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**Submitted by:**

**Siham BEN CHEIKH**

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**A corpus-based Analysis of Transitivity English  
Newspaper Articles: The case of Ennahar, The  
Washington post and The New York Times**

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**Before the jury**

Dr.Doufane.....President KMU-Ouargla  
DrTouriaDRID.....Supervisor KMU-Ouargla  
Mr. Bencheikh.....Examiner KMU-Ouargla

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## **General Introduction**

- I.** Research Problem
- II.** Objectives of The Study
- III.** Research Questions
- IV.** Methodology Description
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## **I. Research Problem**

The majority of people believe that we are living in a world where media are trusted and reliable. However, this is not always true. In order to influence public opinion, people with power can manipulate media in a way that serves their interests. When reporting news, newspapers tend to use specific language that reflects their ideologies. Various critical discourse studies have been conducted in order to explain how ideology can shape the language used in media. In a study of three U.S newspapers (*The New York Times*, *The Washington post* and *The Wall Street Journal*), Izadi and Saghaye-Biria (2007) attempt to explain the ideological representations of U.S policies towards Iran's nuclear programme. Mahfouz (2013) uses the same framework to study the news story in two Egyptian newspapers before the January 25<sup>th</sup> revolution. This study is conducted in order to explain how ideology is presented through language in the Algerian and the U.S. newspapers when reporting the same Algerian event.

## **II. Objectives of The Study**

Through the present piece of research, we aim at the following:

- 1) Figuring out the transitivity patterns used in both Algerian and U.S newspapers articles which present the same Algerian event.
- 2) Explaining how ideology is constructed and presented in the language used in Algerian and the U.S. newspapers articles.

## **III. Research Questions**

The present study attempts to provide answers to the following questions:

- 1) How do the patterns of transitivity used in Algerian and U.S. newspapers differ when presenting the same Algerian event?
- 2) To what extent are ideologies constituted through media texts?

## **IV. Methodology**

The theoretical framework of the study is critical discourse analysis. The method adopted for the research is transitivity analysis, which is considered as a useful tool for exploring the ways in which language constructs ideologies.

## **V. Corpus**

The data that are analyzed in this work consist of four selected articles taken from Algerian and *U.S.* newspapers, namely: Ennahar Online, The Washington Post, The New York Times.

## **VI. Structure of The Dissertation**

This dissertation is composed of two parts: the theoretical part and the practical part. The theoretical part contains two chapters. The first one reviews the literature on critical discourse analysis, ideology and power in media. The second is concerned with systemic functional linguistics and transitivity system. The practical part is devoted to the methodology adopted in this study and to the analysis and interpretation of the collected data.

## **VII. Significance of The Research**

The findings of the study would be beneficial to students of communication who are interested in learning and understanding the transitivity analysis. Further, the work could provide information on the relation between discourse, power and ideology. The dissertation would benefit society by gaining a better understanding of how power can shape the language used in media.

## **VIII. Definitions of Key Terms**

- **Critical Discourse Analysis:** According to Van Dijk (1998) Critical discourse analysis is a field that is interested in investigating and examining the written language as well as the spoken one in order to reveal the discursive sources of power and dominance. This field studies the way these discursive sources are reproduced within social and political contexts.

- **Ideology:** In describing ideologies, Van Dijk (1995) states: "Ideologies are basic frameworks of social cognition, shared by members of social groups, constituted by relevant selections of sociocultural values, and organized by an ideological schema that represents the self-definition of a group"(p.248).

- **Systemic Functional Linguistics:** Systemic functional linguistics studies language in social settings. Indeed, it is concerned with language use. This makes it focus on the functions of language, such as what language is used for rather than its structure (Matthiessen & Halliday, 1997).

