Original Paper

A Study on Application of Relations of Power in Different News Genres Based on Van Dijk's Theory of Ideology

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Abstract

Studying news texts has been of interest of researchers since some decades ago. However the researches and studies in this filed have been mostly focused on analyzing the news discourse and in some cases on compliance of linguistic principles. Almost all of these researches have been done without considering the differences between news genres (politic, economic, labor, cultural, international, sport, society and science) and all of them have been considered as one single type. This essay is due to study the effect of relations of power in news discourse via Van Dijk's discursive strategies and compare it in different genres of news. In that framework, these strategies will be studied in each of main genres and the result will be compared to recognize which field of news will be affected most by the ideologies and which of them will be affected least. This research will be done via analytic-descriptive method. Results show that the political news is affected by ideologies most and scientific news is affected least.

Keywords

news genres, Van Dijk's discursive strategies, news, representation of ideology in media.

1. Introduction

Considering news discourse has been an issue of many researches since 1970s, but almost all of these researches have been focused on analyzing news texts and in some cases studying linguistic principles in these texts. None of these researches has been done, considering the differences between news genres and all news types in different fields (political, economic, social, cultural, international, labor, sport and science) have been studied as one single text. However the types of news texts which linguistic and non- linguistic factors such as social standards and social and political considerations have effect on them, are different in all these genres and so news values, standards of news selection and models of news production in each of these fields are unique. It is assumed that each genre has different capacity for representation of ideology.

2. Method

2.1. Review of Literature

Different theorists (e.g.,VanDijk 1986; Wodak & Meyer 2001) have approached the links between media, power, and ideology in contemporary societies, identifying multiple strategies usually employed by the media to serve the power, either explicitly or through of linguistic practices in disguise (Vera, 2012)

Many other theorists (e.g.;Van Dijk, & Kintsch, 1983; Van Dijk, 1988, 1991,1993, 1998; Bell, 1991; Fowler, 1991, 1996; Fairclough, 1992, 2003; Carver & Hyvarinen, 1997; White, 2006) have studied media discourse from linguistics point of view.

Moreover, according to Serrano (1993), the media institutions interpret the world through socially constructing stable meaning by providing its public tools and frameworks and even being able to integrate contradictions within the discourses of dominant ideologies.

Robinson (2001) reviews existing theories of media-state relations, in particular the work of Daniel Hallin and Lance Bennett, and highlights theoretical and empirical shortcomings in the manufacturing consent thesis. The article then outlines two models, a model of media influence and Gadi Wolfsfeld's "political contest model", that serve to reconcile contrasting claims over the power of the news media. The model of media influence is then applied to the Vietnam War in order to reconcile contrasting claims (Hallin vs David Culbert) regarding the role of the media during this conflict. It is argued that the two models, taken together, provide a starting point for a two-way understanding of the direction of influence between media and the state that builds upon, rather than rejects, existing theoretical accounts.

Bednarek (2006) has done a study on evaluation in media discourse. She presents the first corpus-based account of evaluation; one hundred newspaper articles collated to form a 70,000 word comparable corpus, drawn from both tabloid and broadsheet media. The book provides detailed explanations and justifications of the underlying framework of evaluation, as well as demonstrating how this is part of the larger framework of media discourse. Unlike many other linguistic analyses of media language, it makes frequent reference to the production circumstances of newspaper discourse, in particular the so-called "news values" that shape the creation of the news.

Reese and Shoemaker (1996) developed a hierarchical model of the factors that influence the content of the media and among the five levels examined the ideological subsumes the others and, therefore, is the most macro of levels. In the model proposed by these authors, the outer level would be the individual, which includes the characteristics of the communicator, like gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and also his or her personal background and professional experience.

Carvalho (2008) categorizes "Framework for Analysis of Media Discourse" as below:

I. Textual analysis

1). Layout and structural organization

2). Objects

3). Actors

4). Language, grammar and rhetoric

5). Discursive strategies

6). Ideological standpoints

II. Contextual analysis

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1). Comparative-synchronic analysis

2). Historical-diachronic analysis

Although all these researches have studied the relation between linguistics and media, none of them were focused on difference between news genres.

