion of the quotation's five news functions, the final function is the most important because the journalist, in quoting, must select which quote will be reported in news text. So the journalist may choose the quotations that serve the newspaper agenda "without breaking the ideological rule," as van Dijk observes above.

Unnamed sources or anonymity is another crucial element in intertextual representation in news texts. Scholars in CDA have paid attention to this element in discourse analysis. According to Fairclough (2003), "When intertextuality is attributed, it may be specifically attributed to particular people, or non-specifically (vaguely)

attributed" (p. 48). He argued that some claims are attributed "non-specifically (e.g., 'some say,' 'others disagree,' there is a fear that')" (p. 197). For Fairclough, this kind of attribution contributes to "the sense that there is an unidentified protagonist voice refuting certain claims" (p. 197). In other words, an unnamed voice might be selected by the journalist to pass certain opinions or attitudes. In his discussion of news sources and actors, Bell (1991) described *anonymity* as "a curious category . . . of unnamed sources" (p. 193). Indeed, the unnamed sources in news are worth noting in news texts. When Bell discussed the use of different labeling in news article, he argued that "it is notable how these labelings claim standing for their anonymous sources. It is also clear that readers cannot assess for themselves the credibility of the sources—or of the story" (p. 193)

I need to provide a definition of anonymous sources. In the Oxford dictionary, *anonymous* is defined as

1. (of a person) with a name that is not known or that is not made public;

2. written, given, made, etc. by sb who does not want their name to be known or made public;

3. without any unusual or interesting features. (Wehmeier et al., 2007, p. 52)

These meanings of anonymous indicate that the term refers to an unknown name or somebody who does not want to be identified. In news texts, when reporters introduce their news actors, they usually label them. In his interesting studies of how news actors are referred to in news texts, Bell (1991) found the following categories cover most news actors: "political figure, official, celebrity (e.g., film or music star), sportsperson, professional or other public figure (e.g., lawyer), criminal or accused, human interest figure, participant (e.g., victim or witness)" (p. 194). In his review of these categories,

Jucker (1996) stated that "news actors can broadly be categorized into two groups, the knowns and the unknowns. In both cases, the journalist faces the twin tasks of naming the news actors and thereby identifying them uniquely for the audience, and of justifying their newsworthiness by describing or labelling them" (p. 376). Thus the journalists must choose the named or unnamed source. Reported speech and unnamed sources will be employed in this study and discussed in more detail in the next chapter.

Silenced Texts

CDA scholars pay attention to what is said and what is absent in texts. News media, as mediators, transfer information to people, but cannot cover all the news around the world. They must select what should be covered and what is left unmentioned. According to Fairclough (1995), "choice entails exclusion as well as inclusion" (p. 210). This practice can influence the understanding of public opinion toward many issues. As Hall (1985) observed, "Meaning is relational within an ideological system of presences and absences" (p. 109). Huckin (2010) agreed with Hall and argued that "language conveys meaning not only through the words and images on the page (or screen) but also through their very absence" (p. 419). Indeed, what is present in text and what is absent from text shape meaning and power relations in society.

In his article, "Textual Silence and the Discourse of Homelessness," Huckin (2002) investigated silence in newspaper articles and editorials. He defined *textual silence* as "the omission of some piece of information that is pertinent to the topic at hand" (p. 348). What is left unmentioned is crucial in media discourse analysis. Sometimes, the analysis of the unsaid is more important than what is said (van Dijk, 1991). Fairclough (1995) argued that "textual analysis can often give excellent insights

about what is 'in' a text, but what is absent from a text is often just as significant" (p. 5). In terms of ideological conflict, silence may a tool that is employed. According to Johnstone (2014), "struggles over power and control are often struggles over whose words get used and whose do not and over who gets to speak and who does not" (p. 71). For instance, when media cover certain issues, they control who are interviewed and who are not. Van Dijk (1991) argued that "The selection and textual prominence of topics result from routines of news-making and embody criteria of journalistic decisions about the newsworthiness of events. Therefore, topics also manifest complex networks of professional, social and cultural ideologies" (p. 71).

The observation of absence in discourse is complicated and difficult to perform. Many scholars have pointed to the context as the key for observing absences in discourse. According to Huckin (2002),

> Contextuality, in other words, is the discourse property that holds the key to identifying discreet and manipulative silences. Such textual silences must, in some sense, be relevant to the topic and the surrounding context; otherwise, virtually anything unsaid would count as a 'textual silence' in virtually any text. Analyzing the context in sufficient detail should enable the analyst to determine what could have been said yet wasn't. (p. 353)

Here, we see Huckin confirm that identifying the silence in texts relies on the relationship between the text and its context. If the text fits into a certain context, it can be understood and assessed. Johnstone (2014) agreed with Huckin's view:

> Noticing silences, things that are not present, is more difficult than noticing things that are present, but it is equally important. Foregrounds are only possible in the

36

context of backgrounds; what is not said or cannot be said is the background

without which what is said could not be heard. (p. 70)

My analysis of silenced texts and a deeper discussion of this topic will follow in the next

chapter.

Media Discourse

One of the important applications of CDA is the analysis of media discourse.

Many researchers have found that media discourse is the main source of people's

knowledge, attitudes, and ideologies. Analyzing media discourse is important because it

may shape our thoughts and beliefs correctly or incorrectly. Media language generates

much of the language that is heard in society and the world: "The study of media

language has much to offer to the different disciplines on whose territory it touches,

including linguistics, socio-linguistics, discourse analysis, semiotics, communication

studies, sociology, social psychology, politics and translation" (Bell, 1991, p. 5). The

ideological work of media discourse includes how the world is represented and how

social relations are constructed. The focus is the fact that media discourse constitutes

reality through the choices of representations made by powerful people in the media

(Fairclough, 1995).

Journalists who have access to the media use them to form opinions. This means

that people depend on the media for information about public issues. Thus, the choices

made by the media to represent or describe issues and people have an enormous impact

on public opinion and understanding. According to Fowler (1991), "Anything that is said

or written about the world is articulated from a particular ideological position: language

is not a clear window but a refracting, structuring medium" (p. 10). Fowler defined news as "not a natural phenomenon emerging straight from 'reality,' but a 'product'" (p. 222).

Many CDA analyses focus on speeches made by politicians and on spoken or written media discourse because they are the dominant discourses in our world. Wodak (2001) pointed out that "language is not powerful on its own; it is powerful people who give it the power, make use of it, and manipulate it" (pp. 10–11). Indeed, people who are in power positions like editors and journalists give power to discourse. Journalists have access to public opinion, and this gives them the privilege to spread their selected topics and selected sources.

Critiques of CDA

CDA has received criticism from various scholars. One such criticism is that CDA does not consider the role of the readers in interpreting a text (van Noppen, 2004). Schegloff (1997) argued that CDA does not follow a systematic analysis of the texts. Widdowson (1995, 1998) maintained that CDA is not analysis but an exercise in interpretation. He noted that "interpretation in support of belief takes precedence over analysis in support of theory" (1995, p. 159). Hammersley (1997) argued that CDA is too ambitious for social change. Others have contended that CDA is too selective, partial in approaching texts, and qualitative.(van Noppen, 2004)

However, CDA scholars have responded to the above critiques. The contention that CDA ignores readers in the interpretation of text can be resolved by providing different opinions in textual analysis. In response to Schegloff's (1997) criticism, key CDA figures called for a systematic analysis. CDAs became more explicit in data

collection and systematic analysis, which is noticeable in studies by van Dijk and Wodak

(2000), Wodak and Leeuwen (2002), and Wodak and Meyer (2009).

Contrary to Widdowson's (1995, 1998) criticism, interpretation and explanation

in CDA are based on systematic linguistics analysis and not just interpretation. The

linguistic analysis of discourse as a social practice considers different dimensions.

Fairclough (1995) pointed to these dimensions, stating, "By CDA I mean discourse

analysis, which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and

determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and

cultural structures, relations, and processes" (pp. 132–133).

CDA analysis must include the dimensions identified above. Regarding the

criticism that CDA is too ambitious, Gee (2014) argued that CDA is problem-oriented,

and CDA practitioners should act on their responsibilities to solve social problems in the

world. Gee argued that "discourse analysis needs to be critical, not because discourse

analysts are or need to be political, but because language itself is, as we have discussed

above, political" (p. 9). Baker and Ellege (2011) responded in two ways to the criticism

that CDA is partical and selective:

> (1) by acknowledging that the concept of the "neuteral" is fallacy and advocating
>
> reflexivity, so the researcher reflects on his or her own position and how it
>
> develops as the research progress, and (2) by incorporating traingulation, such as
>
> combining small-scale qualitative analysis with practices from corpus linguistics
>
> such as sampling and quantitative techniques, which give evidence for wider
>
> trends. (p. 27)

In this study, I have considered the critiques of CDA and addressed them in terms of a social problem and by following a systematic analysis, providing different opinions, combining research techniques (quantitative and qualitative), and advocating reflexivity.

Review of Related Literature

Although there are various studies on discourse in Arabic media, particularly print media, to the best of my knowledge there is only one study on Saudi newspapers conducted from a CDA perspective. The evolution of Saudi print media discourse in the United States between September 11, 2001, and December 30, 2013, has been the focus of an interesting study by Alawadh (2014). Alawadh examined how ideological stances and attitudes toward the United States during this time period were manifested in the discourse of Saudi writers in two newspapers, *Al Jazirah* and *Asharq Al-Awsat*. Also, the study dealt with how shifts in ideological stances are realized discursively. Alawadh adopted van Dijk's sociocognitive approach to critical discourse analysis and found that Saudi writers' ideologies about the United States are influenced by the historical, sociocultural, and political backgrounds surrounding events. Alawadh's study also revealed the existence of three major themes based on the writers' attitudes "(a) discourse during times of peace, (b) discourse during times of tension, and (c) discourse influenced by changing U.S. administrations" (p. 11). Alawadh's study revealed a number of subthemes. First, "the longstanding and strong relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States, which dates back to the first official meeting between the late Saudi King Abdulaziz Al-Saud and President Franklin Roosevelt, appears to have positively influenced the ideological standpoints of the majority of authors" (p. 12). Second, negative attitudes have resulted from U.S. foreign policies, regarding the Arab-Israeli

dispute and its wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Third, writers' ideologies have been influenced by the changing discourse and outlook of different U.S. administrations through the 13-year span.

A corpus-based study by Alzahrani (2013) which investigated the ideological representations of the Salafi discourse in Saudi Arabia from 1980 to 2000. The question of the study was: To what extent and how is Salafi discourse in Saudi Arabia in the 1980s-1990s homogenous? Drawing on CDA approaches; Wodak's discourse historical appoach (2001, 2007), van leeuwen' social actor theory (1996, 2008), and Baker's corpus linguistics (2008), Alzahrani examined the most discursive features of semantic foci, social actor representation and argumentation in religious written discourse of two Saudi Salafi stands. He found that the two Saudi Salafi stands share some ideological representations theological and political.

Some studies addressed specific events, such as the Palestinian-Israeli conflict (De Graaf, 2008), Egypt's 2011 Revolution (Fornaciari, 2011; Yehia, 2011), and coverage of terrorism in Al-Jazirah's news (Ammar, 2010). These studies focus on broadcast media. There is a gap in the literature review on Saudi print media. The aim of this study is to fill this gap from a CDA perspective.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter is divided into two main sections characterizing; the data collection

and the linguistic tools for analysis. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the corpus

of news items used in the study in terms of data sources and selected newspapers. In

addition, I introduce the linguistics tools that were used in this study.

Data Collection

The data for this study are from a corpus of hard news and opinion articles that

were collected from four major Saudi newspapers: *Alriydh, Okaz, Alsharq,* and *Alwatan.*

The articles were collected from the official websites of *Alriydh, Okaz,* and *Alsharq*;

Alwatan's website does not provide access to its archive, and thus, I had to collect the

data from hard copies. The corpus consisted of 216 news items, 92 about the first

accident (45 news and 47 opinion) and 124 about the second accident (57 news and 67

opinion). The original language of the data is Arabic, and therefore the relevant excerpts

have been translated into English. The lengths of the articles varied between 64 and 1203

words (news) and between 68 and 1565 words (opinion) depending on the topic and the

writers' styles.

The time period of the corpus was the two weeks immediately following the two

accidents in which the CPVPV was implicated. The first accident occurred on July 7,

2012, and the articles were collected from that date until July 22, 2012. The second

accident occurred on September 25, 2013, and the articles were collected from that date

until October 10, 2013. The media called the first accident the Baljurashi accident

because it took place in Baljurashi city in the Al Baha region of Saudi Arabia. The second accident was called the National Day Accident because it took place on Saudi Arabia's National Day. Because these names for the two accidents became well-known in the media and in Saudi society, these are the names I used in my analysis to refer to the two accidents.

The criteria for selecting these two accidents and the abovementioned time periods were as follows: First, in Chapter 1, section 1.3.3 in this study, I mentioned that a number of studies indicated that some newspapers and journalists had different opinions toward the CPVPV issues. Based on this observation, I found these two accidents were among the individual cases that had significant news coverage in the selected newspapers, and the abovementioned corpus shows how important the two accidents were. Second, the data on these accidents were easily accessed because they took place recently; data on previous cases were not available in most of the newspapers. Finally, the time period following the accidents was very important because the initial reactions immediately following these accidents were not influenced by any related issues; thus, this timeframe was important for examining ideologies and opinions about the CPVPV. In addition, the selected period of time showed the largest number of newspaper news and opinion articles about the CPVPV. As observed in the abovementioned studies, this is the time when we saw public discussion of the clashing ideologies about the CPVPV's issues.

Selected Newspapers

The four newspapers were chosen for the following reasons. First, they were chosen for their high circulation (see Table 1) and comprehensive coverage of local and

global issues. This reflects their importance in Saudi media and society. The list of

newspapers in Table 1 shows 11 newspapers in Saudi Arabia; three are published in

English, and the rest are in Arabic. The *Alsharq* newspaper is not included in Table 1

because it is a new newspaper that began publication in November 2011. Second, the

authors of the opinion articles in the selected newspapers were among the opinion leaders

in Saudi society, and they had access to public opinion, which gave them the privilege of

writing circulation and in forming opinions (Al-Bishr, 2006). In order to identify their

attitudes, opinions, and roles on CPVPV issues, four newspapers were selected.

