

Lexico-schematic Analysis of the Representation of Political Protests in Egypt in *The New York Times* and *Ahramonline*

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Abstract

This study aims at conducting a contrastive qualitative and quantitative analysis of the representation of the protests that took place in Egypt after late President Mohamed Morsi's November 2012 Constitutional Declaration, as reported by the U.S. *The New York Times* and Egyptian *Ahramonline* electronic newspapers. The significance of this research resides in the fact that, despite the elapse of about a decade on such watershed event, it has hitherto paid no linguistic attention. Discussion will draw on Critical Discourse Analysis, particularly Fairclough's (1995a) Discourse Analysis Model, and van Dijk's (1988) notion of News Schemata. We explore the similarities/differences in the representation of the event in the electronic newspapers both lexically and schematically with the aim of describing the function of language as a powerful socio-political practice in media discourse. The textual and discursive structure of 48 news reports were compared and related to the political and social context of the events to exhibit the newspapers' ideological strategies through various linguistic choices. The findings of the study exhibited more similarities than differences between the two newspapers. Up to 11 ideological strategies were detected in the analysis.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Media Discourse, News Schemata, Constitutional Declaration, Protests in Egypt, Ideology

1. Introduction

In the last few decades, people have become increasingly involved in local and international political action. News reporting, as a genre of media, has gained a lot of attention. Based on the belief that news reports can have an impact on shaping opinions and conveying ideologies, the present study attempts to investigate the function of language as a powerful tool in media discourse, more specifically, the news reports. The primary objective of the study is to critically analyze the similarities and differences in the linguistic lexical and schematic features used in the news reports under investigation. This is done to gain more understanding of journalistic media practices to ensure factual or presumed objectivity and transparency and to help understand how a political event is communicated linguistically.

On the 25th of January 2011, the Egyptian people launched a revolution against President Hosni Mubarak who had ruled Egypt for 30 years. The revolution resulted in ousting President Hosni Mubarak and the election of President Mohamed Morsi who belonged to the Muslim Brotherhood group. Five months after his election; more specifically, On the 22nd of November, 2012, President Morsi issued a constitutional declaration which was seen by his Muslim Brotherhood as a means of protecting his powers. Many segments in the Egyptian society, however, regarded it as a means of wielding tyrannical power because, according to *Ahramonline* 22 November 2012, it immunized the People's Assembly and *Shura* Council (the two chambers of the Egyptian parliament) from dissolution and gave the President the right to take actions to protect the country and the goals of the Revolution without opposition. The Constitutional Declaration sparked off massive protests, resulting in violent clashes between the President's supporters and opponents.

Thus, we thought that the language used in representing these protests by foreign and national newspapers is worth investigating for various reasons. First, the protests were the first to take place after the election of the first President following the January, 2011 events and the ouster of late President Hosni Mubarak who had ruled Egypt for 30 years. Second, the Egyptian people who were unified during the January events were then split into supporters and opponents of President Morsi and his Constitutional Declaration. Finally, these protests have resulted in violent clashes which, in turn, led to deaths and hundreds of injuries – and were the *casus belli* of the 2013 events that culminated in Morsi's ouster. Examination of such reports will be conducted from a Critical

Discourse Analysis framework, which we believe is a transdisciplinary field that can be useful in political communication.

Given the importance of language in general, and Critical Discourse Analysis in particular, in dissecting news reporting, framing, agenda setting, and content analysis, the perspective of this paper is believed to be by no means extraneous to the basic issues constituting the crux of the political communication field. Nimmo (1990) argues that one of the main goals of political communication research is to tackle the "consequences of the messages that constitute 'political communication'" (p. 116). We believe that a discursive analysis of what we might call the "triggers of the message," i.e. how and why it is written in a specific way, its lexical choices and implications as well as its schematic structure, is equally important. This symbiotic relationship between language and communication is demonstrated by many scholars (See, for example, Moon 2021, Pan & Kosicki 1993, Shmargad, & Klar 2020, van Dijk 1983). According to van Dijk (1991), Discourse Analysis emerged as a new "transdisciplinary' field of study" between the mid-1960s and mid-1970 (p. 108). Being eclectic in nature, CDA can be imbricated into the texture of different media fields. Applying such approach to dealing with news covering politically motivated protests, this study is hoped to afford yet another line of research to the interdisciplinary field of political communication with its different ramifications.

The data of this paper are 48 written online news reports selected from two newspapers of the highest circulation, *The New York Times* (US), a largely liberal paper, and *Ahramonline* (Egypt), a state-owned, conservative paper. They are analyzed to investigate the ideological strategies employed in the discursive representation of the protests that occurred in Egypt after the November 2012 presidential Constitutional Declaration. The aim is to examine whether the cultural diversities between the selected newspapers can result in discrepancies in the coverage of the same news event. An attempt is also made to show how the linguistic choices made by the newspapers influenced by their viewpoints vis-à-vis the events can have an impact on shaping the perception of the readers who receive the propositions from news reports as factual and indisputable. This pinpoints the inextricable link between discourse and ideology.

The relation between discourse and ideology is highlighted by Wodak (2006) who states: "Discourse is the place where language and ideology meet, and discourse analysis is the analysis of ideological dimensions of language use" (pp.16-17). An important subtype of discourse is news discourse which is a social

action that can be used to serve a defined social purpose such as ideological dissemination (Chouliaraki, 2008). That is why we chose to employ a linguistic analysis of news reports, as it offers a clear interpretation of ideological factors latent in the data. It also sheds light on how different texts "encode values and ideologies that impact on and reflect the larger world," (Cotter, 2001, p.416). Such interpretation is described by Fowler and Kress (1979) as "a process of recovering the social meanings expressed in discourse by analyzing the linguistic structures in the light of their interactional and wider social context" (p.196). This, in turn, will result in informing the readers as to how powerful and influential journalistic language can be and how this power is implied in different news reports (Richardson, 2007).

Therefore, it is the role of Critical Discourse Analysis to raise consciousness about language (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997) and to equip readers with the different linguistic tools that will help them "demystify" discourses by "deciphering ideologies" (Wodak 2006:4) from "ideologically laden texts" (Fowler, 1996:6). Analyzing the linguistic structures and different strategies of discourse, and placing them in their social and cultural contexts, will subsequently "unlock the ideologies and uncover the social meanings expressed in discourse" (Teo, 2000, p.11). Such endeavor is exigent in view of the implicit nature of ideology.