3. Theoretical Framework and Methodology

The theoretical framework of this study is based on critical discourse analysis and sociocognitive Van Dijk's approach which consists of two levels: Macro-level and Micro- level. As of Macro-level, he has introduced an Ideological square based on 4 principles (Self and Others Representation):

1). Exaggerate in self's positive features/actions

2). Exaggerate in other's negative features/actions

3). Extenuate self's bad features/ actions

4). Extenuate other's positive features/actions

As Van Dijk stresses, Ideologies have been defined as foundational beliefs that underlie the shared social representations of specific kinds of social groups. These representations are in the basis of discourse and other social practices. It has also been assumed that ideologies are largely expressed and acquired by discourse, that is, by spoken or written communicative interaction. When group members explain, motivate or legitimate their (group-based) actions, they typically do so in terms of ideological discourse (Van Dijk, 2006: 120).

Van Dijk believes that if ideologies are acquired, expressed, enacted and reproduced by discourse, this must happen through a number of discursive structures and strategies (Van Dijk, 2006: 124).

In this paper, 80 news stories (10 samples from each genre) have been selected from Iranian and western media and application of Van Dijk's strategies have been studied within them. To minimize the error related to the difference in volume of news outlets, it has been tried that the total number of words in all genres be equal.

Van Dijk has mentioned some cases of ideology in discourse by referring to different levels of analysis (lexicon, syntax, semantics, context, ...). He has also introduced discourse strategies, which some of them are used in this research. (The reason of selection of these specific strategies is that they have more frequency in similar researches).

These strategies are as follow:

Lexicalization: At the local level of analysis, debates on asylum seekers need to express underlying concepts and beliefs in specific lexical items. Similar meanings may thus be variably expressed in different words, depending on the position, role, goals, point of view, or opinion of the speaker, that is, as a function of context features.

Positive-self description: Whether or not in combination with the derogation of outgroups, group-talk is often characterized by another overall strategy, namely that of in group favoritism or positive self-presentation. This may take a more individual form of face-keeping or impression management, as we know them from familiar disclaimers (''I am not a racist, but...''), or a more collective form in which the speaker emphasizes the positive characteristics of the own group, such as the own party, or the own country.

Consensus: To claim or insist on cross-party or national consensus is a well-known political strategy in situations where the

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country is threatened, for instance by outside attack.

Comparison: Different from rhetorical similes, comparisons as intended here typically occur in talk about refugees or minorities, namely when speakers compare ingroups and outgroups. In racist talk, outgroups are compared negatively, and ingroups positively. In antiracist talk, we may negatively compare our country or government with loathsome undemocratic regimes.

Empathy: Depending on their political or ideological perspective, MPs will variously show sympathy or empathy with the plight of refugees or the ingroup (the poor taxpayer).

Exemplification: A powerful move in argumentation is to give concrete examples, often in the form of a vignette or short story, illustrating or making more plausible a general point defended by the speaker. More than general 'truths' concrete examples have not only the power to be easily imaginable (as episodic event models) and better memorable, but also to suggest impelling forms of empirical proof.

Polarization: Few semantic strategies in debates about Others are as prevalent as the expression of polarized cognitions, and the categorical division of people in ingroup (US) and outgroup (THEM). This suggests that especially also talk and text about immigrants or refugees is strongly monitored by underlying social representations (attitudes, ideologies) of groups, rather than by models of unique events and individual people (unless these are used as illustrations to argue a general point). Polarization may also apply to 'good' and 'bad' sub-categories of outgroups, as is the case for friends and allies on the one hand, and enemies on the other.

Dramatization: Together with hyperbolas, dramatization is a familiar way to exaggerate the facts in one's favor.

Implicative: For many "pragmatic" (contextual) reasons, speakers do not (need) to say everything they know or believe Indeed, large part of discourse remains implicit, and such implicit information may be inferred by recipients from shared knowledge or attitudes and thus constructed as part of their mental models of the event or action represented in the discourse.

Negative-other representation: As the previous examples have shown, the categorization of people in ingroups and outgroups, and even the division between "good" and "bad" outgroups, is not value-free, but imbued with ideologically based applications of norms and values.

