



A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF IDEOLOGY IN SELECTED MEDIA READINGS ABOUT THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

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Abstract

The study investigates the ideology of the BBC and the CNN channel's in relation to the Russian-Ukraine war. The study uses the Appraisal system of Martin and White (2005) to figure out attitudes and beliefs underlying six news reading reports from the channels concerned. The study hypothesizes that: (1) The reports selected reflect the ideology that Russia is a direct responsible for the economic crisis around the world due to the Russian-Ukrainian war. (2) The attitude is almost negative towards economy and conflicting sides in the Russian-Ukrainian war and this attitude is mostly upscaled. (3) The dialogic position is almost heteroglossic to set facts argued and supported by external voices. The analysis reveals that first that no political insights are emphasized due to the fact that the most prevalent ideology is to separate the economy from politics, which is the reason why none are highlighted. Second, the channels oppose war in general rather than governments. In addition, The English channels make extensive use of the negative appreciation using -reaction to characterize war as destructive, hazardous, and detrimental to the economic and living circumstances of the attacked Ukrainian people. Moreover, English news readings include a heteroglossic dominating dialogic posture. English channels mainly depend on heteroglossic position to portray the debating and opposing character of the negative information presented. This indicates that the English Channel rejects and agitates the alleged harmful repercussions. channels employ **-security** and **-reaction** as the two most prevalent attitude categories. The analysis thus, refute the first hypothesis but confirm the second and the third.

Keywords: CDA, Appraisal System, Attitude, Engagement, Ideology.

1. Introduction

Russia is the world's 3rd oil producer, the 2nd natural gas producer and among the top 5 producers of steel, nickel and aluminium. It is also the largest wheat exporter in the world (almost 20% of global trade). On its side, Ukraine is a key producer of corn (6th largest), wheat (7th), sunflowers (1st), and is amongst the top ten producers for sugar beet, barley, soya and rapeseed (Russia and Ukraine conflict, n.d.). It is commonly acknowledged that CDA profoundly investigates ideologies underlying political discourse rather than financial discourse (Fairclough, 1995, p. 44). However, the current study attempts to bridge the gap by exploring the role of news reading in representing the economic ideologies which mirror the

role of the conflicting countries in the economic crisis.

People use language to communicate. Hence, communication may sometimes be complicated with flexible meanings and opinions (Muhammad, 2021, p. 2154). Studying news reading by appraisal system from a critical perspective is important to understand the role of media in shaping public opinion. Moreover, to identify biases and stereotypes; news media can perpetuate stereotypes and biases, consciously or unconsciously. A critical analysis of the appraisal system used in news reporting can help us identify such biases and stereotypes and work towards eliminating them. In addition, to improve media literacy is by understanding how news is reported and the language used to describe events, it can become more media literate and better able to critically evaluate news reports. Another rationale to conduct this study is to hold media accountable; when news media is held accountable for its reporting, it is more likely to report accurately and responsibly. A critical analysis of the appraisal system used in news reporting can help us hold media accountable for its reporting. In summary, studying news reading by appraisal system from a critical perspective helps us better understand the role of media in shaping public opinion, identifying biases and stereotypes, improving media literacy, and holding media accountable. The study aims at:

1. What economic ideologies are reflected by the attitude categories in the selected extracts of economic reading news?
2. Identifying the dialogic positions that reflect the economic ideologies employed to represent certain governments in the selected English and Arabic reading news.

