

Noura Mohamed Lotfi Mohamed

Dr. Mona Eid Saad

Prof. Salwa Mohamed Farag

A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of the Russian-Turkish Conflict in Western and Arab Newspapers: An Appraisal Model

Noura Mohamed Lotfi Mohamed

MA student, Faculty of Arts, English Department, Helwan University

Dr. Mona Eid Saad

Lecturer of Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, English Department, Helwan University

Prof. Salwa Mohamed Farag

Professor of Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, English Department, Helwan

Abstract

News articles vary considerably in ideological perspective depending on the type and the stance of the newspaper. The present study employs CDA approach with a view of assessing the Western and Arab newspaper articles motivated by a specific ideology with regard to the ongoing conflict between Turkey and Russia after the downing of the Russian Su-24 on 24 November 2015. It aims at showing how the portrayal of the Self and Other reveal the hidden ideologies of these newspapers. Additionally, the present study aims to explore the evaluative stances and attitudinal positioning of Western and Arab newspapers. The study draws on Van Dijk's (1998) ideological square of positive Self-presentation and negative Other – presentation to clarify different views and ideologies. The Appraisal model is the linguistic framework employed in the current study at both qualitative and quantitative levels. The data comprises of 68 articles taken from Western newspapers and news agencies and 30 news report from the Arab newspapers. The findings of the analysis in both Arab and Western Newspapers indicate that the number of judgmental resources exceeds that of affectual resources in both Western and the Arab newspapers. This means there is an emphasis on constructing an ideology that appeals to the readers' moral and social rather than emotional aspects that invites the readers' sympathy.

Keywords: CDA, Appraisal Model, Ideological square, Representation of Self and the Other.

تمثيل النزاع الروسي - التركي في الصحف الغربية والعربية: تحليل نقدي للخطاب

نورا محمد لطفى

طالبة ماجستير بجامعة حلوان كلية الآداب قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها

الملخص العربي

تختلف المقالات الصحفية بشكل كبير في المنظور الأيديولوجي اعتمادًا على نوع الصحيفة وموقفها. تستخدم هذه الدراسة تحليل نقدي للخطاب بهدف تقييم مقالات الصحف الغربية والعربية التي تتبنى منظور أيديولوجي معين فيما يتعلق بالصراع المستمر بين تركيا وروسيا بعد إسقاط الطائرة الروسية سو - 24 في 24 نوفمبر 2015. وتهدف الدراسة إلى بيان كيفية تمثيل الذات والآخر للمنظور الأيديولوجي الضمني في هذه الصحف. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تهدف الدراسة إلى استكشاف المواقف التقييمية للصحف الغربية والعربية. وتعتمد الدراسة على نموذج فان ديك (1998) الأيديولوجي للتمثيل الإيجابي للذات والسلبي للآخر لإيضاح وجهات النظر والأيديولوجيات المختلفة. تطبق الدراسة الحالية نظرية التقييم على المستويين النوعي والكمي. تتكون البيانات من 68 مقال صحفي مأخوذ من الصحف ووكالات الأنباء الغربية و30 مقال صحفي مأخوذ من الصحف العربية. وتشير نتائج التحليل في كل من الصحف العربية والغربية إلى أن عدد الأدوات اللغوية المستخدمة للحكم على السلوك يتجاوز عدد الأدوات اللغوية المستخدمة للتعبير عن المشاعر في كل من الصحف الغربية والعربية. وهذا يعني أن هناك تركيز على بناء أيديولوجيا تركز على الجوانب الأخلاقية والاجتماعية أكثر من الجوانب المتعلقة بالتعبير عن الشعور التي تثير تعاطف القراء.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل نقدي للخطاب، نظرية التقييم، تمثيل الذات والآخر

Introduction

The Turkish – Russian conflict, especially after the downing of the Russian Su-24 jet near the Turkish-Syrian border on 24 November 2015 has led to a widening war of words worldwide. While the incident was the ostensible tipping point for the sudden downturn in Ankara-Moscow relations, the bond had already reached a breaking point and cause a direct confrontation between Turkey and Russia. This war of words is manifested through various newspapers all over the world. Tension between Turkey and Russia escalated after Turkey announcing it has shot down a Russian warplane for violating its airspace near Turkey-Syria border. The ongoing conflict between Turkey and Russia has received media attention around the world. Each selected newspaper, whether Western or Arab newspapers, has a different ideology when reporting and interpreting the same event. Some articles deal with the event as an illegal attack against the Russian's jet, while others deal with the incident as a violation of the Turkish airspace.

1. Purpose of the Study

The present study aims to investigate the underlying ideologies conveyed by western and Arab newspapers to the ongoing conflict between Turkey and Russia using critical discourse analysis (CDA). It also aims at showing how the portrayal of the Self and Other reveals the hidden ideologies of these newspapers. Additionally, the present study aims to explore the evaluative stances and attitudinal positioning of Western and Arab newspapers. Through the system of Appraisal attitudes are negotiated to tell readers how the newspapers feel about the social actors and their character and feelings. According to Martin and Rose (2003) and Martin and White the system of Appraisal is a framework for mapping attitudes as they are construed in a text, their graduation of lexicogrammatical items and the grammatical resources writers use to position themselves in relation to the events and the participants, i.e. engagement. The research focuses on investigating how emotions are manifested in the Western and Arab newspapers and identify the strategy of positive self-presentation and negative Other presentation in the Western and Arab newspapers.

2. Research Questions

Based on the above-mentioned purpose and objectives, the present study postulates the following research questions:

- 1) How is the ideological stance of Turkey towards Russia expressed and reproduced by the discourse structure of Western and Arab newspapers?
- 2) How do attitudes - the feelings and values that are negotiated with readers- reflect the underlying ideologies of Western and Arab newspapers?

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CDA plays a fundamental role in the reproduction of ideologies. According to Carter (1997), the main aim of CDA is to “uncover the insinuation of ideology and imposition of power into texts through uses of language, which ordinary readers of texts do not notice” (p.118). Thus, discourse and ideology are interrelated and it is the role of CDA to unmask the hidden ideology imposed in language and text. Kress and Hodge (1979) define ideologies as:

[s]ets of ideas involved in the ordering of experience, making sense of the world. This order and sense is partial and particular. The systems of ideas which constitute ideologies are expressed through language. Language supplies the models and categories of thought, and in part people's experience of the world is through language (p. 81).

According to Kress and Hodge (1979), ideologies represent people's experience about the real world. In other words, individuals interpret their experiences through language, which in turn, construct their ideologies. Unlike the old notion of ideology, van Dijk (1995) develops a comprehensive notion of ideology that relates cognition, society and discourse. van Dijk (1995) defines ideology as:

[T]he basic frameworks for organizing the social cognitions shared by members of social groups, organizations or institutions. They essentially function as the interface between the cognitive representations and processes underlying discourse and action, on the one hand, and the societal position and interests of social groups, on the other hand (p. 18).

For van Dijk (1995) ideology sets the main framework for the mental representations and beliefs shared by group members. Hence, ideology controls the social and cognitive reproduction of a group, such as their identity, goals and values. van Dijk (1995) argues that ideologies are “self-serving” (p. 18). In other words, group members serve their shared interests by associating “Themselves” with positive properties and “Others” with negative properties. For example, racists groups advocate their self – identity and the superiority of their group. In this sense, the

social functions of ideology are to enable group members to achieve their goals and to protect their rights.

In addition to the social functions, ideology also has cognitive functions. Ideology influences the mental knowledge, understanding and interaction of group members. According to van Dijk (1995), these mental representations of group members are called “models”. van Dijk (1995) defines models as “the mental representations of events, actions, or situations people are engaged in, or which they read about” (p.19). These models also determine the relations between group ideologies and their text and talk. In other words, ideologies allow group members to interpret their social properties into a set of beliefs, which influence the production of discourse. Hence, discourse helps to shape and construct group ideologies. For instance, headlines in newspapers have a specific structure that conveys specific ideologies. According to van Dijk (1995), the structure of discourse usually has “the social function of legitimating dominance or justifying concrete actions of power abuse by the elites”. To illustrate, the dominant group always emphasizes their good\positive values and properties in terms of “Us versus Them”.

Media plays a very significant role in society since it is one of the fastest and efficient way to receive information on various subjects, most importantly current affairs. The influence of media is very important on society as it helps in shaping public opinion and beliefs. O’Keeffe (2011) defines media discourse as “interactions that take place through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written, in which the discourse is oriented to a non-present reader, listener or viewer” (p.31). The main goal of media discourse is to report and inform audiences about the outside world. The language used by media, particularly newspapers, tends to represent specific social or political groups and their dominant ideologies. Thus, media represents a powerful tool to control and manipulate what people read or watch. According to Fairclough (1995), media “influence knowledge, beliefs, values, social relations, social identities” (p. 2). Hence, media text establishes the social identities of specific individuals and sets up the relations between actors in a way that serve the interests of a particular group. In this respect, media has the power to represent events in a particular way through language. Thornborrow (2003) argues that one of the most important and interesting aspects of the potential power of the media from a linguistic point of view is the way that people and events get reported (p. 58). Media discourse receives the primary focus of attention as it has superseded other institutions in the cultural production of knowledge. The formation and expression of culture, politics, ideological

beliefs and social life are not only reflected in the media but are also influenced and created by it (Bell & Garrett, 1998).

van Dijk (1995) argues that “media discourse affects cognition and action in a given situation”(p. 31). In other words, media discourse has a persuasive power to control the mind and actions of the audience. van Dijk (1995) illustrates that the elites are the most powerful groups that control media discourse because they serve as reliable sources and they influence opinions and ideologies. For van Dijk (1995) media elites either manipulate media to exercise their power or to constraints the production of particular events. van Dijk (1995) believes that media elites “have the special role and persuasive power to control ideological reproduction among the population at large” (p.33). Obviously, media imposes specific ideologies in the minds of the audiences. According to van Dijk (1995) Media provides the audiences with “information about relatively unknown people and groups” (p.35). For instance, what the West knows about Islam and Arab countries is due to the influence of the media rather than their personal opinions .

van Dijk (1995) summarizes the way media influences the cognition and actions of the audience as follows :

The more the media were found to be powerful, the less independence was attributed to the audience, and vice versa, the more the public was assumed to be autonomous in its media usage, the less powerful the media were thought to be (p. 31).

Powerful media institutions constraint the freedom of the audience by controlling their opinions. Media directs the audiences to specific ideologies by focusing on specific events. van Dijk (1995) illustrates that “Freedom of the press” should, therefore, also be understood as “power of the press.” (p.32). van Dijk (1995) suggests that Western media addresses specific topics that could be used as the basis for “the legitimisation and naturalisation of ethnic and social inequality, both locally and globally” (p.30). Western media reproduces stereotypes against “Them” while ignoring any bad properties about “Us”.

van Dijk (1995) concludes that in light of the ongoing conflicts and inequality “mainstream western media are far from innocent or impartial. On the contrary, they are an inherent part of the problems” (pp. 30-31).

