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**A Comparative Critical Analysis of the Coverage
of Jamal Khashoggi's Death in the Reports of
Al Jazeera and *Al Arabiya***

*Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master in Language and Culture*

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to the ancestors who paved the path before us upon whose shoulders we stand; to my family and friends. A special feeling of gratitude goes to my loving parents, 'Khadra' and 'Mohamed' whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears and to my sisters 'Louiza', 'Souhila', 'Nour el Houda', and 'Oumaima' who have never left my side and are very special to my heart.

I also dedicate this dissertation to my best friend, 'Nafoussa', who is a precious gift from Allah; she is the one whom I can rely on in approximately everything. She is a wonderful person who supports me in all domains and decisions.

I eventually specify my lovely friend 'Dr. Ratiba', who is a special person with whom I share my life's ups and downs.

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Dedication

Every challenging work needs self-efforts as well as guidance of elders, especially those who are very close to our hearts.

I dedicate this humble effort to:

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My lovely sisters and brothers

My husband and soulmate “Djamel” as well as my little man and the heart of my body
“Jawed”

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Abstract

Al Jazeera and *Al Arabiya* News websites paradoxically treat the murder of the Journalist Jamal Khashoggi who has been assassinated in Saudi Arabia consulate in Turkey. For EFL practitioners as well as researchers in the field of critical discourse analysis, revealing the ideologies of both websites and uncovering the political and historical aspects exhibited by their articles helps them to improve their knowledge about the Middle East political issues and media discourse studies. Thus, the current study aims at revealing the ideologies of both websites regarding the case of Khashoggi. In pursuit of this academic endeavour, the study was mainly based on a qualitative content analysis research to investigate and compare the ideologies present at the level of two pairs of passages from *Al Jazeera* and *Al Arabiya* websites on two main themes related to Khashoggi's murder: forgiving the criminals and the reliability of death sources. The analysis applied Norman Fairclough's Critical Approach that involves a linguistic analysis, a discursive interpretation, and a socio-cultural interpretation. The overall process of analysis shows that *Al Arabiya*'s ideology reflects the website's covering up for Prince Mohammed Ben Selman (MBS) while *Al Jazeera*'s ideology is manifested through disclosing the involvement of MBS in the assassination.

Keywords: *Al Jazeera* website, *Al Arabiya* website, ideology, Norman Fairclough's Critical Approach

List of Abbreviations

%: Percentage

AJE: Al Jazeera English

AK: Adalet ve Kalkinma

BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation

CCTV: Closed-Circuit Television

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency

CIAS: Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security

CNN: Cable News Network

Dr: Doctor

EU: European Union

MBS: Mohammed Ben Selman

Mr: Mister

Ms: Miss

RT: Russia Today

SFL: Systemic Functional Linguistics

TGG: Transformational Generative Grammar

TRT: Turkish Radio and Television

TV: Television

UK: United Kingdom

UN: United Nations.

US: United States

V: Verse

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General introduction

1. Background to the Study

Media discourse is public manufactures that occur via broadcast platforms. Media discourse can be either spoken or written, and it is generally directed to non-present audience. One substantial field of research into media discourse is preoccupied with taking a critical position to media discourse; namely, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The latter approach maintains that the linguistic analysis of the media discourse is very often suspicious and open to clarifications. Also, discourse analysts are deeply attracted to the on record media discourse due to the obtainability of radio stations, television, and online newspapers (O'keeffe, 2011)

One case that has been taken into regard by the world media is that of Jamal Khashoggi. On the second october 2018, Jamal Khashoggi, a prominent Saudi journalist, made a visit to the Saudi consulate in Istanbul in order to obtain a Saudi document stating that he was divorced so that he can marry his Turkish fiancée' Hatice Cengit'. Interestingly enough, Jamal Khashoggi fell prey to assassination. There were conflicting narratives that have emerged about the side responsible for this incident. Saudi officials have affirmed that the journalist was killed in a "rogue operation" by a team of agents sent to persuade him to return to the kingdom. The United Nations, however, sent special rapporteur that concluded that Khashoggi was the victim of a deliberate premeditated execution and an extra judicial killing for which the state of Saudi Arabia is responsible (Oguz , 2018).

The case of khashoggi has been treated paradoxically by two channels: the first one is *Al Arabiya* and the second is *Aljazeera*. *Al Arabiya* is a Saudi free –to- air television news channel broadcast. It is based in Dubai (Najjar,n,d). This channel presented its point of view about Khashoggi's disappearance, and it tried a lot to close up the case in an official way . Another channel that adopted an alternative view about the aforesaid issue was *Aljazeera*. It was launched in 1996 as a news satellite broadcasting in Arabic and it is known about its

coverage of sensitive topics related to politics, religion, and unemployment while *Aljazeera English* (AJE). AJE is a channel that was launched on 15 November, 2006. It is a dependent of Qatar's Al- Jazeera Arabic network, it is the world's first universal English language news channel to be situated in the Middle East (El Nawawy, 2008). The channel's opinion about Khashoggi's case stated that this planned murder cannot be committed without an order from Saudi authorities (Jamal Khashoggi Case,2019) .

Several studies have been conducted in the domain of implementing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to analyze newspaper and website articles. Before the emergence of CDA, there was a focus on a critical tradition applied in the social analysis. Through time, this approach of CDA emerged to shed light on the relationship between discourse and different social elements. Accordingly, Fairclough (2012) argues that “ CDA brings the critical tradition of social analysis into language studies and contributes to critical social analysis a particular focus on discourse and on relations between discourse and other social elements (power relations, ideologies, institutions, social identities, and so forth)” (p.9) . Moreover, critical discourse analysis has been implemented in several studies. For instance, Sivandi (2015) worked on a comparative study between two daily English newspapers: *Los Angeles Times* and *Tehran Times* in terms of negotiations of nuclear program of Iran while Ahmed (2014) worked on a critical discourse analysis of religious sermons in Egypt. Within the same vein, this research is a comparative study between two newspapers articles: *Al Arabiya* and *Al Jazeera English* websites regarding their handling of Khashoggi's murder.

2. Statement of the Problem

Since media transmits political input from political actors to the public, it is justifiable to argue that sometimes media has been used in an erroneous way by powerful people or countries for the misinformation cover up crimes and to safeguard a perfect political reputation. The whole world knows about the assassination of the Saudi journalist Jamal

Khashoggi. Although it is one incident that happened to the same person and in indisputable circumstance, the easily noticeable thing is that there are two contradictory interpretations of the same case in the Arab World, represented by the two websites: *Aljazeera English* and *Al Arabiya*. This being the case, several text analysis studies were interested in the way media has handled the case of Khashoggi, but only few works attempted to employ CDA to analyze how the aforesaid websites reported Khashoggi's incident. This study presents a comparison between the discourse of *Aljazeera* and *Al Arabiya* in reporting Khashoggi's case using Critical Discourse Analysis.

3. Research Questions

The research theme is proposed with the aim of probing the four following questions:

1. What is the ideology that orients the discourse present in the articles of Aljazeera and Al Arabiya?
2. What are the political and historical aspects influencing the ideologies of both websites?
3. What is the view of both articles about the case of Khashoggi?
4. What are the linguistic elements that would help determine the ideology of both websites?

4. Research Objectives

Considering the above-stated questions, this research topic is proposed as a theme of investigation with the purpose of achieving four following objectives:

- To disclose and highlight the ideologies that orient the discourse present in the articles of *Al Jazeera* and *Al Arabiya*.
- To unveil the political and historical aspects influencing the ideologies of both websites.
- To detect the perspectives of both articles about the case of Khashoggi.

- To uncover and scrutinize the linguistic elements that would help figure out the ideology of both websites.

5. Significance of the Study

This study is designed to uncover the cultural, political, and social aspects exhibited via the two articles. The essential domains and people that can benefit from this study are critical discourse analysis practitioners, media discourse studies, political domains, and researchers in Middle Eastern and Arab studies. Additionally, it can also be used by future researchers who are interested in the two websites' agenda or their political affiliation. Moreover, this research can help teachers upgrade learners' reading and writing skills: In reading, CDA can help them to read beyond the lines, get pragmatic meaning and question the disposition of the words. In the writing skill, however, learners will be able to ascertain the linguistic peculiarities of newspaper and website articles. In addition, this study is one way to uplift people awareness about some political issues.

6. Research Methodology

In order to arrive at findings that are comprehensively descriptive, this study employs the descriptive research method through using a purely qualitative research paradigm as it fits the outlined objectives. As a tool of investigation, this study employs a content analysis based on Fairclough's model of Dialectical Relational Analysis to describe paradoxical passages extracted from *Aljazeera English* and *Al Arabiya* articles about Khashoggi's case. The first passage is from an article of *AL Jazeera* is entitled "Jamal Khashoggi's son Salah Says Family 'Forgives' Killers", written by Saudi Press Agency and published on May 22, 2020 while the second one is entitled "Turkish Media: CIA Has Recording of MBS Ordering Khashoggi Murder" written by Josie Ensor and published on November 22, 2018. Regarding *Al Arabiya*, the first article is entitled "Tawakkol Karman Attacks Khashoggi's Son for Pardoning Killers from Death Penalty", written by Tawakkol Karman and published on May

23, 2020 while the second one is entitled “Jamal Khashoggi’s Disappearance :Astonishment at False Stories”, written by Nader Al-Enizi and published on 11 October, 2018.

7. Structure of the Study

This present dissertation consists of three main chapters: The first two chapters contain the literature survey and the full explanation. Chapter one covers a discussion of the theoretical foundation of discourse analysis and its main important subcategory (critical discourse analysis): its history, models, language, and power . The main focus of this chapter is power and ideology in CDA. Chapter two is devoted to display three elements: the life of Khashoggi, his murdering, and the media attitude towards his assassination. The last chapter, which is the practical one, is concerned with the analysis and the interpretation comparison of two articles from *Aljazeera* and *Al Arabiya* websites. This chapter sheds the light on the political and historical sides affecting the ideologies of both articles and the conclusive evaluation of the results obtained throughout the research.

Chapter I :

Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis

Introduction

During the second half of twentieth century, language started to be seen as a system that cannot be unhitched from society rather than a mere apparatus that develops individually. Therefore, language became an area of detectable rise in discourse studies. Arguably, one of the most interesting disciplines within it is critical discourse analysis. This field views language as a form of social practice and concerns itself issues of language power and ideology. This first chapter delves into definitions of discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis as well as the main models of critical discourse analysis. It also uncover CDA's relationship with SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics), power, intertextuality, and ideology.

I.1. Discourse Analysis

Noam Chomsky was robustly criticized in a conference at the University of San Francisco for the fact that he debilitates the impact of society and context on language. During that conference, linguists and precisely discourse analysts had into evidence new device in analysing language. This being the case, several pedagogical disciplines have emerged, notably during the second half of the twentieth century, to unveil the mysteries involved in the production and interpretation of language and to analyse discourse according to social contexts and settings.

I.1.1. Definition of Discourse

The origin of the word discourse can be traced back to Greek and Latin. A useful starting point is the Latin etymology of the term "discourse". The Latin root of this word is the verb 'discurrere', which means literally "to run apart" from "currere", which means "to run". Discourse, thus, means to "to run to and fro" Encarla (as cited in Stahl,2008) . More precisely, Gee (1999) states that discourse is a form of life that amalgamates values, beliefs, body positions, gestures, glances and social identities. Discourse is also a kind of "Identity Kit" that compatibilizes with directives of how to talk, behave, and write.

Discourses have distinct important features. They can disconnect into two or more discourses or two or more discourses can merge together. In addition, discourses are always defined in relationships of collaboration and contention; they change when other discourses in social framework protrude or die. For instance, the emergence of a new male discourse in the 1970s was a reaction to several gender-based discourses (Brown & Yule, 1983).

I.1.2. The Definition of Discourse Analysis

Multiple definitions have been attributes to discourse analysis. For instance Paltridge (2012) claims that the first use of the term “discourse analysis” was by Zellig Harris in 1952. Harris’s work had two focal areas. First, Harris sought to examine language from a level other than that of the sentence. Second, he was also interested in the relation between linguistic and non-linguistic behaviours. The work of Harris, involved a detailed investigation on linguistic structures in an attempt to account for the distribution of language properties within texts and genres.

Discourse analysis can be understood as an umbrella designation due to including different theoretical disciplines and analytic emphases. Discourse analysis was primarily concerned with spoken language. Accordingly, Crystal (1987, p.116) argues that discourse analysis is the study of ‘naturally occurring spoken language’ and this is placed in contrast to text analysis. In other words, discourse analysis was seen as the interpretation of the spoken language with no reference to text analysis.

Paltridge (2012) claims that discourse analysis scrutinizes assorted linguistic patterns in a variety of texts while taking into consideration the relationship between language and the socio-cultural context in which it occurs. He also takes into account the variety in language use and the diverse reactions, attitudes and perceptions that language creates. In addition, discourse analysis involves the examination of the mutual ways in which language use affects and is affected by the relationships within a given social community, and it looks at how notions and personal identities are built through the use of discourse.

Paltridge (2012) also defines discourse analysis in relation to the notion of performance. This notion comes from the speech act theory that was originated by Austin, a philosopher of language in his first book "*How to do Things With Words*". According to him, language is used to perform an action and incite others to behave in a given way. There are two types of performative utterances: explicit and implicit. For instance, the statements : "I will drive you home" and "I promise I will take you home" reflect two different performative utterances. The first one is an implicit one, for it could be promise, order or threat; it depends on the situation, intonation and context. However, the second one is explicit because the meaning and significance of the verb (promise) denotes the intended action.

Discourse analysis views discourse as the social construction of reality. Accordingly, texts are seen as communicative units that are produced according to some social and cultural practices. "The texts we write and speak both shape and are shaped by these practices" (Paltridge, 2012, p.7). This denotes that discourse analysis is considered as the study of how words and sentences in spoken and written language (essays, interviews and conversations) are related to the social and cultural contexts in which they are used. In other words, it scrutinizes what people intend to say or do and how language presents various views about the world.

I.1.3. Doing Discourse Analysis

The required attributes of a valid discourse analysis have always preoccupied analysts and critics. Gee (1999) states that "a discourse analysis involves asking questions about how language, at a given time and place, is used to construct the aspects of the situation network" (p.92). In other words, Gee (1999) affirms that when we analyse a discourse, we have to consider some specific elements like the context. Therefore, when analysing a text, one should consider some questions concerning the situational and contextual elements in language interpretation like time and place, which are necessary to influence language use when analysing discourse.

Discourse Analysis is a branch of linguistics and more particularly applied linguistics; it is the study of language in use, language as it is used in societal level . In the aim of conducting this type of study, (Schneider, 2013) lists ten steps. Firstly, one should consider the establishment of the context. After choosing the corpus, several questions should be asked about the social and historical context in which the source was produced. Then, an exploration of the production process is needed to detect the institutional and the personal background of the source material? Third, one should prepare the material in a way that permits the working on the source. Fourth, coding data ought to be proceeded to assign the units of analysis. Fifth, one needs to examine the structure of the text , whether it is a component of one discourse or a combination of different discourses. Sixth, collection and examination of the discursive statements to detect the meanings conveyed by these elements and how they relate to the whole discourse. Seventh, identification of cultural references is implemented step to see whether discourse is an interplay of different genres and styles of texts or not. Eighth, the analyst should identify linguistic and rhetorical mechanisms: analyse of grammar features, rhetorical and literary figures ,and direct and indirect speech. The ninth stage would be the interpretation of the data : the analysts should relate the meaning of individual units to the broader social and cultural context. The last step dictates to put the results across the target audience.

