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A Corpus-Based Study of Lexico-Syntactic Features in Egyptian and Ethiopian English Newspaper Discourse over the GERD

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of lexico-syntactic features in the Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse from 2011 to 2021. To emphasize the frame of this study, a comparative corpus-based approach is adopted, relating the Egyptian newspapers to the Ethiopian newspapers' lexico-syntactic features. A key contribution of this study is, first, to analyze and compare quantitatively and qualitatively the different selected lexico-syntactic features, including content words, sentence types, and lexical verb frequency, as well as vocabulary size (type/token ratio), nominalizations, keyword analysis, and complement clauses. Second, quantification of the variables which most clearly distinguishes between influence readers' perceptions of the two readership groups via standardized discriminant function coefficients. The perception and interpretation of GERD events are heavily influenced by the relative importance of requirements, principles, and expectations that are covered by the news' articles in Egypt and Ethiopia. As a result of this study, the distributional categories of these features can be identified; these include: a. significant frequency of occurrences of lexico-syntactic features used by Egyptian and Ethiopian news article writers and how they can be explained; b. an analysis of the sentence types and their nature as used by the writers in news articles and what effects this has on the reader's perceptions; and c. evaluating the effects of context-dependent features on readers' perceptions and events. The findings of the corpus reveal some important differences between the Egyptian and Ethiopian news reports on the issue of the GERD

Keywords: Lexico-Syntactic Features- Type-Token Ratio- Nominalization

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السمات المعجمية النحوية في خطاب الصحف الإنجليزية المصرية والإثيوبية فيما يتعلق بسد النهضة الإثيوبي (GERD) دراسة مبنية على مدونة لغوية

فخري محمد السيد عليبة

كليات الخليج- المملكة العربية
السعودية- رئيس قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

مستخلص الدراسة

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو دراسة تأثير السمات المعجمية النحوية القائمة على المنون اللغوية في الصحف الإنجليزية المصرية والإثيوبية من عام 2011 إلى عام 2021. وبناءً على إطار هذه الدراسة ، تم اعتماد نهج مقارن قائم على مجموعة من السمات العجمية النحوية باستخدام المنون اللغوية. ان الإسهام الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة هو ، أولاً ، التحليل والمقارنة للسمات المعجمية النحوية المتنوعة المختارة ، بما في ذلك كلمات المحتوى (الأسماء ، الأفعال ، الصفات ، الظروف او الأحوال) ، والتسميات، وأنواع الجملة ، والتكرار، وكذلك نوع ووزن المفردات (نسبة الورد والنمط) ، وتحليل الكلمات المفتاحية ، والجملة التكميلية. ثانياً ، القياس الكمي للمتغيرات التي تميز بشكل أوضح بين تصورات القراء وتأثير ذلك عليهم عبر معاملات الوظائف التمييزية الموحدة. وتفسير القيم (النسب المقابلة لكل متغير من المتغيرات المستقلة التي تحدث للمتغير التابع وذلك في معادلة الانحدار المتعدد وذلك لقياس تأثير تصور وتفسير أحداث سد النهضة الإثيوبي التي تغطيها مقالات الصحف في مصر وإثيوبيا. ونتيجة لهذه الدراسة ، يمكن تحديد الفئات التمييزية ؛ وتشمل: أ. تكرار السمات المعجمية النحوية التي يستخدمها محرروا المقالات المصرية والإثيوبية بشكل كبير ؛ ب. تحليل لأنواع الجملة وطبيعتها كما يستخدمها المحررون في المقالات الإخبارية وما هي الآثار التي تحدثها على تصورات القارئ ؛ ج. تقييم تأثيرات الميزات المعتمدة على السياق على تصورات القراء والأحداث. تكشف نتائج تحليل النصوص عن بعض الاختلافات الهامة بين التقارير الصحفية المصرية والإثيوبية حول مسألة سد النهضة الإثيوبي.

الكلمات الرئيسية: السمات المعجمية النحوية – نسبة النمط والورد – التسمية

By: Fakhry M. Elsayed

A Corpus-Based Study of Lexico-Syntactic Features in Egyptian and Ethiopian English Newspaper Discourse over the GERD

1. Introduction

This research undertaken examines the use of lexico-syntactic features in the two corpora of news reports selected from three popular English newspapers for each country in Egypt and Ethiopia tackling the crisis of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). These news reports are used as a research context in order to determine specific tools of employing them to spread information, and to control attitudes of the readers. The newspaper discourse is one of the mass media tools that communicate what happens in this crisis, reflecting geostrategic, social, and political interests. This discourse according to Fairclough (1992:3) is a type of language used in different sorts of social situation. Reah (2002:1) defines “news” as “information about recent events.” Because the language of news reports can easily be understood by large numbers of public people, the social and political representations of certain events in society are shaped and published.

Therefore, the readers can form their own certain opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards the crucial events. As a result, the newspapers play a vital role in providing readers with convenient information, building their opinions, and updating their knowledge. Writers of news articles contribute significantly to shaping and reshaping beliefs and behaviours. Therefore, the language used in newspapers needs to be evaluated and analyzed to help the writer and the reader alike formulate opinion appropriately. To determine how writers of these news reports combine some given lexico-syntactic features instrumented in news articles, it is

necessary to analyze them linguistically since they carry information about a variety of topics concerning the crisis of the GERD.

1.1. Lexico-Syntactic Features across the Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse

The study of lexico-syntactic is concerned with how words are put together to create meaningful phrases and sentences. Linguistically, the words of a language are the lexis that constitute the basic elements of a language's lexis. These lexical words include "content words" or "function words". Content words carry specific meaningful content, like 'nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and main verbs.' Ralph et al, (2013:502) point out that the content words play a primary role in expressing meaning in a sentence (p.498), in contrast to functional or grammatical words which have little or no meaningful content and exist merely to serve grammatical functions in holding the sentence structure together, such as determiners, prepositions, auxiliaries, conjunctions, etc. The study of syntax involves how phrases and sentences are derived from words (i.e., syntactic units), or the structuring of words into the overall sentence structure. The syntactic structure of a sentence depends on its constituents to identify its category and function (Radford, 2004:1).

This study delineates the lexical and syntactic features and their distribution across newspapers within the corpus. Exploring lexical specificity and information density in newspapers helps determine readers' interpretations and reactions toward the GERD crisis. Also, procedural linguistic features (such as nominalization, average Type-Token Ratios (TTRs), which is calculated by dividing the number of types (the total number of different words) occurring in a text or utterance by the number of tokens (the total number of words) in a text or utterance (Chaudron, 1988: 72). The frequency of lexico-syntactic features within

written articles reveals a more detailed picture of newspapers' linguistic preferences. Accordingly, the news articles' writers of the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers are to select the topic on which they write and to choose how to put it in a way that an average user of the written language understands the oriented message the topic conveys. Combining these two critical ingredients of 'selecting the topic' and 'deciding how to structure it in an understandable way' by the writers creates an overall agenda for most speakers of this language. As a result, readers acquire an attitude, which determines their behavior.

1.2. Functional and Syntactic Categories of Sentence Structure Types

Declerck (2006:13) points out that "a sentence is a linguistic unit that can be used independently. It is a clause or combination of clauses that does not serve as constituent of a larger syntactic construction, which allows them to be fully analyzed syntactically without reference to what precedes or follows". A sentence can be categorized as simple, compound, complex, compound-complex, or complex-compound depending on the complexity of its constituents. In Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers, they are commonly classified as declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. Statements, questions, directives or commands, and exclamations represent these functions. Furthermore, Syntactic features in sentences can be classified by mood (indicative, imperative, subjunctive), voice (active, passive), and polarity (positive, negative). In the corpora, a sentence is treated as a complex clause whose parts are linked by coordination and subordination. It is clear from this viewpoint that the traditional simple sentence is indeed simple, since it consists of only one clause, such as: 'The ambassador expressed his belief' (ENA: 26 May 2021). Compound sentences include two or more main clauses (each of which could be a simple sentence) linked by the conjunctions 'and, or, but' such as 'The meeting discussed Egypt's efforts in the Arab region and the active

Egyptian efforts with the African countries within the framework of the African Union (AW: 14 Dec 2021). A complex sentence consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses, for example: 'The Washington meeting came upon the US administration's invitation after Egypt urged international mediation to help in reaching a fair and binding agreement (DNE: 7 Nov 2019)'.

The subordinate clause, which is introduced by the subordinator *after*, can be moved to the front of the sentence. Further, there are additional complexities involved. The compound-complex sentence has more than one main clause, but also at least one subordinate clause in each of the main clauses. for example: 'There is no doubt *that* the water crisis worsens with time, the Egyptian minister said, *but* the state will not allow a water crisis to occur in the country *and* it raises awareness of the importance of rationalizing consumption (weekly: 5 Dec, 2021)'. Here, The two main clauses are coordinated by *but*. The first main clause includes a *that-clause*, and the second main clause also includes a conjunction. 'and'. Some sentences are irregular in some respects as follows below but are generally considered sentences or parts of sentences. Some types of irregular structures are:

(1) Specific types of subordinate clauses form independent exclamations, for example: It's the Economy, My Dear! (DNE:15 Aug 2016). "The dam is ours! We will finish it together! With our efforts, our Ethiopia will shine! (ECADF: 26 Sept 2019) Water wars looming! (EG: 15July 2021).

(2) Questions that use interrogative words to present phrases or subordinate clauses, for example: *how come* Ethiopia, through the African Union, could not find a just mediator? (ER: 15 Feb 2020). 'But *what if* Abiy's Prosperity Party gets a convincing win and reforms the government with popular support? *What if* he amends the constitution and alters Article

39? Above all, *what if* the federal government interferes to foist off Tigrayans on the new unionist party? (AW: 18 Jan 2020).’

(3) Such headings as ‘*how to* resume trilateral negotiations on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)’ (ENA: Sept,15/2021), and ‘*where* they agreed to overcome obstacles in negotiations over the dam (AW: Tuesday 25 Sep 2018).