While Eggins (2004, p.9) rightly states that "...no text is free of ideology," scholars agree on the necessity for ideologies to be implicit in discourse in order to be more effective. For example, Fairclough (1989, p.85) points out that "ideology is most effective when its workings are least visible." Similarly, Retzlaff and Gänzle (2008, p. 69) state that "... ideologies are rather implicit or implied components of a text" and that putting texts into their socio-cultural and socio-political contexts can help reveal their ideology.

2. Literature Review

Since the 1970s, huge amounts of research have been conducted in the area of media discourse in general and news discourse in particular. Many of them make great use of the different tools provided by Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in order to reveal implicit power relations and ideologies in the analyzed texts. Although many studies focused on the area of news reporting, none of them tackled the foreign and Egyptian media representation of the protests that followed President Morsi's Constitutional Declaration. We believe, therefore, that this paper fills in a gap in research in this particular area.

Being eclectic in nature, Critical Discourse Analysis has been widely used by many scholars to investigate different social, political, economic, racial, gender or religious issues in news reports (Ideological construction of racism in news: Teo 2000; representation of immigrants: Cabaniss 2006, Paulin 2007; negative racial discrimination against minorities: Hall, 2008; negative representation of religious differences: Sian, Law & Sayyid 2012, Yusha'u 2012; practice of violence against women: Molek-Kozakowska (2012), Tranchese & Zollo 2013; political representations: Al-Humaidi 2013, AlMustafa 2016, Bhatia 2006, Bharthapudi 2012, Bichang'a & George 2012, Hasan 2016, Kim 2014, Lean 2008, Moftah 2013, Pasha 2011, Sheyholislami 2001, Youssef 2012). Almost all studies showed that news reporting is not a neutral process of representing facts. A narrower ramification of Critical Discourse Analysis is the discourse of protests, to which this current study also belongs.

Since discourse is 'an important dimension of everyday protest' (Riggins, 1990: p. 399), it has been an endogenous factor in grievances of almost all types (political protests, cuts in pay, price rises, suppression, dominant vs. dominated groups, gender issues, environment, etc.). The discourse of protest, which is a type of political discourse, has gained the attention of many critical discourse analysis scholars (e.g. Chilton, 2004; Wodak, 1989; van Dijk, 1998) been tackled from various lens (media positioning of protesters: Bassiouney, 2012; Davies & Harré, 1990; frames of interpretation of the protest signs: Said & Kasanga, 2016; narrative construction of media sourcing: Ghobrial & Wilkins, 2015; mobilization and political opportunity: Farmanfarmanian, 2014; and pragma-discursive analysis of political protests of students demonstrating over planned rises in university tuition fees, Hall, 2012). Relevant research of the discourse of protests is inextricably linked to the vast literature on the discourse of social movements, particularly the language of protest (Kumar, 2001; Sonntag, 2003;) in labour (Wood, 2000; Woolfson, 2006), environment (Linke, 2008), women's (Ukeje, 2004) movements.

This study is different in that it is the first to analyse the discourse of pre-revolutionary protests sparked by late President Mohamed Morsi's Constitutional Declaration. Adopting a micro-/macro, lexico-schematic level of analysis was not preceded in any of the studies we came across and was helpful in reaching our findings. Despite such plethora of CDA studies and their ramifications, no study – to the best our knowledge – tackled President Morsi's Constitutional Declaration and the ensuing protests outside the presidential palace. By choosing this topic,

we hope that it would fill in a gap in studying the foreign and national electronic newspaper representations of this watershed event.

3. Methodology and Data Collection

3.1 Description of the Sample

News reports are collected from the official websites of two newspapers; *The New York Times* and an Egyptian newspaper (*Ahramonline*). The analysis is confined to one news report per day selected from each of the newspapers covering the time span of 24 days between November 22, 2012 – the day of the Constitutional Declaration – and December 15, 2012 – the first day of the constitutional referendum. The total number is 48 reports, all available in the newspapers' online archives (See Appendix).

The news reports were retrieved from the online archive of these newspapers through several searches based on specific keywords. They were gathered from each of the two newspapers by keywords that include the following terms: Egyptian (constitutional declaration, protests, protesters, presidential palace protests, demonstrations, demonstrators, clashes, fights).

All reports were later evaluated for their direct relevance; articles that partially covered or briefly mentioned the events were discarded. Due to the fact that the news event occurred in Egypt, the number of articles in *Ahramonline* far exceeded those in *The New York Times*. Thus, one article was randomly selected for each day from the Egyptian newspaper. This resulted in 24 reports in each of the two newspapers under investigation.

The reason for choosing news reports to be the focus of this study is that they are generally regarded to be more informative, objective and factual than other types of articles in which opinions and stances are expressed more explicitly such as op-eds or opinion articles. However, such informativeness does not preclude the fact that news reports cannot be completely neutral or unbiased. That's why it is believed that "the world of the press is not the real world, but a world skewed and judged" (Fowler, 1991, p.11). Analysts believe that their responsibility falls in exposing the seemingly objective news reports in order to reveal the misrepresentations and obscurations that might pass unnoticed without their analysis (Schroder, 1994).

The New York Times and *Ahramonline* have been chosen for analysis as they are reputable daily newspapers of high journalistic standards. Besides having large circulations both domestically and internationally, they are available online in English, so that a linguistic comparison becomes feasible.

3.2 Research Questions and Analytical Framework

The overarching research question that guides the present study is as follows:

What are the differences/similarities between foreign and national newspapers sampled by *The New York Times* (USA) and *Ahramonline* (Egypt) in representing the protests in Egypt after the Presidential constitutional declaration and what are their implications?

This general guiding question can be broken down into the following specific sub-questions:

- a) What are the lexical variations used to label the news actors and events?
- b) How does the organization of the schematic structure of the reports signal particular ideological standpoints by the two newspapers?

