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A Critical Discourse Analysis of Verbal Abuse in American Political Series' The Newsroom'

A Thesis

Submitted to the Council of the College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in English Language/Linguistics

BY

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا يَسْخَرْ قَوْمٌ مِنْ قَوْمٍ عَسَى أَنْ يَكُونُوا خَيْرًا مِنْهُمْ وَلَا نِسَاءٌ مِنْ نِسَاءٍ عَسَى أَنْ يَكُنَّ خَيْرًا مِنْهُنَّ وَلَا تَلْمِزُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَلَا تَنَابَزُوا بِالْأَلْقَابِ بِئْسَ الِاسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ بَعْدَ الْإِيمَانِ وَمَنْ لَمْ يَتُبْ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُون

صدق الله العلي العظيم

</div>

(الحجرات, 11)

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Compassionate

Believers, do not let people mock other people who may be better than themselves. Do not let women mock women, who may be better than themselves. Do not find fault with one another, nor abuse one another with nicknames. An evil name is disobedience after belief. Those who do not repent are the harmdoers.(11)

Almighty Allah, The Most High has told the truth (**http://www.parsquran.com/data/show.php?sura=49&ayat=11&user=eng&lang=eng**)

(AL-HUJRAAT, 11)

The Supervisor's Certificate

I certify that this thesis entitled (**A Critical Discourse Analysis of Verbal Abuse in American Political Series 'The Newsroom'**) written by **Ahmed Abd Omran Hashim Alta'e** and has been prepared under my supervision at the College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in English Language/Linguistics

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Date: /   /2022

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The Examining Committee's Certificate

We certify that we have read this thesis (**A Critical Discourse Analysis of Verbal Abuse in American Political Series 'Newsroom'**)) written by **Ahmed Abd Omran Hashim Alta'e** and, as Examining Committee, examined the student in its content, and that in our opinion it is adequate as a thesis for the degree of Master in English Language /Linguistics.

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Signature:

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Approved by the Council of the College of Education for Human Sciences

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Acting Dean of the College of Education for Human Sciences.

Date: /   / 2022

Dedication

This study is respectively dedicated to the two fruits of the Mohammedan tree, namely, Prophet Mohammed's heart Fatima Al-Zahraa (p.b.u.h.) and the prophezied redeemer of Islam, Mohammed Al-Mahdi (p.b.u.h.), whose spiritual presence in my heart has provided me with a special motivation. I also donate it to the beam of wisdom Imam Ali ibn Al-Hussein (p.b.u.h.).

It is lovingly dedicated to my respectful family and especially my parents and wife who supported me during all stages of study and have reinforced me with their prayers.

Ahmed

2022

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Abstract

Critical discourse analysis(Henceforth, CDA) is a field of study that deals with the linguistic properties of the discourse , that are affected by some of the social factors , by using the mutual relationship between the discourse and the society. Having a linguistic as well as critical study to such works ,that reveal the criticism and abuse of the fabricated political news, can be done by CDA. So CDA is used to investigate a literary work by selecting three episodes from an American series called ' The Newroom' , the first episode from each of the three seasons.

The current study has an aim of identifying verbal abuse expressions and the types of verbal abuse in the ' The Newsroom'. It also has an aim of demonstrating the reason behind the varying of the structure and strategy each verbal abuse type in the series and Stating the language ideologies and how they are represented in the data .It also has an aim of Showing how can verbal abuse type affect the contested ideology found in the literary work and explaining the way by which verbal abuse represents a criticism in the series and deciding the relationship between CDA and verbal abuse .Finally , it aims at clarifying that the universality ideology and the individualism ideology are not contradicted in the data.

The hypothesis of the current study is that Verbal abuse is one of language remarks that has different types like lies, too many words ,slang, taboo , harmful speech and profanity in the ' The Newsroom' and The structure and strategy of each type of verbal abuse varies in the series . Then, the study hypothesizes that Language ideologies are representative aspects of believes of the world and they are represented positively and

negatively by the types of verbal abuse in the data. Next, Each type of verbal abuse found in the data works in contesting the universality ideology , the liberalism ideology and the individualism ideology and the kinds of verbal abuse appeared in the series represents a criticism and the contesting and structuring of the ideologies by the types of verbal abuse construct the relationship between CDA and verbal abuse. Finally , no contradiction appears between the universality ideology and the individualism ideology**.**

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To accomplish the linguistic aims of the current investigation some linguistic procedures are used : (1) Employing a theoretical literature view of CDA in addition to some points about verbal abuse (2) Investigating the three episodes that are selected by using eclectic model that consists of basically Fairclough's (1989) model ,which has three stages that are description stage , interpretation stage , and explanation stage, transitivity from Halliday and Matthessein 2014, Modality from Quirk et al(1996) and Intertextuality from Fairclaugh(1992) and speech acts from Searle (2004).(3) Arguing the reached results of the linguistic analysis. (4) Writing the findings and results of the study.

So the current research reached the following results: (1) In the qualitative analysis and especially the descriptive stage, the three episodes share nearly the same classification scheme in the setting, addressers, addressees, topic and purpose . In the sense that they share the same setting that is a newsroom and the scene is a presenter who is interviewing a political figure for political topics. In The addressers are the political figure in the series and the presenter while the addressees are the political channels, figures and channels. The topic is to show some political subjects to be criticized and abused . The purpose of the series is to criticize the other political channels and figures.

In the quantitative analysis some differences in the number of the frequent use, the process types and the ability meaning prevailed in the texts to abuse and criticize and the most used expressions of abusive language are the slang and shame words. (2) In the interpretation stage the three episodes have the same purpose which is to criticize the fabricated news set by the political channels and figures. Many texts employed to well define the three texts. The text implies the five types of speech acts while in the explanation stage the ideologies that are represented in the texts are universality, liberalism and individualism . The origin of the power comes from the political background of the text and the authority of the texts is got through the support of the government to the political criticized channel.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviated form	Full form
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CL	Critical Linguistics
DA	Discourse Analysis
DHA	Discourse Historical Approach
EC	Essential Condition
FCs	Felicity Conditions
MR	Member Resources
PC	Preparatory Condition
PCC	Propositional Content Condition
SA	Speech Act
SAs	Speech Acts
SC	Sincerity condition
SFL	Systemic Functional Linguistics

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Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 The Problem

Analyzing American political series as a guide for understanding actions and ideas is to understand the relations between the linguistic features of the discourse and its function. People use language to expose their feelings, judgments, and viewpoints about other people, situations and things.

Verbal abuse means the use of remarks intended to be demeaning, humiliating, mocking, insulting, or belittling that may or may not be based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity of an individual .

One of the language managements is ideology which is a social representation and as van Dijk (1998) claimed that ideologies are cognitive and social properties. They may be represented either positively or negatively depending on the person's perspectives, values, and membership of a social group (Van Dijk, 2006a:377). The data of the analysis is an American political series named ' Newsroom' because of the features it has that could enrich the study like verbal abuse in ethnicity and criticizing other agencies of news that appears clearly to achieve an aim.

Verbal abuse as ideological square is represented positively for certain functions, such as criticism, as well as negatively and that representation can help in contesting the ideological entity and to the best of the researcher knowledge this point has not been tackled thoroughly . The focus was on the negative only without any mentioning of the positive aspects .Thus, this study attempts to find out why verbal abuse represented positively and to discover the way by which abuse expressions construct the ideological entities . It also fills the gap of showing the relationship between CDA and verbal abuse and how this relationship helps in contesting ideologies. It also shows that some

kinds of verbal abuse are dominant kinds while others are not and these kinds affects the represented ideology .

The study tries to ask these questions to find suitable answers to build up conclusions for the current study:

1. What is meant by verbal abuse and what are the types of the verbal abuse found in the series ' The Newsroom' ?

2. Why do the structure and strategy of each type verbal abuse vary in ' The Newsroom?

3. What are language ideologies and how they are represented in the political American series' The Newsroom'?

4. How does each type affect the contested ideology in the ' the Newsroom'?

5.How can verbal abuse represent a criticism and what kind of relation found between CDA and verbal abuse?

6-Why don't the universality ideology and individualism ideology represent contradicted ideologies in the series 'The Newsroom' in which they are implemented ?

1.2. Aims

The current study aims at:

1- Identifying verbal abuse expressions and the types of verbal abuse in the ' The Newsroom' .

2- Demonstrating the reason behind the varying of the structure and strategy each verbal abuse type in the series .

3- Stating the language ideologies and how they are represented in the data.

4- Showing how can verbal abuse type affect the contested ideology found in the literary work.

5-Explaining the way by which verbal abuse represents a criticism in the series and deciding the relationship between CDA and verbal abuse .

6-Clarifying that the universality ideology and the individualism ideology are not contradicted in the data.

1.3. Hypotheses

The current study hypothesizes that

1- Verbal abuse is one of language remarks that has different types like lies, too many words ,slang, taboo , harmful speech and profanity in the ' The Newsroom' .

2-The structure and strategy of each type of verbal abuse varies in the series .

3-Language ideologies are representative aspects of believes of the world and they are represented positively and negatively by the types of verbal abuse in the data.

4-Each type of verbal abuse found in the data works in contesting the universality ideology , the liberalism ideology and the individualism ideology

5-The kinds of verbal abuse appeared in the series represents a criticism and the contesting and structuring of the ideologies by the types of verbal abuse construct the relationship between CDA and verbal abuse

 6-No contradiction appears between the universality ideology and the individualism ideology

1.4. Procedures

 To achieve the aims of the present study , the following procedures are adopted :

 1. Presenting a theoretical background concerning the field of CDA, verbal abuse , Language ideology and power .

. 2. Selecting (3) episodes, one episode of each of the three seasons from the website of American channel .

 3. Conducting a qualitative and a quantitative analysis relying on an eclectic model that is of Fairclaugh approach (1989) , transitivity, Halliday and Matthessein 2014, Modality from Quirk et al (1996) , Intertextuality from Fairclaugh(1992) and speech acts of searles(2004)

4-Arriving at the conclusion of the current study.

1.5. Limits of the Study

 This study is limited to CDA of verbal abuse , the data is limited to American political series 'Newsroom' , the first three episodes, the first episode of each of the three seasons. The model is an eclectic one that is of Fairclaugh(1989) , transitivity from Halliday and Matthessein 2014, Modality from Quirk et al(1996) and Intertextuality from Fairclaugh(1992) and speech acts from Searle (2004).

1.6 . Significance

 It is supposed that this study will be of value to those interested in studying CDA and verbal abuse . Further, It is useful to Tv series designers and writers . Then the study is also supposed to reveal some aspects of language which are relevant and useful for studying English as foreign language effectively and adequately.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

The chapter gives a theoretical view about CDA and some of its principles, approaches that deal with it , criticisms, and some previous studies. Besides, it has theoretical background of language abuse, its principles.

2.1 CDA

CDA is not a copy of another approach or an approach that represents an opposite approach to the other approaches in the same cycle but its main concern is to create another way or method of analyzing and investigating. So it can be considered as wave to what have been presented before of discourse analysis. Van Dijk(2008) states that the start point of this field of study can be belonged to the social theory that appears in the 1970s which parallels with the critical method or theory which has a great influence on CDA.

CDA is depicted as a kind of analyzing a behavior and it is a linguistic one (Bhatia et al 2008). But that kind of analysis cannot be separated from the social factors in spite of the fact that there is a very big difference between the theories of the socialists and CDA .As Blommaert (2005) states that each theory that has a social face has a great influence on the development of the criticality of CDA .

After all there is a big difference between the social theories , the theories that put a great concern on the social factors and the effect of that factors on the language variation, and CDA in the sense that the former main concern is the impact of the social factors and dimensions on the text regardless of the linguistic features of the text while CDA takes into consideration all the linguistic faces that may have an influence on the text in relation to the social

factors and this is the most distinct feature of CDA as mentioned by Roger(2004).

From this point , a notion rose to implement the social context that had been neglected before since the focus was on the text rather than on where and how it is said and perceived .

To include such a context , a need for some metafunctions appeared , that's why Halliday (1978-261-269) tried to present three aspects(tenor with phonology , mode with lexico grammar, and field with meaning) that can be considered as a model to fill the gab.

In relation to these three metafunctions Fairclaugh(1989) shows three steps or modes to analyze a text that are description of the text , interpretation of the text message and the explanation .

Finally CDA is a multidisciplinary approach that deals with linguistic and non linguistic aspects. The social theory is stem of CDA. It is a kind ofreaction to the classical and common view of DA. There are many approaches that deal with CDA and the most prominent ones are that of Faiclaugh, vandijk and Wodak .

2.2 Approaches of CDA

2.2.1Fairclaugh's Approach

Fairclaugh is one of the linguists who present approaches in CDA studies but his main difference is that he gives three moves in three different times and in three different books because of the social change that affects the main sense of CDA in one way or another . These three moves can be considered as three faces of CDA since each one of them has different view of CDA. The first face is shown by the publication of his book that is entitled *Language and Power in 1989* . In this book, Fairclaugh sheds a great light on the ideological

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discourse and how it is affected by the surrounding society. Not only that but he concentrated on the way of analyzing and critiquing that discourse which is one of the main essences of CDA. In the same time this version has a great relation with the other latter ones because each one of them completes the cycle of the other.

Discourse and Social Change publication in 1992 reflects the main idea of the second face of CDA. This face of CDA is wider than the previous one in the sense that it focuses on explicating discourse thoroughly. Since discourse is included in the social requirements so it should be analyzed to understand that society first and to taste the content of their discourse .

Political Discourse Analysis publication in 2012 represents the beginning of the emergence of the third face of CDA in the sense that it becomes narrower by shedding a great light on the political discourse , policy making and the way by which both are criticized . This concentration on the social changes and aspects is actually based on the social theory.

So Fairclaugh presents three main notions of CDA that are the analysis and critiquing ideological discourse, the analysis of discourse in relation to the social changes and the analysis and criticism of the political discourse and policy making . These three notions are processes that are scientifically done to discover the relationship between each society and the text or the culture of that society and the text.

The relation between 'causation' and' resolution' is the main aim that CDA wants to discover scientifically because these two notions represent the connection between text and culture and the social construction in order to be able to reach the reasonable descion on how the social construction shapes these connection and how does it build the ideological frame of the society meant in the study as Fairclaugh(1995) states.

Before that , Fairclaugh (1989) presents a three dimensional approach which is one of the most brilliant approaches that take CDA as raw material needs to be dealt with. This approach depends on the Foucaltion Critical Approach and that of Hallidy's approach which is the systemic functional approach because its main work based on the language system and the function of that language in a given society(Alazzany 2008:28) .

In spite of that Fairclaugh states that he sticks to CDA in all his explications of CDA because it makes use of the mutual relation between language , power and ideology.(Fairclaugh 1989:1

He tries to depict first two relations (language and power) in diverse types of discourse to make clear the linguistic components and the other factors that are found in the system of the social construction.

To make it clear , these factors and the relation between them are implicit from the society and they should be taken in consideration when analyzing a discourse(Ibid:2) .

Then he shows that his definition of power is not limited to the social status but it covers struggles like males and females struggle , social groups and senior people, racial struggles and any struggle that has power abuse and at the same time these struggles are power struggles.

Before everything, Wodak and Reisigl (2009:27) give Fairclaugh's approach a Dialectical- Relational Approach name because as they claim that his approach represents a study of the dialectical connection between language and some social practices , the relation between the structure and agency or the relation between discourse and other social practices elements (Ibid :453-454).

The analytical approach of Fairclaugh, as in the table below, consists of three modes or stages that are description which is similar to the text , the interpretation which is similar to the discursive practice and production and the explanation stage that is the social construction and relation of discourse (Fairlaugh 1989) .

Table (1) Fairclaugh's Analytical Approach and Its Corresponding Stages (Ibid)

Analytical Stage	Its corresponding
1-Description	Text
2-Interpretation	Discursive practice and production
3-Explanation	Social construction and relations

First , the main concern of the description stage is to show the accurate features of the text that's why the analysis in this one is accomplished by finding out the different choices that are found among the options of the linguistic component like grammar and text structure (Fairclaugh 1998 :109-111).

For him , there are some texts properties that need to be studied because these properties are very important to CDA to get a full analysis to a given discourse and these are the formal properties of the text as Faircluagh states (Ibid:139). But he concludes that to describe the formal properties is not a sufficient process to analyze a text. That's why he says that texts need to be interpreted , distributed and produced and then explained by making the relationship social construction and relations is explained thoroughly which then reflects the social class and power struggle (Ibid:140). Then the following table shows the general analytical framework of Fairclaugh (1989)

Table(2) Fairclaugh's Analytical Approach of CDA

Description	Interpretation		Explanation
1-Grammar	1-text	Grammar, phonology and vocabulary	1-Ideologies
2-Text Structure		Coherence	2-Effects
		Topic and point	
		Meaning of utterance	
3-Vocabulary	2-context	Situational Context	3- Social determiners
		Intertextuality	

Concerning power struggle , Fairclaugh(1998) gives the notion of power a big concern to the extent that he classifies power into two types that are done by a kind of obligation or 'Coercion' and the one done by fabricating , twisting or 'Consent'. The coercion is represented by any kind of violence like the physical one while the second by manufacturing as the following (Fairclaugh1998: 3-5).

Power exists in various modalities including the concrete and unmistakable modality of physical force. It is a fact, if a sad fact, -that is often exercised through depriving people of their jobs, their homes and their lives , as recent events in for example South Africa have reminded us. It is perhaps helpful to make a broad distinction between the exercise of power through coercion of various sorts including physical violence, and the exercise of power through

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the manufacture of consent to or at least' acquiescence towards Power relations depend on both, though in varying (Ideology is the prime means of manufacturing consent(Ibid)

Then Fairclaugh describes the dependence of the society on one of the most important problematic phases of language that is the ideological phase especially in practicing power by dividing this notion into two types , the one that depends on the ' political or social implications' of language users and the common or 'universal sense'(Ibid:33-34)

Fairclaugh maintains that there is what is called 'power relations' which is not reducible to class relations and that relations are between social grouping , men and women or between ethnic grouping which may cause struggle (Ibid:34).

So his three _dimensional analytical framework is depicted in a way that is each discursive event can have text , discursive practice and social practice which parallel to the metafunctions of language that analyze the relationship between form and meaning by tackling the textual meaning, interpersonal meaning and the ideational meaning with the form of the text as a whole , the modality and transitivity , the dialogic of organization , questions of mood , cohesion. This is the first dimension which has an equivalent with the processes of description production.(Ibid;133-134)

Analyzing the way people or the users of a language interpret the text or produce it is the second dimension which involves the interdiscursivity to show the main way from which text constructed from different discourses.(Ibid)

Analyzing the social practice is the third dimension which takes in concern the analysis of the social event .

2.1.2.2 Van Dijk's Approach

A socio-cognitive approach of Van Dijk is presented in 1993 that takes into consideration the notion of 'cognition' and that 'cognition(mind, memory, knowledge, ideology, attitude) relates 'society', as the first phase which is the affected, to 'discourse' which is the effected . Cognition in all its processes is a very important part in the socio_cognitive approach since it represents the basic tool of making the interface between discourse and the socio cognitive processes(mind, society and discursive communication) so easy

Cognition as phenomenon have a great connection with the discourse , and the structures of that discourse. As Van Dijk states that cognition has a great relation with the verbal communication or interaction , situations and communicative events .This relation is not restricted to communicative process but it takes in concern the context of that relation which he calls it as "societal structures", and he gives an example to this context like the domination and social inequality (Van Dijk 2015 :64) .

Van Dijk's Approach has three main components that are cognition, discourse and society . His approach contains a cognitive component which is the abstract component that rests heavily in mind and is represented by the mental processes.