- **Transitivity System:** Halliday (1985) defines transitivity system as follows:

A fundamental property of language is that it enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes on around them and inside them...our most powerful conception of reality is that it consists of “goings-on”: of doing, happening, feeling, being. These goings-on are sorted out in the semantic system of language, and expressed through the grammar of the clause... this... is the system of TRANSITIVITY. (p. 101)

## **Chapter One**

### **The CDA And SFL Connection**

Introduction

**I.** Discourse Analysis

**II.** Critical Discourse Analysis

**III.** Language and Ideology

**IV.** Media Manipulation

**V.** CDA and Systemic Functional Linguistics

**VI.** The Metafunctions of Language

**VII.** The Experiential Metafunction

Conclusion

## **Introduction**

In this chapter we attempt to provide brief definitions to discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, media manipulation, and ideology. In addition, the chapter tackles the relationship between systemic functional linguistics and critical discourse analysis and the metafunctions of language.

### **I. Discourse Analysis**

Language is a vehicle by which meanings are exchanged. Jorgensen and Phillips (2002) argue that "language is a 'machine' that generates, and as a result constitutes, the social world... it means that changes in discourse are a means by which the social world is changed"(p.9). Thus, discourse analysis is interested in investigating ways of exchanging these meanings with reference to the context in which it is used.

### **II. Critical Discourse Analysis**

Critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA) is an academic field which aims at explaining how language shapes society and exploring the way society influences language (Fairclough,1989). CDA is not a school of specific direction, but rather an interdisciplinary approach to the study of language use. It views language as a form of social practice. According to Huckin (1995), CDA is "a highly context-sensitive, democratic approach which takes an ethical stance on social issues with the aim of improving society" (p.95).

It is important to mention that CDA is different from discourse analysis. While discourse analysis aims at investigating the organization of texts and contexts (Brown and Yule, 1983), CDA goes one step further. Wodak and Meyer (2009) say: "CDA is characterized by the common interests in de-mystifying ideologies and power through the systematic and *retroductable* investigation of semiotics data (written, spoken or visual)"(p.3).

Fairclough (2001) points out:" CDA analyses texts and interactions, but it does not start from texts and interactions. It starts rather from social issues and problems, problems which face people in their lives, issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies" (p.26). In other words, CDA attempts to identify and describe social issues through the analysis of texts, by making links between social/cultural practices and properties of texts.

### **III. Language and Ideology**

The concept of ideology refers to the way of representing the world; this means that our views of the world are shaped according to one's beliefs. Van Dijk (1998) defines it as "the basis of the social representations shared by members of groups." (P.8). According to Fowler (1981), ideologies are systems of beliefs which are a result of interacting with the world. That is to say, ideologies are those values and beliefs which come to be constructed through interacting with society.

Since ideology and language are closely associated with one another, individuals and/or groups use language to communicate as well as to express their experiences of the world as they want. Hodge, Kress and Jones (1979) emphasize the role of language in the study of ideology:

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

### **IV. Media Manipulation**

Partisans and media manipulators can influence people in a way that serves their particular ideologies. Such influence caused by discourse may occur through media. Coxal (2013) defines media manipulation as an attempt to control the audience/reader's behaviour/action in a way that serves the aims of the manipulator. Indeed, media can control and manipulate the audiences/readers. This results in creating ideologies.

Fowler (1991) states that "there are always different ways of saying the same thing, and they are not random, accidental alternatives. Differences in expression carry ideological distinctions and thus differences in representation" (p. 4). Since conveying information about events is the main objective of media, people with power may use the mass media in a way that serves their interests.



## **V. Critical Discourse Analysis and Systemic Functional Linguistics**

Renkema (2004) suggested that the Hallidayan Systemic Functional Linguistics (henceforth SFL) approach was an attempt to establish a more systemic way to CDA. Since CDA is a form of investigation that seeks to find the relationship between discourse and society, it has drawn on a variety of different linguistic theories; SFL has been most extensively used. Indeed, both SFL and CDA share the view that language is socially shaped and both aim at looking at the role of language in society.