(4) Elliptical constructions utilized in syntactic analysis to refer to a sentence where a part of the structure has been omitted as a matter of style (Crystal,2008, p.166). Biber et al. (1999: 230) define ellipsis as the absence of elements derived from the linguistic context to condense the same meaning into fewer words. These constructions are employed in the newspaper discourse of the corpus as the following examples: “such as there are over 80,000 people (*were*) employed inside industrial parks (ER: 20 Nov 2021). In this example, the missing of the auxiliary verb “to be” is understood, and here the full meaning of the sentence is not destructed. Another example ‘Who are these nameless and faceless “professional Ethiopians well versed with and advising on GERD related issues”? ‘Experts do not wear a veil on their faces... (ECADF: 21April, 2014). Here the answer to a *Who* question is shown just by an indirect answer and the remnants are omitted. In the following below headlines, word omission provides the writer with sufficient space to write a properly worded and meaningful statement without employing a lot of grammar. Generally, they are small and extend over a column. The auxiliary verbs (to be, to have) are avoided, but the targeted meaning is, however, interpretable. The lack of auxiliaries doesn't significantly result in the semantic meaning of the sentence, whereas the syntactic structure undertakes changes, as the following examples:

-Dam! White Elephants (*are*) in Ethiopia? (ECADF: 21April, 2014).

-Shoukry (*has*) to attend final talks over GERD in Washington (DNE:12 Feb, 2020)'.
-

-Ethiopia *taking* a hardline approach towards GERD crisis (EG: April 15, 2021).

This paper investigates lexico-syntactic features which is based on a corpus-based approach, to analyze the language of the news reporting on the crisis of the GERD in the span between 2011 and 2021 in Egyptian and Ethiopian online English newspapers. Thus, the present study is intended to add to the literature of lexico-syntactic features of newspapers representation of the crisis of the GERD. Another significance of the present study is that the data under investigation include news reports tackling events over a decade so that the changes that occurred in the issue can be reflected. In addition, this study provides authentic evidence of the conclusions reached at the end of the investigation. Using DM analysis is also a great tool for studying language use and variation across different types of newspaper discourse. The (POS) tagging program helps categorize words in a corpus in correspondence with a particular part of lexico-syntactic features to reveal the significance of features used by the articles' writers in Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers and their impact upon the perceptions and reactions of the public.

This study primarily aims to fulfill the following objectives: (1) recognize the frequency of occurrence of lexico-syntactic features relating the GERD used by the news articles' writers in Egypt and Ethiopia, and how such features can be analyzed, and (2) analyze and discuss the sentence types as used by the news articles' writers and how they help in relating what they convey over the GERD to the public readers, moreover, (3) analyze to what extent context-dependent features can influence the perceptions and reactions of the public people. To address these objectives, the study is intended to answer three research questions:

1. What is the significance of the recurring of occurrence of the lexico-syntactic features relating the GERD in Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers?
2. What are the sentence types used by the given newspapers and how they help in relating what they convey over the GERD to the readers?
2. How context-dependent features can influence the perceptions and reactions of the public people?

2. The Review of Literature

The lexico-syntactic features as a corpus-based approach are used as a method of data gathering to carry out a comparative analysis between newspapers discourse in both countries. These features are employed as a sample of the Egyptian press, represented by Al-Ahram Weekly, Daily News Egypt and the Gazette magazine, and the Ethiopian press, represented by the (ECADF) Ethiopian Current Affairs Discussion Forum, the (ENA) Ethiopian News Agency, and Reporter newspapers, during the period from (2011) to (2021). There are many researches that have tackled this issue linguistically from different perspectives. The following are some previous studies of literature in relation to the study:

Friginal (2009) makes a significant contribution to the field of linguistics with his seminal paper "The Language of Outsourced Call Centers." The article provides an overview of an emerging text variety that is an emerging linguistic field. This study examines call-center discourse at multiple linguistic levels, including lexico-grammatical features. The book provides a full analysis of call-center interactions and patterns practiced by callers and customer service agents in cross-cultural call centers. Moreover, Friginal (2009) devotes an entire chapter to comparing the distribution of certain lexico-syntactic features relevant to

cross-cultural communication in outsourced call centers. The purpose of this chapter is to present the lexical and syntactic characteristics of the discourse at the call center as opposed to the conversation at face-to-face. It also provides lexico-syntactic distributions across Call Center speaker groups. This study identifies and describes the vocabulary and grammatical characteristics of Egyptian newspapers in relation to Ethiopian papers (e.g., nominalization, average type-token ratio, temporal adverbs). Thus, the study is similar to the one examining selected lexico/syntactic features of Ethiopian newspapers.

Sarhan N. Nihal (2021) presents a critical cognitive case study entitled 'ItsMyDam': Proximization and Framing Strategies in the Renaissance Dam Crisis Discourse'. This study examines how Egyptian and Ethiopian officials seek to (de-)legitimize the course of action towards the so-called crisis of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) as exemplified in the two countries' respective letters to the UN General Assembly in May 2020. The study conducts a qualitative analysis of the two selected documents. It investigates how the crisis is cognitively and discursively framed in the two countries' official discourse. This cognitive-pragmatic framework, the study adopts, proves instrumental in both interventionist and crisis discourse to reflect how authors legitimize their actions to the public. The study concludes that various linguistic resources are used to construct the discourse space via the use of noun phrases identifying the (inside and outside -deictic center entities); verb phrases that indicate the act of threat and encroachment, and abstract noun phrases that project the conflict of values. Although this study examines some newspapers from the two countries, it applies a different approach which are used in this current study.

Olusegun (2019) presents a study on 'A Lexico-Syntactic Analysis of Selected Newspaper Editorials.' This study conducts a lexico-syntactic analysis of newspaper editorials

to identify, specifically, the lexico-syntactic features used by the editors in the selected editorials. It also examines how language is used by the editors in treating the themes of their editorial discourses; and analyses the sentence types in their editorials coupled with their communicative effects on the intended audience. This study analyses newspaper editorials that deal with the 2018 governorship election in Ekiti state. It primarily aims at providing readers with a picture of how Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar can be used in performing textual analysis. The editorials are analyzed individually in terms of their Tenor/Interpersonal Metafunctions. The data for the study are ten (10) editorials from five (5) online newspapers. The data are analysed using Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar. Findings from the analysis of the editorials revealed that the editors projected themes on the strengths and weaknesses of the governorship election. This study is similar to the study under investigation in using sentence types but different from the tools of linguistic analysis employed by the researcher.

Ibrahim and Elsoufy (2022) provide a study entitled "Investigating Recurrent Themes and Semantic Fields in News Reports on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam A Corpus-based Critical Discourse Analysis" The purpose of this study is to examine the recurring themes and semantic fields that appear in Egyptian and Ethiopian news media coverage of the issues raised by the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). In this study, the ideological implications of Egyptian and Ethiopian news discourse on the controversy surrounding the GERD are compared. A three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used in this research, which combines Corpus Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Both researchers applied two corpus linguistic procedures for their analysis, namely keywords and concordances. Findings of this study reveal the influence of ideological and political attitudes on media representations and understandings of the GERD. This study is

similar to the study under investigation in using keywords but different from the tools of linguistic analysis employed by the researcher.

3. Corpora of the Study

This present study examines a corpus of news articles gathered from six official English edition newspapers. Three are from Egyptian English newspapers 'Al-Ahram Weekly, The Egyptian Gazette Magazine and Daily News Egypt, and three are from Ethiopian English newspapers 'The Ethiopian Reporter, Ethiopian News Agency 'ENA' and Ethiopian Current Affairs Discussion Forum 'ECADF'. In doing so, the selection of the corpus is grounded on the availability of the newspapers online to the researcher. It is, therefore, to analyse the language deployed by the news articles' writers to convey their beliefs, attitudes, and opinions. The selected examples are presented, analyzed and the identified lexico-syntactic features are discussed. It is paramount to adopt the quantitative and qualitative analytical study because they reflect linguistic features to arrive at the answers to questions raised by the study. In order to conduct the analysis, statistical computational tools are utilized, such as Biber's grammatical tagging program. In addition, the theoretical and statistical are based on corpus-based MD analysis according to Biber (1988, 1995) and White (1994). This based-corpus approach is employed to characterize a variety of newspapers' language to build the perfectly representative corpus issues such as corpus size, text diversity and number and length of texts (Clancy, 2010:82).

4- Methodology of the Study

The data targeted for lexico-syntactic analysis in this study consist of two corpora of online news reports expressing the crisis of the GERD and related events in Egyptian and

Ethiopian newspaper discourse. The two corpora gathered for this study include a total number of 25,450 paragraphs comprising running sentences (33,187), and running words (923,519). The news articles included in the two corpora are published within the period of ten years from 2011 to 2021. The online search database for gathering the two corpora is a query search item "GERD". The Egyptian corpus is drawn from three online news websites: Al-Ahram Weekly-Ahram online, The Egyptian Gazette and Daily News Egypt. The Ethiopian corpus is drawn from: The Ethiopian Reporter - English edition, The Ethiopian News Agency, and The Ethiopian Current Affairs Discussion Forum. Methods of data analysis takes the following steps:

1. the extracted examples are arranged in form of clauses to reflect the given feature
2. the clauses are then analyzed based on their feature which include type-token ratio, average word length, nominalizations, prepositions, conjunctions, and complement clauses followed by either a table or a figure at the end of each section and then;
3. the analysis will be summarized at the end of each table or figure

5. Data Analysis

The data for this study are sourced from six different English newspapers from Egypt and Ethiopia, namely: three Egyptian English newspapers 'Al-Ahram Weekly, The Egyptian Gazette, and Daily News Egypt', in comparison to, three Ethiopian English newspapers 'The Ethiopian Reporter - English edition, The Ethiopian News Agency 'ENA' and The Ethiopian Current Affairs Discussion Forum 'ECADF'. The sampling technique comes from being the data are written in the English language. Both Al-Ahram Weekly and The Ethiopian Current Affairs Discussion Forum 'ECADF' are weekly broadsheet published but the others are daily. In addition, both The Egyptian Gazette and The Ethiopian News Agency 'ENA' are illustrated news magazine containing miscellaneous articles, stories and poems. These newspapers are

interested in current affairs in a wide variety broadsheet. They follow a similar format (i.e., news, sports, business, etc.). However, the primary focus is on foreign and the cultured society in Egypt and Ethiopia and other issues that resonate in everyday life.