2. Literature Review

2.1 CDA

Critical Discourse Analysis (hereafter, CDA) is one approach to analysing discourse. CDA is a critical discourse study that initially focuses on how text and speech in social and political communication enact, perpetuate, and counteract social processes such as power abuse, domination, and inequality (van Dijk, 2001). According to al-Utbi (2019, p. 24), CDA is multidisciplinary in origin. Its roots are there in critical linguistics as well as in sociolinguistics, text linguistics, and applied linguistics. Also, its essence might be discerned in classical rhetoric, and pragmatics as well. Widdowson (2004) asserts in the prologue to his book (*Text, Context, Pretext*), that CDA is concerned with the necessity for individuals to understand, generally, how language abuse of power is conveyed. CDA's pioneers are Fowler, Fairclough, van Dijk, and Wodak are credited with its invention (Hart, 2010). However, CDA may be widely traced back to Aristotle's study of rhetoric. Aristotle believed that rhetoric is the skill of recognising the available persuasion techniques in any particular situation (Richardson, 2007). However, CDA is now the intellectual focus of the Frankfurt School's critical theory as developed by Marxists like Adorno. the post-Structuralism discourse analysis of Foucault's books might be viewed as CDA in its broadest meaning (Hart, 2010). According to Flowerdew (2013), scholars who published *Language and Control* (Fowler et al., 1979) and *Language as Ideology* as their first publications founded CDA as a subfield of applied linguistics at the University of East Anglia (Kress & Hodge, 1979). Then, Critical Linguistics has been presented under the general heading of CDA, of which Critical Linguistics is a specific field.

CDA is considered as transdisciplinary approach in the sense that it crosses conventional boundaries between disciplines (such as linguistics, politics, and sociology) in its investigation

of dialectical interactions between discourse and other objects (such as power) (Fairclough, 2010). Foucault (2000) argues that speech is a matter for its own sake and a means by which struggle manifests; it is not only a translation of conflict but also institutionalised dominance. In this sense, language is the power that individuals are most desperate to possess (Fairclough, 1992). As a result, CDA serves as a link across various academic fields, including linguistics, politics, sociology, and more (Fairclough, 1995, 2010).

2.2 Ideology

The term 'ideology' was first introduced by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy in the eighteenth century and since then it has, in fact, attracted the attention of scholars from different disciplines such as cognitive and social psychology, sociology and discourse analysis, resulting in a whole range of definitions varying in focus but underscored by similar concerns. For example, social sciences like sociology, political science, socio-psychology as well as linguistics are all concerned with ideology but from different perspectives. The first three neglect the function of language in constructing and mediating ideology – a concern that has recently been embraced by discourse-oriented linguistics (Wodak, 1989).

Ideology is described by van Dijk (1998, p. 8) as an "interface" between social structures as well as social cognition, and is thus the foundation of shared social representations among group members. Ideology is essentially a "view of the world," a self-serving example that also serves to materialise a group's goals. As Rashid (2021), ideology can be portrayed as a key concept in promoting and maintaining unequal power relations

Ideology, according to Fairclough (2010), is a set of concepts, ideas, and principles intended to represent political order, validate power dynamics, and safeguard group identities. Ideologies are characterised by systems of belief in Sherzer's idea of "culture," with the exception that ideologies can be seen as discretionary choices and potentially misguided (Johnstone, 2008). Culture is described as "patterned organisations of, perceptions of, and ideas about the world in symbolic terms" by Sherzer (1987, p. 195, cited in Johnstone, 2008, p. 50). It is referred to as ideology when beliefs, attitudes, and values are organised into a method of thinking about people and society. We can discuss a person's overall ideology or his ideology concerning other facets of social life, such as politics, economics, religion, and minority groups (Adorno et al., 1950). As highlighted by Al-Saaidi (2022, p. 472), the Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005) is a highly significant approach to give the emotional and attitudinal meanings which are important aspects to figure out the attitudes, beliefs, and ideologies underlying discourse. Thus, the research employs this theory as explained below.

2.3 Appraisal Theory: An Overview

Martin and White's (1992, 1995, 2003, 2005) discourse analysis system is called Appraisal Theory. The examination of "*the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the depth of the feelings involved, and how values are sourced, and readers are linked*" is how Bock (2007) introduces the term 'appraisal' (p.74). White (2001) asserts that the Appraisal Theory concerns the linguistic strategies writers and speakers use to convey, discuss, and ultimately "naturalise" particular inter-subjective and ideological viewpoints. Martin and White (2005, p. 14) identify Appraisal Theory as the "*subjective presence of writers/speakers in texts as they adopt positions towards both the material they present and those with whom they communicate*".