National self-glorification: Especially in parliamentary speeches on immigration, positive self-presentation may routinely be implemented by various forms of national self-glorification: Positive references to or praise for the own country, its principles, history and traditions.

Actor description: All discourse on people and action involves various types of actor description. Thus, actors may be described as members of groups or as individuals, by first or family name, function, role or group name, as specific or unspecific, by their actions or (alleged) attributes, by their position or relation to other people, and so on.

Authority: Many speakers in an argument, also in parliament, have recourse to the fallacy of mentioning authorities to support their case, usually organizations or people who are above the fray of party politics, or who are generally recognized experts or moral leaders.

Categorization: As we also know from social psychology, people tend to categorize people, and so do speakers in parliament, especially when others (immigrants, refugees, etc.) are involved. Once groups have thus be distinguished and categorized (with lexically variable terms), they can be attributed positive or negative characteristics.

Evidentiality: Claims or points of view in argument are more plausible when speakers present some evidence or proof for their knowledge or opinions. This may happen by references to AUTHORITY figures or institutions or by various forms of

Evidentiality: How or where did they get the information.

Euphemism: The well-known rhetorical figure of euphemism, a semantic move of mitigation, plays an important role in talk about immigrants. Within the broader framework of the strategy of positive self-presentation and especially its correlate, the avoidance of negative impression formation, negative opinions about immigrants are often mitigated, especially in foreign talk. The same is true for the negative acts of the own group.

History as Lesson: As we have found also for COMPARISON, it is often useful in an argument to show that the present situation can be relevantly compared to earlier (positive or negative) events in history.

Repetition: As a general rhetorical device, repetition is of course hardly specific to debates on immigration. However, it may of course play a specific role in the overall strategy of emphasizing our good things and their bad ones.

Situation Description: Of course, debates on refugees are not limited to the description of them in relation to Us. Also the actions, experiences and whole situations need to be described. Indeed, "definitions of the situation" are crucial to make a point, because the way they are described may suggest implications about causes, reasons, consequences and evaluations.

Vagueness: Virtually in all contexts speakers may use "vague" expressions, that is, expressions that do not have well-defined referents, or which refer to fuzzy sets. Vague quantifiers ("few", "a lot"), adverbs ("very") nouns ("thing") and adjectives ("low", "high"), among other expressions may be typical in such discourse.

3.1 Data Analysis

In this part for the reason of preventing the essay from being too long, only one news story is selected as an example from each news genre from western and Iranian media and application of Van Dijk's strategies are studied within them.

3.1.1 Political

FM: Iran Foils Threats with Popular Backing (Tasnim News)

Iran's Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif described people's support for the Islamic Revolution as the main factor that has helped the country combat all threats.

The foreign minister was among many other officials attending the huge nationwide rallies to commemorate the victory of the Islamic Revolution back in 1979.

This year's demonstrations saw more anti-US sentiments given US President Donald Trump's outspoken criticism of Iran and his executive order banning Iranian people from entering the US.

In comments on February 7, Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei reminded the new US president that Iran is not afraid of threats, noting that Trump would get a response for his comments and threats in the rallies marking the Islamic Revolution's victory anniversary.

On Friday, millions of people in capital Tehran, more than 1,000 other cities and towns, and in 4,000 villages, poured into the streets with flags of Iran and banners in support of the Islamic Republic.

Demonstrators hung Trump in effigy, burned the US and Israeli flags, and paid tribute to the late founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeini, under whose leadership the revolutionary movements triumphed over the despotic regime of Pahlavi on February 11, 1979.

Discussion: Stressing that "the country has combated all threats" is application of strategy of positive-self representation and national self-glorification.

-Stressing that "The foreign minister was among many other officials attending the huge nationwide rallies to commemorate the victory of the Islamic Revolution back in 1979" is application of strategy of actor description.

-Stressing that "This year's demonstrations saw more anti-US sentiments given US President Donald Trump's outspoken criticism of Iran and his executive order banning Iranian people from entering the US" is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Stressing that "Iran is not afraid of threats" is usage of strategy of positive-self representation and national self-glorification.