I.2. Critical Discourse Analysis

Emerging during the second half of the twenty century, discourse analysis gave rise to a variety of fields. Many branches ascended from discourse analysis and grew to become independent academic disciplines. One of these branches is the field of critical discourse analysis. Various definitions were employed to describe critical discourse analysis in different ways.

I.2.1. Definition of Critical Discourse Analysis

One relevant definition of CDA is provided by Mazid (2014). He claims that the word “critical” alone means to have the ability to understand society as a whole, and any particular phenomenon can be analysed according to the background of its wider social context. Additionally, the word “critical” suggests that when we produce knowledge of any sort, critical research reveals what is obscured by ideology. This word also denotes that one can produce knowledge that enables people to understand how society is and how it ought to be. Therefore, the criticality of this approach allows analysts to change the world for the better through eradicating oppression and emancipating all human beings. A brief definition of the word is associated with the Frankfurt school of philosophy, according to which “critical” means both ‘self-reflexive’ and ‘socio-historically-situated’ (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, p. 261).

In defining critical discourse analysis, Widdowson (2007) explains that this approach is interested in issues of social attitudes, convictions, and ideologies that are embedded in discourse. The preeminent aim of doing CDA is to reveal traces of ideological bias in texts that have been produced by powerful people who have the ability to control how people think and behave. Furthermore, Widdowson (2007) clarifies that CDA is critical in the sense that it calls for not taking things for granted and for being skeptical about everything because nothing is absolute; everything is relative.

Along the same lines, Yagouta (2016) claims that CDA is one of the principal approaches to discourse analysis. He considers the works of Roger Fowler and his colleagues at the University of East Anglia who concluded that CDA is an approach that studies relationships between language and social meaning or between text and its context. Similarly, Fairclough (1995) denotes that the focal point of CDA is the ideological interest and its relation to power. In other words, power imposes a given ideology, and ideology determines power through the

analysis of language. Hence, both power and ideology are reflected in one's language and discourse.

In defining critical discourse analysis, Van Dijk (2001) presents an all-inclusive definition that enumerates CDA's main aims and principles. According to him:

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. (p.352)

According to Van Dijk point of view concerning CDA, it there is always an ideological attitude of revealing how inequality is demonstrated in discourse. Van Dijk made it clear that the main role of CDA practitioners is to expose forms of injustices and struggle through analysing discourse. CDA highlights how discursive forms of inequality and social or political hegemony are countered and refuted in the discourse of others societal participants. A worth noting remark in Van Dijk definition is the fact that CDA, just like discourse analysis, is interested in the written and spoken forms of expression.

I.2.2 History of Critical Discourse Analysis

Rogers (2004) points out that when tackling the history of Critical Discourse Analysis, one must address it in two aspects: its history as a particular network and the history of critical work on language and discourse. Initially, the European Group Congress in Amstredam in 1991 was the starting point of this network .The Congress was Inaugurated by Teun van Dijk and attended by a small group of researchers including Ruth wodak, Theo Van Leeuwen , Norman Fairclough and Luisa Rojo. Later, this group fell apart and simultaneously CDA widened in scope because most of its founding fathers started their own networks in other places. Actually, there are two reasons behind the development of CDA and its

becoming international. Firstly, the contacts of the group researchers with people from other states, such as Jay Lemke and Jim Gee from USA in addition to Theo van Leeuwen and Gunther Kress from Australia. Secondly, the scholarly publications that contributed to the spread of some researchers' ideas like Kress's *Language and Ideology* in the mid-1980s.

Actually, critical linguistics can never be neglected when dealing with the background of CDA, which is always perceived as a continuum of critical linguistics; a discipline that extends the critical point of view in discourse analysis studies. The term "critical linguistics" is an approach to the study of language which persists the link between linguistic structure (language) and social structure (society). its substantial aim is to raise consciousness of the way in which the use of language participate to the fact that some people are dominated by others. Besides, it displays the processes of how one party may be manipulated by another through the use of language (Rodway et al. , 2015).It was coined in a book named "*Language and control*" and written by Roger Fowler and Gunther Kress in 1979. These two scholars are considered among the founding fathers of Critical Linguistics and CDA as well. Besides, Halliday's theories about modality, transitivity, classification, and over -lexicalization was an important theoretical work in which Gunther and Fowler build their book (as cited in Liu & Guo, 2016). Liu and Guo (2016) Considered critical linguistics analysis as a powerful tool for the study of the ideological processes that identify relationships of power and control. However, Fowler's studies are merely theoretical. Gunther Kress was the scholar who could put those theories into practice via implementing critical studies in practical domains like media and education.

During the early 1980s, CDA witnessed retreat in advancement from Fowler because his concentration shifted from the study of critical linguistics to inter- disciplinary studies of literary criticism and linguistics. Later on, in 1986, he published the book of *Linguistics Criticism* then an article named "Notes on Critical Linguistics" that represents his initiation of CDA as a discipline on its own. During this period , the study of CDA developed quickly ,

and various books were published. Chief among these is *Prejudice in Discourse* by Van Dijk in 1984 and *Language, Power and Ideology* by Wodak in 1989 (As cited in Liu & Guo, 2016).

The creation of CDA understood from two sides. On one hand, it conserves the term “critical” because it is personnel, judgmental, subjective, and because one can use it to analyse and interpret culture and society in distinct ways .It does not just attempt to describe and understand society but also to find solutions to these social problems. On the other hand, the replacement of “linguistics” with “discourse analysis”, because CDA’s principles dictate that “linguistics” is too broad for the aim that CDA wishes to accomplish, and that “discourse” is, by definition, more appropriate as it relates to the text’s social and cultural context. All these elements were put to practice when Van Dijk upgraded his academic Journal *Discourse and Society*, which is an interactive portal of scholars and linguists to publish the academic works linked to CDA. Eventually, the seminar of Amsterdam was the last step to establish CDA as a discipline (as cited in Liu & Guo, 2016).

Eventually, Fairclough declared his own history with CDA in interview with Rogers (2004). He started his career with teaching formal linguistics at Lancaster university, Chomskyan grammar in particular. Then, in 1970, he engaged in politics. And progressively, he proceeded to sociolinguistics. In the late 1970s, Fairclough started to consider works in Critical Linguistics as well as the Marxist philosophy of language. In 1980s, he collected all these studies together for the sake of improving some academic work that served his political commitments. In the mid 1980s, he wrote papers on critical approaches to discourse analysis, which marked his first expressive publication about discourse and society. His first book was *Language and Power*, which was published in 1989 to promote particular synthetic theoretical approach that questions language and power relationships across different domains like media, politics and education.

I.2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis Fundamental Approaches

In their seeking of conducting a critical analysis on discourse, CDA scholars were impacted by an expansive range of analytical strategies and theoretical frameworks. Therefore, Critical Discourse Analysis studies witnessed various degrees of success in their attempt to establish a methodological tradition and a systematic investigation. There are several approaches that emerged within the scope of CDA, but three important scholars made essential contributions in the CDA carrier, and each one of them designed their own analytical framework, which is different from the two others in terms of focus and analytical levels. These models are Norman Fairclough's Dialectical-Relational Approach, Ruth Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach, and Teun van Dijk's Socio-cognitive approach.

I.2.3.1 Fairclough's Dialectical-Relational Approach

Norman Fairclough is a professor of language who specializes in discourse studies at Lancaster University in the UK. He wrote broadly on critical discourse analysis. His major publications consist of *Language and Power* (1989), *Media discourse* (1995), *Critical Discourse Analysis* (1995). He is currently working on language in new capitalism, the theorization of discourse within critical realism, and text and interaction analysis for social researchers (Wodak & Meyer, 2001).

Fairclough (1995) offers an approach to discourse analysis that, he believes, is appropriately suitable to the study of discourse since "it foregrounds links between social practice and language, and the systemic investigation of connections between the nature of social processes and properties of language texts" (p.96). Fairclough explains here that his use of the word "texts" comprises both oral and written messages, since an oral message could be transformed into a written one by means of transcription. Further, Fairclough (1995) asserts the critical nature of his approach that seeks to analyse, shed the light, and supply critical judgements on the relationships between linguistic structures, power relations, and ideologies, which are often ambiguous and implicit.

Fairclough (1995) treats discourse as being composed of three layers. These layers are the descriptive or linguistic practice, the discursive practice, and the socio-cultural practice. As such, a written or spoken text is attached to its wider social and cultural context through the discourse practice that transacts with how language structures are created and how they are to be interpreted. Fairclough (1995) claims that "the method of discourse analysis includes linguistic description of the language text, Interpretation of the relationship between the (productive and interpretative) discursive processes and the text, and explanation of the relationship between the discursive processes and the social processes" (p.97).

Fairclough based his framework on three prime integrants—description, interpretation and explanation. The descriptive stage is meant to analyse vocabulary, grammar, the sound system, as well as cohesion organization beyond the sentence level. To do so, employing Halliday's SFL is necessary. The interpretive stage, commonly known as the discursive practice, seeks to identify the relationship between the text and the discursive process (the process of production and interpretation) through analyzing elements like speech acts and intertextuality. The explanatory stage, also called the socio-cultural practice, involves the analysis of the relevant economic, social, and cultural factors (Sivandi ,2015).

I.2.3.2 The Discourse Historical Approach

In the presence of intricate social relations and undetermined directions of influence, the only way to clarify and dissolve the vagueness of discourse is through interdisciplinarity (Wodak , 2001) , according to wodak (2001) , studies on discourse analysis , and CDA in particular, are one segment of a complex whole which also includes contributions from several other domains. Hence, CDA must involve research that is " multitheoretical and multimethodical , critical and self-reflective" (wodak, 2001,p. 64).

Building on these theoretical assumptions, Wodak (2001) proposed an approach to critical discourse analysis known as the discourse- historical approach. Wodak (2001) asserts:

The discourse- historical approach, committed to CDA, adheres to the socio-philosophical orientation of critical theory. As such, it follows a complex concept of social critique that embraces at least three inter-connected aspects, two of which are primarily related to the dimension of cognition and one to the dimension of action (p.64).

Therefore, the first of these sides to which Wodak (2001) refers is text or discourse immanent critique. Analysing the interior structure of the text; its object is to uncover any incongruity or self –contradictory statements. The second aspect, the socio- diagnostic critique, goes beyond the boundaries of the discourse and tackles the broader realm of socio-politics. The third aspect is the prognostic critique that is related to the efforts of changing and enhancing communication in professional and public settings. Reisigl (as cited in Datondjia & Amousou, 2019) notes that discourse -historical approach is extensively concerned with the following fields of discourse studies: discourse and discrimination, language barriers in various social intuitions, discourse and identity, discourse and history, and discourse in the media.

I.2.3.3 The Socio-Cognitive Approach

The socio-cognitive approach is another approach within the domain of CDA. Van Dijk (2009) claims that all approaches in critical discourse studies examine the connections between discourse and the social setting. However, the socio-cognitive approach is constructed upon the principle that cognition accounts for the link between discourse and society. “discourse structures and social structures are of a different nature, and can only be related through mental representations of language users as individuals and as social members” (Van Dijk, 2009, p.64). According to Van Dijk’s model, society can impact written and spoken language due to people’s interpretive perceptions of social events and situations. It is through mental representations and inner cognition that text and talk can affect any of the

aspects or elements within the society. Therefore, considering the cognitive models that underlie the production and interpretation of all texts and discourses is fundamental in the socio-cognitive approach to critical discourse analysis.

I.2.4 Critical Discourse Analysis and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

In the early 20th century, linguistics devised a variety of theories and each one has its directions, tendencies, and subjects of study (Fitrianti, 2014). In addition, each theory has been effective in accounting for aspects of language from certain perspective. One of the essential theories that was serviceable in the field of critical discourse analysis and has been used in linguistics, applied linguistics and literature is Halliday's SFL. Hernandez (2008) claims that " SFL has traditionally provided the analytical tools for a large extent of critical discourse analysis since it was first developed in the decades of the 70s" (p.162) . SFL is a significant step in doing critical discourse analysis as it helps to link the linguistic structures to their social and cultural context. In addition, both the method and the nature of SFL are instrumental in shedding the light on the aims and principles of CDA. SFL also empowers CDA through securing its interpretations from possible ideological bias.

If SFL is compared to previous linguistic theories like Chomsky's Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG), several differences can be found. Although the two theories have their undeniable contributions to sentence analysis, each has its distinct characteristics and applications. Unlike SFL's propensity to highlight meaning and language functions, TGG chooses to examine language through focusing on form and structure. In fact, Chomsky has analysed the form of language independently from meaning and language function while Halliday claimed that meaning and function operate together to designate the appropriate form of language. Therefore, instead of delineating limitations on what sorts of structures are possible, SFL studies language in terms of what individuals are able to do using those varying structures of a language (Graber, 2001).

SFL is an approach that emerged during the 1960s in the United Kingdom and later in Australia. It was instituted by Halliday, but before him there were two main figures who influenced the development of SFL: Bronislaw Malinowski and J. R. Firth. Malinowski is very known for his contributions to the methodology of teaching and for his theory of language functionalism by his theoretical that considers language as magic due to its influence on religion, personality, and culture change. In 1915, he became interested in Anthropology, religion, mythology and social issues. In 1926, he published popular works like *The Ethnography of the Trobriand Islanders* and *Crime and Custom in Savage Society* (Weaver, 1965).

The second influencer is John Rupert Firth. He is an English linguist who plays an essential role in making linguistics an independent discipline. He is popular for his theory of meaning centrality. For him, the duty of any linguist is to focus on the meaning of the structure not the structure itself. His fundamental works revolve around examining rhythm, intonation and related characteristics in speech. His theory of “the context of the situation” became central to his discipline of linguistics. He argues that language should be studied as a rejoinder to the context of a special situation not as a separated mental system. Firth, with his inputs, reached prominence in Britain, especially in London School. His student Michael Halliday advanced his systemic linguistics by working on the Firth’s foundations (Graber, 2001).

Nowadays, SFL’s function is to observe discourse produced in the form of written or oral language and what is comprised in the texts being produced. Its essential concerns are the function of language, its uses, and what language is used for. SFL is vastly used in discourse analysis and language education, and it is attached to numerous social domains. Moreover, Halliday’s most interest is the manner’s language is used in social network because most of linguistic theories treat language as mental practice (Al Murashi, 2016).

Michael Halliday (often M.A.K), using the theories of Firth and Malinowski, has sophisticated an international and essential model for text analysis named Systemic Functional Grammar (or Systemic Functional Linguistics). This model stands out as an essential tool for CDA to uncover the relationships among language, ideology and power in texts like laws and regulations, advertisements, newspapers. More precisely, using transitivity analysis enables us to cognize and comprehends the meaning, function, and content of various texts and discourses (Fitrianti, 2014). Halliday (as cited in Fitrianti, 2014, p.10) argues that:

Discourse is a multidimensional process and text as its product not only embodies the same kind of polyphonic structuring as is found in grammar. (in the structure of clause , as message, exchange and representation), but also since it is functioning at a higher level of the code, as the realization of semiotic orders ‘above’ language, may contain in itself all the inconsistencies, contradictions and conflicts that can exist within and between such high order semiotic systems.

In the same vein, Fitrianti (2014) announced that to ensure a meticulous and precise linguistic description of textual elements in the statements being analysed, the study should deal with three levels of linguistic analysis: the Ideational analysis, the Interpersonal analysis, and the textual analysis. To begin with, the Ideational function is meant to analyse content that answers the question, “who did what and in which circumstances?”CDA uses transitivity for scrutinising the lexicogrammatical elements of a text. Haliday (as cited in Fitrianti,2014,p.11) defines transitivity as “the grammar of the clause as a structural unit” Also, Thomson(as cited in Fitrianti,2014,p.11) describes it as a” tool for analyzing the representation of the process and participants critically which describe the whole clause”. According to Halliday, there are three components of the so-called “transitivity system”: a) the process itself, b) Participants in the process, and c) Circumstances associated with the process.