Newspapers have significant influence in the production of ideology through the elements of linguistic structure. In other words, the content of the newspapers can give us traces about the purpose of the related ideology. Newspaper articles also help to maintain social control by formatting social thought according to specific ideology. News articles

vary considerably in ideological perspective depending on the type and the stance of the newspaper. van Dijk (2008) suggests a multidisciplinary theory of news featuring and develops a theory of news schemata. van Dijk (2008) defines news discourse as “a genre and social practice: Summary (Headline, Lead), New Events, Previous Events, Context, Commentary, and related categories that globally organize the (macro-level) topics of news reports in the press.” (p. 194). In other words, the structure of the news is organized in a way where the most important information comes first, followed by the less important information of each category. This order of news structure helps to emphasize the dominant ideology of news reports. van Dijk (2008) illustrates that these underlying ideologies control the attitudes of particular groups.

Fairclough (1992) believes that news language is a powerful tool in conveying specific hidden ideology. In this sense, “the news media can be regarded as effecting the ideological work of transmitting the voices of power in a disguised and covert form.” (Fairclough, 1992, p.110). This ideological nature of news media makes it possible for the readers to form their opinions. According to Fairclough (1995), “the representation of discourse in news media can be seen as an ideological process of considerable social importance” (p. 65). Thus, news media is shaped by social structure and relations.

According to Fowler (1991), “the world of the press is not the real world, but a world skewed and judged” (p11). Instead of representing the real world, newspapers focus on the reproduction of the attitude of powerful people. Fowler (1991) argues that the world of the news is biased because news is constructed by the social and political world on which it reports.

The analysis carried out in this study relies on van Dijk’s (2000) ideological square of positive Self-presentation and negative Other – presentation. This model helps the researcher to examine the various newspapers’ responses to the ongoing tension between Russian and Turkey after downing of the Russian Su-24, including the condemnation and advocacy of that event. This strategy has the following evaluative structure:

Emphasize positive things about Us.

Emphasize negative things about Them.

De-emphasize negative things about Us.

De-emphasize positive things about Them (p. 44)

van Dijk (1998) illustrates that this ideological strategy “play a role in the broader contextual strategy of positive self-presentation or face-keeping and its out-group corollary, 'negative other presentation” (p. 267).

According to van Dijk “[d]iscourse has many ways to emphasize or de-emphasize meanings, and as soon as these have an ideological basis, we are able to analyze the expression of ideology on many levels of discourse” (2000, p.44). Thus, many group ideologies are associated with positive and negative values in order to define the interest of the group. In this sense, “ideologies typically organize people and society in polarized terms” (2000, p.43). This polarization between “Us” and “Them” identifies the dominant and dominated groups.

4. Related Studies

Many researchers employed CDA to study the relationship between language and the ideology embedded in media discourse. Many CDA tools focus on how the language used in newspapers can be used to influence and manipulate readers' opinions. The following studies show some of the studies conducted using the Appraisal model.

Eid (2015) employs the Appraisal Model with a view to examine the conceptualization of emotions in the Advice columns letters in Egyptian newspapers and magazines. The study analyzes the gender differences of the letters written by male and female advice seekers. The study investigates how emotions are manifested, expressed and related using a cognitive approach, Text World Theory. Through the appraisal model, the researcher attempts to depict the attitudinal positioning of the writers towards their life predicaments, themselves and others involved in the problems. The study demonstrates the predominance of negative emotions over all the narratives. The results also show that the writers are quite perplexed concerning their life problems. With regard to the male and female writers, it is found that they conceptualize their emotions similarly rather than differently.

Another Study by Fenton-Smith (2007) investigates the various responses of the world governments towards the death of Yasser Arafat in November 2004, in their official condolence messages. The analysis of the study relies on CDA, systemic functional linguistics (SFL) and the Appraisal model. The study shows how the international communities structure the bonds of membership through the shared formation of registers, and negotiate their position within the group by the manipulation of the structural features of these registers. The condolence messages are selected from twelve countries and the UN. The Appraisal Model focuses on the emotional reaction to the death of Arafat. The results of the study shows divergent responses where the USA. Australia and Israel are clearly muted in their ‘mourning’ while South Africa, Indonesia and Pakistan eulogize the passing of a great visionary. These various stances

are expressed through the lexis that manifests positive and negative evaluations of the event. The prevailing pattern is one of Affect, construed as a surge of emotion, combined with Amplification. Halliday's Textual Metafunction also prevails in the analysis of SFL because it is this area of grammar that is concerned with the organization of messages into beginnings and endings. The authors place some comment about receiving the news at the opening of the letter – the most thematically salient position, signaling from the outset the author's stance. The study also examines how Arafat as is represented as symbolic figure in the condolence messages. The symbolism is constructed in different ways. In some texts, it is Arafat's passing away that is construed as having symbolic meaning, whereas in others it is the figure of Arafat himself. Fenton-Smith concludes that "the texts are nominally 'about' Arafat, but they also 'enact' the global community" (p. 715).

Achugar (2004) conducts a research on the daily newspaper editorials to identify some of the discursive properties of the Uruguayan media coverage (*La Pais* and *La Republica*) of 11 September 2001. The research focuses on the construction of in and out group identity through representation of the event and its participants. The analysis is from a critical perspective that conceives language as a social practice construed by and at the same time construing, the social. The researcher employs Critical Discourse analysis approach and the Appraisal model. The research finds out that there is a manipulation of the positive- self and negative- other presentation through the Appraisal model.

Attia (2003) analyses various text types using the Appraisal model and rhetorical strategies in order to position their writers attitudinally and intersubjectively. Attia (2003) covers three areas: cultural, political and social using AlAhram newspaper (e.g. Barid El Gommaa). The study concludes that there are similarities and differences in the various text types using the Appraisal model. The cultural domain makes extensive use of appreciation values, while the political domain uses both appreciation and judgment values. The social domain employs judgment, appreciation and affect. On the other hand, the study shows differences with regard to the use of heteroglossic resources which are frequently employed in the political domain while the social domain frequently uses endorsed inserted attribution. It is also noted that high status authorial voices such as Jesus, Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and the Holy Qur'an are used by the writer as a persuasive tool. The results of the study show that the three domains are similar in terms of the nature of media discourse and are different in the text types.

5. Theoretical Framework

The present study applies the appraisal model with special focus on attitudes (judgment and affect). Thus, the current study contributes to explore how the in-groups pass judgements on the out-groups and thereby form a specific ideology with those who share these views and distance themselves from those who do not.

According to Martin and Rose (2007), appraisal is concerned with "evaluation - the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Appraisals are interpersonal kinds of meanings, which realize variations in the tenor of social interactions enacted in a text" (p.28). Thus, appraisal describes the intense feelings and strong reactions to people and things.

Appraisal theory comes from the need to develop the framework of systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) on the interpersonal aspect of language. SFL is concerned with the idea that language is a resource for mapping ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning onto one another in virtually every act of communication. The appraisal model focuses on the interpersonal meaning. However, SFL differs from appraisal as it is strongly oriented to interaction rather than feeling. Thus, the Appraisal model is concerned with the construction by texts of shared feelings and values, and with the linguistic mechanisms for the sharing of emotions. White (2002) defines appraisal as "a cover-all term to encompass all evaluative uses of language, including those by which speakers/writers adopt particular value positions or stances and by which they negotiate these stances with either actual or potential respondents" (p. 2). Appraisal system is classified into three main types: Attitude, Engagement and Graduation .

5.1 Attitudes

Attitudes have to do with evaluating things, people's character and their feelings. According to Martin and Rose (2007) attitudes are "the feelings and values that are negotiated with readers" (p.29). Attitudes are concerned with those utterances which can be interpreted as indicating that some person, thing, situation, action, event or state of affairs is to be viewed either positively or negatively. Attitudes can be expressed through individual words, phrases or complete utterances to convey the writer's positive or negative attitude. Attitudes can also be expressed explicitly or implicitly. Explicit Attitude is directly presented in the text through words and phrases which carry a positive or negative meaning. In contrast,

implicit Attitude is indirectly implied, presupposed or assumed. Attitude is sub-classified into: Affect, Judgment and finally Appreciation.

5.1.1 Affect

Affect deals with how people express their feelings in discourse. According to Martin and Rose (2007) Affect "can express good feelings or bad feelings, so affect can be positive or negative. Secondly people can express their feelings directly, or we can infer how people are feeling indirectly from their behaviour, so affect can be expressed directly or implied" (p.29). In other words, affect is related to the feelings of happiness, sadness, confidence and anxiety. Martin and Rose (2007) divide affect into irrealis affect and realis affect. Irealis affect is related to feelings directed to specific external agency in the future. Irealis affect is sub-classified into fear (tremble, wary, shudder and cower) and desire (suggest, request, implore). Realis affect is sub-classified into: un/happiness (misery, antipathy, cheer), in/security (disquiet, surprise, confidence, trust) and dis/satisfaction (ennui, displeasure, interest, admiration). The source of Affect can be authorial or non-authorial to show how the writer/speaker responded emotionally to the person, thing, happening or situation being evaluated. The authorial affect is expressed in the first-person narrative mode which is personalized mode of evaluation. The non-authorial Affect is expressed in the third-person narrative mode where the writer evaluates or describes the emotions of other individuals .

5.1.2. Judgment

The second type of attitude is judgment. Judgment deals with meaning construing our attitudes to people and the way they behave. These attitudes towards behavior can be admiration or criticism, praise or condemnation. Similar to Affect, judgments of people's character can be positive or negative, and they may be judged explicitly or implicitly. According to Martin and White (2005), Judgments can be divided into those dealing with 'social esteem' and those oriented to 'social sanction'. Judgments of esteem have to do with 'normality' (how unusual someone is), 'capacity' (how capable they are) and 'tenacity' (how resolute they are). Judgments of sanction have to do with 'veracity' (how truthful someone is) and 'propriety' (how ethical someone is) (p.52). Social esteem is concerned with behaviors relevant to culture and social relationships with family and friends. Social sanction, on the other hand, takes a legal form such as rules, regulations and laws about how to behave

in certain situations, thus, any violations of such rules results in penalties and punishments.

5.1.3 Appreciation

The third and final type of attitude is Appreciation. According to Martin and White (2005), Appreciation is concerned with "the meanings construing our evaluations of 'things', especially things we make and performances we give, but also including natural phenomena – what such things are worth (how we value them" (p.56). Thus, Appreciation deals with our feelings towards nature. Similar to Affect and Judgments, things can be appreciated positively or negatively.

Appreciation is divided into 'reactions' to things, their 'composition' (balance and complexity), and their 'value'. Reaction is related to affection and it can be realized by lexical items such as fascinating, ascetic, dramatic, tedious, boring, remarkable and unremarkable. Composition is concerned with our perception towards things. Composition is subdivided into balance (balanced/ unbalanced, logical/contradictory) and complexity (simple / extravagant, clear/unclear, precise/woolly). Valuation has to do with cognition and opinions (deep/shallow, innovative/conventional, unique/common). Martin and White (2005) suggest that "the appreciation framework can be interpreted metafunctionally – with reaction oriented to interpersonal significance, composition to textual organisation and valuation to ideational worth" (p. 57).