Thompson and Hunston, evaluation is crucial and has been a worthwhile research subject (2000); their definition of evaluation, the latter is "*the general term used to indicate the speaker*

or writer's attitude or position toward, viewpoint on, or feelings about the entities or propositions that he or she is talking about." (p. 5)

Appraisal Theory makes it possible to assess the ideologies and representations that the news channels construct for the conflicting parties and their role in the world's economic state. The Appraisal System (hereafter, AS) is currently looking into the lexico-grammatical choices, made to realise the economic ideologies underlying the discourse of the Arabic and English news which reads concerning the Russian-Ukrainian war. Examining performance evaluations can familiarise how news readers express their views and beliefs within their discursive actions to change the audience's ideologies.

The Appraisal System involves three sub-systems that investigate the ideological attitudes underlying the news discourse selected. These three systems will be discussed thoroughly in the following sections.

2.3.1 Attitude

Our emotions, including emotional responses, behavioural evaluations, and object appreciation, are all part of our attitude. As opposed to self-expression, AS claims that attitude expression occurs in social interactions. In other words, rather than building a community of self-expression or social acceptance, a speaker's attitudinal message is seen as an invitation to others to join the addresser in this value position. As a result, the attitude system is directly connected to forming beliefs and ideologies in the audience's brains.

Attitude is defined by Painter (2003, p. 184) as *"a domain concerned with the language expression of positive and negative attitudes."* This definition corresponds to the needs and conditions that must be satisfied for the data to be appropriately analysed.

The three semantic domains of this system, according to Martin and White (2005) are: emotions (affect), which deal with the expression of positive and negative feelings, ethics (judgement), which deal with attitudes toward people and behaviour (to admire or to criticise, to praise or to condemn); and aesthetics (appreciation), which deals with evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena. The affect, judgment, and appreciation devices will be discussed in details in the following subsections.

1- Affect

Affect, to Martin & White (2005, p. 42) is an attitude *"concerned with registering positive and negative feelings"* (e.g. happiness, sadness, anxiety, interest or boredom). Martin & White (2015) depict affect as dealing with *"resources for construing emotional reactions"*

Martin and White, thus, have classified emotions by mapping out the affect typology as systems of oppositions. They separate emotions into three main subgroups: **happiness, security and satisfaction**. They can be either positive (+) or negative (-):

- un/happiness: **the captain felt sad/happy.**
- in/security: **the captain felt anxious/confident.**
- dis/satisfaction: **the captain felt fed up/absorbed.**

2- Judgement

According to Krsner (2000), the semantic resource for construing the evaluation of behaviour for how individuals should or should not behave is "judgement." Human behaviour and how it relates to societal norms are related to judgment. Judgement has two categories of appraisal. The social sanction category relates to the morality aspect (**veracity and propriety**) of people's

conduct and character. Social esteem relates to people's other characteristics, including **normality, capability, or tenacity** (Martin & White, 2005).

3. Appreciation

After showing judgement, meanings that describe how feelings about objects and phenomena, specifically, the phenomena and things carried on. In general, our reactions to objects can be broken down into three categories: their "composition" (balance and complexity), their "value," and our "reactions" to them (how creative, genuine, timely, etc.).

Language-based tools that express the speakers' stance or dialogic perspective on the suggested value make up the engagement system. Bakhtin (1981, quoted in Martin & White, 2005), are influenced by the dialogism theory that holds that all spoken or written communication to be dialogic. Speaking or writing always draws on or refers to what has been spoken or written previously. The replies of real, potential, or imagined readers/listeners are all simultaneously anticipated by writers or speakers (Martin & White, 2005; White, 2003).

2.3.2 The Engagement System

Dialogic situations in the engagement system are categorised as monoglossic and heteroglossic. Monoglossic position denotes that the speaker or writer is the exclusive source of a proposition and concerns the speaker's or writer's internal voice. Heteroglossic refers to the external voice, indicating that the source of the speakers or writers is external. According to Martin and White (2005, p. 99), these claims are regarded as accurate and impartial comments about straightforward claims.

