



RESEARCH ARTICLE

BAHRAIN UPRISING IS A DIFFICULT CHOICE TO ACHIEVE THE LONG STANDING JUSTICE A CDA STUDY BASED ON AJE'S IDEOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT.

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Abstract

This study aimed to explore Arab spring's consequences that prevailed in Bahrain after 2010-2011 as reflected by AJE's online news article released in its website 2013. The current study's main aim is to unveil AJE's hidden ideologies about Arab spring upheaval in Bahrain investigating its "Self" and "Other" discursal-ideological representations. In order to achieve this goal, the researcher utilized the following theories: 1) van Dijk's theory of Semantic Macrostructure (1980); to examine macro and micro structures of AJE's online news article, 2) van Dijk's theory of Ideological Square (1998c); to examine AJE's ideologies embedded within its online news article and 3) Wodak's Discourse- Historical Approach; to endorse linguistic and ideological analysis of AJE's online news article. Fairclough's three-dimensional Approach was utilized, as well, to organize the process of analysis of the study's text. Within the linguistic analysis, macro and micro structures of AJE's online news article were analyzed. At the macro level, the semantic macrostructure was outlined to determine its global meaning. At the micro level, the syntactic, lexical and rhetorical structures were examined to determine their local meaning. Within the ideological analysis, the AJE's online news article was analyzed to determine its ideological positive "Self" (in-group) and negative "Other" (out-group) presentations. The findings revealed that AJE's ideological orientations towards Bahrain were different. Thus, it presented the Bahraini popular opposition as the positive "Self" identities, drawn positively, while the Bahraini royal authority as the negative "Other" identities, drawn negatively.

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Introduction:-

A direct reproduction of communicative events cannot be done in media news representation due to the fact that it involves a process of selection and formulation of such events via language (Fairclough, 1995b). As such, language can be regarded as the main tool to convince people to accept certain media representations of news events which must be organized logically and naturally for the sake of spreading the views of dominant people and then accepting them as common –sense knowledge providers (Fairclough, 1995b). Accordingly, all news representations are reported from a particular angle because all media institutions and organizations are politically, socially and financially situated (Fowler, 1991).

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Critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA) can be applied in the analysis of online news as it helps create and increase awareness understanding of the linguistic strategies used to build "Self" and "Other" ideological representations. In this study, it is regarded as a necessary approach to uncover the implicit ideologies hidden in the AJE's online discourse concerning the Arab spring consequences in Bahrain. As such, the researcher of the present study intends to concentrate on the ideological usage of language to construct the "Self" and "Other" polarities embedded within the AJE's online news article.

Objective:-

The present study aims to identify the semantic macro and micro structures of AJE's Arab spring online article and its ideological representations of "Self" and "Other" towards the Arab spring consequences in Bahrain. As such, it will be an attempt to answer the following question:

-What are the semantic macro and micro structures of AJE's Bahrain Arab spring online article and its ideological representations of "Self" and "Other"?

Theoretical Framework:-

The proposed model of CDA adopted in this study is based on:

Van Dijk's Theory of Semantic Macrostructures:-

Van Dijk (1980) provided a method to analyze the structural organization of news text. According to him, news reports have a hierarchical schema named a superstructure that has certain categories, with the most important details come before the less important ones. The global superstructure represents the overall structural organization of a news text which covers the main event, commentary, background and evaluation categories. Each category is associated with a topic or a macroproposition. The news text covers many macropropositions which can be reduced to the main one that summarizes the news text as a whole. The textual-structural categories can be exploited to steer the reader's comprehension and interpretation. This theory will be utilized to analyze the headline and the body of AJE's news report, under study.

Van Dijk's Theory of Ideological Square:-

Defining ideology as a basic shared, socio-cognitive system of a group, culture or society, van Dijk (1998a) suggested the ideological square to be applied to analyze any type of a news text, showing our positive Self–presentation and their negative Other–presentation. Words may be exploited to refer to ideological conventions, creating a suitable model in the readers' minds (Ali, 2011). This notion facilitates the comprehension of these news texts, influencing the reader's interpretation of them. The present paper utilizes the ideological square to interpret AJE 's positive "Self" (in-group) and negative "Other" (out-group) as far as the Arab spring consequences event in Bahrain is concerned.

Wodak's Historical-Discoursal Approach:-

Wodak's approach (2001, 2009) provides background information with which the discursive event is embedded. Hence, it is useful to expose the implicit meaning of a news text to be explicit by relating it to the relevant historical –socio-political situations in which it happened. Such information will be of a great help to guide the reader to comprehend the news text. This method can be used with the analysis of semantic macrostructure or with the ideological analysis. To comprehend the Bahrain communicative event, it is useful to apply this approach to achieve an objective analysis. AJE 's ideological view can be understood by integrating the historical, socio and political context with the whole process of analysis.

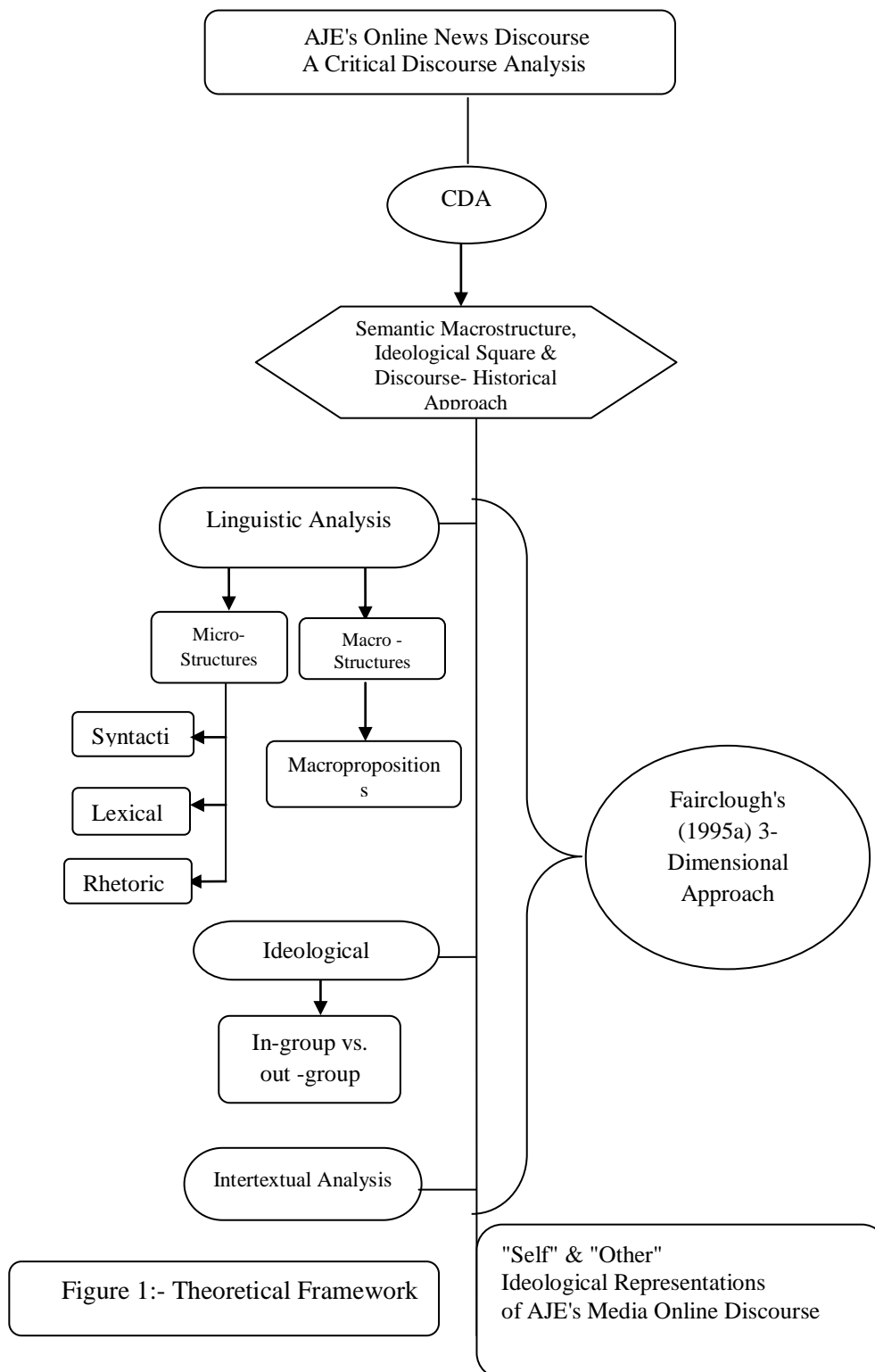
The two theories and approach support each other, working together to create and clarify the overall meaning of the news texts, in question.

Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Approach (1995a):-

Fairclough's Three-dimension approach of CDA (1995a) will be utilized in the present study. It consists of three dimensions or steps (description, interpretation and explanation) which will be followed by the researcher throughout the process of analysis of the AJE's selected news article to manifest its positive "Self" (in-group) and negative "Other" (out-group). 'Description' is connected with the linguistic part of analysis while 'interpretation' and 'explanation' are connected with the ideological part of the analysis. In fact, this approach connects the two levels of analysis, micro and macro together. Thus, the linguistic structures are described linguistically and, then, interpreted

and explained, ideologically. In other words, the first step is concerned with the linguistic analysis while the other two steps are concerned with the ideological one. That is to say, the linguistic analysis serves to achieve the ideological analysis which concerns with overall theme or topic of the news story. As such, the linguistic analysis and ideological analysis will be linked together, achieving the main target of the current study.

The study's theoretical framework will be illustrated in the following figure (1):



Analysis of AJE's Article:-

Preamble:-

The current case study involves a news report released by AJE websites on February 14, 2013. It concern with the Bahraini conflict after the Arab spring wave that swept the Arab world in 2011. This report involves the killing of a Bahraini teenager (16 year) in unknown shooting in the Pearl Roundabout in Manama in the second anniversary of the popular Shia uprising against the monarchy authority in Bahrain.

In fact, the Bahraini popular uprising was a wave of protests which started on Feb. 14/ 2011. It is affected by Arab spring revolutions in the Arab home land at the beginning of 2011, after the Tunisian and Egyptian revolutions that led to the fall of the Tunisian president, Zain al-Abiddin Bin Ali, and Egyptian president, Mohammad Hossini Mubarak (Manfreda, 2011). It is lead by the Bahraini Shia opposition, which represents the Shia majority in Bahrain, demanding economic and political reforms.

Bahraini human rights activists called for a "Day of Rage" in Feb. 14/ 2011 in Pearl Roundabout ended with sever clashes between the demonstrators, on one side, and the police and security forces, on the other side, leading to many Shia deaths (Banerjee,2011; BBC News, 2011; Reuter Website, 2011). Popular demonstrations continued for many months till the Arab Gulf's "Al-Jazzerah Shield" force intervened, militarily, to end the crisis in favor of the royal power in Bahrain. With such end, the newly born Bahraini Arab spring died without achieving any of its goals. It remained as a day of memory for freedom and anti- racial discrimination revolution. In its second anniversary, a teen was shot deadly during thousand- Shias rally in the same roundabout, the Pearl, an incident in which the accusation finger was directed towards the governmental security forces which denied, insistently.

AJE covered this event documenting its second anniversary of Bahraini popular uprising. This is the main content of the news item dealt with in this case study; the main reason to choose. The researcher addresses the Bahraini image of Arab spring hoping to show how AJE dealt with showing their intended media messages that reflect their ideological views concerning the internal Bahraini conflict and its symbols, the royal authority and Shia opposition.

AJE's news story: "Teenage killed ' in Bahrain protest":-

Thematic Structures (Themes or Topics):-

AJE's news report covers the Bahraini event in (20) sentences that are divided in two parts. The first one includes the main headline of the news story "Teenage killed ' in Bahrain protest". The headline concentrates on the killing of a teen participated in a popular protest in the second anniversary of Bahraini uprising against the royal power. To kill a teen is not a human act and cannot be accepted. As such, AJE focuses on this point to direct the attention of the public opinion. Within the whole text, many pieces of information are provided about such incident, knowing the circumstances that stand behind. In fact, such kind of event needs rich background information about the Shia struggle against the ruling Sunni royal family in Bahrain that led to massive uprising at the beginning of 2011 coinciding with the other Arab countries ' uprisings. Gaining such information, the researcher elucidates the following macro propositions embedded within the headline:

1. A teen was killed by security forces in a massive protest described as "Bahrain protest".
2. The security forces were accused of cruelty and disorder in shooting randomly.
3. Killing a teen is inhuman act that should be rejected loudly.

The above mentioned macro propositions can be reduced into one main macro structure for the headline:

"A teen was killed in a massive "Bahrain protest" amid accusations against security forces of cruelty and disorder shooting him randomly in an inhuman act".

From the headline's macroproposition, it is clear that AJE royal authority's security forces of killing a demonstrator. This point will be clarified deeply in the analysis of the whole text. The following table (1) shows the headline with all its propositions including the macro-proposition:

Table 1:- The Macro Proposition of AJE's Headline

Headline	Embedded propositions	Macro proposition
"Teenage killed ' in Bahrain protest".	1)A teen was killed by security forces in a massive protest described as "Bahrain protest". 2)The security forces were accused of cruelty and disorder in shooting randomly. 3)Killing a teen is inhuman act that should be rejected loudly.	"A teen was killed in a massive "Bahrain protest" amid accusations against security forces of cruelty and disorder shooting him randomly in an Inhuman act".

In a careful reading for the suggested macro-proposition for the headline, one can notice that AJE intends to direct its readers to an important event Bahrain witnessed in the second anniversary of the opposition uprising. It involves killing of a teen participating in a protest. Two points can be elucidated from the title:

1. The dead is a teenage.
2. The protest is a massive to commemorate the second anniversary of the uprising attributed "Bahrain protest".

With such indications, AJE tries to assert that it is inhuman to kill teen and the protest is so big that it is denoted as a "Bahrain protest". As such, AJE condemns the teenager's killing incident in which accusation is directed to the security governmental forces. At the same time, it magnifies the opposition protest describing it as the protest of all Bahrain. In other words, AJE, in its headline, criticizes the security forces for killing a teen and hails the popular opposition in its protest against the royal family power. In relation with AJE's ideology, then, the researcher asserts that AJE, in its title, stands with the popular opposition, without defining its sect whether it is Sunni or Shia, and stands against the royal authority because of the teen's killing. This view will be clarified widely within the CDA analysis of the whole AJE's news story.

AJE's text deals with the Bahraini popular uprising against the royal power in Bahrain killing one teenager in the latest incident. Reading the text thoroughly ensures that there are many other sub-themes that reflect, in total, Bahrain in its different case of Arab spring from AJE's own ideological perspective. The following table (2) lists the macro propositions that can be formulated from AJE's news text:

Table 2:- AJE's Macro- Propositions

S.No	Macro-Propositions	Hidden Meaning
1	M1: a teenage has been killed in a massive protest in Bahrain	Implicit M: teens participate a protest expressing their opinions
2	M2: activists confirmed that the teen was shot dead	Implicit M: Bahraini people commemorate the second anniversary of the uprising
3	M3a:Hussein al-Jaziri (16) was killed by shotgun fire, at close range, in a protest	Explicit M: providing more details story topic
4	M3b:witness said he was shot at close range	Implicit M: he is killed deliberately
5	M4a:Bahrain's interior ministry confirmed the death of one person on twitter with no details	Implicit M: official confirmation of the incident is still vague
6	M4b: the operations room in the ministry received a call from SMC about an injured , nearly, dead person	Explicit M:more details about story topic
7	M4c:the public prosecutor was informed	Explicit M: more information about the tweet
8	M5:the interior ministry asserted that rioters were blocking the roads	Implicit M: the protest is so massive
9	M6: hundreds of people protest in villages and tear gas used to disperse them	Implicit M: large number of people participate in the protest
10	M7: three journalists were arrested, too	Implicit M:the Bahraini authorities constrain the freedom of press
11	M8a: Bahraini protesters gathered in the	Explicit M:background information

	Pearl Roundabout in Manama for 1 months forcing them to leave	about the uprising which is ended forcibly
12	M8b: Bahrain authorities razed the iconic statue at the entrance of the square	Explicit M: authorities razed the protest iconic symbol
13	M8c: more than 80 people had been killed During in protests in the last two years	Implicit M: the Bahraini authorities face the protests with bloody reaction
14	M9a: an independent commission is set up to investigate the event	Implicit M: the Bahraini authority tries To vindicate itself
15	M9b: the commission confirmed the use of force against the protesters	Implicit M: the commission condemns the security forces
16	M10: the Bahraini government asserted the recommendations have been implanted amid opposition's denial	Implicit M: the opposition asserts that the authorities still cheating the public
17	M11a: a new round of national dialogue Organized to end the crisis	Implicit M: the royal power continues to deceive the public opinion
18	M11b: the talks include al-Wefaq and national unity gathering	Implicit M: the talks includes opposition and pro-royal authority groups
19	M11c: the Bahraini officials released no details about the talks	Implicit M: the Bahraini officials hide information
20	M12: the Bahraini opposition has continued To press for political reforms	Implicit M: the Bahraini opposition is Determent to achieve its goals

Thus, AJE's (20) sentence news report has (12) macro propositions that can be reduced into the following ones:

M13: a teenager (16) has been killed at close range in a massive Bahrain protest confirmed by Salmaniya Medical Complex (SMC).