5.1. Distribution of Specific Lexico-Syntactic Features across Newspapers' Corpora

This study provides distribution of specific lexico-syntactic features frequency across selected newspapers, including: 1. The content word classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs), 2. The frequency of the most common lexical verbs, 3. Vocabulary size (type/token ratio), 4. Nominalizations, and 5. Complement clauses. Furthermore, the three Egyptian English newspaper discourses are compared to their Ethiopian English counterparts in terms of the distribution of lexico-syntactic complexity and the results of the keyword analysis. In terms of lexico-syntactic features frequency, Egyptian newspapers have more nouns than Ethiopian papers. This indicates that these newspapers' articles are more informational and directive approach for than that of the Ethiopian ones, not only for the Egyptian people but also for all the world. Content word classes in the Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse clarify the following facts:

Firstly, there is a pattern maintained across the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers in the usage of content word classes, especially nouns which are the real carriers of knowledge or information about the crisis of GERD. This pattern is consistent with the nature of the newspapers' narrations. In the corpus, nouns have the most referential meaning, indicating a great deal of information (Biber, 1988:104). Due to this, the Egyptian English newspapers provide a more elaborate and specific description of the GERD crisis compared to their Ethiopian counterparts. The Egyptian English newspapers use more nouns per 1,000 words than the Ethiopian ones. This result indicates that Egyptian English newspapers provide more

specific and detailed information than Ethiopian English newspapers. According to Biber (1988:42), the use of nouns indicates more informational elaboration, explicitness, and context-independent reference because more nouns occur with articles and quantifiers. The high frequency of nouns in the Egyptian corpus can be attributed to a high informational focus and careful integration of information.

Secondly, the Egyptian newspapers have less verbs, adjectives and adverbs per 1,000 words than the Ethiopian ones. Using more verbs denotes a dynamic perceived cause of the GERD crisis or an account of what happened or happens. The Ethiopian articles' writers use more verbs than the Egyptian ones so as to convey action and give a meaning of movement and momentum. Moreover, verbs are used by the articles' writers to refer to actions occurring in the context of the GERD crisis; Public verbs are apparently used frequently to be employed as markers of indirect, reported speech. Public verbs, such as (acknowledge, admit, agree, assert, claim, declare, deny, explain, insist, mention, promise, protest, remark, reply, report, say, suggest, swear) as the following two examples:

1. Sewilam *asserted* that some Egyptian researchers are currently working in different concentrations, such as water treatment, water recycling, increased irrigation efficiency, and desalination (AW:11 March 2016).

This statement is indirectly reported by the verb 'assert', through 'Hani Sewilam', managing director of the UNESCO Chair.

2. He may as well *declare* that "Ethiopia's sustainable and equitable development" that relies heavily on agricultural modernization and industrialization is a "matter of life and death" too (ECADF: 29 Nov 2017).

This statement is indirectly reported by the verb 'declare', through 'Aklog Birara' to make a quite mockery that President Al-Sisi intends to sustain Ethiopia's development efforts while strangulating its economic lifeline.

As described by Thompson (1983:105), Using these verbs creates vivid images in descriptive discourse. Either they describe events that have occurred in the past or they describe more recent events. In the corpora, suasive verbs appear in both present and past tense (e.g., command, demand, instruct, stipulate). As mentioned by Quirk et al. (1985:1181-2), private verbs (e.g., assume, believe, conclude, decide, demonstrate, determine, discover, doubt, estimate, fear, feel, guess, hear, hope, imagine, imply, indicate, infer, know, learn, mean, notice, prove, realize, recognize, remember, reveal, show, suppose, think, understand) exist. Further, perception verbs are used to indicate evidentiality in the reasoning process to the reader (e.g., see, seem, appear, hear, note, notice, observe, perceive, read, watch). The use of private verbs of thinking, feeling, and attitude can be argued by (Quirk et al. 1985: 686) for overt expression of personal attitudes, thoughts, and emotions. Over the GERD, newspapers combined features of public, persuasive, and private verbs in order to present high amounts of information succinctly and accurately to the public. The features belong to communicative situations characterized by a high informational focus and ample opportunities for careful lexical selection and integration of information.

Thirdly, the effective use of adjectives can be functioned as to mark qualification sparingly to further elaborate nominal information to effect effective description, evoke or create visual images in readers' minds of a scene by using specific details. They gather information into relatively few words and structures. The head noun can be modified by attributive adjectives. They convey events really in progress for informational

purposes and are used throughout the given corpora to specify what referent is intended (e.g., the *current critical* situation, *frequent extreme* events, *dangerous* miscalculation. The frequency of use of these content words may reflect the quality of writers' linguistic abilities and performance. Adjectives revealed in the corpora can be divided into attributive and predicative adjectives.

As part of an expository written article, attribute adjectives are used for both identification and description. They occur before the noun. According to (Biber et al, 1999:506), they provide additional information to noun phrases, for example:

Such a move could lead to the aggravation of water scarcity in Egypt and exacerbating the *negative impacts* of climate change, as well as causing *huge environmental, social and economic damage* (EG: 4 May 2021).

Adjectives such as 'negative', 'huge environmental, social and economic' identify and describe the nature of the crisis of GERD. They further elaborate nominal information such as 'water scarcity', 'impacts of climate change' and 'damage'. It is by using these specific details that the writer can portray an effective description, create visual images in the minds of readers of the GERD crisis with relatively few words and structures.

As the below figure illustrates, news articles related to the Egyptian corpus have more nouns, but fewer verbs, adjectives and adverbs than Ethiopian ones. This distributional information of content word classes in the Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse conveys, as efficiently as possible, current information and undertakings, or "news", to a particular audience and can cover a wide variety of fields that concentrate on using content words in order to achieve disseminating the awareness of filling the dam without pre-

agreement, increasing the general knowledge of the expected damage and sabotage. More verbs and adjectives can be appropriate in providing specific directional information that helps the audience to easily understand the current events. Therefore, news writers may require more verbs and adjectives can provide specific directional information to help the audience better understand current events. Therefore, news writers might need more verbs to accomplish their communication goals and achieve the intended result of their articles.

Finally, Frequency adverbs, degree, time, place, and manner are other types of adverbs that the corpora revealed. They inform us of the when, where, how, how frequently, how long, etc. of certain actions. Adverbs, adjectives, and other action verbs are described or indicated by them.

Adverbs that increase force act as quantifiers or emphasize (e.g., especially, even, exactly, just, merely, only, purely, simply, solely). Adverbs of degree (Quantifiers) describe the relative size of an item in relation to an adjective or an adverb (e.g., very, too, quiet, somewhat, rather, extremely, exceedingly, fairly, more). They also indicate how thorough (almost, entirely, nearly, partially, practically, utterly, wholly). Frank (1972:141), argue that the most typical adverbial form, which adds a -ly ending to a descriptor adjective, is used by types of adverbs of manner such (quickly, neatly, awkwardly) to answer the question how, as the following example:

The messages were *comfortably* conveyed to the various parties, but some parties are working to ignite the war and aggravate public opinion in the direction of the use of military force as a response to the obstinate Ethiopian methods ((DNE: 14 April 2021).

b) Place or direction including some prepositional forms appearing after the verb for example, (This came in line with the statement of the military official, he walked towards a ministerial meeting). (ECADF: 13 June 2020).

c) Adverbs of time (yesterday, today, tomorrow) have plural forms (nights-days; last week, a month ago, day before yesterday). Time adverbs can also refer to a specific point in time (recently, nowadays, soon, already, still, right now, immediately) or to a sequence of events (now, then, before, after, next, first, later, always, often, sometimes).

It is possible to use these adverbs as: a) Sentence adverbs to modify the whole sentence rather than the verb (fortunately, presumably obviously, clearly, certainly, sure, absolutely, undeniably, perhaps, possibly, probably) (Frank, 1972: 44). B) the conjunctive adverb indicates the relationship between two sentences or clauses by indicating a result (therefore, accordingly), addition (in addition, also, additionally), contrast (however, nonetheless), condition (otherwise), time (then). c) Explanatory Adverbs which illustrates the intended meaning (namely, for example, as, i.e. (= that is), e.g. (= for example), viz. (namely). Finally, d) Exclamatory adverb which is used with adjectives and adverbs for example: What A year! What paternalism! what an expert is! The following figure shows the Content words across the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers:

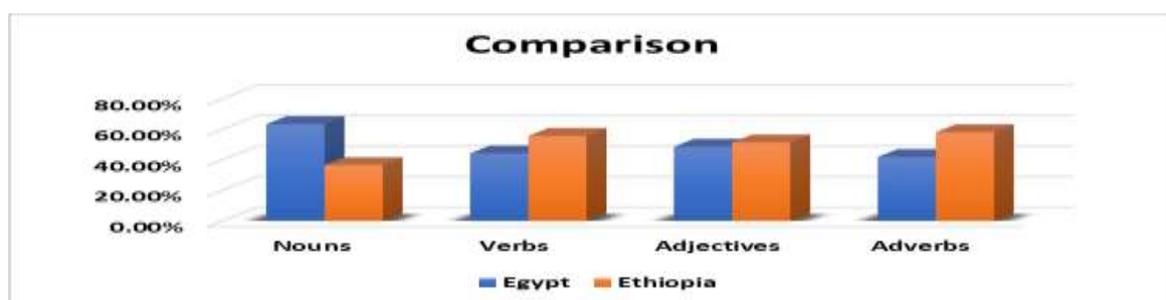


Figure 1 Content words across the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers:

As the figure above clarifies, the proportion of content word classes varies between Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers. First, labeled information revealed through the figure above shows that the number of Egyptian nouns in the sample is (272,431) with a percentage of (63.42%), while Ethiopian ones are (157,142) with a percentage of (36.58%), from the

sample size (429,573). Next, the number of Egyptian verbs is (57,014) with a percentage of (44.29%), while the number of Ethiopian Verbs is (71,704) with a percentage of (55.71%), from the sample size (128,718). Then, the number of Egyptian adjectives in the sample is (33,708) with a percentage of (48.60%), while the number of Ethiopian ones in is (35,656) with a percentage of (51.40%), from the sample size (69,364). Finally, the number of Egyptian Adverbs in the sample is (17,485) with a percentage of (41.89%), while the number of Ethiopian Adverbs in the sample is (24,254) with a percentage of (58.11%), from the sample size (41,739).

