Critical Discourse Analysis

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Courtesy

To the fountain of patience and optimism and hope
To each of the following in the presence of God and His Messenger, my dear mother
To those who have demonstrated to me what is the most beautiful of my brothers life
To the big heart my dear father
To the people who paved our way of science and knowledge
All our teachers Distinguished
To the taste of the most beautiful moments with my friends

شكر وتقدير

اشكر الله العلي القدير الذي أنعم عليَّ بنعمة العقل والدين. القائل في محكم التنزيل" وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ .... "صدق الله العظيم.

وأثني ثناء حسنا على...

وأيضا وفاءً وتقديراً وإعترافاً مني بالجميل أتقدم بجزيل الشكر لأولئك المخلصين الذين لم يألوا جهداً في مساعدتنا في مجال البحث العلمي، وأخص بالذكر الأستاذة الفاضلة: **اسماء عبد الامير**. على هذه الدراسة وصاحبة الفضل في توجيهي ومساعدتي في تجميع المادة البحثية، فجزاها الله كل خير.

وأخيراً ,أتقدم بجزيل شكري إلي كل من مدوا لي يد العون والمساعدة في إخراج هذه الدراسة علي أكمل وجه.

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Content:

1.Introduction

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a kind of discourse analytical research which basically deal with the way social power abuse, control and variance are enacted, recreate and resisted by written and spoken language in both social and political context. With like that separatist research critical discourse analysis fill clear position for that want to get expose and ultimately resist social variance

Few principles of CDA can pre-existing in the critical theory of frank fort school before the second word war (Agger 1992 bi Rasmussen 1996)

It basically center on language and discourse was found with the "critical linguistics" that appear mostly in (UK and Australia) at the end of 1970S (Fowler et al . 1979 ; see also Mey 1985)

CDA has also counter parts in "critical" developments in sociolinguistics psychology and the social sciences. Some of them back to the beginning 1970s (Birnabaum 1971;Calhoun1995;Fay1987;Fox and prilleltensky)

CDA aims to offer a different "mode" or perspective of theorizing, analysis. So it is not a direction, school, or specialization as many other "approaches" in discourse studies. We may find a more and less critical perspective in like various areas as Pragmatics, Ethnography, or media analysis among others. clear a awareness of their role in the society is crucial for critical discourse analysis.

The repetition of tradition that demises the probability of a "value-free" science, they debate that science especially Scholarly discourse. Are part of and affected by social structure and produced in social interaction. Rather than denying or accepting such relation between Scholar ship and society, They want such relation be studied and accounted for their own right and that Scholary practices be based on that in sights.

Description, explanation and theory information also in discourse analysis, are socio-politically "situated" if we prefer it or not. Reverberation on the function of the scholars in society and ministry thus becomes an deep-rooted part of the discourse analysis project. That is to

say, between other things, that discourse analysis attitude research in solidarity and commination with dominates groups.

Critical study on discourse requires to gratify a numbers of requirements to effectively reach it's aims :

❖ As is overwhelmingly the case for minor study traditions, CDA research has to be "best" than other research with a view to be accepted.
❖ It center mainly on political issues, instead of fashions and current paradigms

Wodack and fairclough (1997-287-80) brief the major tenets of CDA as follows :

1. CDA addresses social problems
2. Power relations are discursive
3. Discourse constitutes society and culture
4. Discourse does ideological work
5. Discourse is historical
6. This link between text and society is mediated
7. Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory
8. Discourse is a form of social action

Some of these tenets have also been discussed previously. Other tenets require more systematic theoretical analysis. Wherefore we shall show some fragments here as a more or less general basis rules of CDA (Van Dijk 1993b ; Fairclough and Wodak 1997)

2.What is discourse

The first impediment faced by new prospector is multiple definition of the notion of the discourse. In the adapted version of the taxonomy by Bloor and Bloor (2007:6-7) it's correct to make the flowing types of distinction:

