



مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط

مجلة علمية مُدكَّمة (مُعتمدة) شهرياً

العدد الرابع والتسعون
(ديسمبر 2023)

السنة التاسعة والأربعون
تأسست عام 1974

الترقيم الدولي: (2536-9504)
الترقيم على الإنترنت: (2735-5233)



يصدرها
مركز بحوث
الشرق الأوسط



الأراء الواردة داخل المجلة تعبر عن وجهة نظر أصحابها وليست مسئولية مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية

رقم الإيداع بدار الكتب والوثائق القومية : ٢٤٣٣٠ / ٢٠١٦

الترقيم الدولي: (Issn :2536 - 9504)

الترقيم على الإنترنت: (Online Issn :2735 - 5233)



مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط

مجلة علمية مُدكَّمة متخصصة في شؤون الشرق الأوسط

مجلة مُعتمَدة من بنك المعرفة المصري



موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري

www.mercj.journals.ekb.eg

- معتمدة من الكشاف العربي للاستشهادات المرجعية (ARCI). المتوافقة مع قاعدة بيانات كلاريفيت Clarivate الفرنسية.
- معتمدة من مؤسسة أرسيف (ARCI) للاستشهادات المرجعية للمجلات العلمية العربية ومعامل التأثير المتوافقة مع المعايير العالمية.
- تنشر الأعداد تبعاً على موقع دار المنظومة.



العدد الرابع والتسعون - ديسمبر ٢٠٢٣

تصدر شهرياً

السنة التاسعة والأربعون - تأسست عام 1974



مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط
(مجلة معتمدة) دورية علمية مكمّمة
(اثنا عشر عددًا سنويًا)
يصدرها مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط
والدراسات المستقبلية - جامعة عين شمس

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

أ.د. غادة فاروق

نائب رئيس الجامعة لشؤون خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة

ورئيس مجلس إدارة المركز

رئيس التحرير د. حاتم العبد

مدير مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية

هيئة التحرير

أ.د. السيد عبدالخالق، وزير التعليم العالي الأسبق، مصر

أ.د. أحمد بهاء الدين خيرى، نائب وزير التعليم العالي الأسبق، مصر ؛

أ.د. محمد حسام لطفي، جامعة بني سويف، مصر ؛

أ.د. سعيد المصري، جامعة القاهرة، مصر ؛

أ.د. سوزان القليني، جامعة عين شمس، مصر ؛

أ.د. ماهر جميل أبوخوات، عميد كلية الحقوق، جامعة كفر الشيخ، مصر ؛

أ.د. أشرف مؤنس، جامعة عين شمس، مصر ؛

أ.د. حسام طنطاوي، عميد كلية الآثار، جامعة عين شمس، مصر ؛

أ.د. محمد إبراهيم الشافعي، وكيل كلية الحقوق، جامعة عين شمس، مصر ؛

أ.د. تامر عبدالمنعم راضي، جامعة عين شمس، مصر ؛

أ.د. هاجر قلديش، جامعة قرطاج، تونس ؛

Prof. Petr MUZNY، جامعة جنيف، سويسرا ؛

Prof. Gabrielle KAUFMANN-KOHLER، جامعة جنيف، سويسرا ؛

Prof. Farah SAFI، جامعة كليرمون أوفيرني، فرنسا ؛

إشراف إداري

أ/ سونيا عبد الحكيم

أمين المركز

إشراف فني

د/ أمل حسن

رئيس وحدة التخطيط و المتابعة

سكرتارية التحرير

أ/ ناهد مبارز رئيس قسم النشر

أ/ راندا نوار قسم النشر

أ/ زينب أحمد قسم النشر

أ/ شيماء بكر قسم النشر

المحرر الفني

أ/ رشاد عاطف رئيس وحدة الدعم الفني

تنفيذ الغلاف والتجهيز والإخراج الفني للمجلة

وحدة الدعم الفني

تدقيق ومراجعة لغوية

د. هند رافت عبد الفتاح

تصميم الغلاف أ/ أحمد محسن - مطبعة الجامعة

ترجمة المراسلات الخاصة بالمجلة (إلى: و. حاتم العبد، رئيس التحرير) merc.director@asu.edu.eg