Table 1

Saudi Press

Newspaper	Circulation Estimates (2013)	First Published	Location
Alriyadh	170,000	1965	Alriyadh
Okaz	147,000	1960	Jeddah
Aljazeera	80,000	1962	Alriyadh
Alyoum	80,000	1965	Dammam
Alwatan	65,000	1999	Abha
Arab News (English)	50,000	1975	Jeddah
Almadina	46,000	1937	Jeddah
Albilad	35,000	1934	Jeddah

Saudi Gazette (English)	30,000	1976	Jeddah
Annadwa	30,000	1967	Mecca
Alriyadh Daily (English)	30,000	1967	Alriyadh

Source: Rugh, 2004

Thirdly, I discussed in Chapter 1 the relationship between the press and the CPVPV. A number of studies and journalists stated that the newspapers had exaggerated the CPVPV issues and highlighted individual cases. I selected these particular newspapers to assess whether their discourse had indeed exaggerated and highlighted the CPVPV issues. In addition, examining the newspapers' discourse entailed examining one of the origins of the public's opinion. Finally, as I discussed in Chapter 1, some studies highlighted the presence of both liberal and conservative perspectives in Saudi newspapers. Accordingly, I selected these four newspapers to examine the presence of these two perspectives on CPVPV issues. As we have seen in the previous chapter, some studies stated that the liberals criticize the CPVPV strongly and call to remove it. We also have seen that one study stated that the majority of CPVPV members in the study were not satisfied with the journalism performance toward the CPVPV. It is important to clarify that criticizing the CPVPV does not mean the critic is a liberal. The -writers of the opinion articles have different perspectives toward the CPVPV as we have seen in the previous chapter.

Saudi newspapers fall under the responsibility of the Minister of Culture and Information. Although the Saudi government controls the newspapers, in 1990, the government "began to allow some freedom to criticize governmental bodies and social policies through editorials and cartoons" (Rugh, 2004, p. 66). According to Alawadh (2014), "In 2000, an amendment to the law was decreed by the government bringing about more freedom to the press, as evidenced by its preserving of freedom of expression within the provisions of Sharia'ah law" (p. 15–16). In one of his meetings with journalists, the Saudi Minister of Culture and Information stated that successful media work starts from enlightened understanding of the freedom with responsibility which considers religious and social principles (Khoja, 2013). Here, the Minister confirmed that there was freedom in the media—but that it came with responsibility and entailed consideration and respect for the culture's religious and social principles.

Rugh (2004) stated that the Saudi press and journalists do not publish any criticism of Islam or of the royal family. This is because Islam is the official religion of Saudi Arabia and is the dominant factor in Saudi policies. According to Aljuwair (2007), Saudi Arabia is "the only country in the world that applies the Shariah [law] of Allah and whose constitution is the Holy Qur'an" (p. 42). As for not criticizing the ruler in public, this too is an Islamic viewpoint, according to the Grand Mufti (Baz, 1995). Baz argued that it is not permissible to criticize the ruler in public because this leads to chaos and conflict in society; rather, he stated, the ruler should be advised through in-person visits or writing. In support of this viewpoint, he quoted the Prophet Muhammad:

Whoever wishes to advise the ruler, then let him not mention it in public, rather

let him take the ruler by his hand. So if he listens then that is that, and if not then

he has fulfilled that which was upon him. (1995, p. 211)

Analytical Tools

The aim of this section is to introduce the methods that were used in the analysis

in this study. The analysis followed two levels, the macro and micro structures of critical

discourse analysis (CDA) outlined by van Dijk—specifically, headlines, leads, and

lexical choices (van Dijk, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1995, 1998a, 1998b). The macro structure

addresses the thematic/topic structure of discourse and can be realized in (for instance)

headlines, leads, and main events. The micro structure relates to details, word choice, and

sentence meanings, which interact with the main topic. The description of

intertextuality—specifically, reported speech and unnamed sources—are based on the

work of Fairclough (1989, 1992, 1995, 2003), Bell (1991), and Bazerman (2004). The

analysis of the silenced texts is based on the work of Huckin (2002, 2010).

These levels of analysis were chosen for their ideological roles in news texts.

Following van Dijk's approach (1988a, 1988b, 1991), this study combined quantitative

techniques with more qualitative analysis. The quantitative analysis addressed the large

number of news items, including total instances of coverage, topics, article types,

frequencies, and actors. The qualitative analysis addressed the details of the texts, such as

word choice. According to Richardson (2007), quantitative analysis has the benefit of

"captur[ing] a sense of patterns or frequencies of meaning across a large sample of texts"

(p. 21). According to Baker and Ellece (2011), qualitative methods allow for "close

analysis of a small amount of data rather than summarizing large amounts of data via

quantitative methods" (p. 108). In other words, qualitative analysis describes how it is done, and quantitative analysis describes how often (van Dijk, 1988a, p. 18).

Before I discuss the analytical tools I used in this study, I briefly explain what I call the "road map" of the analysis. The analysis is divided into two chapters: The first analyzes the first accident and the second addresses the second accident. Using systematic quantitative and qualitative techniques, the data were analyzed in the following order:

1. The first step in analyzing the two accidents was to provide contextual backgrounds for both. To this end, I provide opinions from different online and print news sources that covered them. CDA scholars call on CDA practitioners to provide detailed contexts for different opinions because this gives a wider view of the texts and contexts.

2. For each accident, I began by analyzing the headlines and word choices in headlines of the hard news and opinion articles.

3. For each accident, I analyzed the lexical choices in the opinion articles. I focused on the opinion articles in order to examine the authors' attitudes based on van Dijk's view that "the ideologies of journalists somehow influence their opinions, which in turn influence the discourse structures of the opinion articles" (1998, p. 21).

4. For each accident, I analyzed the reported speech in the hard news. The voices of the governor Al-Baha, where the first accident happened, and the governor of Alriyadh, where the second accident happened, were selected because they are

authoritative sources. I examine qualitatively how the four newspapers report the same source which is the governors.

5. For each accident, I analyzed the unnamed sources in both the hard news and opinion articles.

6. Finally, I conducted the silenced text analysis. This was done at the end because analyzing the silenced texts depends on understanding the context of the two accidents. To examine the silenced headlines, I compared the headlines to the leads to determine whether there were omitted relevant information or not. To examine the silenced text, during the two weeks immediately following the second accident, which happened in September 2013, some newspapers and opinion writers referred to the first accident, which occurred in July 2012. I examined how they referred to the first accident to determine what is present in text and what is absent from the text.

The following sections explain the analytical tools and how the data were approached at each level.

 The following criteria were established to determine the positive representation, negative representation, and neutral representation of the CPVPV in the four newspapers coverage. It is generally based on van Dijk (1998b) ideological square which I discussed in the previous chapter. His general strategy as follows; it

- emphasizes our good properties/actions;

- emphasizes their bad properties/actions;

- mitigates our bad properties/actions; and

- mitigates their good properties/actions. (p. 33)

The following criteria illustrates the hidden ideology in language and how to determine the positive, negative, and neutral representations of (?) most of the analytical tools used in this study. At this stage, I just state the criteria. In the next three chapters, this criteria will be illustrated with examples and discussed within their contexts.

- Headline; negative/positive/neutral word choices. Attributing negative/positive/neutral actions. Include/exclude social actors. Upgrading/downgrading topics

- Lexical choices; negative/positive/neutral word choices. Attributing negative/positive/neutral actions. Include/exclude social actors

- Reported speech; explicit/implicit ideology through direct/indirect quotations

- Unnamed sources; negative/positive/neutral word choices. Attributing negative/positive/neutral actions. Include/exclude social actors

- Silenced texts; negative/positive/neutral word choices. Attributing negative/positive/neutral actions. Include/exclude social actors

Due to space restrictions, I am not listing a full analysis of all occurrences of CPVPV in the data because it has occurred hundred (is this an exact number?) times; rather, I provide some examples which help to answer the study questions.

This chapter presents the discussion, conclusion and limitation. First, I discuss the text-context relations. Then. I proceed to present the conclusion and limitation of the study.

Headlines and Leads

When people read newspapers, they begin by looking at the headlines; indeed, these are the first items that attract readers' attention. I selected the headlines and leads in this study for their importance to the ideological discourse in the media. According to van Dijk,

> . . . headlines often have ideological implications. Since they express the most important information about a news event, they may bias the understanding process: they summarize what, according to the journalist, is the most important aspect, and such a summary necessarily implies an opinion or a specific perspective on the events. (1991, p. 51)

A fundamental aspect of headlines is that they are chosen by the newspaper, both the words and the messages. Van Dijk argued that journalists can "upgrade a less important topic by expressing it in the headline, thereby 'downgrading' the importance of the main topic" (1991, p. 51). Thus journalists play an important role in directing the readers' attention to certain topics.

If the headline is the head of the body of the text, the lead paragraph is the text's heart; it summarizes the text. Van Dijk (1988b) argued that "the semantic constraint is obvious: Headline + Lead summarize the news text and express the semantic macrostructure" (p. 53). Here, van Dijk highlights the role of the lead in expressing the major topic of the text. The macro-structure level in van Dijk's approach addresses the topic of discourse. Similarly, Bell (1991) states that

> The lead paragraph is a nucleus of evaluation, because the function of the lead is not merely to summarize the main action. The lead focuses the story in a

particular direction. It forms the lens through which the remainder of the story is

viewed. (1991, p. 152)

In Bell's view, the lead's function is not limited to summarization but influences the

reader's view of the text's content.

Newspapers sometimes use headlines and sub-headlines. According to van Dijk

(1988a), headlines express the topic of the news, and "the sub-headlines are more

specific" (p. 75). The sub-headlines are typically printed in a typeface that is less heavy

than that of the headlines. Bell (1991) stated that reporters do not write headlines: "These

tasks are performed by subeditors in the press" (p. 43). Generally, this tells us how the

production processes work at newspapers. Headlines will be analyzed quantitatively and

qualitatively. I will begin with some quantitative results. Then, I proceed to a qualitative

analysis of the words of the headlines, focusing on the most frequent words in headlines

and the word choices.

Lexical Choices

The analysis of lexical choices plays a vital role in revealing ideologies in

discourse. Van Dijk (1991, p. 53) maintains that lexicalization "is never neutral: the

choice of one word rather than another to express more or less the same meaning, or to

denote the same referent may signal the opinions, emotions, or special position of a

speaker" (p. 53). Indeed, authors make specific word choices when they express opinions,

and their choices reflect their opinions. In van Dijk's traditional example, "Terrorists vs.

Freedom Fighters," the first term has negative associations whereas the latter's are

positive. Although the lexical choices reveal the writers' positions, it is important to

consider the contexts and how the writers use their words.

Reisigl and Wodak (2001) noted a number of strategies that deserve special attention when analyzing a specific discourse, including "predication," which plays an important role in both the positive and negative representations in news texts. These authors asked the following question to analyze predication: "What characteristics, qualities, and features are attributed to social actors, objects, phenomena/events, and processes?" (p. 72). In other words, they looked at the evaluative attributions of negative or positive traits and whether they were implicit or explicit predicates, nouns, or adjectives.

Studying lexical choices entails studying the connotations and denotations of terms. According to Baker and Ellece (2011) examining the collocation help to show the connotations and assumptions embodied in texts. Many scholars have discussed the importance of lexical choices and labeling in discourse studies. Richardson (2007) stated that "words convey the imprint of society and of value judgments in particular—they convey connoted as well as denoted meanings" (p. 47). According to Thetela (2001), "The naming choice is based on ideology" (p. 254). Fairclough (1999) indicated that "a text's choice of wording depends on, and helps create, social relationships between participants" (p. 116), and Huckin (1995) stated that "labels often carry unavoidable connotations" (p. 101). He added that studying word choice in discourse requires further attention.

Applying a systematic analysis, I search for the name of the CPVPV in all the opinion articles to examine the lexical choices that associate the CPVPV in texts.

Reported Speech

In the previous chapter, I discussed the point that intertextual analysis can revealevidence of an ideological struggle. Fairclough (2003) argued that indirect speech is a summary of what someone said or wrote. This summary "may reword what was actually said or written" (p. 39–40). Thus, indirect speech is transferred by the reporter's words and understanding, which might affect or change the words and meanings of the original.

Bazerman (2004) divided intertextuality into the following six levels, as the most common ways that writers can use texts to refer to other texts as sources:

1. The text may draw upon prior texts as a source of meanings to be used at face value.

2. The text may draw explicit social dramas from prior texts engaged in the discussion.

3. The text may also explicitly use other statements as a background, support and contrast.

4. Less explicitly, the text may rely on beliefs, issues, ideas, or statements generally circulated and likely familiar to the readers as a form of common knowledge.

5. Implicitly, the text may rely on recognizable kinds of language, phrasing and genre.

6. A text relies on the available resources of language without calling particular attention to the intertext. (pp. 86–88)

How do writers accomplish the six levels mentioned above? Bazerman (2004) identified six techniques for intertextual representation:

- direct quotation

- indirect quotation

- mentioning of a person, document, or statements

- comment or evaluation on a statement, text, or otherwise invoked voice

- use of recognizable phrasing, terminology associated with specific people or groups of people or particular documents

- use of language and forms that seem to echo certain ways of communicating, discussions among other people, types of documents. (pp. 88–89)

According to Bazerman (2004), "each time someone else's words, or words from one document or another part of the same document, are used in a new context, the earlier words are recontextualized, and thereby given new meaning in the new context" (p. 90). Hence, writers who extract words from a text and their context might suggest different meanings when they employ those words in new contexts. In doing so, writers "take a stance, adopt an attitude, comment on, or evaluate the original words" (Bazerman, 2004, p. 90).

