



A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Selected Opposition and State Printed Media on the Representation of Southern Mobility in Yemen

Yasser Alrefaee^{1*}, Abdul-Qader Abdul-Ghafour², Murad Alazzany³ & Sara Alrefaee⁴

¹Albaydaa University, Yemen

²Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

³Sanaa University, Yemen

⁴Bam University, India

Corresponding Author: Yasser Alrefaee, E-mail: Yasser.alrefaee@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Received: February 6, 2019

Accepted: February 28, 2019

Published: March 31, 2019

Volume: 2

Issue: 2

DOI: 10.32996/ijllt.2019.2.2.18

KEYWORD

CDA; Ideology; Power; Southern Movement; Transitivity System; Yemen Post; Yemen Observer

ABSTRACT

This study scrutinizes the relationship between language and ideology and how such relationship is represented in the analysis of texts, following Systemic Functional Linguistics and transitivity analysis developed by M.A.K. Halliday. It shows that news structures are working apparatuses of ideology and store meanings which are not always obviously recognized by the readers. Through a comparative analysis of two Yemeni English newspapers with seemingly opposing ideologies, the study uncovers how these ideologies are represented in a different way in these printed media with regards to southern demonstrations in 2009. Though both newspapers are not with those seeking secession, the study aims to reveal how the two newspapers represent events to serve its purpose and ideology, blaming some for such actions. It also shows that these printed materials highly mystify the agency of processes by using various strategies such as nominalization and passivization. That is to say, critical text analyses reveal how the choices used by writers enable them to manipulate the realizations of agency and power in the representation of action to produce particular meanings that are not always explicit for all readers. Such analysis will reveal and unmask the hidden ideologies

1. INTRODUCTION

There are different objectives for which one may want to analyze a text. This study investigates the social function of language as a powerful social practice in a specific discourse, such as media discourse generally and printed media discourse particularly. Furthermore, by analyzing these printed media, it is not only aimed to make it clear that there is an intrigue on the part of these news writers to deceive and betray the public. Rather, the major objective is to show how media employees and journalists' linguistic choices highly vary from a diverse ideological point of view to another in the treatment of the same event.

The interest of this topic first raises from the fact that both newspapers are not with those seeking secession but they, both newspapers, represent the events and manipulate language to serve their agendas. This is clear when reporting events. Selection of certain events and the exclusion of some will be highlighted. They follow discursive strategies such as hidden agents, showing others, blaming others and so on. In other words, such comparative analysis will only

reveal how linguistic tools are used to represent news in such a way that matches a newspaper ideology.

Secondly, since most of the content of a paper is conveyed by a text and most of what one knows in everyday life is mainly from mass media in general and printed media in particular, examining or analyzing linguistic choices of world printed media critically is crucial that confirms or rejects the world view. Thirdly, one of the most outstanding, disturbing and affecting events of 2010 in Yemen is what is commonly known as Southern Movement. The researchers are keen on the representation of this conflict in the media discourse, especially in the press of English newspapers in Yemen, namely Yemen Post and Yemen Observer.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

One of the most influential approaches to discourse analysis is CDA. In the late 1970s, this method was highly considered as a field of investigation. In the 1980s and 1990s, as Van Dijk (2004) stated, it was highlighted that "discourse analysis should have a critical dimension" (p.17). In fact, critical linguistics

was introduced by Roger Fowler and his college colleagues at the University of East Anglia. They come up with this term based on their work on ideology and language. To be more concise, this term was specifically concerned with critically examining the relationship between language and social meanings. The printed Media, among others, as the researchers' interest here, are clear examples of discourses where particular assumptions or ideologies are embodied and one event is represented differently serving one's view.

Besides, Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar was adopted by these theorists, and the aim is pursued by developing critical linguistics analytical tools based on SFL model. These linguistic tools are adopted by Fowler (1991) to construct a system of representation which is realized through certain linguistic functions embodied in some linguistic tools. The main analytical tools listed by Fowler from Halliday's model of language are transitivity, nominalization and particular lexical choices.