• وسائل التواصل: البريد الإلكتروني للمجلة: technical.supp.mercj2022@gmail.com

البريد الإلكتروني لوحدة النشر: merc.pub@asu.edu.eg

جامعة عين شمس - شارع الخليفة المأمون - العباسية - القاهرة، جمهورية مصر العربية، ص.ب: 11566

(وحدة النشر - وحدة الدعم الفني) موبايل / واتساب: 01555343797 (+2)

ترسل الأبحاث من خلال موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري: www.mercj.journals.ekb.eg

ولن يلتفت إلى الأبحاث المرسله عن طريق آخر

الرؤية

السعي لتحقيق الريادة في النشر العلمي المتميز في المحتوى والمضمون والتأثير والمرجعية في مجالات منطقة الشرق الأوسط وأقطاره .

الرسالة

نشر البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والرصينة والمبتكرة في مجالات الشرق الأوسط وأقطاره في مجالات اختصاص المجلة وفق المعايير والقواعد المهنية العالمية المعمول بها في المجالات المُحكَّمة دولياً.

الأهداف

- نشر البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والرصينة والمبتكرة .
- إتاحة المجال أمام العلماء والباحثين في مجالات اختصاص المجلة في التاريخ والجغرافيا والسياسة والاقتصاد والاجتماع والقانون وعلم النفس واللغة العربية وآدابها واللغة الانجليزية وآدابها ، على المستوى المحلى والإقليمي والعالمي لنشر بحوثهم وإنتاجهم العلمي .
- نشر أبحاث كبار الأساتذة وأبحاث الترقية للسادة الأساتذة المساعدين والسادة المدرسين بمختلف الجامعات المصرية والعربية والأجنبية .
- تشجيع ونشر مختلف البحوث المتعلقة بالدراسات المستقبلية والشرق الأوسط وأقطاره .
- الإسهام في تنمية مجتمع المعرفة في مجالات اختصاص المجلة من خلال نشر البحوث العلمية الرصينة والمتميزة .



مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط

- رئيس التحرير د. حاتم العبد

- الهيئة الاستشارية المصرية وفقاً للترتيب الهجائي:

- أ.د. إبراهيم عبد المنعم سلامة أبو العلا
- أ.د. أحمد الشربيني
- أ.د. أحمد رجب محمد علي رزق
- أ.د. السيد فليفل
- أ.د. إيمان محمد عبد المنعم عامر
- أ.د. أيمن فؤاد سيد
- أ.د. جمال شفيق أحمد عامر
- أ.د. حمدي عبد الرحمن
- أ.د. حنان كامل متولي
- أ.د. صالح حسن السلوت
- أ.د. عادل عبد الحافظ عثمان حمزة
- أ.د. عاصم الدسوقي
- أ.د. عبد الحميد شلبي
- أ.د. عفاف سيد صبره
- أ.د. عفيفي محمود إبراهيم
- أ.د. فتحي الشرقاوي
- أ.د. محمد الخزامي محمد عزيز
- أ.د. محمد السعيد أحمد
- ثواء / محمد عبد المقصود
- أ.د. محمد مؤنس عوض
- أ.د. مدحت محمد محمود أبو النصر
- أ.د. مصطفى محمد البغدادى
- أ.د. نبيل السيد الطوخي
- أ.د. نهى عثمان عبد اللطيف عزمي
- رئيس قسم التاريخ - كلية الآداب - جامعة الإسكندرية - مصر
- عميد كلية الآداب السابق - جامعة القاهرة - مصر
- عميد كلية الآثار - جامعة القاهرة - مصر
- عميد كلية الدراسات الأفريقية العليا الأسبق - جامعة القاهرة - مصر
- أستاذ التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر - كلية الآداب - جامعة القاهرة - مصر
- رئيس الجمعية المصرية للدراسات التاريخية - مصر
- كلية الدراسات العليا للطفولة - جامعة عين شمس - مصر
- عميد كلية الحقوق الأسبق - جامعة عين شمس - مصر
- (قائم بعمل) عميد كلية الآداب - جامعة عين شمس - مصر
- أستاذ التاريخ والحضارة - كلية اللغة العربية - فرع الزقازيق
- جامعة الأزهر - مصر
- عضو اللجنة العلمية الدائمة لترقية الأساتذة
- كلية الآداب - جامعة المنيا،
- ومقرر لجنة الترقيات بالمجلس الأعلى للجامعات - مصر
- عميد كلية الآداب الأسبق - جامعة حلوان - مصر
- كلية اللغة العربية بالمنصورة - جامعة الأزهر - مصر
- كلية الدراسات الإنسانية بنات بالقاهرة - جامعة الأزهر - مصر
- كلية الآداب - جامعة بنها - مصر
- نائب رئيس جامعة عين شمس الأسبق - مصر
- عميد كلية العلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية - جامعة الجلالة - مصر
- كلية التربية - جامعة عين شمس - مصر
- رئيس مركز المعلومات ودعم اتخاذ القرار بمجلس الوزراء - مصر
- كلية الآداب - جامعة عين شمس - مصر
- كلية الخدمة الاجتماعية - جامعة حلوان
- قطاع الخدمة الاجتماعية بالمجلس الأعلى للجامعات ورئيس لجنة ترقية الأساتذة
- كلية التربية - جامعة عين شمس - مصر
- رئيس قسم التاريخ - كلية الآداب - جامعة المنيا - مصر
- كلية السياحة والفنادق - جامعة مدينة السادات - مصر