- ❖ Discourse -1 is the first unit of the description of language; morphemes, phonemes, clauses, phrases, words, sentences and texts are below;
- ❖ Discourse -2 is the specimen of language use age, mostly written to be spoken, that is, a speech;
- ❖ Discourse -3 assign to the communication predictable in one situation context, beside one field and register, like for example discourse of medicine and law ;
- ❖ Discourse -4 is human reciprocal action in any means, verbal and non-verbal
- ❖ Discourse -5 is spoken communication only;

Wodak and Mayer (2009) linked this variation with three different trends: the central European and the German tradition, that means the term discourse sketches text linguistics; the Anglo American tradition, thereof discourse is a theoretical form of knowledge, comprehended as emotions and cognition (Jäger and Mair 2009)

Gee's (1999) couple big-D-discourse and small-d-discourse summarize these senses above convincingly : the former to indicate the actual language, that is, text and talk, the latter, to the knowledge being produced and distribute in talk; to the public ways of behaving and viewing in the word; to assumptions, system of thoughts and talk manners that dominate a specific area; and to the actions and beliefs that make up social habits.

,Chilton's (2004) language"L" , language "l" , discourse"D" discourse"d" are similar in the same line. Cameron (2001) haven't use these brands but her meaning is identical when she differentiate between the linguists discourse (I. e. language above the sentences and language in use) and the social theorists discourses (s) (I. e. practices(s) constituting objects)

Van Dijk (1997) suggest linguistic perceptive and social-cultural definition. He dispute that discourse is characterized at semantic, syntactic, rhetorical and stylistic levels. Then he adds that discourse requires to be understood in idiom of interlocutors' operation of production acceptance and understanding. Also he refer to social

dimensions of discourse, that he grasped as a sequence of contextualized, purposeful and controlled acts accomplished in society, that is to say, a shape of social action happen in context (I. e. Physical setting, temporal space plus participants).

From Widdowson's point of view, text can be spoken or written and must be characterized in linguistic idiom and idioms in their intended meaning. Discourse, from the other point as text in context, is clarify by it's effect. In his words, discourse "is the pragmatic process of meaning negotiation", and text, it's product (2004:8) . Co-textual and text relations with discourse; this one, text cohesion relies on discourse coherence.

3- The origins of CDA

The linguistic and philosophical bases on which CDA is grounded are specific sections earlier discourse analysis and social theory, text interactional sociolinguistics and linguistics. Specific proponents of CDA are affected by Marx's critique of the financier utilization of the working class, his historical polemic method, his definition of ideology as the superstructure of civilization (Marx and Engels 1845/2001), and his notion of language as "product, producer, and reproducer of social consciousness" (Fairclough and Graham 2002: 201) some also draw on Althusser's (1969/1971) notion of interpellation, which characterize the approach an individual may be aware of themselves as a developed subject in discourse on their becoming partly of someone's speech. Also Gramscian hegemony (1971) affected a number of CDA scholars. It subedit the idea that power can be domination and exercised achieved not only by repressive compulsion, exploitation and oppression, but furthermore by persuasive possible of discourse, which leads to complicity and consensus.

Habermas (1981) key support in the theory of communicative action is the concept of authenticity claims, which, according to him, are generally presumed in all discourse. He moreover preserves that language can be

used either in a case oriented to understanding or strategically. Validity claims can be challenged or and hold off in communication situation that is free from compulsion, is only based on sensible argument, and allows access to any one who affected by discourse.

Foucault (1972), contrary to Marx and Habermas, believe that consciousness sets the social production process. In spite of contesting the subsistence of an autonomous subject, he think in the individual's participation in the functional realization of power relations. Discourses are made by all individuals, then, chiefly those who have prerogative to use all resources (Jäger and Maier 2009).

In the last of 1970's, the East Anglia's university patronized a new trend of analysis, as literary theorists and linguists were concerned in linguistic choice in literature (see Fowler 1986). Afterwards, they would center on other text of pertinence in the general sphere, chiefly the mass media.