In order to answer the research questions above, two CDA approaches intersect in our proposed framework in order to capture how the 2012 protests are linguistically portrayed in the selected newspapers. The framework combines Fairclough's (1995a) Discourse Analysis Model, and van Dijk's (1988) notion of Superstructure (news schemata). This micro-macro analytical framework has been specifically chosen as it believed to be capable of tackling the representation of reality exhibited in news reports. That is because many scholars tend to argue that news reports are not a simple reflection of reality; they are rather presented from a particular perspective according to the interests of the newspaper. This "representation" of reality is done for ideological purposes and can be achieved through various steps through the manipulation in lexical and schematic aspects of news reports (Fowler 1991, Kim 2014, Kress & Hodge 1979).

Fairclough's (1995b) Discourse Analysis Model conceptualizes discourse in terms of three main dimensions; namely, text analysis, discourse practices and sociocultural practices. He argues that textual analysis should focus on the linguistic features of the text, which means the analysis of vocabulary, and the organization and the overall structure of the text. Being interested in the process of production by newspapers and consumption by readers, the second dimension, discourse practices, goes beyond the scope of this research. The third dimension, socio-cultural practices, investigates the social and political context (of the protests) to relate text to context and provide an explanation of media discourse during the period under investigation. We concur with Richardson (2007, p. 37) who describes Fairclough's Discourse Analysis Model for CDA as "...a more accessible method of doing CDA than alternative theoretical approaches" because

this framework can be applied to studies relevant to media, political communication and society. Blommaert and Bulcaen (2000) argue that Fairclough's discursive approach acts as a "synthesis of a linguistic method of analyzing discourse as well as the political commitment that has become the trademark of CDA" (p.454). This micro-level analysis will be complemented with the second macro-level tool of analysis – van Dijk's (1988) notion of Superstructure (news schemata).

The analysis of the news reports schematic structure traces the flow of information and the order of events and topics (i.e., macro-propositions) in accordance with the different formal categories in news reports described by van Dijk (1988) and Fairclough (1995a). This type of analysis is particularly important in understanding the text's overall macrostructure. Schematic structure seeks to reveal the interaction between language and context "by looking beyond the formal structures of language as an abstract system" (Fowler, 1996, p.10). The schematic structure is organized in the form of an "inverted pyramid" and is arranged according to the "relevance principle" suggested by van Dijk (1988). Thus, the most important and newsworthy information from the newspapers' ideological standpoint is located at the top of the news report and the least important lies at the bottom. van Dijk (1988) and Fairclough (1995a) identify five major formal categories of news reports which are the Summary/Nucleus (headline + lead), Main Events, Background (context + history), Consequences (verbal reactions), Conclusion/Wrap up (evaluations + expectations). The present analysis, however, focuses on only four aspects that are considered the most revelatory of the newspapers' ideological standpoint. These categories are the summary, main events, background and evaluation.

4. Discussion and Results

In this section, the data under investigation will be analyzed lexically and schematically.

4.1 Lexical Analysis

According to Richardson (2007) "... words convey the imprint of society and of value judgments in particular – they convey connoted as well as denoted meanings" (p. 47). Analyzing lexical choices is considered one of the most important tools clarifying newspapers' overall construction of meaning. Fairclough (1989) argues "a text's choice of wording depends on, and helps create, social relationships between participants" (p. 116). In a similar vein, Mayr (2008) sees that the selection of vocabulary or lexical items "whether seemingly neutral

or emotionally loaded, signals the speaker's or writer's attitude about a certain topic" (p. 21). This tool of analysis deals with investigating the connotations of the lexical choices that are used to refer to the major news actors and events in the period subject to the analysis. In addition, patterns of co-occurrence between words (i.e., nominal/adjectival collocations) are also examined as they present another level of meaning that helps discern the newspapers' perspective for evaluating the actors and events and the various strategies adopted in their representations of reality which directly influence the readers' perception.

Three major news actors are identified. They are Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi, his supporters and his opponents. Two important news events are also identified; namely, the Constitutional Declaration, and the protests it triggered.

In this context, we have detected the following ideological strategies employed in the data:

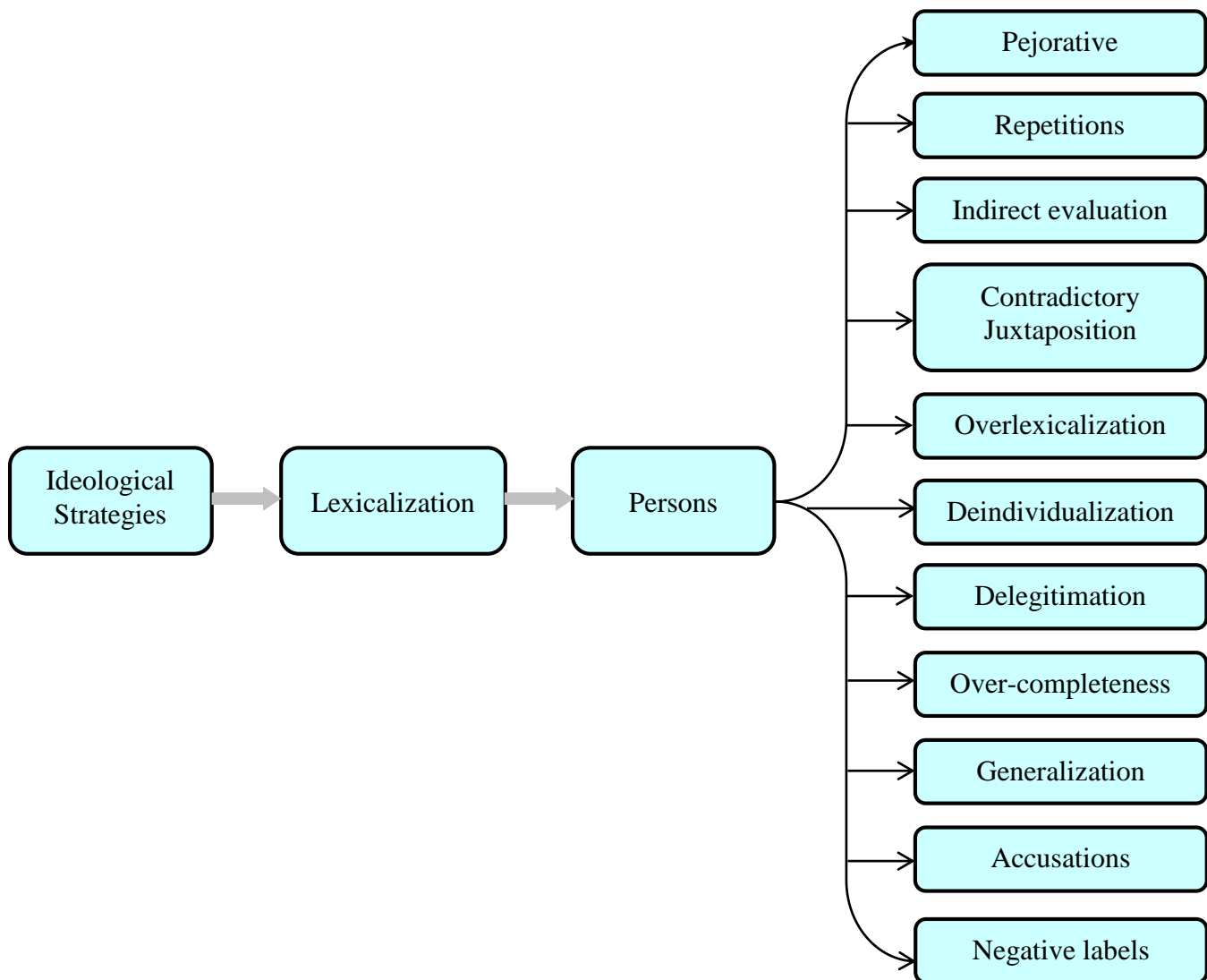


Figure 1. Ideological Strategies Detected in the Lexical Analysis

4.1.1 Reference to Major News Actors

This section will analyze the three major news actors: Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi, his supporters and his opponents.

4.1.1.1 President Mohamed Morsi. The lexical references to President Mohamed Morsi in the news reports can be grouped into four main categories.

Newspaper	Formal/Neutral		Informal/Negative		Ideological Background		Freely elected	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>New York Times</i>	244	88.72%	10	4.23%	13	4.72%	8	2.90%
<i>Ahramonline</i>	157	84.8%	7	3.8%	15	8.1%	6	3.8%

Table 4.1 Labeling of President Mohamed Morsi in *The New York Times* and *Ahramonline* Reports

To contextualize the above figures, it is important to cite examples about the four categories. First, *The New York Times* showed the highest frequency in Formal/Neutral category: "Egypt's President," "Egypt's leader," "Egyptian President," "President Mohamed Morsi," "Mr. Morsi, the President." Informal/Negative category was represented in: "the guardian of Egypt's revolution" (pejorative), "a protector of the revolution and a fledgling democracy" (pejorative), "a new strongman," "a pharaoh," "Mr. Morsi, who already governs without a legislature," "the embattled President, "Mohamed Morsi," and "a dictator." Ideological Background showed itself in: "Mr. Morsi, a former leader of the Muslim Brotherhood," "Mr. Morsi, an Islamist and Egypt's first elected President," "The country's new Islamist leader." Examples adduced about the fourth Freely Elected category are: "Mr. Morsi, the country's first freely elected leader," and "Mr. Morsi, Egypt's first democratically elected president." On the other hand, Formal/Neutral category in *Ahramonline* signaled the highest frequency and contained the same examples mentioned in the other paper. The Informal/Negative examples in *Ahramonline* are: "(Egypt's) new pharaoh," "an Islamist dictator," "Mohamed Morsi Mubarak" (linking him to his ousted predecessor), "the sovereign of the state" (pejorative).

Both newspapers are cautious when dealing with the Egyptian President. They frequently avoid the use of direct positive or negative labels to describe him and abide by the formality and objectivity rules in referring to the President in the highest frequency (88.72% *NYT*) and (84.8% *AO*) with official position, proper

name, honorifics, and last name, which are all considered as formal/neutral labels. However, the newspapers stress three important aspects when referring to the Egyptian President and utilize the repetition technique to highlight these qualities and thus shape the readers' views about him.

Firstly, both newspapers highlight the fact that the Egyptian President was a former leader of the Muslim brotherhood with a frequency of (4.72% NYT) and (8.1% AO). The same group is viewed by the NYT in (Report 24) as "a group the United States shunned for decades as a threat to western values and interests." The use of repetition is not probably intended to inform the readers of the Egyptian President's ideological background but rather to orient their attitude away from directly siding with the Egyptian President and his decisions.

Secondly, both newspapers adopt a strategy of indirect evaluation through other people's words by choosing to promote the voices of external commentators who tend to label the President with informal attributions. The newspapers find these labels which are negative and disrespectful to be newsworthy (4.23% NYT) and (3.8% AO). Thirdly, the newspapers identify the President as the first freely and democratically elected President in the Egyptian history with a frequency of (2.90% NYT) and (3.8% AO). A plausible interpretation of this category, however, is that the labels "freely" and "democratically" are chosen strategically to collocate with the Egyptian President since they are juxtaposed with the content of his first constitutional declaration that is viewed by both newspapers as "power grab." We might call this strategy "contradictory juxtaposition." The following examples are chosen to provide context to some of the lexical labels that are used to refer to the Egyptian President (italics and boldface are added):

1. "I don't mind being on their side to oust *a dictator*," she said, speaking of *Mr. Morsi*. (NYT Report 6)
2. I know he's an *elected President*, but I think he lost his legitimacy. (AO Report 13)

4.1.1.2 Supporters. The lexical choices that label the supporters of the Egyptian President can be grouped into six main sub-categories in the NYT and four sub-categories in AO as shown in Table 4.2.

Newspaper	Neutral		Islamists		Allies		MB members		Negative		Names	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

NYT	47	20.17%	125	53.65%	16	6.87%	19	14.8%	7	3.00%	8	3.43%
AO	43	33.6%	47	36.7%	---	---	19	14.8%	---	---	19	14.8%

Table 4.2 Labeling Supporters in *The New York Times* & *Ahramonline* Reports

The Neutral category is assigned to phrases like "the President's supporters," "Egyptian President backers." In the second, third and fourth sub-categories, the words "Islamists," "allies" and "MB (i.e. Muslim Brotherhood) members" are used respectively in the reports. Negative words like "captors," "enforcers," "vigilante jailers," "attackers" are used in the *NYT*. The last sub-category is represented in naming supporters such as "Magdy Hamed, 47, a business man and a member of Brotherhood's party," (*NYT*) and "Mahmoud Ghozlan, official spokesperson of the Muslim Brotherhood" (*AO*).