Processes are detectable through verbs. There are six main types of processes. First, material processes (doing) entail actions and are usually used to report an event or incident; clauses with a material process unavoidable have a doing (process) and doers (participants). In the example “the cat meowed”, for instance, “the cat” is a participant (the actor) and “meowed” is the material process. Second, mental processes (sensing) entail mental, cognitive actions that describe states of mind or psychological events. They are used when talking about thoughts and feelings. In the sentence “I like her daughter”, “I” is a senser and the verb “like” is a mental process. Third, behavioural processes (behaving) denote psychological and physical behaviours linked to humans like breathing, snoring, smiling hiccupping, watching, and pondering (generally perceived through the five senses). Halliday describe it semantically as “a half way hour” between material and mental processes; they are embodied as actions that has to be practised by conscious being. In the example “he cried a wider cry”, “he” is behavior and “cried” is the behavioural process. The fourth type is the verbal process (saying, signalling). It related to the act of saying something. In the example “I answered my teacher”, “I” is sayer , “answered” verbal process , and ” teacher” is a receiver. The relational processes (being) represent the fifth type and entail entail the act of being as they are used to describe a state of being. Examples of relational processes include appear, became, seem or verbs such as have ,own, possess, etc. The sixth type is known as the existential processes; it indicates the act of existence and is often associated with temporal and physical setting. It is easily recognized as it is always preceded by the adverbial demonstrative pronoun “there”. For example, “there were three of us”; “were” here is the existential process and “three” is the existent (Halliday, as cited in Fitrianti, 2014).

The other two important elements that contribute to creating an ideational meaning are participants and circumstances. Participant can serve as subject or objects, but circumstance cannot; they generally appear in the form of adverbials. While participants are interrogated by means of words like “who” , “what” , and “which”, circumstances are rather interrogated by

using “when” , “where” , “why” , and “how” (plus prepositional phrases such as with whom ,for whom, who.....for...etc. (Fitrianti, 2014).

The second stage of doing SFL is the interpersonal analysis that addresses three main issues: mood, modality, and personal pronouns. The mood refers to the structure or the type of sentences (a question, order, statement) .as for modality, one ought to scrutinize modals like can, may, and will in order to analyse the degree of certainty and uncertainty of the writer and to ascertain whether the writer is stating a fact or a mere opinion. Additionally, the adjectives, adverbs and nouns can give insight into the writer’s attitude or ideology. Finally, the analysis of personal pronouns offers clarification about the writer’s state of inclusion or exclusion and their degree of empathy and solidarity (Halliday & Mathissen, 2004).

The last stage of doing a systemic functional analysis of a text is known as the textual analysis. We have four basic constituents that underlie this phase of analysis. Thematisation analysis studies the progression of ideas within sentences in terms of theme and rheme. the theme refers to the subject (what is given) , and the rheme refers to the predicate (what is new). The second component of this stage is agency; it looks into the use and frequency of active and passive voices. Moreover, the analysis of coherence and cohesion is needed to explore how meaning and form are related. Lastly, textual analysis dictates an examination of lexical relations like antonymy and synonymy (Halliday & Mathissen, 2004).

1.2.5 Ideology In CDA

Doing CDA means, above all, discussing the theoretical question of the type of relationships between language and ideology and the methodological question of how certain relationships are shown in analysis. Ideology is widely defined and used in many domains. Therefore, one needs first to know that this term is first coined by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy in order to denote a new discipline that would study ‘ideas’: *idéologie* (Van Dijk, 2004). Destutt (as cited in Van Dijk, 2011) defines ideologies as the essential beliefs of

a group of members. Later, from Engels's interpretation of the Marxist approach, ideology carried out a negative connotation which is "False consciousness" (Van Dijk, 2011). In addition, Fairclough suggested that "a more diverse range of linguistic features and levels may be ideologically invested than is usually assumed, including aspects of linguistics form and style as well as 'content'" (Fairclough, 1995, p.70). Fairclough here means that ideologies exist in every text, and we readers detect them according to the meanings that the linguistic forms and styles manifest. Detecting ideologies can be also done through considering readers' and writers' social and cultural aspect as well as reader-writer/ speaker-listener relationship. This is probably why, ideology analysis remain open to interpretations of all different sorts.

Analyzing ideology dictates studying an intricately related concept: Hegemony (Gramscism). Fairclough (1995) argues that the Gramscian concept of hegemony is prolific in language /ideology's studies, especially in terms of power analysis. The concept of hegemony is used to refer to the forms of authority across the economic, cultural, political and ideological fields of a society. Hegemony represents the relationships of dominance that are expressed in discourse by agreement rather than force. In other words, the characteristics of dominance can be found at the level of every text or discourse. Even if the text is produced by the working class, symptoms of the Upper class attributes can be diagnosed because those characteristics are considered as common sense. Taking into account the concept of hegemony, Gramsci (as cited in Fairclough, 1995, p.76) defines ideology as "a conception of the world that is implicitly manifest in art, in law, in economic activity and in the manifestations of individual and collective life".

According to Mazid (2014), if we want to define ideology in relation to CDA we should recognize that it has two senses: neutral and critical. The neutral sense refers to ideology as a set of beliefs, values, ways of thinking, ideas, experiences and feelings through which humans perceive and explain what they take to be reality. In its critical sense, ideology is pertinent to

authoritativeness and the tendency to control and influence how others think and behave. In the two senses of the word, language is rudimentary; every instance of language is an “ideologeme” and every language user is an “ideologue”. More precisely, (Lylo, 2017) states that ideologeme was first explained by M. Bakhtin, he described it as a method of representing particular ideology. Therefore, “every speaker is an ideologue and every utterance is an ideologeme”

Numerous characteristics can be attributed to ideologies. Likewise, Van Dijk (as cited in Mazid, 2014) lists seven characteristics of ideologies. Firstly, ideologies are cognitive. They are mental actions of acquiring knowledge and understanding through experience of the senses. Secondly, ideologies are social; they are socially shaped or established not individually, and therefore, they can be defined according to some sociological and socio-economic terms. Ideologies are attached to the power relations existing among various social groups. Thirdly, ideologies are socio-cognitive. They are not merely belief systems or mental representations of reality; they are also shared by members of groups or institutions. The fourth characteristic of ideology states that none of these belief systems can be considered as true or false. Feminists, for instance, have “true” beliefs about male dominance and Whites have “false” ideas about Blacks. For instance, they have a fixed idea that they are criminals.

An ideology is not generally true or false in the sense that it serves the beliefs and attitudes of a given social group. The fifth and the sixth characteristics of ideologies are that they differ in complexity and in their contextual manifestations, for an ideology can be simple or complex; It may be well developed or vague. On the other hand, manifestations of ideology vary from one person to another and from one social situation to another because people differ and belong to different groups and even degrees of freedom vary from one context to another. The seventh characteristic of ideologies is that they are abstract and general because they can only be observed through tangible issues like language or behaviour.

When using CDA in order to study ideology, one has to study methods that serves meaning of discourse. This being the case, Thompson (as cited in Mazid, 2014) lists five modes in which ideology operates. The first one is “legitimizing”, i.e.; representing something as “legitimate”, “just”, and “worthy of support”. The second is “dissimulation”, i.e. relations of dominance are hidden, declined and overshadowed in a given context . The third is “unification”, i.e., cancelling any sort of political , racial, religious, social, gendered barricades between individuals that may divide them and creating conjoined identity . The fourth mode is “fragmentation”; it is the reverse of unification, it refers to the preservation of the dominant group by breaking up the individuals and groups whose community may challenge them. The fifth mode of representing and studying ideologies is named “reification”, which stands for the process of rendering ideologies more concrete by means of referring to some historical events of behaviours that demonstrate a given ideology.

I.2.6. Power in CDA

Power represents a significant input in any critical work on text or discourse. In fact, when considering this term in CDA studies, one can notice that it is very much related to the concept of “control”. Therefore, doing CDA necessitates studying whether people who share the same social network and possess some sort of power, have the ability to control the behaviours and thoughts of people of other groups. This ability interpreted can arise as a consequence of having money, fame, status, culture, force, and knowledge.

Lukes (as cited in Mazid, 2014) argues that there are three main power dimensions. The first is the decisional power, which is the power to take decisions. The second is the non-decision making, which is the power to prevent decisions from being taken. The last dimension is the power of shaping of people’s preferences, desires or interests. All these dimensions of power can be reflected through language and discourse. Therefore, there is an undeniable relationship between power and pragmatics as power is practicable through the use of language and pragmatics. Decisional power can be seen in the language of presidential

acts, for instance, and power of influencing thoughts and behaviour is always present in Media discourse.

CDA approach gives more importance to the inequality of power when studying discourse. This is presumably due to the fact that this approach considers language a social phenomenon and a structure, but above all, a demonstration of the ideology of its the users because those in power are more likely to impose their ideology and manipulate thoughts and feelings. Van Dijk (as cited in Mazid, 2014, p.27), attempting to relate manipulation, power, and ideology, affirms that:

Socially, Manipulation is defined as illegitimate domination confirming social inequality. Cognitively, manipulation as mind control involves the interference with processes of understanding, the formation of biased mental models and social representations such as knowledge and ideologies, discursively; manipulation generally involves the usual forms and formats of ideological discourse, such as emphasizing our good things, and emphasizing their bad things.

I.2.7 Intertextuality and Critical Discourse Analysis

Intertextuality is an important notion in the analysis of discursive events, especially in Fairclough's approach. According to him, the discursive practice is the step that reflects ideology. Even Van Dijk, who does not mention intertextuality in his model, named things linked to the discursive stage of Fairclough's model within the last stage of his approach, which is the "sociocultural practice". The concept "intertextuality points to the productivity of any text, and how this text can transform previously existing texts to produce new ones (Fairclough 1992).

A range of views were exhibited about the origins of intertextuality as a neoteric, literary and cultural theory. It is a link of two or more separated texts in which they are being related to one another (Austermul, 2014). More precisely , it "is a text between other texts", which means " no text in the world exists in isolation but is always united with other texts"(Plett,

1991, pp. 05-17). Intertextuality became prominent in twentieth-century linguistics, exactly in the seminal work of the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. It emerged from the theories of the Russian literary theorist Mikhail Mikhailovich Bakhtin. Then, Julia Kristeva, a Bulgarian-French linguist and literary critic, brought the concept of Bakhtin's dialogism and rephrased it by employing her new 'Seminalysis', which also developed from Saussure's semiotics. Thus, she endeavoured to integrate Saussure's and Bakhtin's theories of language and literature to originate the initial articulation of the intertextual theory (Allen, 2000).

To start with, Saussure elevates the concept of intertextuality by emphasising the systematic features of language and demonstrating the relational nature of meaning and thus of texts. Furthermore, Saussure's certain conceptions are handled as being the origin of intertextuality. For him, signs are meaningless if they exist on their own; they are fathomable only within a system of other meanings. Therefore, signs can produce meaning through their resemblances and dissimilarities from other signs (Allen, 2000). Within the same vein, Allen (2000) states that:

Structuralism, a critical philosophical and cultural movement based on the notions of Saussurean semiology sought, from the 1950s onwards, to produce a revolutionary redescription of human culture in terms of sign-systems modelled on Saussure's redefinitions of sign and linguistic structure. This revolution in thought, which has been styled the 'linguistic turn' in the human sciences, can be understood as one origin of the theory of intertextuality. (p.10)

The contributions of the Russian literary theorist Michael Bakhtin in forging intertextuality as a theory on its own are also immense. Bakhtin has coined the concept of "dialogism", which can be defined as "a way of criticizing socialist realism, it represents a literary, ideological, and critical quality of selected works of literature" (Austermuhl, 2014, p.30). There are two notions that may widen the understanding of Bakhtin's view of

language as being essentially of an intertextual nature: the arguments of its novel “*dialogical character*” and concepts which appear to complete the term Dialogism such as: ‘polyphony’ , heteroglossia’, and ‘double –voiced discourse’. Finally there are two types of intertextuality. The first one is called “manifest intertextuality” in which other texts are publicly existing in a text and manifested by means of explicit signs like quotation marks. The second one is constitutive intertextuality or interdiscursivity, which refers to the interplay of different genres and styles of texts in one text (Parham, 2016).

Conclusion

To conclude, Critical Discourse Analysis is a new branch of modern linguistics .Its foremost objective is to help critics or analysts understand the social problems that are created and maintained by means of exercising power and ideology. CDA endeavors to explore the various meanings embedded in discourse and the way those meanings are produced. Despite the existence of different models of CDA, all researchers try to emphasize the link between language and the socio-cultural context. To do so, it is significant to take into account the contributions made by some social and linguistic theories including intertextuality, hegemony, and SFL.

Chapter II :

Death of Jamal Khashoggi and Media's Coverage of the Event

Introduction

Jamal Khashoggi is the Saudi journalist who entered the Saudi consulate in Istanbul and never left. His murdering is still considered a mystery worldwide though it is assumed that the victim was cut into parts for the freedom of speech, which is the people's right to present their opinions without censorship by the government. Khashoggi is a celebrated face in the world of media as he is known for being brilliant and nonjudgmental in his opinions. This being the case, Ben Selman could not cover up the crime, as he usually did with some similar Saudi cases, and the murdering became a public opinion case. The United State, the European countries, and Arab world were divided into two groups in terms of narrating the sequence of the events or ideologies. Some of them denied the hideous crime to preclude the defamation of the Saudi Arabia's reputation while others exposed the crime with real and absolute facts and prevented the viewing of the assassins as criminals under diplomacy cover. This chapter covers the life and death of Jamal Khashoggi and how media covered his case in addition to the attitude of Europe, Arab world, and US towards his murder.

II.1. Jamel Khashoggi: Life and Death

II.1.1. Early Life and Career

Jamal Khashoggi was born in Medina, Saudi Arabia on 13 October, 1958. He is a famous Saudi writer and journalist. He has Turkish origins from a famous family that moved to the western Hijaz region of the Arabian Peninsula in Ottoman times. His family members are also very popular. His uncle Adnan Khashoggi is a prominent arms' dealer and is considered as one of the richest people in the world. His cousin Dodi Fayed is popular businessperson who made a traffic accident with Princess Diana in Paris. Further, Muhammad Khashoggi's grandfather is a competent doctor (Dr) to the level that King Abdul Aziz bin al-Saud made him his private doctor. Starting with his studies, Khashoggi finished his primary and secondary education studies in his homeland. Then, he chose to study Business

Administration at Indiana State University in the United States (US), and he returned to Saudi Arabia the moment he got his diplomat (Cetinkus et al, 2019). Telci (2018) adds that, in his youth, he attempted to focus on Islamic movements, especially the Muslim Brotherhood. At that time, he was shedding the light on criticizing the impact of the religious establishments in Saudi Arabia.

Khashoggi's career began in Journalism when he worked as a reporter for the English-speaking newspaper *Saudi Gazette*. Afterwards, he became responsible for the *Arab News* and *Middle East* newspaper. Thus, the war in Afghanistan, the events in Lebanon, Algeria, Sudan, and the first Gulf War were all reported by him. On a related note, He wrote various books like *The Time of the Muslim Brotherhood*, *The Arab Spring*, and *The Occupation of the Saudi Market*. Khashoggi had been appointed to several positions: The former Saudi ambassador to London then Washington, the general manager of the television channel *Al Arab*, and Prince Turki al Faisal's media advisor. Later in 2003, he was appointed as the editor in chief of the newspaper Saudi *Al Watan*, but two months later, he was rejected without giving the reasons, what brought him again to his office between 2007 and 2010 (Ihab, 2019).