4.The multidisciplinary nature of CDA

There is a complex uses for the word discourse. We will use it to aim figurative human interaction in it is many shapes wether indirectly by gesture, picture, digram, film, or music or directly by written or spoken language. Where critical analysis has a great deal with linguistic sides of discourse. It has also been known as critical linguistics or critical linguistics analysis (see Fowler et al, 1979)

Techniques of linguistics are not the only techniques used in CDA while we see the power that may come from a multidisciplinary approach. The targets and the objectives of linguistics is not like the targets of CDA. Linguistics, in common, are attached with the method in which language or discourse `works` and their solicitude is in language for its own benefit. Critical discourse analysts, moreover are concerned in the **method** in which language and discourse are applied to accomplished social targets and also in this use plays in social conservation and change that is to say CDA participate solicitude -and sometimes methods- with punctuality that study social structures and social groups, such as

anthropology , sociology , ethnomethodology and ethnography , and with disciplines that are attentive with human behaviour and knowledge, like cognitive and social psychology

In it's procedures, CDA as well draws heavily on literary theory , and the philosophy of communication and language, especially on apeech acts on work and conversational maxims. Sociolinguistics has been effective in .CDA, also many of those actually working in CDA are sociolinguistic

5.What make CDA critical ?

A lot of the discourse analysis of the twentieth century was basically non_critical, which mean it did not exhibit a critique of social practices. It had three main aims: (1) to describe and identify how people use language to communicate; (2) to improve procedures of analysis that help to detect the categories of discourse and the main features of each; (3) to formation theories about how communication happen

Though these questions are important, there have permanently been several discourse analysis with a broader protocol, and step by step their number has increased. They consider discourse both as output of society and furthermore as a changing and dynamic force that is permanently effecting and re-constructing values and social practices, either negatively or positively. To get this broader protocol, they need to analyze and address discourse practices in critical methods, processes and questioning the text that they study. This needs adherence to social concerns.

Critical discourse analysis has a common denominator with critical social research, which has been related with seeking out the origins of social problems and getting methods to analyze them fruitfully. Many of those concerned with CDA see themselves as portion of this movement.

It can be very difficult to reproducer the goals of CDA as we have made with mainstream discourse analysis. The problem toke by critical discourse analyst's frame those of main international significance (macro issues) to comparatively small scale ones regarding individuals (micro issues). The micro and macro are safely interconnected and both of them are equally useful as the subject for analysis.

So critical analysis may take general issues like the verbal exemplification of ethnic issues or, at the other extreme, the tragedy of the single innocent person who my be unfairly condemned of a crime. Those active in the field diverge in accordance with them specific interest, but are concurrent about specific main principals. Furthermore, since CDA is a quickly developing field, new aims may well appear. Briefly – and tentatively – then, we propose that the main objectives of *critical*
discourse analysis are:

* ❖ to analyse discourse practices that reflect or construct social problems;
* ❖ to investigate how ideologies can become frozen in language and find ways to

break the ice;

* ❖ to increase awareness of how to apply these objectives to specific cases of injustice,

prejudice, and misuse of power.
To these practical objectives, we can add the more theoretical aims that have been
proposed for the subject:

* ❖ to demonstrate the significance of language in the social relations of power;
* ❖ to investigate how meaning is created in context;
* ❖ to investigate the role of speaker/writer *purpose* and authorial *stance* in the

construction of discourse.

6. Example of critical discourse analysis 'The auther and the princess'

This essay supply an example of how critical discourse analysis can be used to analyize texts. By reading the coverage of mostup news occurrence in two British newspapers, it proves how a numbers of linguistic concepts discussed in the **How people present the world through language** portion of the linguistic tool box which it can be used to output an in-depth analysis of meaning in version.Evans(9:2013)

Plentiful of the tools that are used in CDA pulled from stylistic, which deal with way literary texts poetic effects and create meaning. CDA tries to use a similar type of analysis to see into (major) non-literary texts. There isn't set collection of tools that must be used, while researchers are

find out new ways of analysing language all the time. While classic tools used include transitivity, nominalization and modality, however more recent additions contain opposition, naming and negation (ibid).

