

# CHAPTER FOUR

## DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### 4.0. Overview

This chapter is devoted to data analysis drawn from the sample newspapers, *The Washington Post* and *Arab News*, with the main aim to compare "Discourse Features of Media Texts Written by Native and Non-native Writers of English". It includes analysis of texts' ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Respectively, they represent the analysis of the texts' lexico-grammar variables: Transitivity or Process Types, Mood & Modality and the Cohesive Devices.

### 4.1. The Analysis

#### 4.1.1. Ideational Meaning Analysis

Ideational meaning can be realized in transitivity system or process types. The task of transitivity analysis is to discover the relation between meanings and wordings that accounts for the organization of linguistic features in a text (Nguyen, 2012, p.2). Halliday (1985, p. 101) states "Transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed".

According to Fowler (1986, p. 138) transitivity refers to how meaning is represented in clauses; transitivity patterns can reveal the certain worldview "framed by the authorial ideology". Mehmood et. al. (2014, p. 80) refer "transitivity can show how speakers/writers encode in language their mental reflection of the world and how they account for their experience of the world around them" .

From the citations above we can conclude that with analyzing clause by transitivity system we can know exactly all the processes in a language; and also we can know exactly how human beings state their experience in the world.

#### 4.1.1.1. Process Types Analysis

The transitivity system proposed by Halliday is composed of three main types of processes: material, mental, and relational. There are also three minor types which are: behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. Explanation of these processes are mentioned in chapter three part (3.1).

For the following analysis, Texts' Transitivity is going to be analyzed for exploring the mentioned six processes, adopting the criteria set by Halliday, but the detailed analysis of the participant types has not been dealt with in the present work.

First, clauses in the *Washington Post* (WP) & *Arab News* (AN) articles were identified. Secondly, clause constituents were determined considering the type of the process (verbal phrases) that was used in the clause. It is worth to note that verbs may be used in more than one way; the lexico-grammatical context determines the process type. Then, the frequencies and percentages were calculated for each category. Finally, tables of frequency and percentage were formed for each newspaper articles. A comparison between data from each table was made as shown below:

**Table 4.1. Process types frequency and percentage in WP articles**

Article No.	( 1 )		( 2 )		( 3 )		( 4 )		Total Freq.
	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Material	28	58.33	18	51.42	9	20.45	30	38.96	85
Mental	5	10.41	0	0	6	13.63	2	2.59	13
Relational	9	18.75	10	28.57	8	18.18	24	31.16	51
Verbal	4	8.33	5	14.28	16	36.36	17	22.07	42
Existential	1	2.08	2	5.71	1	2.27	3	3.89	7
Behavioral	1	2.08	0	0	4	9.09	1	1.29	6
Total Processes	48		35		44		77		204

**Table 4.2. Process types frequency and percentage in AN articles**

Article No.	( 1 )		( 2 )		( 3 )		( 4 )		Total
Process Types	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq	%	Freq.
Material	28	50	32	50.79	3	18.75	27	72.97	90
Mental	10	17.85	6	9.52	0	0	3	8.10	19
Relational	12	21.42	20	31.74	6	37.5	1	2.70	39
Verbal	3	5.35	0	0	2	12.5	2	5.40	7
Existential	3	5.35	5	7.93	3	18.75	2	5.40	13
Behavioral	0	0	0	0	2	12.5	2	5.40	4
Total Processes	56		63		16		37		172

Before doing any further analysis, it is worth mentioning that the length of articles in pairs differs considerably. Despite the choice of articles from WP and AN was made on the basis of topic similarity dealt with in each newspaper, they remained unequal in length. As long as the total number of process types are concerned, the above tables show that AN articles are longer than WP articles in pair 1 & 2, whereas it is the reverse in pair 3 & 4 . The density of process types in certain articles points out that they are more informative than the others including many details.

Since it seems that there is no one to one relationship to account for the length of the articles, we may assume that the authors' origin factor ; being native or non-native of English, does not affect the information density. However, this assumption is opposing a previous study done by Nam (2013) who compared articles in English and Vietnamese and found that Vietnamese articles had a higher lexical density (84.92%) than the English ones (63.64%), and accordingly he concluded that Vietnamese articles contain more information than the English articles.

#### 4.1.1.1.1. Material Process

The predominance of material process in all pair articles except pair 3 indicates that the writers of both newspapers, WP & AN, have a tendency to focus on the expression of 'doing and happening' and doers of actions to transmit their external experiences as far as they are reporting facts about particular issues. Despite the difference of the authors' origins, their matrix of thoughts and the texts' contexts, both WP and AN newspapers center exclusively on using the material process to give details on actions and doings to fulfill the writing purposes.

The following are examples from each pair, though they deal with similar topics, they display that the writers used certain actions and definite clause structures through different word-choice to manifest their writing purposes. Hence, they bring about some world realities as they experienced.

Pair 1 :

- a- *The price tag of the bailout **is** suddenly **going up**. As a result, the administration said it **will seek** twice as much money from its proposed bank tax ... [WP]*
- b- *the administration **put** the cost of the government's financial rescue at \$28 billion. Now, it's expected to reach \$54 billion. [WP]*
- c- *The proposed "Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee," which **would charge** big banks \$61 billion over 10 years, **would square** with President Obama's political strategy to harness the anger against Wall Street reelection campaign. [WP]*
- d- *The tax **would apply** to J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs and other banks with more than \$50 billion in assets, even though these firms **have** generally **repaid** their bailouts to the Treasury with interest. Taxpayers **may lose** far more money in companies, such as the automakers, which **won't have to pay** the fee. [WP]*
- e- *What's more, the bailout also **sets aside** \$46 billion for programs to help homeowners. But only \$3.3 billion **has***

*gone out the door for this purpose, and it is difficult to know how much **will** ultimately **be spent**. [WP]*

- f- Together with the 2014 budget, the government **issued** the most detailed statement to date about actual performance of both government finances and the economy as a whole during 2013. Government expenditure **rose** in 2013 to \$247 billion, an increase of 15 percent over 2012. Spending **went over** budgeted outlays by about 13 percent. Remarkably, however, despite lavish government expenditure, the economy **did not heat up**. Inflation was **kept** at around three percent (3.35%), only slightly over the 2012 level of 2.9 percent. [AN]*
- g- Actual revenue in 2013 **exceeded** budgeted revenue by a massive 34 percent. However, the government statement **reveals** a substantial drop in actual oil revenue from the previous year. While oil revenue hit the record level of \$1,140 billion in 2012, it has **declined** to \$1,017 billion in 2013, a drop of about 11 percent. [AN]*
- h- Looking at GDP components, we see that oil GDP in fact **declined** in 2013 by nearly four percent, while non-oil sector **grew** by over 9 percent. The healthy growth in the private sector **moderated** the impact of the oil sector decline, pointing again to the significance of economic diversification.... [AN]*

These examples show that the WP author's purpose is to present facts concerning the budget and describe some economic issues in the present and relate it to future planning and expectations. So, through the choice of material process (e.g. *going up, seek, pay, repaid, lose, apply, spent, ...etc.*), and relating them to participants/ doers/ actors such as (*administration- taxpayers, automakers*) the author could achieve his writing purpose and influences the readers about the subject matter showing what he knows and what he does not. Besides, the use of modal operators adds influential sense about the writer's expectations.

As the example above illustrates, the AN author's purpose is to deal with the governmental recent years financial and economic performances

and compare them with previous years and private sectors. So, the use of the material processes ( e.g. *issued, rose, went over, kept, exceeded, declined, grew*) in the past tense form- with actors like (*government, economy, spending, oil revenue, growth, private sector* ) were appropriate to accomplish his purpose of writing. The comparative structure used by the author makes the statements more influential.

On the other hand, processes of knowledge formation are implied in the authors' language use of verbal phrases. Through the use of future tense along with present tense, the WP writer showed that he built his expectations for the future budget depending on current resources or experiences. But, the AN writer showed that he has an exposure to KSA previous years' budget and performances while discussing the current one as long as the past tense is the most frequent. So he depended on his previous experience or encountered knowledge to introduce his ideas.

Pair 2:

- a- *Men **were hit** harder and earlier by job losses than women in the downturn. [WP]*
- b- *But men **are also recovering** faster and **have made back** about 28 percent of the 6.1 million jobs they've lost; women **have regained** about 10.8 percent. [WP]*
- c- *Women **get back** into the workforce. [WP]*
- d- *While unemployment rates for Saudi men **moved** slightly **downwards** between the first and fourth quarters, they **declined** dramatically for non-Saudi men and non-Saudi women. However, for Saudi women, unemployment rates **continued** their upward climb from previous years.[AN]*
- e- *For non-Saudi men and women, unemployment also **declined** at a much brisker rate during 2012.[AN]*
- f- *For non-Saudi men and women, unemployment also **declined** at a much brisker rate during 2012.[AN]*
- g- *women who **have been** seriously **searching** for work during the month preceding the survey. It thus does not include in the rate those women who **are not looking for** work[AN]*

*h- Saudi Arabia **has made** great advances in educating women [AN]*

Both writers of WP & AN discussed the issue of unemployment & gender showing the employment gap between men and women. Each author referred to his related context ; the American and Saudi one. So we find different word choice of material processes connected with particular participants, and different comparative styles. For instance, The WP used verb phrases such as (*men **are recovering/ have made back** , women **have regained /get back*** ), but the AN author used (*Saudi men **moved downwards /they declined** / Saudi women unemployment rates **continued upward/ non-Saudi men and women, unemployment also declined** /women who **have been searching /who are not looking for/ Saudi Arabia has made** ). In addition, the AN author included several statistics regarding men and women's unemployment rates to achieve the intended purposes. All these components (the participants, the process types, the comparative style and the statistical figures) hang together and support the authors' intentions to produce influential texts.*

Pair 3:

- a- Thousands of book enthusiasts **flocked** to the Mall on Saturday to experience the small but exuberant world of literature. [WP]*
- b- The event, **organized** by the Library of Congress [WP]*
- c- DeLillo, whose 1985 novel, "White Noise," **won** the National Book Award [WP]*
- d- DeLillo **will receive** the award at a public ceremony on the Mall on Sunday. [WP]*
- e- The Riyadh International Book Fair 2014 was **inaugurated** by Culture and Information Minister Abdulaziz Khoja [AN]*
- f- The book fair **focused** on Saudi-Spanish relations [AN]*
- g- The book fair **aims** to feature hundreds of national and international publishing houses. [AN]*

*h- The book fair serves as a great networking platform for publishers, writers and scholars, as well as academic institutions. [AN]*

The material process in pair 3 does not constitute high frequency. In WP article the rate is 20.45 % and it is 18.75 % in AN article. This low frequency shows that the writers' major intention was not to present the participants' doings and actions. Instead, we realize that the WP author's purpose is to report the National Book Festival visitors' opinions and insights as long as the verbal process forms the highest frequency rate in the article. For the AN article, the relational process was the author's concentration as it forms a rate of 37.5% to total process types. This highest rate of relational process reveals the author's intention to identify and classify the books in the International Book Fair in Riyadh. In addition, the relational processes such as (*focused, aims & serves* ) makes a clear indication about the writing purpose as to illuminate the International Book Fair value.

