
**Clusivity Marking and Cognitive Frame
Construction in the “War on Terror” Discourse in
Selected Arabic and English Online Newspaper
Articles**

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Abstract

This study applies the cognitive approach to critical discourse analysis to selected Arabic and English online newspaper articles covering terrorism. Its first aim is to investigate the concept of clusivity and how it is manifested in the "War on Terror" discourse. This will be done through comparing the pragma-cognitive strategies of proximization, and ideological square and their role in marking clusivity. The second aim is to figure out how the "Us" and "Them" relationship is linguistically portrayed and framed in "war on terror" discourse and how linguistic expressions contribute to the investigation of the cognitive frame construction and framing process used in online news discourse. It adopts Force Dynamics Model (Talmy, 1988, 2000) to illustrate the cognitive frame and its framing process that news discourse constructs. The data of the study consists of selected online Arabic and English news articles taken from *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Masry Al-Youm*, *The Washington Post* and *The Guardian* official online platforms. Results showed that the “war on terror” discourse is a globalized, to use Cap’s (2017) words, language of fear.

Keywords: Clusivity, proximization, ideological square, cognitive frame construction, and Force Dynamics Model

الملخص

إشارات التضمين وبناء الإطار المعرفي في خطاب "الحرب على الإرهاب" في مقالات إلكترونية مختارة من الصحف العربية والإنجليزية

تطبق هذه الدراسة المنهج المعرفي في تحليل الخطاب النقدي على مقالات مختارة من الصحف العربية والإنجليزية التي تغطي موضوع الإرهاب. يتمثل الهدف الأول من هذه الدراسة في دراسة مفهوم التضمين Clusivity وكيف يتجلى ذلك في خطاب "الحرب على الإرهاب". وسيتم ذلك من خلال مقارنة الاستراتيجيات المعرفية التداولية (البرجماتية) لكل من تقريب التهديد proximization والمربع الإيديولوجي ideological square ودورهم في التضمين. يتمثل الهدف الثاني في معرفة كيفية تصوير "نحن" و "هم" لغويًا وتأطيرهم في خطاب "الحرب على الإرهاب" وكيف تساهم التعبيرات اللغوية في تحقيق عملية بناء الإطار المعرفي وصياغة الإطارات المستخدمة الخطاب الإخباري الإلكتروني. يعتمد البحث على نموذج (Talmy, 1988, 2000) لتوضيح الإطار المعرفي وعملية تأطيره التي يبينها خطاب الأخبار.

تتكون قاعدة بيانات الدراسة من مقالات إخبارية مختارة باللغة العربية مأخوذة من منصات الأهرام والمصري اليوم الرسمية على الإنترنت، ومقالات إخبارية مختارة باللغة الإنجليزية مأخوذة من منصتي The Washington Post و The Telegraph الرسمية على الإنترنت. أظهرت النتائج أن خطاب "الحرب على الإرهاب" هو خطاب عالمي، وذلك كما ذكر كاب Cap (2017) أن خطاب "الحرب على الإرهاب" هو خطاب عولمة "لغة الخوف".

1.0 Introduction and Background

The concept of clusivity refers to various aspects of inclusion and exclusion linguistically represented in discourse. It is a new concept. It has been the subject of a number of linguistic studies (Filimonova: 2005). These studies were mainly concerned with clusivity markers investigated in the different branches of linguistics as morphology, syntax, semantics, as well as, pragmatics and cognitive linguistics.

The majority of these traditional studies investigate clusivity as a grammatical category, thus limiting its scope. The approach adopted in this study is, however, greatly extended to include and examine cases of cognitively construed and linguistically represented association and dissociation, which requires an interdisciplinary approach coming from different fields, such as pragmatics, cognitive studies, sociolinguistics, psychology and sociology, all of which contribute to a better understanding of this concept (Wieczorek: 2013). This pragmatic-cognitive model will enable analysis and explain discursive representation of inclusion and exclusion in terms of conceptual location given to various discourse entities in discourse space (Chilton 2005).

While investigating clusivity marking, it is essential to discuss the concept of the deictic center. For examining these bipolar relations, there should be a reference point through which relations of inclusion and exclusion can be

recognized, and the deictic center works as such a reference point. Chilton defined the deictic center as the ‘anchoring point that utterers and interpreters construct or impose during verbal interaction’ (2004: 56).

Wieczorek (2013:102) states that deictic center enables the conceptualization of any discourse situation in terms of in-group and out-group status designation. It, furthermore, enhances the establishment and preservation of various forms association vs. dissociation. So, this concept is essential to the construction and construal of inclusion and exclusion, in addition to the understanding of group organization, dynamics and preservation strategies.

Wieczorek (2013:108) argues that to explain the cognitive strategies that represent and establish inclusion and exclusion, it is essential to define the deictic center as “an underlying notion and a framework for conceptualisation in political discourse, largely dependent on the conceptual schemata of in-out orientation”. So, it becomes apparent that it is the speaker’s deictic center and the speaker’s perspective that constitute the anchor point for conceptualization of any speech event. Wieczorek (2013:117) states that the deictic center is “a three dimensional anchorage for conceptualisation of the speech situation at which the axes of space, time and axiology intersect and from which they originate.” She (2013:117) maintains that discourse entities are conceptually distributed along these three axes according to their spatiotemporal and socio-ideological “location.” Figure 1 illustrates the deictic

center and how discourse entities are conceptually distributed along the three axes.

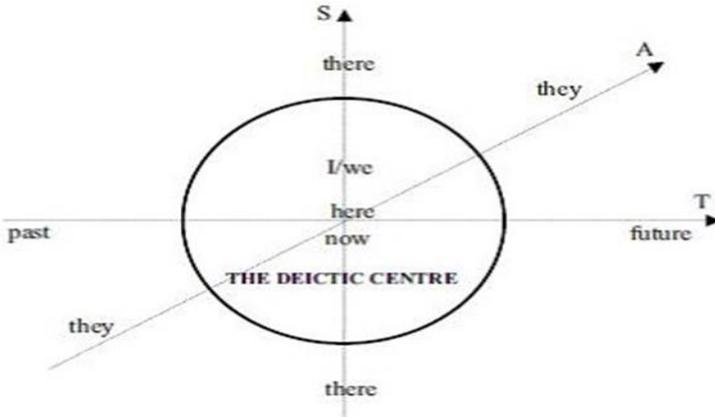


Figure (1). The deictic center

Wieczorek (2013:118) states that it is very useful, in discourse analysis, to view the speech situation as entity distribution in a three-dimension system. In this regard, Chilton (2005:80) states this will allow the addressees to understand their own location and the speaker's location as within or outside the group. Lakoff and Johnson (198:122) states that categorization is "primarily means of comprehending the world". So, Wieczorek (2013:118) concludes that "the socio-ideological distance between the speaker and the addressees along with the speaker's relative control over the speech situation are key factors in interpreting clusivity-oriented political discourse".

Among the clusivity markers discussed in Wieczorek (2013), proximization is the most prominent maker (Cap 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, Wieczorek 2013). So, it is selected together with the ideological square (Van Dijk 1993, 1997) as the key clusivity indicators (Wirth-Koliba: 2016). She (2016) maintains that “a pragma-cognitive perspective on ‘us’ and ‘them’ must be taken into account in order to analyze clusivity-related discourse in an appropriate and successful manner” (25).

a) Proximization

In 2006, Cap first proposed “Proximization” as a linguistic concept. Proximization is defined as:

a discursive strategy of presenting physically and temporally distant events and states of affairs (including 'distant', i.e. adversarial, ideological mind-sets) as directly, increasingly and negatively consequential to the speaker and her addressee. Projecting the distant entities as gradually encroaching upon the speaker – addressee territory (both physical and ideological), the speaker may attempt a variety of goals. (Cap, 2013:3)

Cap (2006) states that proximization is one of the most important pragmatic-cognitive strategies in achieving legitimization in political discourse. It depends on the speaker’s ability to present the events on the discourse stage as directly influencing the addressee, in a negative or threatening way. More precisely, the ideological and physical space between “us” (the addressee) and “them”

(the other/the threat) is understood as shrinking, which may result in a clash. The proximity of the threats necessitates instant response (Cap 2006: 4). To avoid this, the speaker demands legitimizations of preventive actions (Cap 2010: 120).