The results of analyzing the frequencies of the lexical items that are chosen to label and collocate with the President's supporters might reflect an ideological standpoint. The sub-category of the highest frequency (53.65% *NYT*) and (36.7% *AO*) is labeling the supporters as "Islamists." This is revealing since, according to Collins Online English Dictionary, the word "Islamist" refers to "an advocate or supporter of Islamic militancy or fundamentalism." Therefore, the defining label is the one that implies negative connotations, especially for the foreign readers. This label presents an example of 'overlexicalization', a strategy defined by Fairclough (1989) as "an unusually high degree of wording, often involving many words which are near synonyms and shows preoccupation with some aspects of reality" (p. 15). Thus, the newspapers evaluate the President's supporters by categorizing them as one 'de-individualized' cluster. According to Teo (2000), "selecting and repeating a particular attribute assigned to a news actor points out to an underlying ideology that might have motivated the choice in the first place" (p.16). The frequent use of the label "Islamists" prompts the readers to interpret the supporters' actions by drawing upon a particular stereotype that associates them with violence.

Invoking Fairclough's (1995a) view that news actors can be referred to either individually or collectively, the newspapers apply both techniques in referring to the supporters. However, when they choose to refer to number of individuals who support the Constitutional Declaration, the newspapers adopt a strategy of "generalization" (Teo 2000, p. 16) to make them appear collectively as a loyal and obedient sect that cannot think individually. This strategy is further enhanced in view of the fact that whenever the newspapers introduce some names

of the supporters (3.43% *NYT*) and (14.8% *AO*), they attach to almost all the names a phrase that indicates their affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood. This incites readers to view them collectively as followers rather than individual thinkers. Furthermore, only the *NYT* uses direct negative labels to refer to the supporters who attacked the opposition members around the Presidential palace with a frequency of (3%). Direct negative labels such as "captors," "attackers" and "law enforcers" are strategically used by the newspaper to abate the readers' sympathy by presenting the supporters as aggressors.

Since almost all the supporters of the Constitutional Declaration are "Islamists" who either support or belong to the Muslim Brotherhood, it is useful to portray how the newspapers refer to the Muslim Brotherhood. This is exemplified as follows:

1. The Brotherhood is an **insular, authoritarian movement** shaped by decades as **an underground secret society...** (*NYT Report No. 2*)
2. ...a group that has put its **narrow party interests above the national interest** (*AO Report No.3*)

Both newspapers seemingly seek to maintain a relationship of solidarity with the readers who share similar values against the MB. This is achieved by adopting two important strategies. First, "delegitimation" that is described by van Dijk (1993) as "a reference to the illegal activities and illegitimate status that are associated with the target group in order to enhance its negative portrayal and trigger negative emotions towards the group" (p.107). Therefore, by insisting on showing the link between the Egyptian President and the Brotherhood and asserting that the President's supporters are mostly Islamists who either belong to the group or other "ultraconservative" Islamist groups in Egypt, the ideological standpoint of both newspapers from the President and his supporters becomes clear.

Another important strategy used to portray the MB negatively is referred to by van Dijk (1993, p.258) as "over-completeness." It refers to what he calls "functional irrelevance" where relatively irrelevant information is given to convey a negative picture of a news actor. So, insisting on words like "Islamists" in a political event is purposefully over-complete.

4.1.1.3 Opponents. The lexical references used to refer to the opponents of the Egyptian President and his decisions are grouped into the subcategories as shown below:

Newspaper	Neutral		Ideological Background		Opinion		Victims		Negative (Accusations)		Names	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NYT	353	63.71%	127	22.92%	5	0.90%	8	1.44%	26	4.69%	35	6.31%
AO	277	65%	82	19.2%	4	0.9%	---	---	11	2.6%	52	12%

Table 4.3 Labeling Opponents in *The New York Times* & *Ahramonline* Reports

While opponents are described neutrally in both newspapers as "protesters," "demonstrators," "Egyptians," "revolutionaries" and "activists," they are represented ideologically as "secular protesters," "leftist(s)," "liberal(s)," "anti-Islamists" and "boycotters." The NYT is more direct in labeling the opposition members as "victims," "captives" and "detainees" to indirectly evoke readers' sympathy with them. The Opinion subcategory involves epithets such as "newly formed/unified opposition," "fructuous/fractured' opposition," "pro-democracy opposition." Negative accusations are represented in "the remnants of Mubarak's now-defunct National Democratic Party," "old regime troublemakers," "liberal whiners," "Mubarak loyalists."

Two remarks should be made here. First, opposition members are mentioned 554 times in the *NYT* and 426 times in *AO*, substantially exceeding occurrences of supporters (233 times in *NYT* and 128 times in *AO*). This coverage of the opposition is also intensified by referring to almost 35 different individuals of the opposition figures against only 8 supporters in the *NYT* – and 52 individual opponents in *AO*, as opposed to 19 supporters. Second, the opposition members belong to different segments of the Egyptian society with different genders, religions, educational levels, social classes and ideological backgrounds such as: "Ghada, a 37-year-old attorney," "Marianne, a 19-year old student," "a former Egyptian diplomat Yehia Negm," Mohamed El-Aswany, an Al-Azhar cleric," "Human rights lawyer Gamal Eid." The discrepancy here might be intended by the newspapers in order to stress the individuality of the opposition figures and the grass-roots rejection of the President's Constitutional Declaration by contrasting the opposition to the supporters who are mostly referred to as members of the Muslim Brotherhood.

The adjectival collocate "secular" is used to pre-modify the noun "opposition" with a frequency of 9.74% in the *NYT* as contrasted with the label

"Islamist" in referring to the supporters. According to Oxford English Online Dictionary, the term "secular" refers to a person who is "not connected with religious or spiritual matters." Thus, the repeated use of this label, which has a positive connotation to the foreign reader, is also used to canvass support of the readers and make them relate to the opposition and take their side as representing the moderate, non-fanatic part of the struggle.