5.2. Frequency of Common Lexical Verbs in the Two Corpora

Listed below are the twelve common lexical verbs that are used by Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspapers. Except for 'allege' and 'argue,' Ethiopian newspapers use the most frequent lexical verbs more often than Egyptian newspapers. Because of the general high level of 'anger' and 'irritation' in Egypt, it appears likely that the difference in the distribution of frequent lexical verbs in newspapers is not due to information limitations, but rather, that the two types of news articles in Egypt and Ethiopia have a wider range of topics, longer narratives of events, and raise more questions about GERD. GERD answers tend to be repetitive, particularly when it comes to topics that can be addressed easily. Because of the limited range of possible answers to questions, fewer common verbs are needed. The use of verbs such as 'allege' and 'argue' by officials may also indicate a limited repertoire of questions or responses. In official speech, the verb 'allege' indicates that the matter alleged has not been confirmed or proven or has been alleged without proof or before proof is available (e.g., "He denounced *alleged* attempts by the Egyptian media to report untruthful news ... (AW:19 Jul 2016)". In this comment, the Ethiopian ambassador asserts that the Egyptian media ignores the truth about the dam. They make these allegations without proof or before it is available.

Moreover, the verb ‘argue’ is repeated in many contexts to present reasons for or against an issue or opinion, or to disagree with specific information (e.g., “Addis Ababa *argues* that these agreements are “invalid” and “unfair”, as they allow Egypt to get the lion’s share of River Nile water (DNE: 4 July 2020). In this excerpt, the verb ‘*argue*’ denotes the process of stating reasons against the construction of the GERD. Consequently, almost one third of all content words in Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspapers are lexical verbs. The five most common lexical verbs in Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspapers are 'say, claim, announce, reject, and stress'. According to the two corpora, the twelve most common lexical verbs are (say, believe, claim, allege, criticize, reject, assert, warn, maintain, announce, stress, argue). The frequency of these verbs in Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspapers is nearly 45%. In light of these findings, clear implications can be drawn on the escalation of tensions between Egypt and Ethiopia over the GERD, particularly after Ethiopia announces that it starts filling the GERD’s reservoir. Using these lexical verbs frequently by the writers of news articles in Egypt and Ethiopia allows the audience to fully participate in the long-standing dispute between Egypt and Ethiopia. Hence, the readers’ perceptions and reactions become hostile and aggressive. The following figure demonstrates the list of the twelve most common lexical verbs between the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers corpora.

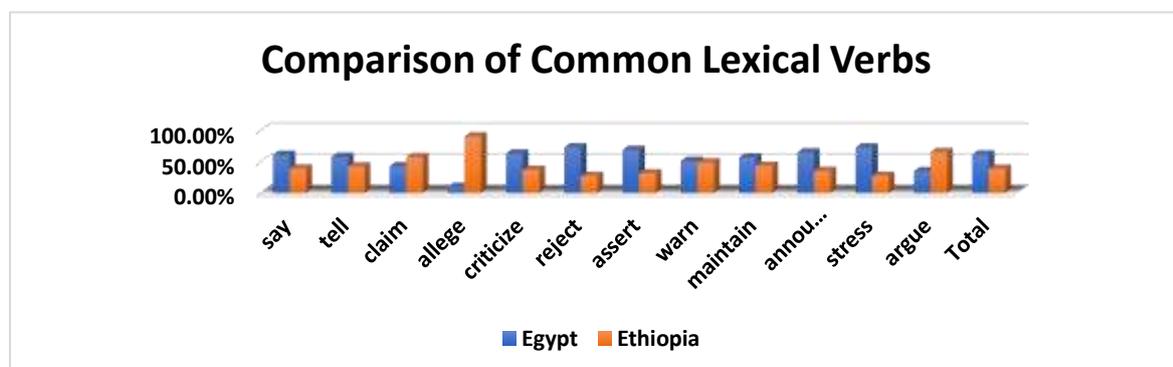


Figure 2 the distribution of common lexical verbs in the Egyptian and Ethiopians’ newspapers.

In the Egyptian sample, the frequency of the verb 'say' is (565) with a percentage of (60.88%), while in the Ethiopian sample, it is (363) with a percentage of (39.12%), from a total sample size of 928. The verb 'tell' in the Egyptian sample is (135) with a percentage of (59.69%), while the verb 'tell' in the sample is (99) with a percentage of (42.31%), from the total sample size (234). The verb 'claim' in the Egyptian sample is (153) with a percentage of (42.62%), while in the Ethiopian sample is (206) with a percentage of (57.38%), from the total sample size (359). The verb 'allege' in the Egyptian sample is (4) with a percentage of (9.53%), while in the Ethiopian sample is (38) with a percentage of (90.48%), from the total sample size (42). The verb 'criticize' in the Egyptian sample is (53) with a percentage of (63.1%), while in the Ethiopian sample is (31) with a percentage of (36.9%), from the total sample size (84). In the sample, the verb 'reject' occurs 345 times with a percentage of 72.94%, while rejection occurs 128 times with a percentage of 27.06%, out of a total sample size of 473. The verb 'assert' in the sample is (161) with a percentage of (68.8%), while in the Ethiopian sample is (73) with a percentage of (31.2%), from the total sample size (234). The verb 'warn' in the Egyptian sample is (113) with a percentage of (51.13%), while in the Ethiopian sample is (108) with a percentage of (48.87%), from the total sample size (221). The verb 'maintain' in the Egyptian sample is (156) with a percentage of (56.73%), while maintain in the Ethiopian sample (119) with a percentage of (43.27%), from the total sample size (275). The verb 'announce' in the Egyptian sample is (392) with a percentage of (64.79%), while in the Ethiopian sample is (213) with a percentage of (35.21%), from the sample size (605).

5.2.1. Text Sample Verbs Used in the Two Corpora

To name just a few, there are three verbs, i.e., 'warn, say, and announce' revealed various meanings throughout the Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse as follows:

The first lexical verb is '*to warn*' is used in Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspapers,

a. to inform someone about something, especially something dangerous or unpleasant that is likely to happen and avoid it (Example: 1).

b. to strongly advise another person to avoid an expected danger by doing or not doing something (Example: 2).

1. Egypt's AMB. to US *warns* of Ethiopia's unilateral moves in river basins (EG: 4 May 2021)

2. Egypt has repeatedly *warned* Addis Ababa against taking any unilateral measures without reaching an agreement on the filling and operation of the dam (EDN: 16 July 2020).

The second lexical verb is '*to say*'. This verb is used in Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers as follows:

1. Ethiopia *says* the dam was not intended to harm Egypt's interests but has been built to generate electricity (DNE: 21 March 2020).

2. Egypt has engaged in a whole decade of negotiations on the GERD, the foreign minister *said* (DNE: 9 July 2021).

3. We should *say* enough is enough (ER:11 Sep 2021).

It is noticeable that the lexical verb '*say*' in the Egyptian and Ethiopian corpora is used as follows:

a. to repeat a word, phrase, etc.(example:1).

b. to make thoughts, feelings, etc., clear to the other (example:2).

c. to express an opinion on something (example:3).

The third lexical verb is '*to announce*'. This verb is used in Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers as follows:

a. to announce something in an official way, such as a decision, a plan, etc. (Example:1).

b. to make a statement to the public or to the media which gives information about

something that has happened or that will happen (Example: 2).

c. to serve as a television or radio announcement (Example: 3).

1. Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy *has announced* that Ethiopia will submit a scientific proposal to fill the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (ENA: 18 Sep 2019).

2. In 2018, Ethiopia *announced* that the construction of GERD, which was completed 66.24 percent and expected to be completed in 2017, needed additional four years for completion because of delay in electromechanical works (ENA: 5 April 2019)

3. The Ethiopian government *announced* the diversion of the Blue Nile's course to run through the new Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) for the first time, after construction of the first four water inlets was completed, the Ethiopian EBC TV reported. (EDN: 26 Dec, 2015).

5.3. Features of Lexico-Syntactic Complexity and Vocabulary Size

News discourse is not neutral and is shaped and influenced by a mosaic of cultural assumptions, political beliefs and institutional practices (Simpson, 1993: 176-177). Through

lexico-syntactic features, this discourse can reflect certain attitudes and reveals multiple different meanings and interpretations to be comprehended by news addressees. This section analyzes the lexico-syntactic complexity throughout the corpora by combining several features. These features of complexity provide information about lexical specificity and information density (e.g., type/token ratio, average word length, nominalizations) to indicate structural intricacy of newspapers' corpora over the GERD (e.g., subordinators, coordinators, and prepositions). In this analysis, the higher frequency of these lexical-syntactic features indicates GERD news articles are more complex in their lexical-syntactic features. Additionally, there are other factors that may indicate a more complex article, such as the use of prepositions, a larger vocabulary, a greater number of nominalizations, a longer average word length, etc. This may be because they have lower inherent frequencies of these linguistic features.

In this study, news articles incorporate specialized and technical terms and structures that may not be common in other kinds of articles. The AntConc analysis below shows that vocabulary size (operationalized by type/token ratio) and average word length in the two corpora have complex patterns yet are well-organized at the same time. Due to the use of formal and informational vocabulary, the topics discussed by the news articles' writers over GERD are more defined than any other news articles. Furthermore, GERD articles provide more unique topics due to incentives derived from events. However, lexico-syntactic complexity and vocabulary size limit the topics that news articles writers are likely to cover, which compartmentalizes the concept of GERD news.

Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse use types-token ratios, average word lengths, nominalizations, prepositions, conjunctions, and complement clauses. In terms of these combined features, it is not possible to discern a pattern that suggests one newspaper

is more complex than the others overall. To get a better understanding of each linguistic feature in the Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourses, it appears that each feature needs to be analyzed as a single unit. However, the Egyptian newspapers have the highest type-tokens ratio which indicate greater lexical variety while a low ratio indicates the opposite (Chaudron, 1988: 27). In addition, Furthermore, Egyptian newspapers tend to use longer words and more nominalizations, while Ethiopian English newspapers tend to use conjunctions and complement clauses more often. Both the Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse corpora exhibit higher frequencies of these features, in addition to a more complex vocabulary and sentence structure. The higher (TTRs), There is a higher frequency of nominalizations, and a slightly longer average word length in the Egyptian English newspapers. This suggests that they use more specialized and technical vocabulary in their articles than the Ethiopian English papers. There are more subordinating and coordinating conjunctions in the Egyptian English newspapers' corpus than in the Ethiopian English newspapers' corpus. By using more conjunctions, the news writers in Egyptian English newspapers may be elaborating or extending their topics (Biber et al, 1999: 1078) by coordination or subordination in articles, for example:

The messages were comfortably conveyed to the various parties, *but* some parties are working to ignite the war *and* aggravate public opinion in the direction of the use of military force as a response to the obstinate Ethiopian methods (EDN: 14 April 2021).

Coordinating conjunctions in this excerpt (*but/and*) extend elaboration of a sentence together. The coordination *and* juxtaposes two or more items to add information, while the conjunction *but* signals a contradiction To show contrast.

The Egyptian English newspapers demonstrate the necessity of elaborating and justifying a personal opinion as the news writers attempt to convince readers of its logic and

validity. Egyptian English newspaper corpora tended to have higher type-token ratios and use more prepositions and nominalizations than Ethiopian ones. Using these data, Egyptian writers' articles are more complicated in terms of technical and specialized vocabulary and grammatical structures. This is especially as compared to Ethiopian journalists, who employ a simpler vocabulary and grammatical structure. Also, these features provide the audience with relevant information and provide additional details that help in understanding GERD better.

The following table illustrates percentages of these features in the given corpora:

Corpora	Type-Token Ratios	Average Word Length	Nominalizations	Prepositions
Egyptian English newspapers	3.53%	5.48	3.98%	15%
Ethiopian English newspapers	2.49	5.23	3.41%	14.56%

Table 1 Comparison of lexico-syntactic Complexity and Vocabulary Size across the two Corpora

These percentages can be diagrammed to show the above results as follows:

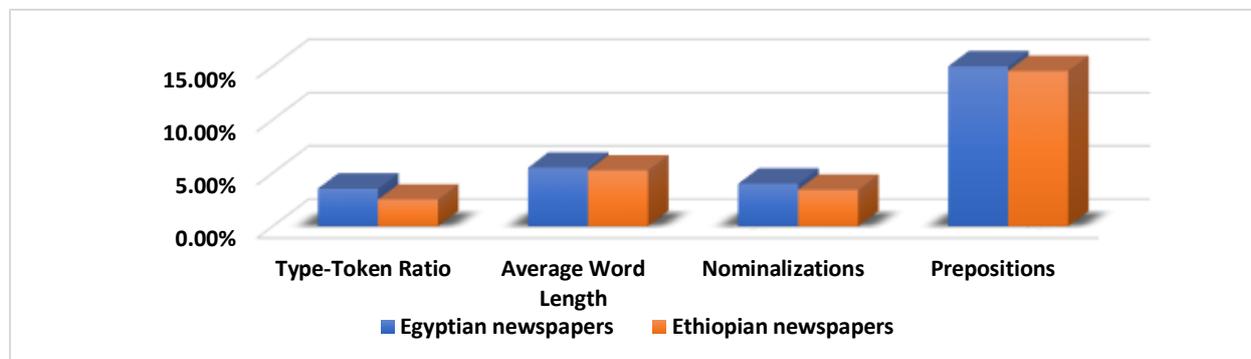


Figure 3 Comparison of lexico-syntactic Complexity and Vocabulary Size across the two Corpora

As observed in Figure 1, there is a variation in terms of the proportions of type-token ratio, average word length, normalization and prepositions. Egyptian English newspapers have a type-token ratio of (3.53%), while Ethiopian English newspapers have a percentage of (2.49%). Second, the average word length of Egyptian papers is (5.48%), while Ethiopian English newspapers are (5.23%). Third, Egyptian English newspapers have a nominalization

rate of (3.98%) while Ethiopian English newspapers have a nominalization rate of (3.41%). Finally, the percentage of prepositions in Egyptian English newspapers is 15%, while that in Ethiopian English newspapers is 14.56 %. Throughout the table above, by using the TTRs, the results are expressed in terms of the highest ratio is for Egypt, and lowest possible levels of variation is for Ethiopia. In addition, word frequency variety are reflected in different ways by average word length, which is a cumulative parameter as Egyptian English newspapers are higher than Ethiopian English newspapers. As a result of nominalization, the number of clauses can be reduced in the news articles and all the key information can be abbreviated in the noun by placing it at the beginning of the sentence. Nominalizations of Egyptian English newspapers prioritize actions rather than the people who are responsible for them although they occasionally tend to obfuscate power relationships to reduce perception of what's actually going on. Therefore, they may be instruments of manipulation. Regardless of emphasizing the processes by which results are achieved, they emphasize them (Hitchings, 2013). Nouns and phrases are linked by prepositions to indicate the relationship between a noun or phrase and something else, prepositions are used.

6. Nominalization

In this study, the nominalization process in the corpora is examined in order to clarify what types of nominalization constructions in the news articles. Nominalization means the process of forming a noun derived from another word class (Crystal, 1980: 328). Payne (1997:223) points out that nominalization is an operation that allows a verb to function as a noun. The term nominalization means 'turning something into a noun'. According to Grimshaw's (1990:108), there are four types of nominalizations: simple event nominals, result nominals, complex event nominals, and gerunds. Further, there are 'The -er agent nominals'

(e.g., adviser, broadcaster, leader, maker, researcher, etc.), which mostly denote persons or objects and the agent is referred to by the -er suffix. These nominalizations are derived from a verb, but they neither express the state of affairs of the verb nor refer to real time. The four types of nominalizations are reflected in the given corpora as follows:

1. (a subject as a simple event nominal)

a. it's essential that all *stakeholders* engage in a genuine and all-inclusive national dialogue

(ER: 1 May 2021). (A nominal result as a subject)

b. Shoukry stated that *consultations* regarding the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) are ongoing based on the Declaration of Principles agreement signed between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia in 2015 and international laws. (DNE: 29 Aug, 2018) (a complex event nominal as a subject)

c There is no sign that the *filling* will start this year (AW: 5 July 2018). (a gerund as a subject).

2. (a direct object as a simple event nominal).

a. Egypt described *the issue of the dam* as existential to his country (ER:15 May 2021).

(a result nominal as a direct object)

b Minister Shoukri stressed *the need to reach a binding legal* agreement before implementing the second phase of the filling (EG: 14 Feb 2021). (a complex event nominal as a direct object).

c Ethiopia and the region are *facing three-pronged attacks*: Pandemics, possible famine and regional and internal security challenges (ECADF: 18 July 2021). (a gerund as a direct object).

The following underlined nominals under (3) are objects of prepositions whereas the prepositional phrases PPs under (4) have an adverbial function:

3. (a PP-object as a simple event nominal).

a. I am concerned about *the impacts* on the country's unity and Ethiopia's ability to care for its citizens (ER:18 July 2020). (a result nominal as a PP-object).

b. It will end with *the final version* of the roadmap (DNE: 2 Jan 2021). (a complex event nominal as a PP object)

c. It prevents them from *increasing* banking (ECADF: 2 April 2011). (a gerund as a PP object)

4. (a simple event nominal as an adverbial):

a After years of *neglecting its neighbours in Africa*, Egypt's new outlook on foreign policy ... (AW:10 March, 2018). (a result nominal as an adverbial).

b Those projects still under *construction*, (ER: 22 Feb 2020) (a complex event nominal as an adverbial)

c Egypt and Sudan' over the lack of a sealed agreement before the *filling* (EG: May 26, 2021). (a gerund as an adverbial).

Nominalizations are first distinguished by Grimshaw (1990:111) from simple event nominalizations (which do not inherit the thematic roles of the verb or have event structures, like stakeholders, consultations, fillings, etc.). A simple event nominalization can be understood as one that takes place in real time and occurs over time. In contrast to result

nominals, which simply indicate the result of an action, simple event nominals actually represent events in some sense; they occur over time and take place in real time. Nominals of result refer to physical entities perceived by the senses or to the effect of an action, as opposed to process nominals which refer to processes or events of the verb. For more clarification, the two examples below illustrate the difference between a nominal result (5a) and a nominal process (5b):

5. a Both parties also agreed to continue *negotiations* with the help of international advisors as an impartial third party (AW:10 March 2018).

5. b. The negotiations took a long time, especially with [Ethiopia's] intransigence on the second *filling* of the Nile Dam (DNE: 15 April 2021).

According to Moulton (2014:6), nominalizing results are formed from the base verb to which the nominalizing suffixes such as -ment (e.g., development, involvement, rapprochement, etc.), -(a)tion (e.g., negotiation, destruction, construction, etc.), or the derivational -ing suffix (e.g. a strong building, Egyptian funding, competing visions, etc.) are attached. The -ing suffix is here a derivational morpheme and not an inflectional one, since it derives a new category, a noun, and does not only change the paradigm of the verb within its own category. However, not all verbs (e.g. modals, auxiliaries) allow result nominalizations. Result nominals denote the concrete result of the action of the verb and therefore do not take place in real time. Nominalizations of complex event processes are called complex event nominals (Grimshaw, 1990, Ch.3). These nominalizations can be formed from almost all verbs either by adding the derivation suffixes -(a)tion (e.g. foundation, opposition, irrigation, etc.), -ion (e.g. tension, expansion, discussion, etc.), -al (e.g. critical, appraisal, financial, etc.), -ment (e.g. appointment, development,

agreement, etc.) or by attaching the derivational -ing suffix and thus forming -ing complex event nominals (e.g. embarking, compromising, organizing, etc.).