Cap's model includes three axes that represent spatial, temporal, and axiological (modal in Chilton's terms) relations among and between social actors and different actions and events. The spatial, temporal and axiological aspects of proximization defined by Cap (2006) conceptually compare the entities localized inside the deictic center (the so-called IDCs) with those outside-the-deictic-center entities (ODCs). In this way, proximization distinguishes between in-groups and out-groups.

b) The Ideological Square

Van Dijk's "Socio-Cognitive Approach" in discourse analysis investigates the relationship among discourse; society and cognition, while all other critical discourse studies only examine the relationship between discourse and society. Van Dijk's (1993; 2001; 2005) socio-cognitive approach to CDA consists of three components: society, cognition, and discourse. At the macro level is the society which is concerned with power relationships. Social power is understood as a means of controlling the mind and action of groups and people. At the micro level is discourse, which refers to various discourse structures (language) containing ideologies.

Van Dijk (2006) states that positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation is the general strategy to organize the ideological discourse. It is a theoretical and methodological approach that incorporates positive in-group and negative out-group strategies. Van Dijk argues that many group ideologies seem to be polarized in representing Self and Other, that is, Us and Them, in terms of “We are good and They are bad” (Shojaei et al., 2013). The “ideological square” operates to present a polarized image of in-group and out-group by portraying “Us” in a favorable way and “them” in an unfavorable way (Kuo & Nakamura, 2005). This strategy emphasizes the good things and de-emphasizes ‘our’ bad things and the opposite for ‘Others’. The ‘others’ bad things are presented with more exaggeration and good things are ignored.

The ideological square gets its label from the four dimensions that make it up. The square polarizes the in-groups and out-groups through both emphasis and mitigation: ideological discourses emphatically present the good *self* and the bad *other* and simultaneously mitigate the bad *self* and the good *other*. Van Dijk (1995) maintains that ideologies are often articulated and based on the ideological square. The ideological square

- A. Emphasizes positive things about us;
- B. Emphasizes negative things about them;
- C. De-emphasizes negative things about us;

D. De-emphasizes positive things about them.

Regarding cognitive frame construction, Entman (1993) argues that “what we ‘know’ about the nature of the social world depends upon how we frame and interpret the cues we receive about the world” (231). According to Gitlin (1980), frames are “persistent patterns of cognition, interpretation, and presentation, of selection, emphasis, and exclusion by which symbol-handlers routinely organize discourse, whether verbal or visual” (7).

Reese (2001) states that “frames are organizing principles that are socially shared and persistent over time, that work symbolically to meaningfully structure the social world” (11). Entman (1993) pointed out that through framing; some aspects of reality are highlighted and emphasized. He explained:

To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described. (52)

The process of cognitive frame construction can be regarded as a ‘black box’. Communicators put the experiences and information they received into the box, and extract certain processed information from this box to help them perceive and make sense of the world (Johnston & Noakes, 2005). However, the content of the black box is not

readily available to communicators. In order to understand what is going on in that box, linguists and communication researchers need to study its contents — the internal conceptual structures.

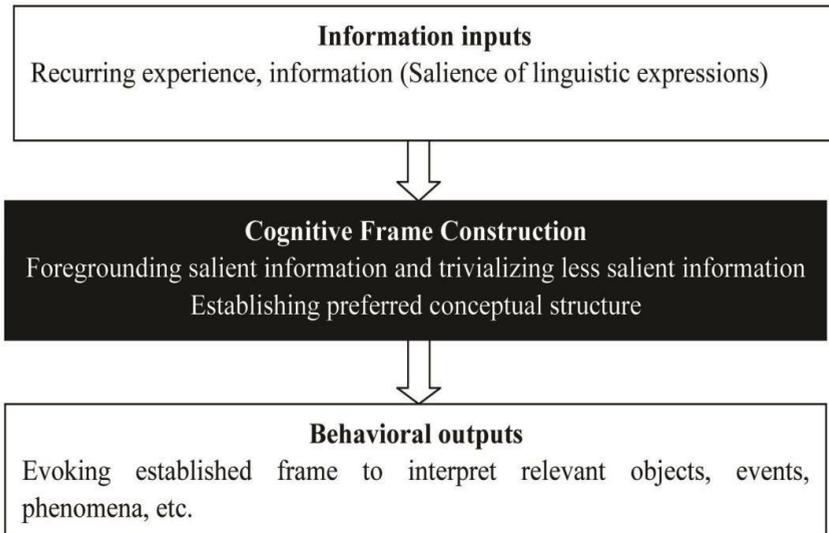


Figure (2). The process of cognitive frame construction (Johnston & Noakes, 2005, cited in Yang et al, 2016)

In media cognition studies, information inputs from news discourse are language-mediated. The saliency of certain linguistic expressions influences the cognitive frame of the news' readers by foregrounding salient information and trivializing less salient information (Johnston & Noakes, 2005). This inclusion and exclusion of information (De Vreese, 2005) thus evokes the construction of a fixed and preferred cognitive frame. This cognitive frame will, then, be activated to interpret relevant objects, events, phenomena etc. from a fixed perspective (Valkenburg et al.,

1999), which impacts directly or indirectly people's interaction with the society and in the society.

a) Force Dynamic

Force dynamics is a schematic system concerned with the linguistic representation of force interactions and causal relations occurring between certain entities. Talmy (1988, 2000) defines force dynamics as a basic schema referring to the implicit forces operating among the events in a scene, which plays a semantic role in certain grammatical structures (1988).

When identifying force dynamic constructions, one outlines an agonist (AGO) against an antagonist (ANT) and finds their intrinsic force tendencies. These are represented in the following Figure:

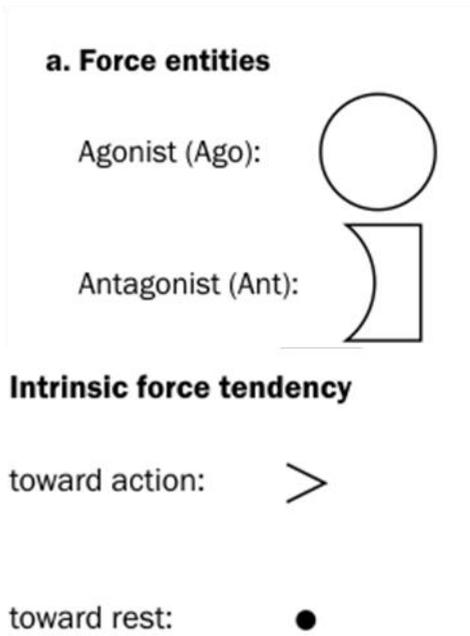


Figure (3) representations of force entities and intrinsic force tendency

Once the entities and their intrinsic force tendency toward action or rest have been identified, the stronger force, that is the force that manifests its tendency against the other, is represented by a plus sign. Sometimes a negative sign is used to represent the weaker force (the following Figure), although this is not necessary. The resultant state of the stronger entity over the weaker entity is represented below:

c. Balance of strenghts

stronger entity: +

weaker entity: -

d. Resultantaction: rest: 

Figure (4) representations of balance of strength and resultant action or rest

b) Force-dynamic Patterns

These considerations result in different patterns of dynamic, forceful interactions. Talmy distinguishes between two primary groups of patterns (with four further subtypes each):

1- Steady-state Force-dynamic Patterns

Talmy (2000:413) establishes four “basic steady-state force-dynamic patterns” depending on the configuration of four groups of factors with two members in each.

Bratishenko (2011:294) summarized those groups of factors in table format as follows:

Table (1). Groups of factors in basic-state force dynamic patterns

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Force entities</p> <p>Agonist/Antagonist</p> | <p>Intrinsic force tendency:</p> <p>Towards action/towards rest</p> |
| <p>Resultant of the force interaction:</p> <p>Action/rest</p> | <p>Balance of strengths:</p> <p>Stronger entity/weaker entity</p> |

The four “basic steady-state force-dynamic patterns” are presented in following Figure (5) and the examples given below correspond with these schemas.