2.2 Ideology

As prominent focus on printed media here, in his influential book, *Language in the news*, Fowler (1991) contends that "news is not just a value-free reflection of facts. Anything that is said or written about the world is articulated from a particular ideological position". Moreover, people can be both informed and manipulated by language, and can simply inform and control others, or as Kress and Hodge (1993, p.6) applauded, language is "an instrument of control as well as communication".

Whenever ideology is mentioned, the first thing which comes to the mind is power. For Van Dijk (2000), "if there is one notion often related to ideology, it is that of power" (p.25). Through this definition, power is simply the possession of the ability to shape actions. Since the most outstanding feature of mass communication as printed media is to convey information and interaction between writer and reader, it is not free from the struggle for influence over any other. That is to say, the exercise of power is highly accomplished through ideology.

2.3 Media Discourse

The current study is concerned with elaborating and representing the southern instability in two different contexts, what most media users, in the south or north of Yemen, know and think about such event will widely be due to the mass media rather than to personal experiences and views. Consequently, this part of study is meant to show the role of media discourse and exercise of power in news reports.

It is suggested that attitudes affect the way people behave their community. Reath (1998) argues that "Printed media, as an instrument for (re)producing attitudes, is not simply a vehicle for delivering information. Yet, they guide the ideological stance of the reader".

The media of different types has a major influence in the understanding and perception of the world people live in, when they use a specific language. In effect, this language is not highly authentic enough since it is used and administered by dominant world-views or ideologies or as Fowler (1991, p.11) claimed, "The world of the press is not the real world, but a world skewed and judged". That is to say, a study presents "its perception of 'reality' in the form which it regards as most suitable for its readership" (Hodge & Kress 1993, p.17). This simply means that keeping the power of media discourse hidden from the mass of the population is a natural tendency in current life. Media employees' goal in this bias is perhaps to keep the media users in a stable point in which they are not even engaged in the negotiation with their surrounding subjects.

Access is another vital factor regarding media discourse. Which particular groups in the society, here in Yemen, have less or more access and opportunity to represent their opinions in the media and who also has the power to determine limitations and constraints on access?. In this connection, Fowler (1991) asserts that "newspapers in part adopt this language for their own and, in deploying it, reproduce the attitudes of the powerful group" (p. 23). Van Dijk has named these powerful people as elites who have a vital influence on the structure of language and then community. Common ordinary people have no active role in shaping media discourse. They simply formulate conversations with their friends, families and partners. Consequently, media's power, role and influence in shaping and (re)production of media users' attitudes are crucial.

With respect to CDA studies regarding Yemeni Political situation, Abdi and Basarati (2016) have clearly showed how language in media is manipulated in serve ideology.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Selection and Sampling

The current study is conducted in sociopolitical context. Yemen Post and Yemen Observer were selected deliberately for this study for two reasons. First of all, printed media commonly legitimize some versions of the dominant ideology that operates in a community. Therefore, ideologically, the Yemen Observer is pro-government whereas the Yemen Post is anti-government. Secondly, they are of opposing

ideologies and written in English, though their orientation toward unity is quite the same, but the way they represent events is not. They put the blame on the government or opposition parties, as the cause of such events respectively.

With respect to the current study, copies of these printed media from September 2009 to March 2010 were examined. This period is specifically selected because Yemen was affected by the Arab Spring and subsequently there were some political transformations throughout the country and accordingly some shifts in the ideologies of the Yemeni printed media, particularly with respect to the Southern Cause in Yemen. However, the Southern Cause is still considered to be current and represents one of the important issues in Yemen so far. Hence, selecting such data yielded a lot of reports dealing with Southern Movement in these two printed media. Among these news stories, two news reports, because they are very long and detailed, were chosen by the researchers as corpus of data for analysis. Then, Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar within the ideological function of language was applied throughout the texts. Besides, the researchers have taken all titles of the two newspapers from September 2009 to March 2010 and the aim was to figure out how the institutional ideologies were represented in both newspapers. The study also tried to show the extent to which both newspapers have represented the events, as Fowler said when there is selection, there is exclusion. In doing so, it is hoped to gradually break off the structures of those reports to unravel the (re)production and construction of dominant ideology included within the structure of these two printed media.