The three types of attitude can be grammatically realized through adjectives which characterize each type. Affect, Judgement and Appreciation can be distinguished from each other. For Affect, its source is conscious participants or human beings. The behaviour of these conscious participants is the target of judgment. On the contrary, the sources of appreciation are concrete or abstract things.

6. Data of the Study

The data used for the analysis are selected from seven western newspapers: the New York Times, the Voice of America, the Independent, the Economist, the Guardian, Today's Zaman, the Russian News Agency (TASS) and four Arab newspapers: Al-Ahram, Al Masry Al Youm, Al Mogaz and Al Jazeera News. The selected articles examine the Turkish-Russian conflict after the downing of the Russian Su-24 on 24 November 2015 .

The data are classified into 68 articles taken from western newspapers and news agencies and 30 news report from the Arab newspapers. These articles vary between editorials, columns and op-ed articles. 9 editorials

from the New York Times, 8 editorials and 3 columns from the Guardian, 3 editorials and 1 op-ed article from the Economist, 5 editorials, 2 columns and 1 op-ed from the Independent, 6 editorials from the VOA, 14 editorials from the Russian News Agency and 10 editorials, 3 columns and 3 op-ed articles from Today's Zaman. 30 reports are taken from the Arab newspapers and news websites, 6 editorials and 4 op-ed from Al Jazeera News, 3 editorials and 1 column from Al Masry Al Youm, 3 editorials, 1 column and 1 op-ed from Al-Ahram and 5 editorials, 3 columns and 2 op-ed from Al Mogaz .

Both Arab and foreign news reports are randomly selected from Arab and western newspapers and news websites from 2015 through 2016 to cover the whole incident of the downing of the Russian Su-24, taking in consideration that the data covers the whole time span (two years). These articles are chosen from various Arab and foreign news sources to ensure the global coverage of the incident.

Analysis

7.1. Western Newspapers

The selected Western newspapers are divided into two main stances. The first stance is devoted to negative presentation of Russia and the other stance is concerned with positive presentation of Turkey. Hence, the incident of the downing of the Russian jet receives different judgments and emotions according to the ideological position of the appraiser. The following table shows that the number of judgmental resources exceeds that of affectual resources in Western newspapers.

Table (7-1): Total frequencies of Judgment and Affect in Western Newspapers

Western Newspapers	Judgment	Affect
Total	383	82

7.1.1. Negative Other Presentation (Russia)

The following analysis is devoted to attitudinal orientations in terms of judgment and affect to uncover the hidden ideologies with regard to the Russian-Turkish conflict after the downing of the Russian warplane.

7.1.1.1. Judgment: Negative vs. Positive

Judgment refers to the evaluation of human beings and/or their behavior. Judgment is categorized into two major groups: social esteem and social sanction which involve admiration as well as criticism of people's character. Table (7-2) suggests that positive judgment outnumbered negative judgment as illustrated in the following examples.

Table (7-2): Frequencies of Judgment: Negative vs. Positive in Western Newspapers

Attitude	Judgment	Positive		Negative
Total	383	214		169
-		142		72
		Self		Other
		75	67	72
				169

Table (7-2) proves that explicit judgment exceeds implicit judgment in number; moreover, the frequency of judgment of Social Sanction exceeds the number of those of Social Esteem in the Western newspapers. It is obvious also that explicit judgments are frequently employed in the Western newspapers because reporters do not want to mitigate the action whether positive or negative.

Table (7-3): Frequencies of Judgment: Explicit vs. Implicit, Social Sanction vs. Social Esteem in Western Newspapers

Western Newspapers	Judgment	Explicit	Implicit	Social Sanction	Social Esteem
Total	383	300	83	330	53

The following examples involve negative evaluation of the Russian stance by the selected newspapers.

Table (7-4): Judgment

Vladimir Putin Chides Turkey	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, propriety (rude)	N YT
swagger and salty language	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, propriety, (rude)	N YT
Using a crude expression	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, propriety (offensive)	N YT

The previous examples are clear examples of explicit negative judgment of the Russian president. The Russian president is judged not

only as someone who uses verbal attack and offensive expressions but also as a person who behaves arrogantly and aggressively. Hence, these examples convey negative evaluative meaning to present the Russian president.

Table (7-5): Judgment

	Vladimir Putin lashes out at Turkey	Explicit Judgment, Negative Sanction (veracity)	Negative Social	The Independent
	Russia has lost no time in retaliating for the downing of its plane	Explicit Judgment, Negative Sanction (propriety)	Negative Social	The Independent
	Russia was using the pretext of fighting Isis as an excuse to prop up Syria's Bashar al-Assad	Explicit Judgment, Negative Sanction, (veracity)	Negative Social	The Independent
	he (Russian Prime Minister) did not shy away from criticising the country's leadership	Explicit Judgment, Negative Sanction (propriety)	Negative Social	The Independent

In the aforementioned examples, it is noted that the Russian president and Russia are associated with negative judgments of social sanction. In example (4), the Russian president criticizes Turkey in a violent manner. In examples (5), Russia focuses only on avenging and punishing Turkey for the downing of its Russian jet. In example (6), Russia is negatively portrayed as pretending to fight ISIS while in fact the real reason of the Russian intervention in Syria is to support and protect the Syrian regime. In example (7), the Russian Prime Minister explicitly criticizes the Turkish leadership in an aggressive manner. Hence, by employing explicit negative judgment to describe Russia and the Russian president, the social sanction values of boldness, deception and revenge are conferred on both Russia and the Russian president.

Table (7-6): Judgment

	NATO protested those incursions, and in October noted what it called the "extreme danger of irresponsible behavior."	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem (Tenacity)	The VOA
	Putin shunned Mr Erdogan	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem (Tenacity)	The Economist
0	Russia has a strategic interest in exploiting that opportunity."	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction (veracity)	The Guardian

The Russian president is negatively evaluated for being reckless and coward. In example (8), the NATO describes the Russian incursions as reckless and thoughtless behaviors. In example (9), the Russian president persistently avoids to meet the Turkish president, denoting that the Russian president is afraid of confronting the Turkish president. In example (10), Russia is attributed with an intensified negative political vision. In other words, Russia is described as manipulating the incident of downing the Russian jet to achieve its strategic interests.

Table (7-7): Judgment

1	Moscow may have been foolish	Explicit Judgment, Social Negative Esteem (Capacity)	The Guardian
2	Russia's intervention in Syria may have cynical intent (selfish)	Implicit Judgment, Social Negative Sanction (propriety)	The Guardian
3	the ferocious response of Russia's president	Explicit Judgment, Social Negative Sanction, (propriety)	The Guardian

Moscow in example (11) is criticized for stupidly dealing with the incident of the downing of the Russian jet. In example (12), Russia's intervention in Syria is implicitly judged as being motivated by self-interest regardless of the accepted standards and rules to achieve its goal in Syria. In example (13), the response of the Russian president is judged as showing extreme aggressiveness or violence. Remarkably, these instances are explicit judgmental values, which emphasize the negative Other-presentation of Russia and persuade the readers to regard Russia and the Russian president as behaving in an inappropriate and violent manner.

Table (7-8): Judgment

4	Every day it (Russian officials) created different lies. They would believe them and then expect the world to believe them	Explicit Judgment, Sanction, (Veracity)	Negative Social	N YT
---	--	---	-----------------	---------

Through employing resources of negative judgment, the negative evaluation of the Russian officials' resoluteness and truthfulness is significantly showed. In example (14), the Russian officials are described not only as creating lies but also as attempting to convince themselves and the whole world to believe their lies. It is noted that the attitudinal judgments made about the Russian officials frequently included negative judgment on their moral behaviors with regard to truthfulness and ethical norms. This judgmental evaluation encodes disrespect in the mind of the readers.

7.1.1.2. Affect: Negative vs. Positive

As the below table indicates, it is clear that negative affect outnumbers those of positive affect in all Western newspapers. This is due to the fact that newspapers mainly focus on creating an evaluative position towards the incident to convey specific viewpoint in the mind of the readers.

Table (7-9): Affect: Negative vs. Positive

Attitude	Affect	Positive		Negative
Total	82	34		48
		Self	Other	Other
		23	11	48

Table (7-9) below exhibits how Realis Affect resources exceed those of Irrealis Affect in number and how explicit affect outnumbers those implicit affect in Western newspapers .

Table (7-10): Affect: Realis vs. Irrealis, Explicit vs. Implicit

Affect	Realis	Irrealis	Explicit	Implicit
82	57	25	75	7

The following discussion construes negative feelings and emotional reactions with regard to the reaction of the Russian president towards Turkey after the downing of the Russian jet. This negative stance is explicitly expressed on the basis of the newspaper’s ideological orientation.

Table (7-11): Affect

A livid Vladimir Putin minced no words in his response	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (dissatisfaction)	The Economist
Vladimir Putin has issued a furious new attack on the government of Turkey	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (displeasure)	The Independent
Russia reacted angrily	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (displeasure)	The VOA
Mr Putin fumed	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (displeasure)	The Economist
Russian officials have reacted with furious rhetoric	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (displeasure)	The Guardian
The incident has caused an outpouring of anger in Russia	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (displeasure)	The Guardian

The previous examples are explicit negative realis affect of displeasure. The use of words like "livid", "furious", "angrily", "fumed", "outpouring of anger" negatively illustrates the Russian president's behavior and reaction towards the incident of shooting down the Russian jet. Putin is described as extremely angry and furious. The above-mentioned

newspapers employ negative expressions to emphasize the Russian president's negative reaction towards Turkey. Such explicit feelings of anger also reflect Putin's intention to take severe response against Turkey.

Table (7-12): Affect

Mr Putin ominously warned	Explicit Negative Irealis Affect of (insecurity)	The Economist
The extent of Mr. Putin's pique is perhaps best reflected by the repeated accusations	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of dissatisfaction (anger)	VOA
the west must urge Putin not to over-react	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (insecurity)	The Guardian

The above-mentioned examples are loaded with negative emotions. Example (7) is explicit negative Irealis Affect of insecurity. This negative emotion of insecurity evokes the feelings of threat and makes the readers think that something unpleasant is going to happen. In example (8), the word "pique" expresses the Russian president's strong feelings of anger and resentment and negatively portrays the Russian president's as unable to control his reactions. Example (9) shows that the Russian president's emotions and response are stronger than necessary or appropriate; hence, the west must ask the Russian president to calm down.

7.1.2. Positive Other Presentation (Turkey)

Unlike the previous examples, this section illustrates how the Western newspapers positively present the Turkish stance. The following analysis employs lexical items that denote judgment to construct the Turkish stance, but there is a little appeal to emotions.