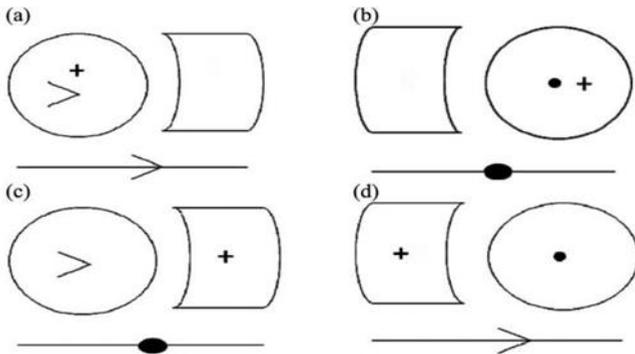


Figure (5). Steady-state force-dynamic patterns (Talmy, 1988; 2000)

- a. The ball kept rolling despite the stiff grass.

- b. The shed kept standing despite the gale wind blowing against it.
- c. The log kept lying on the incline because of the ridge there.
- d. The ball kept rolling because of the wind blowing on it.

2- Shift-in-state Force-dynamic Patterns

In addition to the four steady-state schemas, there are four shift-in-state of opposition schemas. They are invoked when another variable is introduced: changing mode over time either with entering or leaving force. In this type of changing pattern, the Antagonist, rather than impinging steadily on the agonist, or instead enters or leaves this state of impingement (Hart, 2011), is presented in the following Figure (6) The arrow indicates whether the antagonist is entering or leaving the current state, and a slash on the resultant line separating the before and after states of activity (Tamly, 1988).

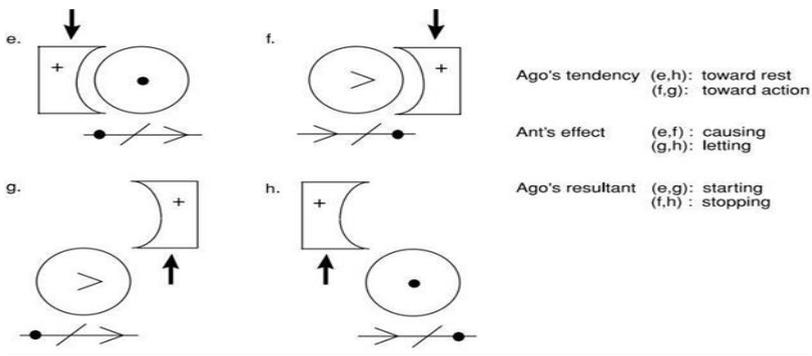


Figure (6). Shift-in-state force-dynamic patterns (Talmy, 1988; 2000)

- e. A gust of wind made the pages of my book turn.
- f. The appearance of the headmaster made the pupils calm down.
- g. The breaking of the dam let the water flow from the storage lake.
- h. The abating of the wind let the sailboat slow down.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The war on terror, and various issues involved, has been discussed by many scholars from different points of view - politically, economically, socially, and linguistically. However, almost all of these studies do not use the cognitive approach to critical discourse analysis in their investigation (except for Cap: 2013 and Hart: 2011). Most studies, dealing with this topic from the cognitive perspective, focus on political leaders' speeches. No study (to my knowledge) has dealt with this topic in online newspaper articles from this perspective. No attention has been given to the "war on terror" discourse, in the Arabic newspaper, from a cognitive perspective. Also, there is a gap in this academic field regarding the comparison between Arabic and English pragma-cognitive strategies used to mark clusivity.

Regarding cognitive frame construction, the study will enrich the growing body of research on cognitive linguistic analysis to find out the relationship between language and cognition, and interpreting the construction process of cognitive frame. It aims to explain how linguistic expressions, especially stimuli, influence discourse readers' cognition and framing process of a relative object, event and phenomenon in the world. It adopts Force Dynamics Model (Talmy, 1988, 2000) to illustrate the cognitive frame and its framing process that news discourse constructs. There is a gap in academic research regarding the study of framing from a cognitive perspective.

1.2 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study stems from its attempt to fill the gaps of research showed in the “Research Problem” section. As it tries first to study and investigate the concept of clusivity marking from a broader point of view (from a pragma-cognitive perspective). This study is a contribution to the growing body of work which deals with critical discourse analysis from a cognitive perspective. It will investigate the topic of the “war on terror” discourse from a pragma-cognitive perspective. It will also try to fill the gap found in the literature regarding investigating the “war on terror” discourse in online newspaper from a cognitive perspective to critical discourse analysis. Further, this study will study this topic in the Arabic online newspaper articles from the cognitive perspective. Another significance is its

attempt to compare the way the war on terror discourse is represented in both Arabic and English. One final significance lies in its attempt to study how the Us and Them relationship is cognitively frame constructed.

1.3 Objective of the study

This study aims to show the diversity and dynamics of linguistic means found in the ‘Us’ and ‘Them’ structuring of the online newspaper articles discourse. In almost every political activity there is the opposition camp (‘Them’), as well as that of the allies (‘Us’), as a result of which relations of inclusion and exclusion are regularly present. The present study deals with ‘Us’ and ‘Them’ constructions from a pragma-cognitive perspective. This study is an attempt to investigate clusivity marking strategies (proximization, and ideological square) from a pragma-cognitive perspective. It also aims to explain how linguistic expressions, especially stimuli, influence discourse readers' cognition and framing process of a relative object, event and phenomenon in the world. It adopts Force Dynamics Model (Talmy, 1988, 2000) to illustrate the cognitive frame and its framing process that news discourse constructs.

1.4 Hypothesis of the Study

This study attempts to test the following hypothesis:

The two languages will deal with this topic in almost the same way. As the war on terror discourse is a globalized, to use Cap’s (2017) words, language of fear.

That is used to communicate threat to gain dominance and control over the public.

1.5 Question of the Study

The study tries to answer the following questions:

1. How clusivity is marked through proximization in the Arabic and English online newspaper articles?
2. How clusivity is marked through ideological square in the Arabic and English online newspaper articles?
3. How can linguistic expressions contribute to the investigation of the cognitive frame construction and framing process used in online news discourse?

2. Review of Related Literature

Surveying the literature tells us that applications of proximization theory have only recently become quite common, especially in studies that try to analyze media. El-Zouka (2020) conducts a qualitative-quantitative analysis of the 2018 U.S. National Defense Strategy (NDS), using Cap's (2013) proximization theory, to investigate how the closeness of threat is manifested in the document, as well as the functions of spatial proximization, temporal proximization and axiological proximization. Some results of the qualitative analysis indicate that the three types of proximization are employed in the 2018 NDS to highlight the proximity of the threats posed by U.S. competitors and

adversaries, emphasize the readiness, strength and ability of the U.S. and its allies and partners to face threats, and arouse fears of the possible adverse future consequences of these threats so as to guarantee approval of the policies presented in the document to confront all possible threats. Some of the results of the quantitative analysis show that the most frequently occurring type of proximization is spatial proximization followed by temporal proximization then axiological proximization.

Surveying the literature tells us that applications of CDA, with Van Dijk's ideological square notion of in-group versus out-group, are quite common, especially in studies that attempt to analyze media. Ramanathan and Hoon (2015) reviewed fifteen journal articles that were published over the time period from 2005 to 2015. The objective of their paper was to examine which methods that are commonly utilized in CDA analysis. They found that there were three prominent approaches to CDA: Fairclough's social theory of discourse, Van Dijk's theory of ideology, and Wodak's discourse-historical approach. All three frameworks are used in various CDA studies that aim "to investigate the discursivity of text, [...] to examine how dominating ideologies oppress the less powerful" as well as "to reveal stereotypes, presuppositions, hegemony, power, and ideological stances" (Ramanathan & Hoon, 2015:66).

A more recent study carried out a linguistic approach to analyzing a corpus of all editorials/leading articles with the theme 'War on Terror' discourse after 9/11 (Afsar &

Mahmood, 2017). Articles were selected from two British newspapers: *The Guardian* and *The Times*. The time frame for these selected articles was from September 11, 2001 to December 31, 2011. The articles were coded semantically and grammatically using USAS and CLAWS from Lancaster's platform. The theoretical framework that was employed is Van Dijk's ideological square. The analysis revealed an overall positive self-presentation "of the UK", with an overall negative other-presentation "of Islam and Muslims" with words that revolved around "terrorists", "militants", "extremists", "militias", "fundamentalists", and "rebels".