Khashoggi's conflict with Saudi Arabia started with the embargo against Qatar in the beginning of the Gulf crisis. The Saudi authorities asked him to stop publishing on Twitter. This behavior drove him to choose the voluntary exile in the United States of America. Later, Due to his publication of many articles, especially in *Washington Post* that revolved around the policies of the Saudi crown prince, he became famous. The eventual break between Khashoggi and the King Selmán's administration occurred in December 2016 when Khashoggi criticized Donald Trump's ascension to the U.S. presidency, asserting that "Trump's Middle East policies would yield negative consequences for the region" (Telci, 2018, p.10).

Likewise, Human Rights Council (2019) describes him as a "personal man", an unpretentious, courteous and intellectually inquisitive man; he was kind even in disagreement.

In late 2017, he went through many difficulties in exile; he had been with little revenue, little personal protection, and little acquaintance in his professional circle. He was all the time talking about his sons amiably, and his decision to remarry was known only by the relatives and close friends. The fact of buying a new house in Turkey before his murdering is a sign of his honest intention to reconstruct a newly settled family in the exile.

Eventually, as a professional man, he was a well-esteemed editor, efficient journalist, and a renowned media manager. A man who is mainly agitated about his work and the public responses towards it. He had an enthusiastic vision about the prospect of Arab press freedom. His concerns were centred on falsifying state propaganda and extending democracy for the sake of upgrading freedom of speech and fighting hate speech (Human Rights Council, 2019).

II.1.2. Khashoggi's Assassination

II.1.2.1. Events Preceding the Assassination

Cetinkus et al. (2019) tried to list the main points covered by Khashoggi shortly before his death. These include retrieving the sublimity of Islam, and the discontinuation of the violence in the Saudi Arabia that are said to be the responsibilities of the Crown Prince. According to Khashoggi, Mbs intended to pursue the extremists, but he attacked the wrong people. He also claims that in the past two months, many journalists, media celebrities, and clerics, have been apprehended because they do not have the freedom to speak in Saudi Arabia. He also adds that democracy is not well comprehended, secure that Arabs will continue living under dictatorial and sleazy regimes when the Crown sponges out the Muslim Brotherhood. Other points include the fact that the Arab world is suffering from the United States' wrong beliefs about the Muslim brotherhood, and the loss of many precious opportunities in Egypt and the entire Arab world is the result of the coup in Egypt.

A number of views have contributed to making Khashoggi a target. To start with, Khashoggi asked Mohammed bin Selman to stop the war against Yemen. Besides, he expostulated pressure on the press, freedom of speech, arbitrary interventions, and injustice.

Kashoggi criticized the regime's embargo on Qatar, political tensions with Lebanon and Canada, and the Saudi intervention in Yemen. As such, President Donald Trump prevented him from coming into view on Television (TV) and prevented his articles from being published in Saudi Arabia due to his criticism of the US policies. Khashoggi addressed a message about the indecisive stance of the U.S. towards the Arab Spring, particularly that of Barack Obama's administration during the Arab Spring. His last article is entitled "What the Arab World Needs Most Is Free Expression", which was published on October 17, 2018. (Cetinkus et al, 2019).

In addition, Khanfar (2018) has reported excerpts from a dialogue that occurred between him and the deceased two days before the murder. It is stated that Khashoggi told MBS that the only solution that would make Arabs united is ensuring democracy as it would permit every human being to make his opinions heard and to live as a free human being. It was also reported that he had a dream of constructing an institution of pro-democracy foundation for the purpose of teaching the new descent the substance of democracy and societal harmonization, a new approach that could display the culture of democracy.

khanfar (2019) also emphasized that Khashoggi's death is related to the Saudi regime, which had firm beliefs that the USA is the centre of everything. Khashoggi was against the assumptions made by MBS; his writings aimed primarily to convince people that Ben Selman's beliefs are against the wellbeing of Saudi people. Accordingly, Khashoggi was an unwanted voice for both Ben Selman and President Trump. Khashoggi tried to explain in many occasions that Trump and MBS had some common interests (trump wanted the money of Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia wanted the legitimacy of trump)

What made the whole world suspect MBS intentions towards Khashoggi is what took place in the Saudi consulate of Istanbul before the actual murder. Cetinkus et al, (2019) recounts that, on 28 September, Jamal Khashoggi went with his Turkish fiancée Hatice Cengiz to the Saudi consulate in Istanbul at 11:50 to obtain the necessary documents for

marriage; including the certificate of marriage eligibility. When he entered the consulate, the consulate authorities behaved towards him pleasantly to ensure his return, and they told him that all documents would be ready on October the 2nd.

Eventually, Cetinkus et al. (2019) declared the happenings that took place on October the 1st, which is the day that preceded the murder, and listed the names of the assassins and their relationships with Crown Prince Mohamed Bin Selman:

Saudi Arabia had three squads: the first squad containing three-man that left Riyadh at 16:30 for Istanbul via a commercial flight on (October 1); their names: Mansour Othman Abahussain, he is a Saudi intelligence officer, Naif Hassan Al-Arifi, he is a member of special forces and Mohamed Saad Al-Zahrani who is a royal guard. The second squad is the unit of execution; their names: Abdulaziz Mohamed Al-Hawsawi, he is a member of the Saudi crown prince's security team, Khalid Aedh Alotaibi who is a royal guard, and Lieutenant Meshal Saad Al-Bostani, he is a member of the royal air force. The third squad is the unit of hit landed at Ataturk airport at 03:30_04:00 by a private jet on October 2. (p.11)

II.1.2.2. Actual Happenings of the Assassination

The murder was executed on October 2, from 09:50 am. to 11:00 am. The most reported story detailed that members of the hit squad grouped at the Saudi consulate, and the consul general gave permission to all the workers to leave. Then, before the coming of Khashoggi, the hit squad broke the consulate's security cameras (Cetinkus et al, 2019).

Next, Human Rights Council (2019) gave an account based on the forensic work conducted by Turkish investigators, recordings, and information available from the ongoing trials of the accused in Saudi Arabia. According to the aforesaid sources, at 13:02 Mr. Mutreb who is an employee in the Saudi Ministry of Interior and the prominent aide to MBS and Dr. Tubaigy who is a Saudi forensic doctor and a head of the Saudi scientific council of forensics have been heard expressing their frightfulness and wishing that the operation would pass

safely, especially because Khashoggi was not protected. Then, (Mister) Mr. Mutreb inquired after the possibility of putting the rank in a bag. Dr. Tubaigy answered that the body is so heavy, and he could make the process easier by detaching the joints. Later, the plastic bags would be cut into pieces so as to disconnected joints inside. Sheathing each of them on leather bags would be the last stage. After that, Mr. Mutreb questioned if the sacrificial animal had arrived or not.

At 13:15, Mr. Khashoggi enters the consulate after giving his phones to Ms (Miss). Cengiz who stayed outside. It seemed that Khashoggi preferred to meet an acquaintance who invited him to the second floor of the consulate where the office of the consul general situated. According to the recordings, the consul general asked him if he was willing to return to the Saudi Arabia the forcoming days. Khashoggi responded that his return is very possible in the future. Then, Khashoggi was informed that there was an order from the Interpol to send him back, and some people were there to arrest him. He attempted to clarify that there was nothing against him. At 13:22, Mr. Khashoggi was asked to write a message to his son saying that he would like to meet him soon. He was even ordered to tear out his jacket, which was completely rejected by Khashoggi. Later, Mr.Mutreb threated that his end would be miserable (Human Rights Council, 2019).

Along the same lines, Human Rights Council (2019) reported that at 13:33, Mr. Khashoggi was heard asking “Are you going to give me a soporific?” The answer was “we will narcotize you”. Then, according to the recordings, experts heard utterances like: “ “hold pushing”, “he lift ‘his head”, “did he shut-eye”, push here”,” don ‘t take off your hand””(p.20) . Based on that, experts could suggest two accounts. The first one claims that he passed away after 10 minutes from being inside the consulate because his voice was not heard. The second one dictates that he was anesthetized then strangled using a plastic bag. Al Tubaigy, director of the royal Forensic Institute, who was there for evidence spoliation, dismembered Khashoggi's body with professional tools” (Cetinkus et al, p.13). Around 15:53,

Mr. Alqahtani who is the highest profile character in the incident because he is the right hand man to MBS and the one who authorized the negotiation for the return of Khashoggi to Saudi Arabia with Mr. Almadani, who represents the leading of the three squad in Istanbul stepped out from the consulate's back door. The two were captured by Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras. Mr. Alqahtani had a white plastic with him while Mr. Almadani dressed in Mr. Khashoggi's clothes to deceive people that he was Khashoggi himself. Eventually, they decided to go to the Bleu Mosque where Mr. Almadani switched over his clothes, and they headed to the Levent Metro Station where they got rid of the plastic bag into the garbage.

During that period, Hatice Cengiz was constantly questioning the consulate's employees about Mr. Khashoggi only to receive that her fiancé had already left, and there was no need to wait for him. She was thunderstruck and realized that something went wrong. She instantly called Yasin Aktay, an advisor to Turkey's ruling Justice and Development Adalet ve Kalkinma (AK) party and the Turkish Arab Media Association. The hit squad departed from the consulate before midnight and then quit Turkey. It was only at 17:50 that Turkish authorities knew that Khashoggi was being grasped at the consulate or had suffered something worse (Cetinkus et al, 2019).

II.1.2.3. The Assassination's Aftermath

After few hours of the Khashoggi's disappearance, the Turkish government ordered experts to make an intensive investigation to reveal the absolute truth about his astonishing, ambiguous, and mysterious disappearance that involved numerous contradictions. Those investigations aimed at discovering those who planned for the murder and the procedures followed, especially because this incident happened on Turkish territories. Therefore, the reasons, the plan, the doer of this event are the responsibilities of the Turkish president to unveil with reasonable pieces of evidence and proofs.

To start with, One day after the incident, a Saudi official denied the rumors about the disappearance of Jamal Khashoggi inside the Saudi consulate, claiming that Khashoggi had

visited the consulate to extract some papers for the contraction of marriage and left it shortly afterwards. In return, Turkish authorities denied the claim that Khashoggi had left the kingdom's consulate. Turkish presidential spokesperson Ibrahim Kalın said in a press conference that “The Turkish Interior Ministry is following the case of journalist Jamal Khashoggi with the staff of the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, and our information is that he is still inside the consulate’s premises.” (Ihab, 2019, p.4). In that sense, from this declaration, it can be seen that the Turkish president affirms to the media and public that Khashoggi is still inside the consulate and only the employees of the consulate who know the truth about his disappearance. Three days later, Saudi Arabia had varied its speeches several times, then Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Selman informed Bloomberg that Khashoggi was not inside the consulate, manifesting his readiness to permit the Turks to examine the consulate (Ihab, 2019).

On a related note, (Ihab, 2019) claims that Turkey treats the issue from a purely moral and judicial attitude. As proclaimed by Turkish president, “The highest ranks in the Turkish State were concerned with monitoring the case and trying to uncover all the details of the incident without paying attention to the political weight of the personalities involved in the case or the economic repercussions” (Ihab, 2019, p. 5). This may be for the following reasons: First, because the crime represents a serious violation of the sanctity of Turkey and its territorial standing and represents an attempt to distort the country’s reputation internationally. Second, because the event is a savagery crime that is devoid of traits of humanity. Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoglu said that:

This crime is a crime of depriving an innocent life of a human being and the perpetrators must be punished even if they are in high positions in their state, and so, Turkey has dealt with the case, coordinating through its security agencies with other international parties such as France, Britain and the United States. (Ihab, 2019, p. 5)

On October 5, various press members in Turkish Media were in front of the consulate to bring information about Khashoggi's disappearance. This incident confused the world and social media; every individual was asking one question: "Where is Khashoggi?". On the other hand, the Crown Bin Selman shared a statement regarding this issue by saying that they are waiting for the Turkish government to examine our consulate to know the truth. On October 6, Saudi Consul Mohammad ai-Otaibi opened up the building to Reuter's news agency to scrutinize the consulate. The Saudi Consul surprised the whole world when he defended himself by opening cupboards and filing cabinets and electronic panels to show that Khashoggi was not there (Cetinkus et al, 2019).

Eventually, on October 18, investigations were executed in the consulate once again. On October 19, 17 days after the crime, the Saudi administration officially avowed that Jamal Khashoggi was killed in a quarrel in the consulate. Later on that day, King Bin Selman said that he had arrested 18 people contributed in the crime after finding credible proofs, and it was noticeable that the names he gave are the same people who visited the Turkish territories on October 2, the date of Khashoggi's murder. These evolutions are substantial in the sense of officially admitting the murder (Cetinkus et al, 2019).

II.2. Media, Ideology, and Khashoggi's Case

Ideologies are generally treated on the basis of a favourable self- image of a community by overestimating the "Us" and underestimating the "them" (Al Abadi, 2016). That is why, objectivity and transparency are two elements whose existence is usually claimed by media institutions. However, Jager (as cited in Al Abadi, 2016) states that we should always doubt the journalist 's objectivity and independency because, discourse is constructed by ideology, and ideology is shaped by discourse. Different writers in news articles have taken ideological perspectives while reporting events, which may create dissimilar viewpoints and eventual bias. The journalists' ideologies may contribute to changing public opinion through convincing people to adopt a given ideology and reject another (Van Dijk, as cited in Al

Abadi, 2016). Fowler (as cited in Al Abadi, 2016, p.54), “ any representation of an event in a news text implies representation from an ideological standpoint(p.54).” Accordingly, even Khashoggi’s case was handled according to the ideologies and orientations dictated by the various media institutions.

II.2.1. Media Coverage of Khashoggi’s Case

Talbot (2007) explains in a book titled *Media Discourse* that Media discourse is a disciplinary domain that englobes elements about cultural studies, critical discourse analysis, conversation analysis, linguistic anthropology, ethnography of communication, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics. Matheson (2005) states that the study of media discourse discusses what information people need to engage in order to comprehend media. Media discourse constitutes uttered or written text (news stories) as well as the procedures used in making the texts. An important dimension media discourse studies is related to uncovering the ideologies and values embedded in media discourse and the way these ideologies affect and reverberate the extensive world. The analysis of media discourse on Khashoggi’s case can bring to light an abundance of conflicting views and ideologies.

Indeed, the way that Khashoggi disappeared is considered as a thunderbolt to the world, and to the Arab world in particular, especially because he is of Saudi origins. The brutal, rare, and controversial assassination provoked the media along with different international channels to pursue the accident’s details and provide the world with any new developments. Journalists, therefore, played a significant role in Khashoggi's case: they write in the press and criticize MBS, Turkey president, and the US president.

To start with, the world media was interested in covering Erdogan’s first speech on Khashoggi murder because the event occurred on his territories. On the first day of the incident, London declared that BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation)News, CNN (Cable News Network) International, Sky News, Euro News, Al Jazeera, RT(Russia Today) , France

24, and all local channels in Turkey including Turkish Radio and Television (TRT) world were among many air news television channels to telecast Erdogan's speech live to highlight the specifics of what happened in the Saudi consulate. Turkey's Anadolu Agency, France Press Agency, Associated Press, and The international news agencies Reuters followed the speech with minute by minute updates from the incident (Kartal, 2018).