7.1.2.1. Judgment

Table (7-13): Judgment

The Turkish leader sounded somewhat more conciliatory	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Sanction, (Ethical)	V OA
Erdogan said his country made its "best efforts" to avoid such an incident	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Esteem, (Capacity)	V OA
the cool-headedness of Turkey	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Esteem, (Capacity)	N YT

In example (1), the Turkish leader is positively evaluated for his willingness to make concessions and to overcome hostility. In example (2), the Turkish president describes his Country in a positive light: Turkey exerts its best efforts and uses all the possible methods so as not to shoot down the Russian warplane. This judgmental evaluation is an explicit positive presentation of Turkey. In example (3) the Turkish government is positively evaluated as having calm self-control and wisdom in dealing with difficult situations.

Table (7-14): Judgment

	Turkey took steps on Friday to calm relations with Russia	Explicit Judgment, Social (Tenacity)	Positive Esteem,	NYT
	In his own way he (Erdogan) is trying to apologize	Explicit Judgment, propriety (Ethical)	Positive Sanction,	NYT
	Turkey had a right to defend its territory and airspace	Explicit Judgment, propriety (law abiding)	Positive Sanction,	The Guardian

The above-mentioned examples evoke certain positive judgments about the moral behavior of the Turkish government. The positive ethical Judgment: Propriety of the Turkish behavior is intensified to evoke the readers' sympathy towards the Turkish stance and to victimize Turkey. Example (4) is an explicit positive judgment of social esteem, Turkey is portrayed as the part that seeks to calm tensions with Russia to maintain a friendly relationship with Russia. Examples (5 and 6) are explicit positive judgment of social sanction. In example (5), the Turkish president is described as a respectful person who tries to make excuses for any misunderstanding. In example (6), Turkey is explicitly judged as a country that abides by law; therefore, Turkey has the right to protect its airspace against any external violation. Hence, the social sanction values of wisdom, dignity and morality seem to be used interchangeably to present Turkey and the formal Turkish stance.

7.1.2.2. Affect

The following examples construe Turkey's negative emotions with regard to the Russian stance towards Turkey. Negative Affect dominates the below examples to positively evoke the readers' sympathy towards Turkey.

Table (7-15): Affect

	Turkey has repeatedly expressed concern over the attacks on the Turkmens,	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of insecurity	The Guardian
	For Turkey, the downing of the jet is the culmination of months of intense frustration over Russia’s intervention	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of displeasure	The Economist

The abovementioned examples illustrate how affective reactions are associated with the Turkish stance from the shooting down of the Russian jet. In example (1), the Guardian emphasizes that Turkey warned Russia over the violation of its airspace and over the attacks on its Turkish tribes several times. This explicit feeling of insecurity positively portrays Turkey as a victim to the repeated attacks of the Russian forces. Similarly, example (2) explicitly justifies the reasons behind the incident of the Russian jet. Turkey becomes impatient and outraged as a result of the Russian violation of its airspace. Hence, the incident is encoded as being caused to happen due to the recurrent attacks made by the Russian warplanes.

Table (7-16): Affect

	Turkish anger has focused on Russian air strikes near the Turkish border against villages of the Turkmen ethnicity	Explicit Negative Realis Affect of (dissatisfaction) Implicit positive Judgment, social sanction, propriety	The Economist
	Obama praised Turkey's "generous" support of refugees	Explicit Positive Realis Affect of satisfaction	The VOA

Example (3) is an Explicit Negative Affect of dissatisfaction, denoting the Turkish’s anger about the Russian air strikes against villages of the Turkmen ethnicity. It also has an implicit positive judgment of social sanction as it reflects the fact that Turkey uses its right to protect its country and maintain sovereignty over its border. Example (4) is a Positive Realis Affect of satisfaction. President Obama expresses strong support and admiration for Turkey’s hospitality and assistance to the

Syrian refugees. These mixtures of negative and positive emotions push the readers to positively appraise the Turkish stance.

7.1.3. Positive Self- Presentation (Turkey)

This section focuses on how the Turkish newspaper Today's Zaman positively present the Turkish stance.

7.1.3.1. Judgment

Similar to the positive portrayal of Turkey by the western newspapers, the evaluation of the Self in Today's Zaman judges Turkey as honest, powerful, moral and wise. The following examples show that the explicit positive judgmental evaluation is much more employed than the negative one for positive Self-presentation of Turkey.

Table (7-17): Judgment

Turkey had to act to defend its own security as well as to defend the rights of its “brothers” in Syria.	Explicit Judgment, Social propriety (being fair)	Positive sanction, Toda y's Zaman
Turkey could not "morally" allow it (Russia) to trespass on Turkish territory	Explicit Judgment, Social propriety (Ethical)	Positive Sanction, Toda y's Zaman
I (Erdogan) would stress the importance of calmness and moderation in voicing reactions; and that's what Ankara is already doing	Explicit Judgment, Social (Tenacity)	Positive Esteem, Toda y's Zaman

Like the positive Other presentation of Turkey, many of the examples of the positive Self presentation are of moral values and illustrate how the events are represented in terms of social value. Example (1) is an explicit positive judgment of social sanction which denotes the capacity of Turkey to defend not only its own territory but also the rights of the Syrian people. In example (2), the use of the adverb "morally" is an indication that Turkey is a country that respects moral conducts and integrity of its Turkish territory. In example (3), it is obvious that the Turkish president is entwined with his country as if they are one entity. The use of the noun “calmness” and “moderation” positively shows the desire of Turkey to deal with the situation in wise and reasonable manner. To illustrate, Turkey is keen not to escalate the tension with Russia.

Table (7-18): Judgment

Erdoğan said Turkey has never stabbed anyone in the back	Explicit Judgment, Social (Veracity)	Positive Sanction,	Today's Zaman
Erdoğan said “Let's not kid ourselves.”	Explicit Judgment, Social veracity (truthful)	Positive Sanction,	Today's Zaman
Turkey had made a “huge effort” to prevent incidents like the downing of the Russian aircraft	Explicit Judgment, Social (Capacity)	Positive Esteem,	Today's Zaman
Turkey wants to leave behind the tension with Moscow over the Russian jet incident through diplomatic channels.	Explicit Judgment, Social (Tenacity)	Positive Esteem,	Today's Zaman
	Explicit Judgment, Social (propriety)	Positive Sanction,	

Turkey and the Turkish president, in the previous examples, are judged in positive terms that emphasize truthfulness and commitment to social norms and regulations. Example (4) and (5) above are instances of Explicit Positive Judgment of Social Sanction. Turkey is positively presented as brave and trustworthy nation that never betrays its neighboring countries which implies that other countries including Russia may have done that. The Turkish president is positively portrayed as a respectful person who does not want to believe any false claims about the incident. This judgment of social sanction appeals to the readers' moral values. Examples (6) and (7) are Explicit Positive Judgment of Social Esteem. Turkey is positively judged as making several attempts to prevent the downing of the Russian aircraft. Example (7) is a combination of Explicit Positive Judgment of Social Esteem and Social Sanction. Turkey is judged not only as a state that wants to avoid tension with Russia but also as state that respects the diplomatic channels of communication. This mixture of judgmental values emphasizes the positive Self-presentation of Turkey.

7.1.3.2. Affect

Although Today's Zaman uses extensive positive judgment to establish specific ideology about the positive Self-presentation of Turkey, but there is a little appeal to emotions. The reporters are more concerned with

employing judgmental values to evaluate the Self and the Other in terms of their ideological position which is an aspect of the language of journalism especially political coverage.

Table (7-19): Affect

	We (Turkish Foreign Minister) said that we were sorrowed.	Explicit Positive Realis Affect of unhappiness	Today's Zaman
--	---	--	---------------

This example positively demonstrates the reaction of Turkey towards the incident of shooting down the Russian jet. Turkey is deeply saddened for the occurrence of this incident. This explicit feeling of unhappiness positively indicates that Turkey is obliged to shoot down the Russian jet to protect its airspace.

7.1.4. Positive Self- Presentation (Russia)

The following analysis shows the positive lexical items that construct an appraisal of the event in terms of affect and judgment.

7.1.4.1. Judgment

The below tables exhibits the positive Judgmental values targeting Russia in terms of positive Self-presentation. This evaluation of moral or ethical norms emphasizes the truth value assigned to the behavior of Russia.

Table (7-20): Judgment

	The bomber's commander will get the hero of Russia title posthumously	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Esteem, (Tenacity)	T ASS
	Moscow will stay friendly towards the Turkish people	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Sanction, (Propriety)	T ASS

The Russian pilot in the above example is judged as a "hero" who behaves bravely. Such positive judgment of the Self invites the readers to believe that the Russian pilot has done a heroic act. Similarly, in example (2), Russia is described as a state that maintaining a good relationship and friendly ties with the Turkish People regardless of the downing of the Russian warplane.

Table (7-21): Judgment

3	I understand each country has its own regional interests, and we have always respected that.	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Sanction, (propriety)	T ASS
4	"They [the pilots] were fulfilling their task," the president stressed	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Sanction, (Propriety)	T ASS
5	The Russian side has always tried to "organize practical and pragmatic relations with our Turkish neighbors	Explicit Positive Judgment, Social Esteem, (Capacity)	T ASS

Similar to the examples referred to in the previous section, Russia positively describes itself, like Turkey, as a state that respects the regional interests of the other countries and as fulfilling its duties. Such judgment invites the readers to sympathize with their acts and to believe that Russia does not violate the Turkish airspace. Example (5) positively reveals that Russia is concerned with keeping a good and practical relationship with Turkey. It is obvious that the portrayal of Russia by the reporters is repeatedly connected with honorable acts like antiterrorism that appeals to the readers' moral values.

7.1.4.2. Affect

Like the previous section, affectual resources, especially the positive ones are not frequently employed. The following are examples of explicit Affect from the Russian News Agency.

Table (7-22): Affect

	The Russian top diplomat stressed that anti-terrorism efforts, as well as Syrian settlement are of principal importance for Russia	Explicit Positive Realis Affect of Security (confidence)	T ASS
	He (Putin) expressed hope "the international community will find the forces to unite in the face of this common evil (terrorism)."	Explicit Positive Irrealis Affect of Inclination (desire)	T ASS

Examples (1) and (2) explicitly confirms that combating terrorism, particularly in Syria is a priority for Russia. Similarly, in example (2), the Russian president explicitly expresses his hope that the international community unite to suppress terrorism. This mixture of Realis and Irrealis Affect positively indicates that Russia is concerned with fighting terrorism in the present and in the future.

7.2. Arab Newspapers

The following table displays how judgmental resources exceeds those of Affectual resources in the Arab newspapers. This could indicate that Arab newspapers focus on the evaluation of the behavior and the social assessment of this behavior in terms of moral or ethical norms.

Table (7-23): Total frequencies of Judgment and Affect in Arab Newspapers

Arab Newspapers	Judgment	Affect
Total	152	11

7.2.1. Negative Other Presentation (Turkey)

Emotions and moral values are widely employed to emphasize the negative presentation of Turkey.

7.2.1.1. Judgment

The following examples are a combination of implicit and explicit negative judgment of the Turkish behavior and how Turkey is negatively evaluated by the selected Egyptian newspapers. As indicated in the below table, Negative Judgment resources are dominating the Egyptian newspapers and the Explicit Negative Judgment is more frequent than the Implicit ones. The table also shows that judgment of social esteem is more frequent than judgment of social sanction.