It is important to state how reporting the speech of others works in Arabic because the data is in the Arabic language. Fakhri (1998), who summarized the types of reported speech in Arabic, illustrated the necessary linguistics features for this study in the following examples.

1- Reporting clause followed by direct quotes:

qaala zaydun: "....."

said Zaydun

2- Reporting clause preceded and followed by direct speech with or without quotation marks:

pinna lwadqa- yaquulu zaydun- yatatallabu…

the situation- says Zaydun- requires…

3- Reporting clause followed by complementizer and direct or indirect speech:

qaala zaydun pinna lwadqa

said zaydun that the situation

4- Double-barreled reported speech with two verbal forms for reporting: the first is a finite form, the second, a gerund:

adaafa zaydun qaailan pinna…

added Zaydun saying that…

(p. 170)

In Arabic, direct and indirect quotations proceeded by different verbs such as qaala "say", yudeef "add", and akhbara "state".

With reported speech, for the purpose of comparative analysis, I examine how the four newspapers reported the same source.

Unnamed Sources

Unnamed sources are common practice in news discourse. In this time of ideological conflict, it is important to pay attention to the sources that journalism and journalists rely on. According to the Reuters handbook, "Anonymous sources are the

weakest sources...We alone are responsible for the accuracy of such information"
(Reuters, 2007). In his interesting discussion of unnamed sources, Carlson (2011) stated,
"withholding a source's identity eliminates the verifiability of the information so that it
cannot be independently confirmed or corroborated" (p. 9). When the journalists rely on
unnamed sources for issues that attract the public opinion, the readers might lose their
trust in the journalists. Carlson pointed to two reasons why journalists use unnamed
sources "to help generate the material journalists require to continually churn out stories"
and "to make a story seem more important than it actually is" (p. 11).

   According to Stenvall (2008) the most frequent explanations for unnamed sources
are as follows: "1. Anonymity depends on (government, ministry, embassy, etc.) policy,
2. The speaker 'should not talk' to the media at all, or if s/he speaks 'too early' s/he fears,
s/he may be in danger, 3. The topic is sensitive, confidential, secret, etc." (p. 238).
Regarding the first point, those in positions of authority prefer that their
employees/citizens remain unnamed or unidentified. The second point refers to the
speaker who is not authorized to speak to the media. For example, some countries do not
allow a person who is involved in an accident to speak to the media until the
investigations are complete or they are officially granted permission to speak. The third
point relates to sensitive issues like sexual abuse.

   When journalists withhold the identity of the source, they present themselves as
trustworthy authorities.They pass the unnamed sources off as a trustworthy as well. CDA
scholars question this practice by examining the text and context to see how the unnamed
sources are used in news texts, specifically during the coverage of problematic issues in

societies. In the previous chapter, I discussed how Bell (1991) described unnamed sources as a "curious category" and how Fairclough (2003) described the unnamed sources as "unidentified protagonist voice" (p. 197).

With unnamed sources, I look for all the unnamed sources and analyze them based on two main categories; known sources and unknown sources. Then, I proceed to analyze them based on Bell's labeling (1991) ": "political figure, official, celebrity (e.g., film or music star), sportsperson, professional or other public figure (e.g., lawyer), criminal or accused, human interest figure, participant (e.g., victim or witness)" (p. 194). If there the texts under investigation have new unnamed sources that are not mentioned in Bell's labeling, I explain then.

Silenced text

When we have ten voices with different opinions who participated in one important event, but the media reported only six of their voices, then as an audience, our understanding of the event has been influenced by the media, who has not reported the other four voices. Discourse shapes the public opinion as well as the silenced texts. In the previous chapter, I discussed the importance of context in figuring out what is missing in the texts. Schroter (2013) confirmed the significance of context in revealing the absence from text when she stated, "the context seems to be the factor with the strongest explanatory value for identifying communicative silences" (p. 20).

Let us remember that scholars have argued that the newspapers should select what they think should be published and omit what they think has no value. In other words, the newsmakers control what we read, listen, and watch. Bell (1991) studied the coverage of

all daily media of the climate change issue in New Zealand for six months. He found that "sources rated 29% of stories absolutely accurate, and 55% slightly inaccurate, with 16% in the higher inaccuracy levels" and "about a quarter of stories had significant omissions" (p. 217-218). These omissions greatly influence the audience's understanding of the story

> Huckin (2002) divided the textual silence into the following categories:
> Speech–act silences are those that have illocutionary force by virtue of being so interpretable by a reader/listener using Gricean, Leechian or other pragmatic principles; presuppositional silences are those that serve communicative efficiency by not stating what the speaker/writer apparently assumes to be common knowledge; discreet silences are those that avoid stating sensitive information; genre-based silences are those that are governed by genre conventions; and manipulative silences are those that deliberately conceal relevant information from the reader/listener. (p. 348)

He argued that manipulative silences are the most common in print media. In this study, I will focus on manipulative silences. First, I focus on the silenced headlines of the first accident. I chose the first accidents for two reasons; the investigations were announced to the public and the investigation blamed the security patrol, the CPVPV, and the citizen in the accident. I will compare between their appearance in the headline and the lead in all texts. Then I examine what is included and what is excluded. In other words, which one appeared in the headlines more than the others? Next, I proceed to another way to examine the silenced texts. I examine how the news reports and the opinion articles in the second accident refer to the first accident. What is included in the texts and what is excluded from texts? How did they refer to the first accident? To follow

a systematic way of analysis, I search for the most common words that the media used to refer to the first accident which are the following words;

- Al-Baha which is a city in the south west of Saudi Arabia. It is the capital of Al-Bahah Region.

- Baljurashi which is a city in Al-Baha region.

- Names of the driver, the citizen and his family

I used only those words because they are the words that the newspapers and writers used heavily to refer to the first accident.

CHAPTER 4

THE ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST ACCIDENT

In this chapter, I present a critical discourse analysis of the first accident, namely the

Baljurashi accident. First, I begin with a contextual background about the accident. I then

proceed to the headlines analysis, lexical choices analysis,and intertextual analysis, which

includes the reported speech and the unnamed sources.

Note that excerpts extracted from the four Saudi newspapers are transcribed as the

following:

1- *Alriyad*: Alr-op for the opinon articles and Alr-ha for the hard news

2- *Okaz*: Ok-op for the opinion articles and for Ok-ha for the hard news

3- *Alwatan*: Alw-op for the opinion articles and Alw-ha for the hard news

4- *Alsharq*: Alsh-op for the opinion articles and Alsh-ha for the hard news

Note also that each group of excerpts is transcribed as G-1, which means group one;

G-2, which means group two; and so on.

Context of First Accident

On July 7, 2012, a tragic accident occurred in Baljurashi in the Al-Baha region,

which is located in Southwestern Saudi Arabia. The accident killed a Saudi citizen and

injured his wife and children. Various newspapers and online news sources covered the

accident and had different opinions about it. On July 8, 2012, the *Alweeam* online

newspaper (2012a) published the headline "In Baljurashi accident: CPVPV officers and

security officers are arrested." According to *Alweeam,* an argument happened between

the CPVPV and the citizen regarding the volume of the stereo. The CPVPV ordered him

to turn down his stereo. The citizen then drove away in his car and left them. The security

patrol and the CPVPV then pursued him, but he did not stop until the accident happened.

On July 8, 2012, another story published by *Twasul* (2012a), another online newspaper,

had the headline "Reckless driving and disobeying the orders behind Baljurashi

accident." This story said that the CPVPV was parking next to the security patrol. Then,

the citizen came and stopped next to them. The citizen opened his car's windows and

raised the stereo's volume. He then left at a high rate of speed. Then, the security patrol

caught and stopped him and asked for his identity card, but the citizen fled, again at high

speed, until the accident happened. These two stories show that there are different

narratives about the accident. A few days after the accident, two official statements were

released after the investigations were completed. The two official statements are

important in the analysis and the context of this accident, particularly because they are

the only official statements that were published in the media (see Appendix A for the two

official statements and their translations). The first official statement was announced by

the Al-Baha Police media spokesman on July 11, 2012. The four selected Saudi

newspapers and other online newspapers published the first official statement (*Alriyadh*,

2012a; *Alsharq*, 2012a; *Alwatan*, 2012a; *Alyaum*, 2012; *Okaz*, 2012a).

The first official statement stated that Al-Baha Police Media Spokesman, Lieutenant

Colonel Saad Al-Ghamdi, clarified the results of the investigations conducted by a

committee formed of a working team consisting of personnel from the Governor of the

Al-Baha Region, traffic and area police, and criminal investigations. The committee was

under the direct supervision of Al-Baha Police Chief, and this based on the directives and

follow-ups of the Region's Governor. His Highness ordered a stringent and transparent

62

investigation into all aspects and circumstances surrounding the accident to put matters in perspective.

The investigation team condemned and confirmed the responsibility of the security patrol and CPVPV patrol in the occurrence of the incident due to their unilateral acts and not abiding by the orders and instructions banning chases unless the situation calls for it, this according to a certain mechanism requiring the explicit order by a superior.

Lieutenant Colonel Al-Ghamdi also pointed out that the executing company for Bridge Al-Hameed is to blame for the site's lack of minimum means of traffic safety and the lack of concrete bumpers, which contributed to the occurrence of this tragic incident. At the conclusion of his statement after praying for the deceased - God bless his soul-, Lieutenant Colonel Al-Ghamdi submitted that the deceased is also to blame for not stopping to find out what the patrol and CPVPV wanted, prompting them to give chase, although the situation does not rise to escaping or giving chase. However, this does not mean that the CPVPV or the patrols are not responsible, nor does it mitigate their role in the occurrence of this incident.

This was the first official statement. Then, according to *Alsharq* (2012), the undersecretary of the Al-Baha region stated that the investigation results presented by the commission the day before were only preliminary results. He also added that the commission is very professional and precise, and that they would investigate and verify all the facts of the accident to enable accuracy for the coming stages of the investigation. What the undersecretary of the Al-Baha region meant was that this was a preliminary investigation and there would be further stages of investigation. A few days later, on July

15, 2012, the principality of Al-Baha released the second official statement with more details. All the selected Saudi newspapers and other online newspapers published the statement (*Alriyad*, 2012b; *Alsharq* 2012b; *Alwatan*, 2012b; *Alweeam*, 2012b; *Okaz*, 2012b; *Twasul*; 2012b)

The second official statement stated that in reference to the accident involving the citizen, Abd al-Rahman Ibn Ahmad Nasir al-Harfi, that took place on the road from Baljurashi to Abha, and to its consequences in terms of his death and the injury of his wife and children, all preliminary investigations on the matter were completed and all parties involved in the case were heard, as documented in a report. The said report has been referred to the principality of the region by the local police. Therefore, all the documents kept at the regional branch of the Bureau of Public Investigation and Prosecution were relocated in order to conduct all formal required procedures, as well as to ensure the protection of all rights.

In this context, the principality of the region would like to clarify that, after having examined the preliminary investigations, the person who surveilled the car of the citizen and his family, and who spoke to its owner and then started to pursue him, was an officer driving a security patrol car. Shortly thereafter, the CPVPV followed the citizen's car and, when the car of the citizen Abd al-Rahman Ibn Ahmad Nasir al-Harfi, was ordered to stop, an officer of the security patrol went to the driver's car to ask for his identification documents. The citizen then fled and the driver of the security patrol car pursued him in order to make him stop, until the accident took place.

The principality of the region does not accept these individual behaviors, as there was not the slightest justification for pursuing the car of the citizen, Abd al-Rahman Ibn Ahmad Nasir al-Harfi. Moreover, the said behaviors do not comply with the instructions, duties and responsibilities of the security patrol cars and of the CPVPV. Nevertheless, the principality of the region recognizes the efforts of the security agents and the agents of the CPVPV, and is sure that this accident will not overshadow their efforts felt by citizens. At the same time, it asks respected citizens not to flee – or attempt to flee – when ordered to stop by security authorities and by any control bodies, as praise be to God, we are a state ruled by the law of God, where nobody will be held accountable for a crime he did not commit and all rights are fully guaranteed.

The second official statement shows that what happened pertains to an individual's unacceptable behaviors. The statements show that the person who observed the citizen's car and spoke to its owner and then started to pursue him was an officer driving a security patrol car. Shortly, the CPVPV followed the car. The statement also shows that the citizen fled from the security patrol. The security patrol pursued the citizen until the accident happened.

After the investigations were completed, the governor of the Al-Baha region visited the citizen's family to offer his condolences and sympathy. According to *Al-madina* (2012) and the *Alweeam* online newspaper (2012c), the governor of the Al-Baha region visited the relatives of the deceased in the Baljurashi accident in the village of Talqia in the Baljurashi Governorate and offered his condolences and sympathy. Mohammed bin Said Al Hajari, the assistant undersecretary of Al-Baha, and Dr. Mohammed Jomaan Dada, the governor of Baljurashi, also offered their condolences.

The above news stories show that the governor of Al-Baha considered what happened to be a lesson for both the authorities and the citizens. He also criticized the media, which "placed the bulk of the responsibility on the CPVPV, investigations confirm the opposite." According to Okaz (2012c), Dr. Abdul Lateef Al Sheikh, the chairman of the CPVPV, stated that the CPVPV officers were innocent in the Al-Baha accident. In that accident, they were accused of chasing a citizen and his family, resulting in his car overturning, which caused his death. Following a meeting with Jeddah CPVPV field officers, Al Sheikh, in a press statement, said that the CPVPV was innocent of wrongdoing. An independent commission was formed, and it found that CPVPV officers did not chase the citizen. Al Sheikh added that the commission's findings were sufficient to defend the CPVPV agency from criticism.

After presenting the context of the accident, I proceed to the following section which is the first level of analysis on the headlines.

Headlines Analysis

The first level to examine in van Dijk's (1991) approach is the macrostructure level. In this case, macrostructure analysis means examining the choice of headlines during the coverage of the accident. The analysis of headlines helps to answer the first and second questions of this study. van Dijk (1991) regards the headline as the most important component of a news article. To him, the headlines "may bias the understanding process: they summarize what, according to the journalist, is the most important aspect, and such a summary necessarily implies an opinion or a specific perspective on the events" (van Dijk, 1991, p. 51). The headlines have important ideological and cognitive functions that can influence readers' understandings of the

66

story. The analysis of the headlines begins with quantitative results and then qualitative observations, focusing on word choices and ideas in the headlines.