3. Methodology

The study conducts a qualitative and a quantitative analysis of six extracts from news readings, three by the BBC and three by the CNN. This analysis follows a mixed method of research which combines both quantitative and qualitative. The definition of qualitative research is "*study of things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them*" (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994, p. 2). Moreover, qualitative research is "*situationally constrained*," meaning that the social environment is essential for defining the meaning of social activities (Neuman, 2014, p. 17).

Qualitative research aims to investigate the significance of subjective experiences. The relationship between subjective experience and language is bidirectional; language is used to express meaning, but language also influences the construction of meaning. Putting experiences into words is a challenging process, as the meaning of events is sometimes inaccessible to subjects and difficult to explain through language (Polkinghorne, 2005). The qualitative analysis of the reading news seeks to interpret the economic ideologies underlying discourse in relation to different societies (i.e., Arabic and English societies). The relationship between the economic ideologies and the war is to be investigated in the selected texts and their related recordings. The discourse intonation and lexico-grammatical devices will be interpreted as manifestations of the economic ideologies underlying the discourse of news readings selected.

The model adopted to investigate ideology in economic news readings is the Appraisal system of Martin and white (2005) as explained in (section 2.3). The current research paper views the qualitative and quantitate analysis of only one extract from each channel as a sample analysis,

while the other extracts are all analysed and interpreted in terms of the numerical results.

4. Data Analysis

4.1 Sample Qualitative Analysis

4.1.1 The Analysis of the BBC News Reading's Extract

Excerpt 1: "Russian invasion of Ukraine could cause global food crisis, UN warns - BBC News"

"The United Nations has warned the war in Ukraine could cause global food shortages for tens of millions of people. The secretary-general Antonio Gutierrez said the conflict could lead to poor nations facing famine for many years that's if Ukraine's exports which include vast amounts of sunflower oil and wheat are not restored to pre-war levels. Our correspondent Caroline Davis reports from Odessa Ukraine's wheat helps to feed the world but while most of its ports remain closed much of it is beyond world's reach.

Yuri's problems are faced by farmers across the country this crop is due to be harvested in just over a month's time but the farmers here still have no idea where they're going to store it or how they're going to get it out of the country some goods can be taken out by road others by rail but it's not in the same quantities that used to be transported by sea ships aren't able to move because of the restrictions imposed by the war and the sea has also been mined which could take months to remove."

BBC reports the potential crisis caused by the Russian invasion. Specifically, food crisis is the spotlight in this report. To reveal the ideology of BBC on the Russian invasion, the appraisal system categories will be analysed in the following points in details.

A. The Attitudinal system

The attitude of BBC towards the Russian-Ukrainian war is revealed through the appraisal of the conflicting parts and related concepts. The appraisal resources and their categories are listed in the following table.

Table (4.3)

The Attitude System in Excerpt 1rst Discourse

Appraisal Resource	Appraisal target	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
warned the war	invasion	-security		
Global food shortages for tens of millions of people	invasion	-security		
conflict could lead to poor nations facing famine for many years	invasion			-reaction
wheat helps to feed the world	wheat			+value
Yuri's problems are faced by farmers	Ukrainian farmers	-satisfaction		
the farmers here still have no idea	farmers	-security		

how they're going to get it out of the country	Farmers	-security		
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The attitude of BBC towards Russia is swaying between Russia as an invader or a neutral side in the war. However, BBC believes this conflict victimises the Ukrainian people and farmers. Moreover, BBC believes that the whole world will be affected by this conflict which may delay and prevent the trade as well as exportation of wheat. As a result, the whole world will be affected by a wheat shortage that may lead to a food crisis. BBC concentrates on the victims rather than criminals.

BBC Appraises the Ukrainian people and farmers with **-affect (-security)** reflecting their worries and status of being at risk of food shortage possibility. The invasion or war is described as the cause of insecurity by generating worries and fears of crisis besides death. In addition, farmers and people are described as being dissatisfied with stopping the ports. The only occasion Russia is described or presented negatively is when they are accused by (**-propriety**) of using the system of **judgement** to close the ports and stop exporting wheat. Still, with **judgement**, the Ukrainian people feel incapable (**-capability**) and need help from the world. Consequently, it is immoral to cause such a crisis affecting innocent people. Wheat is appreciated as essential to feeding the world using the **appreciation system** with the **+value** of the appraised item (wheat).