Table (7-24): Judgment

Arab Newspapers	Judgment	Explicit	Implicit	Social Sanction	Social Esteem
Total	152	102	50	70	82

The below table are instances of negative judgment of the Other in the Arab newspapers. It is obvious that such examples are metaphorical expressions.

Table (7-25): Judgment

طعنة في الظهر A stab on the back	Implicit Judgment, Social veracity (dishonest)	Negative Sanction,	Al Ahram
سقوط للأقنعة The fall of masks	Implicit Judgment, Social Veracity (fake)	Negative Sanction,	Al Ahram
الأعمال الإجرامية the criminal acts of the Turkish authorities	Explicit Judgment, Social propriety (law-violation)	Negative Sanction,	Al Ahram

Metaphorically, the incident of downing the Russian jet, in example (1), is described as "a stab on the back" or an act of betrayal by Turkey. This image of Turkey as a traitor is motivated by the ideological purpose of representing the Turkish people as unfaithful and thus associates them with disloyalty or treachery. Similarly, the reporters in example (2) use the metaphor to denote that the hidden truth and true nature of Turkey are uncovered. In addition, example (3) is an explicit negative judgment of the Other, denoting that the Turkish authorities commit criminal acts.

Table (7-26): Judgment

عهد الاستعمار العثماني الدنيء والأكثر انحطاطا بين كل المحتلين والمغتصبين الذين مروا بخرابهم على المنطقة العربية The devastation era of the Ottoman Empire was the lowest and the most degenerated among all occupiers and usurpers who have destroyed the Arab region.	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, propriety (cruelty)		Al Ahram
المصالح التركية الملوثة بالدم واللصوصية Turkish interests contaminated with blood and banditry	Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, propriety (corruption)		Al Ahram

Metaphorical expressions are intensely employed in the next examples to emphasize the negative evaluation of Turkey. The Turkish history is described as devastation and degeneration of the Arab region. Similarly, the metaphor used in example (5) compares the actions that Turkey follows to achieve its goals and interests to the crimes of robbery and killing to invite the readers to conceptualize the brutality of the Turkish attitude. Such judgmental resources negatively associate Turkey with cruelty and corruption.

Table (7-27): Judgment

	<p>بدأت تصريحات أردوغان في التراجع بصورة مزرية</p> <p>Erdogan's statements have begun to reverse in a deplorable way</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, (Tenacity)</p>	<p>Al Ahram</p>
	<p>اتهم رئيس جمهورية الشيشان الروسية، تركيا بالخيانة</p> <p>The president of the Russian republic of Chechnya has accused Turkey of treason</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, (dishonesty) Veracity</p>	<p>Al-Masry Al-Youm</p>
	<p>إن تركيا تخطت الحدود المسموح بها</p> <p>Turkey has exceeded the permissible limits</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, (Propriety)</p>	<p>Al-Masry Al-Youm</p>

The negative judgment of Turkey helps portray Turkey's actions in the above examples as cowardice, deliberate betrayal and violation of the agreed-upon rules and laws. Such negative judgments of Turkey persuade the readers to condemn Turkey for its immoral and unacceptable behavior.

Table (7-28): Judgment

0	<p>تصرف تركيا خطوة متهورة ستجر عواقب وخيمة</p> <p>Turkey's behavior is a reckless step that will have dire consequences</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, (Tenacity)</p>	<p>Al Mogaz</p>
1	<p>ألحقت تركيا أضرارا يصعب إصلاحها بالعلاقات بينها وبين روسيا حين هاجمت طائرة روسية فوق الأراضي السورية</p> <p>Turkey has caused irreparable damage to its relations with Russia when it attacked the Russian jet over the Syrian territory.</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, (Capacity)</p>	<p>Al Mogaz</p>

Examples (10 and 11) are Explicit Negative Judgment of Tenacity and Capacity. In Example (10), Turkey's behavior against Russia is negatively

judged as unwise act that has dangerous consequences on the Turkish – Russian relations. Similarly, example (11) shows that Turkey causes severe damage to its relations with Russia when it has attacked the Russian jet over the Syrian territory.

4.4.2.1.2. Affect

As the below table suggests, it is apparent that realis affect outnumbers irrealis affect and explicit affect outnumbers the implicit one in all Arab newspapers since the reporters focus on emphasizing the present consequences of the incident using explicit expressions. The table also shows that negative affectual resources evaluating the Other are dominant resources.

Table (7-29): Affect: Realis vs. Irrealis, Explicit vs. Implicit

Affect (NOP)	Realis	irrealis	Explicit	Implicit
11	10	1	8	3

Examples from the Arab newspapers are as follows:

Table (7-30): Affect

سادت روسيا حالة من الدهشة المخلطة بالغضب A state of perplexity and rage prevailed in Russia	Explicit Negative Affect of displeasure	Realis of	Al Ahram
مرحلة جديدة من التوتر والتوجس والترقب A new phase of tension, apprehension and lurking	Explicit Irrealis Affect of fear	Negative of	Al Ahram
أجواء من التوتر والترقب تخيم على العلاقات الروسية التركية جراء الحادث الأخير لإسقاط تركيا طائرة حربية روسية An atmosphere of tension and anticipation hangs over Russian-Turkish relations as a result of the recent incident of Turkey's downing of the Russian warplane	Explicit Irrealis Affect of insecurity	Negative of	Al Ahram

Through employing resources of negative Affect, the previous examples reflect the negative emotions of displeasure and insecurity due to the downing of the Russian jet by Turkey. Russia enters into a state of

anger, astonishment, tension and fear that affects its relations with Turkey. Additionally, employing the irrealis negative affect presents Turkey as fully responsible for the downing of the Russian jet and for any adverse consequences in the future. Using the Arabic noun "الدهشة", "perplexity" positively indicates that Russia has a friendly relation with Turkey and it is shocked by the incident of falling down its warplane. Such negative emotions obviously invite the reader to sympathize with the Russian situation and to condemn the Turkish behavior.

7.2.2. Negative Other Presentation (Russia)

Al Jazeera News represents the Other (Russia) as the agent responsible for the violation of the Turkish airspace and depicts Russia in negative terms. Like the Western newspapers, Al Jazeera News attributes a negative appraisal to the Other by focusing on the negative attitudes of Russia.

7.2.2.1. Judgment

In the following examples, Russia is represented in negative terms that emphasize violence, dishonesty and law-violation. It is also noted that Negative Judgment resources are more frequent than Positive ones in Al Jazeera News.

Table (7-31): Judgment

<p>أن موسكو باتت "أكثر تهورا" في الدفع ببيادقها في المنطقة منذ إسقاط المقاتلات التركية قاذفة سوخوي 24</p> <p>Moscow has become "more reckless" in pushing its pawns in the region since the Turkish fighters shot down the warplane SU 24</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, (Tenacity)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
<p>معركة "اختلاق أكاذيب" تخوضها وسائل الإعلام الروسية</p> <p>Battle of "fabricating lies" waged by the Russian media</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, Veracity (dishonest)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>

Similar to example the earlier section, Al Jazeera News and Al Mogaz portray the Other in two different viewpoints to invite the reader to evaluate the incident from a specific viewpoint. In other words, both newspapers refer to the same adjective "reckless" to describe the Russian and Turkish stance differently. According to Al Jazeera News, the Russian

authorities are negatively described as irresponsible and thoughtless. In addition, the statement is metaphorical since the Russian forces are negatively compared to "بيادق", "pawns"; the weakest and worthless piece in the game of chess. Pawns cannot move backwards as other pieces; hence, it is the only chess piece which cannot return to the area it stands. In example (2), the proposition explicitly illustrates that the Russian media is dishonest and that it fabricates lies to serve the Russian interest.

Table (7-32): Judgment

	<p>وقد جاء إسقاط الطائرة في وقت بدا أن روسيا تستعرض عضلاتها.</p> <p>The plane was shot down at a time when Russia was flexing its muscles.</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, Capacity (arrogant)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
	<p>حاولت موسكو مرارا الاحتكاك بتركيا واخترقت أجوائها مرات عدة</p> <p>Moscow has repeatedly tried to clash with Turkey and penetrated its airspace several times</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, propriety (law-violation)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
	<p>رفع موسكو مستوى استفزازها لأنقرة من خلال القصف الجوي المكثف لجبل التركمان</p> <p>Moscow raised the level of provocation against Ankara through intensive aerial bombardment of Turkmen Mountain</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, Propriety (brutal)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>

Russia in the abovementioned examples is explicitly described as desiring to show power and increase tension against Turkey. Noticeably, the metaphor used, in example (3), compares the military competence of Russia to a man who is bragging his physical strength. This metaphorical expression reflects the arrogance of Russia in dealing with other countries in general. It is apparent that the idea of the violation and attack of the sovereignty of both Russia and Turkey is repeated in Al Mogaz and Al Jazeera News but with different viewpoints. In instance (4), Russia is judged as repeatedly attempting to violate the Turkish airspace. The reference to brutality and violence, in example (5), also helps portraying

Russia negatively and invites the readers to condemn the harsh and cruel behavior of Russia against Turkey.

Table (7-33): Judgment

<p>أن شخصية بوتين التفردية في روسيا وطريقة إدارته لسياسة بلاده الخارجية يوحيان بإمكانية انتهاج سياسة العناد وزيادة العقوبات ضد أنقرة</p> <p>Putin's unique personality in Russia and the way he manages his country's foreign policy suggests a policy of obstinacy and increased sanctions against Ankara</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, Normality (unusual)</p> <p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, Tenacity (inflexible)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
--	---	-------------------

Although the word "تفردية" "unique" is positive, the whole statement carries a negative effect on the reader. The abovementioned example is a combination of Explicit Negative Judgment of Normality and Tenacity, indicating the odd and stubborn nature of the Russian president. The Russian president, in this context, is judged as a dictator with an abnormal behavior. Such exceptional character of the Russian president results in taking strict measures and sanctions against Turkey.

Table (7-34): Judgment

<p>خطورة التعامل مع الدب الروسي صاحب المفاجآت والمبادرات الصدامية</p> <p>The gravity of dealing with the Russian Bear who is known for unexpected acts and confrontational initiatives</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Esteem, (Normality)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
<p>سارعت روسيا من إجراءاتها الانتقامية</p> <p>Russia accelerated its retaliatory actions</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, (Propriety)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
<p>لم يتردد أعلى هرم السياسة الروسية الرئيس فلاديمير بوتين في إطلاق الوعيد ضد تركيا</p> <p>President Vladimir Putin, the top of Russian political pyramid did not hesitate to threaten Turkey</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Judgment, Social Sanction, (Propriety)</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>

As mentioned in example (6) above, the explicit negative judgment of Normality is obvious in example (7) as well. The Russian president is portrayed not only as behaving in unexpected manner but also as behaving

in aggressive and hostile way. Remarkably, Al-Jazeera News tends to judge the behavior of the Russian president in terms of how abnormal they are. In example (8), Russia is negatively showed as taking immediate punitive measures against Turkey. The explicit negative judgment in example (9) is loaded with negative meaning. The Russian president is negatively evaluated as taking advantage of his high position to threaten Turkey instead of being wise and calm in dealing with the incident. The whole phrase metaphorically conveyed through describing the Russian president as ruling the country alone. Thus, in the aforementioned examples, the Other is evaluated as abnormal, irrational and immoral.