M14: three journalists were arrested and hundreds of people were commemorating the second anniversary of the uprising across the country amid of reports of using tear gas to disperse protesters in several locations while the interior ministry asserted that rioters are blocking the roads.

M15: an independent commission set up to investigate the 2011 popular uprising documented the excessive use of force against peaceful protesters, leading to the death of (80) people and opposition reports of torture and tear gas widespread use.

M16: A new round of national talks began including the pro-government National Unity Gathering and the opposition's Wefaq Front amid the latter's demands of political reference.

Derivation of Semantic Macro Structure :-

The above mentioned four macro propositions can be summarized into a general macro proposition (M17) forming the semantic macro structure of AJE's news reports:

A teenager (16) has been killed in a massive Bahrain opposition protest to mark the second anniversary of the popular uprising, and three journalists were arrested amid reports of using tear gas against the protesters while the independent investigation commission confirmed the excessive use of force that led to the killing of more than (80) people two years ago and new round of national talk began concerning political reforms demanded by the Bahraini opposition.

The main –general semantic macro structure (M17) is built from the previous macro propositions (M13-16) which are, in turn, derived from the first (12) ones. In fact, this semantic macro structure reflects the AJE's news text as a whole.

AJE's Semantic Macro Structure and the van Dijk's Ideological Square:-

The researcher's suggested semantic macro structure summarizes AJE's news story as a whole reflecting its ideological view towards the Bahraini event and its two symbols; the popular opposition and the royal authority. Thus, AJE expresses two images of positive self and negative other, supporting the first and antagonizing the second, which are embedded within its media message. However, within the semantic macro structure, there are:

1)AJE's positive self; which is represented by:

- The popular opposition in Bahrain, and
- Its followers and supporters.

This group represents the popular opposition with all its factions representing the Shia majority in Bahrain (Banerjee, 2011). In Feb 14/ 2011, the Shia majority, after Arab spring revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt, went out in the streets in a massive uprising demanding radical political reforms in Bahrain: devolution of power through free elections, the issuance of a new constitution, the dissolution of parliament in preparation for a new parliament by direct election, freedom of expression and others (Khalifa, 2015; Al-Shehabi, 2014).

This group faces the security forces' brutal reaction to deter the uprising which continued for two months by different bloody torturing methods (Al-Jazeera,2012; The independent, 2011)). The Shia affiliates showed high degree of resistance and stiffness but cannot stand on front of the al-Jazeera shield forces that killed the uprising leading to the death of more than (80) people (s.11, 12 & 13). On the second anniversary of the uprising, this group's followers and supporters commemorated it facing a bloody reaction with killing a teen (16) (s.1, 2 &3), in a clear evidence of security forces' excessive use of power (s.16) against demonstrators, described as rioters (s.8) not as peaceful protesters for the sake of political reforms (s.15).

This group is represented, mainly, by al-Wefaq organization (s.18) and Shia factions. All these organizations participated in the national dialogue conference (s. s.18) which didn't yield anything. Thus, the opposition continued pressing for achieving its goals (s.20).

With these facts, AJE aims to assert that the Shia majority is the oppressed people being controlled by the Sunni Gulf –region supported royal authority that represents the minority in Bahrain (Hammond, 2011; Law, 2011). They are deprived of their human rights, freedom of expression is the first, paying the price for their opposition and struggle which goes back to 35 years ago (Manfreda, 2011). This group followers and supporters lived under the Sunni royal authority's oppression, injustice and persecution. According to AJE, it is the oppressed group that should be supported and endorsed despite its Sunni oriented tendency. In fact, there are many reasons behind AJE's supportive position for the Bahraini uprising. It is worthy to state that AJE does not mention that the Bahraini opposition is Shia oriented entity in the whole text. It is interested in showing the opposition's issue in front of the world public opinion. They are the oppressed people facing the oppression of the oppressor, the ruling royal authority.

Accordingly, the popular opposition is AJE's positive self, adopting its struggle issue. It is drawn positively framed with strength and its affiliates face the royal authority pressing to achieve their political rights and reforms. Thus, it is a strong positive self. In other words, it is AJE's strong self drawn positively with steadfastness that should be hailed with respect and support. To sum up, AJE supports its positive self endorsing its efforts for democracy.

AJE's negative other; which is Represented by:-

- -The royal authority and its security forces, and
- -Its supporters and followers.

This group represents the ruling authority in Bahrain and will all military and security forces. It is represented by the current government and its ministries, Interior and Health are the first. The Bahraini authority has reacted, severely, to the popular opposition's uprising which continued for two months in 2011 and then put out (s.11, 12 & 13) leading to kill more than (80) people. The same scenario has been repeated in 2013 in the second anniversary of the uprising leading to a teenager (16) (s.1, 2 & 3). It is confirmed and admitted by ministries of Interior and Health (s.5 & 7).

Thus, this group is the dominant authority that controls Bahrain and its fate. It is presented throughout AJE's text as authoritarian group that controls its people, especially, the Shia opposition majority. Furthermore, it oppresses its people giving them no right even the simplest one of free expression (Law, 2011; Chick, 2011).

As such, AJE aims to assert that the ruling royal authority is the oppressing power that controls the oppressed people who represent the majority in Bahrain. It killed more than (80) people in the uprising, 2011 and a teen in the second anniversary of the uprising, 2013, are the best evidence to condemn this oppressing power for its cruelty and

Ruthlessness. Here, AJE concentrates on the passive –negative role played by this group in deterring the opposition's intentions to expel the current government and its symbols in another revolution of Arab spring. It has succeeded in its efforts to put an end to the opposition's ambition for democracy.

As such, according to AJE, this group represents the oppressors that should be criticized, exposed and condemned despite AJE's Sunni affiliation. It is one of the main reasons behind AJE's stance against the royal authority in Bahrain. It is worthy to state that AJE's doesn't refer to this group as Sunni representing the Sunni minority which rules Bahrain. Throughout its text, AJE is interested to show the struggle Bahraini people against the ruling authority without any reference to Shia-Sunni conflict. Thus, for AJE, this group is the oppressing authority that inhibits the oppressed opposition's demands and rights for change in Bahrain. Here, AJE criticizes this group condemning its negative actions.

Accordingly, the ruling authority becomes AJE's negative other, rejecting its actions and policies. It is drawn negatively framed with tyranny and oppression as its security forces reacted negatively with bloody actions against the popular uprising supporters since 2011. In other words, it is AJE's negative other, drawn negatively with oppression, that should be condemned with disrespect and contempt. AJE antagonizes its negative other rejecting its actions and policies.

To sum up, the researcher summarizes AJE's ideological view towards the Bahraini conflict after the Arab spring wave:

1. It supports the popular opposition, reflecting their suffering and struggle. It is AJE's tendency to endorse the Bahraini opposition in front of the world public opinion. As such, AJE legitimizes its uprising to achieve democracy.
2. It antagonizes the royal authority criticizing its cruel actions and policies in deterring the uprising. It is AJE's tendency to oppose the royal power to weaken its position in front of the world public opinion. As such, AJE delegitimizes its actions and policies to terminate democracy.