Quantitative Results

The corpus of the headlines consists of 92 news items published over a period of 2 weeks from July 7, 2012, to July 22, 2012. The number of the news items that appear in those 2 weeks is high, which indicates the topic's importance. Table 2 lists the quantitative results of the headlines of the first accident. Regarding the hard news, *Okaz* newspaper ran 16 headlines, which was the most, while *Alsharq* was the lowest, with six headlines. While it ran the fewest news articles, *Alsharq* published the highest number of opinion article headlines with 20, while *Alriyadh* was the lowest, with 8 opinion articles.

Table 2

Quantitative Results of the Headlines of the First Accident

Newspaper	Hard News	Opinion Articles
_____	_____	_____
Alriyadh	10	8
Okaz	16	10
Alsharq	6	20
Alwatan	13	9
Total	45	47

The lexical choices of the headlines show that the CPVPV is the primary topic in this news coverage. The choice of one word rather than another signal attitudes and opinions toward the event (van Dijk, 1991). Table 3, which lists the most frequently used words in the headlines of the four Saudi newspapers, shows that CPVPV is the most used headline word, appearing 24 times in the opinion articles: *Alsharq* (13), *Alriyadh* (4), *Alwatan* (4), and *Okaz* (3). CPVPV occurred 15 times in the hard news articles: *Alsharq* (3), *Alriyadh* (3), *Alwatan* (2), and *Okaz* (7). Next, the place names *Baljurashi* and *Al-Baha* came in second and third place, respectively. The presence of the words *accident*, *chasing*, *death*, and *victim* add to the negative representation of the CPVPV because the CPVPV was involved in this accident as a main actor and was the most frequently used word in the headlines. The security patrol that was involved in the accident was mentioned only six times. Thus, the CPVPV is the main focus of the coverage.

Table 3

The Most Frequently Used Words in the Headlines of the Four Saudi Newspapers

Word	Frequency
CPVPV	39
Baljurashi	35
Al-Baha	22
Accident	21
Chasing	18
Death	11
Victim	9
Security patrol	6
Fleeing	4

Qualitative Observations

In the qualitative observations, I focus on the most frequently used word, CPVPV, and the lexical choices to examine how it is represented. Here are some examples of the headlines of the four newspapers.

The CPVPV. In G-1, the analysis of the word CPVPV in headlines revealed that there are different opinions and attitudes toward the CPVPV; these fall under the categories of a positive headline, a negative headline, and a neutral headline. The writers

69

adopted different ways to describe the accident. In numbers 1 and 4, which are considered neutral headlines (e.g., *Baljurashi accident*), the writers used the word Baljurashi, the city where the accident happened, to attract the readers' attention because the name of this city spread through the media and was linked to the accident. In addition, the writers attributed the accident to the place (e.g. *Baljurashi*). The writers included the involved parties (e.g. *CPVPV and security patrol*) and did not exclude one of them. Negative attitudes toward the CPVPV can be observed in some headlines (e.g., *phobia, victim*). For example, number 5 aims to achieve harmony between the CPVPV and the community, which indicates that the writer presupposes there is no harmony between the CPVPV and the community. Other examples, like numbers 2 and 8, strongly criticized the CPVPV and represented the CPVPV negatively. By selecting the word phobia, the writers represent the CPVPV as an institution that causes fear. The meaning of the word phobia indicates an extreme fear of something. In number 10, the headline suggests that the CPVPV is the main cause of the citizen's death and there would be future victim. In numbers 6 and 9, the headlines revealed the importance of the topic in the society. Following the accident, many people defended the CPVPV, and these writers criticized the people who defended it. In number 11, the writer attributed the cause to the CPVPV, which emphasizes the idea that the CPVPV was the main actor in this event.

In numbers 3 and 7, the writers defended the CPVPV (e.g., *siege, apologize*). The word siege in number 3 indicates that the media focused on the CPVPV's role in this accident. The writer described the media discourse as a siege that surrounds the CPVPV. In number 7, the writer asked those who criticized the CPVPV to apologize after the investigations were completed and published.

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1 حادثة بلجرشي

2 حادثة بلجرشي وفوبيا الهيئة

3 حصار هيئة الأمر بالمعروف

4 حادث بلجرشي ..إدانة الهيئة ودوريات الأمن

5 تحقيق الانسجام بين الهيئة والمجتمع

6 دفاع الناس عن الهيئة

7 اعتذروا لهيئة بلجرشي

8 العلاج من فوبيا الهيئة

9 مرة أخرى.. لا تدافعوا عن رجال "الهيئة" ظنا منكم أنكم تحسنون صنعا!

10 الهيئة..من الضحية القادم!

11 قضية هيئة بلجرشي رؤية استراتيجية

(G-1)

 1. The Baljurashi accident (07-11-2012 / Alsh-op)

 2. The Baljurashi accident and the CPVPV's phobia (07-12-2102 / Alsh-op)

 3. The siege of the CPVPV (07-13-2012 / Alsh-op)

 4. The Baljurashi accident... Condemnation of the CPVPV and security patrols (07-14-2012 / Alsh-op)

 5. Achieving Harmony between the CPVPV and the community (07-19-2012 / Alsh-op)

6 People defending the CPVPV (07-10-2012 / Ok-op)

7 Apologize to the Baljurashi CPVPV (07-16-2012 / Ok-op)

8 Treatment of Phobia of CPVPV (07-11-2012 / Alw-op)

9 Once again- Don't defend the members of the "CPVPV" thinking that you are doing a good thing! (07-12-2012 / Alw-op)

10 The CPVPV - Who will be the Next Victim? (07-14-2012 / Alw-op)

11 The Case of the Baljurashi CPVPV - A Strategic View (07-15-2012 / Alr-op)

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In G-2, the headlines are bolded. *Alriyadh, Alsjarq*, and *Okaz* used subheadlines immediately before the headlines. Instead of writing one long headline, they used a headline and a subheadline to give the readers more substantive details about the event. In number 1, the headline and subheadline contain strong words (e.g., *deadly, death*) to describe a negative event in terms of their semantic roles. In numbers 2, 3, and 4, the headlines attributed the chase to the CPVPV (e.g., *CPVPV chase*). The publication dates of these headlines indicate that they appeared within two days of the accident. In other words, they appeared before the investigations were announced. This period of time is important because it will influence the readers' understanding of the event. The lexical choices that were associated with the CPVPV in these headlines (e.g., *death*, *wife loses her hand*, and *child in intensive care*) indicate a negative representation of the CPVPV.

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1 على خلفية وفاة رب أسرة وبتر يد زوجته وإصابة طفلين ..إيقاف خمسة أعضاء هيئة ورجلا أمن

شقيق المتوفى نقلا عن زوجته للشرق: صوت المسجل تسبب في مطاردة الموت

2 تأجيل مراسم الدفن..والزوجة تفقد يدها والطفل في العناية

لجنة عليا للتحقيق في وفاة مواطن وإصابة أسرته في مطاردة الهيئة

3 أقارب الغامدي حملوا الطرق جانبا من المسؤولية ..والصحة: وضع الزوجة صعب

نتائج التحقيق في مطاردة الهيئة بالباحة خلال 48 ساعة

4 قدم العزاء في وفاة المواطن وأكد أن المتسبب سينال جزاءه

أمير الباحة يعرب عن أسفه لحادثة هيئة بلجرشي

(G-2)

1 Against the backdrop of the death of the head of the family, the amputation of his wife's hand, and the injuries to his two children, five CPVPV officers and two security officers are arrested

The deceased's brother quoted his wife to Alsharq, saying "The stereo's sound caused a deadly chase (07-09-2012 / Alsh-ha)

2 The burial ceremony is postponed, the wife loses her hand, and the child is in intensive care

A high commission to investigate the death of a citizen and the injury of his family in the CPVPV chase (07-09-2012 / Ok-ha)

3 Relatives of Al Ghamdi consider the road authorities partly responsible. The Ministry of Health: The wife is in critical condition.

Results from the investigation into the CPVPV chase in Al-Baha within 48 hours (07-10-2012 / Ok-ha)

4 Condolences for the death of the citizen and confirmation that the offenders will be punished

The Governor of Al-Bahah expresses his sorrow for the Baljurashi CPVPV accident (07-10-2012 / Alr-ha)

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Lexical Analysis of opinion articles

The second level in van Dijk's (1991) approach is the microstructure level. In this instance, this level refers to an examination of the lexical choices during the coverage of the accident. This lexical analysis helps to answer the first and second questions of this study. Applying a systematic analysis, I used Microsoft Word to search for "CPVPV" in all the opinion articles to examine the lexical choices that were associated with the CPVPV in these texts. The lexical analysis begins with looking at quantitative results and then qualitative observations made by focusing on word choices and ideas.

Quantitative Results

The name of the CPVPV occurred 314 times in all the opinion articles published during a 2-week period from July 7, 2012, to July 22, 2012. It is not surprising to see this high number in 2 weeks, as 47 opinion articles were published. This number indicates and confirms that the topic of the event is the CPVPV. Table 4 lists the quantitative results of the CPVPV in the opinion articles *Alsharq* was the highest, with 115 uses, followed by *Alwatan*, with 73. *Okaz* with 65 uses and *Alriyadh* was the lowest at 61 times.

Table 4

The Frequency of CPVPV in Opinion Articles

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Newspaper	Frequency
Alriyadh	61
Alsharq	115
Alwatan	73
Okaz	65
Total	314

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Qualitative Observations

In the qualitative observations, I examine the lexical choices that were associated with the CPVPV in these texts and examine how CPVPV is represented. Here, I provide some examples that reveal the writers' attitudes toward the CPVPV.

The CPVPV. The analysis of the CPVPV in opinion articles revealed that there are three different attitudes toward the CPVPV: positive, negative, and neutral. The writers adopted different lexical choices to describe the accident. In G-3 – number 1, the writer stated all the parties involved in the accident. The writer's lexical choices were neutral (e.g., *the parties of the accident*). The writer stated all the parties and did not attribute the accident to one of them. In number 2, after the investigations were completed, the writer presented the investigation's results without holding the CPVPV patrol completely accountable for the accident. The writer also pointed to the expected results based on the newspaper's discourse, but that the final results were contrary to expectations of some newspapers and journalists. Here, the writer indicated the views of what had been written about the CPVPV, particularly those that held the CPVPV patrol completely responsible for the accident.

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1 أطراف الحادثة هم المواطن وأسرته،والدوريات الأمنية،وهيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر،ومقاول الطريق

2 بعد يومين من التحقيقات والتحريات ومساءلة كافة الأطراف أصدرت إمارة منطقة الباحة بيانا لم تحمل فيه دورية الهيئة المسؤولية ّ كاملة فيما حدث،وهذا عكس ما كان متوقعا استنادا إلى ما كتب في صحفنا الورقية والإلكترونية

(G-3)

1 The parties of the accident are; the citizen and his family, the security patrol, the CPVPV and the road contractor. (07-22-2012 / Alr-op)

2 After two days of investigations, inquiries and interrogating all parties; Governor of Al-Bahah Region released a statement without holding the CPVPV's patrol completely accountable for the accident. This comes contrary to what was expected according to our hard copy and electronic newspapers. (07-22-2012 / Alr-op)

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In G-4, the writers of numbers 1 and 2 represented the CPVPV negatively. The writers' lexical choices (e.g., *death, rocks, hearts, apprehensive, phobia-like condition*) reveal their attitudes toward the CPVPV. In number 1, the writer attributed the chase to the CPVPV. At the end of the sentence, the writer used the word *rock* to indicate to the CPVPV's roughness regarding how they treat people. The writer of number 3 attributed the citizen's fleeing in fear of the CPVPV. In number 2, the writer used the words *impulsively* and *ignorantly* to criticize those who defended the CPVPV.

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1 ما هي مشاعر رجال الهيئة الذين طاردوا الأسرة حتى الموت. من أين جاءوا بضميرهم الذي سمح لهم تعقب رجل مع طفلين وامرأة في طرقات محفوفة بكل المخاطر. من أي صخر ايدلوجي قدت قلوبهم؟

2 إن أغرب ما يحدث الآن هو ذلك الدفاع السطحي المندفع عن الهيئة، والذي يمثل بالفعل إساءة حقيقية لها، وما يجب أن تكون عليه صورتها في المجتمع

3 رغم أن ليس هناك مبرر لطلب إثبات شخصية من رجل مع أفراد عائلته، إلا أنه ليس هناك مبرر أيضا لهروب الشاب بطريقة غير طبيعية، أدت به إلى الوفاة، ونتج عن ذلك إصابة عائلته، لولا أن هناك هاجسا لدى البعض من التعامل مع أعضاء الهيئة، حتى أصبح الخوف منهم مرضا، وهذا يحتاج إلى وقفة ودراسة نفسية، فما السبب القوي الذي يدفع الشاب نحو الفرار إلى الموت؟

(G-4)

1 How do the Committee members who chased the family to death feel? What kind of a conscience do they have to pursue a man with two children and a woman on such dangerous roads? What kind of ideological rocks formed these hearts? (07-14-2012 / Alr-op)

2 The strangest thing happening now is that some people impulsively and ignorantly defending of the CPVPV, which actually presents a real offense to it and what its image ought to be in the society. (07-12-2012 / Alw-op)

3 Although there is no justification to ask for the ID of a man accompanying his family, there is also no justification for the young man to escape in an unusual way, leading to his death and injury of his family. However, some people are apprehensive about dealing with the Committee members to the degree of a phobia-like condition. This requires paying attention and conducting a psychological study. How strong is the reason behind escaping to the point of one's death? (07-11-2012 / Alw-op)

In G-5, the lexical choices of the writers revealed that they were defending the CPVPV (e.g., *unjustly involved, apology, innocent, prejudging*). In numbers 1 and 2, the writers published the article after the investigations were completed. In number 3, although the writer published this article before the investigations were over, the writer directed criticism to the media. The writer used the strong word *fabricating*, pointing to the role of media in the CPVPV's issues.