- الهيئة الاستشارية العربية والدولية وفقاً للترتيب الهجائي:

- أ.د. إبراهيم خليل العلاف جامعة الموصل- العراق
- أ.د. إبراهيم محمد بن حمد المزيني كلية العلوم الاجتماعية - جامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية- السعودية
- أ.د. أحمد الحسو جامعة مؤتة- الأردن
- أ.د. أحمد عمر الزيبي مركز الحسو للدراسات الكمية والتراثية - إنجلترا
- أ.د. عبد الله حميد العتابي جامعة الملك سعود- السعودية
- أ.د. عبد الله سعيد الغامدي الأمين العام لجمعية التاريخ والآثار التاريخية
- أ.د. فيصل عبد الله الكندري كلية التربية للبنات - جامعة بغداد - العراق
- أ.د. مجدي فارج جامعة أم القرى - السعودية
- أ.د. محمد بهجت قبيسي عضو مجلس كلية التاريخ، ومركز تحقيق التراث بمعهد المخطوطات
- أ.د. محمود صالح الكروي جامعة الكويت- الكويت
- أ.د. محمد بهجت قبيسي رئيس قسم الماجستير والدراسات العليا - جامعة تونس ١ - تونس
- أ.د. محمود صالح الكروي جامعة حلب- سوريا
- أ.د. محمود صالح الكروي كلية العلوم السياسية - جامعة بغداد- العراق

- *Prof. Dr. Albrecht Fuess* Center for near and Middle Eastem Studies, University of Marburg, Germany
- *Prof. Dr. Andrew J. Smyth* Southern Connecticut State University, USA
- *Prof. Dr. Graham Loud* University Of Leeds, UK
- *Prof. Dr. Jeanne Dubino* Appalachian State University, North Carolina, USA
- *Prof. Dr. Thomas Asbridge* Queen Mary University of London, UK
- *Prof. Ulrike Freitag* Institute of Islamic Studies, Belil Frie University, Germany