SFL attempts to study the relationship between language and its functions in social settings, which are realized in both spoken and written texts. According to SFL, language is socially shaped and is used purposefully to serve various functions (Berry, 1977). Developed by the British linguist M.A.K Halliday who had been influenced by his teacher J.R Firth from the London School of linguistics, SFL views language as composed of a set of networks of paradigmatic systems and choices. Unlike the structural approaches to linguistics, it regards the functions of language as fundamental (Neal, 2002; Flowerdew 2013).

Halliday (1970) states that language is inextricably linked to the demands one makes upon it. His SFL theory of language is socially oriented because it emphasizes the functional basis of language structure. Additionally, SFL considers meaning as important in all levels of language. Thus it aims at examining the meaning of lexico-grammar of texts used by a speaker or a writer in relation to social context. Explaining the role of grammar in making and exchanging meaning is the primary concern of functional grammatical analysis (Lock, 1996).

## **VI. Metafunctions of Language**

In the Hallidayan SF theory, the way language is used is divided into three broad metafunction: ideational, interpersonal and textual. The ideational metafunction is concerned with the language we use when we talk about our inner / outer experience of the world. It includes the experiential function and the logical one. The experiential refers to the grammatical choices that enable us to make meanings about the world around us and inside us, whereas the logical expresses the logical relations between clauses. The interpersonal metafunction deals with the language used when interacting with others: social interactions. The textual metafunction is about the grammatical choices which construct texts (Halliday & Matthiessen 2004).

## **VII. Experiential Metafunction**

SFL views language as a device which represents the user's ideas. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) argue that "We use language to make sense of our experience...This means that the grammar has to interface with what goes on outside language: with the happenings and conditions of the world" (p.25). That is to say, the language we use, either written or spoken, is shaped by our own thoughts and beliefs. When we use language to talk about our inner/outer experience of the world we are directing the attention towards the content of the message. Thompson (2014) states that "from the experiential perspective, language comprises a set of resources for referring to entities in the world and the ways in which those entities act on or relate to each other" (p.92).

In the experiential metafunction, we look at the grammar of the clause as representation: language represents who does what to whom under which circumstances. Lock (1996) points that "Experiential meaning...is concerned with how we talk about actions, happenings, feelings, beliefs, situations, states, and so on , the people and things involved in them , and the relevant circumstances of time , place , manner, and so on"(p. 09). Therefore, if we accept that our own experiences, beliefs and thoughts shape what we see, then it is natural that when we talk about the world, something of our experiences would be represented in the grammar of the clause. The transitivity system functions as one of the clause analysis methods in the ideational function of language. Thompson (2014) states that when we compare texts on the basis of SFL, we can see the differences between the patterns of choices used in these texts according to the context.

### **Conclusion**

People with power can manipulate the discourse of media in a way that matches with their own interests and ideologies. CDA, therefore is interested in examining the relationship between language and power by explaining how language shapes society and vice versa. SFL, like CDA, aims at looking at the role of language in society. This is done by exploiting the transitivity system at the level of the clause. This system is said to reflect ideology. Thus, it will be the focus of the next chapter.

## **Chapter Two**

### **The Transitivity System**

Introduction

**I.** The Transitivity System

**II.** Transitivity Elements

**III.** Types of Processes

**A.** Material Process

**B.** Mental Process

**C.** Relational Process

**D.** Verbal Process

**E.** Behavioural Process

**F.** Existential Process

Recapitulation

Conclusion

## Introduction

In his model of systemic functional linguistics, M.A.K Halliday was the first who considered transitivity as a property of the clause rather than the verb. Indeed, transitivity has proved to be a useful tool for the analysis of representation in text. The present chapter is devoted to the system of transitivity, its elements and the types of process involved in this system.

### I. The Transitivity System

The experiential meaning is constructed by the transitivity system (henceforth TS), which is the fundamental system of grammatical choice. Indeed, the concept of transitivity in Halliday's SFL refers to the whole clause unlike the old conception about transitivity developed in traditional grammar. Flowerdew (2013) argues that "the clause is the basic unit of analysis in SFL" (p.16). Therefore, the system focuses on the clausal structure based on the main verb of the sentence. TS is a system which expresses both our external experiences of the world and the internal ones at the level of clause (Halliday, 1994).