Talmy's force-dynamic system is characterized with its ability to offer precise analytic procedures for analyzing the semantics of linguistic constructions. His system, therefore, offers a method of understanding the lexical and grammatical aspects of meaning construction. This has led to a number of studies utilizing force-dynamics as a framework for analysis looking into a vast array of linguistic interests including, but not limited to, dimensions of rhetorical effect (Oakley, 2005); revealing character-related dynamics in literature (Kimmel, 2011) ; adding tools for the Critical Discourse Analysis of immigration discourse (Hart, 2011) , interpreting the construction process of cognitive frame (Yang et al, 2016), and examining the Egyptian and American force dynamic cultural models of age from a cognitive linguistics approach (Said,2017).Force-dynamic patterns and their linguistic

features provide a theoretical foundation and frame to investigate how “terrorism and terrorist groups” are cognitively portrayed and framed in the English and Arabic online newspaper articles.

Hart (2011) suggests that Talmy’s (1988, 2000) theory of force-dynamics represents a useful framework for the Cognitive Linguistic Approach to CDA. Using this analytical framework, he identifies some of the indicators of, and demonstrates the ideological qualities of, force-dynamic conceptualizations in immigration discourse. Force-interactive patterns are provoked by elements in text including certain adverbials, prepositions and various open-class elements which seem to have inherent in their conceptual representation a force-dynamic component. The force-dynamic analyses reveal the ideological potential of force-dynamic conceptualizations in immigration discourse. He concludes that the major contribution that the theory of force-dynamics can make is that it allows us to address the conceptual importance of transitivity choices at the interpretation-stage; something which he believes is currently “under-researched” but fundamental to the claims of CDA.

Yang et al (2016) examine the cognitive frame construction to interpret *China* and its economy in American Economic Newspapers. It aims to reveal how linguistic expressions, especially stimuli, influence discourse consumers’ cognition and framing process of a relative object, event and phenomenon in the world.

Drawing insights from empirical data in China-related American economic news (CAEN) discourse, the authors adopt Force Dynamics Model (Talmy, 1988, 2000) to illustrate the cognitive frame and its framing process that news discourse constructs. The analyses demonstrate that the employment of Force-dynamic stimuli in CAEN discourse will cause news consumers/readers to conceptualize *China* as being either a weak and ineffectual power or a ferocious and vicious force. These recurring linguistic stimuli, therefore, construct fixed frames in the mind of the discourse consumers and these frames are used to help them interpret and understand an object, event or a phenomenon in a pejorative light. Consequently, the framed knowledge can be used to manipulate discourse consumers' conception and behavior. The study enriches the existing body of work on cognitive linguistic analysis to discover the relationship between language and cognition, and interpreting the construction process of cognitive frame.

4. Methodology

Data will be collected based on the research objectives. Data will be developed based on the text source (online newspapers), text topic (war on terror), and text language (Arabic and English). The data for this qualitative study are limited to "opinion" articles. The samples will be selected from: *Al-Masry Al-Youm*, and *The Guardian*.

Proximization Theory uses three frameworks, namely spatial, temporal and axiological to categorize the lexical

and grammatical choices conceptually so as to reflect the Us–Them arrangement and re-arrangement of the DS (Cap, 2017, 2018). In *spatial proximization*, the negative and undesirable characterization of the influence of ODCs is presented, and the threat posed by “Them” is given in "'tangible' physical terms" (Cap, 2013:105). The spatial proximization framework includes the following six categories adopted from Cap (2013:108):

1. Noun phrases (NPs) constructed as elements of the deictic center of the DS (IDCs).
2. Noun phrases (NPs) constructed as elements outside the deictic center of the DS (ODCs).
3. Verb phrases (VPs) of motion and directionality constructed as markers of movement of ODCs towards the deictic center.
4. Verb phrases (VPs) of action construed as markers of impact of ODCs upon IDCs.
5. Noun phrases (NPs) denoting abstract concepts construed as anticipations of impact of ODCs upon IDCs
6. Noun phrases (NPs) denoting abstract concepts construed as effects of impact of ODCs upon IDCs

In *temporal proximization*, the speaker's and addressees' present constitutes the center of the time axis in which past and present events as well as anticipated future

actions are deployed to justify the need for an immediate act to pre-empt a future action on the part of ODCs. The temporal proximization framework includes the following six categories:

1. Noun phrases (NPs) involving indefinite descriptions construing ODC actual impact acts in alternative temporal frames.
2. Discourse forms involving contrastive use of the simple past and present perfect construing threatening future extending infinitely from a past instant.
3. Noun phrases (NPs) involving nominalizations construing presupposition of conditions for ODC impact to arise anytime in the future.
4. Verb phrases (VPs) involving modal auxiliaries construing conditions for ODC impact as existing continually between the now and the infinite future.
5. Discourse forms involving parallel contrastive construals of oppositional and privileged futures extending from the now (Cap, 2013:114).

Axiological proximization identifies the arrangement of the DS in terms of “Us” and “Them”, and the negative influence of the latter on the former. In axiological proximization, ODCs (Them) threaten the values and ideologies of IDCs (Us), thereby creating a conflict of norms, ideologies and values between “Us” and “Them”.

The categories of the axiological proximization framework are as follows:

1. Noun phrases (NPs) construed as IDC positive values or value sets (ideologies).
2. Noun phrases (NPs) construed as ODC negative values or value sets (ideologies).
3. Discourse forms no longer than one sentence or two consecutive sentences involving linear arrangement of lexico-grammatical phrases construing materialization in the IDC space of the ODC negative ideologies (Cap, 2013, 121).

Van Dijk (2006: 126) assumes that “ideological discourse is generally organized by a general strategy of positive self-presentation (boasting) and negative other-presentation (derogation).” It basically has four moves which are as follows:

- A. Emphasizes positive things about us;
- B. Emphasizes negative things about them;
- C. De-emphasizes negative things about us; and
- D. De-emphasizes positive things about them.

Talmy’s Force Dynamics Model (1988, 2000) is able to offer accurate analytic procedures for analyzing the semantics of linguistic constructions. His system, therefore,

provides a way to understand the lexical and grammatical aspects of meaning construction.

5. Discussion and Results

a) Proximization

In this section, the three types of proximization, namely spatial proximization, temporal proximization and axiological proximization, employed in the Arabic and English online articles will be presented and explained through illustrative examples.

Spatial proximization aims to highlight the proximity of threat and thus introduce fear to the readers by decreasing the distance between the “Us”: entities, i.e. IDCs and the “Them” entities, i.e. ODCs. This is done via the use of different lexical – grammatical markers of the IDC entities, markers of the ODC entities, and markers of the movement of the ODCs towards the IDCs. Although the threat may be distant, its impact is expected as the ODCs cross the DS and move in the direction of the IDCs in the deictic center. The manifestation of the threat of ODCs in the area of the IDCs serves to establish a representation of the good Us (the IDCs) against the evil or bad Them (the ODCs), and requires a reaction on the part of the IDCs.

Extract 1

From “A black record of blood and betrayal. How did the June 30 revolution save Egypt from the grip of the

terrorist Brotherhood organization?" by *Ahmed Abdel Azim Amer* in "Al-Ahram" gate on 29-6-2021

وبعد ثورة "30 يونيو"، دخلت الدولة المصرية في مواجهة أمنية عنيفة ضد تنظيم الإخوان ردا على العمليات الإرهابية التي قام بها التنظيم وتعددت مواقع المواجهة ففي سيناء خاضت الدولة المصرية وقواتها المسلحة حربا عنيفة ضد العناصر التكفيرية والتي سعت جماعة الإخوان الإرهابية لتسليحهم وفي بغرض تدخلهم ضد أجهزة الدول حيا لحدوث صدام بين الجماعة والدولة الوادي والدلتا خاضت الشرطة معارك عنيفة ضد التنظيمات التي ولدت من رحم الجماعة تحت مسمى حسم ولواء الثورة ونجحت القوات المسلحة والأجهزة الأمنية في حسم المعركة لحساب الدولة.

After the "June 30" revolution, the Egyptian state entered into a violent security confrontation against the Brotherhood in response to the terrorist operations carried out by the organization. The confrontation sites were numerous. In Sinai, the Egyptian state and its armed forces fought a violent war against the Takfiri elements, which the terrorist Brotherhood sought to arm them for the purpose of their intervention against the security apparatus once there is a clash between the group and the state. In the valley and the delta, the police fought violent battles against the organizations that were born out of the group's womb under the name of Hasm and the Revolution Brigade, and the armed forces and security services succeeded in resolving the battle on behalf of the state.