Russian media as well covered Erdogan's discourse widely. Rossiya 24, for instance, shed the light on Erdogan's discourse when talking about the murder. Russia's Tass news agency mentioned Erdogan's insistence on the fact that Khashoggi's assassination was planned with premeditation by professional people. Tass notified Erdogan's sequential explication of Khashoggi's case, especially when announcing that three divided Saudi teams arrived in Istanbul on the day Khashoggi disappeared. Moreover, *Ria* news agency covered Erdogan's calling for those entangled in the killing to appear before the court trial in Istanbul (Kartal, 2018).

Moreover, Iran's official news agency IRANA reported Erdogan's speech on its website and declared that the trial of the convicts in Khashoggi's case is Erdogan's responsibility as he is the president of Turkey, and he had to appoint experts in several fields to carry out an effective and comprehensive investigation. Iran's semi-official news agency Tasnim also indicated that Erdogan should impose absolute control on the situation and considered that the severe punishment of criminals is an imperative necessity (Kartal, 2018).

Many newspapers have also the murder by writing distinct articles. These include *Okaz*, *Sbaq*, *Al Watan*, *Washington Post*, and *US Press*. Daily Saudi Arabia's *Okaz* dealt with the crisis through publishing an article titled "The Disappearance of Khashoggi ". The newspaper accused what it described as the "enemy media" and questioned the reliability of Khashoggi's fiancée claims accusing her of having links with the Qatari regime and Muslim Brotherhood. Still, the newspaper described the incident as being immoral and disreputable.

Further, Okaz mentioned that all the information provided by Erdogan are fake and are merely trials to distort the kingdom's reputation. The newspaper tried even to attack the Turkish regime by questioning whether Turkey was safe for Saudis and asserted that Turkey is considered as the most unstable country, especially for Gulf people (Ihab, 2019). Another Saudi newspaper titled *al Qahtani* declared that the kingdom would never tolerate all these rumours and that external hands wanted to overthrow Saudi Arabia economically, judicially and politically. Additionally, a report was published by the Saudi newspaper *Sabq* titled: "Turkey is the Theatre of International Assassinations". The report listed a collection of some criminal incidents that occurred in Turkey like the slaughter of the Syrian dissident Aruba Barakat and her daughter Hala Barakat in their apartment in Istanbul. Therefore, one can claim that the Saudi media was looking for any opportunity occasion to accuse Turkey and prove that it is a country of international assassinations (Ihab, 2019).

The American press also had a say in Khashoggi's case. *The Wall Street Journal* proclaims that Saud al Qahtani, who is the adjacent adviser of MBS, was the one who allegedly arranged Khashoggi's killing, and he was also one of those who tortured women activists in Saudi Arabia *Washington Post* publications attempted to prove that Khashoggi's assassination was arranged by Saudi Crown Ibn Selman (Cetinkus et al, 2019). Also, Khashoggi's daughters Nuha and Razan, wrote for *Washington Post* that they wish the assassins would be found and punished. Later, On January 07, 2019, *Washington Post* mentioned that the head of the hit squad Saud al Qahtani had been lost since the discovery of the murder, which evidences Khashoggi's involvement in the assassination. Furthermore, On October 10, the fiancée of Khashoggi, Hatice Cengiz, published a call addressing Donald Trump to take a serious position towards what happened to Khashoggi. The U.S. press exposed the assassins and their links with Mohamed Ben Selman. *New York Times* conveyed that Spy Agencies were increasingly persuaded that Khashoggi's murder had a direct relationship with the Saudi Prince pinpointing that CIAS (Center for Infrastructure

Assurance and Security) conclusions and all pieces of evidence that condemned Saudi Arabia in Khashoggi's disappearance were ignored by Trump (Cetinkus et al, 2019).

II.2.2. *Al Jazeera VS Al Arabiya Coverage of Khashoggi's Case*

TV channels and websites represent the most essential means of media and communication in society. This is mainly due to having great impact and prominent role in shaping life of individuals and communities on both regional and international levels. News on TV channels and their subordinate websites have an important role in affecting an individual's opinions and attitudes towards the events they present, especially because watching the news on TV or reading them on websites is becoming a social habit for many individuals. Today, everybody wishes to get the full information, knowledge and be aware of what is happening around their countries in particular and worldwide in general. *Al Jazeera* and *Al Arabiya* are the two most followed websites in the Middle East, but each of them has a distinct way of dealing with events, which, in turn, reflects a distinct ideology.

Al Jazeera, since its launching in 1996, tended to broadcast the major events in the world and its principles in transmitting news are: freedom in choosing how to access information, and freedom of expression and thought while *Al- Jazeera English* (AJE), a subordinate of Qatar's *Al- Jazeera* Arabic network, is the world's first universal English language news channel to be located in the Middle East (Our story is telling,2020) . It aims at supplying news and information through the use of numerous video participate websites, making it attainable to everyone with a connection to the world wide web. AJE was initiated on November 15, 2006. It symbolizes a modern form of transnational media and revolutionizing the international new scape. One voiced aim of it is to show content that can give a voice to the voiceless. One significant aspect of *Al Jazeera* is that it does not care about viewership and rating as BBC and CNN because it is invested by the government of Qatar as opposed to being commercially directed. Its main slogans are high-quality journalism and substitutional opinion (El Nawawy, 2008).

There are two larger political developments that lead to the emergence of *al Jazeera*. The first reason was that the new Emir wanted to initiate a developmental plan that involved the cancellation of the institution responsible for media supervision. The second reason was that Qatar 's new governor wanted to have a new power to face the regional media power of Saudi Arabia (Youmans,2012). Journalists described *Al Jazeera* English as the “New United Nations” because it brought them together from over 50 nations. It has many substantial roles like intensifying the audience's choices, shifting the news agenda, breaking the western hegemony of global news construction, revolutionizing the intercontinental news, annexing a recent perspective to overall events, confronting the west or altering the path of the stream of international news. AJE desires nothing less than smashing the western domination on telling history by increasing the rate of perspectives participating in English language debate of world issue (Al Najjar n.d.). The assignment of *al Jazeera* is conveying international news by using different ideologies and challenging the existence of the Anglo American worldview. *Al Jazeera* English mostly produced a counter ideology to oppose the dominated western worldview in news, especially CNN channel (Graaf, 2005).

Aljazeera's counterpart in the Middle East, more particularly in Saudi Arabia, is the very well-known *Al Arabiya* channel. *Al Arabiya* is the Satellite television channel that uses the Arabic language and was instituted in March 2003 in Dubai. The brother in law of Saudi Arabia 's King with additional investment from Lebanon's Hariri Group and investors from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and other Gulf countries could establish *Al Arabia* within a limited period of time. This channel describes itself as the least provocative alternative to the *Al Jazeera* channel. Further, the first director of *Al Arabiya* was Salah Qallab who was a columnist for the Saudi funded newspaper *Al Sharq al Awsat* in London; he guaranteed that the channel would not outface Arab regimes like *Al Jazeera* (Najjar,n,d). “*Al Arabiya* provides an enlightening glimpse into the overall political mentality and strategic considerations of its agenda-setters. *Al Arabiya* reveals a slightly reformist tone over certain

matters of domestic politics and social policymaking in Saudi Arabia” (Behraves, 2014, p. 346). Both of these channels tackled the case of Khashoggi differently. It ‘s Not Acceptable to Politicize Khashoggi’s case (2018) states that the Saudi Arabia will not allow the Khashoggi case to be its weak point, and its authorities have provided a legitimate , Sovereign control to put this tragic situation on the right track and make an end to their enemies who intend to exploit the murder against MBS politically. While Al Jazeera states that Turkish intelligence agencies proved that this systematic and planned killing could not take place without an order from the higher Saudi authorities.

II.3. Us, Europe, and Arab World Attitudes towards Khashoggi’s Assassination

After the disappearance of Khashoggi, the US, Arab, and European establishments and rulers made long speeches inviting Saudi Arabia to highlight the event and impose penalization on those responsible for the incident. However, each party embraced a distinct view concerning what really happened to the journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

Starting by the American attitude, and according to the speeches made by President Donald Trump, one may conclude that the president’s reaction towards this tragic accident depended highly on prioritizing the American interests. On October 9, President Trump declared that he was following the happenings attentively and that he wished that the matter would be solved by itself, without other countries' interventions. On October 13, Donald trump declared that if the case was really the way it is reflected in media, then the whole thing is very atrocious and repulsive, and he would, therefore, impose ruthless punishment. On October 15, Donald Trump attempted to divert attention from Crown Prince MBS as he stated that Ibn Selman refuses to acknowledge any familiarity about Khashoggi 's incident, and it seems that there are hidden deceitful killers. President Trump declared that the whole accident was truly shocking, and he decided not to hear a thing about it anymore. On November 20, the American president tried to deny the recent findings claiming that the killing of Khashoggi is mysterious, and even experts cannot ascertain the real sequence of the

murdering events, but the American intelligence agencies will always continue their investigations procedures. What made it more difficult is the president insistence on What MBS stated concerning his being ignorant about Khashoggi's killing in terms of preparation or implementation. Eventually, President Trump admitted that he hated what has been done as well as the whole cover-up, but meanwhile, he confirmed that Ibn Selman hated it more than he does himself (Cetinkus, 2019). The indecisiveness of the American president reflects that he wants to victimize Crown MBS on one hand and preserve the image of the United States on another.

The European attitudes were also as diverse as their American counterparts (Oguz et al., 2018). However, most of European countries demanded a need for a continuous plausible and diaphanous investigation for the sake of uncovering the crime's conditions and ensuring full responsibility of all those criminals. The European Parliament, for instance, declared that the murder of Jamal Khashoggi was done in ambiguous circumstances ,which required an appeal for an intensive and freelance international investigation. EU (European Union) Council President Donald Tusk said that the only European goal is to detect all the details pertinent to this event regardless of who is behind it because any cover up would cause distortion to the reputation of the whole continent. The EU Spokesperson Maja Kojiancic declared that Saudi institutions should make serious cooperation with Turkish authorities to guarantee that those criminals are brought to justice and to give all the evidence they have about the event (Cetinkus et al, 2019).

In fact, diverse statements were announced by Germany, France, and United Kingdom ((Uk) ; they agree that Saudi Arabia gave several times different words in different positions. Therefore, they needed reasonable grounds for what happened to Khashoggi on the 2nd of October. According to them, MBS gave illogical and paradoxical hypotheses in terms of the killing, saying that nothing can rationalize this premeditated merciless crime. Oguz et al. (2018), state that Germany Chancellor Angela Merkel said that MBS did not make

convincing clarification on Khashoggi 's killing. The French Foreign Ministry declared that the first step is Verifying that Khashoggi was really killed in order to be able to pursue the truth. Many questions are still unanswered, and the U.K_ Brexit Secretary Dominic Raab confirmed that by explaining that one should not trust the explanations provided of Saudi Arabia. (Cetinkus et al,2019).

In essence, many countries announced that they were not satisfied with Saudi explanations on Khashoggi's disappearance. The Turkish president gave a statement about Khashoggi's killing by asking some questions like: Why did fifteen perpetrators come here in Istanbul, why were eighteen perpetrators apprehended (in Saudi Arabia)? Within the same vein, Spain's written statement stated that after an extensive scoped and limpid investigation; the assassins should pay the price of it before justice. Furthermore, Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen said that the western world has not been informed about the entire Sooth, for there is always a missing episode while the Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte asked for a supplemental investigation into the event. The Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison, however, said that they grieved robustly on the killing of Jamal Khashoggi, and they intend to dig deeper into the effective cooperation between the Saudi government and Turkish authorities. Therefore, it is obvious that most of the European countries are not convinced with the explanations provided by Saudi Arabia, and they all want plausible evidence about the murder (Oguz et al., 2018).

Arab countries' reactions towards the incident differed according to these countries' relationships with Saudi Arabia. Qatar's Foreign Minister Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani announced that people responsible for Khashoggi's murder must be held accountable regardless of their political and international standing (Cetinkus et al, 2019). He refers here to MBS and people in authority. Finally, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Palestine, Bahrain, Yemen, Kuwait, Jordan, Djibouti, Oman, Mauritania, and the Arab league, demonstrate gratitude when Saudi Chief Prosecutor 's Office participates in partial outcomes of the

investigation (Cetinkus et al, 2019). These countries expressed a sense of grief towards the loss of a journalist like Khashoggi, but most of them preferred to keep neutral.

Conclusion

To conclude, The Khashoggi incident demonstrated the tragic policy of King Mohamed Ben Selman, which is based on injustice, tyranny, and intolerance towards the Saudi people in general and the Saudi media professionals in particular. He simply grudged on Khashoggi because he criticized its policy with the United States of America, demanding the exercise of freedom of speech in the kingdom and calling for the necessity of a shortage of the unnecessary extravagance of the Saudi wealth that threatens the future of the forthcoming generations. This simple criticism of Mohamed Ben Selman cost Jamal Khashoggi his life, and certainly, without the pressure of the Turkey president and the international media on Saudi Arabia; a slight part of the truth would not have appeared. The murdering of Khashoggi is an evidence that Saudi Arabia has a strong and permanent support from the USA. The latter's handling of Khashoggi's case reflect the country's contradicting views, especially as it claims that it is responsible for maintaining world peace, security, and human rights.

Chapter III :

Research Methodology

Introduction

This chapter comprises a series of stages, starting with the explanation of the research method and procedures that are applied throughout the present study. The chapter also introduces the corpus of our study that consists of various passages from *Al Arabiya* and *Al Jazeera English* websites that tackle the assassination of Jamal Khashoggi. A significant stage in this chapter deals with the analysis of the present corpus relying on Fairclough's model of CDA to compare the paradoxical segments of the two websites. This analysis is followed by an evaluation of the rhetoric of the selected passages and an identification of the social and cultural context of the statements that have been analyzed. The chapter culminates in a discussion of the main findings.

III.1. Research Methodological Frameworks

III .1.1 Selection of the Sampling Material

Distinct ideologies and attitudes would be revealed from different channels and websites that report the same event. This present analysis is executed on passages extracted from *Al Jazeera* (see appendix A) and *Al Arabiya English* (see appendix B) articles respectively. *Al Jazeera* is a dependent news network that was initiated on November 15, 2006 in Qatar. On the other hand, *Al Arabiya* is a Saudi free to air news telecast that it is based in Dubai and was established on March, 2003. Therefore, scrutinizing some segments belonging to these two websites is convenient, especially because both of them have dealt with the case of Khashoggi's murder, but in two different ways. In an effort to explore the ideologies of both websites, two main passages are selected from every website due to the fact that they treat the same topics: discourse on forgiving the criminals and discourse on the reliability of death news.

III.1.2 Research Paradigm and Data Collection Instruments

The present research aims at analyzing two passages from *Al Jazeera* and *Al Arabiya* in order to explore the main ideologies pertinent to each. Thus, implementing a content analysis that is based on the qualitative method is seen as appropriate to investigate and analyse the corpus of the present study. The qualitative approach to research design refers to the type of research conducted for the sake of investigating attitudes and opinions. Therefore, the results of such research depend immensely on the researcher's insights and impressions (Kothari, 2004). We decided to follow the qualitative paradigm because the data are in the form of paragraphs of short sentences. Content analysis, as a research instrument, was selected to conform to the qualitative paradigm of this study as well as the sampling materials being selected. Newman (2000) defines content analysis as a "technique for gathering and analyzing the content of the text" (pp. 272-273). Therefore, content analysis is a tool that aims at examining the words and meanings that a particular text encompasses. These texts appear in the form of books, newspapers articles, speeches, or advertisements.