One more objective that is paid attention to in the current study is that the inquiry is a kind of content analysis. The analysis of content is a kind of investigation which serves as "an important function by comparing the same material as presented in different media within a nation, or between different nations; or by comparing media content with some explicit set of standards or abstract categories" (Watson & Hill 1989, p.47). In addition, the study focuses on news stories and not editorials as for editorials, the methods of analysis is highly different since they have a genre typically different from other news stories and articles.

3.2 Method of Analysis

With respect to CDA, following a specific method of analysis is essential, since "it is not possible to 'read off' ideologies from the text" (Fairclough 1995, p.71). It is determined in this study, to follow Halliday's

transitivity system (1985) since M.A.K. Halliday is one of the most famous theorists of text and context relationship concerning the development of CDA. Transitivity is one of the dominant components of Halliday's ideational function. Halliday (1985) maintains that there is a set of interrelated systems in the general framework of linguistic system: transitivity, mood and theme. Halliday suggests two approaches to the analysis of the clause in terms of processes and participants. Transitivity system is the first one in which he differentiated six types of processes and their specifically associated participants, each with its own grammatical relations. Ergativity is the second one which refers to the affected- only and affected + causer representation of goings-on. This simply means asking about agency and the affected participants or what or who is affected or benefits from the process. Clauses in language are representing processes and events of various types, and transitivity also aims to make them clear and shows these processes that they represent. How the action is performed, by whom and on what, are all encoded in the clause by various syntactic mechanism, in a general system of transitivity.

The segments and formation of a clause in the interrelated linguistic levels cannot be analyzed in isolation from other related clauses and factors appeared in the context. This is to highlight the hypothesis that some clauses transmit a multiple theme that can be outlined and reflected in the syntactic level of such clauses. More importantly, these clauses often reveal the ideologies of the publishers to their readership. Therefore, the researchers studied two selected printed media and analyzed them using the general theory of transitivity system so as to evaluate the study hypothesis.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to analyse two newspapers whose views about Yemen unity are different, for example, Alayyam and Althawarh newspapers. But due to time limitation and the difficulty of translating both newspaper articles related to such issue, the researchers have, instead, selected two English newspapers of opposing ideologies. The purpose of analysis will be of how these two newspapers represented these events and set the blame to some people or parties. Through the analysis of linguistic tools, it was revealed that one newspaper was reporting the events in a way blaming the government for such demonstrations, while the other newspaper has reported the events blaming certain people who are behind such demonstration in the

South of Yemen, namely, Joint Meeting Parties figures.

In this study, a comparison of the Yemeni newspapers Yemen Post and Yemen Observer, which are considered to hold different ideologies, was made to analyze the representation of the Southern Movements in the two above-mentioned Yemeni newspapers.

There is a set of choices that writers can form at the syntactic level so as to stimulate different reactions from their readers. Basically, the introductory paragraphs are the most important parts in the layout of the news story as they carry out the main points of the whole article. These initial paragraphs are regarded as a shift for setting the scene for either emphasizing or de-emphasizing the readers' assumptions toward a particular event. In this respect, Van Dijk (1985) points out that "first paragraphs are used to build full macro propositions, to confirm (or reject) the initial macro-assumptions of the reader and further extend the macro structure and the model of the text" (P.8).

In the newspaper articles, some linguistic features can themselves be foregrounded, "highlighted", or "made prominent", for specific effects, against the background of the rest of the text. In other words, by using foregrounding here, the article writer is drawing the readers' attention to a particular point making them view it in a certain way. In this study, two articles have been selected and analyzed to make a comparison of how the Southern Movement is represented in Yemen Observer, a pro-government newspaper, and Yemen Post, an anti-government newspaper.

In Yemen Post, the police or security forces are the doer of negative processes in active sentences or goal of actorless processes. In other words, Yemen Post demonstrated the story with the active participation of the police or security forces.