The following table (3) shows how AJE utilizes van Dijk's Ideological Square reflected within the suggested semantic macro structure of the news story in this case study:

Table 3:- AJE's Semantic Macro Structure manifestation of van Dijk's Ideological Square

Semantic Macro Structure	AJE's Ideology according to van Dijk 's Ideological Square
A teenager (16) has been killed in a massive Bahrain opposition protest to mark the second anniversary of the popular uprising, and three journalists were arrested amid reports of using tear gas against the protesters while the independent investigation commission confirmed the excessive use of force that led to the killing of more than (80) people two years ago and new round of national talk began concerning political reforms demanded by the Bahraini opposition.	Positive Self: positive for the popular uprising legitimizing its rights to fight for the democracy (in-group) Negative Other: negative for the ruling authority delegitimizing its actions to fight against democracy (out-group)

AJE's Semantic Macro Structure and Wodak's Historical Discourse Approach:-

AJE concentrates, in its news text, on the incident of killing of a teenage who participated in a protest gathering for the popular opposition to commemorate the second anniversary of the uprising in Feb. A first reading of the text is enough to understand AJE's ideological view concerning the Bahraini internal conflict between the royal authority, on one side, and the popular opposition, on the other side. As it is said previously, AJE supports the popular opposition and antagonizes the ruling royal authority taking the first as a positive self and the second as a negative other. As such, AJE's position raises doubts and astonishment. It supports the Shia majority (opposition) against the Sunni minority (royal authority) knowing that it is the radical Sunni Qatari power's media mouthpiece. How does AJE follow a different approach from that one of the Qatari authority's one? Background information are important and indispensable to understand the reasons behind AJE's position which can be outlined in the following:

Deterioration of Qatari-Bahraini political relations: the mutual relations between Qatar and Bahrain passed through a very difficult times due to the sharp political conflict concerning:

1-Lack of Qatar's support to the Bahrain candidate, Mr. Mohammad al- Motwa'a the Bahraini information minister, for the presidency of the Gulf Cooperation Council in 2011. It is due to Bahraini media campaign against Qatar, Mr. Al Motwa'a sponsored, after the Qatari-Bahraini conflict concerning the Hiwar islands in the Arab Gulf. This shocked the government of Bahrain leading to change its candidate to a new one (Abdul-Latif Al-Zayani) and taking an anti-hostile attitude against Qatari government. In fact, this created a deep crisis that continued for long time between the two tiny Gulf countries (Al-Wasat Newspaper, 2010).

2-AJE broadcasted "Shouting in the Dark" which is a television documentary film about the Bahraini popular uprising (Feb. 2011). It was first aired on 4 August 2011, reflecting a critical time Bahrain passed through after the uprising. It records popular protests and police crackdowns.

In fact, this documentary led to create a real political – diplomatic crisis between the two countries (Al-Haidha, 2011) with which Bahrain threatened its counterpart of Bahraini embassy closure in Doha besides launching a media campaign against Qatar. Moreover, Bahrain government accused Qatar of inciting sectarian strife and chaos in Bahrain which accused Qatar of any program being broadcasted through AJE that reflects Qatari government's outside views and orientations. Reciprocally, Qatar threatened to do the same. Furthermore, each country accused the other of planning to overthrow the other ruling regime (Jazzari, 2011).

It is not first programming broadcasted by AJ network to attack Bahrain. It transmitted a documentary about poverty in Bahrain 2010 which forced the Bahraini information to accuse Qatari government of mocking the Bahraini government and its laws. It is worthy to mention that the Bahraini government expelled the AJ network from Bahrain accusing it of insulting Bahraini people (Wahab, 2011).

Accordingly, the Qatari-Bahraini political relations deterioration between the two countries gave AJE the justification to stand with the Bahraini popular uprising without any reference to the fact it is an uprising of the Shia majority against the authority of Sunni minority. AJE dealt with the Bahraini uprising as political issue not as a sectarian one. If it did so, it would be accused of mixing standards as it didn't support Shias everywhere. Moreover, it rejected them following the Qatari government's trend.

Hence, such background information may help to understand AJE's ideological view towards the Bahraini issue summarized within the semantic macro structure:

A teenager (16) has been killed in a massive Bahrain opposition protest to mark the second anniversary of the popular uprising, and three journalists were arrested amid reports of using tear gas against the protesters while the independent investigation commission confirmed the excessive use of force that led to the killing of more than (80) people two years ago and new round of national talk began concerning political reforms demanded by the Bahraini opposition.

Semantic Micro Structures:-

Some selected micro structures will be under investigation to show the role of syntactic, lexical and rhetorical components in shaping AJE's "Self" and "Other" ideological position towards the Bahraini conflict between the popular opposition and the royal authority dealt with in this case study.

Syntactic Structures Analysis:-

Within this sub-title, three categories will be analyzed and discussed:

Functions of Headline, Lead and Semantic Macro Structure:-

Each of the headline, lead and semantic macro structure's functions will be outline below:

- A. Teenager killed ' in Bahrain protest.
- B. A teenager has been killed during a protest in Bahrain marking the second anniversary of the country's pro-democracy uprising, activists have said.
- C. A teenager (16) has been killed in a massive Bahrain opposition protest to mark the second anniversary of the popular uprising, and three journalists were arrested amid reports of using tear gas against the protesters while the independent investigation commission confirmed the excessive use of force that led to the killing of more than (80) people two years ago and new round of national talk began concerning political reforms demanded by the Bahraini opposition.

First, the concise simple sentence's headline focuses on two points, briefly:-

1. A teenager is killed
2. He participates in Bahrain protest.

By such concentration, AJE raises the readers' excitement to read the whole text. It hopes to find answers to the questions about who, where, when, why and how the teen was killed. Due to the constraints of brevity, the headline is vague and readers cannot be satisfied with. More information should be supplied and the lead may solve the problem satisfying part of the readers' appetite to know.

Second, the complex sentence lead comes as a semi relief providing the readers with information about the following:

- The teen was killed in a protest gathering
- It was the second anniversary of the popular uprising
- It was a pro-democracy uprising

With such rich information, the lead helps the readers to know more facts about the story topic. It gives them information, mainly, about where, when and why the teen was killed. As such, they need more information in order to have a complete picture about the event and this can be achieved with the semantic macro structure that can be regarded as a summary for the whole text.

Third, the semantic macro structure reflects the whole event answering all possible questions readers raise about the Bahraini event:

What: unfair killing of a teenager (16)

Who: the security forces were accused of committing the killing

Where: Pearl Roundabout in Manama

When: in 14/ Feb. the second anniversary of the popular uprising

Why: participation in opposition gathering against the royal authority

How: he was shot at close range

The suggested semantic macro structure is long comprehensive and complex sentence that may be the best supplier of information for the gist readers who have no time to read the whole news item. It provides them with a complete picture about the event as a whole. With it, the researcher tries to reflect the AJE's ideological view of positive self and negative other. Briefly, AJE supports the popular opposition (its positive self) and antagonizes the royal authority (its negative other). Hence, it is well connected with the presentation of positive self (in-group) and negative other (out-group) according to van Dijk's Ideological Square.

To sum up, the suggested semantic macro structure achieves its goal of reflecting AJE's hidden intended ideology in supporting the opposition in its struggle against the royal power authority. It is the main core of its media message conveyed to its readers in the western hemisphere.

Actor-Role:-

Throughout AJE's news text, two main actors dominate the course of the Bahraini event: the royal authority and the popular opposition. They, both, replace each other in different actor (agent) - patient positions. In fact, the Bahraini event revolves the conflict between the two actors. As such, they are connected to each other from the beginning of the news story till its end.

Concerning the royal authority, it can be seen as a dominant actor in the whole news text explicitly (s.1, 2, 3, 4, & 13) and implicitly (s.10, 11, 12, 14 & 15). In the first part of the news story, this actor is not referred to directly but indirectly. This means it could be deduced from the text itself especially in the first four sentences referring to the killing of the teenager. The actor, here, is hidden as the identity of the killer is not established. But it can be inferred to. It is the royal authority, represented by its security forces, which rejects the protesters' gathering in the pearl roundabout. Furthermore, it doesn't hesitate to do anything that would put an end to the protest demonstrations. The killing of 16 years old teen can be seen with this frame intimidating the protesters to leave the roundabout (s.1, 2, 3 & 4). Three journalists representing the opposition were arrested (s.10). Here, the Bahraini security forces emerge as a main player- actor but implicitly as it is known for every one that these forces are the responsible one to arrest the

oppositionists. They are photographers working hard to record the royal authority's violation against protesters. For this reason, they were arrested.

In the second part of the text, the royal authority is referred as a direct actor explicitly as the security forces expelled the protesters forcibly (s.11). Then, the same forces, playing the role of actor, razed the iconic statue, which is the opposition's symbol of freedom in the roundabout (s.12). To throw dust in the eyes, the Bahraini authority formulated an independent committee to investigate the event.