III.1.3 Analysis Procedure

Since our interest falls within the scope of discourse studies, we opted for Critical Discourse Analysis as a field of research. This field of study contains a number of approaches and methods that can be applied as procedures to analyze data. This study applies a critical model to CDA named "Fairclough's approach". It was selected mainly because it is easy to be implemented and suitable for any kind of discourse. Fairclough's model consists of three analysis stages: the linguistic practice (description), the Discursive practice (interpretation), and the Socio-cultural Practice (explanation and evaluation). Each of these stages offers an analysis of a set of linguistic, discursive, or social elements.

III.2. Analysis of the Websites' Passages

III.2.1. *Al Arabiya's* Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

III.2.1.1. The Descriptive (Linguistic) Level

III.2.1.1.1. Ideational Analysis

To start with, this available passage that has been selected from *Al Arabiya* 's article contains five sentences. These sentences are well arranged grammatically and relatively lengthy. Two types verbs can be detected in this corpus, each of which represents a different type of processes.

Table 1

Processes Present in Al Arabiya's Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

The process	%	Example
Material process	60%	Have been granted Was pardoning Has been achieved
Verbal process	40%	Affirm said

Material processes are dominant in this segment with 60 % (percentage) ; they are used for the purpose of exposing facts like the blind trust that Jamal Khashoggi's family put in the Saudi regime in terms of realizing justice and glorifying their murdered father. Khashoggi's son "Salah" uses the verb "have been granted" to declare that the right of their father did not go in vain, and that justice will be soon achieved. Also, using the verb "was pardoning", he states that the family is against the death penalty as a way to apply the Saudi law. Another type of processes which is detectable in *Al Arabiya* 's corpus is verbal processes. They are used in the purpose of stating opinions Jamal Khashoggi's son "Salah" who expressed his

opinions on how the Saudi regime treated his father’s murdering. The verb “affirm” is also used to assure a state of trust in the integrity of the Saudi regime. The main participant of this passage is Salah. The existence of this participant is emphasized each time to reflect the reliability of the news the website promotes.

III.2.1.1.2. Interpersonal Analysis

The second level of analysis within SFL is the Interpersonal Analysis. Within this stage, three main items are to be analysed: modality, mood, and personal pronouns. Starting by modality, *Al Arabiya*’s paragraph is devoid of any modals. This means that the article’s writer as well as Salah Khashoggi are sure about what they transmits to the world, and the data they are giving about the kingdom holds a substantial degree of certainty. In addition, the use of certain nouns, adjectives, and adverbs like “today”, “deceased”, “God willing”, “the death penalty”, “preparators”, “Saudi Arabian law”, “justice” (twice), “fair”, and “confidence” has some connotations and reflects some attitudes and ideologies.

Table 2

Modality in Al Arabiya’s Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

	%	Linguistic Elements
Words that hold a positive connotation	55.6	Justice (twice), confidence, fair, today.
Words related to law and religions	22.2	Good willing , Saudi Arabia law
Words that symbolize the brutality of the crime	22.2	Perpetrators ,death penalty

The words “justice” repeated twice, “confidence”, “fair”, and “today” hold positive connotation; they are being used to denote that the Saudi Arabia is a state of justice, and the right of the oppressed will not be wasted. The word “today”, which is an adverb of time, denotes that the day of unveiling the truth and returning justice has come. Using words and expressions related to law and religion like “God willing” and “Saudi Arabian law” suggests that the main participant Salah Khashoggi believes in Saudi Arabia and MBS will always return to the principles suggested by Islam and the country’s judiciary system when dealing with the case of Jamal Khashoggi. However, it is illogical for Salah to easily and without any pressure from Iben Selman to take this unexpected decision; the normal behavior is to support the death penalty to take revenge, especially because it was a planned murder with premeditation. This being the case, Salah made use of the nouns “perpetrators” and “death penalty” to symbolize the hideousness and the brutality of the crime.

Finally, the use of some personal pronouns is equally important in *Al Arabiya*’s statements. The first personal plural pronouns “we” and “us” are mentioned three times in total (“we” appearing twice and “us” once). Salah Khashoggi used “we” and “us” to involve and include himself and his small family (his mother Mohamed Nasif Alaa; his daughters: Noha and Nora, Razan, and his brother Abdullah) in the speech to reflect that he and his family are all forgiving the criminals without any sort of specific pressure. Besides; he utilized these pronouns to confirm that all of them had the same opinion regarding forgiving the criminals, and he did not make this decision on his own, but the whole family supported it with their consent. Further; “we” is considered as an inclusive pronoun because Khashoggi's family here and the audience of his speech belong all to one country, “a country of law and justice”.

By the same lines, in this segment there are three sentences, all of which are declarative statements. The mood of the sentences serves the purpose of giving facts and information in a direct way.

III.2.1.1.3. Textual Analysis

In terms of thematization, Salah's discourse is remarkably plain and straightforward with one constantly reappearing theme which is the Khashoggi's family referring to it each time with the pronoun "we". This is done in order to shed the light on the importance of the subject or the agent which is Khashoggi's family because the latter is concerned with the matter and has the absolute ability to accept or reject the forgiveness of the criminals. Further. According to the above explanation, the discourse holds constant thematization progression.

Regarding agency, in this corpus, one can see the use of the passive voice because the focus shifted from the subject to the action. The passive voice was used twice ("have been granted" and "has been achieved"). Salah did not relay care about who was behind the granting and achieving justice: Ibn Selman, Trump, Erdogan, or Human Rights Protection Organizations. He was interested in the processes themselves. The other justification behind the use of the passive is that the doer of the action of granting is obvious: MBS. Further; the grammatical cohesion and semantic coherence are strongly present in this discourse. In terms of coherence, he manifested noticeable chronological and logical order in the structure of utterances; once they are combined to each other, they make significance, and they all serve general theme. One remarkable lexical relation can be extracted from Salah's discourse is the synonymy of the pair "justice" and "fair" to reinforce the full confidence in the Saudi Arabian regime.

III.2.1.2. The Discursive Practice

III.2.1.2.1. Speech Acts

To begin with, *Al Arabiya*'s discourse is characterised by a remarkable homogeneity in terms of speech acts. There are two representatives, two expressives, and one declaration (sentence one). The representatives are used to convey the facts that Salah and his family achieved justice and forgave the criminals. As for the expressive act, it is used to describe feelings towards the Saudi judiciary system and thanking it. The declaration occurs when stating that justice was eventually achieved.

III.2.1.2.2. Intertextuality

In *Al Arabiya*'s discourse, there is a reference to two main texts. Firstly; the adverb "today" which mostly used by presidents, ministers, state officials when they give speeches to their people. It seems that he was in a high position when pronouncing this discourse. It also conveys a reference to the past, or more particularly, the times before MBS when justice was a rare currency. Secondly, the expression "God willing" is a religious word from the Quran, which denotes that Salah belongs to a religious and conservative family. It is noticeable that the first three lines are indirect reporting, concluding that the reporter took into regard the content, not the structure. That is why; we cannot consider that this report is totally credible because it may be exposed to certain modifications that makes the passage different from what Salah truly declared.

III.2.1.3. The Socio-cultural Practice

III.2.1.3.1. The Institutional Context

To start with, Salah 's discourse on forgiving criminals and neglecting the death penalty is an excerpt from an article in *Al Arabiya* English that was posted on May 23, 2020 when a Yemeni activist Tawakkol Karman attacks Salah Khashoggi for pardoning the killers. He

forgave them on Friday, justifying his behaviour by the month of Ramadan and precisely the night of Qadar that dictates forgiving one another.

Moreover, *Al Arabiya* website, which is responsible for this publication was launched by the Saudi privately owned trans-border network pioneer MBC after eight years of relentless attacks of *Al-Jazeera* on the Saudi royal family and the Saudi political order (Alhamouri,2013). Since *al Arabiya* is funded by Saudi authorities, it displays news about Saudi Arabia with caution and always works to improve its political image even on sensitive and visible issues. Also, it is on the side of MBS either unjust or oppressed.

III.2.1.3. 2. The Social Context

Saudi Arabia is a Muslim country in which Islamic law is strictly enforced and most Saudi Muslims are Sunni ; it includes many features that made it unique from the rest of the Gulf countries. It has a young and rapidly growing Muslim population, and it is home to two of Islam's holiest cities: Mecca and Medina. The Saudi Arabian government pursues an extremely conservative Wahhabi decoding of the Quran, and restrictions on religion are very high in Saudi Arabia (Ihab,2019).

Firstly, on the religious side, “qisas” is a limit of God in which the criminal receives his/her punishment in the same way he did. It is the estimated punishment whose origins are proven in Quran and Sunnah, and it is applied for the purpose of achieving equality between people while the death penalty is a western term meaning the annihilation of life. These two different notions are tightly applied in Saudi Arabia over the years (Ihab,2019).

What is noticeable in Khashoggi killing is that MBS influenced Salah Khashoggi to forgive the criminals and delete the death penalty. The question that arises here is: Why did MBS want to pardon Khashoggi's killer although the death penalty is a daily matter for him? The answer is that the criminals are very close to MBS and from senior state leaders. Also,

due to the close relationship between MBS and Salah, the latter could not refuse anything that the Saudi government asked for, even if it were pardoning his father's killers (Ihab,2019).

Secondly, from the political aspect, Jamal Khashoggi died twice; the first when MBS killed him and the second one when his son and family pardoned the assassins. Many views emerged in regard of this attitude. Some said that MBS threatened the Khashoggi's family with death, while others state that he gave him a lot of money for the purpose of declaring this speech and closing his father's story forever. Starting by, Trowth the executive director of human rights watch said that the strategy of crown MBN is to pressure on khashoggi's son to forgive his father's killers. Next, Anays Kalamar the United Nations (UN) rapporteur for extrajudicial killings and the UN investigator on the murder of Jamal Khashoggi said that what happened was expected but shocking and we cannot count on Saudi Arabia to achieve justice in the Khashoggi case (Ihab,2019).

Thirdly, Jamal Khashoggi's family and Al Saoud family have a strong relationship since ancient times. Before Khashoggi's murder, his grandfather was the doctor to King Abdul Aziz and distinct visits happened between the two families. After Jamal khashoggi's killing, his son Salah could not cut off his relationship with MBS. The latter bought the family an apartment complex for millions of Riyals and gave them the permission to travel to the USA whenever they wished (Ihab,2019).

III.2.2. *Al Jazeera's* Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

III.2.2.1. The Descriptive (Linguistic) Stage

III.2.2.1.1. Ideational Analysis

Table 3

Processes Present in Al Jazeera's Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

The process	%	Example
Material	46.1	Wrote, killed, pardon
Relational	38.5	Is not, was
Verbal	15.4	Saying, said

First, a total of 13 processes can be detected in this discourse, and three main types are recognizable. The dominant type of processes in this segment is the material one with 46,1 %. They have been used because the two people being reported want to confirm the fact that khashoggi was killed, not merely disappeared. Assiri used the verb “killed” to show that his assassination was planned tightly, and it was not a coincidence. He also used the verb “echoed” to place emphasis on his agreement with Hatice’s speech. The verb “to keep” is used ironically. It seems that he called for the continuance of silence because after two years of claiming their investigations and searching for the reasons behind this murder, the result was the forgiveness of the criminals. Therefore, demanding justice does not work with the tyrannous Saudi Arabia authorities. Also, the use of “to pardon” denotes that this mysterious and ambiguous pardoning does not indicate that Salah has high morals as he was forced to declare that.

Other types of processes include relational processes. The verb “to be” is used to emphasize that the murdering of Khashoggi was not an accident that occurred due to a health crisis or car accident nor an event that concerned only Khashoggi's family; it is a public

opinion issue. Besides, the journalist asserts that his killing was due to his political positions, especially those related to the decision of Ibn Selman who has always treated him as guilty. Also, Hatice utilized “to have” to mention that Khashoggi's case is not the private property of Salah and his family to decide whether they pardon or punish the killers. Further, the journalist used the verbal process “to say” in order to state Assiri’s opinion about Salah’s declaration freely and openly.

III.2.2.1.2. Interpersonal Analysis

Table 4

Paradoxical Situations of Modality in Al Jazeera Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

The situations	%	Words that indicate that
Khshoggi was murdered	55.6	The killer, the murder political work, political, silent
The whole incident was just a mistake	44.4	Pardon, family case, mistakes, normal context.

Concerning modality, this corpus is entirely lacking any modals; this reflects that the words of both Assiri and Hatice are certified and contain an essential degree of certainty, truth, and confidence. They are certain about their talk when addressing the audiences, and they are not just granting a piece of opinion. Lexically speaking, words being reported in this corpus refers to two contradictory situations: the first says that Khashoggi was murdered. The words and expressions that refer to that are: “the killers”, “the murder”, silent”, “political work”, and “political”. The use of “killers” and “murder” twice is to assert that Saudi authorities are not innocent as they claimed; they deliberately killed him. The reporter employs “political” and “political work” to attest that Jamal Khashoggi was a brave journalist,

one of Saudi Arabia's prominent intellectual figures, but for Ibn Selman, he became a threat as he criticized his weak points. Assiri later used the word "silent" to denote two meanings that addressed Saudi Arabia; the first one is that the crime is obvious for the whole world. Therefore, there is no need for Ibn Selman to provide trivial and illogical excuses. The second one is that we all know that MBS can silence everyone, not just the victim's family, but even those who protest with tweets will go behind bars.

The second situation reflects Saudi Arabia's and MBS's attitudes, which claim that the whole incident was a mere mistake. Words and expressions referring to this idea are "family case", "mistake", "normal context", and "personal disagreement". Assiri used them to clarify that the killing was performed in a cold blood. Khashoggi was neither a victim of family quarrel nor a settlement of accounts between him and his enemies; he is well known for his good reputation, even in disagreement. More precisely; he denies that the murdering was due to natural causes without the interference of outsider hands.

To continue, the mood in this segment is an amalgamation of declarative and exclamative sentences. The use of declarative sentences is to provide pieces of information directly. Assiri used also exclamative sentences because he was surprised how Saudi Arabia could dare to announce these declarations while everything is obvious for the public. Besides, Assiri employed the negative form (three times) in sentences four and five to assert that all the news traded by Saudi Arabia about Khashoggi's case were just lies, and his assassination was intentional.

Last but not least, different personal pronouns can be extracted from this segment. The pronouns "he" and "his" were mentioned three times in total ("he" appearing once and "his" twice); they are neutral pronouns. Using the pronoun "his" emphasizes that Khashoggi's murdering was due to his political accomplishment and his distinct criticism of MBS's regime. Another pronoun that appears in the third sentence is "it" This pronoun performs a

rhetorical function which is asserting that his killing was not an unconscious error that leads to the murder.

III.2.2.1.3 Textual Analysis

In this passage, the type of thematisation is said to be constant for the most part. We have one repeated theme or given which is the murder of Khashoggi with backward reference. It is the central topic in this segment. That is why, it is put in the subject position, with the provision of many rhemes linked to the agent (Khashoggi murdering). Thus, the dominant type of this segment is expository because there is an exposition of facts.

The discourse is coherent at the level of meaning and grammatically cohesive. It is coherent in terms of connectedness, consistency, and relevance, more precisely; the sentences of this passage are interconnected with each other in semantics and grammar; there is no contradiction between them, and the utterances of this discourse are related to the given context and the general topic of discourse. With regard to cohesion, there is a semantic tie between the sentences of this passage. Concerning agency, the whole sentences in this discourse are in the active voice. This grammatical attitude conveys Hatice's and Assiri's tendency to take into consideration the actor which is "Khashoggi killing" and ignoring the process because it is an obscure murdering that baffled the whole world for around two years.