-Stressing that "millions of people in capital Tehran, more than 1,000 other cities and towns, and in 4,000 villages, poured into the streets with flags of Iran and banners in support of the Islamic Republic" is usage of strategy of situation description and national self-glorification.

-Stressing that "demonstrators paid tribute to the late founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeini, under whose leadership the revolutionary movements triumphed over the despotic regime of Pahlavi on February 11, 1979" is usage of strategy of actor description.

-Usage of term "despotic regime of Pahlavi" to describe the Pahlavi era which was supported by US is application of strategy of lexicalization.

3.1.2 Economy

Mr. Obama, where are our 5 million missing jobs? (FOX News)

The commerce department reported Wednesday that the economy contracted by nearly 3 percent from January through March. This dismal shrinkage in output has many Americans worrying about a dreaded double dip recession.

On the jobs front, it feels to many Americans that the recession never ended. One of the misleading headlines from last month's employment report was that all the jobs lost during the recession have finally been won back.

Well, not really.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in 2007 on the eve of the recession, there were 146.6 million Americans working. Today, there are 145.8 million Americans in jobs. So nearly 7 years later, we are still 800,000 jobs below the previous peak. That's some jobs recovery.

But the missing jobs in this economic recovery are much higher than that. A new analysis of the labor force numbers by Heritage Foundation economists places the real jobs deficit in America closer to 5.5 million, even after accounting for changes in population and demographics.

The higher than expected unemployment rate and the lower than expected labor force participation rate has created a jobs deficit of nearly 5.5 million fewer Americans working than should be in this economic recovery. This 5.5 million employment shortfall is the equivalent of the entire population of Colorado. Another way to think of it is that the jobs shortage nationwide is the equivalent of every worker in Ohio losing their job.

Since the beginning of Obama's first term in January of 2009, the U.S. has regained about 3.7 million jobs. Overall, as measured from the start of the recession, we've endured the slowest jobs recovery in 75 years.

The Heritage analysis indicates that for every job created under President Obama, we should have more than two. This may help explain why Americans feel so much worse about the jobs situation than what is reported in the official Washington employment statistics.

-**Discussion**: FOX News is a right wing American media and critic of Obama's economic policies.

-Stressing that "the commerce department reported Wednesday that the economy contracted by nearly 3 percent" is usage of strategy of evidentiality to exaggerate other's negative features.

-Usage of adverb "nearly" in "the economy contracted by nearly 3 percent" is application of strategy of vagueness to exaggerate other's negative features.

-Usage of term "misleading headlines" is application of strategy of lexicalization.

-Usage of adverb "many" in "it feels to many Americans" is application of strategy of vagueness to exaggerate other's negative features.

-Pointing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to state that the amount of Americans who have job, has decreased in Obama-era, is the usage of strategy of Evidentiality.

-Stressing that "So nearly 7 years later, we are still 800,000 jobs below the previous peak" is usage of strategy of situation description to exaggerate other's negative features.

-Usage of word "much" in "But the missing jobs in this economic recovery are much higher than that" is application of strategy of vagueness to exaggerate other's negative features.

-Pointing to "Heritage Foundation" in "A new analysis of the labor force numbers by Heritage Foundation economists places the real jobs deficit in America closer to 5.5 million" is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

-Stressing that "This 5.5 million employment shortfall is the equivalent of the entire population of Colorado" and "Another way to think of it is that the jobs shortage nationwide is the equivalent of every worker in Ohio losing their job" is usage of strategy of exemplification.

-Stressing that "Overall, as measured from the start of the recession, we've endured the slowest jobs recovery in 75 years." is usage of strategy of history as lesson.

