



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



MONA MAGHRABY

Ain-Shams University
Faculty of Al-Asun
Department of English



**25th Jan Revolution in the Articles of *New York Times*:
A Study in Critical Discourse Analysis**

A Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of M.A.

By

Mamdouh Mostafa Amin El-askalany

Under the supervision of

Prof. Dalal Mahmoud Elgemei

Professor of English Linguistics & Translation

Chairperson of Department of English Language
Literature & Simultaneous Interpretation

Faculty of Humanities

Al-Azhar University- Women's Branch in Cairo

Dr. Ghada El Sayed Belal Attiya

Lecturer of Linguistics

Faculty of Al-Asun

Ain Shams University

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my supervisors for their unparalleled and dedicated support and love. I'm deeply indebted to both prof. Dr. Dalal Mahmoud Elgemei and Dr. Ghada El Sayed Belal Attiya who inspired me with the invaluable insights and knowledge that steered me through this research.

I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to my family. My parents who set me off on the road to this M.A. long time ago; my father taught me English in the first place and my mother indulged me in immense love and care. Also, my brother, Mohammed, and sister, Maha, have shown an unwavering support.

Abstract

Journalists have covered the 25th January Egyptian revolution analyzing and expressing opinions. The thesis is concerned with the inconsistency of their stances and positions. More specifically, it investigates shifts in the political stances of American journalists during and post the January 25th Egyptian Revolution. The thesis adopts Fairclough's (1992, 2010) three-dimension framework of discourse, together with, Fairclough & Fairclough's (2012) argumentation model to investigate the corpus of the current work. The corpus incorporates ten articles, seven editorials and three op-ed articles, that are published in the American newspaper *New York Times* on the Egyptian revolution from January 25th, 2011 to March 31th, 2011. Analysis is conducted on three levels; textual, discursive and social. Results indicate that writers are bias, taking sides and changing them according to the changes of the events. Thus, the articles witness a gradual change of stance from the pro-Mubarak and anti-revolution stances to the anti-Mubarak and pro- revolution stances.

Table of contents

Acknowledgement	i
Abstract	ii
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	vi
List of Abbreviations	vii
List of IPA symbols	viii
1. Chapter one: Introduction and Literature Review	1
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Objective and Scope of the Study	3
1.3 Research questions	3
1.4 Significance of the Study	3
1.5 Review of Literature	4
1.6 Data collection and Methodology of Analysis	13
1.7 Chapterization	13
2. Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework	15
2.1 Theoretical framework	16
2.1.1 The level of social practice	20
2.1.2 The level of textual analysis	21
I Vocabulary	23
a. Diction	23
b. metaphor	23
II Grammar	24
a. Modality	24
b. Transitivity and theme	28
III Cohesion (Reference)	32
IV Argumentation	32
2.1.3 The level of discursive practice	35
3. Chapter Three: Data Analysis	40
A. Macroanalysis of the data	41
3.1 Social practice analysis for editorials and op-ed articles	41
I Situational context of the events	41
II Institutional context of the events	44
III Social context of the events	55
a. The socio-political level	55
b. The socio-economic level	61
B. Microanalysis of the data	64
3.2 Textual analysis of editorials and op-ed articles	64
I Vocabulary	64
a. Diction	64
b. Metaphor	87
II Grammar	107
a. Modality	107
b. Transitivity and theme	144
III Cohesion (Reference)	181
IV Argumentation	194

3.3 Discursive analysis of editorials and op-ed articles	236
4. Chapter Four: Discussion of Findings	254
5. Chapter Five: Conclusion	304
5.1 Conclusion	305
5.2 Implications for Future Research	317
References	318
Appendix	326

List of Tables

1. Textual analysis	22
2. Modality: examples of 'type' and orientation combined	27
3. Three 'values' of modality	27
4. The principal categories of 'relational' clause	30
5. Process types, their meanings and characteristic participants	30
6. Process type in the first editorial	145
7. Process type in the second editorial	148
8. Process type in the third editorial	152
9. Process type in the fourth editorial	156
10. Process type in the fifth editorial	160
11. Process type in the sixth editorial	163
12. Process type in the seventh editorial	167
13. Process type in the first op-ed article	171
14. Process type in the second op-ed article	173
15. Process type in the third op-ed article	178
16. Structure of argument in the first editorial	196
17. Structure of argument in the second editorial	200
18. Structure of argument in the third editorial	205
19. Structure of argument in the fourth editorial	208
20. Structure of argument in the fifth editorial	212
21. Structure of argument in the sixth editorial	216
22. Structure of argument in the seventh editorial	221
23. Structure of argument in the first op-ed article	225
24. Structure of argument in the second op-ed article	230
25. Structure of argument in the third op-ed article	233
26. Results of diction analysis in editorials	258
27. Results of diction analysis in the op-ed articles	262
28. Results of metaphor analysis in editorials	265
29. Results of metaphor analysis in the op-ed articles	270
30. Results of modality analysis in the editorials	274
31. Results of modality analysis in the op-ed articles	280
32. Results of transitivity and theme analysis in the editorials	285
33. Results of transitivity and theme analysis in the op-ed articles	291
34. Results of reference analysis in the editorials	294
35. Results of reference analysis in the op-ed articles	296
36. Results of argumentation analysis in the editorials	298
37. Results of argumentation analysis in the op-ed articles	300