Category (1), which includes nouns and noun phrases that refer to elements inside the deictic center, i.e. IDCs, is manifested in " the Egyptian state ", " the security apparatus

", " its armed forces ", "the state ", "the police" and "security services". The entities " its armed forces ", "the police " and "security services" are construed as IDCs and elements of the deictic center by virtue of the conjunction "and" in " the Egyptian state and its armed forces ". Elements outside the deictic center, i.e. ODCs, which pose grave danger to the IDCs, form category (2). These are: "the Brotherhood", "Takfiri elements", "the group", "the organizations", "Hasm", and "the Revolution Brigade".

Category (5) and (6), which includes which includes nouns and noun phrases that refer abstract concepts construed as anticipations of impact and the effects of impact of ODCs upon IDCs, are manifested in "a violent security confrontation against", "the terrorist operations", "a violent war against", "a clash" and "violent battles against". These phrases and lexemes, together with the category (4) verb "fought "and "arm", help intensify the sense of danger posed by these ODCs by highlighting the proximity of the ODCs and the potential tremendous impact they might have upon the Egyptian state.

Category (7) represent verb phrases marking acts of resistance of ODCs (El-Zouka, 2020: 13). The data reveals the existence of this categories. Rather than being passive, the IDC entities are preparing for a clash with the ODCs to defend the "Us" and its allies and partners. This is seen in the use of category (7) verb phrases which mark acts of resisting the ODCs such as " entered into a violent security

confrontation against”, " fought a violent war against”, “fought violent battles against ", and " succeeded in resolving the battle ".

Extract 2 (from *Fastest-growing UK terrorist threat is from far right, say police | UK security and counter-terrorism | The Guardian*)

Counter-terror police vow to thwart rise in violence driven by extreme-right ideologies

Extract 3 (from *Fastest-growing UK terrorist threat is from far right, say police | UK security and counter-terrorism | The Guardian*)

Basu said police were battling to stop extreme rightwing terrorism gaining more of a foothold than it already had

Category (1), which includes nouns and noun phrases that refer to elements inside the deictic center, i.e. IDCs, is shown in “Counter-terror police” and “police”. Elements outside the deictic center, i.e. ODCs, which pose grave danger to the IDCs, form category (2). These are: “extreme-right ideologies” and “extreme rightwing terrorism”.

Rather than being passive, the IDC entities are preparing to “vow to thwart rise in violence driven by extreme-right ideologies.” Category (7) which represent verb phrases marking acts of resistance of ODCs is

manifested in “vow to thwart” and “battling to stop”. El-Zouka (2020: 13) states that the IDCs (Counter-terror police) have a positive reaction to the threats posed by the ODCs (extreme-right ideologies).

Temporal proximization involves construing and centralizing the speaker's and addressees' (i.e. IDCs) present which is defined by past and envisaged future events. Therefore, this type of proximization includes two shifts: past – to – present and future – to – present. While the former involves accommodating past deeds and events conducted by the ODCs and which inform the present context of the IDCs, the latter includes construing actions performed by the ODCs in the near future and which stem from the present context (Cap:2013, 85-86).

Extract 4

From “A black record of blood and betrayal. How did the June 30 revolution save Egypt from the grip of the terrorist Brotherhood organization?” by *Ahmed Abdel Azim Amer* in “*Al-Ahram*” gate on 29-6-2021

من الملك فاروق إلى عهد الزعيم جمال عبد الناصر مرورًا بالرئيس أنور السادات ووصولًا إلى عهد لرئيس عبد الفتاح السيسي.. خاضت الدولة معارك ضارية ضد تنظيم جماعة الإخوان الإرهابية بعدما ثبت خطورتها على الدولة المصرية، وأمنها القومي. وقد نجحت ثورة 30 يونيو في وقف مخطط هذا التنظيم الإرهابي في السيطرة على الدولة المصرية.

“From King Farouk to the era of leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, through President Anwar Sadat, to the era of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, the state fought fierce battles against the terrorist organization of the Brotherhood, after it proved dangerous to the Egyptian state, and its national security. The June 30 revolution has succeeded in stopping this terrorist organization's plan to control the Egyptian state.”

Category 2 includes discourse forms involving contrastive use of the simple past and present perfect construing threatening future extending infinitely from a past instant. The writer in this extract uses events from the past “From King Farouk to the era of leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, through President Anwar Sadat, to the era of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, the state fought fierce battles against the terrorist organization of the Brotherhood” in the simple past tense followed by events happened in the present “The June 30 revolution has succeeded in stopping this terrorist organization's plan to control the Egyptian state” in the present perfect tense. This shows show how the writer constructs the discourse space to fit the temporal dimension of proximization. It is perceived as if terrorism is moving forward in the time space from the past to the present.

A number of lexical items highlight the proximity of the impact of the threats posed by the ODCs on the time axis. These are: “fierce battles”, “the terrorist organization of the Brotherhood”, and “dangerous”. These

nominalizations combine the past and the present realities as they indicate the undesirable actions taken by the ODCs at past and thus presuppose a threatening present and future resulting from the impact of these actions.

This is further emphasized in the following extract which employs the use of the historical events to indicate that it can take place anytime between "now" and the future. Also it uses a number of lexical items: "the bloody", "conspiratorial", "assassinations" and "enemy" to highlight the proximity of the impact of the threats posed by the ODCs on the time axis.

Extract 5 (from *Islamism remains first-order security threat to west, says Tony Blair*)

He insisted that "despite the decline in terrorist attacks, Islamism, both the ideology and the violence, is a first-order security threat; and, unchecked, it will come to us, even if centred far from us, as 9/11 demonstrated. Covid-19 has taught us about deadly pathogens. Bio-terror possibilities *may seem* like the realm of science fiction; but we would be wise now to prepare for their potential use by non-state actors."

Category (1) which includes phrases that refer to real acts is represented in "as 9/11 demonstrated". The use of the present simple tense with verb to be in "Islamism, both the ideology and the violence, is a first-order security threat"

indicates that it becomes a fact in the western mind. It is a prototype way of thinking to generalize that everything about “Islamism” is terrorist. This constitutes the present of the writer and the reader and what both of them believe in in the present time which paves the way for both of them to anticipate any future action of violence. They already have something (ideology) or some group (Islamism) to accuse. This is emphasized in the use of the future tense in “will come to us” constructing threatening future extending infinitely from a present fact. This shows how the writer constructs the discourse space to fit the temporal dimension of proximization. It is perceived as if terrorism is moving forward in the time space from the present to the future.

The writer uses another example to emphasize the dangers of these terrorist attacks. He uses the present perfect tense in “has taught” followed by a modal auxiliary (category (4)) in “we would be wise” followed by a time adverbial (category (4)) in “now” to determine the threat period and thus establish fear in the addressees (IDCs) and also to indicate the actions that must be taken to prevent these attacks.

Axiological proximization is concerned with the reduction of the distance between the positive values of the IDCs (Us) and the negative ones of the ODCs (Them) which will lead to an increasing ideological conflict which results from the opposing values and ideologies adopted by the IDCs and the ODCs. This ideological clash can lead to a

physical conflict between the two groups because of the materialization of the aggressive ideologies and values of the ODCs in the area of the IDCs.

Extract 6

إن أزمة الجماعة الإرهابية مع الدولة المصرية بدأت بعد اختطافهم ثورة يناير ثم تولي الحكم ومساعدتهم لتشكيل تنظيم عسكري على غرار الحرس الثوري الإيراني وهو ما تم التصدي له بمنتهى القوة والحزم.

The crisis of the terrorist group with the Egyptian state began after their kidnapping of the January revolution and then taking power, and their efforts to form a military organization similar to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, which was confronted with the utmost force and firmness.

This Extract demonstrates the first category which involves positive values and ideologies of the IDC. This includes “the Egyptian state” and “the January revolution”. These triggers of axiological proximization represent favorable positive values of the Us (the Egyptian state) which are threatened by the undesired values of the ODCs, i.e. the terrorist group, which is demonstrated in the following extract.

Extract 7

في أعمال عنف وإرهاب ضد الدولة بغرض أن الإخوان انخرطوا إسقاط النظام.

The Brotherhood engaged..... in acts of violence and terrorism against the state with the aim of overthrowing the regime.