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1 دورية الأمن التي ارتابت من الفرار ولجأت للمطاردة، ومن أقحم ظلما في المطاردة وأعني دورية هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر، والضحية البريء وهو المواطن رب الأسرة (رحمه الله) الذي أوضح البيان أنه ما من سبب ولا مخالفة تستدعي مطاردته ولا فراره أصلا

2 الأمر الهام الآن هو أن من الشجاعة الأدبية المطلوبة أن يعتذر لرجال هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر كل من استعجل بتحميلها المسؤولية عن المطاردة وصور الحادث وكأنه خطأ ارتكبته هيئة بلجرشي بل تم تداوله على أنه حادث الهيئة وهي منه براء بموجب نتائج التحقيق

3 حوادث كثيرة وقعت في عدة مناطق ربطوا أسبابها بملاحقات رجال الحسبة وبعد شد وجذب تتضح براءة الهيئة، وعندها تلتزم كل وسائل الإعلام الصمت ولا تقوم بدورها المهني بإنصاف رجال الحسبة كما فعلت عندما لفقت التهمة وعندما أصدرت أحكامها المسبقة الدفع

(G-5)

1 The security patrol was suspicious of the escape and pursued the car. The patrol of the CPVPV was unjustly involved in the chase. The statement stated that there was no reason nor a violation committed by the innocent victim, a citizen and a family man (May Allah Bless his soul), that justifies neither chasing nor escaping at the first place. (07-16-2012 / Ok-op)

2 What is important now is that moral courage calls for an apology to the members of the CPVPV from everyone who hastened to hold the CPVPV accountable for the chase, described the accident as a mistake made by Baljurashi CPVPV, and even circulated it as if the accident were the CPVPV's fault despite it been innocent according to the results of the investigations. (07-16-2012 / Ok-op)

3 Causes of many accidents in various regions were linked to chases by members of CPVPV, then declaring the innocence of the CPVPV at the end after debates. By then,

the media kept silent without performing its duty of clearing the names of the members of CPVPV, even after prejudging and fabricating accusations. (07-11-2012 / Alsh-op)

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Reported Speech Analysis

The third level I examined is reported speech, which answers the third question of this study. I examined the function of reported speech in the news discourse and how the news discourse conveyed important statements to readers. Based on Bazerman's (2004) view that texts may draw on prior texts as authoritative sources as well as Wodak (2001), who argued that "language is not powerful on its own; it is powerful people who give it the power" (pp. 10–11), I examine qualitatively how the four newspapers report the same source. The source, who is an authority in the context of the first accident, is the governor of Al-Baha, who supervised the investigations into the accident until their completion. To compare among the four newspapers in this matter, this important source must be reported by the four newspapers.

In G-6, the analysis of reporting the same source by the four newspapers revealed some similarities (italicized) and differences (underlined). All four newspapers used indirect reporting regarding the statement. All of them used the verb *express* to report the statement without using quotation marks.

The four newspapers are different in the contents of their quotations. First, because all four newspapers used indirect reporting, I observed that the number of the Arabic characters in each indirect report shows big differences: *Alsharq's* indirect quote contains 80 characters, *Okaz's* contains 44 characters, *Alwatan's* contains 57 characters, and *Alriyadh's* contains 53 characters. Second, *Alsharq* is the only one that reported that

(*the accident resulted in the citizen's death during the CPVPV's chase*). Third, *Okaz* is the only one that reported (*chased by CPVPV and police patrol office*). Fourth, *Alriyadh* and *Alwatan* did not report any chase. Finally, *Alsharq, Alriyadh*, and *Alwatan* reported (*a misunderstanding between a citizen and the CPVPV*) but *Okaz* did not.

The above differences indicate that it is not clear here whether the governor of Al-Baha actually said "the CPVPV's chase" or "being chased by CPVPV and police patrol officers," or whether he did not mention either of these. These differences in attributions assume that these terms might be the reporters' words. The number of Arabic characters suggests that the reporters might have paraphrased the governor's statement. All these differences suggest that ideological interests is a possible element behind these differences.

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1 أعرب أمير منطقة الباحة عن بالغ ألمه وأسفه الشديد للحادث الأليم الذي وقع بمحافظة بلجرشي الناجم عن سوء فهم بين المواطن عبدالرحمن بن أحمد الغامدي – رحمه الله – وعدد من أعضاء هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر بالمحافظة، والذي أسفر عن وفاة المواطن في مطاردة الهيئة له. وقدّم خالص العزاء في وفاة المواطن سائلاً الله الشفاء العاجل لأسرته.

وأبدى أمير منطقة الباحة في تصريح صحفي أمس استياءه من أسلوب معالجة الموقف من قبل الجهات المختصة التي كانت طرفا مع المواطن.

2 أبدى أمير منطقة الباحة استياءه من أسلوب معالجة الموقف من قبل الجهات المختصة التي كانت طرفا مع المواطن الغامدي، الذي توفي بسقوط سيارته من أعلى جسر تحت التشييد في بلجرشي، بعد مطاردة من أفراد الهيئة والشرطة. وأعرب سموه على بالغ ألمه وأسفه للحادث الأليم.

3 أعرب أمير منطقة الباحة، عن بالغ ألمه وأسفه الشديد للحادث الأليم الذي وقع في محافظة بلجرشي، على إثر سوء الفهم بين المواطن وهيئة الأمر بالمعروف، مقدما العزاء في وفاة المواطن، سائلاً الله الشفاء العاجل لأسرته. وأبدى أمير منطقة الباحة في تصريح صحفي أمس استياءه من أسلوب معالجة الموقف من قبل الجهات المختصة التي كانت طرفا مع المواطن.

4 أعرب أمير منطقة الباحة عن بالغ ألمه وأسفه الشديد للحادث الأليم الذي وقع بمحافظة بلجرشي على اثر سوء الفهم بين المواطن وهيئة الأمر بالمعروف مقدما سموه العزاء في وفاة المواطن سائلاً الله الشفاء العاجل لأسرته. وأبدى أمير منطقة الباحة استياءه من أسلوب معالجة الموقف من قبل الجهات المختصة التي كانت طرفا مع المواطن.

(G-6)

1 The Governor of the Al Bahah Region *expressed* his deep sorrow and regret over the tragic accident, which occurred in the Baljurashi province and resulted from a misunderstanding between Abdul Rahman bin Ahmed Al Ghamdi - may he rest in peace - and a number of CPVPV officers in the province. The accident resulted in the citizen's death during the CPVPV's chase. The Governor offered his sincere condolences over the citizen's death and prayed that God grant a speedy recovery to his family. The governor of the Al-Bahah Region *expressed* his displeasure over how the situation was handled by the competent authorities which were party to the incident alongside the citizen. (07-10-2012 / Alsh-ha)

2 The Governor of the Al-Bahah Region *expressed* his displeasure over how the situation was handled by the competent authorities which were party to the incident alongside the Mr. Al Ghamdi, who died after his car fell from a bridge that was under construction in Baljurashi, after being chased by CPVPV and police patrol officers. His Highness *expressed* his deep sorrow and distress over the tragic accident. (07-10-2012 / Ok-ha)

3 The Governor of the region of Al-Bahah*, expressed* his deep sorrow and distress over the tragic accident that occurred in the Baljurashi province and resulted from a misunderstanding between a citizen and the CPVPV. The Governor offered his condolences on the death of the citizen and prayed to God for a fast recovery of his family. In press release, the governor of the Al-Bahah Region *expressed* his displeasure over how the situation was handled by the competent authorities which were party to the incident alongside the citizen. (07-10-2012 / Alw-ha)

4 The Governor of the Region of Al-Bahah, *expressed* his deep sorrow and distress over the tragic accident that occurred in the Baljurashi province and resulted from a misunderstanding between a citizen and the CPVPV. The Governor offered his condolences on the death of the citizen and prayed to God for a fast recovery of his family. The governor of the Al-Bahah Region *expressed* his displeasure over how the situation was handled by the competent authorities which were party to the incident alongside the citizen. (07-10-2012 / Alr-ha)

Unnamed Sources Analysis

The fourth level examined is unnamed sources, which answers the third question in this study. I examined the function of the unnamed sources in news discourse and how the news organizations use these unnamed sources. Before delving into the analysis of the unnamed sources, I used Bell's (1991) labeling to identify the sources. Bell argued that this label covers most news actors. He argued that all known and unknown sources must

be named and labeled. In addition, the newspaper readers who post comments on the newspapers' official websites are considered as participants in Bell's labeling. I labeled them as participants because their true identities are not revealed, as anyone can choose a nickname and post comments on a hard news article. I give some examples in the analysis. Table 5 lists the results of the unnamed sources.

Table 5

Results of Unnamed Sources According to Bell's Labeling

_____

Categories	Frequency	Examples
_____	_____	_____
Political figure	0	
Official	4	Security source
Celebrity (e.g., film or music star)	0	
Sportsperson	0	
Professional or public figure (e.g., lawyer)	1	Legal expert
Criminal or accused	0	
Human interest figure	0	
Participants (e.g., victim or witness)	35	Eyewitnesses, private sources

_____

In G-7, the writers of opinion articles used different unnamed sources. In number 1, the writer began a sentence using an unidentified source. If we ask; whose claim is this? The answer will be "there are reports." The question "which reports?" does not have an answer; as readers, we cannot identify the source. The writer attributed the negative

action to the CPVPV and excluded the other parties. In numbers 2 and 3, the writers used

the word (*eyewitnesses)* as unnamed sources. In number 3, the writer relies on unnamed

source to support his argument.

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1 فما توارد أن رجال الهيئة سمعوا صوت آلة التسجيل مرتفعا، ولم يستجب المتوفى لأوامر تخفيض الصوت، فكان من نصيبه ملاحقة محمومة أفضت إلى الحادث المؤلم،

2 وقعت بين رب الأسرة وأحد أفراد هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر مشادة بسبب صوت الأغاني (حسب شهود العيان ورواية وسائل الإعلام)، فركب الرجل سيارته وسار في طريقه وتمت المطاردة من قِبل رجال الهيئة والدوريات الأمنية، ونتج عنها الحادث المميت

3 ولنتذكر حوادث مطاردات نقلت الصحافة عن شهود عيان أن الهيئة شاركت فيها

(G-7)
1. <u>There are reports</u> that members of the CPVPV heard the volume of the car stereo as being too high, and the deceased did not follow orders to turn down the volume. This resulted in a heated chase that led to the painful accident. (07-09-2012 / Ok-op)

2 There was an altercation between the family man and a member of the CPVPV for the caused by the volume of the music (according to <u>eyewitnesses</u> and the version reported by the media). The man got into his car and went on his way. The members of the CPVPV and the security patrols carried out the chase that resulted in the fatal accident. (07-14-2012 / Alsh-op)

3 We need to remember the chase incidents, about which the press reported <u>from eyewitnesses</u> that the CPVPV took part in them. (07-21-2012 / Alsh-op)

In G-8, the reporters used different unnamed sources. In number 1, *Alriyadh*

selected some of its reader's comments to publish on its website. Readers who post

comments on *Alriyadh's* website can choose a name or a nickname when they register on

Alriyadh's website. Although some of them identify themselves, they are still considered

unidentified. In number 1, *Alriyadh* introduced one of its sources as "a person who

referred to himself as Nissan." This introduction indicates that "Nissan" is a nickname. In

the same excerpt, one of *Alriyadh's* readers named himself as "Ignorant and Educated,"

which confirms that many readers who post comments wish to remain unidentified. What is important here is the role of *Alriyadh* in selecting these unknown sources: *Alriyadh* used these unknown sources to generate specific meanings about the CPVPV. In number 2, for instance, *Alsharq* reported information that condemned the members of the CPVPV, but the source is unnamed. Thus, this statement condemning the members of the CPVPV is vaguely attributed, and the credibility of the source cannot be assessed.

---

1 وتناولت الكثير من التعليقات ضرورة لجوء الدوريات إلى اخذ رقم لوحة السيارة التي ارتكبت المخالفة والإبلاغ عن رفضها الوقوف وقال من رمز لنفسه بـ(نيسان) انه يجب الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر بلا منكر ودعا من رمز لنفسه بـ(جاهل ومتعلم) بالرحمة والغفران للمتوفى والشفاء للمصابين وقال إن بعض منسوبي هيئة الأمر بالمعروف ليسوا مؤهلين تأهيلا كافيا لتأدية ما أوكل إليهم من مهمات.

2 وعلمتْ «الشرق» من مصادر خاصة أن أربعة من أعضاء الهيئة اقترحوا كتابة محضر يُخلي مسؤوليتهم وينفي المطاردة إلا أن العضو الخامس رفض ذلك وردّ عليهم بضرورة الاعتراف بالحقيقة كما هي عند المُساءلة إبراءً للذمة كون الطرف الآخر متوفى.

(G-8)

1 Many comments said that the patrols only had to take down the plate number of the car that committed the violation and to report the driver's refusal to stop. <u>A person who referred to himself as "Nissan" said</u> that the promotion of virtue and prevention of vice must be done without any vice. <u>Another person referred to himself as "Ignorant and Educated"</u> prayed for mercy and forgiveness for the deceased and wished a fast recovery for those injured, adding that some of the employees of CPVPV are not adequately qualified to perform their tasks. (07-12-2012 / Alr-ha)

2 "Al-Sharq" was informed by <u>private sources</u> that four members of the CPVPV wanted to write a report in which they deny any responsibility regarding the chase, but the fifth member refused to do so and told them that they had to tell the truth as it happened when questioned, in order to clear their liability due to the other party being deceased. (07-11-2012 / Alsh-ha)

CHAPTER 5

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SECOND ACCIDENT

In this chapter, I present a critical discourse analysis of the second accident, namely the National day accident. First, I begin with a contextual background about the accident. I then proceed to the headlines analysis, lexical choices analysis, and intertextual analysis, which includes the reported speech and the unnamed sources.