Pair 4 :

- a. *Nick Lynch, the Suitland High School football coach and athletic director and one of the most respected figures in Prince George's County athletics, **was killed** early yesterday morning in a two-car collision about a mile from his Brandywine home. [WP]*
- b. *Lynch -- known as "Nick," even though his given name was David -- **was traveling** south on Branch Avenue about 2:30 a.m. when he **attempted to turn** left onto Brandywine Road, said Trooper Wesley Brown of the Maryland State Police. Lynch's car, a 2008 Dodge Magnum, **was struck** by a 2000 GMC Sierra **traveling** north on Branch Avenue, Brown said. [WP]*
- c. *He **took over** a Suitland program in 1996 that **had never made** the playoffs and **turned** it into a state power, winning two Maryland championships and qualifying for the playoffs nine times in his 13 years. He also **never stopped** doing the little things; he usually*



- collected* yard-markers and goal-post pads after home games and occasionally **could be found** making sure the bathrooms were clean. [WP]
- d. He **tried to give** his players a family atmosphere that some of them may have lacked at home. His players regularly **joined** Lynch for services at the Ebenezer AME church in Fort Washington, and he **held** postgame meals for his team in the school gymnasium. [WP]
- e. It **takes** a special guy to work at Suitland and be effective at Suitland. And he was the guy. [WP]
- f. the veteran player **died** on the spot when the BMW car he was **driving** at top speed **flipped over** after the front tire **burst throwing** him 80 meters away from the scene of the accident. [AN]
- g. Saad and his friends **were coming** from the Eastern Province to Riyadh **traveling** on the Dammam-Riyadh highway. The accident **happened** 180 kilometers away from Riyadh. [AN]
- h. Al-Dossary **began** his professional career at Riyadh Club. In 2002 he **transferred** to Al-Ahli [AN]

Both newspapers deal with the death of a sportsman. But the two authors reported the news differently. WP author did not only report the death of 'Nick Lynch' but he also presented some interviews with his family and friends (as long as some verbal process are included) and gave a brief history of his achievements and contributions to society through material processes as in examples *c & d* (*never stopped doing* , *collected* , *could be found making* , *give* , *joined* , *held* ). This can be considered a cultural aspect as it is experienced by the WP author, especially when this article is compared to the corresponding article in the same pair. The author in AN article was stuck to present details about the accident through material processes as (*was driving* , *flipped over* , *burst throwing*) and just reporting the death of "Al-Dossary" without adding any information about his life and contributions, apart from his shift to 'Hilal' team as in example *h* through the verbs (*began & transferred*). Such a way of reporting death

news in AN is also considered a cultural issue since good deeds and social contributions of a person are not publically posted in Saudi Arabia.

Additionally, the expression 'guy' occurs 4 times as goal in the WP article to refer to the dead man 'Nick Lynch' with the main aim to praise him. If the writer in AN newspaper uses 'guy' to refer to the Saudi dead man, it would be seen as disrespectful. This is, in fact, affected by the social contexts of the two writers. Here, we may draw an assumption that social contexts affect the reporting style and word choice of participants and process types.

The material process utilized by the authors shows their different word-choices and their appropriateness to the social contexts bringing about the intended purpose. The choices display what they experienced, what they know about the concerned topic, and what they expect to be done.

#### 4.1.1.1.2. Mental Process

The use of mental process represents the writers' internal experiences; their feelings and personal point of view. Below are some examples from the pair articles.

Pair 1:

- a- *But Obama's team **may see** political advantage in its proposal..... [ WP]*
- b- *Administration officials **note** that, under the law that created TARP, they are required to recoup the costs of the financial bailout from the financial industry. [ WP]*
- c- ***Looking at** GDP components, we **see** that oil GDP in fact declined in 2013.. [ AN ]*
- d- ***Looking at** the trade side of things, we also **see** a drop in the overall value of exports..... [ AN ]*
- e- ***looking at** trade more closely, we **see** a more pronounced drop in the value of oil exports..[ AN ]*

As long as pair 1 articles are concerned, the writers differ considerably in their attitudes. The WP writer seemed to have neutral tone reporting facts about the United State budget depicting the participants' cognitions or senses and detaching himself from them. '*Obama's team*' & '*Administration officials*' are the participants in WP examples whose mental processes are (*see & note*). Here the writer did not include himself and therefore he did not express his believe or point of view, but rather transmitting experiences he encountered with. So, he appeared to be neutral or objective. On the contrary, the AN writer in order to transmit his inner believe regarding the Saudi budget, he included himself with the audience and shared them their cognitions and senses in process as (*looking & see*). He made use of the first person plural pronoun '*We*' showing the inclusion with the audience to express his internal views influencing them to accept these views.

In pair 2, the WP writer did not use mental process. Accordingly, his inner experience or consciousness was not revealed. The participants' emotions, feelings and cognitions were not apparent insofar as they were not depicted as sensors or cognizants. Quite the reverse, the AN author transmitted his inner consciousness through the use of mental process (*expected & look*). Illustrations are shown below:

- a- *As **expected** in a segmented labor market, unemployment rates in Saudi Arabia are drastically different between Saudis and non-Saudis, as well as between men and women. [Cognition]*
- b- ***Let us look more closely** at the unemployment rates for each of the four groups. For Saudi men, unemployment declined from (6.9) percent in the first quarter of 2012 to (6) percent in the fourth quarter, or a (13) percent decline, thus reversing a decade-long trend of rising unemployment among Saudi males.[Cognition]*

In *a* example, the doer is not stated as the verb phrase is used in the passive voice '*As expected*', but it is implied as '*WE*'. Here, with the use of mental process, the author manifested his internal ideas and awareness about the subject matter trying to convince the readers by including them in '*we*' as it is implied. Similarly, in example *b* there is an apparent inclusion of the author with the audience through the use of the first person plural pronoun '*us*' attempting to influence the readers communicating with them mentally.

Unlike pair 2, the WP article in pair 3 is characterized by the use of mental process while AN article is not. This, in fact, proves that it is the authors' choice to select particular process types and avoid others in order to transmit their experiences and fulfill the intended purposes and influence the readers. Below are some examples:

- a- they **heard** their favorite authors ..... [Sense]*
- b- that experience **inspired** him to work ... [Cognition]*
- c- she **enjoyed** interacting with famous costumed characters... [Feeling]*
- d- the girl who **knows** all the words in the dictionary. [Cognition]*
- e- Tania and her three younger siblings also **listened** to Nelson talk.... [Sense]*
- f- she **looks forward** each year to meeting her favorite authors..... [Feeling]*

Hence, the WP author's inner consciousness, as he experienced, was exposed to the readers through the participants' depiction as sensors. As the author's main purpose was to report the visitors' insights and opinion about the International Book Festival, the choice of certain mental processes (the bold ones above) support the transmission of the participants' (the visitors') feelings and cognitions. The readers can realize these feelings and have mental impact.

In pair 4, both WP and AN authors used mental process but with different rates (2.59 % for WP vs. 8.10 % for AN ). Even though the length of the WP article is longer than the AN article, the rate of mental process use in AN is higher than WP use. This again is ascribed to the author's choice to include a particular portion of a process type or another. However, it also could be attributed to authors' different intentions in reporting the events. The WP writer intended to include many quotations or indirect speech to report the death of a football coach. Hence, the mental process did not form the majority of occurrence, instead, it is the verbal process. So, many of the writer's own words were not exposed to the readers but someone else's words. In contrast, the AN writer used direct speech uncovering his personal words to the readers transmitting the participants' mental states. (Regarding direct and indirect speech, more explanation will be provided in the discussion of verbal process).

*a- Lynch -- **known** as Nick [WP]*

*b- Police **theorized** the accident [AN]*

*c- Saad **was last seen** at Hilal club on Wednesday [AN]*

#### **4.1.1.1.3. Relational Process**

Among the six major types of process, relational process forms the second large group in the pair articles. Writers of both newspapers, WP & AN, use the relational process to provide descriptive information about the phenomenon concerned and qualities of the relevant participants.

Tables 1 & 2 above display that the relational usage percentages vary from one article to another in all pairs. The higher rate in a particular article signifies that more descriptive information is included. Therefore, realization of the process type supports the audience getting the author's intended purpose whether to describe, to inform, to argue or to transmit opinion.

The relational process type is oriented with being, possessing and becoming. It means that an entity has some characteristics that ascribed to it. Below are some examples:

Pair 1:

- a- *A main reason for the increased bailout cost **is** that the government's stock holdings of companies rescued by taxpayers have fallen in value [WP]*
- b- *Shares of AIG and GM, for instance, **are** above what they **were** at the end of November.. [WP]*
- c- *The bright spot of the financial rescue **is** the program to aid banks. [WP]*
- d- *This **is** the sixth budget since the global financial crisis. [AN]*
- e- *government finances **remain** solid [AN]*
- f- *Slow implementation **has been** the bane of many ordinary Saudis. [AN]*

Pair 2:

- g- *The hiring gap **is** partly attributable to the fact that men and women are concentrated in different industries.[WP]*
- h- *Women, by contrast, **hold** an outsize number of public-sector jobs [WP]*
- i- *Physical infrastructure projects that **have been** at the heart of most Democratic recovery plans [WP]*
- j- *unemployment rates in Saudi Arabia **are** drastically different between Saudis and non-Saudis, as well as between men and women. [AN]*
- k- *The only losers among the four groups **were** Saudi women. [AN]*
- l- *they **are** too discouraged*
- m- *They .....**do not have** the means to “seriously” or properly search for employment [AN]*
- n- *unemployed Saudi women **hold** university degrees. [AN]*

Pair 3:

- o- *The event....**has become** a must-go-to event in Washington [WP]*
- p- *The event **is** even popular with young readers. [WP]*
- q- *A large number of senior Saudi officials, intellectuals, publishers, scholars and writers **were***

*present to boost nationalization initiatives by the Saudi government. [AN]*

*r- The book fair serves as a great networking platform for publishers [AN]*

*s- The Riyadh International Book Fair is the most prominent book fair in the Middle East. [AN]*

Pair 4:

*t- "Nick," even though his given name was David. [WP]*

*u- The accident remains under investigation. [WP, pair4]*

*v- Lynch, 43, carried an immense stature in the District Heights community. [WP]*

*w- Lynch became adept at helping his team [WP, pair 4]*

*x- Turki Al-Ammar was in serious condition and with broken ribs [AN]*

These examples prove that the writers have expressed their views and knowledge in a natural way which unconsciously draw the audience's acceptance. Via relational process choice, they provided descriptive information including possession as in examples ( *h, m, n & v* ), becoming as in ( *e, o, r, u & w* ), and being relations as in instances ( *a, b, c, d, f, g, I, j, k, l, p, q, s, t & x* ).