4.1.2 Reference to the Major News Events

4.1.2.1 The Constitutional Declaration. Labelling the first event, the Constitutional Declaration, is shown below:

Labelling	<i>NYT</i>	<i>AO</i>
Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A decree - Edict - Decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional Declaration - Decree
Positive	An attempt to end the transitional period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A revolutionary decision - a legitimate move
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An absolute Presidential tyranny - A horrifying coup against legitimacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coup - 'fascist' measures - a major blow to the revolution
The newspaper's judgement	His recent decree whose Orwellian language giving him ill-defined powers to protect the revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Morsi's controversial decree - President's divisive decree

Table 4.4 Labeling The Constitutional Declaration in *The New York Times* & *Ahramonline* Reports

Both newspapers assign more negative labels to describe and evaluate the Constitutional Declaration than neutral and positive ones. Adjectival collocations such as "autocratic," "sweeping," "extralegal," "unlawful," "aggressive," "unchecked," "dictatorial," "regressive" and "authoritarian" are frequently found

in the news reports of both newspapers to collocate with the Constitutional Declaration.

The *NYT* ideological standpoint vis-à-vis the Declaration is reflected in the direct criticism found in Report no. 15 commenting on the decree's "Orwellian language giving him ill-defined powers to protect the revolution." Citing the President's supporters who defend the Declaration, the newspapers also strategically choose to insert few positive labels that collocate with the Constitutional Declaration, such as "an attempt to end the transitional period as soon as possible" and "an example of the enforcement of God's law."

4.1.2.2 Protests and the Presidential Palace events. The second major news event in the data is the protests triggered by the Constitutional Declaration. These protests led to deadly clashes between supporters and opponents of the Constitutional Declaration in front of *Al-ittihadiya* Presidential palace in Cairo. The following table presents labels used by the *NYT* and *AO* in this respect.

	Labelling	<i>NYT</i>	<i>AO</i>
NEGATIVE	Neutral	- Demonstrations - Protests	- Public expression of opinion - (Massive) Protest(s) - Demonstrations
	Violent action	- Clashes - Turmoil - Battle(s) - Civil disobedience	- Wednesday massacre - (Intense/bloody/deadly/street) Clash(es)
	President's Responsibility	- Clashes set by Mr. Morsi's edict - Crisis over his power grab	- ... more clashes will take place after the Morsi's decision to dismiss the public prosecutor
	Initiated by Supporters	- The violence, which began when thousands of his Islamist supporters roused an opposition sit-in.	Mr. Morsi's Islamist supporters detained and abused dozens of opponents

Table 4.5 Labeling the Protests in *The New York Times* & *Ahramonline* Reports

Both newspapers communicate to their readers via different labels the neutral and peaceful nature of the protests that soon converted into bloody clashes. The

newspapers also foreground the Egyptian President's Constitutional Declaration as the primary motivation for these clashes. The newspapers' view of the President's supporters as the initiators of violence is communicated to the readers through the direct labelling of the supporters as the group who "attacked" and "detained" the "opposition" and "opponents."

4.2 Schematic Analysis

The analysis shows significant differences in the schematic structure of the two newspapers. Almost all news reports of *The New York Times* are conventionally structured. Each news report presents a summary (headline + lead) followed by the representation of the main event. After the presentation of the main events, the newspaper represents the reactions of both sides on the events together with some background information. The newspaper also presents several instances of its evaluations on the major news actors and events. On the other hand, there are several variations and omissions of some of the formal categories in *Ahramonline*. Despite the fact that each news report begins with a clear headline and lead paragraph, some *AO* news reports are too short, featuring a single episode or portraying the reactions of only one news actor. In fact, this difference in the schematic structure of the two newspapers can be interpreted as a consequence of *AO* producing several news reports per day, unlike the *NYT* that produces only one report each day. The following subsections present the analysis of the four major categories of news schemata.

4.2.1 The Summary/ Nucleus

The Summary/Nucleus represents the highest macro-proposition in the news reports' schematic structure. This category includes headlines and lead paragraphs that give the idea of the story. Teo (2000) asserts that "headlines often encapsulate the newspaper's ideological values and attitudes" (p. 14). Table 4.6 presents some headlines.

<i>The New York Times</i>		
Report No.	Date	Headline
1	22-11-2012	<i>Citing Deadlock, Egypt's Leader Seizes New Power and Plans Mubarak Retrial</i>
2	23-11-2012	<i>Clashes Break Out After Morsi Seizes New Power in Egypt</i>
6	27-11-2012	<i>Egypt Protesters Gather to Denounce Morsi in Scenes Recalling Uprising</i>
15	6-12-2012	<i>Morsi Defends Wide Authority as Turmoil Rises in Egypt</i>

<i>Ahramonline</i>		
Report No.	Date	Headline
1	22-11-2012	<i>Morsi declaration hailed by supporters, deemed 'coup' by opposition</i>
2	23-11-2012	<i>Thousands fill Tahrir on Friday to protest Morsi's new 'dictatorial powers'</i>
14	5-12-2012	<i>Blood Is Shed as Egyptian President's Backers and Rivals Battle in Cairo</i>
24	15-12-2012	<i>Morsi: A polarising figure in Egypt's referendum</i>

Table 4.6 Headlines of *The New York Times* and *Ahramonline* Newspapers

President Morsi is thematized but negatively represented as a claimer of "wide authority" since he "seizes" illegitimate "dictatorial powers" by his Constitutional Declaration that is perceived as a "coup" against the rule of law. *Ahramonline* portrays him as a "polarizing figure," being the initiator of the protests in the Egyptian streets that resulted in "clashes" where "blood is shed."

The portrayal of the President's supporters in the *NYT* headlines is characterized by violence. They are only described in processes relevant to battling and abuse. Despite the use of the passive structure "blood is shed" to avoid direct attribution of responsibility and blame, the *AO* foregrounds "President backers" to precede "rivals" in an implicit manifestation that the supporters are the instigators of the clashes. *AO* headlines, however, appear less direct in their negative portrayal of the President's supporters. Aside from the newspaper's purposeful selection of the verb "hailed" to describe their reaction to the President's "dictatorial" declaration, it prefers to present the opposition's labelling of the event as a "coup" through direct quotations.

Therefore, the images that are suggested by the lexical and structural choices of the headlines portray the Egyptian President and his supporters as negative agents, unlike the opponents who are represented neutrally. This finding is further emphasized through the wording of the lead paragraphs exemplified below.