III.2.2.2 The Discursive Practice

III.2.2.2.1. Speech Acts

In this corpus, there is a use of a set of representatives like "to pardon" and "to kill". Because most of the verbs are materials, they do the task of informing certain logical facts about Khashoggi's killing and asserting that his murder was not a fault that occurred naturally.

III.2.2.2.Intertextuality

In this passage it is noteworthy that there is the use of four indirect reports, deducing that the writer made certain adjustments in the speeches of Hatice and Assiri. He did not take the reporters' words as they are, and thus, they are not properly credible. Besides, in this passage, the writer focuses on the content rather than the structure.

III.2.2.3. The Sociocultural Practice

III.2.2.3.1. The Institutional Context

The speeches of Hatice Cengiz, Khashoggi's fiance, and Yahya Assiri, the head of UK-based Saudi rights group ALQST, which is an independent non-governmental organisation that advocates for human rights, are excerpts from an article in *Al Jazeera* English that was posted on May22, 2020 and is titled “ Jamal Khashoggi’s Son Salah Says family ‘Forgives’ Killers”. *Al Jazeera* begins its English language service in 2006 and the network has founded itself as an international media player with a line-up that typically comprises news, documentaries, and talk shows (Satti, 2020). To continue, *Al Jazeera* channel is Known to be neutral in covering news, even in controversial cases. For instance, it covered the case of Khashoggi with complete integrity, which made it a competitor to the most prominent channels and websites like CNN and BBC.

III.2.2.3.2. The Social Context

Qatar is an independent and sovereign state in the Middle East, occupying a peninsula that juts into the Arabian Gulf. It is an Islamic state whose customs and laws follow the Islamic tradition. Qatar has appeared as one of the world’s most producers of gas and oil. It has witnessed disputes and disagreements with Saudi Arabia since long (Waldie, 2018).

A number of controversial matters were inherent in the historical background of Qatari – Saudi relations. Qatar obtained independence from the British protectorate on 3 September,

1971. Historically. In 1992, a border dispute incited an offensive attack by Saudi forces against the border security point of Qatar, which disequibrated Riyadh –Doha relations. After 1995, relations between the two countries became acute when Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa came to power after a bloodless coup. Further, after Qatar became a state, it had a long-standing border dispute with Saudi Arabia that was only settled in 2001. Also, the Arab Spring that began in December 2010 added new issues to their already unstable relations (Waldie, 2018).

Politically, the disputes between Qatar and Saudi Arabia reached recently an ebullition point. In 2017, Saudi Arabia and three other Sunni Arab nations broke all diplomatic relations with Qatar because they claimed that it supported terrorism. The key source of the discord between the two countries was the launching of the satellite TV network Al Jazeera, so Saudi Arabia asked Qatar to shut it down. Another point of tension is Qatar's growing cooperation with Saudi Arabia's primary enemy Iran (Waldie, 2018).

Next, Qatar made its comments towards Khashoggi's murdering by the spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Lolwah Rashid al Khater who said that the murder of Jamal Kashoggi should act as a wake-up call for everyone. Al Jazeera made it explicit that the whole incident was incited by MBS (Waldie, 2018).

III.2.3. *Al Arabiya's* Discourse on the Reliability of Death News

III.2.3.1. The Descriptive (Linguistic) Level

III.2.3.1.1. Ideational Analysis

Table 5

Processes Present in Al Arabiya's Discourse on the reliability of the Death News

The process	%	Example
Material	46.1	to bid , to incriminate, to get (twice), talking
Verbal	15.4	expressed, asked
Relational	30.8	to have (twice) to be (twice)
mental	7.7	To know

This discourse is composed of five sentences; it is a mixture of four types of processes. To start with, the dominant type of processes in this segment is the material process with 46, 1%. The reporter used them for the purpose of exposing facts about the dishonesty of the Turkish media; he used “to bid” and “to incriminate” to denote its unfair involvement of some innocent Saudi citizens in a savagery crime. Besides, he used the verb “to get” twice for the purpose of wondering about the source of these fake news that claimed that Khashoggi was assassinated. Also, the use of verbal processes “expressed” and “asked” serves to state the journalist’s opinions towards these claims. Employing the relational processes “to have” twice and “to be” twice serves to describe his surprise about the speeches of his colleagues, claiming that whenever the matter concerns Saudi Arabia, everyone becomes an investigator with an unusually easy way to present information in Turkey. Lastly, the use of the mental

process “to know” demonstrates that the fact of getting inputs in normal matters is too onerous let alone when the issue is about a vague and obscure crime like Khashoggi’s.

III.2.3.1.2. Interpersonal Analysis

Table 6

Terminology Denoting the Two Perspectives towards Khashoggi’s Death in Al Arabiya’s Discourse on the Reliability of Death News

The two perspectives	%	Words that indicate them
those who say that nothing is clear yet	60.7	Turkish Astonishment Information Simple
those who say that he died	33.3	Turkish Hard

This part represents three main elements: modality, mood, and personnel pronouns. As for modality, this passage is lacking any modals which reflects that the reporter is sure about his declarations in doubting the reliability of the sources. Also, certain adjectives and nouns reflect two perspectives. The first one appears with those who say that nothing is clear yet by using words like “astonishment”, which represents the journalist’s surprise in regard to the Turkish media’s announcement that he died without concrete evidence, noticing that the date of his disappearance and the date of *Al Arabiya* ‘s publication were very close only; even the Turkish authorities in this period have not started yet an excessive investigation. Therefore, we conclude that the journalist’s intention was to close the Khashoggi's case as soon as possible so as not to accuse MBS, the use of the word “simple” denotes that he considers that what happened to Khashoggi is normal, obvious, clear, ordinary, and does not necessitate all that fuss around it. Also, the use of the word “information”denotes the non-existence of

proofs or evidence like blood, clothes, or a corpse that certify the rumours. The second perspective appears in the use of the adjective “hard” indicates that the Turkish journalists have suffered in obtaining information from Turkish authorities in normal and ordinary let alone crimes of prominent media figures like Khashoggi’s.

The most striking element is the use of the word “Turkish” three times, which denotes both previous perspectives. In fact, this expresses that even with the presence of struggles between Turkey and Saudi Arabia, the Turkish journalists were divided into two groups. The first one represents those who try to cover the event in a certain manner that protects Ibn Selman by using illegal and inhuman ways. For instance, in this case, they have used a fictional story surrounding Khashoggi's disappearance by exploiting the picture of a Saudi tourist couple as they executed the murder. The second group represents the denying of the journalist Muhammad Kanabkal that khashoggi’ s died because he don ‘t want MBS to be involved in this crime.

In this segment, there are two moods: the declarative and interrogative forms. As for the first one, it is used for the purpose of giving accounts and asserting that all their declarations are just lies. As for the interrogative mood, it is used for the purpose of questioning the sources of these news. This question is interspersed with a set of hidden questions, for instance: are you sure about his death? Are there any materialistic pieces of evidence? Where is his corpse? Are there witnesses, videos, and tapes to prove that? Did the genetic investigators scrutinize his DNA?

The use of some personals pronouns is substantial in this segment. “he”a neutral personal pronoun appearing once, “I”an exclusive pronoun appearing once, and “We” an inclusive personal pronoun appearing once). “He”represents the Journalist Mohammad Kanbkali that exposed his stupefaction concerning the rumors about Khashoggi's murdering. “We” indicates the group of Turkish journalists that share the same attitudes, beliefs, and norms in their in

terms of their sincerity in conveying news from reliable sources. The pronoun “I” is used within the direct reporting; the journalist wants to say that he excludes himself from any other group of journalists who claim the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

III.2.3.1.3. Textual Analysis

In regard of thematisation, Salah’s discourse is noticeably plain and straightforward. With one constantly reappearing agent which is the journalist Muhammad Kanabkali referring to him each time with the pronoun “he” and “I” to highlight the significance of the subject which is the journalist. The latter is the dominant and the keyword in this discourse because he is the one who argued and doubted the credibility of the sources. That is why; it appeared as one theme with four rhymes. According to the above explanation, the discourse holds constant thematisation progression. Further, from this input, we conclude that the dominant type of this corpus is expository interspersed with description.

Regarding agency, the discourse is purely in the active voice because the focus is on the subject which is the Turkish journalist not on the actions.

Moreover, the element of coherence and cohesion is manifestly present in *Al Arabiya* discourse. First, they are simple rhetoric statements, with tenacity sentences. In terms of meaning, the three sentences eloquently and coherently reinforce one general idea which is the claiming of Khashoggi murdering without valid sources. The grammatical cohesion of the passage is accurate and free of any fragments. Eventually, one lexical relation can be drawn from this passage, which is the antonymy existing between “Hard” and “Simple” to highlight the two perspectives about Khashoggi’s case: One group considers it a very simple incident while the other views it rather complicated.

III.2.3.2.The Discursive Practice

III.2.3.2.1. Speech Acts

In *Al Arabiya's* discourse on the reliability of death news, the dominant speech act is representative. For instance, “to bid” and “to get” are materials processes that work as representatives. They are used to insist that the widespread news which said that khashoggi died are fake. Also, he used expressive for the purpose of describing his feelings and emotions when he heard the fake news.

III.2.3.2.2.Intertextuality

In this segment, one can observe patterns of constitutive and manifest intertextuality. It is remarkable that there is one direct and another indirect reporting; one long and the other is short. This is due to the fact that the article's writer wants the two reports to convey exactly the same message, which is that “nothing proves the death of Khashoggi”. The constitutive intertextuality, however, appeared in referred to domains like politics, press, and law. First, this discourse discusses a purely political topic. In addition, the reasons behind Khashoggi's murder are related to politics and political relations. Second, referring to the text of the press denotes that journalism is a hard profession that can be employed as a tool in either revealing or concealing facts. Third, the text of the law denotes that it is illegal to involve innocent people in heinous crimes.

III.2.3.3. The Socio-cultural Practice

III.2.3.3.1. The Institutional Context

The speech of the Turkish journalist Muhammad Kanabkali is an excerpt from an article in *Al Arabiya* English on Thursday 11/10/2018 titled “ Jamal Khashoggi's Disappearance: Astonishment at False Stories”; *Al Arabiya* is a Saudi channel and based in Dubai (Behraves, 2014) . Therefore, it is not surprising that *Al Arabiya* channel always covers the news that concerne MBS carefully. The proof is denying the declaration of his death and the fictional

story in an attempt to protect MBS. They want to close his case officially for fear of the intensified Turkish authorities' investigation, especially as the crime happened in the Saudi consulate. Automatically, MBS will be the first convicted

III.2.3.3.2. The Social Context

The relation between Saudi Arabia and Turkey remained cold until the party of justice and development came to power. The relations witnessed a remarkable improvement during the reign of King Abdullah: there were intense diplomatic contacts that contributed to promoting the growth of investment and trade between the two countries so that Turkish- Saudi exports rose to 3,6 milliard dollars. This situation did not last long because after Khashoggi's death, everything was turned to zero (Qatar may benefit from Khashoggi fallout, 2018).

Economically, Turkey's handling of the Khashoggi murder case sparked negative reactions in the Kingdom and called to boycott it completely, considering it "unsafe" while local media outlets showed a warning to the Saudi embassy in Ankara about the existence of passport thefts and crimes in the country. According to the figures of the Turkish Ministry of Tourism, the number of Saudi visitors decreased by 30 percent in the first months of 2019 compared to the same period last year (Qatar may benefit from Khashoggi fallout, 2018).

III.2.4. *Al Jazeera's* Discourse on the Reliability of Death News

III.2.4.1. The Descriptive (Linguistic) Level

III.2.4.1.1. Ideational Analysis

Table 7

Processes Present in Al Arabiya's Discourse on the Reliability of Death News

The process	%	Example
Material	57.1	To conclude To silence, to give To order
Verbal	28.6	Says (twice)
Relational	14.3	To have

To start with, the passage chosen for analysis on *Al Jazeera's* part contains two sentences. These sentences are relatively lengthy and well-structured grammatically. In terms of processes, three types can be seen. The first type of processes is the material verbs which are dominant with 57,1%. The journalist uses "to give" to denote that MBS is a powerful king who is able to execute an intricate, speedy, accurate, and atrocious crime with just one phone call. Also, this verb indicates that there is a ready team that is expected for the execution of unusual crimes and that waits for only a signal for implementation from MBS. The verb "to silence" is used to denote that MBS did not ordered in temporary threat or isolation, but it was a forever shutting up. Also, he used "does not conclude" to denote that president Donald Trump doubts the assessment of one of the powerful system in the USA for his profits because if he confirmed their results, relations would fluctuate between the two countries and he would waste a lot of benefits.

More interestingly, the journalist utilizes in this segment the verbal processes. The use of “to say” twice demonstrates two main views: the first one is the Turkish media’s claim which supports the fact that MBS is behind Khashoggi's murdering while the second is Trump’s view which confirms that MBS has no relationship with the execution of the crime. Eventually, the use of the relational verb “to have” describes that turkey has concrete evidence from CIA Central Intelligence Agency , which is the Central Intelligence Agency that present the US government agency; its role is gathering international security input from foreign countries (Cia history, 2017) that condemns MBS in Khashoggi's murder.

III.2.4.1.2. Interpersonal Analysis

In this level, three main components will be analyzed, which are modality, mood, and personal pronouns. Starting by modality, Aljazeera’s discourse is free from any modals. This indicates the Turkish news’ certainty about what it broadcasts to the audience, so the announcement that MBS is behind Khashoggi's killing holds a substantial degree of certainty as well. Therefore, one can claim that there are two poles which are the American and Turkish news with different perspectives towards Khashoggi's murder.

Table 8

Terminology indicating the Two Opposing Poles of Khashaggi’s Death in Al Jazeera’s Discourse on the Reliability of Death News

The poles	%	Words that indicate that
The Turkish News	50	Instruction Silence. CIA
The American president Donald Trump	50	Does not conclude, Ordered , the murder

The first perspective is adopted by the Turkish news; since the crime took place in Turkish territories, Turkish authorities made a serious, intensified, and accurate investigation. Turkish news agencies declared that MBS is responsible for Khashoggi's murder by using words like "instruction", "silence", and "CIA". The second one is the American view that denied the fact that MBS is behind this crime by using words like "does not conclude", "ordered", and "the murder". First of all, President Donald Trump has gained unlimited profits from MBS, therefore; he should maintain a peaceful political relation with him. Otherwise, US profits will be affected. He denied this fact to the degree he doubted the results of one of his more powerful systems in his country: CIA.

As for the mood, declarative sentences constitute the whole passage for the purpose of avowing substantial information from trusted sources. The passage also contains the negative form "does not conclude", which is used to serve the absolute denial of the information that has been declared. Eventually, this discourse is lacking personal pronouns because what matters most is the recording that condemns MBS in the killing of Khashoggi; who actually found the recording is of secondary importance.

III.2.4.1.3. Textual Analysis

Regarding thematisation, this corpus contains two sentences; the first sentence involves theme one which is the Turkish news and rhyme one that denotes the fact that MBS is responsible for Khashoggi's murder while the second sentence involves theme two which is Donald Trump and rhyme two that denies the previous input. Therefore, there is neither a repetition of the given nor the presence of changing rhymes that provides us with something new. Besides, there is no movement from one sentence to another, which means that the progression of ideas is not sequential because we have two contradictory poles. To conclude, no type of consistent thematisation can be seen in the segment.

Concerning agency, the two sentences are in the active voice. This denotes that the focus is on the input itself which is the evidence that demonstrates MBS's direct relationship with the crime not in the process of getting this information. Additionally, the sentences of this passage show a noticeable semantic coherence and grammatical cohesion. In terms of meaning, once they join each other, they make a sense, and they reinforce one general idea which is the credibility of death news about Khashoggi's murder.