#### **4.1.1.1.4. Verbal Process**

Verbal process is also used by WP and AN authors to indicate the 'saying' and encode the physical act of speaking. According to tables 1 & 2, the portions of verbal process usage vary in the pair articles and it is not used by AN author in article 2.

Through the use of verbal process, the voices of the participants other than the writers' were also heard. The verbal process usage develops the use of intertextuality. The quoted language presents a speech said by others. Here the writers intend not only to enable the readers read the speech, but also they want them to hear it as it is actually spoken by others.

Direct speech is also employed by the authors to give a more dramatic effect on meaning by reporting heard speech using their own words and expressions. By doing this, the two voices (the heard one and the writer's) are combined and not distinguished.

Examples are listed below:

Pair 1:

- a- *"Despite claims to the contrary, the facts on [the federal rescue] are very clear: Taxpayers have profited \$13 billion from their investments in banks through the program and Treasury predicts they will see a lifetime positive return of more than \$20 billion," Frank Keating, president and chief executive of the American Bankers Association, **said** Monday. [WP]*
- b- *He **added**, "This would simply be an arbitrary tax with no regard to where losses actually occurred." [WP]*
- c- *Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah has several times publicly **admonished** ministers and other officials about unfinished projects. [AN]*
- d- *He **said**, "We realize that what matters is not budget figures, but what they represent in reality as projects and services of quality that people can feel and enjoy. Therefore, all ministers and heads of government agencies have to implement the projects and programs for which they are responsible, and perform their duties..." [AN]*
- e- *He **added**, "Supervisory authorities have to report to us regularly about the pace and quality of performance, and any impediments on the way." [AN]*

In this pair extracts, both the WP and the AN authors used the verbal process to introduce quoted speech supporting their claims and confirming their viewpoints adding more proofs of what they believe.

Pair 2:

- a- *As the stimulus revealed, physical infrastructure projects often proved to be daunting logistical*



*endeavors, some of which were not as “shovel-ready”  
as **promised**. [WP]*

In this example, the WP author presents his point of view about 'infrastructure projects' showing how his knowledge or point of view was built; on the basis of a previous encounter or stimulus stated in the clause ' *As the stimulus revealed*'. Then the verbal clause in the same example ' *as promised*' shows the author's other source for his experience or knowledge. He stated that physical infrastructure projects were not as “shovel-ready”. The idiom "shovel-ready" means that projects are complete. The clause ' *as promised*' indicates that the writer heard someone else had spoken this before, " *that the projects would be complete*", but he is opposing the idea.

The verbal process ' *as promised*' displays the use of 'intertextuality', i. e., including someone else's speech or thoughts. In this case, it is used not to confirm the author's stand or claim; but rather to introduce an opposition state.

For this pair, the AN author did not use a verbal process or clause. This seems to be due to the way he presented his topic about unemployment where he included several statistics comparing gender's opportunities in the present and the past and there seemed no need to include any reported speech or other forms of intertextuality.

Pair 3 :

- a- authors read from their most recent works and **discuss** a range of topics [WP]*
- b- Illustrator and author Kadir Nelson **told** a crowd of young readers about memorizing the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s “I Have a Dream” speech [WP]*
- c- Singer and songwriter Linda Ronstadt **discussed** her new book, “Simple Dreams: A musical Memoir,” and weighed in on the debate over immigration [WP]*

- d- *The event is even popular with young readers. Tania Mendez-Lopez, 11, of the District **said** she enjoyed interacting with famous costumed characters [WP]*
- e- *Saleh Al-Ghamdi, director of the Riyadh International Book Fair, **said**: "There is a special pavilion for Saudis....." [AN]*

The excerpts in this pair illustrate that the verbal process is employed not only to present reported speech directly or indirectly, but also to convey the participants' physical act of speaking (consider examples *a* & *c*).

Pair 4:

- a- *"It was an accident that I deal with all the time in my career," **said** Gansert" [WP]*
- b- *"The football players had great respect for him," **said** Lynch's brother" [WP]*
- c- *" **According to doctors at the hospital**, Saad died from head injuries which resulted in severe internal bleeding. The other casualty, **doctors added**, also died from similar injuries. The manager of the ambulance department at the hospital **said** that the final medical report would be released tomorrow."*  
[AN]

In this pair extracts, the authors also used the verbal process type to introduce quoted speech directly and indirectly to confirm their statements and get the readers convinced. The phrases '*according to, added, & said*' point out the verbal process. Though the phrase '*according to*' is not a verb phrase, but it implies the act of speaking. In example *c* the author paraphrases a heard speech said earlier. He states "*According to doctors at the hospital...*". Instead, it is possible to state "*doctors at the hospital said...*" changing the paraphrased statement into reported speech. In addition, the verb '*added*' may not denote the act of speaking if it is used in

another context. So, it is worth to note that verbs may be used in more than one way- the lexico-grammatical context determines the process type.

#### 4.1.1.1.5. Existential Process

Existential process did not constitute a large portion among the process types. The reason why existential process was infrequently used compared to the material processes is that, in the pair articles the writers were largely concerned with the concrete or physical actions of the participants. Only on a few occasions, existential clauses were chosen so as to introduce the presence of a participant, or express positional states. In addition, such process type also tells the readers to what will take place or be detailed in the following discourse.

A correlation between tables 1& 2 above, it appears that the AN authors tend to use the existential process in their produced texts more than that of the WP authors'. The total number of existential process frequency in AN articles is 13 while it is 7 in WP ones. This constitutes a total percentage of 37.43% for AN and 13.95 % for WP.

Some extractions from the pair articles are listed below.

pair 1:

- a- *The bank tax first **appeared** in Obama's 2011 budget [WP]*
- b- *if the two trends **continue** in future years, we can expect to see a budget deficit before too long. [AN]*
- c- ***there was** only a modest growth in GDP of only two percent" [AN]*
- d- ***There are** no published precise figures for the number of unfinished projects [AN]*

Pair 2:

- e- *there's also evidence that women lost jobs [WP]*
- f- ***There may be** more direct ways to create jobs" [WP]*
- g- ***There is** some good news as well as bad in the new figures.[AN]*
- h- ***there was** also a sharp decline in the unemployment rate [AN]*
- i- ***there are** differentials in their unemployment rates. [AN]*

- j- **there were** (604) thousand women employed [AN]
- k- **There are** in fact more women university students than men in Saudi Arabia [AN]

Pair 3:

- l- The two-day festival **continues** Sunday [WP]
- m- A large number of senior Saudi officials, intellectuals, publishers, scholars and writers **were present** to boost nationalization initiatives by the Saudi government.[AN]
- n- A large number of books on Islam, Arab culture, medicine, law, science, technology and communication, in addition to biographical accounts, fiction and novels **are available** in the fair [AN]
- o- This event **is being held** for the second time [AN]

Pair 4 :

- p- Gansert, a former head football coach at Fairmont Heights and now an assistant at Eleanor Roosevelt in Greenbelt, **was less than a mile away** after leaving a house fire[WP]
- q- He always said **there is nothing** promised.[WP]
- r- he pulled his team off the field with 1 minute 29 seconds **remaining** to protest the officiating[WP]
- s- The accident **happened 180 kilometers away** from Riyadh.[AN]
- t- the Asian championship in Lebanon in 2000 and 17th Gulf Cup, which **was held in Qatar** recently. [AN]

The choice of the existential process as shown in the examples above, expose the writers' experienced knowledge and purpose for the discussed subject matters. It is mainly employed by authors of both newspapers to present the presence or existence of an event or entity rather than to show the positional states or what will take place or be detailed in the following discourse. This assumption is proper at least as far as the sample articles are concerned. The existence of an event or entity is illustrated in examples *a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, q, r & t*. Unequally, there is only one case in which existential process is used to express what will take place next as in example *b* ; and other two instances to indicate positional states as in *p & s*.

#### 4.1.1.1.6. Behavior Process

Behavior process is the second least occurrence among the six process types. Besides, it did not occur in pair 1 AN article and pair 2 both articles. This could be construed that the writers' chief intention was not to report the participants' physiological responses or the results of the material process produced by them. Instead, the writers were informative reporting facts about particular issues.

Unlike the existential process occurrence in WP articles in comparison to AN ones, the behavior process marks a higher portion of usage in the WP texts than the AN texts. The total number of this process frequency in WP articles is 6 when it is only 4 in AN. The variation of processes rates remains the authors' choice to include a particular process more than the other or exclude another based on their own experiences trying to transmit their knowledge and bring about the intended purpose in line with the targeted audience.

Some illustrations are presented below; the behavior process verbs are bold and underlined:

Pair 1:

- a- *The Obama administration has repeatedly **boasted** how the historic rescue of Wall Street will cost taxpayers [WP]*
- b- *Republicans **pledged to oppose** the tax [WP]*

Pair 3 :

- a- *They **waited excitedly** at standing-room-only readings and **packed author appearances**, **hopping** from event to event. [WP]*
- b- *Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood **drew laughs** from the audience when she talked about the competition between e-readers and paper books. [WP]*
- c- *Khoja **expressed gratitude** to Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah and **welcomed** Spain as the guest of honor for 2014. [AN]*

Pair 4:

- a- Lynch didn't hide his emotions. In a 2003 playoff loss to Eleanor Roosevelt, he pulled his team off the field [WP]
- b- In deference to his death the long-awaited clash between rivals Hilal of Riyadh and Al-Ittihad of Jeddah in the King Fahd Cup today in Riyadh was postponed to a later date.[AN]
- c- he did training before taking permission from Hilal officials to drive his family to the Eastern Province" [AN]

In fact, depicting the participants as behaviors or physiological beings, acting out with consciousness unfolds the authors' inner experiences to the readers' eyes who may get influenced by their responses.

Thus, we realize that despite the topic similarity of each pair, the texts' contexts of WP and AN articles differ remarkably along with the writing purposes. Different writing purposes led the authors to select certain words and structures and avoid others through diverse process types as they served their purposes and the target audience. So, realization of the process types support the audience getting the authors' intended purposes and understanding their ideas.