### II. Transitivity Elements

Analyzing the transitivity patterns involves identifying three components of the clause. The process itself, which is expressed by the verbal group of the clause. The participants, which are the entities involved in the process. These are realized by the nominal groups. The circumstances, which specify the when, where, why and how of the process, are expressed by adverbial groups. Thompson (2014) states that: "We can express what we have said about the 'content' of clauses in terms of **processes** involving **participants** in certain **circumstances**" (p.29).

**Table 1: Transitivity Elements**

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Participant</b>
The Boy	Slowly	Opened	The window

Halliday (1985) states: "Transitivity specifies the different types of processes that are recognized in the language and the structures by which they are expressed". (p. 101).According to TS, clauses represent different events and processes. For this reason, the system aims at identifying and explaining the processes, the participants involved in these processes and the circumstances associated with these processes.

### III. Types of Processes

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), there are six types of process in TS. Three types are principal. These are material process, mental process, and relational process. Whereas three others are secondary: verbal process, behavioural process, and existential process.

#### A. Material Process

Material processes are processes of ‘doing’, which involve physical action. They describe the notion that some entity does something. Two participants are involved in this type of process, the doer of the action which is called the **actor** and the other participant is called the **goal**. The action is directed at this participant. Lock (1996) states that “The action ... is a kind of *process*, and the doer and the receiver of the action are kinds of *participants*. In addition, the *how* can be described as a kind of *circumstance*” (p.73).

Material processes involve two sub-types. The first one distinguishes between creative material processes which bring **goal** into existence, and transformative material processes, whereas the second sub-category distinguishes between intentional material processes and involuntary material processes. In material processes, the **actor** appears explicitly in all types of the process. However, in passive clauses it may not appear explicitly. Lock (1996) says: “clauses in which the actor maps onto the subject in this way are known as **active voice** clauses...they also have **passive voice** versions, in which...the actor either appears in an adjunct as the object of the preposition *by* or is omitted” (p.79).

**Table 2: Material Process**

<b>Part:Actor</b>	<b>Proc:material</b>	<b>Part:goal</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>
The policeman	arrested	the thief	Yesterday

#### B. Mental Process

Material processes are the representation of what goes on in the external world, whereas mental processes are the external representation of the world. Mental process is concerned with the things that happen in our minds. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) provide an account for the main differences between these two types of processes.

Mental processes involve two participants. The **senser**, which is the entity that the process happens in its mind, and the **phenomenon**. This later is, like the goal in material process, the entity which is sensed. In mental process, there are different types of phenomena. It can be a **Thing** expressed by noun group or a **Thought** expressed by a finite clause or a **Fact** expressed by a finite *that* (Lock, 1996).

**Table 3: Mental Process**

<b>Part: senser</b>	<b>Proc: mental</b>	<b>Part: phenol</b>
The man	could see	the clouds

Mental processes involve four sub-types. The first is the **perception mental process**, it includes processes of sensory such as *seeing, hearing, smelling*, and so on. The second is **affection/emotive mental process**, it includes processes such as *Liking, loving, hating*, etc. The Third is the **cognition process**, includes cognitive actions such as *thinking, remembering, knowing*, and the like. The last is **volition process**, these are cognitive processes by which one decides on and commits to a particular thing; like *wanting, desiring, hoping* and so on.

### **C.Relational Process**

Relational processes are processes of ‘being’. This type of process indicates the relationship between two separate participants. Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) state that “ ‘Relational’ clauses serve to characterize and identify” (p.210). There are two types of relational process, attributive relational process and identifying relational process. The first type, attributive process, involves two participants. The **carrier** usually comes before the verb. This is the participant that ‘carries’ the attribute, and the **attribute** which may be an adjective or a nominal group. However, attributes which are expressed by prepositional phrases represent circumstances. They provide information about place and time. As Thompson (2014) says "identification is a matter of relating a specific realization and a more generalizable category" (p. 102). In other words, identifying relational process identifies one entity in terms of another. The identifying relational process involves two participants, the **value** which is the identifier and the **token**, this is the identified entity.