Ex: The police injured two people when they broke up a demonstration in Yemen's southern province of Dhalea that was held on the southern prisoner's day. (Yemen Post)

However, Yemen Observer portrayed the people affiliated with the Southern Movements as criminals, rioters, secessionists, militants and terrorists. These people are described as the actors of negative processes.

Ex: A former military officer along with three other militants affiliated with the

Southern Movement killed three shopkeepers and wounded a fourth. (Yemen Observer).

Consequently, some observations arising out of the analysis of both newspapers will be presented. For a start, the first sentences of different paragraphs written in Yemen Post newspaper are discussed.

1. *Police injured two people when they broke up a demonstration in Yemen's Southern province of Al- Dhalee on Thursday.*
2. *Murad Mohsen and Mohammed Saleh were slightly injured by bullets fired by anti-riot police.*
3. *Police used live bullets and tear gas to disperse the peaceful demonstration.*
4. *Many have been killed, injured and arrested in the recent few years in the riot-rocket city amid separation slogans and continuous protests demanding better rights and services.*

Closer inspection of the previous sentences reveals that the police or the security forces are the actors of all these negative processes and protestors are the goals and thereby affected through these negative processes. In the first paragraph, the police broke up the demonstration which is everyone's right to make when having problems with the government. And to add an insult to injury, the police injured two demonstrators. These two negative actions, according to the newspaper, were done by the police. The first one was breaking up the demonstration. This negative action indicates that the police did not respect human rights when they did not allow the demonstrators to express their opinions and demand better rights as well as services in a peaceful way. Moreover, the police did the second negative action when they injured two demonstrators. Therefore, these two negative actions reflect the act of violence done by the police in this event.

In the second paragraph, the two people were injured because the police fired bullets at the protesters. So the police are the actors of this negative process and the protestors are the goal. This paragraph describes how these two people were injured. Again, this paragraph conveys a message to the reader describing the extent to which the police behaved violently towards the administrators when the newspaper mentioned that the two people were injured by live bullet fired by the police – but not by other riot-police's tools such as sticks.... etc.

In the third paragraph, two points will be highlighted. The first one is the use of live bullets and tear gas. The police were described as the doer of this negative action that is why the writer used the active voice in which the doer of this negative action is put at the beginning of the sentence to convey a strong message to reader emphasizing the violence of the police when dealing with this event. Another point will also be highlighted here. The writer started describing the ferocious process in which the police used all these kinds of negative actions although there is no need to do them all since the demonstration was described as a peaceful one. The adjective “peaceful” is used for that purpose.

The first sentence of the fourth paragraph started describing the number of people that have been killed, injured and arrested in the recent few years. In this paragraph, the writer wants to put much emphasis on the crimes committed due to the demonstrations whose purposes are described to demand better rights and services. By describing the purpose as has been mentioned, the writer wants to justify holding these demonstrations. Apart from that, the writer wants to convince the readers that these violent actions were done without justification. Although they demanded better rights and services, the police killed and arrested many of them. Furthermore, the first sentences of the paragraphs of an article written in Yemen Observer will be discussed here.

1. *Four people including two soldiers were injured when security forces dispersed angry demonstrations calling for separation in southern city of Al-Dale'a.*
2. *The four people were injured in a fire exchange between armed secessionists and security forces.*
3. *The separatists hold demonstration every Thursday to demand the release of detainees on charge of participating in secessionist activities.*

In these sentences chosen from Yemen Observer, a pro-government newspaper, the writer of the article justifies the police's offensive actions against the demonstrators. These protestors are described as separatists, secessionists and armed people. In other articles in the same newspaper, these people are described as terrorists, rioters and so on. These descriptions are intended to justify the negative actions done by the security forces or the police. Although the police or the security forces are the actors of these actions, the writer tries to convince the

reader that the police are not the only actors of the negative actions, i.e. killing people, but also presented the protestors as armed secessionists to justify these bloody actions. Besides, the writer uses the words “fire exchange” to hide the actors and convey a message to the reader that the armed secessionists also fired bullets at the police and injured two soldiers. As opposed to what has been described by Yemen Observer, Yemen Post described the demonstrations held by the members of Southern Movement as peaceful ones. In addition, Yemen Observer employed the strategy of repetition of negative actions which are done by the protestors of Southern Movement through the text in the hope of convincing the reader of the Southern Movement members' dangerous actions in the region.