-Pointing to "Heritage" in "The Heritage analysis indicates that for every job created under President Obama, we should have more than two." Is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

3.1.3 Cultural

Oscar to Argo only for political reasons, US peace activist (IRNA)

*Talking to IRNA in an exclusive interview, Phil Vellito elaborated on the political motivations behind awarding the "Argo" and, pointing to the anti-Iranian sentiments of its director, said the movie is explicitly after generating hatred among Americans to**wards Iran.** Referring to handing over of the award to the film by the US First Lady, he said it was the first time in the history of Oscar that a president or a first lady **took part in awarding prizes.** The peace activist further noted that the prize to Argo was awarded by First Lady Michel Obama during a ceremony directly broadcast via satellite from the White House while four US army commanders in full unif**orms were standing behind her.** He said just one day before the awards ceremony the US Secretary of State John Kerry, in a quite unprecedented manner, wished success for the movie's producers which in itself reveals the depth of the political motivations for picking up **the film as an Oscar winner.** Referring to the ideas and work records of the film's*

*director, he said Ben Affleck is known for his anti-Iran sentiments which he has repeatedly revea**led in his interviews so far.***

Vellito, who is also a journalist, noted that the timing of the award was also significant in that it occurred only two days before the start of the new round of nuclear talks between Iran and 5+1 which adds to the sensitivity of the issue.

Discussion: Stressing that Phil Vellito US peace activist has confirmed that award had political motivation, is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

-Usage of term "anti-Iranian" is applying the strategy of lexicalization.

-Stressing that the award was handed over by US First Lady is usage of strategy of actor description.

-Stressing that "it was the first time in the history of Oscar that a president or a first lady took part in awarding prizes" is usage of strategy of history as lesson.

-Stressing that "the prize to Argo was awarded by First Lady Michel Obama during a ceremony directly broadcast via satellite from the White House while four US army commanders in full uniforms were standing behind her", "just one day before the awards ceremony the US Secretary of State John Kerry, in a quite unprecedented manner, wished success for the movie's producers" and "the timing of the award was also significant in that it occurred only two days before the start of the new round of nuclear talks between Iran and 5+1 which adds to the sensitivity of the issue" is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Stressing that "Ben Affleck is known for his anti-Iran sentiments which he has repeatedly revealed in his interviews so far" is usage of strategy of actor description.

3.1.4 International

Saudi Arabia 'Steps Up' Crackdown on Human Rights Activists, Watchdog Says (Tasnim News)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is persecuting prominent activists and other dissidents with renewed zeal so far into 2017, a human rights monitor has said.

Two people were sentenced to lengthy jail terms and two more detained without charge in January alone, New York-based Human Rights Watch (HRW) says.

The four were arrested after being accused of contact with international media and rights organizations, detentions which HRW says fit a "pattern of ongoing repression against peaceful advocates and dissidents, including harassment, intimidation, smear campaigns, travel bans, detention, and prosecution."

At least 20 prominent critics of the Saudi kingdom's repressive stance on women's rights and issues such as capital punishment have been sentenced to jail terms of as long as 15 years since 2011.

People who defy the strictly conservative country's laws are routinely charged with vague offences such as "breaking allegiance to the ruler" or participating in protests - the broad terms of which have been criticized internationally for not constituting recognizable crimes.

"Saudi Arabia is trying to silence and lock away anyone who doesn't toe the official line or dares to express an independent view on politics, religion, or human rights," said Sarah Leah Whitson, Middle East director at Human Rights Watch.

"When will the Saudi authorities understand that talking to the media or an international organization should not be a crime?"

"Saudi Arabia repeatedly demonstrates its complete intolerance toward citizens who speak out for human rights and reform," Whitson added, the Independent reported.

Saudi Arabia's embassy to the UK did not respond to The Independent's repeated requests for comment.

Discussion: This news outlet is published in an Iranian media which is critic of Saudi's human rights policies.

-Stressing that human rights monitor has said that "The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is persecuting prominent activists and other dissidents with renewed zeal so far into 2017", "Two people were sentenced to lengthy jail terms and two more detained without charge in January alone" and "detentions fit a pattern of ongoing repression against peaceful advocates and dissidents, including harassment, intimidation, smear campaigns, travel bans, detention, and prosecution" is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

-Usage of term "strictly conservative country" for Saudi Arabia is applying the strategy of lexicalization.

-Stressing that "activists have been sentenced to jail terms of as long as 15 years since 2011" is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Quoting Sarah Leah Whitson, Middle East director at Human Rights Watch is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

3.1.5 Sport

US men defeat Iran 3-1 in USA Volleyball Cup (AP)

Olympian Matt Anderson had 23 points and the U.S. men's national team beat Iran 27-25, 25-21, 27-29, 25-17 in the opening match of the USA Volleyball Cup at USC's Galen Center on Saturday night.