According to Thompson (2014), value-token analysis "Reveals what values or types the writer uses to organize the tokens that s/he deals with (PN)". That is, it gives us an idea about the beliefs and ideologies of the producer of the text whether s/he is a writer or a speaker.

Relational processes are expressed by linking verbs such as *be, become, seem*. Lock (1996) differentiates three types of linking verbs. The first is perception-type linking verb. This deals with the perception of the attribute. The second is changing-type linking verb, which is about change. The last is circumstantial-type linking verb, this expresses circumstantial meaning.

**Table 4: Attributive Relational Process**

Part: carrier	Proc: attr rel	Part: ttribute
The sun	is	shining

**Table 5: Identifying Relational Process**

Part: value	Proc: iden rel	Part:token
The tallest man	is	the doctor

**D. Verbal Process**

Verbal processes or processes of ‘saying’ are processes of communicating and exchanging meaning. These types of process usually involve two participants. The first participant is the **sayer**, which is the addresser of the message. However the second participant is determined according to whether the message is addressed to or directed at. If the message is addressed to, then the second participant is the **receiver**, but if it is directed at, the second participant is called the **target**. In addition, the **saying**, which is the representation of what is said, can be considered as a participant. The later can be either a *Quote* (traditionally direct speech) which is the original version of the saying, or *Reports* (traditionally indirect speech), this is the restated version of the saying (Lock, 1996).

**Table 6: Verbal Process**

Verbal Process (addressed to)			Verbal Process (directed at)			
Part:	Proc:	Paart:	Part:	Proc:	Part:	Circ
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver	Sayer	verbal	Target	
The teacher	asked	his student	He	Told	Me	yesterday

### E. Behavioural Process

Behavioural processes are processes of physiological and psychological behaviour. This type of process expresses actions which are experienced consciously (Halliday & Matthiessen 2004). There are two types of participants involved in behavioural process, the **behavior** which is a ‘conscious being’, and the **behaviour**.

**Table 7: Behavioural Process**

Part: behavior	Proc: behav	Part: behaviour
He	Watched	an old movies

### F. Existential Process

Existential processes are processes of ‘existing’ and happening which express the existence of something. This type of process is recognized by the *there* clause. In existential process, *there* is considered as a subject, but it has no experiential meaning in the system of transitivity. It is used to indicate the existence of a second participant which is not mentioned explicitly (Thompson 2014). **The existent** is the only participant that is involved in such a process. There are two types of the existent an event or a situation usually expressed by a noun group (Lock 1996). Examples are given in Table 8 and Table 9.



**Table 8: Existential Process (situation)**

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/	Proc:exist (situ)	Part:existent	circumstance
There	Is	Water	In my home

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**Table 9: Existential Process (event)**

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/	Proc:exist(eve)	Part:existent	circumstance
There	Is	a festival	tomorrow

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## Recapitulation

The transitivity system discussed above is summarized in Table 11 below.

**Table 10: The Transitivity System**

The clause		
Process	Participants	Circumstance
Material	Actor + Goal	
Mental	Senser + Phenomenon	
Relational	Carrier + Attribute	
	Value + Token	(+/-)
Verbal	Sayer + Target	
Behavioural	Behaver + Behaviour	
Existential	Existent	

## Conclusion

In fact, media manipulation involves many techniques in which partisans create an image that serves their particular ideologies. One of these techniques is the use of specific lexical items. The transitivity system, then, is considered as a powerful tool which examines the construction of ideological discourse structures at the clause level. Indeed, the system consists of different types of processes along with the grammatical structures that feature them. In this study, the transitivity patterns are analyzed in news texts in an attempt to reveal the ideologies that lie behind it. From the SFL perspective, using specific lexical items helps in building particular ideologies.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology and Discussion**

Introduction

**I.** Methodology Description

**II.** Corpus Description

**III.** Data Analysis Procedure

**IV.** Results and Discussion

Summary

Conclusion

## **Introduction**

This study aims at investigating the transitivity patterns used in the selected Algerian and U.S newspaper articles which construct power and ideology. This chapter will cover the following points: the methodology, the corpus, data analysis procedure, discussion, and summary of the main findings.