In the first paragraph of the article, two points will be analyzed. The first one is that the writer mentioned that two soldiers were injured to inform the reader that separatists were violent and fired at the police. Another thing that must be highlighted here is the purpose of demonstration. The writer wants to convey a message to the reader that although the aim of demonstration is the demand of separation, they fired at the police and injured two of them. Consequently, the separatists are, according to the newspaper, the doer of the two negative actions – the demand of separation and firing at the police. By doing so, the writer wants to justify the actions made by the police making an attempt to convince the reader of the Southern Movement members' violent actions.

In the second paragraph, the writer demonstrates that the four people were injured in a fire exchange between armed secessionists and security forces. Two things used by the writer will be highlighted. The first one is that the writer used the words “a fire exchange” to be successful at persuading the readers that the separatists are violent since they are described as armed people. The second thing is that the writer wants to convey a message to the reader that the separatists also fired at the police as opposed to what has been mentioned by Yemen Post when the demonstrations were described as peaceful ones.

The demonstrators in the third paragraph are described as separatists and the aim of demonstrations is described as the demand of release of detainees on charge of participating in secessionist activities. The writer wants to say that their demonstration is not fully justified through stating their negative aim of demonstration. What is worth mentioning here is that the two articles in the two newspapers talk about the same event. However, the Yemen Post did not mention that two soldiers were

injured. This may be related to the newspaper ideology or they are not actually injured.

The study also deals with the systemic choices of elements like passivization over a stretch of words in the text. Indeed, the other approach that is employed in linguistic structures related to ideological positions of printed media is the passivization of the process. Fowler et al. were able to show that “news bias can even be expressed in syntactic structures of sentences, such as the use of active or passive constructions” (Van Dijk 1985, P.73). By the application of passive construction the writer puts the actor in a less dominant position and in this manner s/he backgrounds the role of the actor. The writer uses passivation in the first two examples to put the actors in a less dominant position. The passive voice is used to shift the readers' attention away from those who committed the violent actions. In other words, choosing the passive voice has the effect of making the actions of the police or security forces more silent than the actions of the protestors. Hence, the writer uses active voice in the third sentence to put the actors (i.e. separatists) in more dominant position showing that they always repeat these negative actions. Again, this is another justification for the police's offensive actions.

Newspaper headlines act as forerunners to news reports. They, particularly, reveal the social, cultural and national representations circulating in a society at any given time. They reach an audience considerably wider than those who read the news story. As vendors display their newspapers, several people, including passersby and casual readers are able to have a glimpse of the headlines, which may later become the subject of discussion in their offices, at home or any other domain. This is particularly true of the front-page headlines, which are more carefully chosen to evoke some emotions in the reader which appear in the part of Yemen Post, as a new newspaper, whose front page headlines allocated a significant part to represent the southern movement. Newspaper editors deliberately go for eye-catching expressions. Headlines are strategically used by the editor, who chooses emotive vocabulary, rhetorical and graphological devices to make an impact on the readership and that matches their ideology and increases the paper selling.

Moreover, newspaper headlines are rich source of information about the field of cultural reference and they can be sometimes difficult to understand especially when the reader cannot recognize the field, allusions, issues and cultural references necessary to decode the content. The reader must understand enough about what has been going on recently in the

setting of the news, i.e. the reality that is assumed to be widespread in the society at that particular time. For the purpose of this study, the following headlines will be discussed. To make it easily accessible, the researcher tried to classify them based on their ideological orientations and representation tendency.

Headlines representing statement of the mobility leaders

1. *Al-Attas: Secession Is Imminent Under “Current Regime”*
2. *Nasser Mohammed Attacks Beidh-Fadhli Statements*
3. *Al-Fadhli: Al-Beidh Is Exhausted Sick Man*

The above three titles reveal the ideological purpose of the newspaper. Such titles blame the government for such acts and the main cause is only the current regime. It also implies that Alattas is not against the unity rather he is only against the current state. The ideological orientation is embedded in linguistic structure; since the newspaper is new, it chooses attractive topics.