A common subject of analysis in CDA is media texts. Here, essays from two British newspapers – one **the daily mail** that is published in tabloid, The essays .the other in the broadsheet **The independent** – are analyzed perform each publication's adopt a much – publicized British news story which edited on 19th February 2013, when the media gathered up on a speech that the novelist Hilary Mantel handed for *London Review of Books* tuition at the British Museum on February 4th . In the lecture, **Royal Bodies**, Mantel talk about the nature of the British monarchy, Kate Middleton's character inside it having become the wife of the heir to the throne, also the media's treatment of Middleton (ibid).

As soon as, later in the month, annotations about Middleton and her description in the press were declared in the newspapers, many articles centered on evidently unfavorable things that Mantel had told about Middleton. This cause outrage from some at the offenses allegedly made by Mantel and from others, proposals that the communication had misinterpreted Mantel's criticisms. Many proposed that the presses analysis of the controversy wasn't only bigoted against Mantel, but energetically sought to misinterpret what she had said. This altercation makes an attractive subject for a CDA analysis, and that can examine the language used to check the veracity of these dissimilar reactions to the texts (ibid).

Many CDA analysis are parted into sections comparable to the tools that are used comfort of reading, this example analysis will be divide likewise, with terminating section at the end.

6.1.Analysis

6.1.1Naming

Naming looks at the guaranteed of noun phrases-the units of language that name things in the world, e.g. a wolf, nimbus clouds, his fearful lack of admire. The idealistic interest here appear from the truth that we stratify a noun phrase to something, we tag it and use language to presuppose it's presence: if some one points to *the immoral,* adulterous

reputation, later they are granting that this individual exists, and that adultery and immortality are part of the package that is that person.

Naming is of attract in the *Independent* and *Mail* articles as they center on two individuals – kate Middleton and Hilary Mantel : how these persons enjoy the are named could give a intimation as to whom the articles reader to sympathise with. Unsurprisingly, each articles point to both by their full names; even so, there are also circumstances where the two are to named in different mode. Distinctly, the *Mail* consistently points Mantel by her last name, and Middleton by her first name. "Mantel… dismissed Kate as a 'machine-made princess." The less official way in which Middleton is pointed to her could make the reader consider closer to Middleton. The *independent* does the same difference, whilst also pointing to Mantel as "Ms. Mantel": the title 'Ms' comes with specific connotations, not least amidst them that the woman position it might be "unwieldable" creating a severe contrast with the women the article points to as "prince William's wife-to-be".

Besides the attract is the way the news story – basically Mantel's speech – is named. Notices made by Mantel, which to those present might have been heard as divide of a lengthy, regarded, official lecture, are pointed to by the *Mail* as "an astonishing and venomous critique of Middleton" and "a bitter attack on Duchess of Cambridge" and by *Independent* – more seriously – as "a withering assessment of Kate Middleton". Here 'venomous' ,'bitter' and 'withering' are negative adjectives indicate that Mantel was far from reticent in her remarks, and give the reader petty room to determine their own opinion of her comments. Note besides that while Mantel herself persisted that her comments were about thoughts of Kate Middleton, each precedence of naming places Middleton in a grammatical position after editing the nouns 'attack', 'critique' and assessment ', making her come out very much the Mantel's remarks subject.

6.1.2Opposition

Opposition study mentally and visually the specific linguistic frames – 'It was *X*, not *Y' , s*he liked X, he liked Y',   X turn into Y – let us to create oppositions in language. If two things – for example, dinosaur sand books – are arranged into one of these structures – 'it was more dinosaurs than

books' – we get that they have to somehow opposite, fitting to our experiment of conventional opposites happening in similar structures. Certainly, we get new opposition on affinity with more familiar ones: we might, maybe, explicate the books/ dinosaurs example as meaning that some thing was more dramatic than academic.