7. Conjunctions across the Egyptian and Ethiopian Newspapers

In Ethiopian English newspapers, subordinating conjunctions are relatively more common than coordinating conjunctions, while in Egyptian English newspapers, coordinating conjunctions are relatively more common. The use of more coordinating conjunctions such as 'for, and, nor, but, or. Yet and so 'by news articles' writers in the Egyptian articles may provide more elaboration or can actually connect complete thoughts or clauses of equal importance. The public should be able to understand it. On the other hand, subordinating conjunctions, or 'transition words' link dependent clauses to independent clauses. These conjunctions are used for comparison, concession, condition, time, place, manner, and reason. According to the Ethiopian news articles, the necessity to elaborate and validate an idea is obvious. By elaborating, extending, and enhancing, the writers attempt to convince public audiences of the logic and validity of treating GERD.

In subordination, one clause is made to be a component of another clause, as with simple sentences, or when they are combined into a single sentence (complex sentence) (Quirk et al, 1985: 44). for example:

Only water ministers of the three countries and the technical committee held discussion *since* the proposal of Egypt to hold a meeting of the tripartite foreign and water ministers was not accepted (AW:18 Sep 2019).

The Subordinating Conjunctions (Causative) expressed through the two corpora by the conjunctions (*for, so*) and the conjunctive adverbs (*therefore, accordingly, consequently,*

hence). *Subordinating conjunctions indicate explanation, confirmation, conclusion, or outcome of the idea being discussed by expressing cause, consequence, and result.*

The signing of the CFA, which was a big success for Ethiopia in bringing in the Nile basin countries together, *consequently* making the 1929 and 1959 colonial agreements that divide the Nile waters between Sudan and Egypt obsolete (ER:7 March 2020).

In this statement, the first sentence expresses the cause, but what follows the conjunction (*consequently*) is a consequence or conclusion for the first.

Subordinating conjunctions (Conditional) are words or phrases that introduce dependent clauses in a sentence to describe the conditions under which something happens or not. The subordinating conjunctions in the two corpora expressed by (if, in the event that, in case, unless, even if, and whether... or not).

Unless talks take into account a basin-wide approach, they are doomed to fail (DNE: 11 March, 2018).

The word conjunction *unless* introduces the dependent clause 'talks take into account a basin-wide approach' under specific conditions.

As for coordinating conjunctions, they connect two equal words, phrases, or clauses of the same status on the grammatical hierarchy and signalled by a link-word (e.g., and, or, and but) (Quirk et al, 1985: 46). The coordinating conjunction precedes the final item and a 'comma' may be placed before the coordinating conjunction.

The issue here would not be limited to the launch of a large or minor military operation to partially or completely demolish such a gigantic dam, *but* it would signal the start of the water war age, which various international experts warned of decades ago (EG: 24 Feb, 2018).

The contradiction is made clear not only by the reference to both contrasted entities, but also by the conjunction *but*. Also, the equation of clause structures emphasizes the contrast.

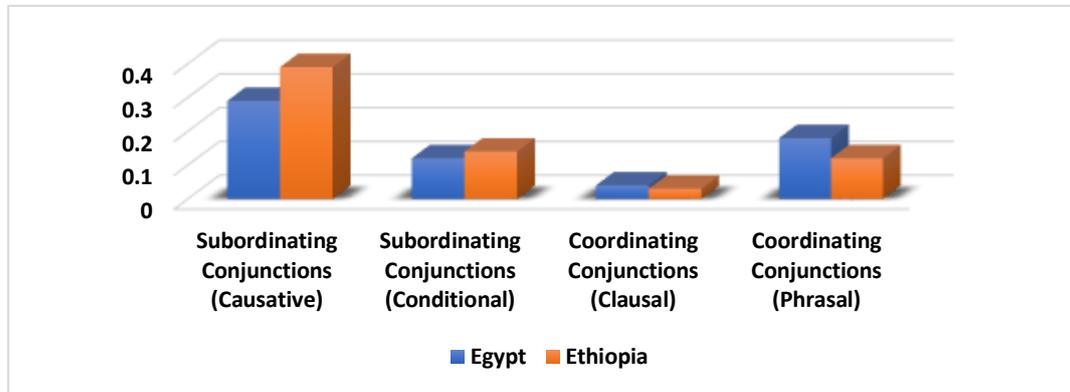


Figure 4 Conjunctions across the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers

Subordinating Conjunctions (Causative) to introduce or to explain the reason or cause for what happens in the independent clause. The percentage of Egyptian newspapers is (29%), while the percentage of Ethiopian newspapers is (39%). Subordinating Conjunctions (Conditional): The percentage of Egyptian newspapers is (12%), while the percentage of Ethiopian newspapers was (14%). Coordinating Conjunctions (Clausal): The percentage of Egyptian newspapers was (4%), while the percentage of Ethiopian newspapers was (3%). Coordinating Conjunctions (Phrasal): The percentage of Egyptian newspapers was (18%), while the percentage of Ethiopian newspapers was (12%). The following figure shows the previous results:

8. Complement Clauses across the Egyptian and Ethiopian Newspapers

Complement clauses are dependent clauses that complete the meaning of subordinating conjunctions (complementizers) introduced by nouns, verbs or adjectives, Biber et al (1999: 658). Leech (2006: 23) defines a complement clause as the word's complement (e.g., verb, adverb, noun). A complement clause can be a that-clause, a wh-clause, an ing-clause, or an

infinitive clause. Complement clauses are most common after verbs. The following excerpts show these complement clauses as revealed in the given corpora:

8.1. That-Complement Clauses:

a. We thought *that the power demand has to be met* before the economy rises to a certain level

(ER:4 March 2017).

b. She thought *that the negotiations would return with the international mediation of other*

countries (DNE: 4 Aug 2021).

This is the complement clause for the verb *thought*, describing the content of the speaker's thoughts. The verb '*thought*' occurs in the main clause because it can occupy the '*that - complement*' clause. The complement clause is also known as the nominal clause because it occupies the positions of a noun phrase as a subject, object, or predicate. Complement clauses report speech, thoughts, attitudes, or emotions after a predicate. Following are examples of constructions where the main clause refers to the participant, the lexical verb or adjectival predicate indicates the type of reporting (e.g. *speech, thought, or attitude*), and the *that*-clause indicates the information being reported: In the following sentence, for example, '*that*' functions as the verb's direct object of the verb *said*:

-Mihret Dananto said *that the construction of GERD should continue with more speed than ever before* (ENA: 10 Nov 2021).

The main clause can also control complement clauses with an adjectival predicate instead of a lexical verb. The 'that-clause' in the following sentence is a complement to the adjectival predicate careful, for example:

-it is important *that they reach an agreement on the water issue* (AW: 5 Aug 2021).

8.2. Wh- Complement Clauses:

WH-complement clauses can either be dependent questioning or interrogative clauses or nominal relative clauses. Indirect Wh-interrogative questions are presented with verbs like (ask and wonder): 1. let us demystify *what the President of Egypt asked at the UNGA* (ER: 2 Nov, 2019).

The Wh-clause requires the Wh-element to be placed at the beginning of the clause as the object, so it is an order of 'object, subject, verb phrase'. (Leech, 2006: 124).

2. I wonder *why we can't just be true to ourselves!* (ER:6 April 2019).

3. Fahmy asked *why Al-Sisi would allow a public division on the issue of the Red Sea islands of Tiran and Sanafir, while people should be united in finding a solution to the Renaissance Dam crisis.* (EDN: 30 June 2016).

8.3. To- Complement Clauses:

According to Biber et al (1999), there are various general actions and intentions that can be expressed using infinitival complement clauses, including desires, efforts, intentions, perceptions, and various other general actions to influence public reaction. Similarly, to 'that-clauses', 'infinitive clauses' can occur in either subject or post-predicate positions. After a

predicate, verbs that take 'to-clauses' can be classified into the following patterns. Speech acts verbs (e.g., ask, tell, warn, advise); other communicative verbs (e.g., show, prove); cognitive verbs (e.g., assume, consider, expect, find); perception verbs (e.g., feel, see, hear); desire verbs (e.g., hope, wish, want, like); Verbs of intent (e.g., decide, choose, plan); verbs of effort (e.g., try, manage, fail); modality or causation verbs (e.g., let, persuade, get); aspectual verbs (start, continue, cease); verbs of existence occurrence (e.g., seem, appear, happen).

Post-predicate position infinitive clauses grammatically have five major patterns.

Pattern 1: a verb + to-clauses (for example, try, hope):

- I would like *to congratulate* all the Ethiopian people for the achievement we attained in building the dam through our collective effort (ENA 22 July 2020).

-Egypt had been trying *to deny Ethiopia's right* to utilize the waters of Nile." (ECADF: 3 April 2020).

-There was a lot of hope *to strengthen* relations with Ethiopia. (ER:12 May 2018)

In these patterns, the infinitive clauses '*to congratulate, to deny, to strengthen*' are the complement of the verbs '*like, try, hope*'. These infinitive complement clauses are the objects of the main clauses 'I would like, Egypt had been, There was a lot of' filling positions where noun phrases occur.

Pattern 2: a verb + a noun phrase and a to-clause (e.g., tell, believe, enable, expect): -We do not expect the Council to formulate solutions to the outstanding legal and technical issues (EG: 7 Aug 2021).

Pattern 3: a verb + for Noun Phrase and a to-clause (e.g. ask, love, arrange, wait)

-Both countries to arrange the agenda for bilateral cooperation procedures. (DNE:18 Jan 2018)

Pattern 4: a verb + bare infinitive clause (e.g., dare, help, let)

-I dare say that they neither have the technical expertise, (ECADF: 15 June 2020).