شروط النشر بالمجلة

- تُعنى المجلة بنشر البحوث المهمة بمجالات العلوم الإنسانية والأدبية ؛
- يعتمد النشر على رأي اثنين من المحكمين المتخصصين ويتم التحكيم إلكترونياً ؛
- تقبل البحوث باللغة العربية أو بإحدى اللغات الأجنبية، وترسل إلى موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري ويرفق مع البحث ملف بيانات الباحث يحتوي على عنوان البحث باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية واسم الباحث والتايتل والانتماء المؤسسي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، ورقم واتساب، وإيميل الباحث الذي تم التسجيل به على موقع المجلة ؛
- يشار إلى أن الهوامش والمراجع في نهاية البحث وليست أسفل الصفحة ؛
- يكتب الباحث ملخص باللغة العربية واللغة الإنجليزية للبحث صفحة واحدة فقط لكل ملخص ؛
- بالنسبة للبحث باللغة العربية يكتب على برنامج "word" ونمط الخط باللغة العربية "Simplified Arabic" وحجم الخط 14 ولا يزيد عدد الأسطر في الصفحة الواحدة عن 25 سطر والهوامش والمراجع خط Simplified Arabic حجم الخط 12 ؛
- بالنسبة للبحث باللغة الإنجليزية يكتب على برنامج word ونمط الخط Times New Roman وحجم الخط 13 ولا يزيد عدد الأسطر عن 25 سطر في الصفحة الواحدة والهوامش والمراجع خط Times New Roman حجم الخط 11 ؛
- (Paper) مقياس الورق (B5) 17.6 × 25 سم، (Margins) الهوامش 2.3 سم يمينًا ويسارًا، 2 سم أعلى وأسفل الصفحة، ليصبح مقياس البحث فعلي (الكلام) 13×21 سم. (Layout) والنسق: (Header) الرأس 1.25 سم، (Footer) تذييل 2.5 سم ؛
- مواصفات الفقرة للبحث: بداية الفقرة First Line = 1.27 سم، قبل النص = 0.00، بعد النص = 0.00، تباعد قبل الفقرة = 6pt (تباعد بعد الفقرة = 0pt)، تباعد الفقرات (مفرد single) ؛
- مواصفات الفقرة للهوامش والمراجع: يوضع الرقم بين قوسين هلاكي مثل: (1)، بداية الفقرة Hanging = 0.6 سم، قبل النص = 0.00، بعد النص = 0.00، تباعد قبل الفقرة = 0.00، تباعد بعد الفقرة = 0.00، تباعد الفقرات (مفرد single) ؛
- الجداول والأشكال: يتم وضع الجداول والأشكال إما في صفحات منفصلة أو وسط النص وفقًا لرؤية الباحث، على أن يكون عرض الجدول أو الشكل لا يزيد عن 13.5 سم بأي حال من الأحوال ؛
- يتم التحقق من صحة الإملاء على مسئولية الباحث لتفادي الأخطاء في المصطلحات الفنية ؛
- مدة التحكيم 15 يوم على الأكثر، مدة تعديل البحث بعد التحكيم 15 يوم على الأكثر ؛
- يخضع تسلسل نشر البحوث في أعداد المجلة حسب ما تراه هيئة التحرير من ضرورات علمية وفنية ؛
- المجلة غير ملزمة بإعادة البحوث إلى أصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر ؛
- تبرير البحوث عن آراء أصحابها وليس عن رأي رئيس التحرير وهيئة التحرير ؛
- رسوم التحكيم للمصريين 650 جنيه، ولغير المصريين 155 دولار ؛
- رسوم النشر للصفحة الواحدة للمصريين 25 جنيه، وغير المصريين 12 دولار ؛
- الباحث المصري يسدد الرسوم بالجنيه المصري (بالفيزا) بمقر المركز (المقيم بالقاهرة)، أو على حساب حكومي رقم : (9/450/80772/8) بنك مصر (المقيم خارج القاهرة) ؛
- الباحث غير المصري يسدد الرسوم بالدولار على حساب حكومي رقم : (EG71000100010000004082175917) (البنك العربي الأفريقي) ؛
- استلام إفادة قبول نشر البحث في خلال 15 يوم من تاريخ سداد رسوم النشر مع ضرورة رفع إيصالات السداد على موقع المجلة ؛
- المراسلات : توجه المراسلات الخاصة بالمجلة إلى: merc.director@asu.edu.eg
- السيد الدكتور/ مدير مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية، ورئيس تحرير المجلة
جامعة عين شمس - العباسية - القاهرة - ج.م.ع (ص.ب 11566)
للتواصل والاستفسار عن كل ما يخص الموقع : محمول / واتساب: 01555343797 (+2)
(وحدة النشر merc.pub@asu.edu.eg) (وحدة الدعم الفني technical.support@asu.edu.eg)
- ترسل الأبحاث من خلال موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري: www.mercj.journals.ekb.eg
ولن يلتفت إلى الأبحاث المرسله عن طريق آخر .