### **I. Methodology Description**

To answer the questions of the study, the researcher uses the descriptive research design to collect quantitative and qualitative data. This type of research helps in understanding the underlying reasons of a phenomenon. As Burns and Grove (2003) say, the descriptive method gives a natural picture of a situation.

### **II. Corpus Description**

The data that are analyzed in this study consist of four selected newspaper articles published in Algerian and U.S newspapers, namely *Ennahar online*, *The Washington post* and *The New York Times* dealing with two Algerian events. The data are collected by searching for articles published in both Algerian and U.S newspapers which report the same event. The articles that tackle the assassination of an Algerian policeman in Constantine in October 2016 (event 1) are published in *Ennahar online* on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and in *The Washington post* on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016, whereas the articles which talk about the health of Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika (event 2) are published in *Ennahar online* on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014 and in *The New York Times* on December 23rd, 2015.

### **III. Data Analysis Procedure**

Transitivity is considered as a useful tool to explore the ways in which language construct ideologies. To analyze the data, the researcher focused on the identification of the discourse used in the selected newspaper articles, which are based on their political ideologies. The data were analyzed following these steps:

**Step1:** Segmenting the data in the form of clauses and conducting transitivity analysis in order to calculate the number of transitivity patterns used in articles that report the assassination of the policeman in Constantine published in *Ennahar online* and the *Washington Post* (event 1), and the state of health of the Algerian president Abdelaziz

Bouteflika published in *The New York Times* and in *Ennahar online* (event 2) by classifying the clauses into categories according to Halliday's (2014) transitivity system which are summarized in the following table:

**Table 11: The Transitivity System**

The clause		
Process	Participants	Circumstance
<b>Material</b>	Actor + Goal	
<b>Mental</b>	Senser + Phenomenon	
<b>Relatioanl</b>	Carrier + Attribute	
	Value + Token	(+/-)
<b>Verbal</b>	Sayer + Target	
<b>Behavioural</b>	Behaver + Behaviour	
<b>Existential</b>	Existent	

**Note:** (+): feature present; (-): feature absent

**Step2:** Making a comparison between the types of representational process and the participants involved in these processes which are used in both the Algerian and the U.S newspapers when conveying the same idea in order to explain how these print media, with opposing ideologies, present the same event.

#### **IV. Results and Discussion**

This part of the dissertation is devoted to the analysis of transitivity patterns used in the selected newspaper articles which report the same events differently in order to reveal the embedded ideologies.

##### **A. Step1 (Segmentation)**

The segmentation and the analysis of transitivity patterns used in the selected newspapers articles are presented in the following tables:

**Table13 : Transitivity Patterns Used in Ennahar Online Article (event 1)**

Process	Participants				Circumstance					
	N° of clause	%	Actor	N° of clauses	%	Goal	N° of clause	%	N° of clause	%
Material	4	50%	Actor	4	100%	Goal	4	100%	2	50%
Mental	1	12.5%	Senser	1	100%	Phenomenon	1	100%	/	/
Behavioural	2	25%	Behavior	2	100%	Behaviour	2	100%	/	/
Verbal	1	12.5%	Sayer	1	100%	/	/	/	/	/
Total	8	100%		8			7		2	

**Table 14: Transitivity Patterns Used in The Washington Post Article (event 1)**

Process	Participants			Circumstance		
	N° of clauses	%	N° of clauses	%	N° of clauses	%
Material	10	66.67%	Actor	100%	Goal	90%
Relational	3	20%	Carrier	12.5%	Attribute	12.5%
Verbal	2	13.33%	Value	25%	Token	25%
			Sayer	100%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 15:** Transitivity patterns used in Ennahar online article (event 2)