#### 4.1.2 Interpersonal Meaning Analysis

Interpersonal meaning refers to the function in which we use language to interact with other people, to establish and maintain relationships with them, to influence their behavior, to express our own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change other people's opinions. Interpersonal meaning can be realized in various ways, among them, mood and modality are two most important ones (Wang, 2014. P.1)

The mood structure indicates how clause is structured to realize the speech functions of offer, command, statement and question in interaction

from the lexico-grammatical structure of a clause; a statement is realized by declarative mood, question is realized by interrogative mood, and command is realized by imperative mood (Butt, et al 1995).

Modality, however, refers to the degree of certainty and truth of statements about the world. Modality consists of modulation which is realized by modal verb operators such as (may, will, must.. etc.); and modulation realized by mood adjuncts. It is the general term for all signs of speakers' opinion and attitude ( ibid).

Modality has three values, namely high, median and low. (see Table 4.3 below for specification).

**Table 4.3. Modality Values**

<b>Modality</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Modal Verbs	<b>High</b>	must, ought to, mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't.
	<b>Median</b>	will, would, should, shall, won't, wouldn't, shouldn't.
	<b>Low</b>	can, may, could, might.
Mood Adjuncts	<b>High</b>	Certain, certainly. Surely, indeed, always, continuously, never.
	<b>Median</b>	Probable, probably, often, usually, frequently, repeatedly.
	<b>Low</b>	Possible, possibly, hardly, occasionally, sometime.

Source: (Wang, 2014)

For the following analysis, texts of the selected articles of each pair are broken down into clauses for Lexico-grammatical analysis. Each clause is analyzed for mood and modality. Their frequencies and percentages are measured and presented in the form of statistical tables. Then, a comparison between the articles from the Washington Post (WP) and Arab News (AN) newspapers is made. The following tables display the data analysis.

#### 4.1.2.1 Mood Analysis

**Table 4.4. Mood frequency and percentage in WP articles**

Article NO.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Mood	Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%
<b>Declarative</b>	48	100%	35	100 %	44	100%	77	100%
<b>Interrogative</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Imperative</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total mood frequency</b>	48		35		44		77	

**Table 4.5. Mood frequency and percentage in AN articles**

Article NO.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
Mood	Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%
<b>Declarative</b>	56	100%	62	98.41%	16	100%	37	100%
<b>Interrogative</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Imperative</b>	0	0	1	1.58%	0	0	0	0
<b>Total mood frequency</b>	56		63		16		37	

Tables 4 & 5 show that the WP and AN authors depend mostly on the choice of declarative mood to maintain interpersonal relationship with the readers; avoiding the interrogative and imperative moods. It is only for article 2 in AN there exists a choice of imperative mood at a low rate which constitutes 1.58% to total clauses of 63.

The dominance of declarative mood indicates that the writers' primary concern in the articles is not to question or demand but to offer the readers some information convincing them to get persuaded.

##### 4.1.2.1.1 Declarative Mood

The declarative mood choice helped to achieve the purpose of the texts, i.e., to convince and persuade. However, the texts are structured in a way that the clauses with declarative mood are given varying structures and varying degrees of speech functions which all hang together to achieve persuasive texts. The following structures and features are the most



observed ones that are used in WP & AN articles to set up interpersonal relations between the authors and their audience through the declarative mood. Some features are present in one newspaper but absent in the second, and other features are expressed differently in the two newspapers. Also, there are common features between the two newspapers. All these are taken into consideration while doing the analysis.

To perform the analysis task, first some pieces from the newspapers articles are presented listing them with alphabetical numbers. Then, interpretations are followed highlighting the major features with special attention to how interaction occurs and how the readers are involved.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.1 Emphasis

- a. *"The rate of unemployment published by CDSI is calculated by applying a **STRICT DEFINITION**. It takes into account only those unemployed women who have been seriously searching for work during the month preceding the survey. It thus does not include in the rate those women who are not looking for work for whatever reason, such as full-time housewives or retirees. Nor **do** CDSI unemployment figures for women include those who are not searching for employment because they are too discouraged, have lost hope that they would find suitable employment, or do not have the means to "seriously" or properly search for employment". [AN article 2]*

Emphasis is found in AN article 2. The writer makes an accentuation in '*STRICT DEFINITION*'. It is capitalized for the sake of stressing meaning. In the same example the verb '*do*' and the word "*seriously*" within inverted commas create other forms of emphasis. The writer wants the readers to pay the emphasized words more attention because they sum up his argument. He intends stimulating them to grasp his message more effectively.

Since there is a distance between the writer and the readers, the emphasis device seems to reduce the distance between them in which it makes the written language appear closer to the spoken mode as in face to face communication.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.2 Contraction

- a. *"What's more, the bailout also sets aside \$46 billion for programs". [WP article 1].*
- b. *"He's had an impact on so many people's lives [...] It wasn't like Nick [...] I can't tell you [...] it's going to have. It's one of [...] you don't even ...". [WP article 4]*

WP articles are characterized by extensive use of the contracted forms throughout the texts; whereas there is none in the AN texts. The use of contracted forms in reporting news produces the informal style in the texts. Therein exists a process of interaction. The choice of informal style is motivated by the target audience. WP audience is expected to be Americans who are familiar with informal expressions since English is their native language and it is their daily life practice; while this is not the case of AN audience who learnt English through formal education and lacks practice in daily life. So, the audience is needed to be addressed formally, the same way they learned English.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.3 Initial Adverbial Modifying a Clause

- a. *"Remarkably, however, despite lavish government expenditure, the economy did not heat up[...] Obviously, if the two trends continue in future years, we can expect to see a budget deficit before too long". [AN article 1]*

'Initial adverbial modifying a clause' is a characteristic exclusive to AN author of article 1. It does not occur in the other articles or the WP ones.

Adverbials such as 'remarkably , obviously' initiating a clause bring up the image of 'acceptability' to readers and give them the feeling that what will be read next is significant. With the support of such adverbials in declarative clauses, the writer expresses his viewpoints intending to influence the readers accepting them. Additionally, with the use of the first person plural pronoun 'we' there is a strong indication of involving the readers.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.4 Obligation/Advice/Condemnation Expressions

- a. *"they **are required** to recoup the costs of the financial bailout from the financial industry". [WP article 1]*
- b. *"investments and opportunities **need to** go beyond the "physical" infrastructure projects". [WP article 2]*
- c. *"The event, organized by the Library of Congress, has become **a must-go-to** event in Washington". [WP article 3]*
- d. *"Those sources **have to** be developed further to guard against future deficits". [AN article 1]*
- e. *"Slow implementation has been the bane of many ordinary Saudis who want to see ambitious development programs and projects actually completed in their regions of the continent-like country". [AN article 1]*

Despite that the declarative mood pervaded the WP & AN articles carrying the informative function , there exist some expressions carrying the function of an imperative mood offering advice , or demanding obligation. The expressions '*are required, have to, need to and a must-go-to*' in the examples above signal the obligation and advice meaning to the readers.

Moreover, the declarative sentence in example (e) carries the function of condemnation. It motivates Saudi people to work hard and increase their efforts.

This, in fact, illustrates that there is no one-to-one correspondence between the lexico-grammar of a clause or the mood of a clause and its interpersonal meaning in context.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.5 Participial clauses

- a. *"Looking at GDP components, we see that oil GDP in fact declined in 2013 by nearly four percent [...] Looking at the trade side of things, we also see a drop in the overall value of exports to \$367 billion [...] looking at trade more closely, we see a more pronounced drop in the value of oil exports". [AN article 1]*

Participial clause structure is used by AN author in article 1. Such structure is not used by the other authors or by the WP writers.

Participial clauses often express condition. The subject in the participial clause is omitted, but we can realize that it is the same subject as in the second or main clause of the conditional sentence. The examples cited above show that the writer of AN article did not state his observation directly. Instead, he uses the participial clause three times in the article with the same wording choice. In doing this, he is trying to involve the readers to notice his observation and communicating with them intellectually. 'Looking at ....., we see ...' means 'if we look....., we see ...' . Here there is a pure inclusion of the readers with the use of the first person plural form "WE"; convincing them to get persuaded.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.6 Simple/Complex Sentence Structure

- a. *"Some advocates argue that to help more women get back into the workforce, investments and opportunities need to go beyond the "physical" infrastructure projects that have been at the heart of most Democratic recovery plans". [WP article 2]*

- b. *"Thousands of book enthusiasts flocked to the Mall on Saturday to experience the small but exuberant world of literature, where they heard their favorite authors read from their most recent works and discuss a range of topics at the 13th annual National Book Festival". [WP article 3]*
- c. *"Together with the 2014 budget, the government issued the most detailed statement to date about actual performance of both government finances and the economy as a whole during 2013". [AN article 1]*
- d. *"The Riyadh International Book Fair 2014 was inaugurated by Culture and Information Minister Abdulaziz Khoja under the theme, "Books: An Arch-Bridge Connecting Civilizations," at the Riyadh International Convention and Exhibition Center (RICEC) on Tuesday". [AN article 3]*

A sentence of simple type consists of an independent clause, so it is made up of a subject and a predicate. Whereas a complex sentence entails an independent clause and at least one or more dependent clauses (Zimboiant, 2013, p.81).

Complex sentence structure is highly used by WP authors, while simple sentences are the most frequent sentence type in AN articles. Such variation in the use of sentence type, may be interpreted in terms of 'nativity'. It is expected that WP authors are native speakers of English; therefore, their mastery of English is superior to that of AN writers who almost are all Saudis, at least as far as the sample articles are concerned. In addition, WP is an American newspaper that targets a specific readership among native Americans; this readership consists mainly of individuals with a certain educational level and from the middle and high classes. However, AN targets mainly Saudis and expatriates living in the Gulf, who are from different nationalities and mostly from South East Asia and perhaps having modest mastery of the English language. So, it is evident that the AN authors used simple sentence structures and avoided complex

ones for the sake of their audience; to make the message easily understandable.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.7 Generalization

- a. "*it is notable* that due to the drop in oil revenue in 2013, there was only a modest growth in GDP". [AN article 1]
- b. "Thousands of people enjoying books and literature and *everything* that goes along with that". [WP article 3]

Both newspapers' authors used generalization. Generalization in the first extract comes from the use of an 'empty pronoun; *it*' without referring to a specific subject. *It is notable*' means everyone can note; the writer as well as the readers. Through the writer's inclusion with the readers, he expresses his internal belief with much certainty influencing the readers to accept his view. In the second extract, the word *everything*' brings about the author's use of generalization. It opened a space for the readers to recall their knowledge and are expected to be able to generate more figures or extend a list of the object referred to by the author. This shows that the knowledge is shared between them collectively and known almost to all people. Here, the writers appear to be more certain by using generalization.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.8 Symbolic Language

- a. "Folbre and other scholars argue that "**human infrastructure**" is equally important and can create jobs more effectively than building bridges or roads". [WP article 2]
- b. "physical infrastructure projects often proved to be daunting logistical endeavors, some of which were not as "**shovel-ready**" as promised". [WP article 2]
- c. "News of Lynch's death started a **chain of phone calls** yesterday morning among coaches around the state". [WP article 4]

- d. *"The book fair serves as a great **networking platform** for publishers, writers and scholars, as well as academic institutions"*. [AN article 3]

The use of the expression "*human infrastructure*" is symbolic since infrastructure is concrete and cannot be attributed to human beings. However, the writer has used it to make a parallelism with '*physical infrastructure*' mentioned earlier in the article. He intended to give the message 'as physical infrastructure received much care from the authorities, equally human being need to be paid much attention'.