Note that excerpts extracted from the four Saudi newspapers are transcribed as the following:

5- *Alriyad*: Alr-op for the opinon articles and Alr-ha for the hard news

6- *Okaz*: Ok-op for the opinion articles and for Ok-ha for the hard news

7- *Alwatan*: Alw-op for the opinion articles and Alw-ha for the hard news

8- *Alsharq*: Alsh-op for the opinion articles and Alsh-ha for the hard news

Note also that each group of excerpts is transcribed as 2G-1, which means group one; 2G-2, which means group two; and so on.

Context of Second Accident

On September 24, 2013, a tragic accident occurred in Ar-Riyadh, the capital city of Saudi Arabia. This accident differs from the accident we saw in the previous chapter in that no official statements on it were released. Two Saudi citizens were killed. Various newspapers and online news sources covered the accident and published different opinions of it. Some newspapers, as we will see in the analysis, stated that the Committee for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice (CPVPV) pursued the two Saudis, ramming their car until they crashed. Other online news sources denied this version.

According to Okaz (2013) the governor of Alriyadh Region assured Al-Qaws family about the progress of the investigations, stressing that the death of the two young men, Nasser Al-Qaws and his brother Saud, in the National Day chase, will not go unnoticed. The governor of Alriyadh stated that we are very confident that the Saudi citizen trusts the judiciary. He asked the citizens to wait for the results of the investigations paying no attention to the rumors, and added, let your trust be in Allah, then in the efforts of the unknown soldiers in this blessed country, who consider all the citizens in the same way. He stressed that the judiciary in the Kingdom judges impartially according to the Book of Allah.

The governor stated that we will never accept treating any citizen unfairly or to deprive him of his rights. If the defendants will be proofed guilty by the investigations, then judicature will take its course without interference. If they will be acquitted of the charge, then they will be released and only investigations are capable of detecting the circumstances of the incidents.

On November 15, 2013, *Al-madina* newspaper (2013) stated that, following an investigation, the CPVPV members in question had been acquitted. On January 21, 2014, *Sabq* online news (2014) claimed to have evidence proving the invalidity of the alleged chase and that the CPVPV members were not involved in the National Day accident. *Sabq* attested that the CPVPV members ceased pursuit of the Sonata after a wine bottle was thrown from the car and the patrol vehicle stopped more than 900 m before the site of the accident. According to the forensic toxicology report, the high level of ethylene (alcohol) found in the blood samples confirms the accident was caused by alcohol consumption prior to death. The report also confirms the lack of friction between the

CPVPV's car, an Expedition, and the Hyundai, meaning no collision had taken place. In addition, testimony against the CPVPV was later shown to be falsified in that the video showed a timestamp of 3:30 a.m., while the incident took place at 1:00 a.m. according to traffic reports from the operating room.

In response to *Sabq*, on January 26, 2014*, Alweeam* online news (2014) claimed to have new information about the accident, stating that investigations had found the CPVPV members guilty. *Alweeam* added that the CPVPV in their car had chased and hit the citizens' car, leading the citizens to flee at a high speed until they collided with another car, causing the accident in question. On June 9, 2014, the *Alsharq* newspaper (2014) stated that the Ar-Riyadh court had found the CPVPV members not guilty.

After presenting the context of the accident, I proceed to the following section which is the first level of analysis on the headlines.

Headlines Analysis

Headline analysis in this chapter will help to answer the first and second questions of this study (Van Dijk, 1988b). Headlines summarize news topics, but also can be the second topic or upgraded topic by the newspaper. The following headline analysis will proceed from quantitative results to qualitative observations, focusing on word choice and ideas.

 Quantitative Results

The corpus of related headlines consists of 124 news items published over a period of two weeks from September 25, 2012, to October 10, 2013. The number of news items that appeared in those two weeks was high, indicating the topic's importance.

Table 6 lists the quantitative results of the headlines on the second accident. In terms of hard news, *Alwatan* ran the most coverage with 26 headlines, while *Alsharq* ran the least with seven headlines. *Okaz* ran the most opinion articles at 22, while *Alriyadh* ran the least at 12.

Table 6

Quantitative Results of the Headlines of the Second Accident

Newspaper	Hard News	Opinion Articles
Alriyadh	16	12
Okaz	8	22
Alsharq	7	18
Alwatan	26	15
Total	57	67

Lexically, the headlines indicate the CPVPV as the primary news topic. Table 7 lists the most frequent words in the headlines of the four Saudi newspapers, demonstrating that "CPVPV" is the most frequent headline word, appearing 45 times in the opinion articles: 16 in *Alsharq*, 14 in *Alwatan*, nine in *Okaz*, and six in *Alriyadh*. "CPVPV" occurred 30 times in hard news articles: 12 in *Alwatan*, nine in *Alriyadh*, five in *Alsharq*, and four in *Okaz*. The words "chasing" and "Ar-Riyadh" came in second and

third, respectively. Words like "accident," "chasing," "death," and "victim" make for a

negative portrayal of the CPVPV, the main player in this accident and was the most

frequent word in the headlines. Quantitative analysis showed that the CPVPV was the

main focus of the coverage.

Table 7

The Most Frequently Used Words in the Headlines of the Four Saudi Newspapers

Word	Frequency
CPVPV	75
Chasing	34
Ar-Riyadh	14
Accident	8
Victim	9
Death	6

Qualitative Observations

In the qualitative observations I focus on the most frequent word, CPVPV, and

examine how it is represented. Here are some examples of headlines from the four

newspapers.

The CPVPV. In 2G-9, analysis of the word "CPVPV" in headlines showed three

distinct attitudes toward the CPVPV—positive, negative, and neutral—with writers

describing the accident accordingly. In number 6, the writer purposefully used two

words (e.g. CPVPV and media) to tell the readers that the content of the article will be about the CPVPV and media. If we put it in context, the writer indicates to the relationship between the CPVPV and media. In numbers 1 and 4, writers crafted positive headlines (e.g., "safety valve of the society"). The terms in number 1 are usually used to defend the CPVPV. In number 10, it is clear the writer created this headline to attract attention by using the names of two famous Saudi football clubs with hugely loyal fans. Other headlines express negative attitudes toward the CPVPV with words like "kill" and "unjust sympathy." In number 9, the writer used the phrase "unjust sympathy" to criticize defenders of the CPVPV. Headline number 2 used the phrase "until when" to suggest that the CPVPV did not cease pursuit. Number 3 calls for the transfer of the CPVPV to morality, while number 8 calls for its transfer to a ministry. These lexical choices demonstrate a range of opinions regarding the CPVPV.

_____

1 الهيئة صمّام أمان المجتمع

2 الهيئة إلى متى؟؟

3 تحويل الهيئة إلى هيئة الآداب

4 الهيئة باقيه مابقيت هذه الدولة

5 إلى متى ونحن نلوك بهذه الأسطوانة المشروخة !؟

6 الهيئة والإعلام !!

7 إصلاح الهيئة ضرورة

8 وزارة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر؟

9 التعاطف الجائر

10 مع أو ضد الهيئة جمهور الهلال والنصر

11 الهيئة ومن الوظيفة ماقتل

(2G-9)

1 The CPVPV is the safety valve of the society (Alsh-op)

2 The CPVPV; until when? (Alsh-op)

3 Transferring the CPVPV to the Morality CPVPV (Alsh-op)

4 The CPVPV shall last as long as the state lasts (Alsh-op)

5 Until when are we going on repeating ourselves (Ok-op)

6 The CPVPV and the media!! (Ok-op)

7 Developing the CPVPV is a necessity, not a luxury (Alr-op)

8 The Ministry of CPVPV (Alr-op)

9 The unjust sympathy (Alr-op)

10 With or against the CPVPV, fans of Al-Hilal and Al-Nassr (Alw-op)

11 The CPVPV and the sort of duty that can kill. (Alw-op)

In 2G-10, the headlines are bolded. *Alriyadh* used subheadlines immediately before the headline. This strategy lets the newspaper add extra details next to the headline. In number 3, an *Alriyadh* headline blames the CPVPV for the accident and expresses the public's overwhelming sympathy for the two victims. Words such as "lethal police pursuing and chasing" link the CPVPV to roughness and violence. In the headlines from numbers 1, 2, and 3, repeated use of the word "chase" suggests it as a conscious CPVPV action. The newspapers published these headlines even though investigation is still ongoing.

---

1 ضحية مطاردة الهيئة في حالة وفاة إكلينيكة وأحد أقاربه الفحص يُبطل تهمة السُكر

2 منذ قرار المنع 7 وفيات وإصابات بسبب مطاردات الهيئة

3 تعاطف شعبي جارف من المواطنين مع ضحيتي حادثة هيئة الرياض

قراء «الرياض»: لماذا اختزل هؤلاء معاني الإسلام في ملاحقات ومطاردات بوليسية قاتلة؟

4 استمرار المطاردات رغم منعها رسمياً

(2G-10)

1 **The CPVPV chase victim is clinically dead and one of his relatives declares that his examination invalidates the accusation of drunkenness**. (Alsh-ha)

2 **deaths and injuries due to CPVPV chases since the prohibition order** (Alsh-ha)

3 Overwhelming public sympathy with the two victims of Riyadh CPVPV accident.

 Reading "Riyadh": Why did they conclude the meanings of Islam merely in lethal police pursuing and chasing? (Alr-ha)

4 **Chases continue despite the official prohibition**
──

Lexical Analysis of opinion articles

The second level examined in this chapter is lexical choice, which will help to answer the first and second questions of this study. Applying systematic analysis, I used the "find" function in Microsoft Word to search for "CPVPV" in all the opinion articles so as to examine the associated word clusters in these texts. This lexical analysis proceeds from quantitative results to qualitative observations on word choice and ideas.

Quantitative Results

The acronym "CPVPV" occurred 691 times in all the opinion articles published during the two-week period from September 25, 2013, to October 10, 2013. This is a significantly high number in two weeks, as only 67 opinion articles were published. This large number confirms the CPVPV as the main topic of the event. Table 8 lists the quantitative results of the CPVPV in opinion articles: *Alsharq* at 219 used it the most frequently, followed by *Okaz* at 202, *Alwatan* at 153, and *Alriyadh,* the lowest at 117.

Table 8

The Frequency of CPVPV in Opinion Articles

_____

Newspaper	Frequency
Alriyadh	117
Alsharq	219
Alwatan	153
Okaz	202
Total	691

_____

Qualitative Observations

 In the qualitative observations, I examine the lexical choices associated with the CPVPV in these texts and its representation.

  The CPVPV. Analysis of the CPVPV in opinion articles revealed three different attitudes toward them: positive, negative, and neutral. Let us begin with the neutral attitudes. In 2G-11, number 1, the writer believes that the debate over the CPVPV is part of the crisis in Saudi society. What the writer stated reflects certain views about the CPVPV. In number 2, terms like *"impartial information"* show that the writer does not want to participate in the debate about the accident until he has clear and confirmed information.

1 لا شك أن من أزمات مجتمعنا، أن يتحول النقاش، عن هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر، من نقاش عن أسلوب الهيئة إلى نقاش عن وجودها.

2 ، وأنا هنا لن أعلق على الحادثة قبل أن تكون لدي معلومات واضحة ومحايدة عما جرى، لكن ما أزعجني هو ذلك النقد غير الموضوعي ضد الهيئة،

(2G-11)

1 There is no doubt that part of the crises in our society, is when a debate over the CPVPV, changes from a debate on the CPVPV's approach to whether the CPVPV should exist all together. (Alr-op)

2 I will not comment on the accident before I have clear and impartial information regarding what happened, but what bothered me is the non-objective criticism of the CPVPV. (Alw-op)

_____

In 2G-12, all writers defend the CPVPV. Words like "fierce attack on the CPVPV,"

"seize every opportunity," "fined one of the newspapers 270 thousand Riyals" openly

criticize the media. In number 3, the writer described one newspaper as prejudiced for

publishing a headline describing the CPVPV as killers. In number 5, the writer

characterized the media coverage of the CPVPV as a "fierce attack."

_____

1 هناك فئة تزعجها أعمال ومهام الهيئة كثيراً، ينتهزون الفرص لينقضّوا على ذلك الجهاز الفضيل،

2 نعم الهيئة ضد الحرية التي تعتدي على نفوس ومال ومحارم الآخرين. وضد حرية العقل لأنها تلاحق مروجي الخمور والمخدرات. وضد الأخلاق لأنها تلاحق منحرفي القيم والسلوك

3 العنوان الذي صدر من قِبل إحدى الصحف في السعودية بعنوان (الهيئة تقتل شابين) لم يكن عنواناً موفقاً من قِبل إحدى الصحف الوطنية المعروفة بتعصبها ضد الهيئة،

4 فقد أصبحت وسائل الإعلام الورقية بمنزلة سفرة طعام ضخمة لوجبة دسمة، اسمها هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر، فهي الجمل الذي وقع أرضاً فكثرت السكاكين تقطع في جسده. والذئاب تنهش في لحمه

5 طوال فترة عملي في الساحة الإعلامية، التي امتدت لأكثر من عقدين من السنوات؛ لم أر هجوما ضاريا على جهاز هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر، كما شهدناه ونشهده خلال هذه الأيام.

6 ومن يرجع لأرشيف الصحافة، يجد أن كثيرا من القضايا التي اتهم فيها رجال الحسبة، برأتهم المحاكم، ودونكم حادثة "الخليل" التي وقعت بالمدينة المنورة عام 1429، وظهرت التحقيقات ببراءة عضوي الهيئة، وغرمت إحدى الصحف بعد عامين، من لجنة المخالفات الصحافية بوزارة الثقافة والإعلام بـ270 ألف ريال، وكتابة اعتذار للهيئة في الصحيفة.