The second and third category of the axiological proximization framework are shown this extract. The ODC negative values or ideologies are manifested in “acts of violence”, “terrorism against the state” and “overthrowing the regime”. Category (3) of the axiological framework describes, lexically and grammatically, the materialization of the negative values and ideologies of the ODCs in the territory of the IDCs. This connection is established in a linear manner through the transition from the remote possibility scenario to the stronger probability actual occurrence one. There is an ideological opposition between the IDCs (the state, the police, the army and Egyptian state) and the ODCs (Muslim Brotherhood, and terrorist groups).

Extract 8 (from *The London Bridge attack brought sorrow, bravery – and grave questions*)

The horrific terrorist attack at London Bridge on Friday afternoon demonstrated both the very best of humanity, and the very worst. On the one hand, we saw ordinary Londoners going about their daily lives, and the brave men and women of our emergency services rushing headlong into danger with barely a thought for their own safety to protect the lives of others.

Extract 9 (from *The London Bridge attack brought sorrow, bravery – and grave questions*)

The best part of my job is getting to know these courageous people, who sacrifice so much – mostly unseen – to keep the rest of us safe.

Category (1) which includes noun phrases that represent the ideologies and positive values of IDCs is manifested in such as " the very best of humanity ", " the brave men and women " and " these courageous people ".

Extract 10 (from *Fastest-growing UK terrorist threat is from far right, say police | UK security and counter-terrorism | The Guardian on 1/3/22*)

Counter-terror police vow to thwart rise in violence driven by extreme-right ideologies.

Extract 11 (from *Islamism remains first-order security threat to west, says Tony Blair | The Guardian*)

“Are we going to let the situation fester until finally we get waves of extremism and waves of migration coming from there, or are we going to deal with it?”

Extract 12 (from *Islamist extremism remains dominant UK terror threat, say experts/ The Guardian*)

The attack on London Bridge shows the Islamist threat remains strong in the UK

Category (2) involves items that reflect the antagonistic ideologies and negative values of ODCs such as " violence driven by extreme-right ideologies ", " extreme rightwing terrorism ", "waves of extremism and waves of migration", "The attack on London Bridge" and "the Islamist threat" (Cap, 2011, 2013).

Extract 13 (from *Islamist extremism remains dominant UK terror threat, say experts/ The Guardian*)

The attack on London Bridge shows the Islamist threat remains strong in the UK

Extract (13) shows category (3) of the axiological framework which describes, lexically and grammatically, the materialization of the negative values and ideologies of the ODCs (The attack on London Bridge) in the territory of the IDCs (the UK). This connection is established in a linear manner through the transition from the remote possibility scenario to the stronger probability actual occurrence one.

b) The Ideological Square

In this section, the analytical framework proposed by van Dijk (2006) will be applied to the online articles written in Arabic and English.

1- Positive Self-Presentation

According to the ideological square, positive self-presentation is achieved by maximizing self-positives and minimizing self-negatives.

Extract 14 *“The headline of the article under examination”*

سجل أسود من الدم والخيانة.. كيف أنقذت ثورة 30 يونيو مصر من قبضة تنظيم

الإخوان الإرهابي؟

“A black record of blood and betrayal. How did the June 30 revolution save Egypt from the grip of the terrorist Brotherhood organization?”

There is a clear separation between the Us group and the Them group in the headline. The writer carefully chooses the words that represent this separation. Words like “the June 30 revolution” and “Egypt” represent the Us group, while “the terrorist Brotherhood organization” represents the Them group. The use of the verb “saved” indicates how the Egyptian state helped the society from this terrorist organization. As the verb “save”, literally, means to keep someone or something safe from death, harm, loss, etc.

According to the ideological square, positive self-presentation is achieved by maximizing self-positives and minimizing self-negatives. In the English extracts analyzed, there are very few instances of positive self-presentation. The writer rather focused on negative other-presentation. According to Wirth-koliba (2016:29), “negative other-presentations are vital and indispensable in establishing and maintaining a positive image of oneself”. She (2016) maintains that “One’s positive self-presentation persuasiveness increases by juxtaposing oneself with the negative traits of ‘the other’” (29).

2- Negative Other-Presentation

In the ideological square, negative other-presentation is accomplished by minimizing other-positives and maximizing other-negatives. So, this strategy is simply about exaggerating the mistakes and bad actions of others, and mitigating their good actions.

Extract 14 “*The headline of the article under examination*”

سجل أسود من الدم والخيانة.. كيف أنقذت ثورة 30 يونيو مصر من قبضة تنظيم

الإخوان الإرهابي؟

“A black record of blood and betrayal. How did the June 30 revolution save Egypt from the grip of the terrorist Brotherhood organization?”

From the very beginning, the writer chooses negative topics to describe his country's opponents. Such topics involve the terrorism and the violence practiced by the armed terrorist groups. Negative meanings are attributed to the writer's (Us) major opponent (the Muslim Brotherhood). This represented the meaning level.

As for the lexical structure, the writer has selected negative terms to describe his opponents, especially words like record of blood, betrayal and the terrorist.

Regarding the rhetorical structures, the writer uses figures of speech to increase the dangers of the Them group. The writer makes use of personification to make it easy for his readers to grasp and completely understand the devastating effects of terrorism. He personifies "the June 30 revolution" as a human being who saves "Egypt" from "the grip of the terrorist Brotherhood organization". Personification specifies physical objects as a person with human characteristics or non-human entities as human. It is a very common metaphor, especially in news discourse. It allows people to make sense of different phenomena in the world in human terms (Lakoff and Turner, 1989:33,72). The use of the word "grip" is metaphorical as it indicates the firm and dangerous way this group acts in the Egyptian society.

Extract 15 (from *Fastest-growing UK terrorist threat is from far right, say police | UK security and counter-terrorism | The Guardian*)

Counter-terror police vow to thwart rise in violence driven by extreme-right ideologies

Extract 16 (from *Islamism remains first-order security threat to west, says Tony Blair*)

He insisted that “despite the decline in terrorist attacks, Islamism, both the ideology and the violence, is a first-order security threat; and, unchecked, it will come to us, even if centred far from us, as 9/11 demonstrated. Covid-19 has taught us about deadly pathogens. Bio-terror possibilities may seem like the realm of science fiction; but we would be wise now to prepare for their potential use by non-state actors.”

Extract 17 (from *Islamist extremism remains dominant UK terror threat, say experts/ The Guardian*)

“As far as I’m concerned, the threat didn’t go away – if anything, having been defeated in Baghouz [in Syria] earlier this year, the Islamic State’s appetite for terror attacks in the UK is greater now than it’s ever been.

At the meaning level, the writer chooses negative topics to describe the terrorist groups. Such topics involve the terrorism, the violence and attacks practiced by the terrorist groups. Negative meanings are attributed to Islamic extremists.

As for the lexical structure, the writer has selected negative terms to describe Islamic extremists, especially words like “violence driven by extreme-right ideologies”, “extreme rightwing terrorism”, “lone actors”, “Islamist terrorism”, “late-stage terror attacks”, “terrorist attacks”, “a first-order security threat”, “as 9/11”, “deadly pathogens”, “Bio-terror possibilities”, “fester”, “waves of extremism and waves of migration”, “The attack on London Bridge”, “the Islamist threat”, “the Islamic State” and “terror attacks”.

The writer makes use of personification to make it easy for his readers to grasp and understand the disturbing effects of terrorism. The writer uses personification in “the Islamic State’s appetite” as if the Islamic State is a human being with an appetite. The Islamic State is a human being or a monster who will devour the western civilization. Personification is a very common metaphor, especially in news discourse. It allows people to make sense of different phenomena in the world in human terms (Lakoff and Turner, 1989:33,72).

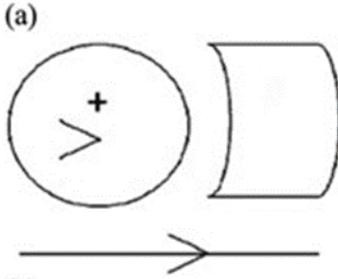
3- Cognitive Frame Construction

Since the data and linguistic devices are big, the researcher will only select the linguistic elements that related to the manifestation of Force-dynamic Patterns and their schemas.

1- Steady-state Force-dynamic Patterns

Pattern (a): Agonist realizes its intrinsic tendency towards action.