Opposite Murphy Troy, who played for the Trojans, added 16 points on 16 kills before an estimated 5,230 fans.

The series of exhibitions between the two teams are preparation for the upcoming FIVB World Championship later this month in Poland. The teams next meet on Aug. 13 at the Anaheim Convention Center.

The U.S. men, currently ranked No. 4 in the world, won the gold medal in the recent FIVB World League.

Amir Ghafour led 11th-ranked Iran with 21 points. Iran, which finished fourth in the World League, was stunned last week by the death of assistant coach Hossein Madani, 43, from pancreatitis and lung disease.

-**Discussion**: Pointing to Olympian background of "Matt Anderson" and stressing that he had 23 points and also pointing to "Murphy Troy, who played for the Trojans, added 16 points on 16 kills" is usage of strategy of actor description to stress on self's positive points.

-Stressing that the match was held before estimated 5,230 fans is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Stressing that the U.S. team has fourth rank in the world and has won the gold medal in the recent FIVB World League in front of Iran team which is ranked 11th and has finished with fourth rank in World League is usage of strategy of national-self glorification.

3.1.6 Science and Technology

Iranian scientists build biological nano-senor for early cancer diagnosis (ISNA)

Iranian researchers have designed a biological sensor for early detection of cancer.

The material used by nano-structure material is of high sustainability and economical.

Dr. Haniyeh Fayazfar, a material engineering student in Sharif University and lead author of the study, said, "Extra-sensitive biological sensor is of significance in early DNA diagnosis for cancer. Biological-electrochemical sensors make it possible".

She noted that the aim of the project is to build and investigate a biological sensor extra-sensitive in early diagnosis of DNA consecutives, related to cancer genetic mutation.

She also said simple production, low cost, swift response and high sensitivity are some features of the nano-sensor.

The method is used for geno-sensors for early diagnosis of genetic mutation and DNA consecutives.

The results of the study have been published in Analytica Chimica Acta.

-**Discussion:** Stressing that the design is done by "Iranian researchers" in "Iranian researchers have designed a biological sensor for early detection of cancer" is usage of strategies of actor description and national self glorification.

-Stressing that "The results of the study have been published in Analytica Chimica Acta" is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

3.1.7 Labor

Iran: 2017 Minimum Wage Less Than One Third of Poverty Line (NCRI)

The minimum monthly wage for Iranian workers was set and communicated by the Iranian regime's Ministry of Labor on March 15.

The question, however, is why the minimum monthly wage this year was set in the final days of the year.

Unlike previous years in which the issue of setting the minimum monthly wage for workers was raised and discussed in state-run media, though sham, this year, however, the regime, who had made up its decision from long ago and was also concerned about workers' opposing reactions, announced the minimum monthly wage only five days before new year, so that the workers are presented with a fait accompli and have no opportunity to protest.

Now let's see what the announced minimum monthly wage for Iranian workers really mean.

The minimum monthly wage for next Persian year (2017) is set to be exactly 929 thousand 931 tomans, which is somewhat less than 930 thousand tomans. Compared to last year's minimum wage of 812 thousand tomans, the figure shows only a 14.5 percent increase, which is nearly equal to the false, bogus inflation rate announced by Rouhani's government, a rate even Khamenei has doubted.

A minimum monthly wage of 930 thousand tomans is set at a time when the poverty line is announced to be more than three million tomans. This means that the minimum wage is three times less than poverty line, and even less than the so-called survival line, meaning that a worker-headed family won't be able to survive with this minimum wage.

So, with the minimum monthly wage set for next year, a worker-headed family is either doomed to a gradual death or they need to find a second and even third job, like street vending, in order to make the ends meet, or they will be forced to pull their children out of school and send them to work.

A comparison between the Iranian workers' minimum wage with those of workers around the world, particularly the neighboring countries, would clarify a lot.