(2G-12)

1 There is a group that is greatly disturbed by the work and duties of the CPVPV, they seize every opportunity to pounce on this virtuous apparatus. (Alsh-op)

2 Yes, the CPVPV is against the freedom that infringes on the emotions and properties of others, and against the freedom of thought, because they prosecute purveyors of alcohol and drugs and against morality because they pursue those who are deviant in values and behaviors. (Alsh-op)

3 The headline issued by one of the Saudi newspapers is titled (The CPVPV kills two young men), was not a successful title by one of the well-known national newspapers known for its prejudices towards the CPVPV. (Alsh-op)

4 The newspapers have become like a huge dining table for a fat meal called the CPVPV. The CPVPV is similar to a fallen camel with many knives cutting his body and wolves ravaging its flesh. (Alsh-op)

5 Throughout my time working in the media, which lasted for more than two decades; I've never seen a fierce attack on the CPVPV, as we have seen and are seeing these days. (Alw-op)

6 Those who refer to press archives, find that many of the cases in which CPVPV men were accused of, have been acquitted by the courts. Not to mention, "Al-Khaleel" incident which took place in the Holy City of Medina in 1429. The investigations found the two CPVPV members innocent. And after two years, the Commission on Press Irregularities at the Ministry of Culture and Information fined one of the newspapers 270 thousand Riyals, and had to write an apology to the CPVPV in the newspaper. (Alw-op)

_____

    2G-13 gives examples of writers who view the CPVPV negatively. Words such as

"bloody," "fatal," "suffering," "violence," "splatter of blood," and "gangs" signal

negative opinions toward the CPVPV. In terms of semantic role, the CPVPV is mainly

presented as violent, and the young men as victims of this violence. In number 3, the

writer described the young men in plural as suffering at the hands of the CPVPV.

Number 4 is an interesting example in which the writer used the famous fictional spy

character James Bond to describe the CPVPV's actions. In Arabic, if we write "James"

in Arabic letters, we pronounce it "GMC," the same make of CPVPV's car. Thus,

ironically, the writer used "James Bond" in his statement.

_____

1 مع كل حادثة مطاردة تكون هيئة الأمر بالمعروف فيها؛ تكون النتيجة دامية.. بل وقاتلة

2 بل سأعترف بأنني أرى أخطاء هذا الجهاز أكبر الأخطاء لأنه يمس الإنسان؛ كرامته وحريته بل ويهدد حياته بالتصفية،

3 إن معاناة الشباب من الهيئة هي التي تجعل الشاب يهرب منهم ويتمرد على سلطتهم، بسبب العنف الذي يرونه

4 ستتوقف المطاردات حتما بعد هذه المخالفة، ولكننا سنفقد التشويق الذي يخلقه "جمس بوند" الهيئة بين الفينة والأخرى، وما يصاحب ذلك من دماء على رصيف هنا أو هناك

5 لا يمكن النظر لما حدث ليلة اليوم الوطني، من قتل شاب وجرح آخر من قبل كوادر هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر باعتباره حالة فردية وخطأ غير مقصود، فالمطاردة التي شهدتها شوارع الرياض ليلتها تجاوزت في كل مشاهد الإثارة الدرامية التي اختزنتها مخيلتنا من أفلام المطاردات الأميركية ومطاردات العصابات مخيلتنا

6 المطاردات الهوليودية التي يقوم بها بعض كوادر الهيئة الميدانيين الممانعين للإصلاح لم تعد قضية أخطاء موسمية

(2G-13)

1 With every chase incident in which the CPVPV is involved; the result is bloody and even fatal. (Alsh-op)

2 But I will confess that I consider the mistakes of this institution to be great ones because they affect humans; their dignity, freedom, and even threatens their lives. (Alr-op)

3 The suffering that young men endure from the CPVPV is what makes them escape and rebel against their authority. Because of the violence they witness. (Alr-op)

4 The chases will surely stop after this offense, but we will miss the thrill of "James Bond" created by the CPVPV from time to time, and the splatter of blood on a sidewalk here or there. (Alw-op)

5 We cannot consider what occurred the night of National Day, from the killing of a young man and the wounding of another by the cadres of the CPVPV as an isolated incident and a non-deliberate mistake. The chase on the streets of Riyadh that night, exceeded all the dramatic scenes stored in our imagination of chases in American movies and chases of gangs. (Alw-op)_

6 The Hollywood chases conducted by some of the CPVPV's field cadres who oppose reform, are no longer seasonal errors. (Alsh-op)

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Reported Speech Analysis

       The third level I examined is reported speech, which answers the third question of this study. I examined how the newspapers report the same source. In the previous chapter I stated that source will be the Governor of the city because he is an authority source. The source, who is an authority in the context of the second accident, is the governor of Ar-Riyadh, who supervised the investigations into the accident until their completion.

    Only two newspapers reported the same source; the Governor of Ar-Riyadh. In 2G-14, the analysis of reporting the same source by the two newspapers show some differences. In number 1, *Alriyadh* newspaper used an indirect reported speech while in number 2, *Alwatan* newspaper used the direct reported speech for one sentence. The direct reported speech is identified by the quotation marks. *Alriyadh* included the (*members of CPVPV*), but *Alwatan* did not. *Alwatan* stated the (*National Day chase*), but *Alriyadh* did not. *Alwatan* stated the names of the two citizens while *Alriyadh* stated only (*two citizens*).

    These differences show that the reporters reproduced what the Governor said but in their words and understanding. In other words, the reporters summarized what the Governor said, not the actual words which stated by the Governor.

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1 كشف أمير منطقة الرياض إن التحقيقات الجارية بشأن الحادثة المرورية التي أودت بحياة مواطنين، وكان المتهمون فيها أعضاء من هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر سيتم الإعلان عن نتائجها في القريب العاجل، مؤكدا أن إمارة الرياض ستصدر بيانا يوضح ملابسات القضية.

2 فيما أكد أمير منطقة الرياض الأمير خالد بن بندر ـ خلال مناسبة في العاصمة أمس ـ أن نتائج التحقيق في قضية مطاردة اليوم الوطني، التي راح ضحيتها الشابان سعود وناصر القوس "ستظهر في القريب العاجل"، وأن الإمارة ستصدر بيانا يوضح ملابسات القضية

(2G-14)

1 The Governor of Riyadh Region revealed that the results of the ongoing investigations regarding the traffic accident, which resulted in the death of two citizens and where the defendants are members of the CPVPV, would be delivered soon. He also affirmed that the principality of Riyadh would release a statement clarifying the circumstances of this case. (Alr-ha)

2 The Governor of Riyadh Region, asserted, in an event in the capital yesterday, that the results of the investigations regarding the National Day chase, which resulted in the death of two young men, Saud and Nasser Al-Qaws, "will be delivered soon". He added that the principality would release a statement clarifying the circumstance of the case. (Alw-ha)

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Unnamed Sources Analysis

The fourth level examined is unnamed sources, which answers the third question in this study. I rely on Bell's (1991) labeling in identifying the unnamed sources. Table 5 lists the results of the unnamed sources. The results show a high number of the participants. News discourse use participants who are labeled as Eyewitnesses and private sources. The question is: how are these labels used in news discourse?

97

Table 9

Results of Unnamed Sources According to Bell's Labeling

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Categories	Frequency	Examples
_____	_____	_____
Political figure	0	
Official	15	senior source
Celebrity (e.g., film or music star)	0	
Sportsperson	0	
Professional or public figure (e.g., lawyer)	0	
Criminal or accused	0	
Human interest figure	0	
Participants (e.g., victim or witness)	76	Eyewitnesses, private sources

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 The fourth level examined is unnamed sources, which answers the third question in this study. I rely on Bell's (1991) labeling in identifying the unnamed sources. Table 5 lists the results of the unnamed sources. The results show a high number of the participants. News discourse use participants who are labeled as Eyewitnesses and private sources. The question is: how are these labels used in news discourse?

In 2G-15, the reporters used different labels. In number 1, the reporter began a sentence using an unidentified source. The reporter relied on unknown source to narrate an important event. Relying on unnamed sources allow**s** the newspapers to spread false information which might be used for the newspaper**s'** benefits. In number 2, Alriyadh relied on its readers on social media (Twitter). This kind of source falls under the category (participants), but it is still unnamed source. By examining the content of what these unnamed sources said, we can see that they represent the CPVPV negatively (e.g. *CPVPV's vehicle collided into the chased car, Is it wise to chase others to death even if they were wrongdoers, based on spying and assumption*). By examining the contents of the *Alriyadh* readers' tweets, most of them criticized the CPVPV strongly and negatively while there is not one tweet which holds a positive view toward the CPVPV.

In number 4, the content of what the source said suggests that the CPVPV as an institution is divided from inside into two groups. One group with the chase prohibition and one group against it. Again, this statement attributed to an unnamed source (senior source).

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1 وتعود تفاصيل الحادثة إلى أن إحدى الفرق التابعة للهيئة قامت بمطاردة سيارة "سوناتا" يستقلها شابين بالقرب من تقاطع طريق الملك فهد (شمال) مع طريق الإمام محمد بن سعود. وفوق أحد الجسور اصطدمت مركبة الهيئة بسيارة الشابين، ما أسفر عن انقلابها وسقوطها من أعلى الجسر ووفاة قائدها وإصابة مرافقه

2 وقال قراء "الرياض" في تغريداتهم أمس إن عمل هيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر الأساسي هو الدعوة إلى سبيل الله والنهي عن ما يغضبه من المنكرات وكل هذا يجب أن يكون بالحكمة والموعظة الحسنة! فهل من الحكمة مطاردة الآخرين حتى وإن كانوا على خطأ حتى يلفظوا أنفاسهم ويفقدوا حياتهم!

3 فيما يصف أحد المغردين بأن عمل بعض افراد الهيئة قائم على التجسس وسوء الظن وهو ما ينهى عنه الاسلام!! وأضاف في تغريدته وكالعادة سنجد من يبرر تصرفاتهم بل ويشوّه سمعة الشابين !

(2G-15)

1 <u>According to the details</u> of the accident, one of the CPVPV's squads chased two young men riding a Sonata, near the intersection of King Fahd Road (north) with Imam Muhammad bin Saud Road. On a bridge, the CPVPV's vehicle collided into the chased car, which caused the car to overturn and fall down the bridge leading to the death of its driver and the injury of his companion.

2 <u>Riyadh readers said in their tweets</u> yesterday that the main duty of the CPVPV is inviting to the path of Allah and forbidding what descends anger from Allah with wisdom and fair exhortation! Is it wise to chase others to death even if they were wrongdoers!

3 <u>One of the tweets says</u> that the work of some CPVPV members is based on spying and assumption, which are forbidden by Islam. Adding, "Of course, there will be people justifying these actions and even distorting the reputation of the two young men"!

4 <u>A senior source</u> in the CPVPV could not assert whether some Committee members have a plan against the project of "chase prohibition". In his reply to *Alwatan* in this concern, he said, "Asserting such an issue is questioning intensions".

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Silenced Texts Analysis

In this chapter, I present a critical discourse analysis of the silenced texts. The analysis of the silenced texts answers the fourth question of this study. The presence and absence of topics and words in texts influence our understanding. In this chapter I provide a model to analyze the silenced texts. Before delving into the procedure of analysis, I define the silenced texts. Huckin (2002) defined silence as "'the omission of some piece of information that is pertinent to the topic at hand" (p. 348). Beside the omission of some relevant information, I discussed in Chapter 2 of this study the significance of the context in revealing what is excluded form texts. Based on these two important views and the context of the two accidents I analyzed in the previous two

chapters, I designed a model of analyzing the silenced texts. The first level I examine is the silenced headlines of the first accident. I chose the first accident to analyze because we have four parties involved in the accident based on the investigations results. By comparing the headline with the lead paragraph, I examine which one of the four parties is mentioned in headline alone, and it is mentioned again in the lead with the other parties involved in the accident. For example, If the CPVPV is mentioned in the headline alone and mentioned again in the lead with the other parties (the security patrol, the citizen the road contractor), then I consider this as a silenced headline because it omitted relevant information from the headline.

The second level of examining the silenced texts rely on how the newspapers and opinion article writers during the coverage of the second accident, refer to the first accident. In other words, when they refer to the first accident, did they omit a piece of relevant information or not? If they omit a relevant information, then this is considered as a silenced text. To make sure the analysis is systematic, I used the Microsoft word program to search in all texts, searching for the words only. I stated them in the Methodology and I repeat them here as follow:

- Al-Baha which is a city in the south west of Saudi Arabia. It is the capital of Al Bahah Region.

- Baljurashi which is a city in Al-Baha region.

- Names of the driver, the citizen and his family

I used only those words because they are the words that the newspapers and writers used heavily in the first accident. Before I analyze the silenced headlines, note that I

changed the format of the excerpts. The headline comes before the lead. Also, note that the headlines are bolded.

In 2G-16, it is clear that these headlines omitted relevant information. They are considered silenced headlines. In number1, the writer stated the CPVPV in the headline, but when we compare between what is mentioned in the headline and the content of the lead, we can see the underlined words that there is another party involved in the accident. The writer excluded the security patrol from the headline. In number 2 and 3, the CPVPV are mentioned in the headlines as the main actor, but the other actor (security patrol) just mentioned in the lead. These silenced headlines occur at the macro-level of news discourse. According to van dijk (1991) headlines and leads express the topic of the event. This macro-level or global level plays a crucial role in upgrading specific topics and downgrading others.

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1 الهيئة..المجتمع إذ يمنع المحاسبة

2 بالنسبة لي على الأقل، تعد حادثة بلجرشي، التي راح ضحيتها أب وبترت ذراع زوجته وأصيب طفلاه إثر مطاردتهم من قبل دوريتي أمن وهيئة، دالة مهمة للتأمل في موقف قطاع من المجتمع من إخضاع هيئة الأمر بالمعروف للضبط والمحاسبة، سواء كان ضبطا ومحاسبة من داخل الجهاز نفسه أو من قبل أجهزة مجتمعية أخرى، بما في ذلك القضاء وهيئة التحقيق وإمارات المناطق والصحافة ورأي الجمهور

(2G-16)

1 The CPVPV… Society as it prevents accountability (Alsh-op)

For me at least, the Baljurashi accident - in which the father died, his wife's arm was amputated, and his two children were wounded after a chase by the CPVPV and security patrols – is an important indication that demonstrates the position of a segment of society about subjecting the CPVPV to oversight and accountability. This oversight and accountability may come from within the agency itself, or from other community

agencies such as the judiciary, the investigation agency, regions' principalities, the press, or public opinion.