The expression "*shovel-ready*" refers to something that is complete, and the use of this symbolism twice in the article may be clear to its intended audience, the Americans. But, the expression may also need some efforts to understand it; since it may not be clear enough to a part of the readership who are not used to such expression.

'*Chain of phone calls*' the word '*chain*' symbolizes the idea of multiplicity and endless. Through this image of abundance phone calls, the author aimed to show how people struck about the sport man's death news.

The simile used in '*book fair serves as a great networking platform*' represents the idea of connectedness; comparing the book fair as a platform.

This way, we realize that through the use of symbolic language, the authors intend to involve the reader to think of the meaning referred to and they need to go beyond the words used to understand their intentions.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.9 Reported Speech

- a. *"Despite claims to the contrary, the facts on [the federal rescue] are very clear: ....., " **Frank Keating, president and chief executive of the American Bankers Association, said Monday.** [WP article 1]*

- b. *"Dianne Whitaker, a librarian in Montgomery County, said she looks forward each year to meeting her favorite authors and listening to their stories". [WP article 3]*
- c. *"It was an accident that I deal with all the time in my career," said Gansert. [WP article 4]*
- d. *"The football players had great respect for him," said Lynch's brother, **Keith, who worked as an assistant coach at Suitland for several years.** [WP article 4]*
- e. *"The love of the kids and showing them direction and just being there for them, that is what motivates me," Nick Lynch told The Post in a 1999 profile. [WP article 4]*
- f. ***The manager of the ambulance department at the hospital** said that the final medical report would be released tomorrow". [AN article 4]*
- g. *Saleh Al-Ghamdi, **director of the Riyadh International Book Fair,** said: "There is a special pavilion for Saudis.....". [AN article 3]*

Equally, authors of WP & AN newspapers used the direct and indirect styles of reporting others' speech to reinforce their standpoints affecting the readers accept their views.

Having quoted the speech of the dead sport man by the WP author, he intends not only to enable the readers read the speech, but also he wants them to hear the speech as it is actually spoken by the dead man. In this manner, the authpor strongly affects the readers having emotional impact on them and eliciting sorrowfulness.

In addition, with declarative mood choice, both the WP and the AN authors used similar manner in introducing the 'tellers' of the quoted speech. They specified the tellers and introduced information about their positions or ranks in the society (as shown in the bold lines above) . They did this for the purpose to get the readers acquainted with them considering that they might not be familiar with. The tellers might be known to the targeted audience and hence no additional information is needed. But the authors did so for the sake of other audience of different



context bearing in mind that these personas might not be well known to them. This interpretation proves that the writers communicate with the readers through such expectation about their matrix of thoughts trying to approach their comprehension.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.10 Expressing Opinion with Assertion

- a. *"The **event is even popular** with young readers. Tania Mendez-Lopez, 11, of the District said she enjoyed interacting with famous costumed characters such as PBS's WordGirl, "the girl who knows all the words in the dictionary." [WP article 3]*
- b. *"Tania and her three younger siblings also listened to Nelson talk about his illustrated book [...],when King gave **his powerful speech**". [WP article 3]*
- c. *"It is **wonderful** to see **wonderful** diversity. [WP article 3]*
- d. *You can **never** replace Coach Lynch in any way". [WP article 4]*
- e. *"He was **truly a leader** of Prince George's County coaches[...] It's **truly a loss** for everybody". [WP article 4]*
- f. *"It is **especially surprising** that unemployment rates changed during 2012 in markedly different directions between the four groups". [AN article 2]*
- g. *"The **only losers** among the four groups were Saudi women". [AN article 2]*
- h. *"Book Fair is the **most prominent** book fair in the Middle East". [AN article 3]*

These examples show that WP & AN authors are highly affirmative. They expressed their opinions and beliefs with extreme confidence and assertion; in which they let the audience feels that they should not disagree or argue what they have read. Instead, they should accept the ideas as indubitable.

The above bold word choices bring about the different ways used to express assertion e.g. using strong adjective and adverbs as modifiers as in

examples *b, e & f*, through repetition as in *c*, high level of modality as in *d*, superlative comparison as in *h*, and placing modifying phrase initially as in example *g*. Regarding example *g*, it is possible to reverse the structure of the sentences and the meaning remains the same without a change as follows: *Saudi women were the only losers among the four groups*. But the writer has selected to place the modifying phrase initially intending to attract the audience's attention and get his message immediately. Besides, the word '*only*' in the sentence imposes the author's opinion on the readers to accept the point without having the possibility for argument. In addition, providing a reported speech case as an evidence to a preceded opinion as in example *a*, confirms the write's certainty and does not allow the readers to disagree.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.11 Passive Voice

- a. *Lynch was taken to Southern Maryland Hospital in Clinton [WP article 4]*
- b. *d. the long-awaited clash between rivals Hilal of Riyadh and Al-Ittihad of Jeddah in the King Fahd Cup today in Riyadh was postponed to a later date.[AN article 4]*

Similarly, the WP and AN authors used the passive voice structure in their articles. The writers through the passive voice are indirectly addressing the readers to think on the active doers. It is used because the doers are supposed to be known to the audience and they are not very important to be mentioned. Readers are required to appeal to their knowledge and imagine the doers. So, this procedure forms communication between writers and readers.

#### 4.1.2.1.1.12 Redundancy

- a. *Nick Lynch, the Suitland High School football coach and athletic director and one of the most respected figures in Prince George's County athletics, was killed early*

*yesterday morning in a two-car collision **about a mile from his Brandywine home.**[...] Lynch -- **known as "Nick," even though his given name was David** -- was traveling south on Branch Avenue. [...] Lynch is survived by his wife, **Ivornette**, and a son, **David Jr.**, as well as seven siblings and other relatives.[...] Lynch's car, **a 2008 Dodge Magnum**, was struck by a **2000 GMC\_Sierra** traveling north on Branch Avenue, Brown said. [WP article 4]*

Although it is advisable to avoid redundancy in writing, there is a lot of redundant words in WP article 4.

The bold words and phrases in the excerpts above are all redundant, in which there are many unneeded details. They could be deleted without affecting the meaning.

Here, the writer used redundancy to add more effect on the readers and to be closer to the soul of the dead person; evoking the sorrow feeling on them.

#### **4.1.2.1.1.13 Abbreviation use**

*a. His players regularly joined Lynch for services at the Ebenezer **AME** church in Fort Washington [WP article4]*

The abbreviation stated above does not exist in common dictionaries, such as Cambridge or Longman. 'AME' in the WP example stands for 'African Methodist Episcopal'. But, no explanation is given in the same article. Since the WP target audience is most probably American, such an abbreviation could be understandable to them as it is a part of their culture. The meaning is unstated but remains comprehensible to American readers. It may remain incomprehensible to readers from a different cultural background. So, cultural background is needed to understand its meaning.

#### 4.1.2.1.2 Imperative Mood

- a. *"Let us look more closely at the unemployment rates for each of the four groups". [AN article 2]*

Notably, the imperative mood is not used by most of the authors in both newspapers the WP & AN. It is only once occurred in article 2 by AN author. This occurrence constitutes a very low rate; 1.58% to total clauses of 63. This, in fact, demonstrates that the writers aim to inform not to question or demand the readers.

Syntactically, the sentence used by the AN author carries the imperative mood, but semantically it does not give the order sense. The combination of the verb *'let'* with the first person plural *'us'* makes the imperative sentence far from being a command and denotes the meaning of a suggestion. The author attracts the audience's attention with a sudden call to join him and examine the validity of his claim by the use of *'Let us'*.

Yet, in the imperative sentence, there is a clear evidence for the author's attempt to persuade the readers. In the expression (*Let us*) he opens up dialogue with the readers, inviting them to examine the validity of his idea. The writer intends to influence the audience through reasoning without imposing his own thoughts or having an authority position. This has been proved to be an appropriate strategy for creating interpersonal relations with the readers.

#### 4.1.2.2 Modality Analysis

**Table 4.6 Modality frequency and percentage in WP articles**

Modality	Article NO.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
		Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%
Modal Verbs	Value								
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	10	20.83	2	5.71	4	9.09	7	9.09
	Low	2	4.16	1	2.85	0	0	1	1.29
Mood Adjuncts	High	1	2.08	0	0	0	0	3	3.89
	Median	1	2.08	1	2.85	0	0	1	1.29
	Low	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.89
<b>Total Frequency</b>		14		4		4		15	

**Table 4.7 Modality frequency and percentage in AN articles**

Modality	Article NO.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
		Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%	Feq.	%
Modal Verbs	Value								
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	4	7.14	1	1.58	1	6.25	2	5.40
	Low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mood Adjuncts	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	0	0	2	3.17	0	0	0	0
	Low	1	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Frequency</b>		5		3		1		2	

Tables 6 & 7 illuminate that the frequency of modality is low in all the texts. However, none of the WP or AN articles there exists modal auxiliaries of high value. The writers seem to have avoided the use of many modality operators so as not to be too subjective and authoritative but remain factual and forthright. For the same motive, they also have expressed median and low level of certainty and usuality. It is only for WP articles 1 & 4 there occurs the use of high value of mood adjuncts but still with low rate to the total number of clauses.

A correlation between WP & AN articles use of modality, it appears that WP articles constitute higher frequency among all the articles

compared to AN ones. Below are some extracts presented from the articles along with interpretive analysis. They are arranged in accordance with the value degree.

#### 4.1.2.2.1 High Modality Value

- a. *"He took over a Suitland program in 1996 that had **never** made the playoffs and turned it into a state power, [...] He also **never** stopped doing the little things; [...]. He **always** said there is nothing promised. You can **never** replace Coach Lynch in any way. **He's** a stand-up **guy** and a good person [...] He was unselfish with his time. If it needed to be done, **Nick** was the kind of **guy** who would do it. It's truly a loss for everybody "*. [WP article 4]

The WP author of article 4 expressed a high degree of modality (mood adjuncts) as shown in the examples above to increase the strength of his claims, and thus can indicate the higher degree of trustworthiness. Through the text form as well as the vocabulary choice, we can assume that the writer did not intend to have a power relationship with the readers; but rather an intimate one. Intimacy relationship is revealed through the informal style in which there are colloquial vocabulary (*guy*), use of more familiar terms, addressing with first name (*Nick*), and extensive use of reduced forms. The writer's main purpose is to evoke the sorrow feeling on the readers affecting their emotion about the dead sport man showing his noble deeds and how much he was a good man.