 The social component contains the structure and practices of society as if it is the context of the whole processes while the third component is the discourse . This component is counted as the main component that sees a lot of studies and concern from the major of the researchers who take CDA as a field of study. The following figure, represents Van Dijk's cognitive approach as the following:
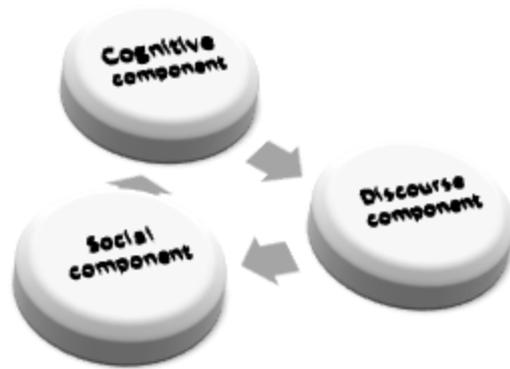
Fig.(1): Van Dijk's (2015) Socio_Cognitive Approach

   Van Dijk(2015) shows that the societal structure affect in one way or another the context that represents the surrounding structure that is very needful to analyze a text . He (1998:4) states that users have personal and social cognition when they are engaged in discourse like experiences, personal memories, opinions, and the shared knowledge or the common ground that a tribe , a group or a society has.

   CDA's main task is to investigate the principles , strategies and the parameters of conditions whether they are social or cognitive (Van Dijk 1995: 19).

The discourses of resistance against dominance is the other part that CDA studies. Van Dijk tries to make a bridge to the gap between the micro_level and macro_level (Van Dijk1995, 1998, 2006, 2015). In the sense that the micro_level contains of language, discourse, verbal interaction, and communication while the macro_level contains power, dominance and inequality (Van Dijk 1998: 18).

2.1.3Wodak's Approach

   Discourse Historical Approach (henceforth, DHA) is the name of Wodak's approach. This approach sticks to the socio_ philosophical background of criticality that all theories have . This approach makes use of the sophisticated idea of the social critique that has three aspects that are all interrelated in a

very pragmatic way that are the socio_diagnostic critique, discourse immanent critique, and prospective critique (Wodak 2001).

The socio_diagnostic critique and the discourse immanent critique belong to the cognition while the prospective critique belongs to the action (Wodak 2001:64).

This idea of belonging of these critiques is shown by assuming that discourse immanent critique attempts to find out ' inconsistencies, self-contradiction, paradoxes, dilemmas' of the structure of discourse or text but an internal structure. While the socio diagnostic critique' concentrates on showing the exposure of the manipulative factor of discursive texts and practices. The prognostic critique attempts improve the interaction to make the guidelines provided in order not have any sexist language or to make a kind of reduction to the barriers of language in the official places like schools or hospitals.

One of the great features of DHA is the "Triangulation" because it enables the practitioners to avoid subjectivity by getting this feature from the variation of different methods , data, and theories.(Ibid)

2.1.4 The Main Principles of CDA

A lot of theorists tried to tackle, present and identify the main and different principles of CDA that is the place of debate nowadays . Employing different approaches of CDA by the theorists states how everything has been done and search for the reasons to share and increase the knowledge of this phenomenon of the use of language in a society by discussing that in an explicit way to change the status of the results and findings. So the main principles set by Fairclough and Wodak's (1997, 271-80) are as the following:

 1. Social problems are addressed by CDA.

2. Society and culture are constituted by discourse

3. The power relations and power are discursive

4. The ideological identity is done by discourse .

5.One of the main principles is that discourse is historical .

6. There is a kind of mediation between the text and society .

7. There is a sense of interpretive and explanatory in the general meaning of discourse analysis .

8. Since language is a social phenomenon, so discourse is a social action.

2..1.5 Criticism of CDA

There are many criticisms about CDA and it is a controversial field of study so one of the opinions is the opinion of Schegloff (1997) who puts many questions about the interpretive and subjective state of it because it depends on the assumptions of the researchers .

Second , there is a criticism about the methodology. The assumption of that criticism is that CDA represents a kind of combination, which is so strange, of unreflective originality and theoretic heterogeneity (Pennycook 2001: 87).

The third criticism set by Schegloff (1997) which belongs to the biased state of CDA and this notion means that the researchers rely on the result that is got by them previously and to confirm what is done by the analysis (Ibid).

2.1.6 Ideology

Ideology is one of the essential items in CDA and it is defined several times by a lot of scholars but the operational definition of the current study is that of Fairclough. Ideologies represent the representative aspects or believes of the world that are displayed by contributing, maintaining, establishing and

changing of the social relations of power, exploitation and domination (Fairclaugh2003:9).

Fairclough (ibid: 57) shows that there are two assumptions of ideology. The first is that the "assumption globalization" is a process that makes use of events and the second which is the "bridging assumption" which is significance to make a bridge between the different parts of the text , in that case texts make a great sense and texts may include an explicit evaluation and implicit evaluation. The second assumption goes to be an operational definition of ideology. Then he states that there are several kinds of ideologies like universality, liberalism, individualism, inequalities, feminism, racism, intellectualism and anti intellectualism as well as concession

2.1.7 Power

Power is also one of the essential items of CDA which owns a very strong relation with discourse because it is the channel by which the contesting, building , constructing and claiming of power abuse is taking place in addition to its resistance and critique. Fairclaugh (1989) defines 'ideological power as the capability earned or got by authority ,power or domination that are gained by groups or individuals which makes them able to show their political , social and cultural ideologies in a way that can be implicit or explicit via discourse.

2.2.1 Verbal Abuse

It is a harmful method of communication meant to undermine the other person's sense of self and arouse unfavorable feelings.(Hoffman 2017; 10)

According to Hoffman (2017), it can be viewed as a verbally expressed kind of emotionally abusive behavior. There are many different sorts of verbal abuse, for instance, the act of threatening, the act of firmly criticizing, insulting, or denouncing another person, all of which are motivated by

underlying rage and hatred that this intention is understood by the listener as an act.

1.Lies

One of the most blatant and possibly the most dangerous abuses is this one. It could be a white lie (which assumes the other person is too weak to hear the truth) or an exaggeration, all of which undermine the foundation of a connection (Hoffman2017;11)

2.Shaming

Even when we criticize people, we should exercise caution since the words we use to describe them can significantly change who they are. Only constructive criticism that is focused on the work at hand is helpful. Direct criticism implies judging the other person, which is never our place unless we're on a jury**.** Gossip is nearly always someone criticizing someone else behind their back. Personal criticism is always intended to increase the value of the critic at the expense of the target of the criticism. (Ibid, 16)

3.Language that is Inappropriate

Every abuser, words , whether sexual, psychological, or physical, dismantles the defenses of the victim. In order to create a false sense of intimacy, the abuser would occasionally say horrible things to their intended victim about other people. Name-calling, derogatory terminology, and actual physical threats are examples of this type of language. Any form of abusive language may engender feelings of insecurity, unworthiness, or self-disgust (Ibid).

4.Too Many Words

There is a distinction between individuals who speak a lot and those who speak so much that they drown out others. Talkative people may struggle with insecurities, thus communication should always clarify rather than obscure the situation (Hoffman2017, 17).

5.Slang

Very informal language or specialized words are used by a certain group of individuals in slang. Though emails and texts frequently contain many conversational slang phrases, slang is typically heard spoken rather than written. (Ibid)

Even though slang occasionally receives a bad rap for being impolite or inaccurate, it's also incredibly inventive and evidence of how the English language is changing through time. Instance of slang Wallflower: a term for a timid individual (Ibid)

6.Misnomer

According to Hoffman (2017), a misnomer is a name that is used improperly or inappropriately. Misnomers frequently occur as a result of anything being named before its true nature was understood or as a result of something's earlier form being replaced by something to which the name no longer applies. Another definition of a misnomer is simply a word that is misused or deceptive. Since many misnomers are still in regular usage and the word "misnomer" does not denote "misunderstanding" or "popular misperception," using a word incorrectly does not necessarily mean that it is a misnomer. Any word that has been used inappropriately shouldn't be permitted. As an illustration, use the word "dateline" rather than "deadline" (Hoffman2017;20-21).

7.Taboo

In linguistics, the term "taboo" describes words and expressions that are typically regarded as unsuitable in particular contexts.

The word "taboo" was taken from the Polynesian language of Tangon. Acts that are prohibited or should be avoided are mentioned. In English, there are three main kinds of taboo words and phrases (Hoffman2017;22).

a-Dirty words

b-Words associated with religion, such as "Christ" and "Jesus."

c- Phrases that are used in "animal abuse," such as calling someone a name like "cow."

It is important to consider that some terms are considered acceptable in one society but forbidden in another. Additionally, some words denote a lower social class (women), while others denote a higher social class (countess and queens) (Ibid)

8.Offensive language

The crime of using language in a way that could offend a reasonable person in, near, or within hearing or vision of a public place or school is known as offensive language.

e.g. That graphic film caused me nightmares (Ibid)

9.Harmful Speech

Hoffman (2017) notes that harmful speech encompasses a spectrum of phenomena that frequently overlap and intersect, as well as a number of speech patterns that have varying negative effects. The most prevalent type is

hate speech, which is often defined as language that disparages or criticizes a person or persons for belonging to a group that shares certain traits, such as race (for example, nigga), gender (for example, pregnant people), or religion (jewish people).

10.Profanity

Language known as profanity is occasionally seen by some cultures as being particularly unpleasant or rude.

It can be interpreted as a display of deep emotion toward something or someone, or it can be used to denigrate something or someone. Using curse words is impolite behavior and poor manners. In fact, anyone who publicly curses will inevitably anger the populace. People who carefully consider their remarks and refrain from using vulgar or profane language do so after assessing the surroundings and others present. Consequently, they may be irritated but will not verbally express it (Hoffman2017).

After all verbal abuse , as Grady (2003) and Hoffman(2017) state, has different strategies that are the strategy of humiliating or insulting, the way of criticizing positively or negatively which includes all types of verbal abuse and especially the shame words and the slang language , or the strategy of demeaning by using words as a way of intimidating or bully people in different scenes and settings, including in relationships and the workplace. Concerning the structure of verbal abuse, It can be a word like name calling , a phrase like a profanity, a clause like offensive language and a sentence like the use of sentences to criticize someone.

The theory put forward by Fairclaugh(1995, 1998) Approach, which is the operational approach of this study, supports the claim that CDA deals with themes such power abuse, ideologies, inequalities, feminism,

racism, intellectualism and an anti intellectualism as well as concession. Widdowson (2007) defines CDA as an approach that focuses on the study of language and the abuse of language.

2.3 Previous Studies about Verbal Abuse

The presentation of a number of prior researches that use CDA as their analytical framework of study is the focus of this section. To the best of the researcher's knowledge , there are no sufficient studies about verbal abuse and the most of the studies take one part of the verbal abuse like naming and judging as the following:

Rahmani(2010) In his thesis, the author examines how Iran was portrayed in The New York Times on January 21, 2009, before and after Obama was elected. He used some CDA analytical techniques to analyze forty headlines and twenty news pieces, including naming and lexical choices after Van Dijk (2006), overcompleteness after Van Dijk (1980), and voices after Fairclough's idea of intertextuality (1992). Through examining the connection between language use and the issue of power and institutions, he has sought to investigate these issues: the thematic organization of the text, the lexical choices and the social-cultural attitude, and examining how the generalization and overlexicalization processes have aided the manipulation processes. Iran is portrayed as a dangerous adversary in the study's findings, although this perception of Iran has since shifted. He has verified in the conclusion that the change in the newspaper's stance toward Iran is a result of changes in government policy.

1. **Al-Khazreji (2014)** has used CDA to learn how social media affects the relationship between the west and the east. The goal of this study is to bridge the gap between East and West media by analyzing the struggle between the East and the West in Al-Jazeera and BBC news using techniques and analytical frameworks from CDA. She uses the second model, Hardt-Mautner 1995, to statistically analyze the data, in addition to Van Dijk's model 1995b. From 2006 through 2013, she examined the news on the Al-Jazeera channel. The findings of this

investigation demonstrate: The idea of following up on a particular news channel has been impacted by how the media shapes Western and Eastern thought as a result of the resources available to each channel in its region and the disputes in the East-West connection in the media. While Westerners favor the BBC, Orientalists prefer to follow the news on Al-Jazeera.

2. **Shukri (2015)** utilizes the feminist perspective in her research, contending that women should be judged on their abilities and creativity rather than how well they contribute to society. This study aims to address the insecurity that women face in society by taking a step in that direction. The English book Good in Bed by Jennifer Weiner and the Arabic book "Samt al-Farashat" by Laila al-Othman are the two books the researcher selects because of their cultural differences. She used Fairclough's (1989/1995) models as the analysis model when analyzing the data. The analysis of the data reveals that men are portrayed as superior to women, and the two novelists discuss their views on the case for feminism. The two novelists distinguish their language by the employment of various structures and terminologies. Man is presented as being superior and in charge in both works. Despite the universal concerns covered in the two works, cultural distinctions also become apparent.

3. **Al-Jiburi (2017)** has chosen two texts for analysis, Risalat Al-Huquq of Imam Ali Al-Sajjad (p.b.u.h.) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, both of which center on the concept of human rights. Investigating the linguistic structure of the U.D.H.R., Risalat Al-Huquq of Imam Ali Al-Sajjad (pbuh), and their interpretive processes as well as illuminating ideologies are the objectives of her work. Her analysis of the chosen texts was done using Fairclough approach (1989). The study's findings demonstrate that the two texts have diverse textual

structures and follow various classification schemes, including the employment of various process categories. Both writings are based on distinct ideas, both secular and religious, and their influence varies depending on their various origins and sources.

4. **Atatfa (2017)** is another CDAthat examines how the Syrian crisis is being covered by two different television networks, RT in Russia and CNN in the United States. He seeks to determine whether the two channels use language to advance their ideological goals and how the Russian military affects the two channels' stances on the Syrian conflict. He (ibid.) uses Van Dijk's Ideological Square 1998 for the macro-level analysis and Halliday's Transitivity Study 1994 and Van Dijk's Ideological Discourse Analysis for the micro-level analysis. According to data analysis, the study concludes that both channels use language to their advantage in their reporting and that, following Russian military involvement in Syria, both channels' discourses shift from refugees to political rivals.

The above-mentioned studies differ from the present study in having a critical study to the verbal abuse in American Political Series ' The Newsroom'.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3-Introduction

The current chapter deals with the methodology followed in this study in detail. It shows the principles that are used in the analysis as the strategies used in the current study, data collection and description and the model of analysis.

3.1 The General Research Design

After the modification, from being theoretical only to be a theoretical and methodological approach, that CDA faced during the passage of time , CDA gets a theoretical framework and methodological approach in addition to the researching sense or topic as it is called by Fairlaugh(2011:350).

After all , CDA has a design that makes the research strategy, the stages and principles used in the study, supports the procedure or the method of the research main aim. With all of those strategies , CDA is subjective in most cases because it is based on qualitative method as stated by Wodak (2011) and in the same sense by Strauss and Corbin (1997) but with some certainty on the procedural principles that CDA has.

To get rid of this subjectivity as Bryman and Bell or Machin and Mayr (2007 , 2012) state , two components of the description stage are going to be studied qualitatively in addition to their quantitative one. Those components are grammar and vocabulary because the use of qualitative and Quantitative methods altogether gives a comprehensive faces of the research that is dealt with . Then Those methods of analysis show the validity and relevance of the study components (Hart 2011) . In this case , Quantitative method focuses on

the numerical or statically counted techniques to judge and explicate the data collected while the qualitative one focuses on the descriptive stage and explanatory stage of the results. A statistical way will be used to provide a result by which a frequency of occurrence and the percentage is clearly shown which is the best way for checking up the confirmation of the results and any interpretations got by using CDA framework as a linguistic outline.

3.2 Data collection and description

To select data , there are many ways can be used to do so because the main work of CDA as Bloor and Bloor(2014) says is to 'examine' the customs used and the practices appeared in the society meant in the study in a parallel way to find out and describe the way in which they work in the society and the critique that can be applied on these practices .

The data which is used in the current study is a TV political series written by Aaron Sorkin on June 24, 2012 and concluded in December 14,2014. It consists of twenty five episodes over three seasons. The place of this series is a newsroom and the addressers are a political figure , a political channel and a presenter. The addressees are the other political figures , political channels and the audience. The topic is mainly political with some references to the social affairs. The purpose is to criticize the American political channels and figures((Rose2014).

Then , three episodes ,entitled 'We Just Decided to', ' the First Thing We Do' and 'Boston' , are chosen randomly to be analyzed ; the first episode from each of the three seasons. The scripts of these episodes are taken from the website as it is put in the appendices (https://subslikescript.com/series/The_Newsroom-187047).

3.3 The Eclectic Model of Analysis

Many approaches are found in CDA and all of them are of great benefit in spite of the fact that each one of them has a different way of application and work depending on different points of view of each approach but in the current study , Fairclaugh's Approach(1989) is the operational approach because it sounds that it fulfills the aims of the study since it is a three dimensional approach and has three stages in which each stage has a great connection with the other . This connection raises the sense of criticality and gives a thorough understanding of the text under study.

These three stages are : description stage , interpretation stage and explanation stage. The application of these stages is going to be done by an arranged steps. First by choosing the issue which is verbal abuse in an American series 'Newsroom'. Second , after showing and giving some information about this series , Fairclaugh's approach is taken in consideration as an operational approach with putting in hand the questions raised in this study to deepen the process of the analysis. However this approach is not enough to cover the whole sides of the topic so the need for other linguistic principles appears and especially in the text analysis. Some components is going to be taken from different scholars to get a full saturation of the topic like transitivity from Hallidy and Matthessein (2014), Modality from Quirk et al, Intertextuality from Fairclaugh(1992) and speech act from Searle(2004). In addition to these components and since the study is concerned with a speech , a need for a speech act analysis is raised. So Searle's model of speech acts are taken and it will be explained in the coming sections .

After all , the model used in this study is an eclectic one based on Fairlaugh's approach(1989), in which he presents three stages that are description , interpretation and explanation,) , transitivity from Halliday and

Matthessein (2014), Modality from Quirk et al (1996) , Intertextuality from Fairclaugh(1992) and speech acts of searles(2004).

3.4.1Description stage

 Since the Fairclaugh's frame work (1989) is the base of the eclectic model that is used in the current study , the first stage of this framework is the description stage in which the textual analysis takes place to analyze and investigate different textual components. The selectivity of the textual analysis gives a hint that not all the textual components are needed in the analysis and the only needed ones are vocabulary, grammar and the textual structure to fulfill the requirements of this study (Fairclaugh1989;13-15).

   In addition to that, Fairclaugh(Ibid) states that the problem of the research should be taken into consideration when doing the description stage to the text meant in the study and the same notion is mentioned by Fairclaugh in which he uses the idea of ideology instead.

3.4.1.1 Grammar

 Transitivity and modality are the grammatical features used in this study and because of their main concern with the clauses of the text meant in the study.

3.4.1.1.1 Transitivity

 Transitivity becomes one of the crucial tools used by CDA. Dijk (2008) states that to explicate the' action-process 'of a given discourse is a way in doing CDA. In transitivity, clause can be a grammatical unit that may show what goes on in a text. So it is a process in which a proper of verb that shows whether a given verb has direct object and the number that of objects for a verb to take. This process is the centre of transitivity. Hence, it is shown by

verb and consists of a number of various kinds of processes together in addition to the structure that realizes these various processes.

Concerning the various processes, some linguists, like Van Dijk, state that there are three processes .While others consider the processes as a component of the transitivity as what Matthiessen and Hallidy(2014) declare. They say that there at least three main items or components that construct the construction of transitivity of clause as a grammatical unit .These three components are participants, processes and circumstances. The participants represent (Who and Whom) , the processes represent the (what) while the circumstances represent the (condition in which it occurs).They divide these components into two types that are peripheral (circumstances) and core or the main ones that need to be dealt with in the study that are the participants and the processes.

Since Fairclaugh's approach is the operational approach , the definition of Fairclaugh would be the most suitable one. He defines transitivity as the 'property of' grammar of the clause that is related to the main meaning or the ideational meaning' (Fairclaugh 1992:27).