Headlines blaming the government figures

1. *Al-Dhale' Governorate: Where Political Cards Are Completely Mixed*
2. *Official Participation behind A Secessionist Flag*
3. *Supporters of Mobility and Authority Receive Money from Abyan*
4. *Craziness of Peaceful Mobility ... Craziness of Authority*
5. *Mobility, Socialist and Islah Parties ... Regime's Partners*

The tone of the above headlines is seemingly provocative; it reveals how people think about the government and its policies as problem maker. The above titles reveal the economical tendency of the newspaper; it blames the government and also the other parties.

Headlines representing the instability in the south

1. *Five People Injured in Al-Dhale' in Confrontation with Security Forces*
2. *Civil Disobedience in Dhale as Tense Situation Remains in South*
3. *Families Flee Dhale as Tough Security Measures Remain*
4. *Bomb Kills Yemeni in Southern Clashes*
5. *Demonstrations Held For 3rd Day in South Yemen*

6. *Policemen Killed as Protests Continue to Hit South*
7. *Soldiers Killed, Injured and Mass Arrests as Security Forces Raid*
8. *Dhale Kidnapper Killed as Police Release Truck in South*
9. *Two Wounded When Police Disperse Protest in Riot-Rocked Dhale Killed,*
10. *Three Wounded as Dhale Can't Calm Down Saboteurs Burn Military Ration Vehicle in Dhale*
11. *Two Critically Injured, Arrests as Lahj Motorcyclist Protest Thwarted*
12. *Three More Wounded in Fourth-Day Rioting In Lahj*
13. *Protests Sweep Yemen Amid Economic, Political And Security Deterioration*
14. *Policemen Injured as Fresh Rioting Shakes Dhalea.*
15. *As Crackdown on Rioters Intensifies, Yemen Cuts Cell Phone Service in South*

Words like confrontation reveal the writers' opinion about the government and protesters as counterpart. The representation of the southern crisis is well represented but it focuses on and put the blame for the government. The bold words are not only representing the writer's ideology but it also reflects how he wants the reader to see the issue. Confrontation, Disobedience, Raid are words representing the Southern leaders and members as counterpart to the state. Furthermore, it shows the weakness of the state in its attempt to calm the situation in the South of Yemen.

In the above 31 headlines of Yemen Post which are more interested in representing the negative aspect of the southern problem, they focus on the escalation of the crisis. It covers most of the topics in the south especially those related to demonstrations of the Southern Movement.

Yemen Post has covered all the events held by Tariq Al-fadhli and his followers and excluded events done by the state. They reported almost all the events and gatherings in the South of the Southern Movement. It supports the idea that all southerners are having one thought. Furthermore, it covers even the speech of Al-Attas and Albeydh abroad. Yemen Observer represented mostly acts of the state calming the situation and when representing secessionist, as criminal affiliated to Al-Qaeda Organization. Yemen Observer has focused on the representation of the

criminal acts conducted by secessionists, as named by this newspaper. Yemen Post focuses on the following issues:

1. *It focuses on the representation of leaders' statement abroad.*
2. *It also showed that it is only a political game set by some political figures.*
3. *It blames indirectly the state for the instability.*

It shows that all people are against the unity as the poor condition escalates. Yemen Observer has written little about the Southern Movement if compared with Yemen Post. It tries to belittle the situation and limit its members as those who have lost their personal interest after the summer war of 1994 as opposed to what has been mentioned in Yemen Post which shows that all people are joining this group willingly as their conditions are getting worse.

We, in the part of Yemen Observer analysis, have analyzed titles separately as they are few.