Innovative opposition can be dynamic, as it's plays on our propensity to show the world around us provisions of binaries. We understand how naming grants the articles to picture the two parties as diverse to each other, and this immersion is strengthened by instances of innovative opposition. Most particularly, coexisting structures are used in *Mail* article in order to observe differences between Middleton and Mantel's backgrounds and occupations: "The Duchess, 31, will visit the addiction charity's Hope House treatment center, in Clapham, south London on and drug dependency. Tuesday to meet women recovering from alcohol Mantel, 60, studied law at LSE and Sheffield University, before becoming a novelist. "D

By put each party as the subject of adjoining sentences, and thereafter going on to characterize an action each will/has performed, the articles underlines the variation between the two. This contraposition gives the effect that while Mantel is cultured and educated, Middleton is working some thing 'worthy' and 'good'. Extra to the point, it could be wrangled that the information actually given is of dubious relevance appropriate to the news story that is actually reported.

Other intriguing use of opposition seems in both articles. Every points to a prior news story involving Middleton, whereas portrait of holidaying were printed in the Italian press. Each the *Independent* and *Mail* contrast the Royal family's resentment at the Italian publications with views expressed by Mantel in her speech:

  "[T] hey were furious last year when pictures of her topless on holiday were printed in Italy…. But Mantel suggested Kate could have "few complaints…. Observing : the royal body exists to be looked at.

"Whilst St James's palace fumes at pictures of the Duchess in a bikini…

Mantel observes: 'the royal body exists to be looked at. "

In the *Mail,* an opposition is touch of by 'but' at the beginning of the second sentence; in the *Independent,* 'whilst' avails a similar role, creating the reader conscious that the propositions uttered in the two sentences must be seen in contrasting. The proposal in both instance is that Mantel doesn't participate the royal family's aversion at the pictures, and suppose that this is simply inevitable aspect of their role. Nevertheless, Mantel made no invoke of the Italian press episode in her speech, also the quote used in these exception was making a perception about the apparent objective of the royal family also the manner they are treated by the press, instead of indicating her admission of the Italian press's action.

6.1.3 Speech presentation

There are a different of ways in which we can submit others speech: we can select to immediately quote someone, or we can simply give a smack of what we said. One of the important things about the *Mail* article that is while it quotes Mantel considerably and at length using Direct speech ("Mantel said Kate 'appeared to have been designed by a committee'", "she added: 'presumably Kate was designed to breed in some manners'"), Middleton isn't quoted ever. This might seen foreseeable, as the article is about the speech which Mantel made. Anywise the article as well reports on the work of Middleton with the charity action:

The Duchess chose yesterday to give an insight into the causes that she " will support, hailing the start of the project which we will see one of her charities receive a huge financial boost" "she described her delight at action on Addiction – which she backs as patron – becoming the of the fundraising efforts". beneficiary

Observe that direct speech is not used in either of these examples of speech presentation. Alternatively, the writer merely symbolize the type of speech acts that Middleton used – which she 'gave an insight', 'hailed the start of a project' also 'described her delight' – instead of giving any clear reference of the actual words that Middleton possible used. And in this, Middleton explicit attitudes are presented as more reasonable than Mantel's, which are in need of inspection. The scarcity of direct quotes from Middleton might as well serve as index for some of Mantel's damnation about the press's treatment of her!

Also the simple fact of what sides of Mantel's prolonged and detailed speech the articles pick up to quote, and the mode these quotes are employed – particularly in the aforementioned appropriation of Mantel's notices about the royal body – the utilize of a specific verbs in speech presentation is of benefit. Some verbs hold war – like connotation, for example the *Mail's characterization* of how "A best – selling author… has launched a bitter attack" and the *Independent* "Hilary Mantel attacks 'bland, plastic machine made' Duchess of Cambridge". The implication of a target – Middleton – in impersonation of Mantel's speech as well makes her comments sound such direct personal attack:

The double Booker prize – winner compared *princess* unfavorably to " Anne Boleyn" (*Independent),* "Hilary Mantel calls *Duchess of Cambridge* 'bland' and 'machine made'" (*Mail).* In these and other occurrence, it feels as well as the reader is being pushed at sympathizing with Middleton, peaceful victim, in stead of Mantel, the offender who coolly "deliver[s] a withering assessment of Kate Middleton" (*Independent)* and "use[s] her position among the novel-writing elite to make an astonishing and venomous of Kate" (*Mail).*

6.2.Conclusion

This short analysis of two news papers articles explain how CDA tools has ability to take in-depth look at language. Through analysing naming, speech presentation and opposition, it was potential to make suggestions like to the ideologies implied the articles. For example, the differing methods in which Middleton and Mantel are named looks to position to the reader nearer to Middleton, whilst sides of speech presentation allow the impression of Mantel include made a planned attack on an individual, instead of a thoughtful analysis of an foundation and it's treatment by the press.