When you convert the minimum monthly wage of 930 thousand tomans to US Dollar, it would be nearly 246 dollars, a figure that puts Iran at the bottom of the list compared to other countries. If we calculate the Iranian workers' minimum hourly wage, it would be a little more than a dollar. This figure is nearly 10 dollars in western countries and more than three dollars in Turkey. Even in China, which is among the countries with the lowest minimum wage, workers are paid around 270 dollars a month, about 1.2 times more than their Iranian counterparts. Besides, it's assuming that the Iranian workers are paid on a regular basis, which is not true. So, it would be predictable that the Iranian workers won't accede to such cruel, one-sided decision and protest against it.

Discussion: This news outlet is published by NCRI which is a harsh critic of Iran's policies.

-Usage of words "regime" and "fait accompli" is applying the strategy of lexicalization.

-Stressing that "the minimum monthly wage this year was set in the final days of the year" and "announced the minimum

monthly wage only five days before new year, so that the workers are presented with a fait accompli and have no opportunity to protest" is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Usage of word "nearly" in "nearly equal to false" is applying the strategy of vagueness.

-Stressing that "A minimum monthly wage of 930 thousand tomans is set at a time when the poverty line is announced to be more than three million tomans", "This means that the minimum wage is three times less than poverty line, and even less than the so-called survival line", "meaning that a worker-headed family won't be able to survive with this minimum wage" and "with the minimum monthly wage set for next year, a worker-headed family is either doomed to a gradual death or they need to find a second and even third job, like street vending, in order to make the ends meet, or they will be forced to pull their children out of school and send them to work" is usage of strategies of situation description and empathy.

-Stressing that "A comparison between the Iranian workers' minimum wage with those of workers around the world, particularly the neighboring countries, would clarify a lot", "When you convert the minimum monthly wage of 930 thousand tomans to US Dollar, it would be nearly 246 dollars, a figure that puts Iran at the bottom of the list compared to other countries" is usage of strategies of comparison and negative-other representation.

3.1.8 Society

Morocco women struggle against marital violence, stereotypes (AP)

For 23 years, Khadija says her husband raped her, nearly every day.

And her case is far from unique, according to counselors at the Annajda Center in Rabat, one of over 1,000 associations in Morocco working to advance women's rights in the Muslim majority kingdom.

I recall one time having just arrived home. He jumped on me at once, snatching my djellaba, and pushing me into the bedroom," she recounted, her eyes wide with the pain of the memory of how her tormentor tore her long robe.

"I knew what awaited me. He beat me. He raped me. He left me in blood and tears," she recounted to The Associated Press. She spoke on condition that her last name not be used, fearing for her safety.

Last month, Morocco's Parliament passed a long-sought law on combating violence against women, recognizing some forms of abuse for the first time and criminalizing some forms of domestic violence. But critics say it doesn't go nearly far enough to address the deep-seated problem in this North African country.

Amina Labouni, a social worker at the Rabat-based women's center, said that on average, 40 women flock to the safe space each month, seeking legal consulting and psychological help.

But violence against Moroccan women remains widespread, and largely taboo, in a country that is seen as a haven of moderate Islam and relative prosperity in the region.

A survey by U.N. Women, a United Nations agency for the empowerment of women, carried out in Rabat, the Moroccan capital, and in some neighboring cities found that 41 percent of the men surveyed believe that financial support justifies marital rape.

Over 50 percent reported having been emotionally abusive to their wives, and 15 percent acknowledged using physical violence against women.

The survey, conducted in 2016 and released last month, found that 62 percent of the men interviewed believe women must tolerate violence in order to preserve family unity. The study questioned 2,400 men and women in person over three months. No margin of error was given.

Most are either illiterate or have a primary school degree, and about half are housewives, Labouni said. "They need to know that it is possible to break from subservience and claim their rights over their bodies."

Concern about sexual violence gained momentum in August, when horrific video footage circulated online of boys on a bus ripping the clothes off a girl and groping her breasts, among other abuse. Neither the passengers nor the bus driver intervened.

The driver was later fired for not stopping the assault. The boys, aged between 15 and 17, were arrested. The girl's parents said she may need long-term care and has been "terribly affected" by the incident.