Process	Participants				Circumstance					
	N° of clauses	%	N° of clauses	%	N° of clauses	%	N° of clauses	%		
Material	17	34.67%	Actor	17	100%	Goal	9	52.9 4%	2	11.76%
Mental	6	12.24%	Senser	6	100%	Phenomenon	5	83.3 3%	/	/
Relational	14	28.55 %	Carrier	7	25%	Attribute	7	25%	4	35.71%
			Value	7	25%	Token	7	25%		
Verbal	7	14.27%	Sayer	7	100%	Target	2	28.7 5%	/	
Behavioural	5	10.27%	Behave	5	100 %	Behaviour	4	80%	2	40%
Total	49	100%	r	49			34		8	



**Table16: Transitivity patterns used in New York Times article (event 2)**

Process	Participants			Circumstance						
	N° of clauses	%	N° of clauses	%	N° of clauses	%				
Material	69	57.05%	Actor	65	49.20%	Goal	53	76.81%	21	30.43%
Mental	5	4.13%	Senser	5	100%	Phenomenon	5	100%	1	20%
Relational	26	21.48%	Carrier	16	30%	Attribute	16	30.76%	11	42.30%
			Value	10	19.23%	Token	10	19.23%		
Verbal	14	11.57%	Sayer	14	100%	Target	1	7.14%	4	28.57%
Behavioural	6	4.95%	Behaver	5	83.33%	Behaviour	6	100%	1	16.66%
Existential	1	0.82%	Existent	1	100%					
Total	121	100%		116			91		38	

Tables (13, 14, 15, 16) show the numbers of clauses and the results of the analysis of transitivity patterns found in the selected articles. The researcher found that in the article taken from *Ennahar online* (event1) there are 8 clauses, and in the one taken from *the Washington Post* (event 1) there are 15 clauses. Next, the article taken from *Ennahar Online* (event 2) contains 49 clauses, and the article taken from *The New York Times* (event 2) the researcher found 121 clauses. In addition, the above tables show the different types of processes used in the selected article, the participants involved in these processes and the circumstances. The analysis of the articles which deal with the first event shows that the material process type is the most used in both articles, the article taken from *Ennahar Online* (50%) and *The Washington Post* (66.67%). The second process types that are most used are the behavioural process (25%) in the article taken from *Ennahar Online*, and the relational process (20%) in the one taken from *The Washington Post*. Moreover, the analysis of the articles which deal with the second event also shows that the material process type is the most used in articles, the articles taken from *Ennahar Online* (34.67%) and the one taken from *The New York Times* (57.05%). The second process type that is most used in these two articles is the relational process, in *The New York Times* (21.48%), whereas in *Ennahar Online* (28.55%).

## B. Step 2 (Comparison)

The types of representational process and the participants involved in these processes when conveying the same idea are illustrated and discussed below.

**Table 17:** Examples From The Articles (event1)

	<i>Ennahar Online</i>	<i>The Washington Post</i>
<b>Material process</b>	the terrorist Abu Hamam, has <i>assassinated</i> the policeman	The Islamic State group has <i>claimed</i> responsibility for the killing of an Algerian police officer
<b>Verbal process</b>	Owner of the restaurant <i>said</i> that they have shot him dead	The IS-affiliated Amaq news agency <i>said</i> in a statement that IS fighters shot the officer

It can be seen from the table 17 that in both articles the writers use the material process. However, they have selected two different expressions to describe the same participant ‘Actor’. In the articles taken from *Ennahar Online* the writer uses the term ‘terrorist’, whereas

in the article taken from *the Washington Post*, the writer describes the killer ‘participant’ by ‘the Islamic state group’. This indicates that the two newspapers have two different ideologies concerning the armed groups which exist in North Africa and Algeria in particular. While *The Washington Post* classifies them as groups which aim at spreading Islam through violence, *Ennahar Online* classifies them as groups which use violence and threats for political purposes.