Halliday and Matthessien (2014) maintain that there are six processes under two groups, one is principle and the other is subsidiary. The first group is mental , material and relational while the second one is behavioral , verbal and existential which as whole has an association with the participants role or function that may change by relying on the type of the process with which it is associated as it is shown in the following table(Halliday and Matthessein 2014;309-311).

Table (3) The Type of Processes , their Meanings and the Characteristic Participants

Process type	Category	Participants direct involvement	Participants indirect involvement
Material Action Event	'doing' 'doing' 'happening'	Actor , Goal	Recipient , client Scope , initiator , Attribute
Behavioral	'behaving'	Behaver	Behavior
Mental Perception Cognition Desideration Emotion	'sensing' 'seeing' 'thinking' 'wanting' 'feeling'	Sensor , Phenomenon	Inducer
Verbal	'saying'	Sayer, Target	Receiver , Verbiage
Relational Atrribution Identification	'being' 'attributing' 'identifying'	Carrier, Attribute,Identified , Identifier ,Token , value	Attributer ,Beneficiary , Assigner
Existential	'existening'	Exitent	

This table will be the technique of transitivity analysis in the current study conducted in the next chapter..

3.4.1.1.2 Modality

The second linguistic principle in the description stage is modality. Modality is used differently by a lot of linguists. Each one of them tries to get some grammatical purposes from this principle and Fairclaugh is one of them. He uses modality to show the way by which the social relationships and the

'social individualities' are applied in the clause to clarify the aspect of the grammar of the clause. Fairclaugh(1992) states that this clarification is related to the ' interpersonal meaning' when taking the metafunction of the clause in consideration for the sake of reflecting the addressers relationship to the other addressees in the same discourse, i.e it focuses on the reflection of that relationship that appears clearly between the participants in a given discourse with taking in concern the social circumstance . (Fairclaugh 1992: 142-159)

Since Quirk et al(1985) are ones of the most brilliant scholars who deal with modality, their opinion about it is adopted in the current study. Quirk et al. (1985) denote that modality is the **"manner in which the meaning of a clause is qualified so as to reflect the speaker's judgment of the likelihood of the proposition it expresses being true"** (Quirk et al.1985;219). They depend in that definition on the meaning carried by the modal verb itself but at the same time this definition classifies the modals or to be accurate the sense of modality into two types those that express the main predominance of people like volition, permission and obligation and those that are mainly depend on the ones' decision(decision of people) like possibility, prediction and necessity (Ibid:220).

Some linguists classify modality into epistemic modality and deontic modality and it depends on the sense people made as a semantic meaning . (Griffiths 2006).

After all, the meaning of the modal verbs will be dealt with by depending on the frequency of occurrence that each modal have as it is going to be shown in this table.

Table(4): The Modal Verbs and their Meaning as Classified by Quirk et al.(1985)

No.	The Modal Verbs	The Meaning of the Modal verbs
1	Can , could , may and might	Permission
2	Can , could , may and might	Possibility and Ability
3	Must , need and have to	Necessity
4	Must , need ,should , ought to , and need not	Obligation
5	Will , shall and would	Prediction
6	Will , shall and would	Volition

3.4.1.2 Vocabulary

The second component to be examined in the texts under study is vocabulary. Its analysis is needed to figure out the ideologically contested words chosen to make up this series and to convey its main ideologies. Ideologically contested words, which are called also challenged or disputed words, are described by Fairclough (1989: 114) as being "the focus of ideological struggle." In order to find out the frequency of occurrence of their prevailing expressions, the dominating classification schemes in each of the two texts under study are going to be investigated. The vocabularies or the expressions that are going to be used are universal vocabularies, liberal vocabularies and abused vocabularies because they have a crucial role in constructing the ideologies.

3.4.1.3 Text Structure

Constructing and structuring the text is the main element that is dealt with the text analysis. Thus, Fairclaugh (1989) dealt with this concept in a way that makes the manner of analyzing a text for an expected components is a default or expected order. That is why it is considered as one of the most important principles in the description stage because of its great importance in showing

the expected text ordered or structured. Fairclaugh (1989) shows that it is concerned with organizational features which he considers to be as a large scale as a result it examines the manner by which certain linguistic elements are arranged and constructed together in an expected text.

3.4.2 The Interpretation Stage

The second stage in the discursive structure of the model is the interpretation stage in which the interpreter depicts an image about what have been said in his memory .

The outcome that is reached to by using some schedules of correspondence of the features found in text or speech at different stages and the depiction of that stage (the description stage) in one's memory is the interpretation as Fairclough stated (1989: 10).Then Fairclaugh uses the same idea but he refers to the schedules as dynamic procedures (Ibid, 11).

The Interpretation of any text requires a kind of mixing between the text and the interpreter for delivering and interpreting a text because the interpreter represents the members' resources (Henceforth, MR) . The MR is declared by Fairclough to be of two kinds that are linguistic and non-linguistic prototypes that come as tools in getting a full understanding of relations in language, ideology, and power because the members' resources are determined socially drawn ideologically .(Ibid,11-12)

So, interpretation of a discourse is carried out by interpreting text as well as context throughout the situational context, intertextuality and speech acts ; these three aspects make a chain between the text meant in any study and to social context in which it is said.

3.4.2.1. Situational Context

Situational context is the first step in the interpretation stage that is presented by Fairclough (1989) in the way of a question that has a great similarity to the four discourse types in their reference and content . These four questions are

1.What's going on?

This question is similar to the main contents of the situation like its topic, purpose, and activity.

2.who's involved?

This question is the second question that links between the different subjects of the situation.

3.In what relations?

This question is related to the relationship between the whole participants in the discourse that have a role in it.

4.what's the role of language?

This question shows the relation and connection used for linking a text to its surrounding situational context.(Fairclaugh 1989;147). The following figure puts all these question in a clear picture for the sake of concluding the interpretation of discourse:

Fig.(2): Fairclough's (1989:147) Classification of the Situational Context

3.4.2.2. Intertextuality

Intertextuality, which is defined as the linguistic traits that a text acquires from other texts, is the second crucial step in the interpretation process. Such an examination is required since it's crucial for demonstrating how an author uses earlier works to create new ones. In other words, it demonstrates the diachronic link between a particular text and earlier, comparable or related ones. from Fairclough (1992: 84).

Intertextuality can be divided into two categories: "manifest intertextuality" and "constitutive intertextuality" as Fairclough (1992) states. The first indicates a direct or indirect reference to another text, while the second denotes a relationship between the text and another text in terms of form, structure, or genre. As a result, evident intertextuality features an obvious resurrection, as its name suggests. A clear reference to earlier works by

directly quoting them, providing examples from them, or making reference to the topics they cover. Contrarily, constitutive intertextuality refers to texts that have similarities in their overall structure and placement within the current text.

3.4.2.3. Speech Acts (Henceforth, SA)

According to Fairclough (1989: 9), who studies speech actions, the idea that speaking is an act plays a crucial role in text interpretation. It is essential to CDA in light of the assertion that discourse is a social activity. He continues "They are concerned with the sense participants ascribe to discourse components through their MR and with the interpretations of the circumstance" (ibid., p. 155).

Searle (1979) divides illocutionary acts into five categories based on their propositional content and the direction of fit between their words and the outside environment and since these categories have a direct relation to the MR . This relation is one of the significant reasons behind the role of SAs categories in forming some strategies of verbal abuse.

1. Expressives

Concerns about the suppositional content's psychological state are expressed via expressive SA. This type of fit either lacks any direction of fit or has a neutral fit. Thanking, apologizing, forgiving, welcoming, and other expressions of this kind are examples.

2. Assertives

The speaker is constrained by the certainty of the transmitted expression in assertive SAs. They have a message of fitness for the globe. The following actions are some examples of this group: asserting, speculating, griping, concluding, etc.

3. Declarations

They alter the speakers' position on the topic at hand in some way. Meyer (2009: 50) claims that this is the reason that they are carried out by someone who has been granted specific permission to do so inside a certain institutional framework. They have a word for fit direction in the globe. Examples of this kind include being fired from a job, being named, receiving a sentence in court, being appointed, etc.

4. Commissives

SAs that are compliant promise to commit the speaker to an upcoming course of action. Thus, speakers speak with a direction that fits the world. This category includes actions like promising, threatening, offering, and so on.

5. Directives

They are the speaker's attempts to influence the hearer to carry out his goal. The speakers speak with a direction that fits the world. They can be portrayed by many different verb forms, including direct, prohibit, counsel, warn, and pray. The speaker advances the future action in compulsives while the following two SAs concur with their fit direction.

For the aim of differentiating one speech act from another, Searle (1969) has established guidelines or requirements for each SA, which, if satisfied, can accomplish its objectives. On the other hand, if any of these are broken, the statement will be misunderstood. These are referred to as "felicity conditions" (henceforth, FCs). Van Eemeren et al. (1993: 4) list them as follows:

1. The propositional content condition (henceforth, PCC), which asks what the SA is about.

2. The preparatory condition (henceforth, (PC)) outlines the requirements for the SA in the real world.

3. The sincerity condition (henceforth, SC) establishes what is being done in the sense that the speaker intends for what they are saying to be taken into account.as an act, and that this intention is recognized by the listener.

4.The essential condition (henceforth, EC) must be satisfied if the SA is performed sincerely.

Felecity conditions could be described as "the criteria for making speech acts by which one can ascertain if the utterance is a successful speech act or not,".(Al-Hindawi 1999: 19).

These FCs will be used to analyze the SAs of the texts being examined.
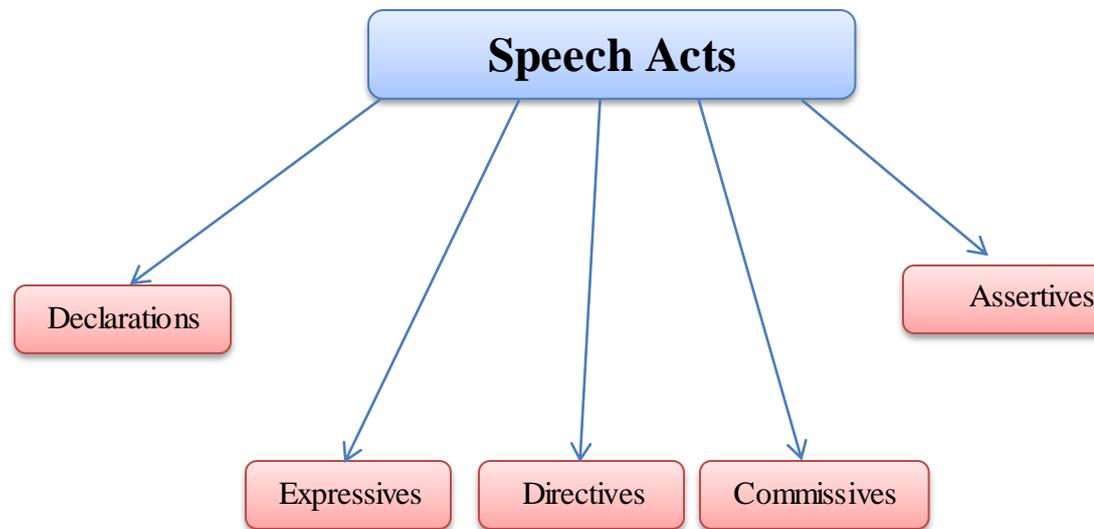
Fig. (3): Speech Acts Types according to Searle's (1979)

3.4.3 Explanation Stage

The third stage of analysis in this model is explanation. It is, as Fairclough (1989: 163) states,"concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context - with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and their social effects." Fairclough (ibid: 164) points out that it has two dimensions depending upon which the emphasis is put. If it is put on the future of discourse and its social effects as well as its originality then discourses can be seen as parts of social struggles. However, they can be seen as an outcome of

struggles of power relations if emphasis is put on the past of discourse as well as its social purpose. Explanation in this study is devoted to the ideology that is represented in each of the texts under study and their powers. Ideology and power will be considered by adopting the operational definitions of both which are mentioned in Chapter one. In brief, Fairclough's (ibid.) views of ideology and power will be followed. He believes in ideology as a major mode of power and in power as being ideologically rooted or 'ideological power'. Thus, there is an interrelationship between the two terms. These two units of analysis can be presented as follows:

3.4.3.1 Ideology

Ideology has been explained and defined in the second chapter however in this section , the kinds of the ideologies that the study is after is the main concern. These ideologies are universality ideology , liberalism ideology and individualism ideology.

3.4.3.2 Power

In this section , two principles of power is going to be dealth with that are the authority of power and the origin of power

The theoretical framework to be used in the examination of the three chosen texts under study is as follows:
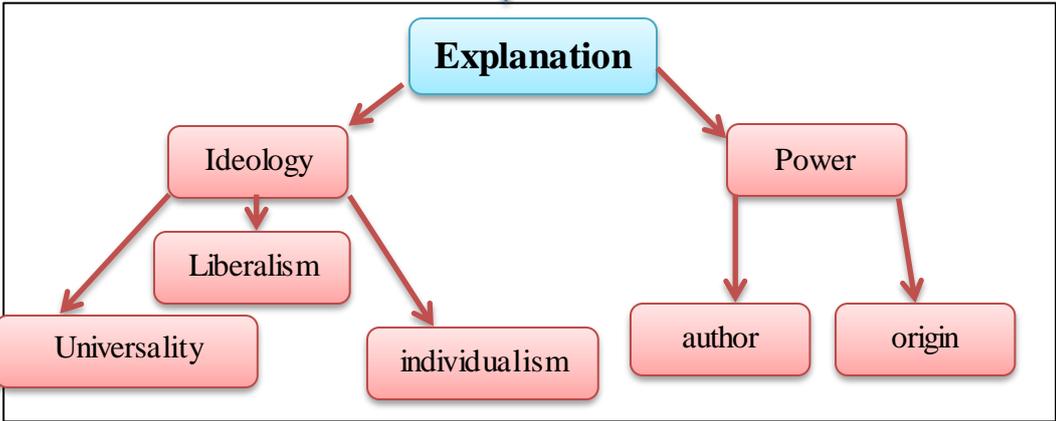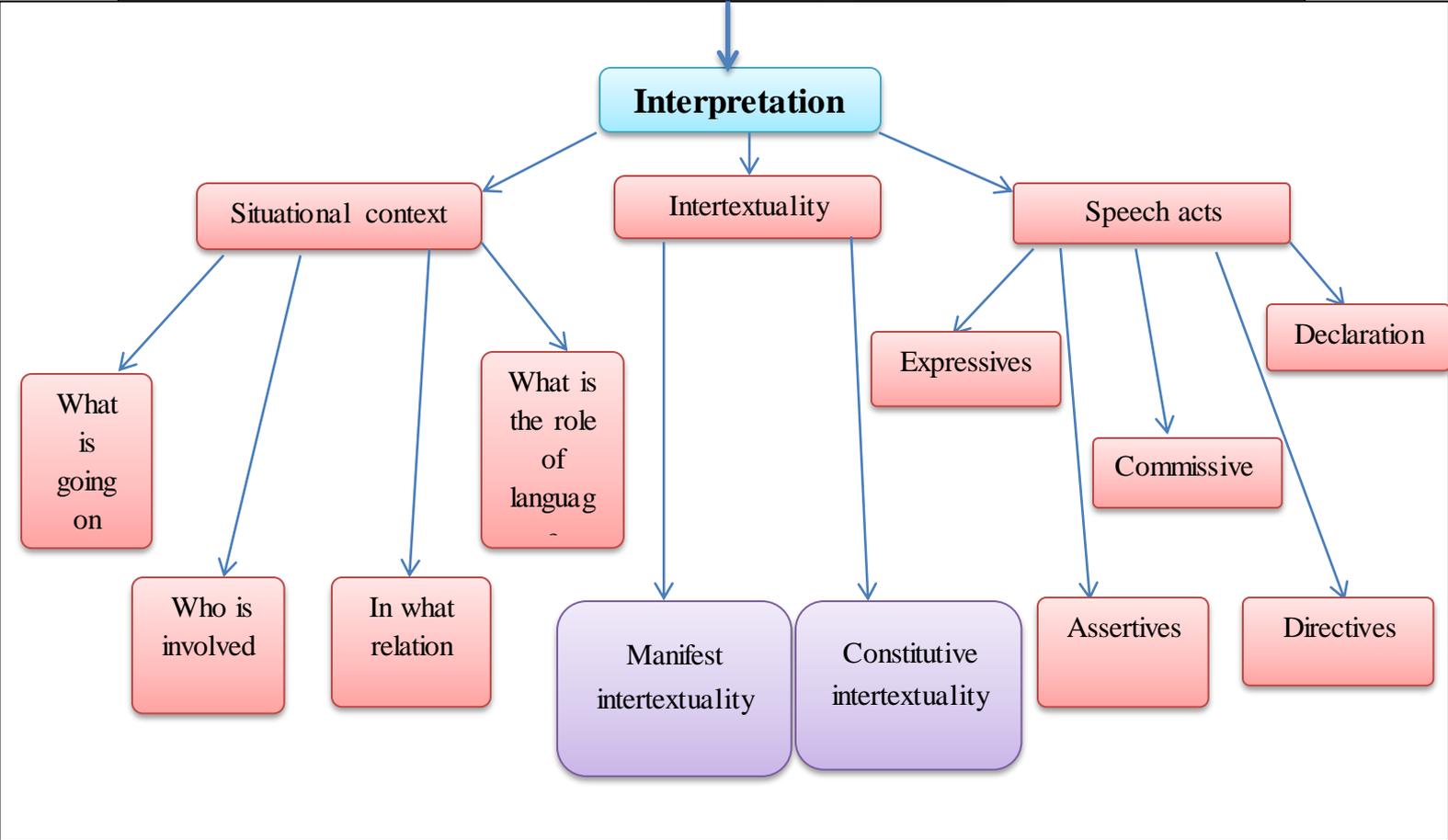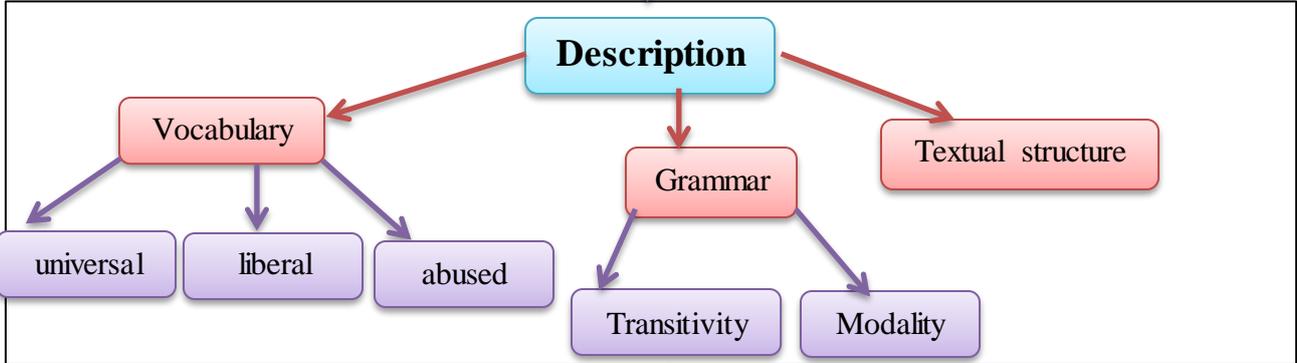
Fig. (4) :The Eclectic theoretical framework

Chapter Four

Data Analysis .

4.1 The Analysis of the First Episode

4.1.1 Description Stage

In chapter three, it is mentioned that there are some textual features need to be tackled in the first stage that is the description stage and these textual features are three: grammar, vocabulary, and textual structure (Fairclaugh1989,109-112).