In general, the patient for this actor is the popular opposition represented, explicitly or implicitly, by: the teenager (s.1, 2, 3 & 4), the three journalists (s.10), the demonstrators in pearl roundabout- s.11, the iconic statue-s.12 and the opposition 's victims (more than 80 dead)- s.13. All of them represent the popular opposition, being mentioned directly.

The popular opposition, as an actor, can be noticed showing high determination to challenge but not in a wide range. In s.9, hundreds of protesters, playing the role of actor, came out to protest the authority's bloody policies amid reports of use of tear gas against them. In background information, the protesters played the actor role in setting a camp for their sit –in two years ago in the pearl roundabout remaining there for nearly one month before expulsion by force at the hands of Bahraini security forces (s.11). Here, two opposite actors the first is so determined and the second is so strong facing each other. Finally, the opposition can be seen as a main actor in (s.20), the last one that ends the AJE's news text with. With this role, the opposition pledged to continue its protest till achieving its goal of political reforms.

Despite the fact that opposition as an actor is limited in front of the royal authority, AJE ends its news text, deliberately, with clear indication of the opposition's strength and determination to achieve all its goals reflecting its steadfastness. This asserts the opposition is strong as an actor that cannot be minimized forcing the royal authority as a patient to address with all its possible methods and means.

The following table (4) shows AJE's actor- patient relation within its news text:

Table 4:- AJE's Actor-Patient Relation

S.No.	Actor	Patient	Purpose
1	Implied: security forces	A teenager	To inform the readers with the story topic
2	Implied: security forces	A teenager	To provide more details
3	Implied: security forces	A teenager	To provide more details
4	Implied: security forces	A teenager	To relay on a witness
5	Explicit: Interior ministry	A teenager	To confirm information
6	Explicit: Interior ministry	A teenager	To confirm information
9	Protesters	Royal authority	To clarify more information
10	Implied: security forces	3 journalists	To provide more information
11	Protesters → Royal authority →	Royal authority Protesters	To provide background information
12	Royal authority	Iconic statue	To show destructive behavior
13	Implied: security forces	80 people	To incite background information
14	The government	Independent commission	To claim justice
15	Implied: security forces	Protesters	To document power abuse
20	Popular opposition	Royal authority	To opposition's determination

With studying the table (4) above, what have been said at the beginning about the actor-role would be clarified and deepened. There are two powers which conflict each other in the Bahraini political scene:

- The royal authority
- The popular opposition

Both exchange the role actor-patient throughout the text, as it is mentioned previously. Finally, AJE's tries to express its ideological view towards both of them. It accuses the royal authority of:

1. Killing a teenager
2. Killing 80 people
3. Arresting 3 journalists
4. Razing an iconic statue
5. Restraining protesters described as "rioters".

With all these accusations, AJE's view is clarified. It stands against the royal authority, attacks them and shows its cruelty, taking them as its negative other. This means that AJE supports the popular opposition, endorses it and shows its determination and sacrifices, taking it as a positive self. As such, AJE's news text reflects van Dijk's Ideological Square of positive self (in-group) and negative other (out-group) presentation.

Reporting Past and Present Event:-

AJE exploits past and present tense structures to provide the readers with past information within the first and present and factual information within the second. The following table (5) shows four categories of past and present structures picked up from the AJE's text. They will be analyzed and discussed to know their role shaping AJE's positive self and negative other ideological view:

Table 5:- The Four Verbal Categories in AJE's News Story

S.NO.	Verbal Categories	Theme/Purpose
First- Passive Voice		
1	(was) killed	To provide information about story topic
3	Was killed	To give more details
4	Was shot	To give more details
7	Was informed	To give more information
10	Were arrested	To give more information
2,13	Have been killed	To give more details
Second- Simple Present		
9	are	To provide factual information
16	says	To convey the royal authority's words
16	says	To convey the popular opposition's words
18	includes	To provide present information
Third- Simple Past		
4	Said	To give more details
5	Confirmed	To confirm the teen's death officially
6	Received	To give more information
8	Said	To give more information
11	Set	To provide background information
11	Remained	To provide background information
12	Razed	To show royal authority's savagery
14	Set up	To give past information
15	Documented	To document the violation
17	began	To inform about talks
Fourth- Present Perfect		
19	have revealed	To provide information
20	has continued	To reflect opposition's determination
S.NO.	Verbal Categories	Theme/Purpose
First- Passive Voice		
1	(was) killed	To provide information about story topic
3	Was killed	To give more details
4	Was shot	To give more details
7	Was informed	To give more information

10	Were arrested	To give more information
2,13	Have been killed	To give more details
Second- Simple Present		
9	are	To provide factual information
16	says	To convey the royal authority's words
16	says	To convey the popular opposition's words
18	includes	To provide present information
Third- Simple Past		
4	Said	To give more details
5	Confirmed	To confirm the teen's death officially
6	Received	To give more information
8	Said	To give more information
11	Set	To provide background information
11	Remained	To provide background information
12	Razed	To show royal authority's savagery
14	Set up	To give past information
15	Documented	To document the violation
17	began	To inform about talks
Fourth- Present Perfect		
19	have revealed	To provide information
20	has continued	To reflect opposition's determination

As it is clear from the above mentioned table (5), grammatical structures will be analyzed within the following categories:

The first category: Passive voice:-

At least six passive voice structures are used in the text. "**(Was) killed**" (s.1) is a past voice structure to inform the readers about the story-topic. First verb (BE- was) is omitted for the sake of brevity of the headline. Second, the agent of the act, killing, is not mentioned to raise the readers' interest to read the whole text. But it can be understood easily. Third, the passive voice is utilized to pay more attention to the patient (a teenager) directing the readers to focus on. In fact, it is for the sake of emphasizing the story-topic, the killing of a teen participating in a protest against the royal authority, aiming to gain support to the victim and criticize the killers for their cruel deed. The same piece of information is repeated in s.2 with more details. Thus, "**have been killed**" (s.2) is built with a present perfect passive voice to indicate that the incident, still, has an impact on the political scene in Bahrain. "**was...killed**" (s.3) is another passive voice but, this time, with the name and age of the victim preceded: Hussein al Jaziri (16) who was terminated by shot gun fire during a protest. Here, the readers are provided with about how he was killed. It was by unidentified shotgun. But it is known for everyone. It is the security forces' shotgun. "**Was shot**" (s.4) serves the same adding that he was killed at close range. Thus, passive voice is well utilized in the first four sentences having the same patient and unidentified agent that can be understood from the context.

"**Were arrested**" (s.10) is a passive voice structure with a preceding patient – three photo-journalists and omitted agent – who arrested them. No need to mention the agent as it can be understood it is security forces that have the power to arrest them. (80) People "**have been killed**" (s.13) during two years of continuous conflict with the royal authority. With this structure, patient is preceded (80 people) and the agent is omitted (security forces).

Thus, with all passive voice structures, discussed above, the patients are preceded for the sake of emphasis and agents are omitted as they are known and repetition would burden the text with the sense of boredom. Finally, most of them are in past tense to incite past incidents or present perfect to assert the incidents (killing a teen –s.2 or killing 80 people –s.13) have their impact till the present time. Thus, the first part of the text ends with clear and direct condemnation of Bahraini royal authority for killing a teenager and arrest of three journalists.

The Second Category: Simple and Continuous Present:-

Few present tense forms are utilized within two sentences. "**Are protesting**" (s.9) is a present continuous to ensure the continuity of protest till the time of news item release. The protesters demonstrated continuously on a daily base approving their strength and determination to continue protest till they achieve their goal in a dignified life. "**Are**" (s.9) is verb (to be) used as a main one carrying a fact that approves the use of tear gas by the security forces against

the demonstrators. This can be regarded as another condemnation of the royal authority. In fact, by two structures with s. 9, AJE tries to approve to facts:

- Stiffness and determination of the protesters to continue protest
- Tear gas use against the protesters

In fact, AJE attempts, here, to reflect and clarify its view in supporting the protesters.

"Says" is a simple present used twice in s.16. each one has opposite purpose to the other. The first serves the royal authority as it "says" that it has implemented the independent committee's recommendations whereas the second serves the popular opposition that "says" many cases of torture and tear gas use are reported. With these two opposite purposes, s.16 has two different opposite agents saying contradictory remarks; the second contradicts the first. With both actions, AJE tries to provide the readers with factual information about the Bahraini royal authority and popular opposition which commit themselves to say the truth.