Examples from the NYT:

1. Tens of thousands of people filled the central Tahrir Square on Tuesday afternoon in an outpouring of rage at President Mohamed Morsi's attempt to claim expansive new powers ... (Report no. 6)

2. Angry mobs of Islamists battled secular protesters with fists, rocks and firebombs in the streets around the Presidential palace for hours Wednesday night... (Report no. 14)

Examples from AO:

1. *Opposition groups call for mass marches on Tuesday against Morsi's decision to grant himself nearly unlimited new powers (Report no. 3)*

2. *Demonstrators in support of the President and his recent constitutional decree chanted for the implementation of Islamic sharia ... (Report no. 10)*

The lead paragraphs are structured in such a way as to purport a negative portrayal of the Egyptian President and his supporters. This is reflected through the syntactic structure that deliberately foregrounds the supporters in the frontal position of transitive active material processes that denote battling the opposition. The newspaper extends the portrayal in the readers' mental models through the vivid description in the prepositional phrases "with fists, rocks and firebombs ..."

Unlike the direct negative representation of the Egyptian President and his supporters in the lead paragraphs of the *NYT*, *Ahramonline* introduces more indirect evaluations in the lead. Neither the President nor his supporters are represented as direct agents in violence and aggression. Nevertheless, his Constitutional Declaration is described as a "decision to grant himself nearly unlimited new powers." Opposition figures are represented neutrally as "political opposition" that represents "Parties, groups from across Egypt's" (Report No. 5). Supporters, however, are represented as "hardline Islamist group" (Report No. 12) who are supporting the President only for "the implementation of Islamic sharia," which implies negative judgement by the newspaper. Therefore, foregrounding such propositions in the highest level of the thematic macrostructure of the news reports reflects the newspaper's standpoint which the uncritical reader would grasp as an unchallengeable fact (Fairclough 1995a, p.121).

4.2.2 Main Events

The main events of each news report are ordered according to the "relevance principle" (van Dijk 1988) that suggests that the most important events are portrayed first while the least are backgrounded. The presentation of the main events in the two newspapers sheds light on some similarities and differences between them.

It has been generally noticed that *NYT* reports foreground the negative aspects of the President's Constitutional Declaration and the rejection of the Constitutional Declaration by many Egyptians. They also foreground the defense of the President's supporters and officials who try to interpret the declaration in various ways to refute accusations of tyranny and the President's alleged intention to immune his decisions from the control of the judiciary. On the other hand, the

presumably positive part of the Constitutional Declaration that deals with the replacement of the Mubarak-era Public Prosecutor and ordering retrials for former President Hosni Mubarak and other officials who were accused of killing civilian protesters during the 25th of January 2011 revolution is backgrounded to appear in the final paragraphs of the news report. Thus, the newspaper deliberately chooses to foreground the piece of information that stirs negative attitudes and judgements toward the Egyptian President and background other information that might result in some positive evaluations by the readers.

Unlike the *NYT*, *AO* generally portrays the mass protests by the opposition following the Egyptian President's Constitutional Declaration. The various views of opposition members criticizing the declaration are foregrounded as main events with an almost absence of reference to the supporters' views. In its first report, however, *AO* presents all the articles of the Egyptian President's Constitutional Declaration as one episode followed by the different reactions of both sides. In other *AO* reports, the various views of opposition members criticizing the declaration are foregrounded as main events with scant reference to supporters' views. On the other hand, other events that might instigate the readers' sympathy with supporters' stance or justification of the President's acts are backgrounded or omitted in some reports.

4.2.3 Background

The Background category sheds light on the historical, political or social context or conditions of the actual news events. It is subdivided into two categories; Context and History. Context refers to the general socio-political states of affairs, or current events during which the specific event takes place, while History stretches back to certain period before the main events.

The analysis of the news reports reveals that the newspaper includes some paragraphs that divert from the main events for ideological purposes to highlight background past or current events that direct the readers' interpretation toward a particular end. Sometimes these paragraphs activate background knowledge in the memory of the readers to contextualize the meaning of the text in a particular way. This is exemplified as follows:

*1. The crisis over his power grab came just **days** after the Islamist leader won international praise for his **pragmatism, including from the United States**, for brokering a cease-fire between Hamas and Israel. (NYT Report no.2)*

*2. **Anger against Morsi ... has many sources** and is related to a series of events. One clear source is the continued **decline of socio-economic conditions** in Egypt.*

*Another source is the continued **decay of public services** that was tragically demonstrated by a **road/rail disaster earlier this month** that left close to 60 children dead. (AO Report no.6)*

The explicit praise of the President's "pragmatism" by the United States is presented as background information to indirectly criticize the President's decision. The AO report in (2) diverts from the main event into other sources that cause people's rage.

4.2.4 Evaluation

The final optional category in news reports' schematic structure is the Comments category. van Dijk (1988) introduces an Evaluation subcategory under the Comments category where the journalist "...explicitly formulate opinions (personal ones or those of the newspaper) about the actual news events" (p.167). Presenting the newspaper's evaluations on particular news events makes the newspaper appear more as a persuasive genre than informative hard news genre. Newspapers implicitly impose their evaluation either within the structure of the news reports or by the end of the report. As the examples below show, these evaluations and interpretations are mostly accepted by readers as a matter of fact and influence their interpretation of events.

- 1. ... Mr. Morsi's gesture was another demonstration that *Egyptians would no longer allow their rulers to operate above the law.* (NYT Report 5)**
- 2. Mr. Morsi's decree has played into decades-old fears of the Brotherhood as an insular, authoritarian movement shaped by decades as an underground secret society.(NYT Report 2)**
- 3. President Mohamed Morsi offered to limit the prerogative he had bestowed upon himself on 22 November through a constitutional declaration that prompted a nationwide outcry against the *text's dictatorial spirit.* (AO Report no.19)**

These examples show that the NYT assumes a persuasive role against the Egyptian President's Declaration through inserting specific comments on the events. This technique helps in reproducing and sustaining dominant anti-Islamist ideology in the west that influences the readers' interpretation and evaluation of the situation in Egypt.

Therefore, the previous analysis presents evidence that the two newspapers share a similar evaluative stance for the major news actors and events. The analysis of the newspapers' schematic structure reflects various deliberate choices that have powerful impact in directing the readers' perception toward a particular interpretation of the major news events and actors.