8.4. -ing-Complement Clauses:

Biber, et al. (1999) describe "-ing-complement clauses as serving a variety of purposes. In general, they are used in conjunction with an aspectual verb in the main clause (e.g., begin, start, stop), but they can also report speech acts, cognitive states, perceptions, and emotions. 'ing-clauses' can also occur in subject or subject predicative positions (p. 739), as shown in the following examples:

-*knowing* that Ethiopia is endowed with plentiful renewable energy resources...(ER:22 Dec,2018)

-Other experts have warned against *starting* the second filling of the Ethiopian dam (EG: July 6, 2021)

As reflected in the corpora, verbs adopting "-ing-clauses" in post-predicate position are classified as follows: verbs of aspect or manner (start, stop, delay), verbs of communication (suggest, discuss), verbs of cognition (consider, decide about), verbs of perception (see, imagine), verbs of affective stance (like, detest, worry about), verbs of description (be used for, describe, find), verbs of effort, facilitation, or hindrance (try, prevent, assist in), verbs of (e.g. need, want).

For ing-complement clauses in post-predicate position, there are two main grammatical patterns.

1. A verb plus an ing-clause (e.g., begin, remember):

In 2011, Ethiopia *began building* the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project (GERD) on the Blue Nile River (ENA: 17 April 2021).

2. A verb plus an NP and an ing-clause (e.g., see, find):³ I *find myself asking* the same questions over and over (ECADF: 21 April, 2014).

The following figure shows the percentage of complement clauses across the Egyptian newspapers and the Ethiopian ones.

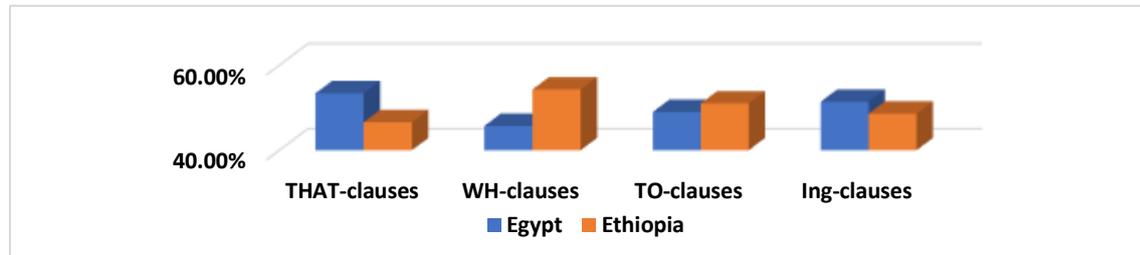


Figure 5 A comparison of Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers' complement clauses.

- The number of Egyptian That-clauses in the sample is (6911) with a percentage of (53.4%), while the number of Ethiopian That-clauses in the sample is (6037) with a percentage of (46.6%), from the sample size (12948).
- The number of Egyptian WH-clauses in the sample is (3460) with a percentage of (45.7%), while the number of Ethiopian WH-clauses in the sample is (4120) with a percentage of (54.3%), from the sample size (7580).
- The number of Egyptian TO-clauses in the sample is (14867) with a percentage of (49.0%), while the number of Ethiopian TO-clauses in the sample (15461) with a percentage of (51.0%), from the sample size (30328).
- The number of Egyptian Ing-clauses in the sample is (16162) with a percentage of (51.4), while the number of Ethiopian Ing-clauses in the sample (15275) with a percentage of (48.6), from the sample size (31437).

Figure (5) shows that the Ethiopian newspapers exploit more complement clause constructions than the Egyptian newspapers do. 'That' and 'ING-clauses' are used more frequently in Egyptian newspapers, while Ethiopian newspapers tend to use more WH-clauses

and to-complement ones. The higher occurrence of verbs and adverbs in the articles reported in Ethiopian newspapers affects the overall distribution of complement clauses. These complement clauses complete the meaning relationship between a noun and verb in a sentence in order to formulate a reader's opinion about GERD.

Ethiopian newspapers tend to provide comprehensive information and explanations using more frequent clause structures to encourage people to fill the dam. To contrast, Egyptian newspapers use a more economical, instructive, and almost instrumental discourse structure. This is to inform people of the risks associated with building the dam without a binding agreement with Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia. There is only a slight difference between Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers in the use of complements clauses. In Ethiopian newspapers, however, 'Wh' clauses are more prevalent but 'To' clauses are slightly fewer. The use of 'That-clauses' and 'ing-clauses' is more common in news articles. Perhaps the distribution of complement clause structures in Egyptian newspapers' corpora reflects informational discourse and specific, opinion-oriented communication between news writers and Egyptian readers.⁹

9. Keyword Analysis as Reflected in the Two Corpora

Keyword analysis involves comparing the word distribution in two corpora with a statistical procedure (Scott, 2001; Baker, 2004; Barbieri, 2008). Scott (1997:236) defines a keyword as "a word occurring with unusual frequency in a text". The "unusual frequency" is based on a cross-tabulation of the likelihood of the word appearing in the target text. Keywords are identified by comparing data from an 'Egyptian' corpus with an Ethiopian corpus that is logically representative of the same linguistic characteristics and qualities. Using the results of keyword analysis from Table 2 (the Egyptian corpus is compared with the Ethiopian corpus, and vice versa. According to the two corpora, news report writers use an "unusual

frequency" of nouns such as "water," "dam," "committee," and "meeting" in the Egyptian corpus along with verbs such as "discuss," "announce," "know," and "believe," that reveal their inward attitudes, beliefs, and feelings. Suasive verbs like "affect," "emphasized," "propose, and "demand" imply an intention to bring about some change within the future, while public verbs like "said," "admit," "claim" function as markers of indirect, reported speech.

These distinguishing words in the Egyptian corpus are comparatively rare in the Ethiopian corpus based on a cross-tabulation of keyword analysis data. There is an "unusually high frequency" of nouns like (reservoir, summit, fait accompli, fears, and crisis) simultaneously. in the Egyptian corpus as these words are constantly repeated by the Egyptian and Ethiopian writers (especially the editorials and lead articles) to draw the readers' attention to get the necessary information to the consequences of the crisis of GERD. Other specialized and technical words in the Egyptian articles like 'alluvial aquifer, drip irrigation, the cropping pattern, Cubic meters, short-age varieties, Misqas, Hydro-Power, NELSAP Project and 'BCM' are extremely common in the Egyptian corpus and occur in many articles in the corpus. Words denoting threat like (if Egypt's share of the water decreases, "our blood will be the alternative.", peace and tranquility (it will be possible to think of future projects in a calmer, more relaxed and more mutually trusting collaborative environment. With serenity, we can bring about a solution," it is better that it be fulfilled through a balanced political solution), and persuasion ("President reassures Egyptians on water amid Ethiopian dam dispute, an agreement that guarantees the protection of the downstream countries from its dangers.") are commonly repeated in the Egyptian corpus used by many news articles as parts of remembered lexical packages.

In addition, different reporting verbs, whether have negative connotations such as 'alleged, "claimed", or positive connotations such as "explained", "announced" or "pointed out", among others, are neutral. such as "asserted", "stated", "expressed", "concluded", "argued", and "maintained". High-frequency lexical verbs (admit, acknowledges, agrees, insists, proves, believes, infers); and common nouns (downstream, partners, spokesperson, dam, and roadmap), vocatives (professor, people, president, dear) are recognized as keywords in the Egyptian corpus. There are other intensifiers used throughout the two corpora, such as "very, really, extremely, extraordinary and absolutely." In the news articles there are many contractions, such as ('re, 've, didn't, doesn't, won't, can't) as well as progressives (constructing, signing, damaging, participating). As well as question words like (how much, where, when, what, who) and familiar words and short responses like (sure, definitely, surely, of course, you, yeah), which are typically addressed to the readers.

Table 2 lists the keywords along with their keyness values in the Egyptian corpus in relation to the Ethiopian corpus.

The Egyptian corpus			The Ethiopian corpus	
Rank	Keyness Value	Keyword	Keyness Value	Keyword
1	696.72	water	168.55	negotiations
2	678.16	meeting	125.36	studies
3	485.54	dam	189.07	agreement
4	473.39	agreement	158.97	irrigation
5	415.29	negotiations	27.78	tripartite
6	375.88	irrigation	48.21	stress
7	302.22	committee	27.92	express
8	284.43	reach	105.8	binding
9	283.34	between	97.62	share
10	282.32	studies	34.2	war
11	256.34	said	295.74	meeting
12	238.83	summit	38.73	riparian
13	238.85	share	59.57	reservoir
14	190.1	discuss	122.85	reach
15	155.29	interests	83.84	discuss
16	159.78	affect	68.74	affect

17	141	reservoir	46.28	crisis
18	138.74	fears	23.47	affirm
19	109.35	crisis	116.09	summit
20	86.48	intransigence	2332	filling
21	81.31	filling	139.19	committee
22	78.91	emphasized	24.31	criticize
23	78.93	rejection	22.21	assert
24	77.89	bilateral	67.68	fears
25	77.42	fait accompli	46.34	intransigence
26	159.58	riparian	46.19	emphasized
27	31.23	warn	40.55	rejection
28	72.37	tripartite	22.22	announce
29	67.33	controversial	30.19	controversial
30	65.91	announce	31.96	bilateral

Table 2. Keyword analysis the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers' texts Corpora

10. Context Dependent Features Influencing the Perceptions and Reactions.

Patterns of lexico-syntactic features founded on the general perceptions of context-dependent usage in Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse are conducted for further descriptive analysis in terms of standardized discriminant function coefficients differentiating the Egyptian newspapers and the Ethiopian ones. This analysis lays a basis for the qualitative analysis in terms of contextual constructions extracted from several target articles. The context-dependent lexico-syntactic is based heavily on background information and evocative interpretations from public readers on both sides. Therefore, these coefficients emphasize the social implications as well as the perception characteristics, while relating these with the dynamics of lexical and syntactic features resulting from the communicative context (Zillmann and Brosius, 2012. 20). Features such as 'writer, audience, topic, settings, channel, code, and message-form' depend on the context. The term "event, key, and purpose" defines the contextual dimensions in which linguistic expressions occur, including the context of a text, the situation, and the sociocultural context.. Lexico-syntactic perceptions do not only reveal

the emotions of the news article's authors, but also how the writers view things in terms of their good and bad qualities (Hymes: 1972a:22).