But the legislation met criticism and calls for amendments by Moroccan women's groups and international watchdogs, including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International.

It fails to provide a definition of sexual harassment, in a country where an estimated 60 percent of men consider that provocative dress legitimizes sexual harassment, according to the U.N. Women survey.

The law also does not criminalize marital rape — so women like Khadija cannot demand legal protection from their husbands.

Khadija's chances of being housed in a shelter that accepts survivors of domestic violence are also scarce. There are fewer than 10 shelters in all of Morocco, according to Human Rights Watch, and few receive any government funding.

-**Discussion:** This news outlet is about situation of women in a Muslim-majority country, produced by an American media (AP).

-Stressing that Khadija's husband raped her for 23 years, is usage of strategies of situation description and empathy.

-Usage of word "nearly" in "nearly every day" is application of strategy of vagueness.

-Pointing to "counselors at the Annajda Center in Rabat" is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

-Stressing that "she recounted, her eyes wide with the pain of the memory of how her tormentor tore her long robe" and "She spoke on condition that her last name not be used, fearing for her safety" is usage of strategy of situation description and empathy to show the pain of the Muslim woman.

-Stressing that the violence happens "in a country that is seen as a haven of moderate Islam and relative prosperity in the region" is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Pointing to "A survey by U.N. Women, a United Nations agency for the empowerment of women" is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

-Stressing that "Over 50 percent reported having been emotionally abusive to their wives, and 15 percent acknowledged using physical violence against women" and "62 percent of the men interviewed believe women must tolerate violence in order to preserve family unity" is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Pointing to the fact that "Concern about sexual violence gained momentum in August, when horrific video footage circulated online of boys on a bus ripping the clothes off a girl and groping her breasts, among other abuse" is usage of strategy of situation description and empathy.

-Stressing that the girl has been "terribly affected" by the incident is usage of strategy of empathy.

-Stressing that "the legislation met criticism and calls for amendments by Moroccan women's groups and international watchdogs, including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International" is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

-Stressing that "It fails to provide a definition of sexual harassment, in a country where an estimated 60 percent of men consider that provocative dress legitimizes sexual harassment" is usage of strategy of situation description.

-Pointing to the U.N. Women survey is usage of strategy of Evidentiality.

-Stressing that "women like Khadija cannot demand legal protection from their husbands", "Khadija's chances of being housed in a shelter that accepts survivors of domestic violence are also scarce" and "few receive any government funding" is usage of strategy of empathy.

-Usage of "few" in "few receive any government funding" is usage of strategy of vagueness.

-Pointing to "Human Rights Watch" in "Khadija's chances of being housed in a shelter that accepts survivors of domestic violence are also scarce. There are fewer than 10 shelters in all of Morocco, according to Human Rights Watch" is usage of strategy of evidentiality.

Table 1-4. Usage of Van Dijk's Strategies in Each News Genre and their Frequency

News Genre	Total Usage of Van Dijk's Strategies	The strategy with most frequency
Political	347	Lexicalization
International	169	Lexicalization
Social	143	Situation Description
Economical	121	Vagueness
Labor	103	Actor Description
cultural	65	Actor Description
Sport	52	Actor Description
Science and Technology	26	Evidentiality

4. Results

Analyzing of data shows that:

The frequency of usage of Van Dijk's strategies in news genres is different. These strategies were used most in political news (347) and least in science and technologicy genre (26). This is potentially related to the nature of these genres, since the political news has more potentiality of imposing the intended ideology via using Van Dijk's strategies but science and technology genre is much more limited. Although in some cases authorities and those who are in power abuse the complexity of science and technology genre to induce their stances.

The frequency of usage of strategies in different genres is as follows: In political news, strategy of lexicalization, in international news, strategy of lexicalization, in social news, strategy of situation description, in economic news, the strategy of vagueness, in labor news, the strategy of actor description, in cultural news, the strategy of actor description, in sport news the strategy of actor description and in science and technology news, the strategy of evidentiality has been used most. Among all micro strategies, the strategy of lexicon has most frequency. It can be explained by this strategy's simplicity of decoding in referee's mind, cognitively. This is also in line with linguistic economy principle.

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Appendix

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