The negative attitude underlying the excerpt reflects BBC's negative attitude concerning the Ukrainian-Russian war focusing on the victims rather than the criminals or those responsible for the war. Thus, BBC's attitude is neutral, with signals of bias reflecting their ideological view on the invasion as a mere conflict or war where they have no opinions but sympathy with victims.

B. The Engagement System

The dialogic position in excerpt 1 is almost heteroglossic, as illustrated in Table (4.2).

Table (4.4)

The Engagement System in Excerpt 1

<i>Proposition</i>	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Dis</i>	<i>Pro</i>	<i>Ent</i>	<i>Att</i>
The United Nations has warned the war in Ukraine <u>could cause global food shortages for tens of millions of people.</u>				✓	
The secretary-general <u>Antonio Gutierrez said</u> the conflict could lead to poor nations facing famine					✓
Our correspondent <u>Caroline Davis reports</u> from Odessa Ukraine's wheat helps to feed the world					✓
<u>but while</u> most of its ports remain closed much of is not for available.		✓			
<u>Yuri's problems are faced</u> by farmers across the country this crop is due to be harvested in just over a month's time	✓				
<u>but the farmers here still</u> have no idea where they're going to store it		✓			
sea ships <u>aren't able</u> to move because of the restrictions imposed by the wall		✓			

sea has also been mined which could take months to remove ✓

Table (4.4) shows that the dialogic position adopted by BBC is heteroglossic more than monoglossic. Heteroglossic dialogic positions include disclaim, proclaim, entertain, and attribute dialogic positions.

BBC employs the heteroglossic dialogic position, specifically the **entertain** device, by the modal auxiliary 'could', which denotes the possibility of alternative propositions. BBC is not sure, and there is a possibility for the food shortage not to happen, as in "*The United Nations has warned the war in Ukraine could cause global food shortages for tens of millions of people.*"

The disclaim device showing the heteroglossic is to object and reject some alternative propositions like that; people have the chance and ports to export grains and avoid global shortage food as in "*but the farmers here still have no idea where they're going to store it... sea ships aren't able to move because of the restrictions imposed by the wall.*" The use of 'but' and 'not' shows the opposite situation: 'working normally' has been reversed by war.

The Attribute device is used to support BBC's attitude in showing the negative situation of the Ukrainians. BBC propositions are acknowledged explicitly to their sources in exact names as in "*The secretary-general Antonio Gutierrez said the conflict could lead to poor nations facing famine ... Our correspondent Caroline Davis reports from Odessa Ukraine's wheat helps to feed the world.*" The source mentioned giving the propositions their factuality and evidentiality in addition to those sources carrying the responsibility of the information proposed. In other words, BBC authenticate their attitude that war is dangerous to the whole world and that millions of people are victimised by poverty as well as famine. The evidence, as an objective, channels their ideological attitude that war is negative with no regard to its conflicting sides. The monoglossic dialogic position appears in the subjective and personal attitude of the presenter towards the people's situation in "*Open the Ukrainian ports stop the Russian invasion and take out this grain.*" Here the presenter calls for help by demanding to stop the invasion and export the grains as to prevent famine.

The analysis indicates BBC's ideology towards war. BBC is against war and believes that the world economy is in danger due to war.

Extract 2: "Inflation fears and Ukraine tensions grip markets"

"Allison, you know, none of this is normal. only when investors are really feeling a lot of uncertainty an nervousness do you see wild swings like this. it's kind of reminiscent of some other really tense moments in the market, I'm thinking about the US/China trade war that in 2013 taper tantrum, the onset of covid itself in March, 2020, not to say losses are as extreme as then but just this back and forth action in the volatility is starting to look like that. so we're seeing another day of, really, of remarkable recovery on wall street, down was down more than 800 points at its low, up 150 points now in the last 80 minutes or so, not even, have you seen the market turn positive. The Nasdaq was down by 3%, more than that, now down less than 1%. see certainly moving in the right direction but I think all of this underscores the uncertainty that investors feel right now about Russia/Ukraine tensions, about high inflation, and of course, the fed's plans to fight inflation by raising interest rates."