Dealing with them or analyzing them can show the ideology of the text in hand. So this section will deal with the examination of the first episode

4.1.1.1 Vocabulary

Vocabulary can be defined in different ways like Alternative wordings, lexical choices . in most cases this alternative wording carry a massive importance for analyzing a text and especially it supplies a good information about the ideology used in the text under study Fairclough's (Ibid) . In addition , the study of the vocabulary may provide a good means for showing the ''ideological differences that may appear between texts and as it is mentioned by Fairclough that there are three kinds of values of the words that are experiential , which is going to be tackled in this section because it takes the content in consideration , and the expressive and relational that are going to be excluded because both o them deal with the social relations and identities (Fairclough, 1989: 108 and 112). So the experiential value is going to be dealt with in the analysis of words. Words can be analyzed into universal expressions , liberalism expressions .(Ibid)

Since the analysis of the vocabularies is taken place in this section so the abused vocabulary is going to be studied in the current section as well

4.1.1.1.1 Expressions of Universality

Universal vocabularies are the expressions like (all, universal, everyone, no one, everybody , everyone and any one) These features are found in the following extracts:

1- Go on , get it all out

2- I'm a sophomore , and this is for all three of you

3-We were able to bell all these things

4-and do all these thing

5-Did you? For all the reasons.

6-All right, look, I'm sorry I said all that

7-Did you hurt anything?

8-Everything, I think, but please.

9-Why does anybody ever have to work late?

10- Everybody here knows. Nobody here cares.

In the above extracts that are part of the episode , the universal expressions appear clearly in the use of (all , everyone, anybody and nobody). There are other universal vocabularies in the text that are counted below . The extracts share the setting and scene with the whole text which a political setting (newsroom) and the speakers are a political figure, the political channels and the presenter . The writer is a political person and the addressees are the other political channels and figures . The topic is a political criticism and the purpose is to correct what is fabricated.

These expressions are heavily used in the first episode. The use of such vocabularies is meant to reflex the meaning that is wanted to be carried by the political figure in the episode for two reasons that are to show his political position as the representative of his population and the second reason is that the speech is not meant to call individuals or their religious , racial and cultural background . So the use of vocabularies like all , every and others is very noticeable in this episode.

These expressions are called universal because of the reference they used to bear and that's why Quirk et al. (1985) states that *every* expression is universal because it reflects an indefinite meaning first and second it reflects the positiveness of the universality it shows . So the table below shows the frequency of occurring and percentage of those expressions

Table 5: The Frequency and Percentage of Occurrence for the Use of each Universal Expression in the First Episode.

No.	Universal vocabularies or Expressions	Frequency of the expressions	Percentage of each expression %
1.	Universal	0	0 %
2.	All	18	43,9 %
3.	Everyone	1	2.6 %
4.	No one	8	19.5 %
5-	Everybody	5	12.1 %
6-	Anybody	3	7.3
7-	Anyone	6	14.6
	Total	**41**	**100%**
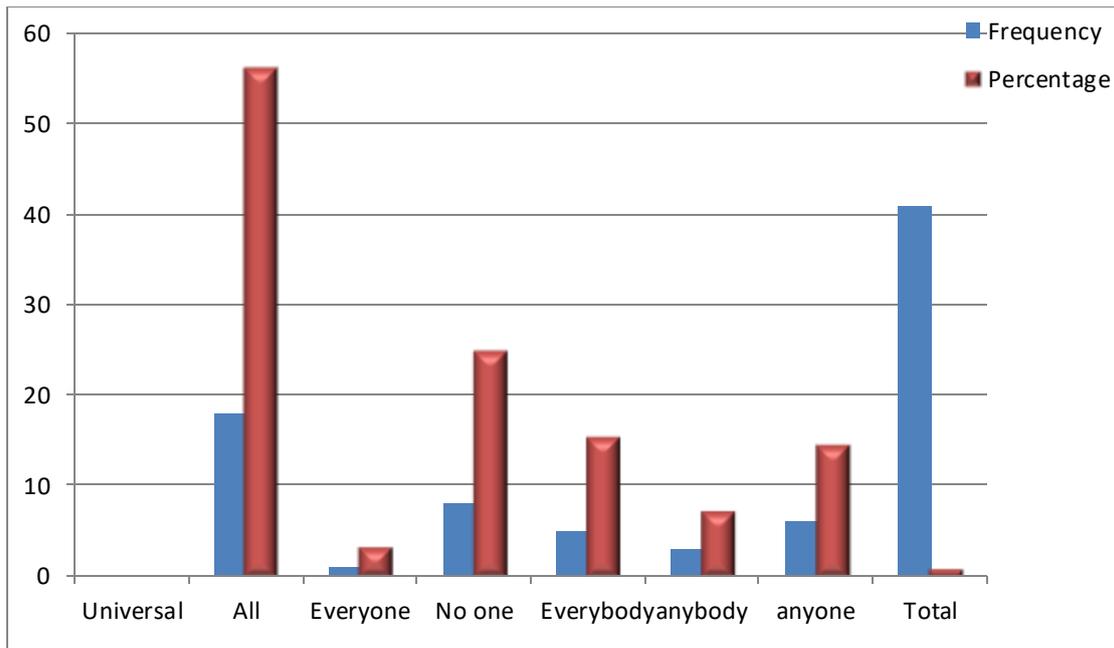
Fig.(5):Frequency and Percentage of the Occurrence for the Use of Universal Expressions in the First Episode .

So Table (6) and figure (8) give a clear idea about the most used and frequent expression to give a sense of universality is **all** becauses it is used eighteen times out of forty one making (43,9 %) for all of the percentage of the use of expressions .

The expression **No one** is the next which is used eight times out of forty one and the percentage (19.5 %).

Then the expression anyone used six times out of forty one and the percentage (14.6%) of the whole percentage

The other expressions of universality are used frequently as mentioned in the table above which is a kind of overwording because these word occur frequently and they are synonymous to some extent.(Ibid)

This overwording has a great role in contesting the ideological sense because of universal sense that serves a lot in the meaning that the political wants to carry

In spite of the fact that universal words or expressions have a low percentage of the occurrence of universal expressions but still have a great importance and their percentage is the highest among the other classification schemes in this text.

4.1.1.1.2 Expressions of liberalism

Expressions of liberalism are the expressions that show the liberal ideology . These expressions are (Freedom , equal , liberal , loyal , liberty , property , free and loyalty). As in the following extracts:

1-Conservatives idiots and liberals losers.

2-You Know why people don't like liberals

3-If liberals are so fuckin' smart how they lose so goddamn always?

4-Freedom and Freedom, so let's keep it that way.

5- Diversity and opportunity and freedom and freedom.

6-Canada has freedom . Japan has freedom.

7-207Sovereign states in the world like 180of them have freedom

8-And upload them onto a free website where anyone can see them.

9- Loyalty, I'm making a dumb decision out of loyalty.

10-I'm used to them by now – Loyalty.

The extracts above show that there are several words carry liberal meaning and a liberal reference which have a crucial influence in the constructing of the liberalism ideology and The extracts share the setting and scene with the whole text which a political setting (newsroom) and the speakers are a political figure, the political channels and the presenter . The writer is a political person and the addressees are the other political channels and figures . The topic is a political criticism and the purpose is to correct what is fabricated.

The use of such words can show the ideological identity of the text under study .The table and figure below show the frequency and percentage of the use of these expressions:

Table 6: Frequency and Percentage of Occurrence for the Use of Liberal Expressions

No.	Liberal Expressions	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Freedom	7	58.3 %
2.	Liberal	3	25 %
3.	Loyalty	2	16.7 %
Total use of liberal expressions		12	100 %
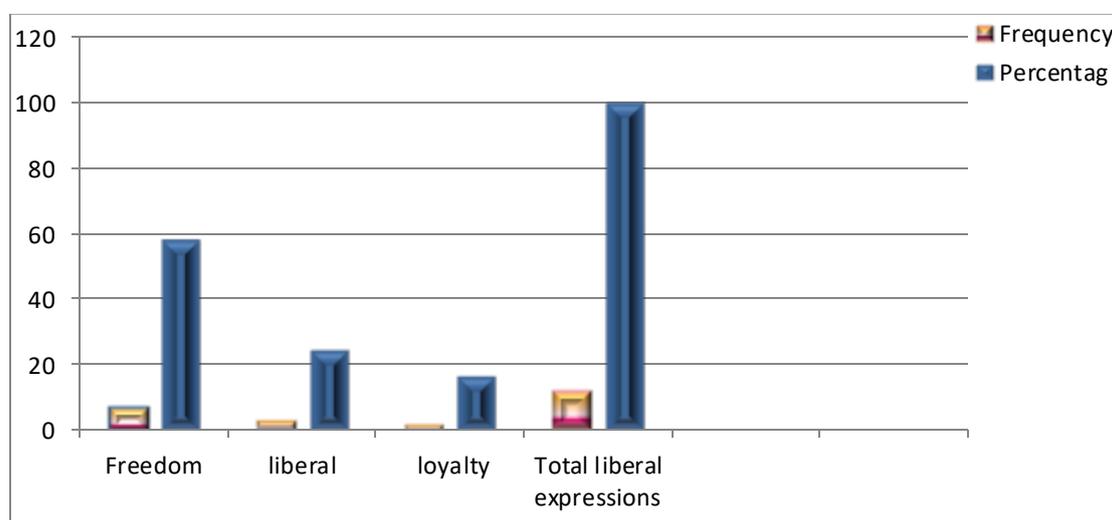
Fig.(6): Frequency and Percentage of Occurrence for the Use of Liberal Expression in the First Episode.

The table above and figure depict that **freedom** is the most used liberal word and the most frequent one. It is used seven times out of twelve with the

percentage (53.3%) of the whole percentage . This frequent use and especially in the beginning of the episode reflects the intention of the political figure to show the world he calls his claim of liberalism in spite of the fact that the series is meant to criticize some political figures.

The next occurrence of the liberal use is **liberal** which is used three times out of twelve with the percentage (25%) of the whole percentage while the last liberal expression used in this text is loyalty which is used two times out of twelve with the percentage (16.7%) of the whole percentage.

Finally, the frequent us of the liberal expression, even if it if the lowest use , is mostly used in the first section of the episode because the presenter and the political guest were talking about a political topic and belonging to the land which adds a lot the ideological identity.

4.1.1.1.3 Expressions of Abuse

8   The expression of abuse is the expression that aim to mock , demean or humiliate someone for certain reason . These expressions vary from the shame words ,slang , profanity , lies , to harmful speech which is the main types of the abused language as the following extracts:

1-He's being shot at by the fucking tabliban

2-And you yakking in my ear

3- I've come here to take your IQ and your talent and put it to some patriotic fucking use.

4- I fucking love, what you said at Northwestern.

5- Hey jughead . I ain;t afraid of nothing.

6- 7-I will beat the shit out of you.

7- Hang on enough of this shit about being disengaged.

8- 9-Do you need a doctor –Jesus Christ.

9- Jesus , we have got the guy on the phone

From the extracts above , the abuse expression are clearly shown to serve the main topic that these expressions come to serve because it is sharing a political setting and scene with the whole text and the speakers are a political figure, the political channels and the presenter . The writer is a political person and the addressees are the other political channels and figures . The topic is a political criticism and the purpose is to correct what is fabricated. Next, the use of words like jug head which a slang word or shit which has shame connotation reflects the aim of the political figure.

The table and figure below show the frequent use and percentage of the abused expressions in the first episode.

Table(7) : The Frequent Use and Percentage of the Abused Expressions in the First Episode

No.	Abused Expressions	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Shame words	10	52.6 %
2.	Slang words	3	15.7 %
3.	Taboo	1	5.3 %
4.	Harmful speech	1	5.3%
5.	Exaggeration	3	15.8%
6.	Profanity	1	5.3
Total use of Abused expressions		19	100 %
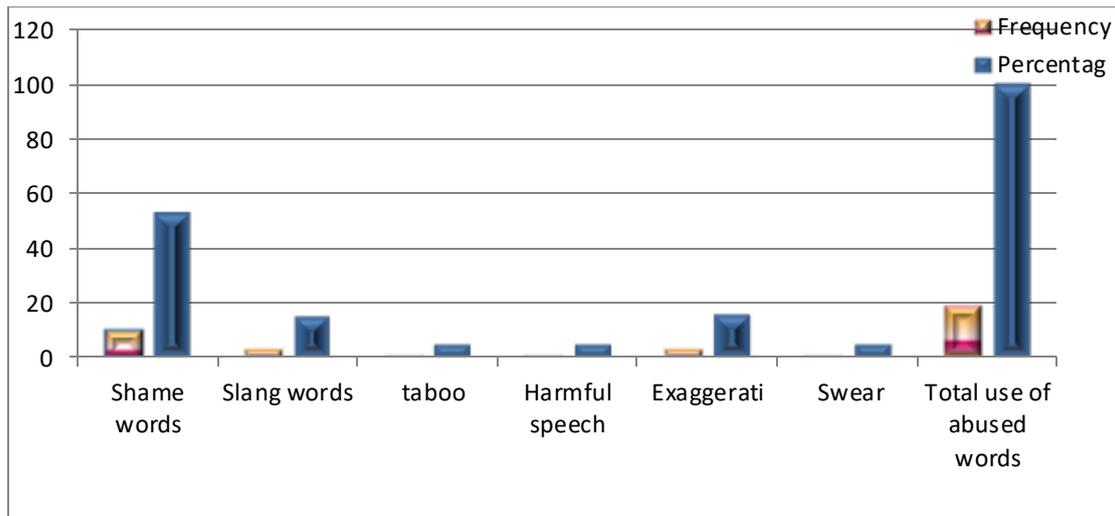
Fig (7) :Frequency and Percentage of Occurrence for the Use of Abused Expression in the First Episode.

From the above table and figure it is clearly shown that the use of shame words is the highest use among the abused words which makes ten times out of the nineteen and the percentage of it is(52.6%) of the whole percentage while the next type of the abused expressions are the slang words and the harmful speech which make three times of frequent use for each out of nineteen and the percentage oif each one if (5.3%) especially in the beginning of the episode because the aim of the series if to criticize the other media that fabricate the news and the second reason is the speech of the political figure who wants to show the extent of humiliating the presenter.

Finally, the abused expression is one of the most used words in this episode and it is so important in contesting the ideological identity because most of ideologies contain a kind of abuse in spite of the fact that it is not the highest expressions in the frequent use of the expressions but still it is so important in showing the identical ideological identity .

4.1.1.2 Grammar

Under this section , transitivity and modality are going to be studied as the following

4.1.1.2.1 The Analysis of Transitivity

In this level , which is held a according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) point of view . In their opinion , there are two elements central and peripheral . The central elements are the process and the participant while the peripheral is the circumstance . In the current study, the first part of the central element will be tackled which is the process types . In this element 'man' has two different roles that are direct and indirect participant which is going to be investigated to show the most frequent role hold by the Man in the first episode because it helps a lot in showing the ideological differences and how is the man meant by the abuse . 'Man used in this text to refer to words expressions like: human , human beings, all, everyone, everybody, everyone , anyone , anybody and no one in addition to pronouns like: they ,he and him The table below and figure show the use of processes in the first episode.

Table 8: Transitivity Analysis

No.	Process types		Participants		Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Material		Directly involved	Actor	113	% 55.12
				Goal	3	%1.4
			Indirectly involved	Recipient	32	% 15.6
2.	Mental		Directly involved	Sensor	1	% 0.5
				Phenomenon	3	1.5
3.	Relational	Attributive	Directly involved	attribute	7	% 3.4
		Identifying	Directly involved	Identified	46	% 22.4
	Total				**205**	**%100**

Fig.(8): Frequency and Percentage of Process Types and Participants in the First Episode.

The table above shows that the most frequent participants is the actor which is used 113 times out of 205 with percentage (55.12%) and this participants belong to the process type of material. and the next is the identified which comes in 46 times out of 205 with the percentage (22,4%). Both of them are directly involved. Then the recipient participants comes which makes 32 times out of 205 with percentage of (15.6%) of the whole percentage. The rest of the participants comes with a nearby percentage and some participants don't mentioned like the behavior because the focus if on the doer of the action , the recipient and the identified

4.1.1.2.2 Modality

To know the overall meaning of the modals that is prevailed in the text, some modal verbs are studied to reach this concept . So a number of different kinds of modal verbs have been used in the current text to express ability ,

possibility ,Prediction , necessity and obligation . The table below shows the frequent use of modal verbs

Table 9: Frequency and Percentage of Occurrence for the Use of Modal Verbs in the First Episode.

No. of modal meanings	Meanings of modals	Modal verbs	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Ability	Can	10	% 15.6
		Could	9	%14
2.	Possibility	May	11	% 17.1
		Might	2	%3.1
3.	Prediction	Will	15	%23.5
4.	Necessity	Need to	6	%9.4
5.	Obligation	Should	11	%17.1
Total			64	% 100
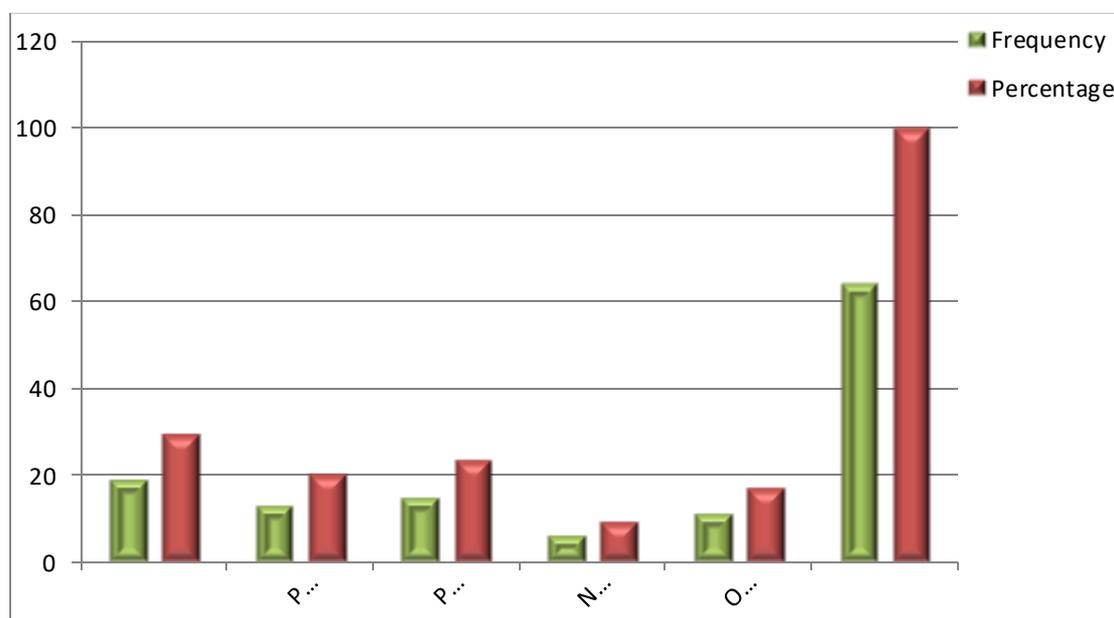
Fig.(9) : Frequency and Percentage of Occurrence for the Modal Meanings in the First Episode.

53

The table above gives a clear idea about the prevailing meaning of the modal verbs in the text under study that is restricted to ability, possibility ,prediction , necessity and obligation . The most frequent meaning is the prediction meaning which is shown by the use of 'can' and 'could' . It makes nineteen times out of sixty four with percentage (29.6%) of the whole percentage.

Next , the use of will frequently puts the prediction meaning in the second because it comes fifteen times out of sixty four and the percentage is 23.5%) There are some uses of other modal meaning like necessity , possibility which reflects the meaning that speaker wants to deliver especially in the beginning of the episode .

4.1.1.3 Textual Structure of the first episode

The analysis of the text of the first episode is divided into two parts according to the topic that the speaker was talking in . Since this section has a kind of f correspondence to Hyme's (2014) acronym of his model 'speaking' so the place of the action was the newsroom and the topic was political in the beginning , that's why most of the abused words said in this part as a mean of criticizing, because the goal was to humiliate , abuse and show the lies that the other political medias display likeAmerican channels . Then the topic turned to be social and the abuse turned to be against some persons mentioned as a stuff and the presenter.