#### 4.1.2.2.2 Median Modality Value

- a. *"The Obama administration has **repeatedly** boasted how the historic rescue of Wall Street **will**\_cost taxpayers far less than originally expected". [WP article 1]*
- b. *"such as the automakers, which **won't** have to pay the fee". [WP article 1]*

- c. "*As the stimulus revealed, physical infrastructure projects often proved to be daunting logistical endeavors*". [WP article 2]
- d. "When she asked to list the five books she **would** bring with her if she were sent to a desolate island, Atwood asked why she **would** have to settle on only five when she **could** bring a Kindle". [WP article 3]
- e. "he **usually** collected yard-markers and goal-post pads after home games". [WP article 4]
- f. "since Saudi Arabia has accumulated a healthy public reserve fund of about \$700 billion, deficits **would not** represent a problem for a while". [AN article 1]
- g. "When that happens, the private sector **would** be able to better cushion the impact of volatile oil prices". [AN article 1]
- h. "as the economy grows, unemployment rates **usually** decline for all social groups". [AN article 2]
- i. "because they are too discouraged, they have lost hope that they **would** find suitable employment". [AN article 2]
- j. "The 11-day book fair **will** open its doors for visitors on March 5 and for students between March 9 and 13". [AN article 3]

Modality used in the above examples in both newspapers represent moderate level of certainty. This certainty is recognized through various techniques: by providing evidence as in examples *c*, *f*, by means of condition cases as in *g*, *h*; via direct reported speech as in *d*, and through justifying response as in *i* instance.

'will' & 'will not' are also used as modal verbal operators which represent a medium scale of modal commitment; signaling a medium degree of certainty about the validity of a proposition. The use of 'will' in the data, as in *a*, *b*, *j*, is successful to show the writers' strong wish and determination and confirm that more actions will be definitely taken in the future.

This way, we realize that modality of medium value constitutes the greatest frequency among all articles of WP & AN. This proves that the authors' major motive was not to force higher degree of authoritativeness.

But, rather, their concern was to establish moderate relationships with the audience convincing them enough to accept their standpoints.

#### 4.1.2.2.3 Low Modality Value

- a. *"Taxpayers **may** lose far more money in companies"*. [WP article 1]
- b. *"There **may** be more direct ways to create jobs by injecting money in health-care and education"*. [WP article 2]
- c. *"Folbre and other scholars argue that "human infrastructure" is equally important and **can** create jobs more effectively than building bridges or roads-- and **can** better address the gender disparity in employment"*. [WP article 2]
- d. *"and **occasionally** could be found making sure the bathrooms were clean"*. [WP article 4]
- e. *"He tried to give his players a family atmosphere that some of them **may** have lacked at home"*. [WP article 4]
- f. *"we **can expect** to see a budget deficit before too long"*. [AN article 1]
- g. *"As results, hundreds, **perhaps** thousands, of project are running behind schedule"*. [AN article 1]
- h. *"Police theorized the accident **could** have been caused by a pointed object that punctured the tire causing it to burst"*. [AN article 4]

Modality expressed in these examples represents the lowest degree of certainty. Authors, of both newspapers WP & AN, used low modality operators to weaken the degree of their authoritativeness and to shorten the distance between them and the audience.

Semantically, 'can' means "has the ability to do something". Through the authors' choice of 'can' they opened the possibility for the readers to do the action but leaving the decision to them as shown in example *c*.

The modality operators used directly above convey the meaning that "something is possible, but not certain to happen" and display different language functions, for instance: making expectation as in examples *a, f,*



offering suggestion as in *b* , denoting suspicion as in *h*, and expressing hesitation providing options for the readers to select or accept the most appropriate one as in example *g*.

In this manner, we perceive that the choice of modality can convey various language functions to maintain interpersonal relationship between the writers and the audience.

#### **4.1.3 Textual Meaning Analysis**

Textual meaning deals with how texture can be gained, how sentences and clauses are conjoined structurally and semantic-logically. This means it is concerned with how cohesive and coherent the text can be achieved in terms of grammatical units application and the organization of message, in order to let listener successfully comprehend the intended expression (Halliday, 2004).

The *textual* meaning creates links between features of the text with elements in the context of situation; it refers to the manner in which a text is organized. In other words, the textual meaning comes from the clause as message. The clause gets its meaning/message from its thematic structure. Halliday and Matthiesen defines the theme of clause as a “starting point of the message: it is what the clause is going to be about” (1976, p. 64). With that, the theme serves to locate and orientate the clause within the context. The other part of the message that extends and elaborates the theme is the rheme. Therefore, a clause consists of both a theme and a rheme and a theme + rheme combination will give a precise illustration on the text orientation, its ideas and subject matters.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) specify five types of cohesive ties: conjunction, reference, ellipsis, substitution, and lexical cohesion.

For the following discussion the researcher will concentrate on the analysis of how the five cohesive ties mentioned above are used to create

cohesion relation developing theme and rheme meaning in the articles from the WP & AN newspapers.

#### 4.1.3.1 Cohesive Devices Analysis

To implement the analysis, first frequencies and percentages of the cohesive ties in the WP & AN articles are calculated, then the data are presented in the form of tables. After that, interpretation and comparison are followed as shown below:

**Table 4.8: Cohesive devices frequency and percentage in WP articles**

Article No.	( 1 )		( 2 )		( 3 )		( 4 )		Total
Types of Cohesive Devices	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	freq.
Conjunction	13	27.08	20	57.14	21	47.72	33	42.85	87
Reference	16	33.33	9	25.71	27	61.36	46	59.74	98
Ellipsis	7	14.58	8	22.85	12	27.27	9	11.68	36
Substitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9.09	7
Lexical Cohesion	32	66.68	30	85.71	34	77.27	37	48.05	133

**Table 4.9: Cohesive devices frequency and percentage in AN articles**

Article No.	( 1 )		( 2 )		( 3 )		( 4 )		Total
Types of Cohesive Devices	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.
Conjunction	27	48.21	36	57.14	10	62.5	17	45.94	90
Reference	20	35.71	18	28.57	4	25	12	32.43	54
Ellipsis	5	8.92	5	7.93	2	12.5	4	10.81	16
Substitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lexical Cohesion	34	60.71	28	44.44	12	75	23	62.16	97

A correlation between tables 8 & 9 , it appears that there is similarity between WP & AN articles in the choice of cohesive devices in which the first three pairs used four similar cohesive types, i. e., conjunction, reference, ellipsis and lexical cohesion excluding the use of substitution. The variation occurs in the fourth pair in which the WP article used the five types all together as connecting devices; whereas the AN author did not include substitution as a cohesive tie. That means, almost all the articles of WP & AN used four types of cohesive devices excluding substitution, except for WP article 4 included the five types. As a justification for exclusion of 'substitution' connective device by most of the articles, it seems that 'substitution' is more convenient to be used in spoken mode than in written form. For WP article 4 occurrence, as this article is characterized by extensive use of informal style , the substitution connective device backs up the style.

In terms of frequency, the total number of the conjunctions used in WP articles is lower than that of the AN articles. Reversely, ellipsis total frequency is high in WP articles and low in AN ones. To account for this variation, the WP authors use more complex sentence structures and ellipsis is needed to shorten the length of the clauses. While the focus of the AN authors is on simple sentence structure, the conjunctive connectors are required to be more employed to create relations between the sentences.

The above tables also display that the '*reference*' & '*lexical cohesion*' total frequencies are high in WP articles compared to the AN ones. This demonstrates that the WP authors involve more themes in their articles than the AN authors do; and then they extend their texts making certain relations with these themes, to refer back to them, leading to the more employment of '*reference*' & '*lexical cohesion*'.

In the section below, the cohesion devices of WP & AN articles are analyzed depending on the criteria proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

#### 4.1.3.1.1 Conjunction

- a. *The Obama administration has repeatedly boasted how the historic rescue of Wall Street will cost taxpayers far less than originally expected. **But** the budget proposal released Monday came with some unwelcome news: The price tag of the bailout is suddenly going up. **As a result**, the administration said it will seek twice as much money from its proposed bank tax compared with last year, \$61 billion vs. \$30 billion. [WP, article 1]*
- b. *Men were hit harder and earlier by job losses than women in the downturn. **As of last month**, the unemployment rate for adult men was 8.9 percent, versus 8 percent among women. [WP, article 2]*
- c. *It took two years **before** I was convinced that I was a writer [WP, article 3]*
- d. *Lynch grew up in Glenarden **and** was the second youngest of eight siblings. He played wide receiver at Eleanor Roosevelt **and** East Tennessee State University **and** returned to Prince George's, where he eventually became a coach **and** special-education teacher. He spent nine years as an assistant coach **before** becoming head coach. [WP, article 4]*
- e. *As a father figure, he was tough. **But** at the same time, he looked out for your best interests. [WP, article 4]*
- f. *Actual revenue in 2013 exceeded budgeted revenue by a massive 34 percent. **However**, the government statement reveals a substantial drop in actual oil revenue from the previous year. **While** oil revenue hit the record level of \$1,140 billion in 2012, it has declined to \$1,017 billion in 2013, a drop of about 11 percent. [AN, article 1]*
- g. *We realize that what matters is not budget figures, **but** what they represent in reality as projects and services of quality that people can feel and enjoy. **Therefore**, all ministers and heads of government agencies have to implement the projects and programs for which they are responsible [AN, article 1]*
- h. *The rate of unemployment published by CDSI is calculated by applying a STICT DEFINITION. It takes*

*into account only those unemployed women who have been seriously searching for work during the month preceding the survey. It **thus** does not include in the rate those women who are not looking for work for whatever reason, such as full-time housewives or retirees.[AN, article 2]*

- i. The book fair serves as a great networking platform for publishers, writers **and** scholars, **as well** as academic institutions.*
- j. A large number of books on Islam, Arab culture, medicine, law, science, technology **and** communication, **in addition** to biographical accounts, fiction and novels are available [AN, article 3]*
- k. According to doctors at the hospital, Saad died from head injuries which resulted in severe internal bleeding. The other casualty, doctors added, **also** died from similar injuries [AN, article 4]*

Primarily, it is worth mentioning that the selected examples above carry different types of cohesion devices, but for this section concentration will be only on conjunctions. The other cohesive types will be discussed separately in the succeeding sections.

Conjunction is a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before. It can be used to realize the systematic relationship between sentences or paragraphs in a text. Halliday & Hasan (1976) have provided a taxonomy of conjunctive markers relations as explained in chapter two part (2.1.5.1). They include additive, adversative, causal and temporal relations.