A. The Attitudinal system

Table (4.1)

The Attitudinal System in Excerpt 2

Appraisal Resource	Appraisal target	Affect	Judg	Appr
none of this is normal	Economic Situation during war	-sat		
investors are really feeling a lot of uncertainty an nervousness	Investors feelings	-sec -sat		
do you see wild swings	Economic Situtuation during war	-sec		
it's kind of reminiscent of some other really tense moments	Economic Situtuation during war			-reac
say losses are as extreme	Losses			-reac
points at its low	Gas		-value	

CNN attitude in Excerpt 3 is totally negative comprising **-satisfaction** and **-security** which both indicate **-affect, -appreciation (-reaction and -valuation)**. The **-satisfaction** indicates the anger and disappointment towards economy during war by describing the situations as abonormal using the negated adjective ‘none of this is normal’. Investors feelings are evaluated to be nervous and uncertain and that reflect the speaker’s dissatisfaction feelings using nominals in “investors are really feeling a lot of **uncertainty and nervousness**” The **insecurity** is reflected through the use of nominals relecting uncertainty and confusion like “**wild swings, uncertainty and nervousness**”. Negative appreciation appears through negative reaction using the lexes “**extreme**” to describe loses, “**reminiscent, tense moments**” to describe situations during war, and by using the adjective “low” to negatively value the gas range of prices.

B. The Engagement System

The dialogic position is mostly heteroglossic as shown in the next table:

Table (4.2)

The Engagement System in Excerpt 2

Proposition	Mon	Dis	Pro	Ent	Att
you know, none of this is normal				✓	
it's kind of reminiscent of some other really tense moments				✓	
I’m thinking about the US/China trade war that in 2013 taper tantrum,				✓	
not to say losses are as extreme as then but just this back and forth action		✓			

up 150 points now in the last 80 minutes or so, not even, have you seen the market turn positive		✓			
The Nasdaq was down by 3%	✓				
down less than 1%. see certainly moving in the right direction but I think all of this underscores the uncertainty that investors feel right now		✓			

As displayed in the table, only one proposition is monoglossic showing that CNN is responsible to report it. Other propositions are all heteroglossic. CNN disclaim argues and objects towards some facts using the contrasting coordinator ‘but’ and ‘not even’. This reflects that the variation in prices of gas percentages is something objected.

The other facts are softened ,and there is a possibility raised by using **entertain** position with **epstemic modality ‘think, know’ and ‘kind of’**. This use indicates that CNN is softening their ideas by lessening its intensity or factivity when resembling the situation with earlier severe incident.

CNN believes that war creates **uncertainty**, confuses the investors, and shakes the economic situations like a swing. This view reflects the objecting ideology to war without clear objection to Russia or Ukraine.

4.2 Quantitative Analysis

The Attitude System

The attitudinal adopted by the English channels is illustrated by the numerical result in the following table:

Table (4.3)

Numerical Results of Attitude Categories

Attitude Categories	News Reports	
	Fr.	Pr.
-happiness	5	7.692%
-security	15	23.076%
-satisfaction	4	6.153%
-propriety	3	4.615%
-veracity	1	1.538%
-capacity	1	1.538%
-tenacity	2	3.076%
+valuation	4	6.153%
-valuation	3	4.615%
-reaction	27	41.538%
-composition	-	-
Total	65	99.99%

The above table reveals that, the English channels with intensive use of negative appreciation by **-reaction** where they appraise war harmful, dangerous and damaging for the economy and living conditions of Ukrainian people under attack. Reaction category occupies **41.538%**. The reports intensively convey a negative attitude towards war evaluating it as a future famine generator and diminisher for global economic stability. **Negative security** in the reports of English channels reads 23.076% reflecting the European and American worries of Oil shortage.

Another significant result is that the only positive attitude is positive **appreciation of +valuation** of Russia and Ukraine. The conflicting parties are evaluated as crucial and major producers of wheat, car oil, and sunflower oil in addition to other material considered basic in industry.