<div dir="rtl">

2 لجنة عليا للتحقيق في وفاة مواطن وإصابة أسرته في مطاردة الهيئة

شكلت إمارة منطقة الباحة لجنة عليا مكونة من الإمارة والشرطة وهيئة الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر للتحقيق في قضية وفاة مواطن وإصابة زوجته بإصابات بليغة رجح الأطباء فقدها يدها اليمني، وإصابة طفليهما، في حادث سقوط سيارة الأسرة أسفل جسر وادي الحميد في الباحة، على خلفية مطاردة من رجال الهيئة ودورية الشرطة.

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2 A high commission to investigate the death of a citizen and the injury of his family in the CPVPV chase (Ok-ha)

The Al Bahah Region Principality has formed a high commission composed of the principality, the police, and the CPVPV to investigate why a citizen died, his wife was seriously injured (and, according to doctors, will likely lose her right hand), and their two children were injured in an accident. In the crash, the family's car fell down the Hamid Valley Bridge in Al Bahah following a chase by CPVPV officers and a police patrol.

<div dir="rtl">

3 الهيئة".. نجاحات في الرئاسة وأحزان في الميدان

أطرف سؤال صادفته بالأمس على موقع تويتر، بعد ظهور نتائج التحقيق في حادثة بلجرشي هو التالي: كثيرون جدا يدافعون عن دورية الهيئة وعن دورها في الحدث حتى قبل أن تتم نتائج التحقيق، وكثيرون استمروا في ذلك الدفاع حتى بعد صدور النتائج والإدانة، إلا أنه لم يدافع أحد عن دورية الشرطة أو يلتمس لها عذرا، لماذا؟

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3 CPVPV- Triumphs in the Presidency and Troubles in the Field (Alw-op)

The funniest thing that I encountered on Twitter yesterday, following the results of the investigations on the Baljurashi incident, was the following: A huge number of people defended the patrol cars of the CPVPV and their role in the incident, even before the results of the investigations were announced. A lot of people kept on defending them even after the judgement and the conviction were issued. But why did nobody try to defend the police patrol car, or at least try to provide some justification for its behavior?

Now, I examine how the newspapers and writers refer to the first accident during their coverage of the second accident. I searched in all texts for the words that media used to refer to the first accident.

The analysis revealed that some newspapers and writers omitted relevant information. In number 1, the writer published the article during the second accident coverage. When the writer referred to the first accident in this study, the writer omitted the other parties (the security patrol, the road contractor). Here, the writer represent the CPVPV as the main cause in this accident. In number 4, *Alwatan* newspaper published a report and omitted relevant information and referred to the CPVPV as the one which chased the citizen.

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1 تسببت دوريات الهيئة في ثلاث حوادث نتيجة مطاردتها السيارات في الشوارع. نتج عن هذه المطاردات حالة وفاة واحدة «حادثة بلجرشي الشهيرة»

2 دعوني أسترجع معكم بعض الحوادث: حادثة بلجرشي التي لم تجف عن تناولها الأقلام؛ ذهب ضحيتها في مطاردة مروعة من رجال الهيئة ربّ الأسرة الشاب، قطعت فيها يد الزوجة، وتيتم الأطفال

3 ويقول قارئ آخر: أعلم أن المطاردة ممنوعة فلماذا قامت الهيئة بمطاردتهم وصدم سيارتهم للأسف تكررت حادثة بلجرشي.

4 مطاردة مواطن في محافظة بلجرشي أسفرت عن وفاته وإصابة زوجته وإصابة طفليهما.

(2G-17)

1 The CPVPV patrols caused three incidents due to chasing cars through the streets. These chases led to one death case "the famous Baljurashi incident".

2 Let me retrieve some incidents with you: Baljurashi incident, which is still being addressed in the press; a terrifying chase by the CPVPV members caused the death of the young family man, the amputation of his wife's hand and the orphanage of the children.(Alw-op)

3 Another reader says: I know that chasing is prohibited, then why did the CPVPV chase them and collide into their car? What a pity, Baljurashi incident repeats itself. (Alr-ha)

4 The CPVPV chased a Saudi citzen in Baljurashi, resulted in the citizen's death and the injury of his wife and their two children (Alw-ha)

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CHAPTER 6

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the discussion, conclusion and limitation. First, I discuss the text-context relations. Then. I proceed to present the conclusion and limitation of the study.

Discussion

The CDA of the *Alriyadh, Alsharq, Okaz*, and *Alwatan* coverage of the two accidents relating to the CPVPV brings to the forefront the way in which news discourse plays a crucial role in the production of ideological discourses and circulating them in different ways. We have seen in the previous two chapters different attitudes toward the CPVPV, but why? To answer this question, van Dijk (1991) argued that CDA pays attention not just to the macro level and micro level in analysis, but also to the socio-cultural and political context. Indeed, we need to analyze both context and text. In the following discussion, I discuss the attitudes of the newspapers, writers, and governors toward the CPVPV.

The governors' attitudes are considered neutral for the following reasons. First, we have seen in the context section of the first accident that the governor of Al-Baha considered the accident to be a lesson for both the authorities and the citizens. He also criticized the media, which "placed the bulk of the responsibility on the CPVPV investigations confirm the opposite." The governor's statement is similar to the investigation results which blamed the four parties who were involved in the accident (the security patrol, the CPVPV, the citizen, the road contractor). In addition, he

106

criticized the media because it "placed the bulk of the responsibility on the CPVPV investigations confirm the opposite." In the second accident, as we have seen in the context section of the second accident, the governor of Alriyadh did not attribute the accident to the CPVPV. He asked the citizens' family to not listen to the rumors and trust the judiciary. The two governors represent the government in these two accidents. They supervised the investigations and met the families of the citizens in the two accidents.

The analysis revealed that there are differences among the four newspapers. For instance, in G-2 excerpts, *Okaz* and *Alriyadh* newspapers headlines attributed the chase to the CPVPV (e.g., *CPVPV chase*) which is a negative action while *Alsharq* and *Alwatan* did not. The publication dates of these headlines showed that they occurred before the investigations were announced. The second example is G-6 which showed the four newspapers reported the same source differently. Also in 2G-14, *Alriyadh* and *Alwatan* reported the same source differently. A possible explanation for these results may be the ideological interests for each newspaper. Regarding the first accident, the findings of the hard news headlines suggest that *Okaz* and *Alriyadh* newspapers have a negative attitude toward the CPVPV while *Alsharq* and *Alwatan* have a neutral attitude. In the second accident, the data showed that the four newspapers attributed the accident and the chase to the CPVPV. All these attributed actions were published during the investigation period which suggest emphasizing the negative representation of the CPVPV.

The analysis of the opinion articles writers indicated different attitudes toward the CPVPV. At the lexical choices level, the writers used different words to impact the reader's perceptions toward the CPVPV. Writers' attitudes may be divided into three main categories; positive, negative, and neutral. The analysis showed that all the writers

share the same space in the four newspapers regardless of their attitudes. One unexpected finding is that some of the writers who have negative attitude toward the CPVPV used similar lexical choices to describe the CPVPV actions although they are from different newspapers. For example, the word (e.g. *phobia*) was used by two writers, one from the *Alsharq* newspaper and the other one from *Alwatan* newspaper. Other negative words (e.g *bloody, fatal, threaten, violence, death*) were used by some writers from the four newspapers to describe the CPVPV actions. On the contrary, writers who have a positive attitude toward the CPVPV criticized the newspapers coverage using the following words *(e.g. Fined one of the newspapers 270 thousand Saudi Riyal, apology, innocent, prejudging*). Writers who have a neutral attitude usually do not attribute the accident to any party and avoid any negative or positive lexical choices (e.g. *part of the crises in our society, is when a debate over the CPVPV, impartial information*). Here, the first example illustrates that the writer considers the debate about the CPVPV as crisis in the society.

The intertextual analysis revealed differences among the four newspapers. Regarding the reported speech, the four newspapers reported the same source differently. A possible explanation for this might be that the ideological stance for each newspaper. In 2G-15, the writers might have relied on unnamed sources to distance themselves from the content of the reported speech. All the four newspapers used unnamed sources. One interesting finding is how *Alriyadh* newspaper relied on its readers who posted comments on *Alriyadh* website. Although it is good to see the interaction between a newspaper and its readers, when the newspaper quoted its readers who are unidentified identities in a sensitive case, this raises some questions. *Alriyadh*'s role is crucial in quoting these

unidentified sources because it is only *Alriyadh* newspaper which can choose which quotes to be published. The analysis revealed that the content of what the unnamed sources stated has a negative attitudes toward the CPVPV. It is assumed that the choice of these negative quotes is *Alriyadh*'s voice.

One of the most interesting findings was the shift in the headlines during the two weeks. Although the data are collected within two weeks immediately after the accidents some changes in the headlines can be observed over the two weeks. Let us take the first accident as an example. During the first two days after the accident, *Alriyadh* and *Okaz* attributed the accident and the chase to the CPVPV alone. When the first investigations were announced, *Alriyadh* and *Okaz* included one more party in their headlines (the security patrol). A few days later, the second official statement was announced with more details. Again, *Alriyadh* and *Okaz* changed their headlines and included all the parties who were involved in the accident (the security patrol, the CPVPV, the citizen). These changes suggest that newspapers can play a crucial role in misguiding people's perceptions toward any similar events. The first days of any similar accident or event is an important period in media discourse.

There are several possible explanations for the above results. First, we discussed in the first chapter that there are two different ideologies in the Saudi newspapers; the liberal ideology and the conservative ideology, according to Alzahrani et al. (2012) and Alqarni (2010). The presence of the liberal perspective in the four newspapers might be the factor behind criticizing the CPVPV strongly. The liberal perspective calls to not intervene in someone's personal life while the work of the CPVPV is to advise people on performing their religious duties as prescribed by Islamic law. Another possible explanation is the

different interpretations of the CPVPV work and what is forbidden in Islam and what is not forbidden. There is an argument among the opinion articles writers that some practices in society are not forbidden in Islam, such as the coed-work and listening to music. These ideological conflicts could lead to the social inequality of treatment in media discourse.

Conclusion

The present study has examined how the CPVPV is represented in four Saudi newspapers, namely *Alriyadh, Alshalrq, Alwatan,* and *Okaz*. Utilizing the framework of CDA, this study has tried to answer the following four questions:

1. How is the CPVPV discursively represented in the news coverage of *Alriyadh, Okaz*, *Alsharq*, and *Alwatan* newspapers?

2. How is language used to explain, interpret, and criticize CPVPV issues during the news coverage?

3. How are the techniques of intertextual representation employed during the news coverage?

4. What is included in texts and what is excluded from texts?

The study aims to compare the representation of the CPVPV issues in four different Saudi newspapers, examining the role of language in society. The study also aims to prove that CDA is a linguistic approach that can address the social problems by analyzing social action discourse. The analysis has focused on six linguistic tools: headline and lead, lexical choices, reported speech, unnamed sources, and silenced text. In order to answer these questions several steps have been taken. First, I provided a background of

the CPVPV and the relationships between the CPVPV and the Saudi newspapers. Theoretically, the CDA has been reviewed in terms of its origins, aims and approaches. Then, I introduced van Dijk's sociocognitive approach and the concepts of intertextuality, silenced texts, and media discourse.

Overall, the study finds differences between the four newspapers in their coverage of the two accidents related to the CPVPV. The study also revealed different ideological stances among the opinion article writers. The study has tried to examine the representation of CPVPV in hard news and opinion articles in the four Saudi newspapers. By doing so, I have looked at the first level of the analysis which is the headline. According to van dijk (1988a, 1991), the headlines analysis deal with the global meanings or topics of discourse. The study found different headlines which reflect different ideological attitudes. In other words, the analysis reveals positive attitudes, negative attitudes, and neutral attitudes toward the CPVPV. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of headlines show that CPVPV is the main actor during the news coverage. This result reflects the debate about the CPVPV in the Saudi society. The lexical choices of the headlines revealed the writers' opinions.

The analysis of the lexical choices in the opinion articles tends to agree with the analysis of the headlines. If headlines analysis tells us about the main topic of the event, the analysis of the lexical choices at the local level tells us more details about the topic. Indeed, the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the lexical choices confirmed the results of the headlines that the CPVPV is the main actor in the news discourse during the news coverage of both accidents. The quantitative result significantly show that there is a

debate about the CPVPV among the Saudi intellectuals in the four newspapers. The CPVPV was mentioned 314 times in the first accident while it was mentioned 691 times in the second accident. There is no doubt that the different ideological attitudes toward the CPVPV was the main cause behind these high numbers of mentioning the CPVPV in opinion articles.

The intertextual analysis and silenced texts analysis revealed the hidden ideology behind the texts. At the level of reported speech, the four newspapers reported the same source differently. This suggests there is an ideological stance behind these differences. Unnamed sources were present in the news texts. The analysis revealed that the four newspapers used unnamed sources. Finally, the silenced texts were examined. The analysis showed that some writers newspapers and excluded some relevant information.

CDA has proven to be a useful linguistic approach in analyzing news texts. Also, the selected analytical tools have shown evidence that the language is one of the powerful ideological tools in media discourse. The ideology was present at the macro level, micro level, intertextual analysis, and silenced texts. The combination of quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis enhanced the analysis and the findings. CDA can contribute in solving the social problems in society through analyzing discourse in action.

Limitations

The present study has limitations. First, this study focused only on the coverage of two accidents in four Saudi newspapers which means the findings of the study may be limited. Although the selected linguistics tools are important and enriched the analysis, there might be other analytical tools which could find different and interesting findings.

The different analytical tools and researcher goals open the door for further research on different topics such as intertextuality and repetition in Arabic media texts.

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