Assessing how cohesive ties achieved in the above texts, it is found that the writers have worked on a wide range of conjunctive cohesion choices to present thematic progression.

Likewise, the WP author in example *a* and AN author in example *g* utilize similar cohesive ties to control the flow of information among clauses. The connector '*but*' adds information of adversative relation to

clauses. The use of '*as a result & therefore*' help the writers to organize the texts by making causal relationships. These connectors when used in Theme position function as cohesive devices that link what will follow to what was already stated (Halliday & Hasan 1976).

Even though the theme '*administration*' in example *a* is repeated (a given one), new knowledge presented in the rheme position that forms thematic progression. Here the writer repeats the word '*administration*' in the theme positions and does not use a pronoun to refer to it because it occurs initially in a different paragraph. Writers often do not use pronominal reference at the beginning of a paragraph, but a lexical reference.

'*But*' in example *e* also denotes adversative meaning to join two contradicting information in rheme positions about the same theme. When new information is given about the same theme, this signals a kind of cohesion and shows meaning progression.

In example *f*, the words '*however & while*' function as adversative connectors as well. What is noticeable about this instance that forms cohesion is the use of '*oil revenue*' once in the rheme position to end a clause then as the point of departure in the theme position to develop the movement of information. Such adversative connectors '*however & while*' also aid the author to achieve his comparative purpose.

Temporal relation is exemplified in *b*, *c*, & *d*. The use of '*As of last month & before*' adds time relationships to clauses. They serve a textual function by linking with other preceding portions of the texts.

In terms of thematic development, the additive connectors '*and, as well as, in addition, also*' shown in example *d*, *j*, *k* & *i*, help the writers to present further information to previous clauses. We realize in example *d*

that for the same theme in all clauses varied information are introduced in rheme positions promoted by the additive cohesive tie 'and'.

The summative relation is represented in example *h* through the use of the connective device '*thus*'. It helps the writer to combine data in relation to preceding clauses and present his message with condensed information in just a few lines in rheme position.

#### 4.1.3.1.2 Reference

- a . The tax would apply to J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs and other banks with more than \$50 billion in assets, even though **these** firms have generally repaid their bailouts to the Treasury with interest. [WP , article 1]*
- b. The bailout's costs continue to shift. Shares of AIG and GM, for instance, are above what they were at the end of November, when the budget was tabulated. **That** means the rescue program is slightly less expensive than the budget suggests. [WP , article 1]*
- c. The hiring gap is partly attributable to **this** fact men and women are concentrated in different industries. [WP , article 2]*
- d. Margaret Atwood drew laughs from the audience when **she** talked about the competition between e-readers and paper books. When asked to list the five books **she** would bring with **her** if **she** were sent to a desolate island, Atwood asked why **she** would have to settle on only five when **she** could bring a Kindle. [WP, article 3]*
- e. **It** is wonderful to see wonderful diversity. [WP, article 3]*
- f. "**I** can't tell **you** how much of an impact it's going to have. It's one of those things **you** don't even fathom." [WP, article 4]*
- g. **it** is notable that due to the drop in oil revenue in 2013, there was only a modest growth in GDP [AN , article 1]*
- h. looking at trade more closely, we see a more pronounced drop in the value of oil exports of about 9 percent, but an increase of non-oil exports by about 7 percent. **This** is another indicator that points out the potential role of non-oil exports in moderating the impact of oil price volatility. [AN, article 1]*

- i. *"Supervisory authorities have to report to **us** regularly about the pace and quality of performance .."[AN, article 1]*
- j. *Nor do CDSI unemployment figures for women include **those** who are not searching for employment because they are too discouraged, have lost hope that they would find suitable employment [AN, article 2]*
- k. *the number of Saudi women employed now (647,000) represents only ten percent of Saudi women in working age. **This** low rate of employment for Saudi women is quite low by international standards[AN, article 2]*
- l. *The 11-day book fair will open **its** doors for visitors on March [AN, article3]*
- m. *There is a special pavilion for Saudis who wish to display and market **their** products." [AN, article 3]*
- n. *Al-Dossary began **his** professional career at Riyadh Club. In 2002 **he** transferred to Al-Ahli and helped the team win titles in the Crown Prince and Prince Faisal ibn Fahd cups, Sadaqa international tournament and Arab Championship. **He** transferred to Hilal in Riyadh in 2003 until **he** died. **He** played with the Saudi national team in many occasions [An, article 4]*

In a text, the terms '*reference and refer*' are convenient to describe the function of words like pronouns and determiners to designate a noun phrase they identify within the immediate co-text (Wales, 1989, p. 397).

Halliday and Hasan (1976, pp. 31-32) stress that "what characterizes reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval", that is, "the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to". Accordingly, "cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time".

However, the various reference markers refer either back to something that has already been mentioned (or implied), in this case they have ANAPHORIC REFERENCE or forward to something which is about



to be said, in this case they have CATAPHORIC REFERENCE, (Morley, 1985, p. 76).

Two types of reference are given by Halliday and Hasan (1976, P.51) namely, PERSONAL and DEMONSTRATIVE. Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of PERSON; demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of PROXIMITY.

Building on these perspectives, the analysis of '*reference*' is going to be achieved.

It is evident in the above examples the use of pronouns in the place of nouns and noun phrases in both theme and rheme positions. Pronouns as references have cohesive relationship that is employed to avoid repetition and redundancy in the text and help the writers organize themes projection.

Beginning with demonstrative references, Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 59) states that these demonstratives occur extensively with anaphoric function.

In examples *a & k* '*these & this*' refer to noun phrases providing links with preceding portions of the texts. Yet, '*this & that*' in examples *b & h* are extended to refer to a whole event or idea of previous clauses. Referring back to a whole idea applies only to the singular forms of '*this and that*' when used without a following noun (Morley, 1985).

In both cases, the demonstratives have anaphoric references occurring in the theme positions and supporting the authors to organize their writing messages in the rheme positions extending the information.

However, there are instances in which demonstratives can refer cataphorically. Consider examples *c & j*, '*this & those*' do not presuppose

any referent in the preceding text , but simply they refer forward to succeeding element.

The third person pronouns in both theme and rheme positions as in examples *d* & *n* make it unnecessary to keep repeating the nouns or noun phrases that would appear awkward and unacceptable. Donnellan (1978, P. 58) expresses a similar viewpoint. He states that "in some cases repetition of information makes the discourse sound like the awkward language of a child's first reader". However, the use of the third person pronouns references indicates meaning progression. In every time they are used, new information is developed as demonstrated in the above cited examples.

Unlike other personal pronouns that require only one referent for their interpretation, possessive pronouns demand two, a possessor and a possessed (Ahmed, 2008, p. 52). Consider example *l* & *m*. The possessive pronoun '*its*' refers to the possessor '*book fair*' and the possessed '*doors*'. Similarly, '*their*' refers to the possessor '*Saudis*' and the possessed '*products*'. So any occurrence of a possessive pronoun involves two ties, only one of which is a form of reference (Quirk et al., 1972, pp. 208-213).

Examples *e*, *f*, *g* & *I* are instances of pronouns which do not have textual references. The empty pronoun '*it*' is used in theme positions to give prominence to information and attract audience's attention. The first and second pronouns '*I*, *you*, & *us*' appear in indirect reported speech and refer situationally to speakers and addressees.

Only the third person is integrally cohesive, in that a third person form typically refers anaphorically to a preceding item in the text. In other words, it is only anaphoric type of reference that is relevant to cohesion, since it provides a link with a preceding portion of a text (Ahmed, 2008, pp. 51-52).

#### 4.1.3.1.3 Ellipsis

- a. *Treasury had reclaimed \$258 billion from the banking sector at the end of last year, **\$13 billion more than was handed out.*** [WP, article 1]
- b. *Folbre and other scholars argue that “human infrastructure” is equally important and **can create jobs more effectively than building bridges or roads--and can better address the gender disparity in employment.*** [WP, article 2]
- c. *investing in social sector jobs, such as early childhood education and home-based care, generates the most jobs per \$1 invested and also **provides the most jobs to the most vulnerable groups of unemployed.*** [WP, article 2]
- d. *“All I needed was an old typewriter and some paper and my imagination. **Nothing else,**” he said.* [WP, article 3]
- e. *“It is wonderful to see a celebration of books and stories and **for all ages.**”* [WP, article 3]
- f. *he usually collected yard-markers and **goal-post pads** after home games* [WP, article 4]
- g. *"He's had an impact on so many people's lives -- **not only football players, but students in general.*** [WP, article 4]
- h. *He played wide receiver at Eleanor Roosevelt and **East Tennessee State University** and **returned to Prince George's,** where he eventually became a coach and **special-education teacher.*** [WP, article 4]
- i. *we see a more pronounced drop in the value of oil exports of about 9 percent, but **an increase of non-oil exports** by about 7 percent.* [AN, article 1]
- j. *“Supervisory authorities have to report to us regularly about the pace and quality of performance, and **any impediments on the way.**”* [AN, article 1]
- k. *CDSI figures reveal that the total number of Saudi women working outside the house increased during 2012, but **only slightly.*** [AN. Article 2]
- l. *The 11-day book fair will open its doors for visitors on March 5 and **for students between March 9 and 13.*** [AN, article 3]
- m. *Turki Al-Ammar was in serious condition and **with broken ribs at the King Fahd Hospital*** [AN, article 4]
- n. *Saad died from head injuries which resulted in severe internal bleeding. The other casualty, doctors added, also died from **similar injuries .*** [AN, article 4]

The idea of omitting part of sentences on the assumption that an earlier sentence will make the meaning clear is known as ellipsis (Jabeen et al, 2013, p. 126). Halliday & Hasan state that ellipsis refers to “something left unsaid”. There is no implication that what is unsaid is not understood. On the contrary, “unsaid” implies “but understood nevertheless”. An elliptical item is one, which leaves specific structural slots to be filled from elsewhere. There are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis (1976, p.142).

On this basis, we realize in the above examples some parts of the sentences are dropped. The bold lines above indicate that there is something implied within the lines which can be easily understood by referring backwards to previous clauses. We may assume that the writers want us to understand the same meaning as that clauses. They leave parts of the sentences because they are obvious from the surrounding texts.

The three types of ellipsis are employed by the WP and AN authors, but WP articles form higher frequency. The nominal ellipsis appears in examples *b* , *c* & *n* ; while verbal ellipsis occurs in examples *f* & *h* . However, example *h* is a case in which all the three types are included in one sentence; the clausal, nominal and the verbal ellipsis respectively.