III.2.4.1.4. The discursive Practice

III.2.4.1.4.1. Speech Acts

In *Al Jazeera* passage, the representative is the dominant speech act; one can notice the use of three representatives "to give", "to order", and "does not conclude" to denote that there is a claim that involves MBS in killing Khashoggi while Donald Trump states that the whole thing can be merely a misunderstanding.

III.2.4.1.4.2. Intertextuality

In *Al Jazeera* discourse, one can observe the pattern of constitutive intertextuality which manifests itself in employing the text of politics when tackling whether the sources that declared the murdering of Khashoggi are trustworthy or not. Also, manifest intertextuality is apparent in this segment through the use of two direct reports which indicate that the writer is taking into consideration both: the content and structure. To continue, these direct reports are credible because they took the words as they are. The Turkish news reported what CIA had exactly found because it should be very careful in terms of transmitting news about death news due to Turkey's political image and reputation in serious issues. Moreover, for Donald Trump, likewise; his speech should be conveyed like it is because the system that declared this fact is located in his state. Besides, he is the president responsible for preserving human rights and maintaining the peace of the world, and his interests are common with MBS.

Therefore, any change in his speech in terms of context may lead to a certain misunderstanding with Saudi Arabia.

III.2.4.1.5. Socio-cultural Practice

III.2.4.1.5.1. The Institutional Context

First of all, this discourse on the reliability of Death News is an excerpt from an article in Al Jazeera English titled: ‘The CIA Has a Recording of MBS Ordering Khashoggi Murder’’. It was published on 22 Nov, 2018. *Al Jazeera* begins its English language service in 2006 and the network has founded itself as an international media player with a line-up that typically comprises news, documentaries, and talk shows (Satti, 2020). Further, *Al Jazeera* channel declared that CIA has proofs that MBS is responsible for Khashoggi’s killing directly, clearly, and without any sort of hints because its purpose as a channel is to convey a sequence of news without being ideologically- loaded. This feature made the creation of a huge number of *Al Jazeera's* viewers.

III.2.4.1.5.2. The Social Context

The history of the Turkish-Qatari relationships returns to the seventies, Turkey is an ally of Qatar as they have always supported the oppressed people around the world. For instance, they shared similar positions in the Syrian war and the Egyptian crisis; they support the rebel groups in Syria and opposed the presidency of Abdel Fattah El-Sisi (Unal,2014).

Economically, they signed bilateral agreements in many fields, where they have a strategic relations that established a partnership based on the principles of consensus and complementarity in addition to recording many visits between the two presidents. In 2015, Turkey and Qatar signed several economic agreements; the most notable one is the agreement of exporting gas from Qatar to Turkey, and Erdogan announced the abolition of reciprocal entry visas between Turkey and Qatar (Unal,2014).

Politically, In 2017, Saudi Arabia , Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain agreed to blockade Qatar, but Erdogan saved the situation by establishing an open air bridge to supply them with goods and provide them with military aid to overcome the effects of the blockade . Therefore, this position from Turkey strengthened relations between the two countries (Unal, 2014).

III.3. Results and Discussion

- **The Ideology Orienting the Discourse present in the Articles of *Al Jazeera* and *Al Arabiya***

After analysing a set of extracted passages from *Al Arabiya* and *Al Jazeera* websites using Fairclough’s model and SFL, it has been noticed that there is a use of a variety of linguistic structures in both articles, which indicate a certain type of ideology. Regarding *Al Arabiya*, it is obvious that it is manipulated and shrivelled by MBS. Additionally, the existence of certain linguistic items such as: “to bid”, “to incriminate”, “confidence”, “justice”, and “pardoning” shows implicitly the fact that the power and the authority of MBS and Saudi regime are only exercised on innocent people like when obliging Salah to declare to the world that he forgave the preparatory or when involving inculpably Saudi citizens in the murder of Khashoggi for the purpose of closing the case as soon as possible. This power reflects *Al Arabiya*’s ideology, which is defending MBS’s position by improving his image in the Arab world and the USA.

Concerning *Al Jazeera*, it is remarkable that the linguistic items which have been used in *Al Jazeera*’s passages like “killers”, “murder”, “CIA”, and “instruction” expose explicitly the fact that MBS is a professional killer with concrete evidences. They also show the sequence of the happenings of the murder clearly and directly without any reservation because *Al Jazeera* is located in Qatar, and the latter is an ally of Turkey and both of them are Saudi Arabia’s enemies and they supported its archenemy Iran. All these factors and conflicting

powers between the previous countries contribute to influencing Al Jazeera's ideology, which is based on disclosing MBS, the Saudi regime, and its corrupt regime to the whole world without any sort of covering up or putting in regard the distortion of Saudi Arabia's regime.

- **The Political and Historical Aspects Influencing the Ideologies of Both Websites**

The political relations of the Middle Eastern countries are based on attraction, disharmony, alliance, and hostility; they basically depend on their common political, economic, and military interests. A historical and political dispute between Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey is renowned in the Arab World and affects the countries' media discourse and attitudes in broadcasting the cases that may discern the opponent's state.

Starting by Turkey-Saudi Arabia historical and political aspects, the two countries have been enemies since long, and the confrontation between them has been constantly constantly renewed. The Ottomans were competitors to Saudi Arabia for ruling the Arabian Peninsula, and they overthrew the first Saudi states. Then, the Saudis allied with Britain in World War One and permanently expelled the Turks from the Arabian Peninsula. After that, the third Saudi Arabia state was built in 1932. Nowadays, Erdogan is sad over the Saudi Arabia's expulsion of the Turks, and his current ambitions are to overthrow the third Saudi Arabia state and rebuild a new Ottoman Empire with appointing himself as its ruler while MBS is very proud of the history of his ancestors who could destroy the Turks. Therefore, all these aspects affect the way *Al Arabiya* treats the murder of the Saudi Journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

Second, in more political parlance, and in the Egyptian Arab spring, Ankara treated the rise of political Islam as a potential opportunity to ally with rising governments that are closer to each other in terms of ideology. This position increased Saudi Arabia's suspicion about Ankara, and the Saudi nightmare ended with the failure of the Arab spring in Egypt by Saudi-Emirati support. Next, the point that filled up the cup is the support of MBS and Saudi

Media for the military coup that took place in Turkey in 2016 and their unexpected declarations that indicate that this coup would be advantageous to Turkey.

Regarding Qatar, a series of debatable matters were inherent in the historical background of Qatari –Saudi relations; they differed over sovereignty, border lands, authority, and ruling. Qatar is that small country that Saudi Arabia has always considered it its subordinate. However, after the appearance of oil gas in Qatar, the latter decided to get its total independence from Saudi Arabia. Besides, Qatar decided to make contributions in the North gas field with Iran, which made Saudi Arabia very angry of the transformation of Qatar from an independent state to a competitor one. Furthermore, concerning the political aspects, the major cause the of disputes was the launching of satellite TV network “*Al Jazeera*” with Qatar’s firm refusal and the blockade that has been imposed by Saudi Arabia and led to a significant deterioration in the political relations of the two states. Eventually, these previous aspects are factors which affected the ideologies of both websites. When *Al Jazeera* broadcast the murdering, it took into consideration the revenges of the grudges of the past for both Qatar and Turkey. However, *Al Arabiya* strived to mislead the media using lies and trying each time to lessen the power, credibility, and accuracy of *Al Jazeera*’s news.

- **The Views of Both Websites about the Case of Khashoggi**

Al Jazeera English states that Khashoggi’s assassination was planned tightly by MBS and it was not a death in a normal context. Besides, CIA has evidences that asserts these facts. However, *Al Arabiya English* declared that the Saudi authorities achieved justice in the case of Khashoggi and his family forgave the killers. Also, it was asserted that the murder was executed by Saudi tourists.

- **The Linguistic Elements Determining the Ideology of Both Websites**

The main elements that helped to identify the ideologies of both websites are modality and intertextuality. Regarding *Al Jazeera English*, the nouns that have contributed in determining the ideology are: “killers”, “murder”, “normal context”, “mistake”, “political work”, and “instruction”, “CIA”, and “silence”. However, *Al Arabiya* used nouns such as: “death penalty”, “justice”, “fair”, “confidence”, and “Saudi Arabia law”. As for intertextuality, *Al Jazeera* tried to refer to some universal texts like President Donald Trump and CIA while *Al Arabiya* showed always its dependence on and trust in two texts: The Saudi Arabian law and MBS.

Conclusion

Throughout this chapter, the researchers attempted to apply Fairclough’s Model with an eye to analyze discourses from *Al Arabiya*’s and *Al Jazeera*’s articles regarding Khashoggi ‘s murder. Analysing the linguistic elements that have been used in the discourses by applying SFL approach and evaluating the results of analysis have clarified much of what makes *Al Arabiya*’s ideology different from *Al Jazeera*’s. Moreover, a consideration of both general institutional and societal context of each discourse also reveals a lot about the difference in the ideologies of both websites. These linguistic items denote the fact that there are two different groups with two different views about the case of Khashoggi.

General Conclusion

This research has been conducted to Analyse and evaluate the linguistic structures present in *Al Jazeera's* and *Al Arabiya's* discourses about Jamal Khashoggi by using Fairclough's model of CDA for the purpose of revealing the two contradictory ideologies of the two websites. Being important for EFL practitioners, especially in uploading their writing and reading skills, this research contributes to raising their awareness about the nature of the political disputes in Middle East to be able to ascertain the linguistic characteristics of newspaper and website articles.

Fairclough proposed an approach to critical discourse analysis as an essential framework to establish the relationship between text and context. Also, it helps to analyze the transparent structural relationships of power and control that are reflected in language. This model is based on the application of SFL approach. In this study, Fairclough's approach is applied on articles of *Aljazeera* and *Al Arabiya* about the death of the Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi. The latter was a victim of a brutal crime that was presumably planned by Saudi authorities. Review of literature suggests the whole incident took place due to some political reasons like accusing MBS for being responsible for violating the rules of Islamic law by trying to involve secularism to the Saudi government, demanding the freedom of speech, and speaking against the war in Yemen. Khashoggi also criticised MBS's political, economic, and diplomatic relations with USA.

Applying Fairclough's CDA within a qualitative content analysis framework represents this research's primary method of analysis. This procedure dictated moving through three substantial analysis stages (description, interpretation, and evaluation) for the purpose of analysis decoding, interpreting, and comparing ideologies of *Al Jazeera* and *Al Arabiya* about the death of Khashoggi. *Al Arabiya's* ideology reflects defending MBS's position by improving his image in the Arab world in general and in the West in particular while *Al*

Jazeera's demonstrates the act of disclosing MBS, Saudi regime, and its corrupt deeds to the whole of world without any sort of covering up or putting in regard the distorting of Saudi Arabia's regime. Through the media campaigns of Al Jazeera, the Khashoggi case became international public opinion case.

The application of Fairclough's Model helped to reveal the ideologies of both *Al Jazeera* and *Al Arabiya* in covering the murdering of Khashoggi. Therefore, a set of conclusions and pedagogical implementations are needed. It is true that the researchers could apply a given model on some selected passages, but it is quite important to mention some limitations and to suggest some ideas for further research.

Implications and Further Research Recommendations

The findings of the study may be of interest to researchers concerned with comparative analysis or interpretations of media discourse studies, political domains, researchers in Arab studies and Middle Eastern and critical discourse analysis practitioners.

As a recommendation, our present research helped us to suggest some interesting ideas for further research. These new insights are as follows:

- looking for another model that can be applied to re-analyse the discourse and compare it to the one of Fairclough's in terms of applicability and validity and strength of results
- Using Fairclough's model to conduct a comparative study between Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya's findings and other passages from BBC and CNN.
- We have also applied Fairclough's model to analyse two pairs from each website; others can apply it to analyse more than three or four pairs.

Limitations of the Study

In the course of conducting this research, a number of limitations have been identified:

1. Due to the current situation imposed by Corona pandemic, the researchers were unable to check references from the university's library or even meet their supervisor regularly.
2. Lack of previous research studies on the topic, especially since the topic is new, and there is no prior study on the case.
3. Conflicts arising from cultural bias and other personal issues.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Al Jazeera's Extracts about Khashoggi's Assassination

Al Jazeera's Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

Hatice Cengiz, Khashoggi's fiancée, wrote on Twitter on Friday that "nobody has the right to pardon the killers". Yahya Assiri, the head of UK-based Saudi rights group ALQST, echoed Cengiz's reaction. "The murder of Jamal Khashoggi is not a family case, it is not a mistake in a normal context!" he wrote on Twitter, saying Khashoggi's murder was not due to a personal disagreement. "The authorities killed him because of his political work," Assiri said. "His case is political, so keep silent!. (Jamal Khashoggi's son, 2020, para.10)

Al Jazeera's Discourse on the Reliability of Death News

A Turkish news website says the CIA has a recording of a phone call in which Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman gave instructions to "silence Jamal Khashoggi as soon as possible". Donald Trump says a CIA assessment does not conclude that Prince Mohammad ordered the murder. (Ensor, 2018, para.1)

Appendix B: Al Arabiya's Extracts about Khashoggi's Assassination

Al Arabiya's Discourse on Forgiving the Criminals

Today we have been granted justice as the children of the deceased, God willing, Jamal Khashoggi. We affirm our confidence in the Saudi judiciary at all levels, that it has been fair to us and that justice has been achieved," Salah said in a tweet. Salah's more recent statement that the family was pardoning the perpetrators from the death penalty in line with Saudi Arabian law. (Tawakkol, 2020, para.12)

Al Arabiya's Discourse on the Reliability of Death News

Turkish media bid to incriminate Saudi tourist with wife in Khashoggi case. Turkish Journalist Muhammad Kanabkali expressed astonishment at the claim by some asked, adding, "We Turkish journalists know how hard it is to get information on simple issues. I am astonished that everyone is talking about having high-placed sources in Turkey. (Al-Enizi, 2018, para.9)

المخلص

يعالج كلا من الموقعين الإلكترونيين الجزيرة والعربية نيوز بشكل متناقض مقتل الصحفي جمال الدين خاشقجي الذي اغتيل بالفتنصلية السعودية بتركيا. كشف ايدولوجيات الموقعين والنواحي السياسية والتاريخية المعروضة في المقالات يساعد ممارسي اللغة الانجليزية كلغة اجنبية وكذا الباحثين في مجال تحليل الخطاب النقدي بتحسين معرفتهم حول المشاكل السياسية في الشرق الأوسط ودراسات الخطاب الإعلامي. اذن، يهدف هذا البحث الى الكشف عن ايدولوجيات الموقعين فيما يتعلق بقضية خاشقجي. سعيا وراء هذه المحاولة الأكاديمية، استندت هذه الدراسة على تحليل المحتوى النوعي للتحقيق في مقارنة الايدولوجيات الحاضرة في مقطعين مقتبسين من موقعي الجزيرة والعربية فيما يخص موضوعين أساسيين متعلقين بمقتل خاشقجي: مسامحة المجرمين ومصادقية مصادر الجريمة. طبق التحليل النهج النقدي لنورمان فيركلوف الذي تحليل لغوي وتفسير استطرادي وتفسير اجتماعي ثقافي. تظهر معالجة التحليل بصورة شاملة انعكاس مذهب العربية على تغطيتها للأمير محمد بن سلمان بينما ان مذهب الجزيرة برز من خلال الفصح عن تورط م. بن سلمان في الجريمة .

الكلمات المفتاحية: موقع الجزيرة، موقع العربية، ايدولوجية، النهج النقدي لنورمان فيركلوف