The Third Category: Simple Past:-

Simple past tense can be detected in this the following: "said" (s.4), "confirmed" (s.5), "offered" (s.5), "received" (s.6), "said" (s.8), "set up" and "remained" (s.11), "razed" (s.12), "set up" (s.14) and "documented" (s.15). All these syntactic forms are built in past to incite past event asserting the killing of a child as witnesses "said" (s.4), Interior ministry "confirmed" (s.5) despite it "offered" (s.5) no more details, adding that it "received" (s.6) the news from the medical center, SMC. At the same time, the ministry "said" (s.8) that the demonstrators block the roads in Manama. In a reference to background information, hundreds of protesters "set up" (s.11) a camp in pearl roundabout and "remained" (s.11) there for nearly one month before forcibly expelled. After that the authority "razed" (s.12) their iconic statue in the square in a hidden threat that they would face the same fate if they don't leave the roundabout. In other words, the demolition of the iconic statue is a message to the protesters that the authority is strong and if they don't leave the square, they would be razed as the statue. To throw dust in the eyes, the Bahraini authority "set up" (s.14) an independent commission to investigate the event. Unfortunately for the authority, the commission "documented" (s.15) the use of force against the protesters. Thus, the committee brings another evidence to condemn the authority for the power abuse against the opposition's affiliates. Thus, as it is clear, the patient is the same for these syntactic structures: the Bahraini authorities and their witnesses.

The Fourth Category: Present Perfect:-

AJE ends its news text with s.20's "has continued", a present perfect to express the opposition's determination to continue protest till full achievement of its goals. It seems that this syntactic structure is used to suggest that opposition will continue protesting to press on the authority till making the political reforms it calls for would be a reality. Moreover, "has continued" comes to reflect the opposition's stiffness in its position against the authority, its faith in its issue and its determination to continue protest. Within this structure, AJE ends its news text with these hidden goals summarizing its media message to the readers.

Thus, AJE stands behind the popular opposition in its struggle against the royal authority. In fact, it is the final piece of information AJE ends its news text with. The opposition will continue its struggle against the authority till its goal will be real. More specifically, by such indication, AJE expresses its support to the popular opposition in its struggle against the royal authority.

Lexical structures Analysis:-

AJE's lexical main register of "Ruling power vs. Rebel power" will be analyzed and discussed within this sub – section to showing their role in reflecting its ideological view towards Bahraini conflict after the Arabs spring. With such analysis, AJE's positive self and negative other will be clarified widely.

AJE's Register of "Ruling Power vs. Rebel Power":-

With thorough reading for the AJE's text, the researcher has noticed that the register of "Ruling power vs. Rebel power" is the most dominant one. It covers the whole set of lexical structures that reflects the Bahraini conflict between the royal authority, on one side, and popular opposition, on other side. Both powers are reflected by a lexical selective set that AJE chooses to suit its ideological intended purpose concerning the Bahraini internal crisis.

The first power "Royal Power" is nicknamed by three main titles:-

Authorities (s.12)

The government (s.14 & 17)

Bahrain (s.16).

In general, all "the authorities" in the kingdom of Bahrain are involved in standing against any move to change and replace the monarchy. "The government" refers to all ministries as Interior and Health, taking the responsibility to solve any difficulty that the monarchy may face. "Bahrain" is used to mean the Bahraini monarchy. In other words, all this titles are utilized by AJE to refer to the fact that all authorities, government and the monarchical Bahrain cooperate together to stand against the "Rebel Power". It is nicknamed by **"The opposition"** (s.16 & 20) whose uprising is aimed to cement the democracy basics in Bahrain through various constitutional and political reforms. Thus, AJE aims to direct the attention to the opposition as one block fighting for the right of democracy.

The two powers are involved in deep conflict. The two powers' mutual conflict is long-term one (Manfreda, 2011). But it is accelerated after the Arab spring wave of revolutions in a popular uprising erupted (2011) to achieve social and political rights for the rebel power's followers. In its second anniversary, a teenager of (16) years old was killed creating a new crisis for the royal power's followers. With selective terminologies, AJE's news text reflects what lately happened in Bahrain lexically.

The first power, Royal authority, is represented by **"Bahrain's Interior ministry"** (s.5), **"operation room"** (s.6), SMC (s.6 & 7), **"public prosecutor"** (s.7), **"the ministry"** (s.8), **"pro-government groups"** (s.18) and **"officials"** (s.19). The second power, Rebel power, is represented by **"teenager"** (s.1 & 2), **"activists"** (s.2), **"Hussein al-Jaziri"** (s.3), **"witnesses"** (s.4), **"rioters"** (s.8), **"Hundreds of people"** (s.9), **"three Bahraini photo journalists"** (s.10), **"protesters"** (s.11), **"80 people"** (s.13), **"peaceful protesters"** (s.15) and **"opposition groups"** (s.18).

"A teenager" (s.1 & 2)'s death is the main reason for the last wave of turmoil. He was killed in **"Bahrain protest"** (s.1) in the second anniversary of **"pro-democracy uprising"** (s.2) as **"activists"** (s.2) said, at a close range as **"witnesses"** (s.4) said. It was confirmed by **"Interior ministry"** (s.5) that **"a person died"** (s.5) with no further details. Salmaniya Medical Complex (SMC) reported that **"an injured individual pronounced dead"** (s.6) asserting the same information that **"the public prosecutor"** (s.7) was informed with.

The Bahraini interior ministry said that protesters described as **"rioters"** (s.8) block the roads in the capital, Manama. This means that the daily life was paralyzed because of the massive popular protest forcing the security forces to use tear gas against protesters. **"Three photo-journalists"** (s.10) were arrested; one of them tweeted his **"arrest"** (s.10).

In reference to background information, protesters, two years ago, set a camp in **"the pearl roundabout"** (s.11) remaining there for one month before being **"forcibly expelled"** (s.11). Furthermore, **"the iconic statue"** (s.12) of the protesters was razed by the royal authority in a hidden threat that it would raze any one stands against. It is worthy to mention that 80 people have been killed during two years of **"unrest"** (s.13) Bahrain passed through.

The independent commission for investigation in the event documented **"the excessive use of force"** (s.15) against **"the mostly peaceful protesters"** (s.15). AJE, here, asserts that the protesters are not rioters but peaceful ones. This, in fact, contradicts what the Interior ministry described them as rioters opposing the peaceful protesters.

"Bahrain" (s.16) is used to nickname the royal authority which stated that it has implemented the report's recommendations. On the side, **"the opposition"** (s.16) is used to nickname the rebel power which stated that abuses continue amid regular **"reports of torture"** (s.16) and **"widespread use of tear gas"** (s.16).

The Bahraini government (royal authority) organized **"national dialogue"** conference (s.17) can be regarded as a solution to end the crisis. Representatives of both powers (s.18) attended the talks including **"oppositions groups"** as **Al-Wefaq** and **"pro-government groups"** as **National Unity Gathering** and **Asala Salafi party**. No details have been revealed by the "officials" (s.19) who belongs to the royal power authority. By this notice, AJE tries to assert that the royal authority represented by its officials is not frank, direct and honest with its people. It didn't tell the truth to them. At the end of the text, **"the opposition"** (s.20), representing the rebel power, continues its struggle for **"major political reforms"** (s.20) as a constitutional monarchy and an elected prime minister.

Concluding the analysis of "Ruling power vs. Rebel power", the researcher noticed that AJE displayed the rebel power represented by the Bahraini opposition positively in its struggle against the royal power. This shows its policy in reflecting its self positively. At the same time, AJE displayed the royal power represented by the government,

officials and security forces negatively in its war to terminate the rebel power. This shows its policy in reflecting its other negatively. In both cases, AJE's news text coincides with van Dijk's theory of Ideological Square that concerns with positive self presentation and negative other presentation.

Rhetorical structures Analysis:-

Within this sub-section, information sources, square quotes and numbers will be described, interpreted and explained to their role in framing AJE's view of positive self and negative other as far as the Bahraini crisis is concerned.

Information Sources:-

AJE's news text includes the following information sources:-

Activists:-

AJE depends on activists as its main information source. It begins its text with what the activists said; which is the main piece of information that the whole text revolves about. It is the main basic of the news item. In other words, AJE builds its news story depending on what the activist said. They referred to two points:

The killing of a teenager in a protest

It is the second anniversary of the popular uprising for the sake of democracy in Bahrain

A second reading for the sentence (2), anyone can notice that those activists are the Shia opposition's affiliates. They express the opposition's view criticizing the monarchy authority in Bahrain. Accordingly, they aimed to draw the attention of public opinion for the sake of the opposition. This reflects the AJE's main intention when it depends on an opposition's source of information to begin its news story with. In other words, AJE shows direct and clear support for the opposition.