In spite of the fact that socio-cultural environments are different, all kinds of news, whether in Egypt or Ethiopia promotes the awareness of a broader social panorama. Akmajian et al (2010:11) point out that respondents can effectively apply the news and convey their thoughts and feelings to others, resulting in conceptual ideas and subtle perceptions and judgments. Public people in both Egypt and Ethiopia perceive, categorize and evaluate what they read. Based on an analysis of the articles on the GERD, it was found that readers' interpretations and evaluations differed depending on which corpus was used as the stimulus. The higher frequency of "transactional clauses," that is, clauses focused on participants as agents or affected parties (Brown and Yule (1983: 2). The study assigns the following five variables that most clearly distinguish the perceptions of the two readership groups as follows:

1. Water Conflict Between Egypt and Ethiopia.
2. The long-running dispute between Egypt and Ethiopia over a massive hydroelectric dam being built on the River Nile.
3. Water disputes on the Nile River could destabilize the region.
4. The most aggressive tone from the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers.
5. The role of the international community.

Table 3 Standardized Discriminant Function Coefficients Differentiating the Egyptian newspapers and the Ethiopian Readers.

Variables	Function
The Nile water utilization has created conflict	0.51
The existence of a dangerous situation	0.30
Escalating tension in the Horn of Africa.	-0.26
The long-running dispute between Egypt and Ethiopia over GERD	-0.37

Parties are unable to resolve the dispute through consultation or negotiation	0.33
The consequences have been to aggravate an already bad situation	0.29
Ravings about Danger of Filling GERD Geopolitical	-0.20
Drumming up for war and hatching conspiracies and propaganda warfare by turning GERD issue into diehard international politics	0.19
GERD is not ordinary dam rather it has several national and regional geopolitical implications	-0.25
Water dispute on the Nile River could destabilize the region.	0.38
The most aggressive tone from the Egyptian and Ethiopian newspapers	0.24
Egypt fears the dam	0.38
The positive aspects outweigh the opposing rhetoric and the potential for cooperation to mitigate negative aspects.	-0.41
Negative factors are more visible in the GERD discourse	0.22
Importance of the role of the international community	0.18
The talks are the AU auspices.	0.36
Eigenvalue	1.89
Canonical correlation	0.86
χ^2	145.15
Df	16
Probability less than	0.00

*Variables are listed in order of stepwise entry. (Adapted from Fry et al. (1984).

Discriminant analysis pointed to various perceptual differences arising from the two corpora Negativity, including threats in the form of violent or armed conflict and the related issues of damage, can be regarded as the basic articles' news value. As such, it refers to negative perceptions such as conflicts, danger, escalation of tension, conspiracies, aggravation, aggression, destabilization, fear, damage, thirst, disasters, wars, etc. - reports news from both sides. There are, for example, two relatively strong discriminating variables related to Egypt and Ethiopia. The variables relate to the outcome of their dispute through consultation or negotiation, and the importance of the international community's participation.

This analysis of the context-dependent influence of newspaper articles in Egyptian and

Ethiopian newspapers clarify the linguistic structures that lead to perception and reaction of the way the reader consumes the material and tends to frame their interpretation in particular ways. The results of the discriminatory analysis point to a variety of widespread cognitive differences that have arisen between readers in both countries Egypt and Ethiopia. For example, there are two relatively strong variables related to "parties that are unable to resolve the dispute through consultation or negotiation" and "Importance of the role of the international community".

It is also clear that the analytical approach to the newspaper articles do not focus on specific isolated facts but are derived from the linguistic context that investigates the structural characteristics of the text, i.e., those language tools that regulate the facts and thus make them meaningful and affect the perception and reaction of the reader. For example, the negative value variables "The Nile water utilization has created conflict", "The existence of a dangerous situation", "The consequences have been to aggravate an already bad situation", "Water dispute on the Nile River could destabilize the region", "Egypt fears the dam", "The consequences have been to aggravate an already bad situation", "Water dispute on the Nile River could destabilize the region", "Egypt fears the dam".

However, Newspaper articles and language are not the only factors influencing public perceptions of reality. Obviously, the willingness of the audience towards the GERD crisis, as well as previous experience, will also have an impact on interpretations. The analysis of these five variables also indicates how the language used to depict the GERD crisis is written and structured to control readers' perceptions and reactions to the most extent. Some examples are "the escalating tension in the Horn of Africa", "The conflict between Egypt and Ethiopia over GERD", "Ravings about the danger of filling GERD geopolitically", "GERD is not simply a dam; it has several national and regional geopolitical implications", "The positive aspects

outweigh the opposing rhetoric and the potential for cooperation to mitigate negative aspects".

11. Conclusion

This study incorporates a corpus-based approach to analyze the lexico-syntactic features as reflected through Egyptian and Ethiopian newspaper discourse. The current study provides a corpus-based study of lexico-syntactic features in Egyptian and Ethiopian English newspaper discourse over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). This analysis is well suited to a descriptive and analytic perspective on news communicative analysis. Lexico-syntactic features are observed in the corpora presented, which include the use of token-type ratios, keywords, conjunctions, nominalization etc. News articles with high-frequency words show the main structures and functions of the specific topics they address. Specific and technical words, various reporting verbs and vocatives, common lexical bundles, high-frequency lexical verbs, intensifiers are used in this analysis to provide consistent information to readers and to explain current affairs.

Results show that there are distinguishing features that characterize Egyptian English newspapers relative to the Ethiopian English corpus. More often than Ethiopian ones, Egyptian English newspapers use technical and specialized vocabulary and refer to their readers directly. A keyword analysis that compares the Egyptian corpus with the Ethiopian one reveals thirty words that appear with "uniquely high" frequencies after cross-tabulation. Additionally, standardized discriminant function coefficients that represent Egyptians' and Ethiopians' perceptions of the structure of news articles provide intriguing results that explain the influence of context and topic on the public readers. These variables that differentiate the Egyptian and Ethiopian readers, as well as similar patterns, are suggestive of the role language ability and knowledge awareness of high communication to influence the perception and reaction of the

readers. This study, therefore, provides a more detailed representation of some linguistic features' frequency distribution.

The findings of this study show differences between the Egyptian and Ethiopian news reports on the issue of the GERD as follows: First of all, the Egyptian corpus reveals that the use of the content word class (nouns) has a percentage of (63.42%), while Ethiopian ones are (36.58%). This result reveals that there are more nouns in Egyptian English newspapers per 1,000 words than in Ethiopian English newspapers. Compared with Ethiopian news reports, the Egyptian ones emphasize specific and detailed information, elaboration, explicitness, and context-independent references about GERD more than the Ethiopian ones. However, news reports of Ethiopian newspapers outweigh Egyptian ones in content words of (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) as illustrated on page (19). Consequently, news reports of Ethiopian newspaper try to convey to the Ethiopian's reader a dynamic perceived cause of the GERD crisis or an account of what happened or happens.

Utilizing a number of adjectives by news reports of Ethiopian newspapers more than Egyptian ones creates visual images in Ethiopian readers' minds of the crisis. News reports of Ethiopian newspapers also use more adverbs than Egyptian ones mostly to increase force act as quantifiers or emphasize. Secondly, the four types of sentences, i.e., simple, compound, complex, and complex-compound, are defined and illustrated on pages (4-5). using independent and dependent clauses, conjunctions, and subordinators...etc. Sentence types revealed that declarative 'statement' sentences represent 86% from the total sentences of the two corpora. Next is interrogative 'question' sentences with 12%, then comes both imperative and exclamative 'command and exclamation' with 1%. Each one of these sentence types serves a different purpose. News report writers employ the declarative statements sentence to provides a fact, an explanation, or conveys information. Interrogative question sentences are revealed in the two corpora as direct or indirect, begin

with or without question words, and yes/no interrogative features, or tag questions. Imperative 'command' sentences are employed to express mostly as warning, or instruction. Finally, exclamatory 'exclamation' sentences which express 'interjection' are reflected in both the Egyptian and Ethiopian corpora as strong anger, frustration, surprise or sorrow.

Thirdly, the ratio of type-token indicating lexical diversity is highest in Egyptian newspapers and lowest in Ethiopian newspapers. Furthermore, Egyptian newspapers tend to use more average word lengths and nominalizations, while Ethiopian English newspapers tend to use more conjunctions and complement clauses. The frequency of these features is generally higher in the Egyptian and Ethiopian English-language newspaper corpora, in addition to more complex lexical and syntactic features.

Fourthly, A keyword analysis (Table 2, p. 43) shows the unique and frequently occurring words from the Egyptian corpus in comparison with the Ethiopian corpus. The two corpora contain an "unusual frequency" of nouns such as "water," "dam," "committee," and "meeting," along with verbs for overt expressions of private attitudes, feelings, and thoughts, such as "discuss," "announce," "know," and "believe." Suasive verbs like "affect," "emphasized," "propose," and "demand" which imply an intention to bring about some change within the future, while public verbs like "said," "admit," "claim" function as markers of reported speech.

Finally, A discriminant analysis of the two corpora reveals wide-ranging differences in perception across them. Negativity, including threats in the form of violent or armed conflict and the related issues of damage, can be regarded as the basic articles' news value. As such, it refers to negative perceptions such as conflicts, danger, escalation of tension, conspiracies, aggravation, aggression, destabilization, fear, damage, thirst, disasters, wars, etc. - reports news from both sides. There are, for example, two relatively strong discriminating variables related to Egypt and Ethiopia. The variables relate to the outcome of their dispute through consultation or negotiation, and the importance of the international community's participation.

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