Most of the language used is the slang and colloquial and the most prevailing tense is the simple present tense to generalize the idea which serves a lot in recognizing the ideological identity of universality .

4.1.2 The Interpretation Stage

This stage is going to include what have been mentioned in chapter three in addition to the speech acts to fulfill the need of the study as the following :

4.1.2.1 Situational Context

 To analyze the situational context , four questions raised as Fairclaugh(1989) claims and that have been explained in chapter three

4.1.2.1.1 What's going on?

 According to this question and as Fairclaugh (1989) states , the text under study can be classified into three points that are activity type , topic, and purpose.

 The activity type of the text under study is a literary work that belongs to the series outcome . The topic is a political topic by imitating a newstoom of two or three newsrooms of channels likeAmerican channels .

 Finally , the purpose of that text or discourse is to criticize some political channels and TV. channels to discover the way of fabricating news and the way of abusing the opponents and the stuff in the political and social fields.

4.1.2.1.2 Who's involved?

 The political titles involved in the text under study is the assumed political guest who involves some political titles of political figures like Obama and Sharoon when the dialogue was concerned with a political topic. While in the social figures involved when the speech was concerned with the social side of the political figure .

The part of involvement is the presenter who was in the role of representing people's questions while the addressees are people who watches such political channels in addition to the channels meant in the criticism.

4.1.2.1.3 In what relations?

Two relations implemented in the current text under study that are the political relation, in which a political series wants to call some political channels for political purpose and the preservation of the rights of the work is preserved by the company that present this work and the American government because this discourse has a direct relation with some channels that are supported by the government, and the social relation by which the discourse can all the people who is meant by it .

The stuff of the text are the addressers, who wants to call the political and social audience while the people and the political channels are the addressees since they are meant by the criticism .

4.1.2.1.4 What's the role of language?

Since language is the gifted means by which people can communicate so it is used in the current text that is under study as a mean of delivering the criticism to the political channels and the political figures at one side and the people who are meant to know the truth behind this criticism at the other side. So it is , language, the tool of transmitting the message from the addressers to the addressees .

4.1.2.2 Intertextuality

For a text to be defined , there are many ways . One of the best ways is by showing the relation of the text with other texts which is the main concern of the intertextuality . By taking the text under study in consideration, the text

has many relations to the other texts of speeches that belong to channels at one time and political figures at the other .

 First of all the text implements a speech as a **manifest intertextuality** from the CNN that is talking about the Federal Budget and that speech comes in the political part of the episode when the political guest was criticizing the political faults that have been presented by channels, like the involving of jealousy towards Jay Leno, and the political figures . Then the involvement of the text that is about the Declaration of the Independence and the writing about this declaration.

 Second , the inclusion of some texts about Freedom in Canada , Japan , Spain and other countries which is related to the cultural writing of these countries .

 Third the implementation of some texts that belong to the field of politics like the speech of Barak Obama as a way of presenting a kind of conflict in his speech .

 The fourth if the involvement of some social texts from different fields and persons like the words of ' don Miguel de Cervantes' and this implementation is a very abused one because it depicts the society that follow the word of an old person as horse for that person .

 Finally, the inclusion of the texts of the news is a very clear example of the intertextuality because it is the main concern of the series. This inclusion and the rest gives a very obvious definition to the main text that has a very critical aim of abusing the political channel , figures and society .

 While implementing the Manifest Intertextuality explicitly or implicitly, a lot of examples of **Constitutive Intertextuality** raised like the frequent use of the simple form of the past and present tense and the omitting of the doer of the action especially when talking about a political problem. Then the use of the

colloquial form of language when they were talking about the society the overuse of the modal verb can to show the ability meaning and the use of the nominal sentences when they deliver the news of the gulf explosion.

4.1.2.3 Speech Acts

As mentioned in chapter three , the analysis of the text under study is going to include an analysis of the speech act because the text itself is a speech and the speech act of Searle is one part of the eclectic model that is made for analyzing the current text . .

4.3.2.3 Speech Acts

There are five types of speech acts have been used in the text under study because it carries all the examples of these types .

Concerning the expressive type, there are forty examples of this kind like welcoming , forgiving , apologizing and thanking which reflects the act that speaker wants to deliver because of the massive abuse' criticism ' comes this text . To distinguish speech act from the other c the Felicity condition is included to see whether it has been violated or not. The FCs of the above example are the following:

1. **PCC**

    This SA is about the expressing welcoming , thanking , apologizing and forgiving and it is found because the whole text is meant to criticize the general statement of some political channels and figures .

2. **PC**

    The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to fulfill it needs of criticizing

3. **SC**

There is a kind of sincerity held by this SA because the aim is show the mistakes

4. EC

This kind has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

The second kind of SAs included in this text is the Assertive type which comes in twenty five examples of asserting , which is the highest example , suggesting and concluding . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

1. PCC

This SA is about the asserting , suggesting and concluding because the whole text is meant to abuse the general meaning of some political channels and figures so this felicity is accomplished .

2. PC

The PC of this SA is that it is qualified to acheive the meaning of this SA for abusing and criticizing the political faults

3. SC

There is a kind of sincerity got by this SA because the aim is show the mistakes and be sure of that mistakes.

4. EC

This type has an essential condition in the sense that the addresser is sure that the addressees will make benefit of that SA

The third type of SAs in the text under study is the Declaration type which comes in nineteen examples of naming which is the highest example , appointing , firing and sentencing . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

1. **PCC**

> This SA is about the firing , naming and appointing in the whole text under study which parallel with the main abuse of the text which criticism .

2. **PC**

> The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to fulfill it needs of criticizing

3. **SC**

> There is a kind of sincerity showed in the teat by this SA because the main aim is to show the mistakes

4. **EC**

This type has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

Fourth, the type of SAs used in the text under study is the commissive SA and the most used example is the offering and promising types which come in fourteen examples . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

1. **PCC**

> This SA is for offering and promising in the whole text under study which achieve with the main aim of the text that is to criticize the political channels and figures .

2. **PC**

> The preparatory condition of this SA has a kind of qualification to accomplish the purpose of criticizing .

3. **SC**

No sincerity found in this SA because the main aim is to depict the faults cheating and lying.

4. EC

This type has no EC because there is no benefit would be got by the addressees it is not beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

The fifth type is the Directive type which comes in the current text under study in fifteen times especially in the political text that is in the beginning of the series . . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

1. **PCC**

     This SA is about the ordering , command and advice in the whole text under study which compromise with the main abuse of the text which is criticism .

2. **PC**

     The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to achieve the need of criticism.

3. **SC**

      No sincerity showed in the text because this SA is dedicated to show the political mistakes

4. **EC**

This type has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are one of the addressed part .

As a result , the five types of SAs are used in the current text which reflect the main nature of the text because it is political and social and the addressee are the political channels and figures at one side and the people who are the main second part of the addressees at the other .

4.1.3 Explanation Stage

The ideology and the power are going to be talked in this section as the following:

4.1.3.1 Ideology

This idea of ideology is going to be investigated by focusing on the concepts that can be carried in the current texts implicitly and explicitly or directly and indirectly . The concepts that can be involved are : universality , Liberalism , individualism, and collectivism. The explanation of these terms is going to be shown as the following :

4.1.3.1.1 Universality

Universality is the main ideology used in the current text that could be counted as the main concept of the universality used in the first episode in the series. So the main philosophy of the ideology **universality** supplies that the whole population of that country meant in this idea and no individual differences involved whether it is cultural, religious and ethnic but this universality is meant to abuse the political channels and figures and the universality here is the universal criticism of the people to the political channels and figures while the people are one of the addressees in these universality.

4.1.3.1.2 Liberalism

In addition to the universality ideology , the liberalism ideology is used as well. The main philosophy of this ideology is to show the formalization by

which the politics goes on in the meant country by claiming to be loyal and faithful to the land and the reality is just the reverse because the politicians are calling for the freedom but in reality they fabricate every thing .

4.1.3.1.3 Individualism

The Individuality ideology is mentioned and implemented implicitly and explicitly by emphasizing the right of the individual freedom and how he has the right to know everything correctly without any fabricating news or facts and without any incorrect promises that may be cut by the politicians who has been abused many times for their steeling of the rights of the individuals.

In spite of the fact that universality is the domain ideology but still the individuality takes place in this text .

4.1.3.2 Power

As mentioned in the third chapter that the power is going to be examined by investigating the source of the power and the authority of that power.

4.1.3.2.1. Source or Origin

The origin of the series is a political series which comes from two sides and both come as reaction to the newsroom of other political channels . So the first source of the series is the political newsrooms in which the fabricated news is presented . The second source is the old political speeches that are mentioned by the addressers.

4.1.3.2.2. Authority

The authority of the text is taken from the governmental power that is represented in the two channels that belong to the government. Since the current text comes as a reaction to these channels so it imitates their political authority .

4.2   The Analysis of the second episode

4.2.1 Description Stage

It is mentioned in chapter three that there are some textual features should be studied in the first stage, which is the description stage, . These textual feature are the following : grammar, vocabulary, and textual structure.(Fairclaugh1989,109-112)

4.2.1.1 Vocabulary

 vocabulary can be presented in different definitions like classification schemes , lexical choices and alternative wordings . Alternative wording carries a great significance for investigating a text and especially it provides a good information about the ideology identity used in the current text that is under study Fairclough's (Ibid) .

 Besides , to study the vocabulary provides a good means of showing the "ideological differences that may appear between texts and as it is stated by Fairclough that there are three kinds of values of the words that are experiential , which is going to be dealt with in this section because it takes the content in consideration , and the expressive and relational that are going to be excluded because both of them deal with the social relations and identities (Fairclough, 1989: 108 and 112). So the experiential value is going to studied with in the analysis of words. Words can be divided into universal expressions , liberalism expressions .(Ibid)

 Since the analysis of the vocabularies is taken place in this section so the abused vocabulary is going to be studied in the current section as well.

4.2.1.1.1 Expressions of Universality

 Universal vocabularies are the words like (all, universal, every , everyone, no one, everybody , everyone and any one) . These vocabularies are mentioned in the second episode in a modest number . The use of such expressions is to

show the meaning that is meant to be delivered by the political figure in the episode for two reasons that are to show his political authority as the representative of his population and the second reason is that the speech is not meant to call individuals or their religious , racial and cultural background . So the use of expressions like all , every and others is less noticeable in this episode in comparison to the first one.

These words carry the sense of universality because of the reference they used to bear and that's why Quirk(1985) states that *every* expression is universal because it reflects an indefinite meaning first and second it reflects the positiveness of the universality it shows . So the table below shows the frequency of occurring and percentage of those expressions

Table 10: The frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of each universal expression in the second episode.

No.	Universal vocabularies or Expressions	Frequency of the expressions	Percentage of each expression %
1.	Universal	1	1.9%
2.	All	30	55.5 %
3	Every	4	7.4%
3.	Everyone	3	5.6 %
4.	No one	5	9.2%
5-	Everybody	3	5.6 %
6-	Everything	3	5.6%
6-	Anybody	1	1.8%
7-	Anyone	4	7.4%

Total	54	100%
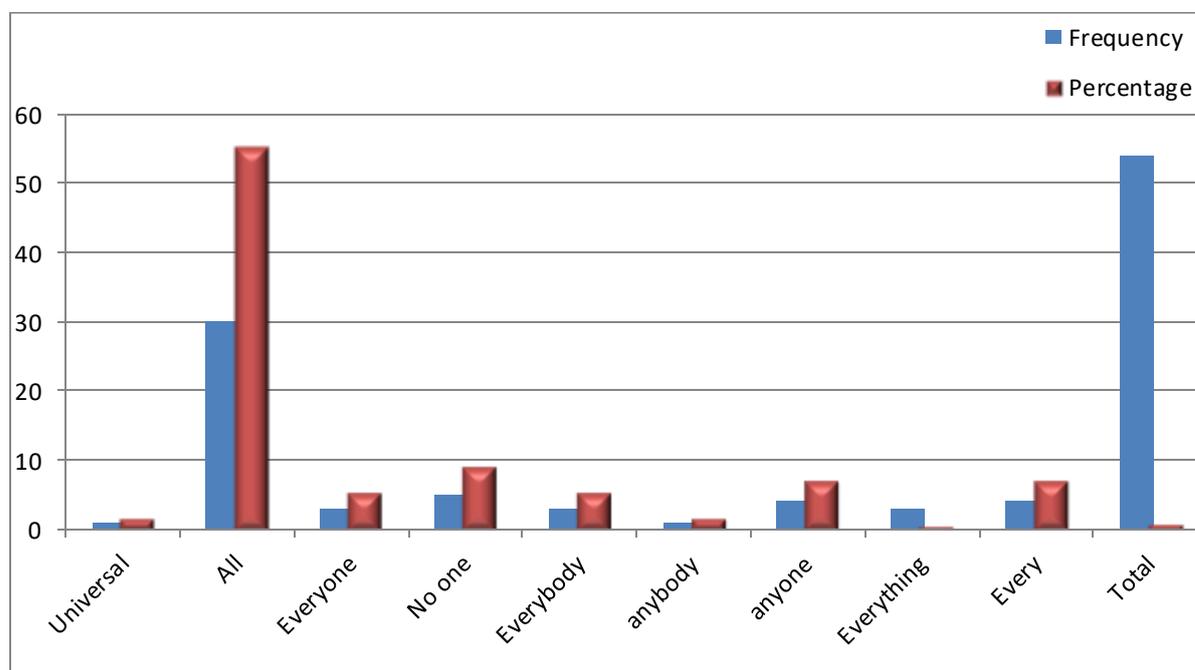
Figure (10) Frequency and percentage of the occurrence for the use of universal expressions in the second episode .

So Table (11) and figure (12) give a clear idea about the most used and frequent expression to give a sense of universality is **all** because it is used thirty times out of fifty four making (55.5 %) for all of the percentage of the use of expressions as the following examples .

1- All for a guy , and he's going out with your best friend

2-All street bullshit like limit government seriously?

The expression **No one** is the next which is used five times out of fifty four and the percentage (9.2 %).

Then the other expressions are used in a nearby times and percentage which is lesser than the above two expressions . So the other expressions of

universality are used frequently as mentioned in the table above which is a kind of over wording because these word occur frequently and they are synonymous to some extent.(Ibid)

This over wording has a great role in contesting the ideological sense because of universal sense that serves a lot in the meaning that the political sides wants to carry

In spite of the fact that universal words or expressions have a low percentage of the occurrence of universal expressions but still have a great importance and their percentage is the highest among the other classification schemes in this text and lesser than what comes in the first episode .

4.2.1.1.2 Expressions of liberalism

Liberalism can be showed by some expressions that are (Freedom , equal, liberal , loyal , liberty , property , free and loyalty). Expressions of liberalism are the expressions that show the liberal ideology . The use of such words can show the ideological identity of the text under study .The table and figure below show the frequency and percentage of the use of these expressions:

Table 11: Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of liberal expressions

No.	Liberal Expressions	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Free	4	66.7 %
2.	Property	1	16.7 %
3.	Loyalty	1	16.7 %
Total use of liberal expressions		6	100 %
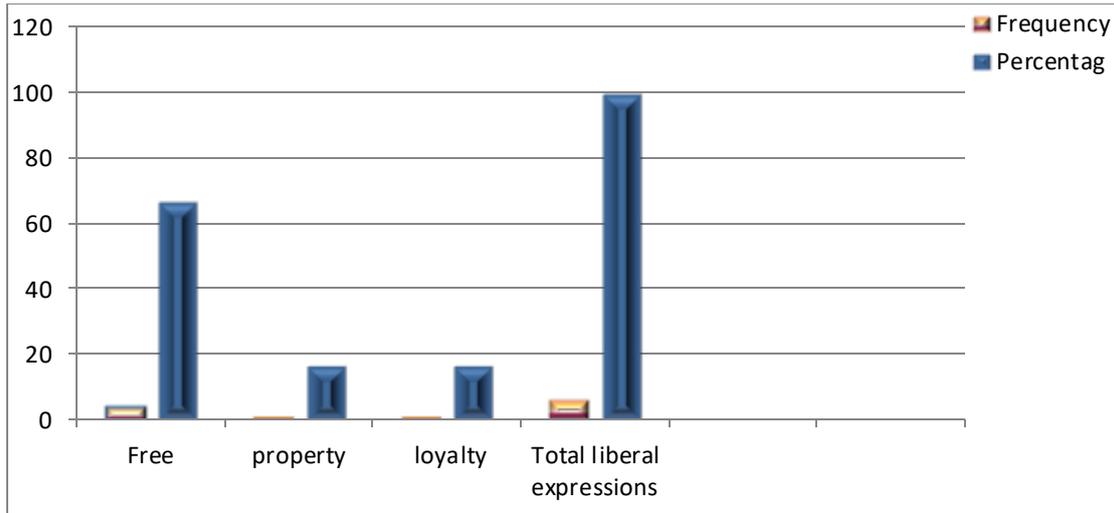
Fig.(11): Frequency and Percentage of Occurrence for the Use of Liberal Expression in the Second Episode.

In the table and figure above shows that **free** is the most used liberal word and the most frequent one among the liberal word . It is used four times out of six with the percentage (66.7%) of the whole percentage . This frequent use reflects the intention of the political figure to show the world he calls his claim of liberalism in spite of the fact that the series is meant to criticize some political figures.

The next occurrence of the liberal expressions is **property and liberal.** Each one is used one time out of six with the percentage (16.7%) of the whole percentage .

Finally, the frequent us of the liberal expression, even if it if the lowest use because the presenter and the political guest were talking about a political story that has been reported in a wrong way and the speech is dedicated to the channel that report that speech.

4.2.1.1.3 Expressions of Abuse

The expression of abuse is the expression that aim to mock , demean or humiliate someone for certain reason . These expressions vary from the shame

words ,slang , profanity , lies , to harmful speech which is the main types of the abused language . The table and figure below show the frequent use and percentage of the abused expressions in the second episode

Table (12): The frequent use and percentage of the abused expressions in the second episode:

No.	Liberal Expressions	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Shame words	11	68.8 %
2.	Slang words	4	25 %
6.	profanitys	1	6.2%
Total use of liberal expressions		16	100 %
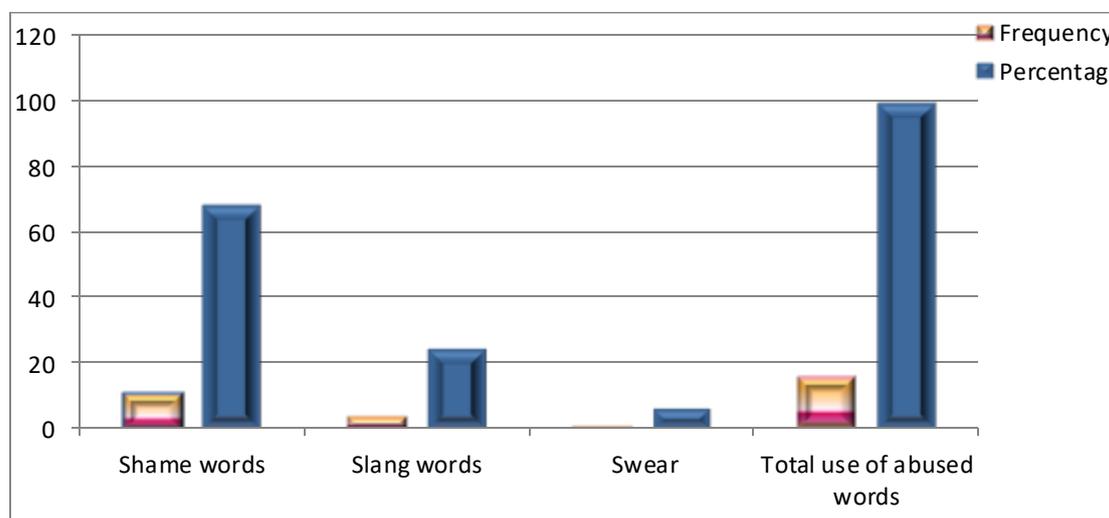
Figure (12) Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of abused expression in the second episode

From the above table and figure it is clearly shown that the use of shame words is the highest use among the abused words which makes 11 times out of the sixteen and the percentage of it is(68.8%) of the whole percentage while

the next type of the abused expressions are the slang words and the profanitys
.