The clausal ellipsis constitutes the largest occurrence in the sample articles. It is manifested in instances *a*, *d*, *e*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, & *m*. In regard to this, the sentences would appear too long without clausal ellipsis. The writers employ the clausal type most frequently with the purpose to lessen the anxiousness of the readers in comprehending the message and to avoid the repetitions within the texts bringing forth coherence to them.

Furthermore, we recognize that the omitted parts are all in the theme positions so they are not repeated but are linked via ellipsis device in the

rheme position where advanced information are presented and the message got across.

#### 4.1.3.1.4 Substitution

- a. *"This is a tough one". [WP article 4]*
- b. *"Where other people gave up on kids, he **didn't**". [WP article 4]*
- c. *"If it needed to be done, Nick was the kind of guy who would so".[WP article 4]*

As for ellipsis, the same presupposition applies to substitution, except that in substitution, an explicit “counter” is used, like *one, do or so*, as a place-marker for what is presupposed. But in ellipsis, nothing is inserted into the slot. That is why we say that ellipsis can be regarded as substitution by zero (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p.142). Like ellipsis, there are three types of substitution; nominal, verbal and clausal substitution.

The above examples are cited from WP article 4. It is the only article that makes use of 'substitution' as a cohesive device. 'Substitution' seems to be more linked with spoken form than in the written mode. Since article 4 from Washington Post newspaper has many informal features (e.g. contraction, colloquial words & first name of a person), the substitution connective tie is seen to be in line with the style.

The replacement of one item by another is illustrated in the above examples. The author employs the nominal , the verbal and clausal substitutions respectively. The substitute item has some structural function as that for which it substitutes. For the nominal substitution the writer uses the word '*one*', for the verbal '*didn't*' is used, and for the clausal the word '*so*' forms the substitution. Yet, substitution cohesive device is employed to avoid repetition and to make the whole text cohere, passing the writer's intention across.

Unlike ellipsis which is implied in the theme position, substitution is involved in the rheme position.

#### 4.1.3.1.5 Lexical Cohesion

- a. *What's more, the bailout also sets aside \$46 billion for programs **to help homeowners**. But only \$3.3 billion has **gone out the door** for this **purpose**, and it is difficult to know how much will ultimately be **spent**. [WP, article1]*
- b. ***investing** in social sector jobs, such as early **childhood education** and **home-based care**, generates **the most jobs** per \$1 invested and also provides **the most jobs** to the **most** vulnerable groups of unemployed. **Investing in care jobs** creates twice **the number of jobs as the same investment** in physical infrastructure and 1.5 times **the number of jobs as the same investment** in green energy. [WP, article2]*
- c. *Thousands of **book enthusiasts** flocked to the Mall on Saturday to experience the small but exuberant world of literature, where they heard their favorite authors read from their most recent works and discuss a range of topics at the 13th **annual National Book Festival**. **The event**, organized by the **Library** of Congress, has become a **must-go-to event** in Washington, drawing area **book lovers** and out-of-towners alike who started lining up in the early morning. [WP, article3]*
- d. *"He's had an **impact** on so many **people's** lives -- not only **football players**, but **students** in general. It wasn't like **Nick** was just the **head coach** of **football**. This is a devastating loss **to our community**, **to our family**. I can't tell you how much of an **impact** it's going to have. [WP, article3]*
- e. *He was a unique **guy** for **Suitland**. It takes a special **guy** to work at Suitland and be effective at **Suitland**. And he was the **guy**." [WP, article3]*
- f. *Therefore, all ministers and heads of government agencies have to **implement** the projects and programs for which they are responsible, and **perform** their **duties**, with **precision** and **dedication**, and without **delay** or **derelection** of their **duties** toward the **nation** and the **people**." [AN , article 1]*
- g. ***Saudi Arabia** has made **great advances in educating women**, but that has not enabled them to find gainful*

*employment* outside the house. In one generation, Saudi women went from having one of the lowest *literacy* rates in the world, to having one of the highest rates of *university education*. There are in fact more *women university students* than men in Saudi Arabia. However *these significant achievements in educating women* have not translated into *significant employment* opportunities. [AN , article 2]

- h. A large number of *senior Saudi officials, intellectuals, publishers, scholars and writers* were present to boost nationalization initiatives by the *Saudi* government. [AN article 3]
- i. *fiction and novels* are available in the fair in *Arabic, Persian, English, French, Turkish, Urdu and Spanish*, among other *languages*. [AN , article 3]
- j. According to doctors at the *hospital*, Saad died from head *injuries* which resulted in severe *internal bleeding*. The other casualty, doctors added, also died from *similar injuries* . The manager of the *ambulance department* at the *hospital* said that the final *medical report* would be released tomorrow. [AN , article 4]

Lexical cohesion refers to the continuity established in a text by the choice of lexical items (Halliday, 1994) and involves relations between these items. Lexical cohesion occurs through “the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before” (Halliday & Matthiessen 2004, p. 570).

The primary types of lexical relations are *repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy*. The following table displays these lexical relationship as presented in the above examples.

**Table 4.10 Lexical cohesion relations**

No.	Repetition	Synonym	Hyponymy	Meronymy
a.		-to help home owners (this purpose) -gone out the door (spent)		
b.	investing- invested -investment jobs- jobs the most – the most the number of – the number of care – care as the same –as the same		social sectors (such as childhood education- home based care)	
c.	event – event	<i>-book enthusiasts (book lovers) -annual National Book Festival (The event)</i>		<i>Library (book)</i>
d.	impact – impact football- football to our – to our	Nick (the head coach)	people (players – students)	Community ( family)
e.	guy- guy Suitland – Suitland			
f.	duties – duties	<i>-implement ( perform) -with precision and dedication (without delay or dereliction)</i>	nation (people)	
g.	<i>Saudi Arabia - Saudi Arabia women- women employment - employment significant- significant university- university education – educating</i>	<i>great advances in education (these significant achievements)</i>		education (literacy)
h.	<i>Saudi – Saudi</i>		<i>senior Saudi officials, (intellectuals, publishers, scholars and writers)</i>	
i.			<i>Arabic, Persian, English, French, Turkish, Urdu and Spanish, (languages)</i>	
j.	<i>injuries – injuries  hospital- hospital</i>	<i>head injuries (similar injuries)</i>	<i>injuries (internal bleeding)</i>	<i>hospital (ambulance department- medical report)</i>



*Repetition* of the same lexical item is the most common type of lexical cohesion and refers to the choice of a word that is associated with a previous one as the above table illustrates several cases of repetitive items. Some of the repetitive items, through the organizational structure, add parallelism effect to the texts (e.g. *generates **the most jobs**- provides **the most jobs to the most...***), (*to our community, to our family*). Other repetition evokes the readers' feeling. In example *e*, repetition of the word 'guy' three times in the rheme position indicates that the same message is repeated and the author's intention is to impress the sadness sense. So repetition does not only function as a cohesive tie, but also is used as a tool to bring organizational structure effect to the text.

It is also important to mention that it is not necessary for a lexical item to be in the same morphological form to be accepted as repeated. The theme 'investment' is realized in the text in terms like (investing-invested – investment ) and the idea of 'education' is realized in morphological forms like (education - educating). Such words are considered the same items, even though they have different morphological forms.

*Synonymy* occurs when a lexical item is synonymous with a preceding one. It is notable in the table above that the instances cited as synonyms are not all word-to-word synonyms. But , instead, most of them are textually produced synonyms; in which the structures of the texts produces them as synonyms where in fact lexically they are not. The reference devices '*this & these*' in examples '*this purpose & these significant achievement*'; and the definite article '*the*' in '*the event & the head coach*' help us see the relationship of similar meaning. These markers refer back to several clauses or specific lexical items introduced in previous sentences. So these examples are synonyms in a narrower sense, where the items are related in some way (Halliday 1994).

Synonyms are also seen in the sample articles expressed in a binary structure as in example *f*, (*e. g. with precision and dedication - without delay or dereliction*), The first affirmative binary is synonym with the negative sense of the second binary.

*Hyponymy* is the type of lexical relation in which “the first lexical item represents a class of thing and the second either (i) a superclass or a subclass or (ii) another class at the same level of classification” (Halliday & Matthiessen 2004, p. 574).

*Meronymy* refers to the lexical relation in which the relationship between two terms is one of ‘part-whole’ or ‘whole-part’. The general sense of *hyponymy* is ‘be a kind of ’ while *meronymy* is ‘be a part of ’ (ibid.).

Regarding '*hyponymy & meronymy*' examples are illustrated in the above table. As there are some markers to indicate synonyms in the texts, there exists other markers that imply '*hyponymy*' relationship among words. A marker like 'such as' implies that the preceded word is a class or general item and the following words are subclass or specific items.

To sum up, the analysis of the cohesive devices used in the articles understudy revealed that a discourse can only be significant if various parts are brought together to form a unified meaning. Therefore, for a text to be cohesive, it must be held together by some linguistic devices. However, we find that each of the connective ties has identifiable function which contributes to the effective meaning of the text. References organize themes projection avoiding repetition and redundancy. Additive connectors bring further information to previous clause whereas adversative ties achieve comparative purposes. Summative links present condensed

information by combining data. Ellipsis and substitution are employed to shorten the sentences enabling the readers comprehend the message from the surrounding texts. It can then be concluded that the cohesion devices play important roles in controlling the flow of information passing the writers' messages across.

## **4.2 Summary of the Chapter**

The analysis carried out so far included exploration of texts' ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning with the main aim to find out "Discourse Features of Media Texts Written by Native and Non-native Writers of English" from two online newspapers; the *Washington Post* & *the Arab News*.

At the ideational level, the process types were detected and showed that the writers of both newspapers centered exclusively on using the material process to give details on the physical actions by the participants. Different writing purposes led the authors to select certain words and structures and avoid others through diverse process types as they served their purposes

Regarding the interpersonal meaning, mood and modality were analyzed. It appeared that authors of both newspapers depended mostly on the choice of declarative mood to maintain interpersonal relationship with the readers. Yet, the declarative mood assigned varying structures and varying degrees of speech functions which all hang together to achieve persuasive texts. While obligation and advice are the functions of imperative mood, the same functions are also conveyed by the declarative mood. This proved that there is no one-to-one correspondence between the lexico-grammar of a clause or the mood of a clause and its interpersonal meaning in context.

Modality of medium value constituted the greatest frequency among all articles of WP & AN. This proved that the authors' major motive was not to force higher degree of authoritativeness. But, rather, their concern was to establish a moderate relationships with the audience convincing them enough to accept their standpoints.

As far as textual meaning is concerned, the cohesive devices were examined. The analysis revealed that the writers have worked on a wide range of cohesion choices to present thematic progression except for 'substitution'. substitution as a cohesive device was not widely used by the writers as it seemed to be more linked with the spoken form. It is also revealed that the WP writers employ more themes in their articles than the AN writers do.