Rioters block Aden-Al -Dalea road; one killed two injured

Yemen observer which is pro-government represented the events in a different manner. Through the above title, the agent name is as rioters whose acts are outlawed. While Yemen post represented them as a counterpart to the government whose acts are only a response to the deteriorating situation in the state. The names of rioters or secessionists have become synonymous with Al-Qaeda in this newspaper, as it will be shown later. Writers have made use of the lexical strategies as named by Fowler.

Yemen Southern Movement supporters kill three shopkeepers

In this title the participants are presented clearly, the verb used is actional verb. Transitivity, as Fowler said, is an ideological tool used to either hide or unmask participants for an ideological purpose.

Yemeni criminal court jails secessionists

In the above title the newspaper has revealed how secessionists are represented as criminal deserving sentencing. 10 separatists arrested, call for disobedience failed.

Naming has an ideological purpose. The Yemen Observer called them separatists while Yemen Post named them as Tariq's followers or protestors demanding their rights.

Al-Qaeda announces support of Southern Movement in Yemen

Many titles here represented the southerners seeking separation as al-Qaeda affiliated people. This naming has an ideological perspective in the sense that such naming will legitimize their fighting internationally and in an attempt to threaten people to join them.

Yemen to release rebel prisoners, separatists escalate tension

This title embodied an ideological political link between Al-Qaida followers, Al- Huthi rebels and separatists, whenever the situation is getting calm in the South of Yemen; it escalates in the north and vice versa implying their contact.

New operation launches against al-Qaeda members

The above title appears of no separatists concerns, but the article, it was clarified that the operation is meant for both Al-Qaeda and separatists. Yemeni authorities detain saboteurs. The linguistic tools are well-exploited in this title, all the participants are hidden.

5. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

This study elaborates on the function of a language as a social practice in media discourse. Systematic analysis for news structures of the two selected printed media, namely Yemen post and Yemen observer, has been conducted using Halliday's transitivity system. With respect to the results discussion, the analysis dealt with language in use i.e. how the invisible and embedded meanings of these texts are socially constructed, using Systematic Functional Linguistics in general and transitivity system in particular. For texts are regarded as the product of choices of linguistic system, the researchers attempted to pay attention to the nature of ideology by examining these textual structures. Thus, figuring out processes and the roles of participants involved in those processes were the major focus of data analysis. The examples analyzed and thoroughly discussed in the previous section have clearly showed the way language is used which can widely support a specific system of beliefs.

The results of textual analysis of randomly chosen news stories in this study demonstrated that the representation of the same news actors by two different and ideologically opponent printed media opposed each other. By the same token, these printed media presented facts in a way that will influence the reader's view of these incidents. Transitivity analysis also obviously revealed that there were patterns of mystification of actor or agency of the processes by

utilizing some strategies like nominalization and passivization.

Yemen Observer focused on the description of negative actions done by the separatists, secessionists and followers of Al-Qaeda Organization. On the other hand, since Yemen Post gave the demonstrators a good share of press support, the demonstrators are easily manifested as ill-treated people in this newspaper, thus they deserve sympathy and support. The main implication of this research is that it highlights academically a systematic analysis of printed media considering their political dependency.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR(S)

Yasser Alrefaee is an assistant lecturer of Linguistics and Translation in Albayda university, Yemen. He has also taught Translation in The National University, Civilization University, Future University, Yemeni Jordanian University, and QAU University, Yemen. His research interests includes ELT, Pragmatics and Translation. He holds MA in TEFL (Pragmatics), Sanaa University, 2014; BA in English, Tamar University, 2008. He is currently a PhD candidate at BAM University, India.

Abdul-Qader Abdul-Ghafour is a PhD candidate at the Sustainability of Language Sciences Research Center, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). He has published some papers in the translation of the Holy Qur'an. His areas of interest include TEFL, Translation, Semantics, Pragmatics and Religious Discourse.

Murad Alazzany is a professor in the Department of English studies at Sana'a university, Yemen. His main research areas are the representation of Islam and Muslim in the western media and the political discourse of Islamic movements in the media.

Sara Alrefaee is an MA student of English literature at Bam University, India. She holds BA in English studies from Taiz University. Her research interest includes woman studies, ELT, English literature and discourse analysis.

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