 The high percentage of the shame words has an aim in the series which is to criticize the other media that fabricate the news and the second reason is the speech of the political figure who wants to show the extent of humiliating that channel .

 Finally, the abused expression is one of the lest used words in this episode in spite of its importance in contesting the ideological identity because most of ideologies contain a kind of abuse but the aim here is clarify what have been hided from the process of the news story .

4.2.1.2 Grammar

Under this section , transitivity and modality are going to be studied as the following

4.2.1.2.1The Analysis of Transitivity

 In this level , which is held a according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) point of view .In their opinion , there are two elements central and peripheral . The central elements are the process and the participant while the peripheral is the circumstance . In the current study, the first part of the central element will be tackled which is the process types . In this element 'man' has two different roles that are direct and indirect participant which is going to be investigated to show the most frequent role hold by the Man in the first episode because it helps a lot in showing the ideological differences and how is the man meant by the abuse . 'Man used in this text to refer to words expressions like: human , human beings, all, everyone, everybody, anyone , anybody and no one in addition to pronouns like: they ,he and him The table below and figure show the use of processes in the second episode:

Table 13: Transitivity analysis

No.	Process types		Participants		Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Material		Directly involved	Actor	54	% 48.6
			Indirectly involved	Recipient	7	% 6.3
2.	Mental		Directly involved	Sensor	3	% 2.7
3.	Relational	Attributive	Directly involved	attribute	4	% 3.6
		Identifying	Directly involved	Identified	43	% 38.8
Total					**111**	**%100**
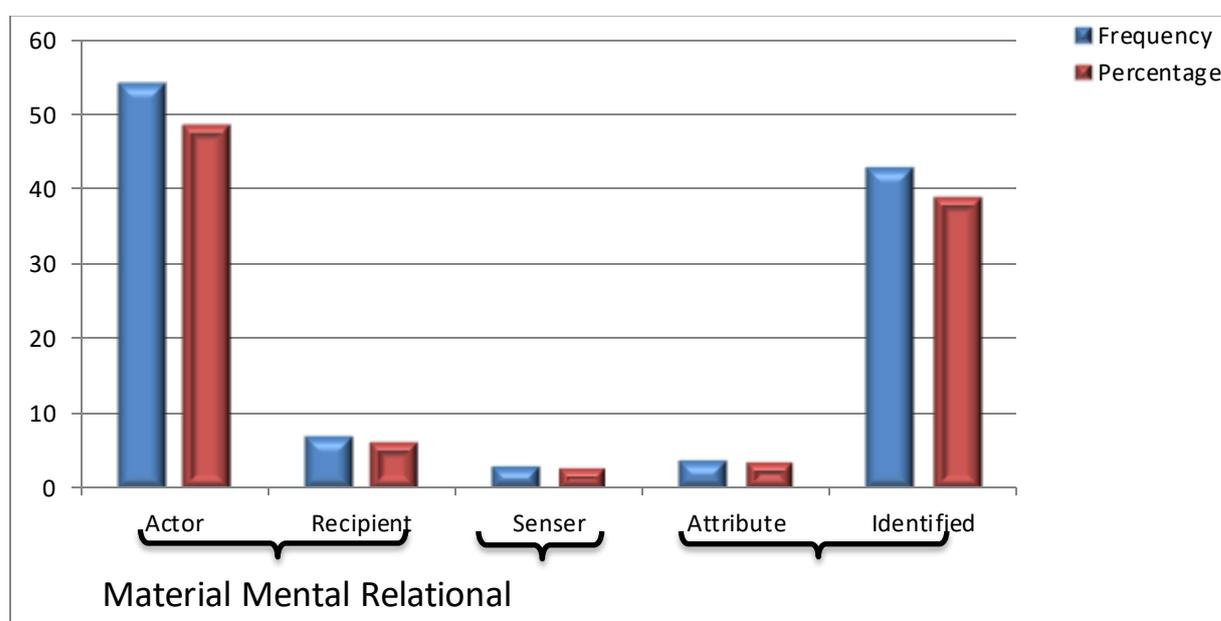
Figure (13) Frequency and percentage of process types and participants in the second episode.

The table above shows that the most frequent participants is the actor which is used 54 times out of 111with percentage (48.6%) and this participants belong to the process type of material. and the next is the identified which comes in 43 times out of 111 with the percentage (38.8%). Both of them are directly involved. Then the recipient participants comes which makes 7 times out of 111 with percentage of (6.3%) of the whole percentage. The rest of the

participants comes with a nearby percentage and some participants aren't mentioned like the behavior because the focus is on the doer of the action.

4.2.1.2.2 Modality

To know the overall meaning of the modals that is prevailed in the text, some modal verbs are studied to reach this concept . So a number of different kinds of modal verbs have been used in the current text to express ability , possibility ,Prediction , necessity and obligation . The table below shows the frequent use of modal verbs

Table 14: Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of modal verbs in the second episode.

No. of modal meanings	Meanings of modals	Modal verbs	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Ability	Can	35	% 21.7
		Could	7	%4.3
2	Permission	Can	8	%4.9
3	Possibility	Can	6	% 3.7
		May	10	%6.2
		Might	1	%0.6
4	Prediction	Will	43	%26.7
5	Obligation	Should	9	%17.1
		Must	4	% 2.5
		Have to	6	%3.7
6	Advice	should	5	%3.1
7	Promise	Will	1	%0.6
8	Offer	Would	15	%9.3
9	Preference	Would	11	%6.8

Total	161	% 100
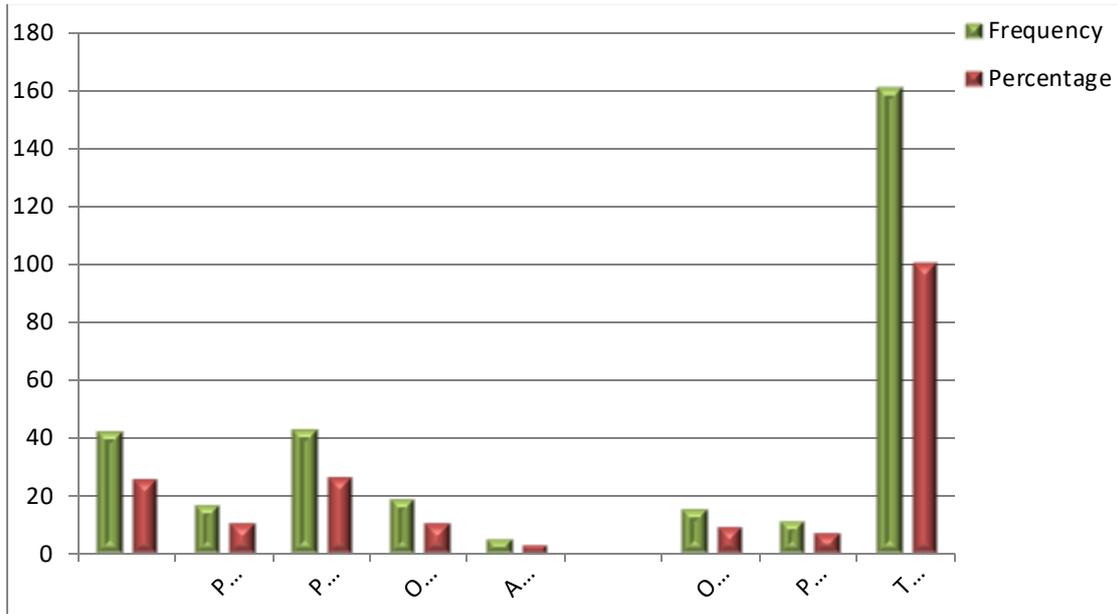
Figure (16) Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the modal meanings in the second episode.

The table above gives a clear idea about the prevailing meaning of the modal verbs in the text under study that is restricted to ability, possibility ,prediction , permission , obligation , advice , promise , offer and preference . The most frequent meaning is the prediction meaning which is shown by the use of 'can' and 'could' . It makes forty three times out of one hundred sixty one with percentage (26.7%) of the whole percentage.

Next , the use of will frequently puts the prediction meaning in the second because it comes forty two times out of one hundred sixty one and the percentage is 21.7%)

There are some uses of other modal meanings which reflect the meaning that speaker wants to deliver especially in the beginning of the episode.

4.2.1.3 Textual Structure of the second episode

The analysis of the text of the second episode is that it reflects the action of a story that has been twisted for political reasons and according to the topic that the speaker was talking in .

Since this section has a kind of f correspondence to Hyme's (2014) acronym of his model 'speaking' so the place of the action was the newsroom and the topic was purely political that's why most of the abused words said in this part as a mean of criticizing, because the goal was to humiliate , abuse and show the lies that the other political medias display like American channels in telling the story of the explosion. Even the strategy of the abused language changed to be restricted on shame and slang words to be against some channels and persons mentioned as a stuff and the presenter.

Most of the language used is the slang and colloquial and the most prevailing tense is the simple present tense to generalize the idea which serves a lot in recognizing the ideological identity of universality .

4.2.2 Interpretation Stage

This stage is going to include what have been mentioned in chapter three in addition to the speech acts to fulfill the need of the study as the following :

4.2.2.1 Situational Context

To analyze the situational context , four questions raised as Fairclaugh(1989) claims and that have been explained in chapter three

4.2.2.1.1 What's going on?

According to this question and as Fairclaugh (1989) states , the text uder study can be classified into three points that are activity type , topic, and purpose.

The activity type of the text under study is a literary work that belongs to the series outcome . The topic is a political topic by imitating a newsroom of two or three newsrooms of channels like American channels .

Finally , the purpose of that text or discourse is to criticize some political channels and TV. channels to discover the way o fabricating news like the story of the explosion , the way of abusing the opponents , the stuff in the political fields.

4.2.2.1.2 Who's involved?

The political titles involved in the text under study is the assumed political guest who involves some political titles of political figures like Jim Harper when the dialogue was concerned with a political topic.

The part of involvement is the presenter who was in the role of representing people's questions while the addressees are people who watches such political channels in addition to the channels meant in the criticism.

4.2.2.1.3 In what relations?

Two relations implemented in the current text under study that are the political relation, in which a political series wants to call some political channels for political purpose and the preservation of the rights of the work is preserved by the company that present this work and the American government because this discourse has a direct relation with some channels that are supported by the government, and the social relation by which the discourse can all the people who are meant by it .

The stuff of the text are the addressers, who wants to call the political and social audience while the people and the political channels are the addressees since they are meant by the criticism .

4.2.2.1.4 What's the role of language?

Since language is the gifted means by which people can communicate so it is used in the current text that is under study as a mean of delivering the criticism to the political channels and the political figures at one side and the people who are meant to know the truth behind this criticism at the other side. So it is , language, the tool of transmitting the message from the addressers to the addressees .

4.2.2.2 Intertextuality

The best definition of the text is by its relation with other texts which is the main concern of intertextuality. By taking the text under study in consideration, the text has many relations to the other texts of speeches that belong to channels at one time and political figures at the other .

First of all , the whole text has a direct relation with the story of killing the head of Al Qaeda and how it has been twisted many times that represents an implementation of a **manifest intertextuality** from the American channels that is talking about the that event when it was criticizing the political faults that have been presented by this and other channels, like intention of not involving the reaction of Pakistan government towards the strike, and the political figures .

Then the involvement of the text that is about the misinterpretation of the results of that strike in spite of the fact that the government gives that person to survive

Second the implementation of some texts that belong to the field of politics like the speech of the President as a way of presenting a kind of conflict in his speech .

Finally, the inclusion of the texts of the news is a very clear example of the intertextuality because it is the main concern of the series. This inclusion and the rest gives a very obvious definition to the main text that has a very critical aim of abusing the political channel , figures and society .

While implementing the Manifest Intertextuality explicitly or implicitly, a lot of examples of **Constitutive Intertextuality** raised like the frequent use of the simple form of the past and present tense and the omitting of the doer of the action especially when talking about a political problem. Then the use of the colloquial form of language when they were talking about the society the overuse of the modal verb can to show the ability meaning and the use of the nominal sentences when they deliver the news of the strike.

4.2.2.3 Speech Acts

As mentioned in chapter three, the analysis of the text under study is going to include an analysis of the speech act because the text itself is a speech and the speech act of Searle is one part of the eclectic model that is made for analyzing the current text .

4.2.2.3.1 Speech Acts

There are five types of speech acts have been used in the text under study because it carries all the examples of these types .

Concerning the expressive type, there are fourteen examples of this kind like welcoming , apologizing and thanking which reflect the act that speaker wants to deliver because of the massive abuse' criticism ' comes in this text .

To distinguish speech act from the other the Felicity condition is included to see whether it has been violated or not. The FCs of the above example are the following:

5. **PCC**

     This SA is about the expressing welcoming , thanking , and apologizing and it is found because the whole text is meant to criticize the general statement of some political channels and figures .

6. **PC**

     The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to fulfill it needs of criticizing.

7. **SC**

 There is a kind of sincerity held by this SA because the aim is show the mistakes

8. **EC**

This kind has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

The second kind of SAs included in this text is the Assertive type which comes in twenty one examples of asserting , which is the highest example , suggesting . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

5. **PCC**

     This SA is about the asserting , suggesting and concluding because the whole text is meant to abuse the general meaning of some political channels and figures so this felicity is accomplished .

6. **PC**

     The PC of this SA is that it is qualified to acheive the meaning of this SA for abusing and criticizing the political faults

7. SC

      There is a kind of sincerity got by this SA because the aim is show the mistakes and be sure of that mistakes.

8. EC

This type has no essential condition in the sense that the addresser is sure that the addressees won't make benefit of that SA.

The third type of SAs in the text under study is the Declaration type which comes in four examples of firing and naming . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

5. PCC

      This SA is about the firing and naming in the whole text under study which parallel with the main abuse of the text which criticism .

6. PC

      The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to fulfill it needs of criticizing

7. SC

      There is a kind of sincerity showed in the text by this SA because the main aim is to show the mistakes

8. EC

This type has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

Fourth, the type of SAs used in the text under study is the commissive SA and the most used example is the offering and promising types which come in six examples . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

5. PCC

This SA is for offering and promising in the whole text under study which achieve the main aim of the text that is to criticize the political channels and figures .

6. **PC**

The preparatory condition of this SA has a kind of qualification to accomplish the purpose of criticizing .

7. **SC**

No sincerity found in this SA because the main aim is to depict the faults cheating and lying.

8. **EC**

This type has no EC because there is no benefit would be got by the addressees it is not beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

The fifth type is the Directive type which comes in the current text under study in five times . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

5. **PCC**

This SA is about the ordering , command and advice in the whole text under study which compromise with the main abuse of the text which is criticism .

6. **PC**

The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to achieve the need of criticism

7. **SC**

No sincerity showed in the text because this SA is dedicated to show the political mistakes

   8. EC

This type has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are one of the addressed part .

As a result , the five types of SAs are used in the current text which reflect the main nature of the text because it is political and social and the addressee are the political channels and figures at one side and the people who are the main second part of the addressees at the other .

4.2.3 Explanation Stage of Second Episode

The ideology and the power are going to be talked in this section as the following:

4.2.3.1 Ideology

This idea of ideology is going to be investigated by focusing on the concepts that can be carried in the current texts implicitly and explicitly or directly and indirectly . The concepts that can be involved are : universality , Liberalism , individualism, and collectivism. The explanation of these terms is going to be shown as the following :

4.2.3.1.1 Universality

Universality is the main ideology used in the current text that could be counted as the main concept of the universality used in the first episode in the series. So the main philosophy of the ideology **universality** supplies that the whole population of that country meant in this idea and no individual differences involved whether it is cultural, religious and ethnic but this

universality is meant to abuse the political channels and figures and the universality here is the universal criticism of the people to the political channels and figures while the people are one of the addressees in these universality.

4.2.3.1.2 Liberalism

In addition to the universality ideology , the liberalism ideology is used as well. The main philosophy of this ideology is to show the formalization by which the politics goes on in the meant country by claiming to be loyal and faithful to the land and the reality is just the reverse because the politicians are calling for the freedom but in reality they fabricate every thing.

4.2.3.1.3 Individualism

The Individuality ideology is mentioned and implemented implicitly and explicitly by emphasizing the right of the individual freedom and how he has the right to know everything correctly without any fabricating news or facts and without any incorrect promises that may be cut by the politicians who has been abused many times for their steeling of the rights of the individuals.

In spite of the fact that universality is the domain ideology but still the individuality takes place in this text

4.2.3.2 Power

As mentioned in the third chapter that the power is going to be examined by investigating the source of the power and the authority of that power.

4.2.3.2.1. Source or Origin

The origin of the series is a political series which comes from two sides and both come as reaction to the newsroom of other political channels . So the first source of the series is the political newsrooms in which the fabricated news is presented . The second source is the old political speeches that are mentioned by the addressers.

4.2.3.2.2. Authority

The authority of the text is taken from the governmental power that is represented in the two channels that belong the government. Since the current text comes as a reaction on the newsrooms of these channels so it imitates the same authority to maintain the power .

4.3   The Analysis of the Third Episode
4.3.1 Description Stage

In chapter three, it is stated that there are some textual features need to be dealt with in the first stage that is the description stage and these textual feature are three: grammar, vocabulary, and textual structure.(Fairclaugh1989, 112)

Studying with them or analyzing them can show the ideology of the text in hand. So this section will deal with the examination of the first episode

4.3.1.1 Vocabulary

Vocabulary can be defined in different ways like Alternative wordings, lexical choices . in most cases this alternative wording carry a massive importance for analyzing a text and especially it supplies a good information about the ideology used in the text under study Fairclough's (Ibid) . In addition , the study of the vocabulary may provide a good means for showing the "ideological differences that may appear between texts and as it is mentioned by Fairclough that there are three kinds of values of the words that are experiential , which is going to be tackled in this section because it takes the content in consideration , and the expressive and relational that are going to be

excluded because both o them deal with the social relations and identities (Fairclough, 1989: 108 and 112). So the experiential value is going to be dealt with in the analysis of words. Words can be analyzed into universal expressions , liberalism expressions .(Ibid)

Since the analysis of the vocabularies is taken place in this section so the abused vocabulary is going to be studied in the current section as well

4.3.1.1.1 Expressions of Universality

Universal vocabularies are the expressions like (all, universal, everyone, no one, everybody , everyone and any one) . These expression s are heavily used in the first episode. The use of such vocabularies is meant to reflex the meaning that is wanted to be carried by the political figure in the episode for two reasons that are to show his political position as the representative of his population and the second reason is that the speech is not meant to call individuals or their religious , racial and cultural background . So the use of vocabularies like all , every and others is very noticeable in this episode.

These expressions are called universal because of the reference they used to bear and that's why Quirk(1985) states that *every* expression is universal because it reflects an indefinite meaning first and second it reflects the positiveness of the universality it shows . So the table below shows the frequency of occurring and percentage of those expressions

Table 15: The frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of each universal expression in the third episode.

No.	Universal vocabularies or Expressions	Frequency of the	Percentage of each

84

		expressions	expression %
1.	All	20	50 %
2.	Everyone	3	7.5 %
3.	No one	4	10 %
4.	Everybody	5	12.5 %
5.	Anybody	1	2.5%
6.	Anyone	7	17.5%
	Total	**40**	**100%**

Figure (15) Frequency and percentage of the occurrence for the use of universal expressions in the third episode .

So Table (6) and figure (8) give a clear idea about the most used and frequent expression to give a sense of universality is **all** becauses it is used twenty times out of forty making (50 %) for all of the percentage of the use of expressions for example the following extracts :

85

1-I've got multiple alerts all red .