Witnesses: -

To consolidate the activists' statements, AJE relies to depend on witnesses' words about the event- a teenager's death. They asserted a point that aroused great controversy that concerns about killing the teenager 'at a close range' (s.4). This means that the killing was a premeditated murder one. It involves sending a message indirectly that future would be more dangerous and anyone would face the same fate. What is said about the first information source can be said about the second source of information. Those witnesses are the Shia opposition's affiliates who try to cement the opposition's position confirming the crime that was committed deliberately against a teen. By depending on witnesses' statement, AJE expresses its support to the popular opposition.

The Interior Ministry:-

It is an important source that represents the royal authority (s.5). AJE depends on this source to confirm what the above mentioned opposition's sources of information concerning the killing of a teen. The interior ministry asserted, in its site on Twitter, that a person died with no more details. Thus, the statement of the ministry agrees with the activists' one. More specifically, the royal authority cannot deny the killing incident, confirming the opposition's claims. The mutual agreement between the two parties substantiates the news story of the teen's killing. AJE aims to validate what the opposition said by referring to the royal authority's sources of information; the interior ministry is the first. To prove its objectivity, it quotes the whole tweet released by the ministry's electronic site (s.6 & 7). With this quotation, it cements its information it gets from the opposition.

At the end of this analysis, one can say that AJE depends on the opposition's sources of information out of its belief in the opposition's struggle to achieve rights. This can be considered as a support for the opposition, its positive self. At the same, AJE exploits the royal authority's sources of information to prove the opposition's credibility. This means that it doesn't support the royal authority as its negative other.

Square Quotes:-

AJE's text includes two square quotes:-

rioters" (s.8)

national dialogue" (s.17)

For the first, it is the royal interior ministry's direct description of the protesters. It looks at them as rioters who cause confusion, turmoil and riots not as mostly peaceful protesters (s.15). Thus, "rioters" reflects the royal authority's view concerning the opposition's protesters whereas the independent investigation commission describes

them as mostly peaceful protesters. Two opposite descriptions about one identity, opposition's followers reflecting the royal view, for the first, and independent view, for the second.

For the second, it is a direct reference to the Bahraini 's government supervised national talks between the Bahraini political factions. The national dialogue is surrounded by two inverted commas for the sake of emphasis. As such, AJE directs the torch towards the national talks for its significance in solving the current political crisis in Bahrain. It includes representatives for pro- opposition groups as Al-Wefaq and pro-government groups as National Unity Gathering and Asala salafi party.

To sum up, AJE seeks to focus on the national dialogue as a method to do justice to the oppressed people helping them to get rid of the injustice of the oppressors. Say differently, AJE looks at the dialogue as a method to do justice to the opposition by getting rid of the royal authority's injustice. The national talks were hold for the sake of solving the crisis hoping to find a solution for the opposition's followers and supporters. This is what AJE seeks to direct the attention to reflecting the opposition's goal of freedom. In fact, what the opposition yearn to achieve is the opposite what the royal authority seeks to establish and achieve. Furthermore, this round of national talk is the royal authority's attempt to deceive the public opinion inside and outside Bahrain.

Numbers:-

Numbers proves credibility of news outlets in their coverage of any event happens in the world. AJE does not violate this rule as it depends on many numbers that proves its credibility, objectivity and honesty in its own news coverage. It is one teenager who was killed in an opposition protest. The article (**a**) indicates that it is **one teenager** (s.1) , **one person** (s.5) or **individual pronounced dead** (s.6). The same thing can be said about **"a nearly month"** (s.11), the whole period of time the protesters remained in pearl roundabout, 2011. It is one month only.

The dead is of **(16)** years old, only (s.3). It is refereed to directly to shed light on enormity of the crime in killing a 16 year old boy. **"Hundreds"** (s.9) is used to indicate that the protest is a big one that large number of people participated in the protest. It is not defined how many protesters. It is left vague. At the same time, AJE, by stating this number, seeks to assert that it is an open number. This means that the protesters are in big number and this is what AJE intends to establish.

"Three"(s.10) photojournalists have been arrested by the security forces. This can be taken as an evidence of the royal authority's cruelty. It intends to blackout what happens in the protest square from being spread through media means. The arrest of the photographers is clear condemnation of the royal authority in following undemocratic policy with which it doesn't allow the journalist to say the truth. Here, AJE exposes the royal authority accusing it with oppression, tyranny and non-democracy.

"Two years ago" (s.11), the Bahraini opposition affiliates began their uprising which led to the death of more than (80) people during the "two years" (s.13) of unrest. Thus, there are two references of number "two". The first one refers to the first spark of the uprising whereas the second one refers to the past period of time that extended for two years during which more than 80 people died. Thus, the first one refers to the date of uprising start while the second refers to the time followed the uprising start.

Thus, two years had passed that witnessed bloody clashes leading to the death of more than **(80)** people (s.13). This is direct reference to the opposition's victims during two years of struggle against the royal authority. The adjective "more" serves AJE's aim in directing the attention to the fact that the number of victims is an open one. They were killed for no crime they committed but opposing the regime. It is a clear AJE's condemnation of the royal authority in Bahrain.

Finally, AJE refers to the late of **"2011"** (s.15). It is the date of the release of the independent committee's report that concerns with the investigations about the pearl roundabout turmoil. Thus, it is an important date as it approved the excessive use of force against mostly peaceful protesters. Here, AJE summarizes its media message to its readers by confirming the suffering of the of the Shia opposition in Bahrain. The report, released at the end of 2011, agrees with what was said by the opposition approving the latter's credibility in its claims and accusations against the royal authority. By such reference, AJE asserts its belief in the popular opposition's stance cementing its tendency against the royal authority.

At the end of the analysis, AJE Expresses:-

Its support for the popular opposition in their struggle against the royal authority

Its antagonism to the royal authority for its policies against the popular opposition.

As such, the AJE's text is connected to van Dijk's theory of Ideological Square that concerns with positive self and negative other presentation.

Initial Conclusion:-

Macro-level Analysis:-

Within the macro level, (16) macro propositions have been formulated out of (20) sentences. Then (M17) is produced to reflect the whole AJE's news story text:

A teenager (16) has been killed in a massive Bahrain opposition protest to mark the second anniversary of the popular uprising, and three journalists were arrested amid reports of using tear gas against the protesters while the independent investigation commission confirmed the excessive use of force that led to the killing of more than (80) people two years ago and new round of national talk began concerning political reforms demanded by the Bahraini opposition.

The suggested semantic macro structure manifests AJE's intended ideology towards Bahrain's conflict after Arab spring wave:

It supports the popular opposition, standing behind it as it is a positive Self

It antagonizes the royal authority, standing against it as a negative Other

As such, AJE's view expressed by the semantic macro structure is connected with van Dijk's Ideological Square of positive self (in-group) presentation and negative other (out-group) presentation.

Micro-level Analysis:-

Within the micro level analysis, the syntactic, lexical and rhetorical linguistic structures were described, interpreted and explained, focusing on their role in shaping AJE's ideological representation of self and other.

For the syntactic structures, each of the AJE's headline, lead and semantic macro structure has its own function. They share the same topic. They complete each other. The semantic macro structure is more comprehensive summarizing the text as a whole reflecting AJE's ideological view towards the Bahraini conflict. With the simple sentence headline, AJE refers to the killing of a teen in a protest, briefly due to the constraints of headline shortness. With the complex sentence lead, AJE adds that killing was committed in the second anniversary of the pro-democracy uprising. Semantic macro structure is formulated to satisfy the readers with a summary of the whole text. It provides a full account of the news story. Furthermore, semantic macro structure answers all the readers' questions about the event: killing a teenager reflecting AJE's ideological view of supporting the popular opposition as a positive self and antagonizing the royal authority as a negative other. Two main actors prevail in the text: the royal authority and the popular opposition. Both replace each other in different actor-patient positions. The first can be detected explicitly (s.1, 2, 3, 4 & 13) and implicitly (s.10, 11, 12, 14 & 15). The second can be detected directly (s. 9, 11 & 20). Thus, two opposite actors facing each other. With the actors, AJE supports the popular opposition and antagonizes the royal authority pertaining to the van Dijk's Ideological Square of positive self (in-group) and negative other (out-group) presentation. AJE utilizes a selective set of four grammatical groups of past and present tenses verbal structures to assert its ideological view of positive self (the popular opposition) and negative other (the royal authority).