It is significant to note, as though, this has not been a topical analysis: the analyst will unavoidably come to the analysis with several degree of prejudice, and it's totally possible that some readers will reject, for instance, that specific choices of verbs in speech presentation supply a potent indication of the articles' dogmatic opinion. Readers could also refer to instances of language utilize not analyzed here, and submit that analysis of these might have head to a different interpretation. What CDA

level of replicability: the notices made in this does supply, though, is a analysis have taken evidence in the real language of the articles. This mean that another researcher could carrying their own analysis of the accurate same evidence, and supply arguments for their interpretation.

7.Critiques of CDA

The features and imperfections of CDA have been the intention of the specific amount of critique. The problems that have been raised pertain cognition, context, linguistic model employed and partiality. Most of the critics do not call in the question epistemological or subsistence relevance of CDA, probably with exclusion of Widdowson and Chilton, but are informed at its shortcomings: It's theoretic basis are very complex in many cases, and the use of categories and notions may seem to be incompatible, which doesn't support the product of a systematic theory.

In spite the fact that Widdoson (2004) doesn't disagree CDA's cause, he releases suspicions on its modes of analysis. He can't accept with the mode CDA uses SFG, whereas meaning is accepted as condition of texts, not put into them but taken from them. He indicate that there is a blank between addressee interpretation of this meaning and the addresser meaning, on the grounds that the perlocutionary effect is a function of discourse not a feature of texts, in which the addressee's suppositions are formed by their beliefs and knowledge.

Hallidayan grammar present enjoyable devices for the characterization of semantic meaning; however to Widdowson's point of view, this is dishonorable, because it focuses on separated sentences rather than utterances. He appended that, in this scope, the notion of the context is as

main as it is indeterminate. If meaning are realized as features of the interaction between contexts and words, interpretation is an inaccurate process.

Widdowson regards some CDA methods as case of the functional fallacy, through it he means the idea that factual meaning perhaps produced immediately by signification. He preserve that theoretical sentence from their sequence and selecting examples pertinent to the continuous research doesn't make CD analysis to produce analysis in the firm sense of the term: Pretexts be affected how to method texts and the kind of discourse derived from them.

8.Conclusion

CDA is an infant system gradually maturing, oddly, several of it's validity can be taken as one as the source of it's weakness. Certain of the interpreter of the critical paradigm may themselves be absent in self critical position since CDA has become a confirmed discipline(Billig 2003). However it's public critical outlook has reassured the development of new approaches, in a try to answer new researchers questions, also allay suspect about it's way and theoretical grounds.

Its inter- What's more transdisciplinary nature even now needs will a chance to be conveyed ahead in the recent past it yields apples and oranges. The desire that CDA could assistance raise consciousness something like the unequal social states for minorities makes it An deserving endeavor. By both proponents Also gatherings of people are often acquainted with this asymmetry and as a rule hold comparable views: CDA is mostaccioli devoured by CDA researchers not Toward those Normal lady or mamoncillo in the road. Furthermore, notwithstanding CDA practitioners" lobbyist orientation, their late achievements best go starting with alterations in the recognition of a specific vile state of issues on cosmea progressions to advertising, news reports or political speeches.

Drawbacks notwithstanding, the experience for CDA will be to research how talks build members Previously, correspondence Similarly as people with allegiances of the collective, and on leave on the dissection of the rambling methods Toward which the planet hails under presence.

Assuming that this At last might bring expanded Comprehension about social methods and structures, What's more Eventually perhaps, expanded Comprehension from claiming impacts ahead social actors" perspectives Also actions, CDA must bring a part in the social sciences.

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