2-I really can't stay in front of all.

3-All these people have some place else to be.

The expression **anyone** is the next which is used four times out of forty and the percentage (17.5 %).

Then the expression **everybody** used five times out of forty and the percentage (12.5%) of the whole percentage

The other expressions of universality are used frequently as mentioned in the table above which is a kind of over wording because these word occur frequently and they are synonymous to some extent.(Ibid)

This over wording has a great role in contesting the ideological sense because of universal sense that serves a lot in the meaning that the political wants to carry

In spite of the fact that universal words or expressions have a low percentage of the occurrence of universal expressions but still have a great importance and their percentage is the highest among the other classification schemes in this text.

4.3.1.1.2 Expressions of liberalism

Expressions of liberalism are the expressions that show the liberal ideology . These expressions are (Freedom , equal , liberal , loyal , liberty , property , free and loyalty). The use of such words can show the ideological identity of the text under study .The table and figure below show the frequency and percentage of the use of these expressions:

Table 16: Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of liberal expressions

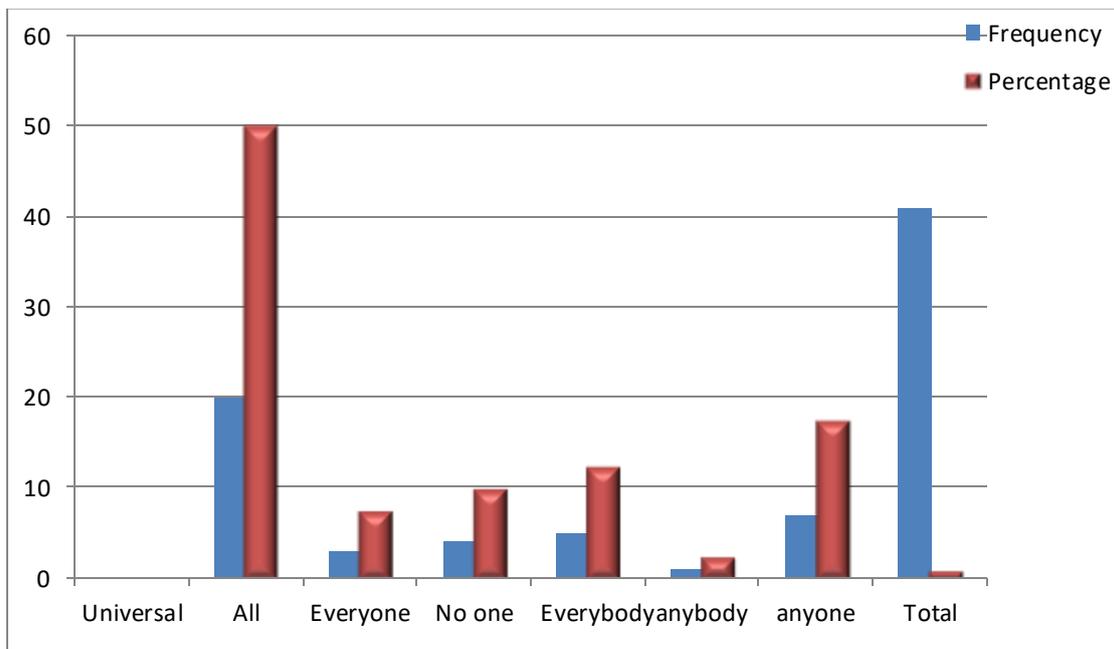| No.	Liberal Expressions	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Free	2	50 %
2.	Liberal	1	25 %
3.	Loyal	1	25 %
Total use of liberal expressions		4	100 %

Figure (16) Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of liberal expression in the third episode.

In the table and figure above depicts that **free** is the most used liberal word and the most frequent one. It is used two times out of four with the percentage (50%) of the whole percentage as in the following extracts:

1- *Feel free to pile on.*
2- *How could you free that if you knew?*

This frequent use shows the intention of the political figure to show the world he calls his claim of liberalism in spite of the fact that the series is meant to criticize some political figures.

The next occurrence of the liberal use is **liberal and loyal** that are used one time for each out of four with the percentage (25%) for each of the whole percentage

Finally, the frequent us of the liberal expressions , even if it if the lowest use , is mostly used in the first section of the episode because the presenter and the political guest were talking about a political topic, in the same order of the first and second episodes, and belonging to the land which adds a lot the ideological identity.

4.3.1.1.3 Expressions of Abuse

The aim of the expressions of abuse is to mock , demean or humiliate someone for certain reason . These expressions can be shame words ,slang , profanity , lies and harmful speech that are the main types of the abused language . The table and figure below show the frequent use and percentage of the abused expressions in the third episode

Table 17: The frequent use and percentage of the abused expressions in the third episode:

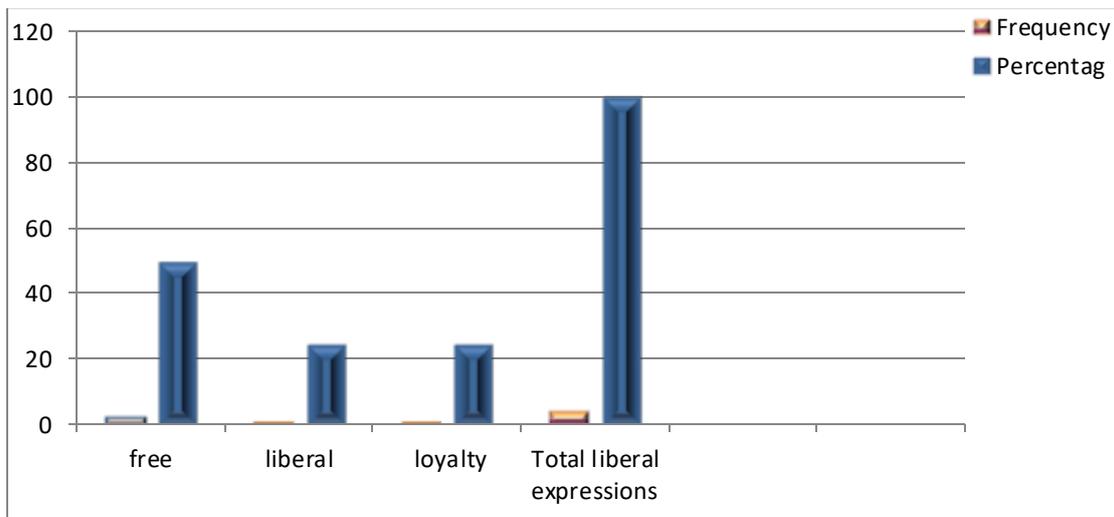| No.	Liberal Expressions	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Shame words	6	42.9 %
2.	Slang words	3	21.45%
3.	Harmful speech	1	7.1%
4.	Exaggeration	3	21.45%
5.	Swear	1	7.1%
Total use of liberal expressions		14	100 %
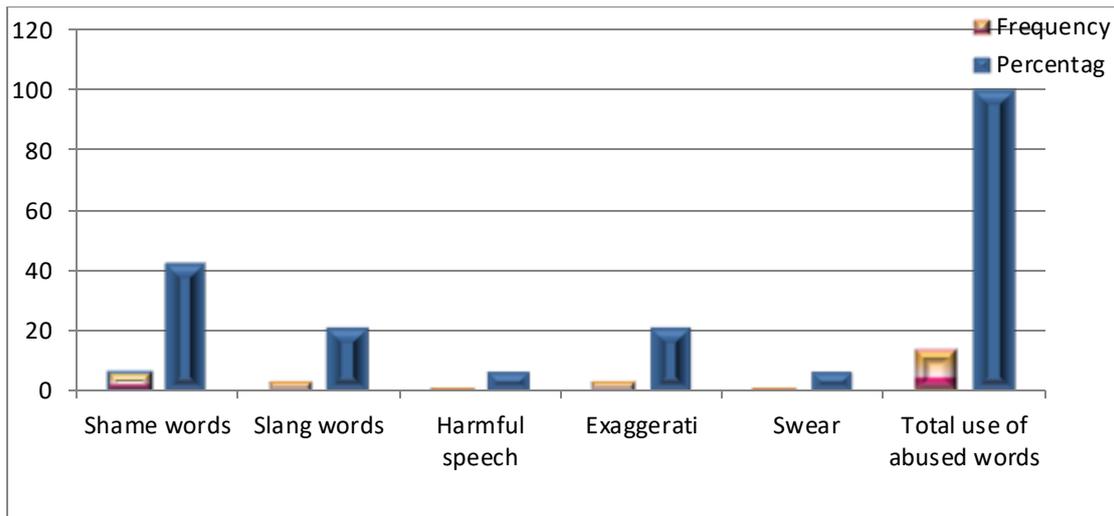
Figure (17) Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of abused expression in the third episode

From the above table and figure it is clearly shown that the use of **shame words** is the highest use among the abused words which makes six times out of fourteen and the percentage of it is(42.9%) of the whole percentage as in the following extracts :

1-You are bad fucking lady.

2-I don't know what the fucking that was..

3- You went to Wharton, Reese. Wake the fuck up.

while the next type of the abused expressions are the **slang words** and **exaggeration** which make three times for each out of fourteen and the percentage of each one if (21.45%) especially in the beginning of the episode, as the two previous episodes , because the aim of the series if to criticize the other media that fabricates the news and the second reason is the speech of the political figure who wants to show the extent of criticizing the presenter.

Finally, the abused expression is one of the most used words in this episode and it is so important in contesting the ideological identity because most of

ideologies contain a kind of abuse in spite of the fact that it is not the highest expressions in the frequent use of the expressions but still it is so important in showing the identical ideological identity .

4.1.1.2 Grammar

Under this section , transitivity and modality are going to be studied as the following:

4.3.1.2.1 The Analysis of Transitivity

In this level , which is held a according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) point of view .In their opinion , there are two elements central and peripheral . The central elements are the process and the participant while the peripheral is the circumstance . In the current study, the first part of the central element will be tackled which is the process types . In this element 'man' has two different roles that are direct and indirect participant which is going to be investigated to show the most frequent role hold by the Man in the third episode because it helps a lot in showing the ideological differences and how is the man meant by the abuse . 'Man used in this text to refer to words expressions like: human , human beings, all, everyone, everybody, everyone , anyone , anybody and no one in addition to pronouns like: they ,he and him The table below and figure show the use of processes in the third episode.

Table 18: Transitivity analysis of third episode

No.	Process types	Participants		Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Material	Directly involved	Actor	113	% 55.12
			Goal	3	%1.4

		Indirectly involved	Recipient	32	% 15.6
2.	Mental	Directly involved	Sensor	1	% 0.5
			Phenomenon	3	1.5
3.	Relational	Attributive — Directly involved	attribute	7	% 3.4
		Identifying — Directly involved	Identified	46	% 22.4
Total				**205**	**%100**

Figure (18) Frequency and percentage of process types and participants in the third episode.

The table above shows that the most frequent participants is the actor which is used 113 times out of 205 with percentage (55.12%) and this participants belong to the process type of material. and the next is the identified which comes in 46 times out of 205 with the percentage (22,4%). Both of them are directly involved. Then the recipient participants comes which makes 32 times out of 205 with percentage of (15.6%) of the whole percentage. The rest of the participants comes with a nearby percentage and some participants don't mentioned like the behavior because the focus if on the doer of the action , the recipient and the identified

4.3.1.2.2 Modality

 To know the overall meaning of the modals that is prevailed in the text, some modal verbs are studied to reach this concept . So a number of different kinds of modal verbs have been used in the current text to express ability , possibility ,Prediction , necessity and obligation . The table below shows the frequent use of modal verbs

Table 19: Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the use of modal verbs in the third episode.

No. of modal meanings	Meanings of modals	Modal verbs	Frequency	Percentage %
5.	Ability	Can	49	51 .6%
		Could	8	8.4%
6.	Possibility	May	3	3.2%
		Might	6	6.3%
7.	Prediction	Will	7	7.4%
8.	Necessity	Need to	3	3.1%
5.	Obligation	Should	7	7.3%
		Have to	12	12.7
Total			95	% 100
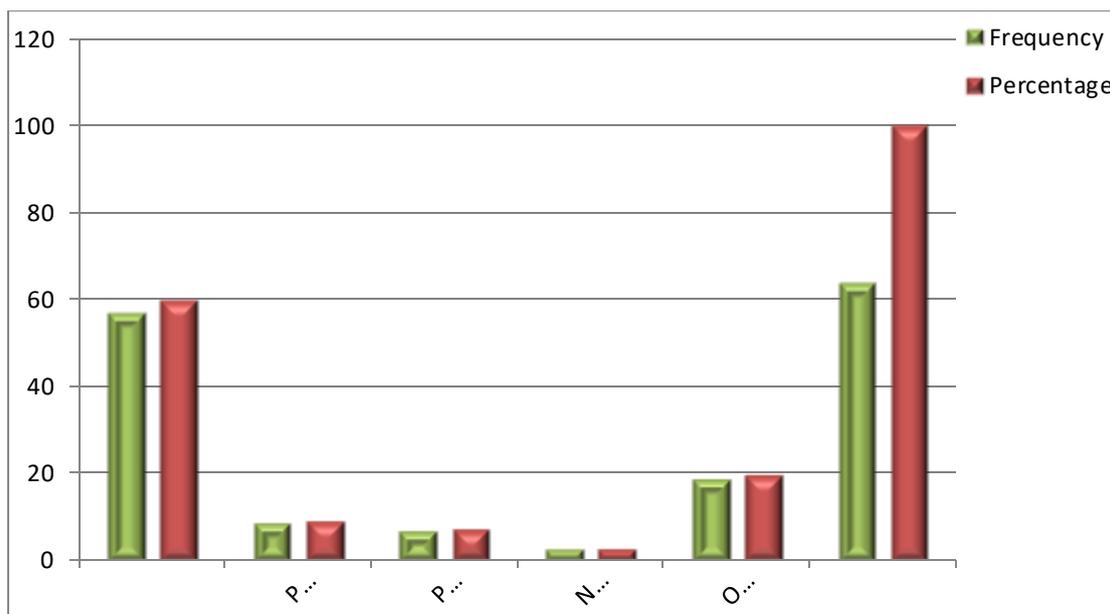
Figure (19) Frequency and percentage of occurrence for the modal meanings in the third episode.

The table above gives a clear idea about the prevailing meaning of the modal verbs in the text under study that is restricted to ability, possibility ,prediction , necessity and obligation. The most frequent meaning is the **ability** meaning which is shown by the use of 'can' and 'could' . It makes 57 times out of ninety five with percentage (60%) of the whole percentage.

Next , the use of the obligation meaning is in the second because it comes nineteen times out of ninety five and the percentage is (20%)
There are some uses of other modal meaning like necessity , possibility which reflect the meaning that speaker wants to deliver.

4.3.1.3 Textual Structure of the third episode

The analysis of the text of the third episode is divided into two parts according to the topic that the speaker was talking in . Since this section has a kind of f correspondence to Hyme's (2014) acronym of his model 'speaking' so the place of the action was the newsroom and the topic was political in the beginning , that's why most of the abused words said in this part as a mean of

criticizing, because the goal was to humiliate , abuse and show the lies that the other political medias display like American channels . Then the topic turned to be social and the abuse turned to be against some persons mentioned as a stuff and the presenter.

Most of the language used is the slang and colloquial and the most prevailing tense is the simple present tense to generalize the idea which serves a lot in recognizing the ideological identity of universality .

4.3.2 Interpretation Stage of the third episode

This stage is going to include what have been mentioned in chapter three in addition to the speech acts to fulfill the need of the study as the following :

4.3.2.1 Situational Context

To analyze the situational context , four questions raised as Fairclaugh(1989) claims and that have been explained in chapter three:

4.3.2.1.1 What's going on?

According to this question and as Fairclaugh (1989) states , the text under study can be classified into three points that are activity type , topic, and purpose.

The activity type of the text under study is a literary work that belongs to the series outcome . The topic is a political topic by imitating a newsroom of two or three newsrooms of channels like American channels .

Finally , the purpose of that text or discourse is to criticize some political channels and TV. channels to discover the way o fabricating news and the way of abusing the opponents and the stuff in the political and social fields.

4.3.2.1.2 Who's involved?

The political titles involved in the text under study is the assumed political guest who involves some political titles of political figures like Obama and Sharoon when the dialogue was concerned with a political topic. While in the social figures involved when the speech was concerned with the social side of the political figure .

The part of involvement is the presenter who was in the role of representing people's questions while the addressees are people who watches such political channels in addition to the channels meant in the criticism.

4.3.2.1.3 In what relations?

Two relations implemented in the current text under study that are the political relation, in which a political series wants to call some political channels for political purpose and the preservation of the rights of the work is preserved by the company that present this work and the American government because this discourse has a direct relation with some channels that are supported by the government, and the social relation by which the discourse can all the people who is meant by it .

The stuff of the text are the addressers, who wants to call the political and social audience while the people and the political channels are the addressees since they are meant by the criticism .

4.3.2.1.4 What's the role of language?

Since language is the gifted means by which people can communicate so it is used in the current text that is under study as a mean of delivering the criticism to the political channels and the political figures at one side and the people who are meant to know the truth behind this criticism at the other side. So it is , language, the tool of transmitting the message from the addressers to the addressees .

4.3.2.2 Intertextuality

For a text to be defined , there are many ways . One of the best ways is by showing the relation of the text with other texts which is the main concern of the intertextuality . By taking the text under study in consideration, the text has many relations to the other texts of speeches that belong to channels at one time and political figures at the other .

First of all the text implements a speech as a **manifest intertextuality** from the CNN that is talking about the Federal Budget and that speech comes in the political part of the episode when the political guest was criticizing the political faults that have been presented by channels, like the involving of jealousy towards Jay Leno, and the political figures . Then the involvement of the text that is about the Declaration of the Independence and the writing about this declaration.

Second , the inclusion of some texts about Freedom in Canada , Japan , Spain and other countries which is related to the cultural writing of these countries .

Third the implementation of some texts that belong to the field of politics like the speech of Barak Obama as a way of presenting a kind of conflict in his speech .

The fourth if the involvement of some social texts from different fields and persons like the words of ' don Miguel de Cervantes' and this implementation is a very abused one because it depicts the society that follow the word of an old person as horse for that person .

Finally, the inclusion of the texts of the news is a very clear example of the intertextuality because it is the main concern of the series. This inclusion and the rest gives a very obvious definition to the main text that has a very critical aim of abusing the political channel , figures and society .

While implementing the Manifest Intertextuality explicitly or implicitly, a lot of examples of **Constitutive Intertextuality** raised like the frequent use of the simple form of the past and present tense and the omitting of the doer of the action especially when talking about a political problem. Then the use of the colloquial form of language when they were talking about the society the overuse of the modal verb can to show the ability meaning and the use of the nominal sentences when they deliver the news of the gulf explosion.

4.3.2.3. Speech Acts

There are five types of speech acts have been used in the text under study because it carries all the examples of these types .

Concerning the expressive type, there are forty examples of this kind like welcoming , forgiving , apologizing and thanking which reflects the act that speaker wants to deliver because of the massive abuse' criticism ' comes this text . To distinguish speech act from the other c the Felicity condition is included to see whether it has been violated or not. The FCs of the above example are the following:

9. **PCC**

   This SA is about the expressing welcoming , thanking , apologizing and forgiving and it is found because the whole text is meant to criticize the general statement of some political channels and figures .

10. **PC**

    The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to fulfill it needs of criticizing

11. **SC**

    There is a kind of sincerity held by this SA because the aim is show the mistakes

12.EC

This kind has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

The second kind of SAs included in this text is the Assertive type which comes in twenty five examples of asserting , which is the highest example , suggesting and concluding . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

9. **PCC**

This SA is about the asserting , suggesting and concluding because the whole text is meant to abuse the general meaning of some political channels and figures so this felicity is accomplished .