For the lexical structures, the register of "Ruling power vs. Rebel power" prevails in the whole text, reflecting the two powers that control the event course in Bahrain. The ruling power stands for the royal monarchy authority titled with various lexical terms (s.12, 14, 16 & 187). It is represented by interior ministry (s.5), public prosecutor (s.7), authorities (s.12), the government (s.14 & 17), Bahrain (s.16), pro-government groups (s.18) and officials (s.19). The rebel power stands for the popular opposition represented by a teenager (s.1), activists (s.2), witnesses (s.4), three photojournalists (s. 10), hundreds of people (s.9), 80 people (s.13), peaceful protesters (s.15) and opposition groups (s.18). Throughout its text, AJE presents the rebel power positively- positive self and the royal power negatively- negative other. As such, AJE's news text coincides with van Dijk's Ideological Square that concerns with the presentation of positive "self" (in-group) and negative "other" (out-group).

For the rhetorical structures, information sources, square quotes and numbers were all analyzed:

For the first, three information sources were discussed in detail. Two of them {activists (s.2) and witnesses (s.4)} are related to the opposition whereas the third one {Interior ministry (s.5)} is related to the royal authority. With these sources, AJE expresses its support for the popular opposition cementing its ideological view of positive self. At the same time, it utilizes the royal authority's source to prove the popular opposition's credibility.

For the second, two square quotes are utilized. The Interior ministry described the protesters as "rioters" is the first one. By such description, the royal authority looks at the protesters as rioters who cause turmoil, not as peaceful protesters (s.15). The Bahraini government supervised the "national dialogue" (s.17) conference that aims to solve the current crisis erupted between the Bahraini political factions. AJE focuses on the national dialogue as a means to support the oppressed people (opposition followers) in their struggle against the oppressors (royal authority). On its part, the royal authority exploits these talks to deceive the public opinion everywhere.

For the third, numbers are used to assert credibility in the first place. Certain numbers are utilized serving AJE's aim of supporting the popular opposition, the positive self, in its struggle against the royal authority, the negative other.

Conclusion:-

Throughout its news text, AJE deals with the Bahraini internal conflict erupted between the two main powers:

The ruling royal authority

The ruled popular opposition.

The Bahraini internal crisis is exacerbated after the Arab spring wave in Arab homeland, 2011. AJE aims to provide its readers with a full account of the present crisis erupted after the killing of a teenager. It adopts the issue of the dead teen by certain details that clarify the circumstances that surrounded his death. With such an account, AJE tries to reflect its ideologically oriented view in supporting the popular opposition and antagonizing the royal authority. For this, the opposition is taken as the self identity, drawn positively, and the royal authority is taken as the other identity drawn negatively. Accordingly, AJE's ideological view of self and other concerning the Bahraini conflict is connected with van Dijk's theory of positive "self" (in-group) presentation and negative "other" (out-group) presentation. This is clarified and manifested throughout the whole CDA analysis of AJE's news story text. The following table (6) summarizes the whole analysis done for AJE's text titled: "Teenage killed ' in Bahrain protest":

Table 6:- Analysis of AJE's News Story.

Category	Theme	Ideological Representation
1)Semantic Macrostructure	To reflect the Bahraini internal conflict between the Royal authority and the popular opposition that erupted in Bahrain after the Arab spring revolution, 2011	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority
2)Syntactic structures		
-Functional difference between headline, lead & semantic macro-structure	To provide information about the internal conflict between the royal authority and popular opposition	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority
-Actor role	To establish two main actors: - The royal authority: Interior and Health ministries. -The popular opposition: teen, activists and three journalists	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority
-Reporting past & present event	-To inform about past event and to provide background, information and historical facts - To inform about present events and true facts	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority
3)Lexical structures		

-Ruling power vs. Rebel power register	To show the internal conflict erupted between the royal authority and the popular opposition	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority
4)Rhetorical structures		
-Information sources	To assert credibility, truth & objectivity	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority
-Square Quotes	To show the royal authority 's view about opposition protesters To provide details about the national dialogue conference	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority
-Numbers	To endorse credibility, trust & Objectivity To assert facts, evidence & truth	-Positive for the Popular Opposition - Negative for the Royal Authority

The following figure (2) will summarize the whole discussion on AJE's news story titled "Teenage killed ' in Bahrain protest":

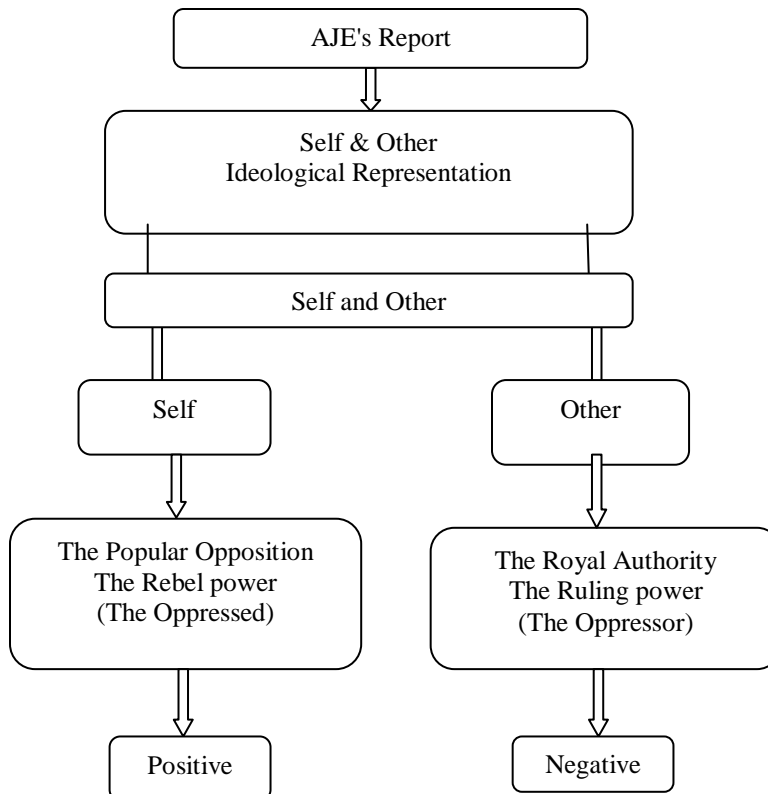


Figure 2:- AJE 's Ideological Representation

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A teenager has been killed during a protest in Bahrain marking the second anniversary of the country's pro-democracy uprising, activists have said.

Hussain al-Jaziri, 16, was reportedly killed by shotgun fire during a protest in Al-Daih, a village west of the capital Manama. Witnesses said that he was shot at close range.

Bahrain's interior ministry confirmed on Twitter that a person had died, but offered no further details.

"[The] operations room received [a] call from SMC reporting an injured individual pronounced dead.

Public prosecutor was informed," the tweet said, referring to Salmaniya Medical Complex, the largest hospital in Bahrain.

The ministry also said that "rioters" were blocking roads.

Hundreds of people are protesting in villages across the country, and there are reports of tear gas being used in several locations. Three Bahraini photojournalists were arrested while working in Daih, according to one of them, Mazen Mahdi, who tweeted about his arrest.

New 'national dialogue'

Protesters set up camp at Pearl Roundabout in Manama two years ago, and remained there for nearly a month before being forcibly expelled in mid-March. Authorities later razed the iconic statue at the centre of the square. More than 80 people have been killed during the two years of unrest.

The government set up an independent commission to study the events. Its report, released in late 2011, documented the excessive use of force against mostly peaceful protesters.

Bahrain says it has implemented the report's recommendations, but the opposition says that abuses continue, with regular reports of torture and the widespread use of tear gas in villages.

A new round of "national dialogue," organised by the government, began on Sunday.

The talks includes representatives from Al Wefaq and other opposition groups, plus members of pro-government groups like the National Unity Gathering and Asala a Salafi party.

Officials have revealed little about the substance of the talks so far.

Appendix:

AJE: Teenager killed' in Bahrain protest

The opposition has continued to press for major political reforms, including a constitutional monarchy and an elected prime minister.