In pattern (a), Ago is the stronger force; it realizes its intrinsic tendency towards action. This pattern is a ‘*despite*’ type which suggests a ‘*failure to prevent*’ relation between Ago and Ant, functioning as a negative stimulus and lets ago continue to move.



Steady-state force-dynamic pattern (a)

Extract 18

قيام الجماعة بسلسلة من الاغتيالات ضد عدد من مسؤولي الدولة

The group’s series of assassinations against a number of state officials

In extract 1, the stronger force was the agonist. The agonist realized its intrinsic tendency toward action against the force exerted by the antagonists. One of the advantages

of steady-state FDP is that it establishes a binary system of an agonist and an antagonist, therefore, making it easier to uncover the conceptual overtones of the discourse. The Ago has an intrinsic force tendency toward action which is hindered by the Ant. However, the Ago is the stronger of the entities and the resultant of force interaction is still action.

Extract 19 (from *Islamism remains first-order security threat to west, says Tony Blair*)

He insisted that “despite the decline in terrorist attacks, Islamism, both the ideology and the violence, is a first-order security threat; and, unchecked, it will come to us, even if centred far from us, as 9/11 demonstrated.”

Extract 20 (from *Islamist extremism remains dominant UK terror threat, say experts/ The Guardian*)

The attack on London Bridge shows the Islamist threat remains strong in the UK

In extracts 19 and 20, the stronger forces were the agonists. They realized their intrinsic tendency toward action against the force exerted by the antagonists after the negative stimulus ‘*Despite*’. One of the advantages of

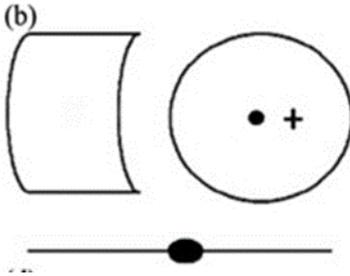
steady-state force-dynamic patterns is that it establishes a binary system of an agonist and an antagonist, therefore, making it easier to uncover the conceptual overtones of the discourse.

In extracts 19 and 20, even though the government in the UK did whatever it takes to protect their population, “The attack on London Bridge”, by the terrorist groups there, shows the Islamist threat remains strong in the UK. The UK is construed as one who does not make real effort to keep their citizen safe, or who are incompetent in dealing with their task to resolve the issue, letting terrorist behavior happen.

The construal encoded in (19) and (20) includes the force-dynamic schema given in previous Figure. The Ago has an intrinsic force tendency toward action which is hindered by the Ant. However, the Ago is the stronger of the entities and the resultant of force interaction is still action. The schema in Figure () entails that terrorism is construed as a process not currently under control and that terrorist groups are presented as determined beings able to penetrate our ‘protective’ barriers thus realizing a spatial deictic positioning strategy of proximization.

Pattern (b): Agonist realizes its intrinsic tendency towards rest,

In pattern (b), Ago is the stronger force; it realizes its intrinsic tendency towards rest. This pattern is a ‘*despite*’ type which suggests a ‘*success at resistance*’ relation between Ago and Ant, working again as a negative stimulus. This time, ago continues to stay in place.



Steady-state force-dynamic pattern (b)

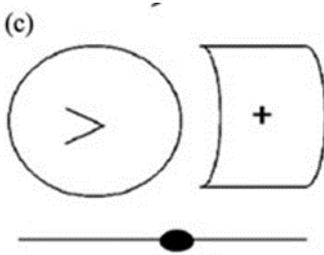
Extract 21 (from *Fastest-growing UK terrorist threat is from far right, say police* | *UK security and counter-terrorism* | *The Guardian* on 1/3/22)

Basu said police were battling to stop extreme rightwing terrorism gaining more of a foothold than it already had

The stronger forces were also the agonists. They realized their intrinsic tendency toward ‘rest’ state against the force exerted by the antagonist after the negative stimulus ‘*Despite*’. “extreme rightwing terrorism” has a tendency to rest, at this time when “police were battling” with them. They stop for a while.

Pattern (c): Agonist does not realize its intrinsic tendency towards action

In pattern (c), Ant is the stronger force; Ago does not realize its intrinsic tendency towards action. This pattern is a ‘*causation*’ type which suggests a ‘*success at prevention*’ relation between Ago and Ant, becoming a positive stimulus, through which ago is caused to a halt.



Steady-state force-dynamic pattern (c)

Extract 22

وفي الوادي والدلتا خاضت الشرطة معارك عنيفة ضد التنظيمات التي ولدت من رحم الجماعة تحت مسمى حسم ولواء الثورة ونجحت القوات المسلحة والأجهزة الأمنية في حسم المعركة لحساب الدولة.

In the valley and the delta, the police fought violent battles against the organizations that were born out of the group’s womb under the name of Hasm and the Revolution Brigade, and the armed forces and security services succeeded in resolving the battle for the state.

Extract 23

الضربات الأمنية التي وجهتها الدولة المصرية للتنظيم الإرهابي نجحت في شل أي حركته للإضرار بمصر أمنياً.

The security strikes directed by the Egyptian state against the terrorist organization succeeded in paralyzing any movement to harm Egypt's security.

Extract 24

الجهود المصرية نجحت في الإجهاز على الجماعة في الإقليم وإنهاء ما يعرف باسم التنظيم الدولي

The Egyptian efforts succeeded in ending the group in the region and ending what is known as the international organization

Extract 24

نجح ناصر في توجيه عدة ضربات قوية لتنظيم الإخوان في الداخل..... وتم إلقاء القبض على المئات منهم ووضعهم في السجون.

Nasser succeeded in directing several strong blows to the Brotherhood at home (inside Egypt) ... and hundreds of them were arrested and imprisoned.

In extracts 22 , 22 , 23 and 24, the stronger force is the antagonist (the police, the armed forces and security services, and the Egyptian state). The agonist's intrinsic tendency was not realized because of the opposing force of the antagonist. Here, "the terrorist organization" is implied

to have the tendency towards action: “to harm Egypt's security”. However, the Egyptian state becomes a positive stimulus to stop the force and cause a halt. The Egyptian state was thus framed as the subject who acted in a way to protect its citizens from “the terrorist organization”.

Extract 25 (from *Covid lockdowns may have increased UK terrorism threat, says security minister* | *UK security and counter-terrorism* | *The Guardian*)

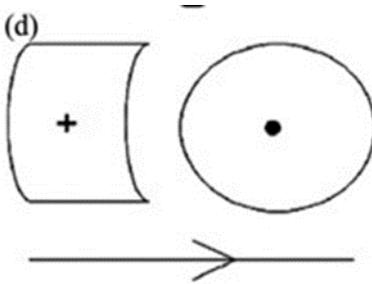
Counter Terrorism Policing said this month they had foiled seven “late-stage” terror attacks since the start of the coronavirus pandemic.

In extract 4, the stronger force is the antagonist. The agonist’s intrinsic tendency was not realized because of the opposing force of the antagonist. Here, “terror attacks” is implied to have the tendency towards action. However, the interference of “Counter Terrorism Policing” was proposed to be more powerful and be able to ‘had foiled’ which becomes a positive stimulus to stop the force and cause a halt. “Counter Terrorism Policing” was thus framed as the subject who acted in its own interest to impede the natural development of others.

Pattern (d): Agonist does not realize its intrinsic tendency towards rest,

In pattern (d), Ant is the stronger force; Ago does not realize its intrinsic tendency towards rest. This pattern is a

'causation' type which suggests a 'failure to resist' relation between Ago and Ant. Ago is caused to move.



Steady-state force-
dynamic pattern (d)

Extract 26 (from *Covid lockdowns may have increased UK terrorism threat, says security minister* | *UK security and counter-terrorism* | *The Guardian*)

Damian Hinds, the MP for East Hampshire who became security minister in August, told the Daily Telegraph that people spending long periods of time in their bedrooms during the restrictions could have pushed them towards radicalisation.

Extract 27(from *Covid lockdowns may have increased UK terrorism threat, says security minister | UK security and counter-terrorism | The Guardian*)

“Clearly, logically, when you have more people who are spending more time in their bedrooms at their computer ... you are going to get a growth in that tiny proportion of people for whom that is a dark journey,” Hinds told the Telegraph.

In extract 26 and 27, the stronger force is the antagonist. The agonist’s intrinsic tendency is to rest (people spending long periods of time in their bedrooms). The agonist’s intrinsic tendency is not realized because of the opposing force of the antagonist. The terrorism threat has been framed as very sneaky and skillful at scheming through the spreading of its dark ideologies through the internet. Extremists have doubled their efforts to spread propaganda, recruit, and radicalize via virtual platforms.