7.2.2.2. Affect

It is apparent, in the previous examples that the Russian president is in constant state of rage and anger. In addition, Affectual resources are less employed in Al Jazeera News.

Table (7-35): Affect

<p>وكان يمكن النظر إلى تعقيب بوتين بأنه نتج عن ثورة غضب عابرة لولا أنه عاد وأدلى بتصريحات أشد وبالأتجاه ذاته</p> <p>It would have been possible to consider Putin's comment as an outcome of a mere anger, had he not made tougher statements in this regard.</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Affect displeasure</p> <p>Realis of</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
---	--	-------------------

The negative emotions of anger and harsh verbal attacks prevail on the aforementioned example. The Russian president no longer has control over his reactions; hence, he repeatedly expresses his emotions of rage.

Table (7-36): Affect

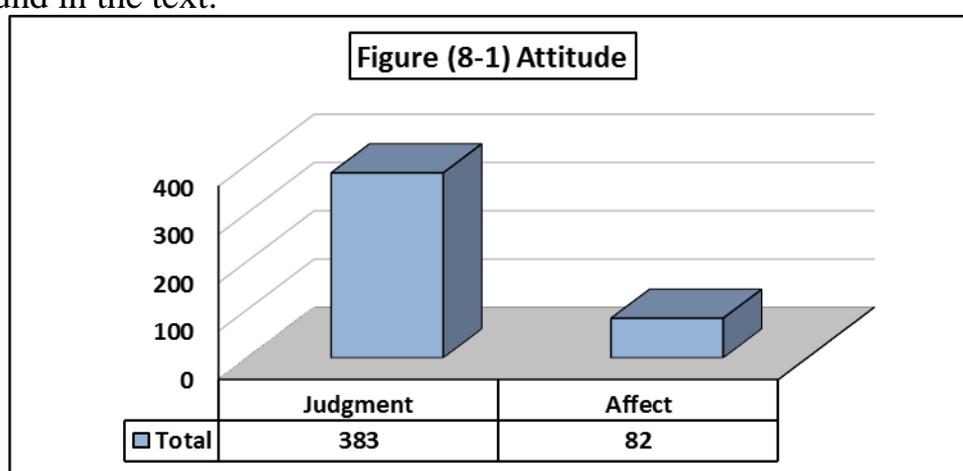
<p>فيجب ألا يكون هناك شك في غضب موسكو وعزمها على الرد</p> <p>There must be no doubt about Moscow's anger and its determination to respond.</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Realis Affect of dissatisfaction</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>
<p>توالت التصريحات الروسية الغاضبة، التي انتقلت من التنديد بالتصرفات إلى التهم على القيادات التركية</p> <p>The angry Russian statements, which move from condemning the actions to the attacks on the Turkish leaders, were echoed</p>	<p>Explicit Negative Realis Affect of dissatisfaction</p>	<p>Al Jazeera</p>

Like the earlier example, examples (2 and 3) reflect the negative emotions of anger where Russia issued enraged statements not only to condemn the incident of the Russian jet but also to attack the Turkish leaders. As previously mentioned in, most of the examples of negative Affectual resources that describe the Russian president focus on portraying the emotions of resentment and intimidation in both Arab newspapers and Western newspapers to evoke the readers' condemnation towards Russia.

Interpretation of Results

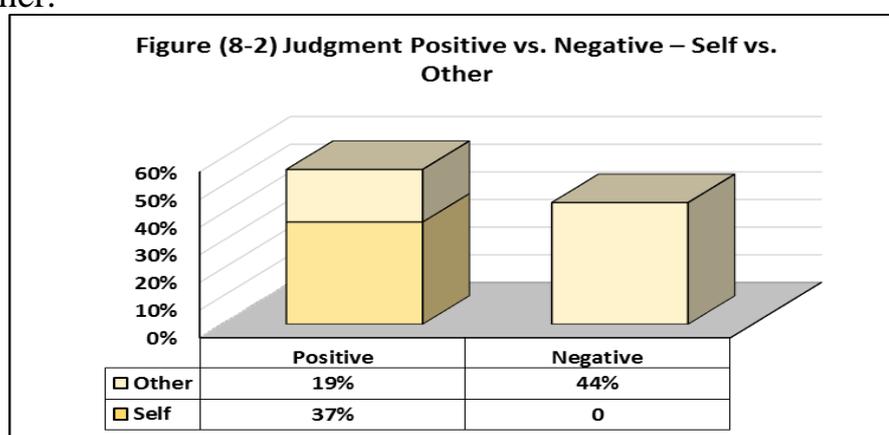
8.1. Attitudes (Western Newspapers)

As shown in figure (8-1), judgmental values exceeded the affectual values in the Western newspapers while appreciation values are rarely found in the text.



8.1.1. Positive vs. Negative Judgment – Self vs. Other

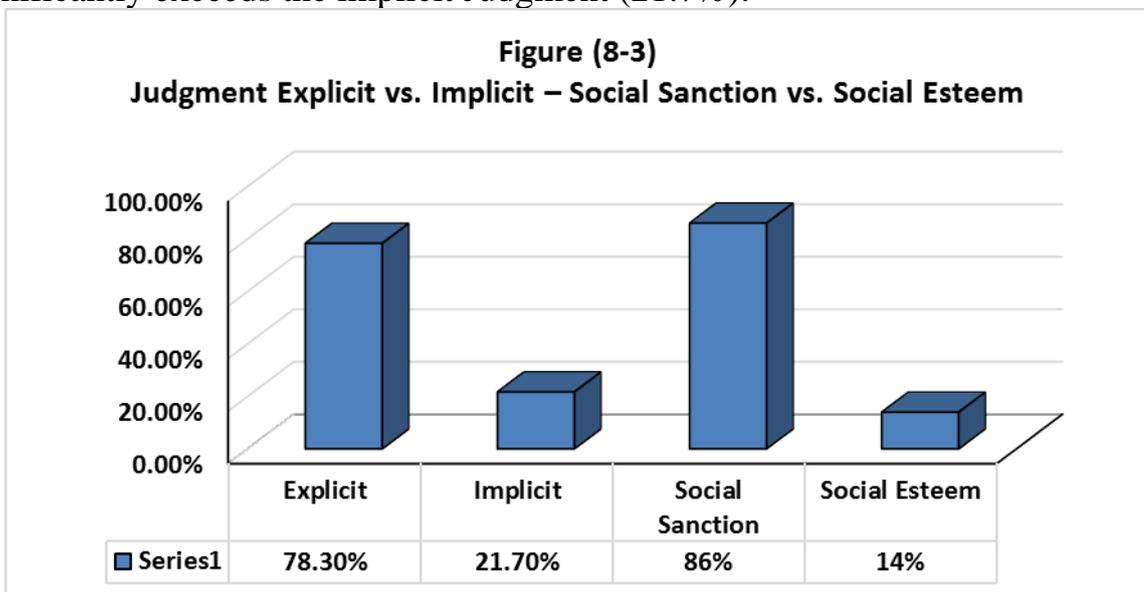
It is obvious that the Western newspapers employ extensively lexical items that denote judgmental values to construct the incident of the downing of the Russian jet. As the figure shows, positive Judgment (56%) outnumbers negative judgment (44 %) whether supporting the Self or the Other.



The positive judgment (56%) of the Self and the Other is reflected most in terms of their commitment to social norms, morality and regulations. The figure also shows that the positive evaluation of the Self exceeds the positive evaluation of the Other as they are more concerned about conceptualizing their own judgment towards the incident. By contrast, the negative judgment of the Other (44%) is relatively dominant. This could be due to the fact that the attitudes towards the behavior of Russia mainly focus on criticism or condemnation. The Other is not only evaluated as unethical and violent, but also as violating the Turkish airspace and killing the Turkmen groups. Judgment is emphasized when commenting on the behavior of social actors in moral or social terms. It is also interesting to note the predominance of terms that encode immoral aspects of the Russian side, which reflect the viewpoint favored by each of the newspapers. In other words, the negative evaluation of the Other represents the Russian side as irrational, aggressive, immoral and manipulative.

8.1.1.1. Judgment Explicit vs. Implicit – Social Sanction vs. Social Esteem

The below figure shows that the explicit judgment (78.3%) significantly exceeds the implicit Judgment (21.7%).

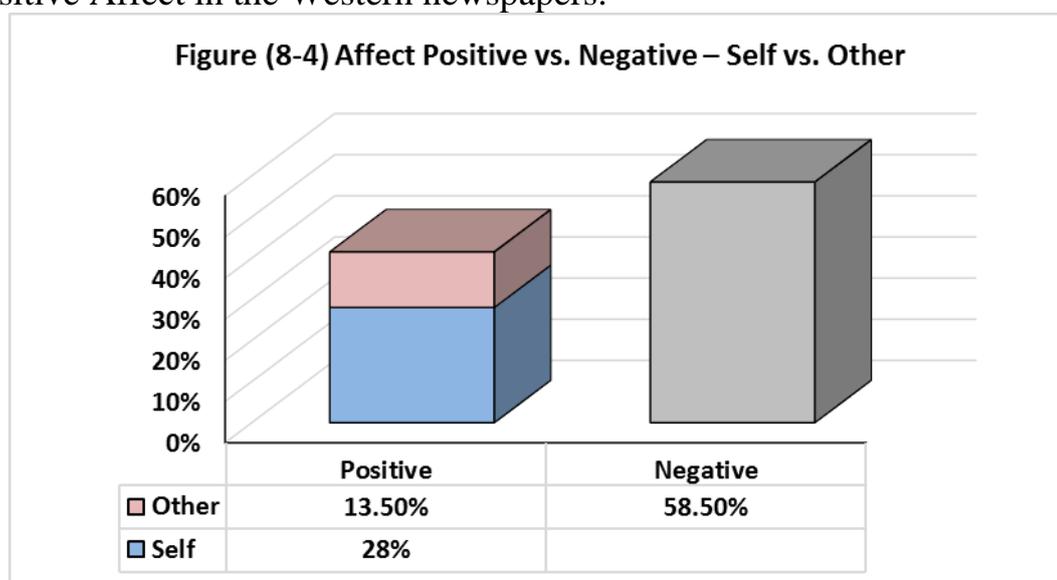


Explicit judgment is apparently reflected in the linguistic choices that appear in the texts either for negative representation such as "irresponsible, selfish, cruel, immoral) or for positive representation such as (moral, diplomatic channels, calmness, moderation). It is notable that employing this explicitly evaluative language direct the readers towards a specific Judgmental response and make them more open to the ideological

aspects of the speaker's viewpoint. Conversely, implicitly evaluative lexis occurs less frequently in the texts – for example it is mainly employed to criticize the Russians’ behavior towards the incident. Implicit judgment is used by journalists to sound more objective in their opinions. The table also illustrates that frequency of Social Sanction (86%) wording highly exceeds the number of those of Social Esteem (14%). For social Sanction, instances involve praise or condemnation of morality and truthfulness of both Russian and Turkish actors, in addition, Propriety occurs more frequently than Veracity. In contrast, examples of Social Esteem are less frequent. It is noted that Western newspapers tend to focus more on ethical behaviors than on personal abilities to affect readers' opinion.