In addition, the writers choose mostly the same expressions to describe the second participant, which is the ‘goal’. While in the article taken from *Ennahar Online*, the writer uses the term ‘policeman’, the writer in the article taken from the *Washington Post* uses ‘Algerian police officer’.

Furthermore, the researcher found that although in both articles the writers have selected the same representational process type, which is verbal process, to say that the policeman has been shot, it is noticed that the writers selected two different entities to be involved as ‘Sayer’. In the article taken from *Ennahar Online* the sayer is ‘the owner of the restaurant’. Whereas in the one taken from the *Washington Post*, the sayer is ‘the IS affiliated Amaq News agency’.

**Table 18:** Examples From The Articles (event2)

	<i>The New York Times</i>	<i>Ennahar Online</i>
<b>Relational process</b>	The condition of Mr. Bouteflika <i>is</i> so uncertain	The state of health of Algerian president Abdelaziz Bouteflika <i>is</i> steadily improving
<b>Behavioural process</b>	The president <i>remains</i> so sequestered	Mr. Bouteflika did not <i>appear</i> at any meeting since the beginning of the campaign for the presidential election
<b>Relational process</b>	Said Bouteflika <i>is</i> running the country in the president’s name	It <i>is</i> not the president’s brother who will govern Algeria

It can be seen from the table 18 that the writers have selected the same representational process type, which is the attributive relational process to describe the health state of the Algerian president Abdelaziz Bouteflika. However, it is found that in the article taken from *the New York Times*, the writer has chosen the adjective ‘uncertain’ as an attributive. Whereas in the article taken from *Ennahar Online*, the writer wants to say that the health of Mr. Bouteflika is gradually improving. This indicates that *the New York Times* wants to convey to

its readers that Mr Bouteflika is in bad health state, whereas *Ennahar Online* tries to emphasize that he is healthy.

In addition, in the two articles, the writers have selected the same representational process, which is Behavioural process, to say that the president did not give a public speech or meet a national or political figure for a long time. The attributive relational process is used in both articles to say that Said Bouteflika, the president's brother plays a role in governing Algeria. In the article taken from *Ennahar Online* the attribute 'The president's brother' is preceded by 'not'. This indicates that though the two newspapers agree on the absence of the president Bouteflika, they disagree on the role played by his brother in governing Algeria.

## **Conclusion**

This chapter introduces the methodology used to study the influence of ideology on the discourse structure used in both Algerian and U.S newspaper articles when reporting the same event. The chapter presents the corpus in addition to the data analysis procedures. Finally, it shows the results along with their discussion. After analyzing the data, the researcher found that the most used representational process type is the material process and that the differentiation of lexical items in media texts when reporting the same event indicates differences in ideologies.

## **General Conclusion**

In today's world, media cannot be regarded as a trustworthy source of information because it informs people as well as tries to manipulate them. Media manipulation involves many techniques in which partisans can draw an image that serves their interests. One of these techniques is using specific lexical items.

This piece of research aimed at investigating the influence of ideology on the discourse structure used in both Algerian and U.S newspaper articles when reporting the same event. Two different Algerian events were selected. The first was the killing of the Algerian policeman in Constantine, whereas the second was the state of health of the Algerian president Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

The findings show that although the newspapers report the same event, through the use of specific expressions, they attempt to influence their readers in a way that serves their particular ideologies.

## **Limitations of The Study**

Due to the restriction of time, it was only possible to collect four articles to be analyzed. Having a limited corpus to be analyzed may affect the quality of the work.

## **Suggestions**

Other possible works that may be undertaken:

- ✓ The present thesis analyzed newspaper articles. So, a further work would cover other news sections, like columns, front page news reports, etc.
- ✓ Further research may need to study other media outlets, like blogs, TV programs, magazines, etc.
- ✓ The data of this study was in the written form. It is suggested for other studies to analyze the spoken language.

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