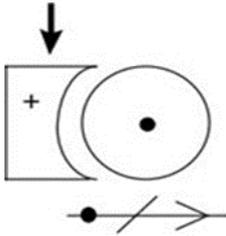
2- Shift-in-state Force-dynamic Patterns

These patterns are called shift-in-state force-dynamic patterns because there is a force entering or leaving the schema.

Pattern (e):A stronger force enters. State shifts from rest to action.

In pattern (e), a stronger force enters to cause the state to shift from rest to action. This pattern is a ‘*causation*’ type

which suggests that the entering of a stronger force causes the weaker Ago to come move.



Shift-in-state force-dynamic pattern (e)

Extract 28 (from *Covid lockdowns may have increased UK terrorism threat, says security minister* | *UK security and counter-terrorism* | *The Guardian*)

Covid lockdowns may have increased UK terrorism threat, says security minister (the headline)

Extract 29 (from *Covid lockdowns may have increased UK terrorism threat, says security minister* | *UK security and counter-terrorism* | *The Guardian*)

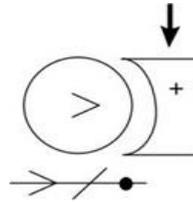
The terrorism threat to the UK may have been made worse by Covid lockdowns, a security minister has suggested.

In both these two extracts, the real conflict is between the UK and terrorism. A stronger force enters the battle, increasing terrorism and making it worse. In shift-in-state

Force-dynamic patterns, the Ant is often left implicit. The ago is now the direct object of the relevant active verbs, such as “increase ” and “make”. In these two extracts, the state of the ago is relatively rest; however, they have an intrinsic tendency towards action. With a stronger force entering, active verbs make it possible for the ago to be able , in the future, to realize its intrinsic force tendency. Terrorism is thus framed as an entity that will benefit from the entering force to accomplish its goals in a sneaky way.

Pattern (f): A stronger force enters. State shifts from action to rest.

A stronger force enters to cause the state to shift from action to inaction. This pattern is a ‘*causation*’ type which suggests that the entering of a stronger force causes the weaker Ago to come to a halt.



Shift-in-state force-dynamic pattern (f)

Extract 30

وقد نجحت ثورة 30 يونيو في وقف مخطط هذا التنظيم الإرهابي في السيطرة على الدولة المصرية.

The June 30 revolution has succeeded in stopping this terrorist organization's plan to control the Egyptian state.

Extract 31

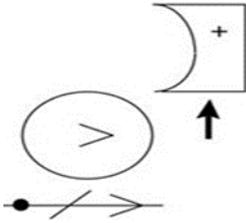
أن ثورة "30 يونيو" نجحت في تحقيق مطالبها والتي كان على رأسها إسقاط حكم المرشد والإخوان.

The “June 30 revolution” succeeded in achieving its demands, which were foremost among them the overthrow of the rule of the Supreme Leader and the Brotherhood.

In this extract, the state of the ago is originally in action (“this terrorist organization's plan to control the Egyptian state” and “the Supreme Leader and the Brotherhood”) ; however, they have an intrinsic tendency towards rest (after achieving their plan). With a stronger force entering, the positive stimulus “stopping” and “overthrow” makes it possible for the ago to realize its intrinsic force tendency. In this piece of news, “terrorist organization” is represented as an offender of law, which the Egyptian state together with the entering force “ The June 30 revolution” are now able to stop and overthrow . It is an example of “terrorist organization” being the unjust subject and the Egyptian state being the voice of reason.

Pattern (g): A stronger force leaves. State shifts from rest to action.

In pattern (g), a stronger force leaves to cause the state to shift from rest to action. This pattern is a ‘*letting*’ type which suggests that the leaving of a stronger force allows the weaker Ago to realize its intrinsic tendency to action.



Shift-in-state force-dynamic pattern (g)

Extract 32 (From *The Taliban's return to power in Afghanistan will be a boon for international jihadism*)

But according to the head of US Central Command, Gen Kenneth McKenzie, “left unmolested [al-Qaeda] are certainly going to rebuild, re-strengthen themselves, and we have no reason to doubt they...want to attack us in our homeland”.

In this extract, the state of the ago is originally rest but with an intrinsic tendency towards action. With a stronger force leaving (the withdrawal of US troops), they (al-Qaeda) will be capable of realizing their intrinsic force tendency by an active or a positive linguistic stimulus. Al-Qaeda was originally in a state towards rest but having an intrinsic tendency towards action. And since the opposing force left, the ‘Al-Qaeda’ is free to realize its force tendency. Al-Qaeda is thus framed as a sneaky entity that did not learn the lesson and is waiting any chance to be a danger to the world.

Not all “Shift-in-state Force-dynamic” patterns are found in the Arabic and English data.

In both the Arabic and English data, spatial proximization is the most frequently occurring type of proximization followed by temporal proximization then axiological proximization. Spatial proximization, in the Arabic and English data, is used to raise fears of the external threat posed by ODCs which are represented as moving towards IDCs in the deictic center of the DS. By showing that the distance between the Us and Them camps is shrinking, the danger coming from “*terrorism and terrorist groups*” is maximized and so is the impact of the threat.

Temporal proximization, in the Arabic and English data, highlights the importance of the present because this is the best time to prepare preventive actions to confront the future threat of ODCs. The interplay between the present (RT) and the future (CT) is shown in the use of the future-to-present shift which centralizes the "now" and relates the present, in which “*terrorism and terrorist groups*” (ODCs) perform actions that harm the “*Egyptian and western states*” (IDCs), to the future in which the horrible consequences of the present actions of ODCs will arise. Another interplay between the past that carries the memories of past deadly actions of the ODCs and both the present and the future in which any similar horrible action can happen anytime. Tense patterns, found in the data, construct a time space in which there is a link among the past actions of the ODCs, the present activities, and the future in which the threat will be implemented.

Axiological proximization, in the Arabic and English data, is employed to show that the distance between the negative values of ODCs and positive values of IDCs is narrowing, so resulting in an ideological clash that can turn into a physical conflict. This is presented by the shift from the remote possibility scenario (in which the apparently remote ideological conflict between IDCs and ODCs is presented) to the actual occurrence scenario which depicts the actual occurrence of the physical conflict and threats construed in spatial and temporal proximization.

These proximization results answer the first question regarding how clusivity is marked through the use of proximization. It becomes clear that highlighting the proximity of threat (proximization) necessarily generates a Us against Them contrast (clusivity).

Regarding the second question concerning how clusivity is marked through ideological square, the frequent use of both the positive self-presentation strategy and the negative other -presentation strategy gives a suitable answer to that question. Despite the positive self-presentation strategy has been infrequently utilized, writers depend heavily on the negative other -presentation strategy. This necessarily draws the boundaries between the Us and Them groups.

As for the third and final question of this research concerning how linguistic expressions contribute in the investigation of the cognitive frame construction and

framing process, the force dynamic patterns are used to examine how a specific target (*terrorism and terrorist groups*) is framed. The linguistic expressions show that the use of force dynamic expressions can cause news readers to conceptualize the target (terrorism and terrorist groups) as being either an inactive but poisonous power or a violent and brutal force. Such a result is achieved because the concept of force in Force Dynamic theory is a suitable for exploring the relations between two powers; namely the state (Egypt or any western state) and terrorism and terrorist groups, in Arabic and English online newspapers articles.

All these results that answer the questions of the study go in line with what the researcher formerly hypothesized that the “war on terror” discourse has become, in our world today, a globalized language of fear. All the nations, all over the world, regardless of their religion, political ideologies and economic status will confront the dangers of terrorism in almost the same way. Terrorism may take many different faces in many different places. But the way to face it, linguistically, will be almost the same.

This study represents a preliminary effort to empirically investigate clusivity marking represented in proximization theory and the ideological square in online newspaper articles written in both Arabic and English. Also, it attempts to apply the Force Dynamic theory. Further research is needed for a comprehensive understanding of this issue and for the confirmation of its findings. It is also

recommended that this study be replicated with a larger data and in different discourse where different ideological stances adopted (Us and Them distinction). In addition, it would be interesting to compare results across different kinds of discourse.

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