Negative happiness, in all reports, indicates the pain felt by Ukrainians and other people like Americans affected by the war and accelerated prices. **Negative propriety** as **negative judgement** is used to appraise Russia for blocking borders and prevent exporting wheats. Negative tenacity and negative capacity are used to evaluate Ukrainian as incapable to face more pressures and dangers by war. They are disabled.

4.3.3 The Engagement System

Different positions are taken by English channels as listed below:

Table (4.4)

Numerical Results of Engagement Categories

Attitude Categories	News Reports	
	Fr.	Pr.
Monoglossic	4	10.810%
Disclaim	14	37.837%
Proclaim	1	2.702%
Entertain	9	24.324%
Attribute	9	24.324%
Heteroglossic	33	89.189%
Total	37	100%

The dialogic position dominant in is **heteroglossic**, **however** with rather different percentages. English channels use **heteroglossic** categories with **89.189%** while **monoglossic** ones use less with **10.810%**. The **heteroglossic** position is mainly realised by disclaim with **37.837%** which reflects the arguing and objecting nature for the negative information proposed. This means that the negative consequences reported are rejected and agitated by the English Channel. The expansion dialogic position comprising entertain and attribute are employed equally having **24.324%**. Those categories support argument or opinion discussed with external alternatives and sources for the propositions. The use of **attribute** category provides solid ground to discuss confidently when acknowledging the source of information. **Entertain** support **the -security attitude** by setting alternative propositions and wider possibilities to assume as future facts set

forth by war.

The **heteroglossic and monoglossic positions** throughout the data analysed is upscaled to intensify the refusal and objecting position for war. Only the **entertain** category reflects the use of downscale devices to lessen **certainty** and raise doubts and fear for the unknown next crisis caused by war.

2.3.4 The Economical Ideology

Number of ideologies are reflected by the excerpts analysed and by the evaluative triggers showing the attitude of the channels towards war.

The most dominant ideology is to separate economy from politicians and hence no political insights are highlighted. The channels are against war itself rather than against governments. War is believed to be the spark of global food crisis and oil shortage in addition to other **negative effects** on the global economy. Russian, Ukrainian, Americans, and all people around the world are viewed as victims for such a war. Furthermore, Russia and Ukraine are considered primary countries and leaders in wheat, oil, and other products trade which cannot be ignored or to be treated as natural.

Conclusions

Based on data analysis, some conclusions are derived as follows:

1. No political insights are emphasized due to the fact that the most prevalent ideology is to separate economy from politics, for the former is the reason why none are highlighted. Second, the channels oppose war in general rather than governments. In addition to other negative consequences on the world economy, it is claimed that the global food crisis and oil scarcity are caused by war. The casualties of such a conflict would include Russians, Ukrainians, Americans, Arabs, and everyone else on earth. In addition, Russia and Ukraine are regarded as leading nations in the trade of wheat, oil, and other items, a fact that cannot be disregarded or seen as normal. Thus, the first hypothesis reads *“The reports selected reflect the ideology that Russia is a direct responsible for the economic crisis around the world due to the Russian-Ukrainian war.”* is refuted.
2. The English channels make extensive use of the negative appreciation using -reaction to characterize war as destructive, hazardous, and detrimental to the economic and living circumstances of the attacked Ukrainian people. This conclusion verifies the hypothesis that reads *“The attitude is almost negative towards economy and conflicting sides in the Russian-Ukrainian war and this attitude is mostly upscaled.”*
3. English news readings include a heteroglossic dominating dialogic position. English channels mainly depend on the heteroglossic one to portray the debating and opposing characters of the negative information presented. This indicates that the English Channel rejects and agitates the alleged harmful repercussions. channels employ **-security** and **-reaction** as the two most prevalent attitude categories. The reports express a very negative attitude towards war, assessing it as a future source of starvation and a threat to world economic stability.

Accordingly, the third hypothesis reads “*The dialogic position is almost heteroglossic to set facts argued and supported by external voices*” is confirmed.

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