8.1.2. Affect Positive vs. Negative – Self vs. Other

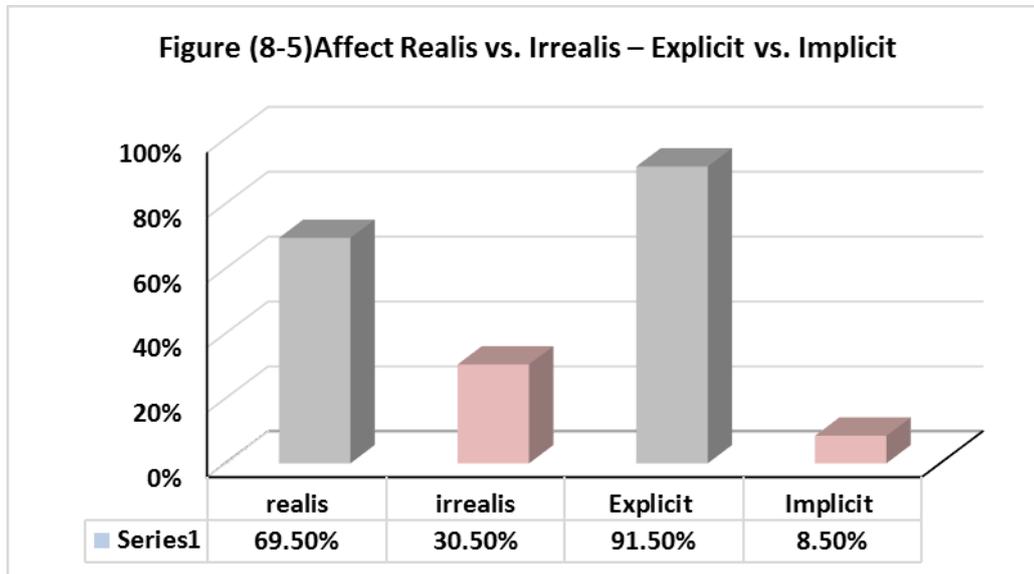
As figure (8-4) suggests, it is obvious that negative Affect outnumber positive Affect in the Western newspapers.



The Russian stance is evaluated negatively through emotional responses attributed to them. Thus, negative affect of displeasure and dissatisfaction such as (livid, furious, anger) are frequently employed to portray the negative reaction of the Russian side. In spite of the large number of negative Affect, positive Affect is also relatively high in number. However, Positive Affect attributed to the Self (28%) outnumbers those attributed to the representation of the Other (13.5%). This is due to the fact that the newspapers are concerned with emotional responses that trigger positive emotion, in addition, the newspapers employ frequently quotation of prominent officials to express emotions from the others’ point of view which gives a sense of credibility.

8.1.2.1. Affect Realis vs. Irrealis – Explicit vs. Implicit

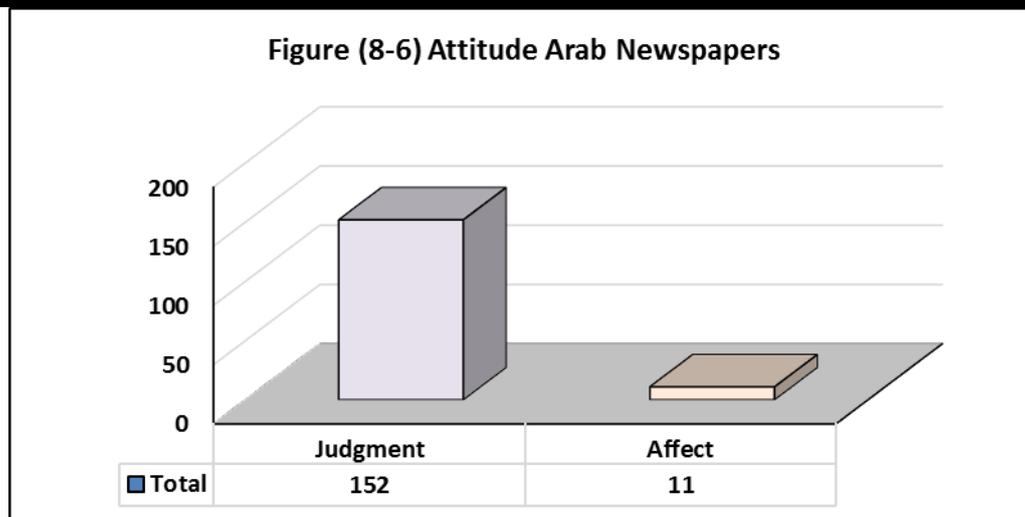
Figure (8-5) displays that Realis Affect resources exceed those of Irrealis Affect in number.



This highest frequency of the realis Affect (69.5%) makes a clear indication that the Western newspapers are concerned with conceptualizing the emotions in the present rather than in the future. Unlike the realis Affect, the irrealis resources are not frequently employed. This low frequency of the irrealis resources illustrates that emotions associated with the future states are not the focus of the Western newspapers. Regarding the subdivision of explicit and implicit Affect, it is noted that the reporters establish a stance towards the incident of shooting down the Russian jet through employing more explicit affectual values attributed to Russia and Turkey. Hence, the explicit affectual resources take up high percentage (69.5%) while implicit affectual resources take up very low percentage (8.5%). The overuse of explicit emotions shows exactly how the Western newspapers want to evaluate the incident through explicitly assigning specific opinion for either Russia or Turkey while slightly avoiding implicit affectual resources to sound more objective.

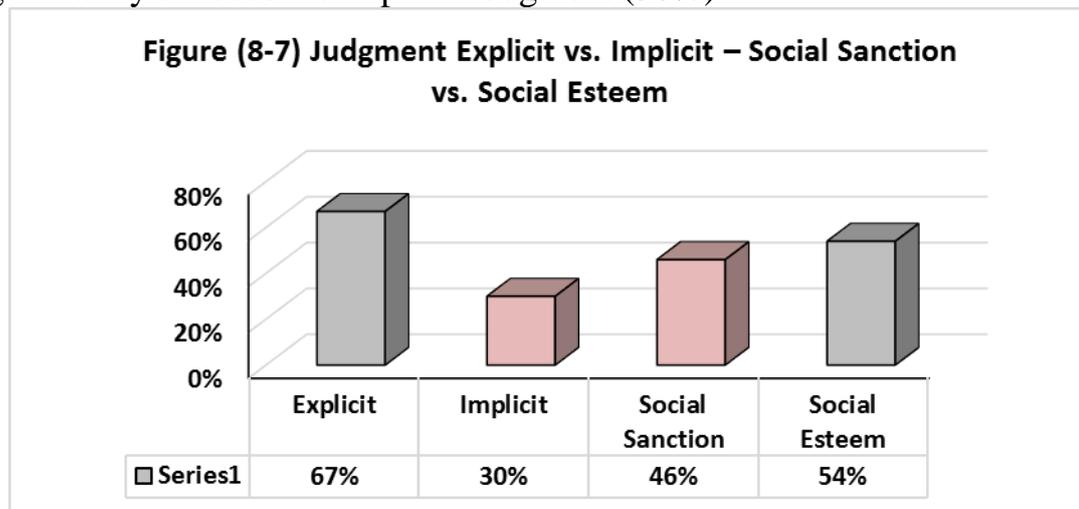
8.2. Attitude (Arab Newspapers)

It is obvious, from figure (8-6), that Affectual resources are less recurrent in the Arab newspapers, which indicates that the Arab newspapers are less concerned with conceptualizing emotions and they depend more on judgmental resources that reflect the behavior by reference to some set of social norms.



8.2.1. Judgment Explicit vs. Implicit – Social Sanction vs. Social Esteem

It is apparent, from Figure (8-7), that the explicit judgment (67%) significantly exceeds the implicit Judgment (30%).

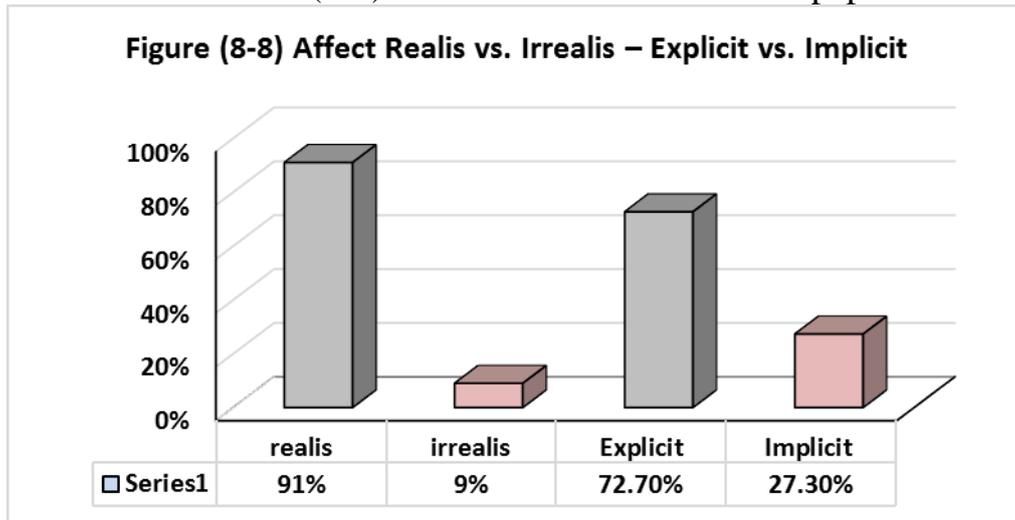


The highest frequency of the explicit judgment in the Arab newspapers indicates that the writer is more concerned with expressing inscribed negative assessment of both Russia and Turkey according to the ideological view of each newspapers. Thus, in the Arab newspapers, the evaluation is explicitly presented by means of a lexical item carrying a judgment value such as "reckless", "treason", "lies", "provocation", etc. It is also notable that Judgment of social esteem outnumbers those of social sanction in the Arab newspapers. Unlike the Western newspapers, the Arab newspapers tend to resort to Judgment of social esteem, which reflects the criticism of the Russian and Turkish actors and also unveils their abilities to deal with the incident of shooting down the Russian jet.

On the other hand, the employment of Judgment of social sanction is also apparent in the Arab newspapers to negatively evaluate and condemn the moral decisions of Russia and Turkey regarding the incident of shooting down the Russian jet.