10.PC

The PC of this SA is that it is qualified to acheive the meaning of this SA for abusing and criticizing the political faults

11.SC

There is a kind of sincerity got by this SA because the aim is show the mistakes and be sure of that mistakes.

12.EC

This type has an essential condition in the sense that the addresser is sure that the addressees will make benefit of that SA

The third type of SAs in the text under study is the Declaration type which comes in nineteen examples of naming which is the highest example , appointing , firing and sentencing . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

9. **PCC**

This SA is about the firing , naming and appointing in the whole text under study which parallel with the main abuse of the text which criticism .

10.PC

The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to fulfill it needs of criticizing.

11.SC

There is a kind of sincerity showed in the teat by this SA because the main aim is to show the mistakes

12.EC

This type has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

Fourth, the type of SAs used in the text under study is the commissive SA and the most used example is the offering and promising types which come in fourteen examples . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

9. **PCC**

This SA is for offering and promising in the whole text under study which achieve with the main aim of the text that is to criticize the political channels and figures .

10.PC

The preparatory condition of this SA has a kind of qualification to accomplish the purpose of criticizing .

11.SC

No sincerity found in this SA because the main aim is to depict the faults cheating and lying.

12.EC

This type has no EC because there is no benefit would be got by the addressees it is not beneficial to people who are the victims of all the fabricating news.

The fifth type is the Directive type which comes in the current text under study in fifteen times especially in the political text that is in the beginning of the series . . So the FCs of Searle(1969) for this example is as the following:

9. **PCC**

> This SA is about the ordering , command and advice in the whole text under study which compromise with the main abuse of the text which is criticism .

10.PC

> The preparatory condition of this SA is that it is well- qualified to achieve the need of criticism.

11.SC

> No sincerity showed in the text because this SA is dedicated to show the political mistakes

12.EC

This type has EC because there is a massive benefit would be got by the addressees by fixing what have been corrupted and it is so beneficial to people who are one of the addressed part .

As a result , the five types of SAs are used in the current text which reflect the main nature of the text because it is political and social and the addressee are the political channels and figures at one side and the people who are the main second part of the addressees at the other .

4.3.3 Explanation Stage

The ideology and the power are going to be talked in this section as the following:

4.3.3.1 Ideology

This idea of ideology is going to be investigated by focusing on the concepts that can be carried in the current texts implicitly and explicitly or directly and indirectly . The concepts that can be involved are : universality , Liberalism , individualism, and collectivism. The explanation of these terms is going to be shown as the following :

4.3.3.1.1 Universality

Universality is the main ideology used in the current text that could be counted as the main concept of the universality used in the third episodein the series. So the main philosophy of the ideology **universality** supplies that the whole population of that country meant in this idea and no individual differences involved whether it is cultural, religious and ethnic but this universality is meant to abuse the political channels and figures and the universality here is the universal criticism of the people to the political channels and figures while the people are one of the addressees in these universality.

4.3.3.1.2 Liberalism

In addition to the universality ideology , the liberalism ideology is used as well. The main philosophy of this ideology is to show the formalization by which the politics goes on in the meant country by claiming to be loyal and faithful to the land and the reality is just the reverse because the politicians are calling for the freedom but in reality they fabricate everything .

4.3.3.1.3 Individualism

The Individuality ideology is mentioned and implemented implicitly and explicitly by emphasizing the right of the individual freedom and how he has the right to know everything correctly without any fabricating news or facts and without any incorrect promises that may be cut by the politicians who has been abused many times for their steeling of the rights of the individuals.

In spite of the fact that universality is the domain ideology but still the individuality takes place in this text

4.3.3.2 Power

As mentioned in the third chapter that the power is going to be examined by investigating the source of the power and the authority of that power.

4.3.3.2.1. Source or Origin

The origin of the series is a political series which comes from two sides and both come as reaction to the newsroom of other political channels . So the first source of the series is the political newsrooms in which the fabricated news is presented . The second source is the old political speeches that are mentioned by the addressers.

4.3.3.2.2. Authority

The authority of the text is taken from the governmental power that is represented in the two channels that belong the government. Since the current text comes as a reaction on the newsrooms o the these channels so it inintates the same authority to maintain the power .

4.4The Findings of the Discussion

1- The Description stage

Starting with the description stage of the three episodes which consists of three subsections that are the vocabulary, grammar and the textual analysis.

a- Concerning vocabularies which subdivided into three types that are the universal, the liberal and the abused .In the universal expressions , the most frequent expression is **all** and then comes the word **no one** which then has a great role in contesting the universality ideology in the explanation stage.

In the Liberal vocabularies , the most frequent expression is the the word **free** and then comes the word **liberal.** This high frequency shows the ideological liberalism that the addresser wants to show.

While in the abused vocabularies , the most frequent expression is the word **fuck** (shame words) which shows the main aim of the addresser which is to criticize the political channels meant in the criticism. The high frequency of the use of abused vocabularies contests and ensure the ideological entity like individualism.

b- In the grammar section , there is two subsections the transitivity and the modality. In the transitivity, the **material (actor** and **goal process)** is the most frequent processes because the meant is the man as it shows in the figure below and the second high frequent process is the **relational** (attribute and the identified). This frequency shows that man is also meant in the criticism.
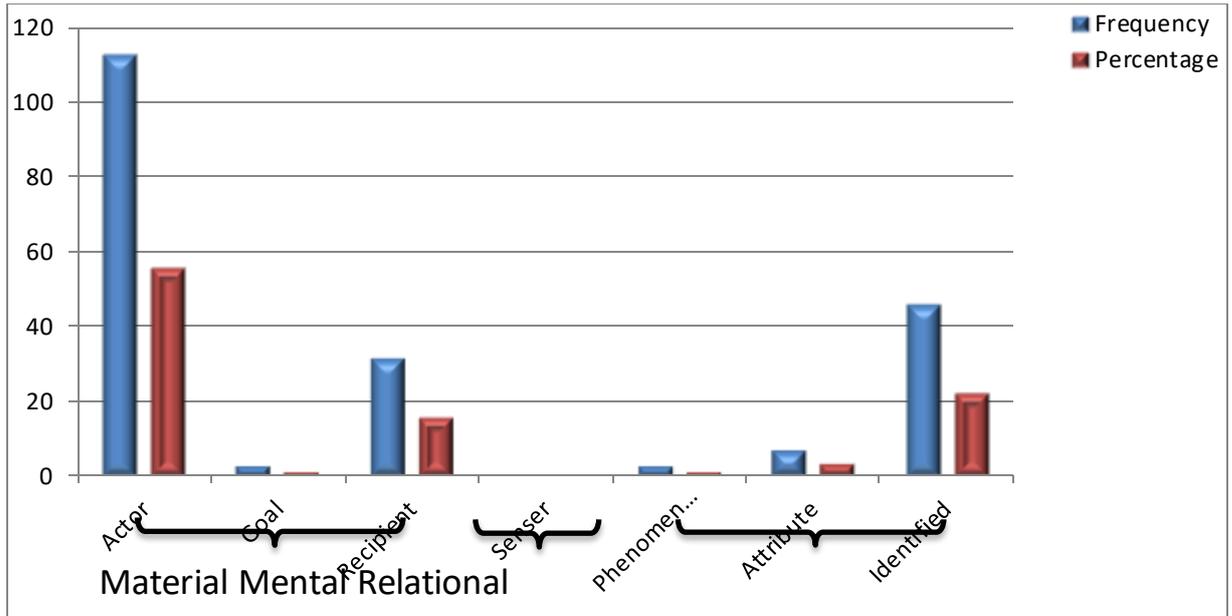
Fig.(20): The Total Frequency and Percentage of the Whole Transitivity Process in the Three Episodes of ' The Newsroom'.

c-In modality , the most frequent model meaning in the three episodes is the ability meaning in spite of the fact in the third episode , the possibility is higher than the ability but totally the ability is more frequent than the
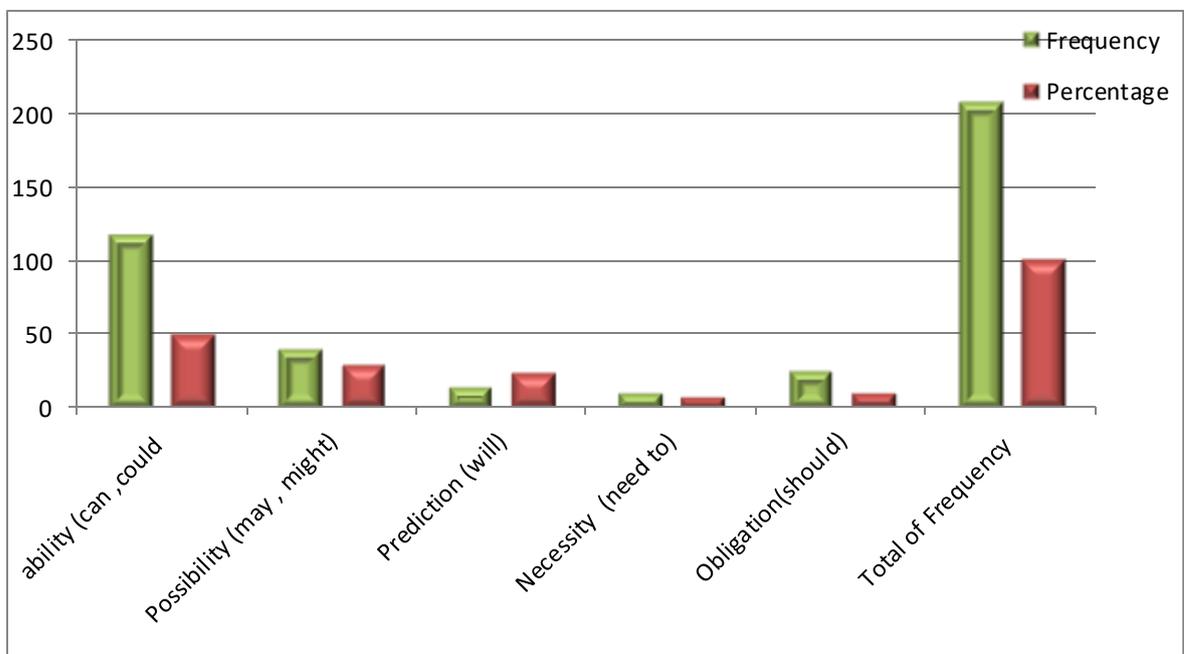

Fig.(21):Percentage and Frequency of the Modal Meaning in the Three Episodes of 'The Newsroom'

From the above figure it is clearly shown that the ability meaning is the prevailed one because the addresser wants to show his power and authority .

d- Concerning the textual structure, the three episodes have been structured in in the same scheme in the sense that each one of them consists of two parts according to the topic that the speaker was talking in . The place of the action was a newsroom and the topic was political in the beginning , that's why most of the abused words said in this part as a mean of criticizing, because the goal was to humiliate , abuse and show the lies that the other political medias display like American channels . Then the topic turned to be social and the abuse turned to be against some persons mentioned as a stuff and the presenter.

 Most of the language used is the slang and colloquial and the most prevailing tense is the simple present tense to generalize the idea which serves a lot in recognizing the ideological identity of universality .

2-In the Interpretation Stage

In this section , there are three subsections that are

 1- the situational context , in which four question raised to comprehend the context of the text , first ,which is a literary work in political context and the place is a newsroom of a political channel in the three episodes. Second , the addressers and the addressees are involved in the political criticism. Third the relation between them is politics and finally the role of language is the mean by which the whole situation accomplished.

 2- Intertextuality , there is an implicit and explicit reations to other texts especially the old ones of Don, in the three episodes, as a manifest intertextuality which helps a lot in constructing and universalizing the ideologies implemented in the series.

 3- Concerning SAs , the five types are available in the series and the most frequent one is the expressive because of the exaggerated thanking found

in the series to show duality in dealing with the affair of Taliban and the explosion in Boston. Two categories of speech acts violate the sincerity condition that are the directives and the commissives

3-The Explanation Stage

In this stage, two principles are presented. The first one is ideology. In the three episodes , three ideologies are implemented that are universality , liberalism and individualism. The universality and individualism are nit contradicted because the addresser wants to universalize the criticism and makes it call any individual politician.

Second, in the power section , two principles raised, the authority and the origin of power. In both principles, politics represents the authority and origin of power because the channels criticized are governmental channels.

Chapter Five

Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Research

5.1. Conclusions

The current research has reached to the following conclusions that are:

5.1.1 Description Stage

a. The three episodes follow mostly the same process of classification schemes but with some differences in the number of those schemes especially in the universal schemes and abused schemes .

b. In the vocabulary section , the universal expressions are the most frequent ones and then comes the abused expressions because the addressers want to generalize the criticism strategy , which includes shame words , slang language and all kinds of verbal abuse, and type in all the political sides . So the first hypothesis verified because of the availability of verbal abuse kinds in the series.

c. In transitivity analysis , a lot of processes come to refer to the' man' as the central part of the whole process of criticizing and abusing especially in the material , mental and relational the three episodes except in the second episode in which an existential process takes place

d. Concerning Modality the most frequent meaning is ability which reflects the political authority and the maintaining freedom of the individuals

e. The text structure of the three episodes is the same in the sense that the three episodes are political in the beginning and social in the end and the main topic is to criticize the fabricated news presented by the channels while the structure of verbal abuse does not vary and they come as a word only that is why the second hypothesis has not been verified.

5.1.2 Interpretation Stage

a. Concerning the situational context which can be subdivided into three questions. The first question is about the activity type of the three episodes in which the episodes are a literary work set in a newsroom . The topic of these three episodes are political and the purpose , which is to criticize and abuse the political channels and figures. The Second is about the involvement of the participants . So the addresser is the political guest and the presenter and the addressees are the political channels , figures and people. Third , the relation between them is politics while the fourth is the means by which the message transmitted which is language.

b. In the intertextuality, a lot of texts involved and referred to like the old words of Don and others to enrich the idea of abusing and criticizing the political mistakes.

c. In the speech acts , five types of speech acts come in the three episodes to achieve the need of criticism and the most frequent one is the expressive . But there are two of them violated the sincerity condition of felicity conditions that are the comissives and directives.

5.1.3 Explanation Stage

By taking the ideologies and power in consideration , the ideologies that are implemented in these three texts under study are the universality, liberalism and individuality in which the verbal abuse types play an important role in contesting them so the fifth and forth hypotheses approved . All of them are represented negatively that is why the third hypothesis is unverified . There is no sense of contradictory appears between the universality and individualism ideologies to universalize the abuse and criticism by this notion , the sixth hypothesis approved . From politics and the power of the government , the authority comes from the preserved power set by the government to these criticized channels and figures. So all the questions are answered and the

hypotheses are partially approved. After all there is a mutual relationship between verbal abuse and CDA because it gives an important role in constructing the ideological entities first . Second, not all kinds of verbal abuse used in the series and third , the dominant type of the verbal abuse used in the text under study is criticism

5.2 Recommendations

To set recommendations for the current study is of two sides. The first is dedicated to the linguistic units tackled in this study that is of CDA. And the second one is pedagogic as the following :

1-Linguistic Recommendation

CDA is a recommended to tackle such fields that have a direct relation with the society because it has a massive benefit to recognize the types of abuse

2-Pedagogical Recommendations

1. To teach the verbal abuse is a recommended idea because it enables the society to discover the abuse that has a negative result and the ones that have the positive result like the criticism abuse of the political faults.

2. It could be recommended to have such social study of abuse with the field of CDA

3. Practical findings are recommended heavily in the study of the social affairs within CDA.

4. As teachers and learners , a lot of information should be set for the effect of abusing people negatively and this idea should be applied linguistically .

5. To imply these concepts of distinguishing the verbal abuse and its effect in the textbook is widely recommended .

6. It is very recommended for the undergraduate students to do some researches about CDA and verbal abuse to know the critical thinking first and the social practices of the abused words

7. Finally applying CDA approaches in the nowadays schools curriculum is very recommended .

5.3 Suggestions for Further Study

1. A similar investigation can be held by using (A critique to Fairclaugh Approach in a certain data)

2. A similar study could be tackled by applying the discourse historical approach of Wodak on different ideologies to have (A critical Discourse Analysis of Anti Intellectualism)

3. Selectivity is the feature of some procedures of CDA because of the subjectivity that CDA has and such a thing needs to be dealt with and present solutions by the other researchers like (The Selectivity in Fairclaugh's Approach of Critical Discourse Analysis)

4. verbal abuse can be studied contrastively by using a contrastive study in CDA and applying some political text from English and Arabic political series to have (A Contrastive Study of verbal Abuse in Arabic and English).

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Appendices

Appendix1
(First Episode)

(https://subslikescript.com/series/The_Newsroom-1870479/season-3/episode-1-Boston)

Appendix 2
(Second Episode)

(https://subslikescript.com/series/The_Newsroom-1870479/season-2/episode-1-First_Thing_We_Do_Lets_Kill_All_the_Lawyers
)

Appendix3
(Third Episode)

(https://subslikescript.com/series/The_Newsroom-1870479/season-1/episode-1-We_Just_Decided_To)

المستخلص

هو مجال دراسة يسمي لغويًا النقاط الرئيسة التي تتأثر ببعض العوامل تحليل الخطاب النقدي الاجتماعية باستخدام العلاقة المتبادلة بين الخطاب والمجتمع. يمكن أن يقوم تحليل الخطاب النقدي بإجراء دراسة لغوية ونقدية للأعمال التي تكشف عن النقد والتعسف في استخدام اللغة و الأخبار السياسية الملفقة. لذلك يتم استخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي للتحقيق في النصوص الثلاثة للحلقات الثلاث، حلقة واحدة من كل موسم.

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تحليل نصوص هذه الحلقات واكتشاف إساءة استخدام اللغة واستكشاف الهويات الأيديولوجية.

ولتحقيق الأهداف اللغوية للتحقيق الحالي، تستخدم بعض الإجراءات اللغوية: (1) استخدام وجهة نظر أدبية نظرية عن الخطاب النقدي بالإضافة إلى بعض النقاط حول إساءة استخدام اللغة (2) التحقيق في الحلقات الثلاث التي يتم اختيارها باستخدام نموذج توليفي يتكون أساسًا من نموذج فيركلاف (1989) الذي ألتفت إليه وله ثلاث مراحل هي مرحلة الوصف ومرحلة التفسير ومرحلة التفسير. (3) مناقشة النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها من التحليل اللغوي. (4) كتابة النتائج الختامية للدراسة

لذلك توصل البحث الحالي إلى النتائج التالية: (1) في المرحلة الوصفية، تشترك الحلقات الثلاث في نفس مخطط التصنيف تقريبًا مع بعض الاختلافات في عدد الاستخدام المتكرر، وأنواع العمليات ومعنى القدرة السائدة في النصوص على الإساءة والنقد، وأكثر تعابير اللغة المسيئة استخداما هي الكلمات العامية والعار(2) في المرحلة التفسيرية، يكون الغرض من الحلقات الثلاث هو انتقاد الأخبار الملفقة التي تضعها القنوات والشخصيات السياسية. تم استخدام العديد من النصوص لتحديد النصوص الثلاثة بشكل جيد. يستخدم كل النص الأنواع الخمسة من أعمال الكلام بينما في المرحلة الشرحية الأيديولوجيات الممثلة في النصوص هي العالمية والليبرالية والفردية. فيما يتعلق بأصل السلطة يأتي من الخلفية السياسية للنص ويتم الحصول على سلطة النصوص من خلال دعم الحكومة للقنوات السياسية المنتقدة

تحليل خطابي نقدي للتعسف في استخدام اللغة في المسلسل السياسي الأمريكي "غرفة الأخبار"

رسالة تقدم بها

احمد عبد عمران هاشم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية في جامعة بابل جزءا من متطلبات نيل درجة ماجستير في اللغة الانجليزية/ علم اللغة

بأشراف الاستاذ الدكتور

قاسم عبيس العزاوي

محرم,١٤٤4   اب2022