5. Conclusion

This paper investigated the lexical and schematic features of news reports issued by *The New York Times* and *Ahramonline* focusing on former President Mohamed Morsi's Constitutional Declaration and the protests that erupted as a result. The major news actors and events are evaluated through the use of 11 lexical strategies. Applying the CDA tools to the selected reports aimed at dissecting the linguistic and ideological strategies used by both newspapers to inculcate their readers with certain ideological standpoints to affect their judgments and beliefs.

This importance of this study arises from the fact that is the first to analyse the discourse of pre-revolutionary protests sparked by late President Mohamed Morsi's Constitutional Declaration. Adopting a micro-/macro, lexico-schematic level of analysis was not preceded in any of the studies we came across and was helpful in reaching our findings. Despite such plethora of CDA studies and their ramifications, no study – to the best of our knowledge – tackled President Morsi's Constitutional Declaration and the ensuing protests outside the presidential palace. By choosing this topic, we hope that it would fill in a gap in studying the foreign and national electronic newspaper representations of this watershed event.

The analysis investigated both the lexical (micro-level) and schematic (macro-level) features of the news reports. It has been shown that both newspapers show more similarities than differences in the lexical choices, although the *NYT* is more direct in its evaluation. Discussion revealed that both newspapers abide by the formality rules in referring to the Egyptian President in the highest frequency with formal/neutral labels. However, both newspapers adopt a strategy of indirect evaluation by referring to the President's ideological background as a former member of the MB – a group that is negatively portrayed by both newspapers through the strategies of 'delegitimation' and 'over-completeness'. The supporters of the Egyptian President are represented negatively by both newspapers by means of three lexical strategies: 'overlexicalization', 'generalization' and 'negative labels'. On the other hand, both newspapers positively portray the opponents of the Egyptian President by manifesting their individuality and diversity to reflect all the factions of the Egyptian society rather than a single group.

Both newspapers choose to insert negative labels that defame the Constitutional Declaration and present it as an act against democracy and the rule of law. Though labelled neutrally in some cases, the protests were sometimes associated with negative adjectival collocations and appellations.

On the schematic level, the analysis exhibits similarities in the categories of Summary, Background and Evaluation, and differences in the portrayal of the Main Events category. The reports of both newspapers show a standard structure but with significant variations. Almost all *NYT* news reports are conventionally structured. Nevertheless, several episodes are foregrounded while others are backgrounded – all on ideological grounds. The *NYT* presents several instances of direct evaluative comments on the major news actors and events that crystalize its ideological standpoint. On the other hand, there are several variations and omissions of some of the formal categories in *AO*. Despite the fact that each news report begins with a clear headline and lead paragraph, some news reports are too short, featuring a single episode of main events or portraying the reactions of only one side of news actors with less direct evaluative comments. It is assumed that the difference in the schematic structure of the two newspapers is ascribed to the prolificity of *AO* reports against the *NYT* single-report-per-day coverage. It is also due to the fact that *AO* is a state-owned newspaper while the *NYT* is an independent newspaper which is entitled to its own views and opinion, a luxury the *AO* does not have. This also accounts for the *AO* tending to avoid direct evaluative reporting - since the major news actor is the head of the state - and present a seemingly balanced informative reporting while implicitly inserting its evaluative stance within the structure of the news reports and within the purposeful selection of particular lexical variations in the headlines and lead paragraphs.

The analysis of the Main Events category shows more differences than similarities in the representation by the two newspapers. The *NYT* is more direct in reflecting its ideological standpoint by ordering the episodes of the main events according to the "relevance principle." It chooses to foreground many episodes that thematize the negative portrayal of the Egyptian President and his supporters, and background other episodes that might invoke readers' justification of the President's acts. Many episodes are completely omitted in the representation of main events in *AO*.

In the Background category, both newspapers include many instances that divert from the main events to highlight certain events for ideological purposes. The Evaluation subcategory was implicitly inserted within the reports to make them accepted by the readers as indisputable facts. Although Harcup and Cole (2010, p.1) argue that newspapers should present information to the readers "in an honest and balanced way," this aim, often hindered by ideological strategies and orientations, seems too difficult to achieve.

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تحليل لفظي نسقي لتمثيل الاحتجاجات السياسية في مصر في "ذا نيويورك تايمز" و "الأهرام أونلاين"

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المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إجراء تحليل نوعي وكمي لتمثيل الاحتجاجات التي حدثت في مصر في أعقاب إعلان الرئيس الراحل محمد مرسي عن "إعلانه الدستوري" في شهر نوفمبر، ٢٠١٢، كما نقلتها صحيفة "ذا نيويورك تايمز" الأمريكية وصحيفة "أهرام أونلاين" المصرية الإلكترونية. وتكمن أهمية هذا البحث في أنه بالرغم من مرور زهاء عقد من الزمان على هذا الإعلان، الذي كان الشرارة التي أفضت إلى ثورة ٣٠ يونيو، ٢٠١٣، إلا أنه لم يكن محط اهتمام أي دراسة لغوية، على حسب علمنا. ويتبنى هذا البحث منهج التحليل النقدي للخطاب، وبصفة خاصة "نموذج تحليل الخطاب" لفيركلوف (١٩٩٥) و"أنساق الأخبار" لفان دايك (١٩٨٨). ويسعى هذا البحث إلى اكتشاف أوجه الشبه والاختلاف في تمثيل تلك الاحتجاجات في الصحيفتين الإلكترونية على المستوى اللفظي والنسقي بهدف وصف وظيفة اللغة بصفاتها ممارسة سياسية اجتماعية يكتنفها الخطاب الإعلامي. كما تم عقد مقارنة بين التراكيب النصية والخطابية لعدد ٤٨ خبر وربطها بالسياق السياسي والاجتماعي للأحداث بغية عرض الاستراتيجيات الأيديولوجية للصحيفتين من خلال الاختيارات اللغوية. وقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة تفوقاً لأوجه التشابه على أوجه الاختلاف في الصحيفتين. كما أدى التحليل الخطابي إلى استكشاف ١١ استراتيجية أيديولوجية.

الكلمات الدالة: التحليل النقدي للخطاب، الخطاب الإعلامي، أنساق الأخبار، الإعلان الدستوري، الاحتجاجات في مصر، الأيديولوجية