List of Figures

1. Fairclough's three-dimensional model for critical discourse analysis	19
2. Types of the modality system	26
3. Proposal for the structure of practical arguments and counter-argument	33

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	The full form
AAM	Alliance for Audited Media
AHD	American Heritage dictionary
CALD	Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary
CDA	Critical discourse analysis
CED	Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged
DHA	Discourse Historical Approach
(EDSA) Revolution	The Philippine’s Revolution of 1986 that took place in the Epifanio de los Santos Avenue
EMA	Euro-Mediterranean Academy for Young Journalists Magazine
IR	Idealized reader
MB	The Muslim Brotherhood
MWD	Merriam-Webster dictionary
NDP	National Democratic Party
NYT	NYT
SCAF	Supreme Council of the Armed Forces

List of IPA Symbols

Consonant			Vowels			
IPA	Letter(s)	English approximation	IPA		Letter(s)	English approximation
b	ب	bee	narrow	broad		
d	د	deed	æ	a		bad
d ^ɸ	ض	dark	ɑ			part
dʒ~ʒ	ج	joy/measure	ɐ		ة	cut
ð	ذ	this	ɪ~e	i		set/sit
ð ^ɸ ~z ^ɸ	ظ	thus/bazaar	i			see
f	ف	fool	ʊ~o	u		port/put
g	ج	good	u			boot
h	ه	he	æ:	a:	ا ی	bad
ħ	ح	(No equivalent)	ɑ:			ا ی
j	ي	yes	e:		ي يه	pay
k	ك	skin	i:	i:	ي ی	see
l~ɫ	ل	leaf/bell	o:		و	port
m	م	man	u:	u:	و	boot
n	ن	no				
θ	ث	thing	Suprasegmentals			
q	ق	scar	IPA	Meaning	Example	
r~r ^ɸ	ر	<i>trilled r/dark trill/tap</i>	'	stress mark	[ʕaraˈbijje] عربية	
s	س	see	:	vowel length	[ʕæ:] عاش	
s ^ɸ	ص	massage				
ʃ	ش	she				
t	ت	stick				
t ^ɸ	ط	star				
w	و	we				
x~χ	خ	loch (<i>Scottish</i>)				
ʁ~ʀ	غ	French R				
z	ز	zoo				
ʕ	ع	(No equivalent)				
ʔ	ء	uh-(?)oh				
IPA	Letter(s)	English Examples				
p	پ	spin				
tʃ	چ تش	church				
v	ف	vine				

Note. The IPA list is retrieved from wikipedia

Chapter one: Introduction

Chapter one: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Egyptian revolution that began on the 25th January 2011 created radical political and social repercussions in Egypt. One of those political repercussions is that it changed the 30-year regime of Mubarak. The change involved a shift in the political stance of journalists and media men as reported in the studies of Youssef (2012), Alhumaidi (2013) and Abdel Kawy (2015). Such shifts in stance are of particular interest to this thesis; however, this study focuses only on printed mass media, particularly newspapers. These shifts in the political stance are subtle and unannounced. This brings about questions of how such subtle changes can be described and detected; and the extent to which power relations and hegemonic structures in society can be said to be the force that brings them about.

Thus, the present thesis is a study of shifts in political stances of American English journalists during and in post January 25th Revolution. To that effect, the thesis uses a linguistic framework that draws on Fairclough's (1992, 2010) three-dimension framework of discourse, together with, Fairclough & Fairclough's (2012) argumentation model to investigate the corpus of the thesis. The corpus consists of newspaper articles that are published in the American newspaper *New York Times* on the Egyptian revolution from January 25th, 2011 to March 31th, 2011. Newspapers are chosen rather than other mediums of mass media, because they are affordable to a large segment of people, even laymen on streets, and they deliver messages easily and quickly. Moreover, newspapers are distinguished by editorials and opinion editorials which usually define the line for the newspaper and thus convey the stance of both the writer and the newspaper itself. That is why editorials and opinion editorials are specifically selected for investigation.

1.2 Objective and Scope of the Study

The main objective of the study is to investigate the shifts in political stances of American English journalists during and in post January 25th Revolution. In attempting to realize this objective, the study draws on Fairclough's three-tier theory of CDA (1992, 2010) which brings together the social and discursive analysis as well as the linguistic analysis of texts. However, this study does not apply Fairclough's model entirely. It employs only selected linguistic tools that are assumed to assist in detecting changes in stances, namely; macroanalysis: level of social practice; and microanalysis: a) level of discursive practice, b) textual level: (diction, metaphor, modality, reference, and transitivity and theme). In addition, the thesis adopts Fairclough & Fairclough's (2012) argumentation model.

1.3 Research Questions

1. How does language reflect change in stance? How far do these linguistic cues denote the change in stance embedded in ideology?
 - a. How far does the use of diction detect the change in stance?
 - b. To what extent is metaphor indicative of stance shift?
 - c. How does modality contribute to show the shift in stance?
 - d. How far does reference reveal the stance shift?
 - e. To what extent are transitivity and theme indicative of stance shift?
 - f. How does argumentation show the writer's change of stance?

2. To what extent are writers neutral and objective in their stance towards the January 25th revolution? If they are not neutral, which side do they take? Whose ideologies do they articulate? Which dominating power or hegemonic structure has the upper hand in such social context?

1.4 Significance of the Study

1. The present study has practical relevance to researchers investigating discourse by applying critical discourse analysis. In particular, those concerned with the analysis of language in relation to social practices.