8.2.2. Affect Realis vs. Irrealis – Explicit vs. Implicit

Figure (8-8), also shows that Realis Affect resources (91%) exceed those of Irrealis Affect (9%) in number in the Arab newspapers.



This predominance of Realis Affect resources points out that the displayed emotions focus on the present state in which the incident occurs. Additionally, it is noted that explicit affect (72.7%) outnumbers the implicit affectual resources (27.3%).

To conclude, the frequency of the occurrence of the Judgmental resources and Affect indicates the ideological difference between the Western and Arab newspapers. To illustrate, in the Arab newspapers the Negative Judgmental resources outnumber the positive ones while in the Western newspapers the positive Judgmental values are more than the Negative ones. Regarding the subcategories of Affect, it is obvious that there is a little appeal to emotions in both Arab and Western news articles. However, Negative Affectual values occur more than the Positive ones in both Arab and Western newspapers, particularly when emphasizing the Negative Other-presentation. The Appraisal analysis also reveals a significant difference in terms of the frequency of the two subcategories of judgment. The Judgment of Social Sanction occurs more than that of Social Esteem. To clarify, both Arab and Western newspapers focus on judging human behavior from an ethical viewpoint. Thus, the ideological stance of the selected newspapers significantly influences the way the incident of the downing of the Russian jet is evaluated.

Conclusion and Findings

The analysis of the Arab and Western news reports illustrates how the same piece of news from two different sources can be reported from two different perspectives. The findings of the current study has fulfilled the primary purpose of CDA, which is to uncover hidden values and ideologies of the selected newspapers. One of the main contribution of the current study is to investigate how emotions are manifested in the Western and Arab newspapers to reflect the underlying ideologies. The present study applies a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the Appraisal Model with special focus on attitudes (judgment and affect). The results are as follows:

The number of judgmental resources exceeds that of affectual resources in both Western and the Arab newspapers. This means there is an emphasis on constructing an ideology that appeals to the readers' moral and social rather than emotional aspects that invites the readers' sympathy. This is evident in the high frequency of judgmental resources in the data.

In the Arab newspapers the Negative Judgmental resources outnumber the positive ones while in the Western newspapers the positive Judgmental values are more than the Negative ones. This is related to the fact that the Western newspapers evaluate the incident in terms of the Self and the Other while the Arab newspapers evaluate the event in terms of the Other only.

It is obvious also that explicit judgments are frequently employed in both Western and Arab newspapers because reporters do not want to mitigate the action whether positive or negative. It is notable that employing this explicitly evaluative language direct the readers towards a specific Judgmental response and make them more open to the ideological aspects of the speaker's viewpoint

It is interesting to note that social Sanction category of Judgment is frequently employed than that of social esteem category in the Western newspapers as they tend to focus more on evaluation of moral or ethical norms than on personal abilities to appeal to the readers' moral values.

By contrast, judgment of social esteem is more frequent than judgment of social sanction in the Arab newspapers which reflects the criticism of the Russian and Turkish actors and also unveils their abilities to deal with the incident of shooting down the Russian jet.

It is evident that both Western and Arab newspapers are less concerned with conceptualizing emotions and they depend more on judgmental resources that reflect the behavior by reference to some set of moral and social norms. However, Western newspapers resort to emotive language

more than the Arab newspapers, which is a main feature of the Western discourse to invite the readers' empathy towards the incident.

It is obvious that negative Affect outnumber positive Affect in the Western and Arab newspapers, especially negative affect of displeasure and dissatisfaction when emphasizing the Negative Other-presentation. In addition, it is interesting to note the predominance of explicit affect in both Western and Arab newspapers because such newspapers focus on articulating their feelings about the conflict between Russia and Turkey more openly to influence readers' viewpoints in a direct manner.

Variation among different types of Western newspapers (e.g. British, American, Turkish, and Russian) is also apparent in the analysis. Affectual resources are more recurrent in both British and American newspapers than in the Turkish and Russian newspapers because British and American newspapers are concerned with conceptualizing their emotions while the Turkish newspapers tends to judge behaviors of the actors.

Attitudes prove to be significant tools in reflecting the underpinning ideologies through the positive or negative evaluation of the incident. The study finds that most of the newspapers tend to employ explicit judgment and emotions to encode specific ideology in the mind of the readers. It is apparent that the negative and positive evaluation of both Russia and Turkey help readers to interpret the incident according to their own cultural and ideological positioning. Thus, using the appraisal model in the analysis of the present study reveals how the linguistic resources interplay to articulate the ideology of both Arab and Western newspapers.

References

- Achugar, M. (2004). The events and actors of 11 September 2001 as seen from Uruguay: analysis of daily newspaper editorials. *Discourse and Society*, 15(2-3), 291-320.
- Attia, Mona F. (2003b). Attitudinal and Intersubjective positioning: The Appraisal Model. *ELLS*, 2(1),143-199. Cairo: Ain Shams University.
- Bell, A. and Garrett, P. (Eds) (1998) *Approaches to media discourse*. London: Blackwell.
- Carter, R. (1997) *Investigating English Discourse: Language, Literacy and Literature*. USA and Canda: Routledge.
- Croteau, D. (2003). *Media Society*. Pine Forge Press. London: Sage Publication.
- Eid, M. (2015). *Conceptualizing Emotions in Egyptian Advice Columns : A Cognitive Perspective* (Doctoral dissertation, Helwan University, Faculty of Arts, Department of English).
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power*. London: Longman.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Politly Press.
- Fairclough, N. (1995a) *Critical Discourse Analysis: The critical Study of Language*. London: Longman Inc.
- Fairclough, N. (1995b). *Media Discourse*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Fairclough, N., & Wodak, R. (1997). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. In T. van Dijk (Ed.), *Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction* (Vol. 2, pp. 258-284). London: Sage.
- Fenton-Smith, Ben. (2007). Diplomatic condolences: Ideological positioning in the death of Yasser Arafat *Discourse & Society*, 18, 697- 718
- Fowler, R. (1981) *Literature as Social Discourse*. London: Batsford.
- Fowler, R. (1985) *Power*. In: T. A. van Dijk. (ed.) *Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. (pp. 61-82). Vol.4. London: Academic Press.
- Fowler, R. (1991) *Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press*. London: Routledge.
- Fowler, R. & Kress, G. (1979). *Rules and Regulations*. In Fowler et al. *Language and Control*. London: Routledge.
- Fowler, R., B. Hodge, G. Kress & T. Trew (Eds). (1979). *Language and Control*. London: Routledge.
- Ghachem, I. (2014). *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Self-presentation through the Use of Cognitive Processes Associated with We*. Retrieved April 3, 2015, from <http://webcache.ojs.academypublisher.com/index.php/jltr/article/download>

Halliday, M.A.K. and Matthiessen, C. (2004), *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 4th edn. London, Routledge.

Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (2nd edition). London: Arnold.

Head, B.W. (1985) *Ideology and Social Science: Destutt de Tracy and French Liberalism*. Springer Publication

Huckin, T.N. (1997) *Critical Discourse Analysis*. In T. Miller (ed.), *Functional Approaches to Written Text: Classroom Applications*. Washington, DC: United States Information Agency.

Machin, D. and Thornborrow, J, (2003) 'Branding and Discourse: the case of Cosmopolitan'. *Discourse and Society*. London: Sage Publication.

Martin, J. R. (2000). *Byond Exchange: Appraisal Systems in English*. In Susan Hunston & Geoff Thompson (Eds.) *Evaluation in text: Authorial stance and the construction of discourse*. (pp. 142-75). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Martin, J.R. (2003) Introduction. *Text*, 23 (2), 171-181

Martin, J & David Rose, (2003). *Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause*. London: Continuum.

Martin, J. R., & White, P. R. R. (2005). *The language of evaluation: Appraisal in English*. England: Palgrave Macmillan.

Martin, J. R., & Rose, D. (2007). *Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause*. London: Continuum.

McQueen, H. J. (2016). Exploring the intonation of appraised items in one speech by Obama: The case of prominence. *International Journal of Language Studies*, 10(2), 79-102.

O'Keeffe, A. (2011), 'The Media', in Simpson, J.(ed.), *The Routledge Handbook of Applied Linguistics*. London: Routledge.

Oteiza, T., & Pinuer, C. (2017). Appraisal framework and critical discourse studies: A joint approach to the study of historical memories from an intermodal perspective. *International Journal of Language Studies*, 10(2), 5-32.

Thompson, G. (1996). *Introducing functional grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.

Thompson, John (1995) *The Media and Modernity*, Cambridge: Polity.

van Dijk, T. A. (1986) *Racism in the Press*. London: Arnold.

van Dijk, T. A. (1993) *Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis*. In: *Discourse and Society* 4(2): 249-283. London: Sage Publication.

van Dijk, T. A. (1994) *Structures of International News. A Case Study of the " world's Press*. University of Amsterdam.

van Dijk, T. A. (1995a) Discourse, Semantics and Ideology. In: Discourse and Society. 6(2):243-289. Retrieved from: <http://www.discourse.org/download/articles/>

van Dijk, T. A. (1995b) Elite Discourse and the Reproduction of Racism. In R.K Slayden & D. Slayden (Eds.), Hate Speech. (pp. 1-27). Newbury Park: Sage.

van Dijk, T. A. (1995c) Ideological discourse analysis. New Courant (English Dept, University of Helsinki), special issue Interdisciplinary approaches to Discourse Analysis , ed. by Eija Ventola and Anna Solin.

van Dijk, T. A. (1995d) Discourse Analysis as Ideology Analysis. In C. Schäffner and A. Wenden (Eds.), Language and Peace. (pp. 17-33). Aldershot: Dartmouth Publishing.

van Dijk, T. A. (1998a) Ideology A Multidisciplinary Approach. London: Sage Publication.

van Dijk, T. A. (1988b) News Analysis: Case Studies of International and National News in the Press. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

van Dijk, T. A. (1988c), News As Discourse. London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

van Dijk, T. A. (2000) Ideology and discourse A Multidisciplinary Introduction internet course for the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC)

van Dijk, T. A. (2001a) Critical Discourse Analysis. In D. Tannen, D. Schiffrin & H. Hamilton (Eds.), Handbook of Discourse Analysis. (pp. 352-371). Oxford: Blackwell.

van Dijk, T. A. (2001b). Multidisciplinary CDA: a plea for diversity, In Wodak, Ruth & Michael Meyer (Eds.), Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis. (pp.95-120). London, Thousand Oaks & New Delhi: Sage Publications.

van Dijk, Teun, A. (2003). Critical Discourse Analysis. Handbook of Discourse Analysis. Discourse and Society. Oxford: Blackwell.

van Dijk, T. A. (2008). Discourse and context. A sociocognitive approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

van Dijk, T. A. (2009) Society and Discourse. How Social Contexts Influence Text and Talk. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

White, P.R.R. (2002a). An introductory course in appraisal analysis. (6 parts). Appraisal Website < www.grammatics.com/appraisal >

Wodak, R. (1989), Language, Power, and Ideology. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (Eds) (2001), Methods of critical discourse analysis. London: Sage Publications.