محتويات العدد 94

- | الصفحة | عنوان البحث |
|---------|---|
| | LEGAL STUDIES الدراسات القانونية |
| 36-3 | 1. ضوابط اختصاص المحكمة الدستورية العليا المصرية بمنازعة التنفيذ
محمد أحمد المهدي محمد المهدي |
| | HISTORICAL STUDIES الدراسات التاريخية |
| 74-39 | 2. موقف الهند من الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية 2022
ليث عصام مجيد العبيدي |
| 122-75 | 3. الإفراج عن أموال المصريين المجمدة في بلجيكا (1952-1947)
أحمد عبدالقادر محمد عبدالقادر |
| | SOCIAL STUDIES الدراسات الاجتماعية |
| 156-125 | 4. الاحتياجات الاجتماعية والنفسية للأطفال الذاتويين واسرهم
مروة نادي سيد قاسم |
| | ARABIC LANGUAGE STUDIES دراسات اللغة العربية |
| 210-159 | 5. التناص بين النقد الغربي وإشكالية التلقي
فيصل عبد المهدي سعود شهاب |
| 260-211 | 6. شخصية الطفل والأنساق الثقافية في قصص يوسف إدريس
هبة محمد عبدالفتاح |
| | BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION STUDIES دراسات إدارة أعمال |
| 346-263 | 7. نموذج مقترح لعلاقة إدارة التميز بالأداء التنظيمي – دراسة ميدانية
محمد سعد محمد محمود |

MEDIA STUDIES

الدراسات الإعلامية

- 388-349 8. أطر التغطية الصحفية للاعبي كرة القدم المصريين المحترفين بالخارج
في المواقع الإلكترونية الرياضية
نسمة محمد كُريم

LINGUISTIC STUDIES

الدراسات اللغوية

- 25-3 9. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Linguistic Features and
Ideology Covered behind Jordan Times Newspapers'
Media Reports during COVID-19 Pandemic in Jordan

عيسى حمد احمد الخطبا

افتتاحية العدد 94

يسر مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية صدور العدد (94 - ديسمبر 2023) من مجلة المركز « مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط ». هذه المجلة العريقة التي مر على صدورها حوالي 49 عامًا في خدمة البحث العلمي، ويصدر هذا العدد وهو يحمل بين دافتيه عدة دراسات متخصصة: (دراسات قانونية، دراسات تاريخية، دراسات اجتماعية، دراسات لغة عربية، دراسات إدارة أعمال ، دراسات إعلامية ، دراسات لغوية) ويعد البحث العلمي **Scientific Research** حجر الزاوية والركيزة الأساسية في الارتقاء بالمجتمعات لكي تكون في مصاف الدول المتقدمة. ولذا تُعتبر الجامعات أن البحث العلمي من أهم أولوياتها لكي تقود مسيرة التطوير والتحديث عن طريق البحث العلمي في المجالات كافة.

ولذا تهدف مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط إلى نشر البحوث العلمية الرصينة والمبتكرة في مختلف مجالات الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية واللغات التي تخدم المعرفة الإنسانية. والمجلة تطبق معايير النشر العلمي المعتمدة من بنك المعرفة المصري وأكاديمية البحث العلمي، مما جعل الباحثين يتسابقون من كافة الجامعات المصرية ومن الجامعات العربية للنشر في المجلة.

وتحرص المجلة على انتقاء الأبحاث العلمية الجادة والرصينة والمبتكرة للنشر في المجلة كإضافة للمكتبة العلمية وتكون دائمًا في مقدمة المجالات العلمية المماثلة. ولذا نعد بالاستمرارية من أجل مزيد من الإبداع والتميز العلمي.

والله من وراء القصد

رئيس التحرير

د. حاتم العبد



الدراسات اللغوية

LINGUISTIC STUDIES

**A Critical Discourse Analysis of
Linguistic Features and Ideology
Covered behind Jordan Times
Newspapers' Media Reports
during COVID-19
Pandemic in Jordan**

تحليل خطاب نقدي للسمات اللغوية والايديولوجية التي
تمت تغطيتها وراء التقارير الاعلامية لصحيفة جوردان
تايمز خلال جائحة كوفيد-19 في الاردن

Eissa Hamad Ahmed Al Khotaba
Faculty of Arts, Department of English
Language and Literature
, Mu`tah University, Jordan

عيسى حمد احمد الخطبا
قسم اللغة الانجليزية و ادابها
كلية الاداب ، جامعة مؤتة ، الاردن

alkhotabaeissa@yahoo.com



www.mercj.journals.ekb.eg



الملخص

تعتبر التقارير الإعلامية بمثابة تمثيل للواقع الاجتماعي يصل إلى أعداد كبيرة من الناس بما في ذلك الصحف والإذاعة والتلفزيون. حيث أنها توفر للناس معلومات يومية وروتينية حول الأحداث الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية ذات الصلة. ولذلك فإن اللغة المستخدمة في التقارير الإعلامية عادة ما تكون غير شخصية وموضوعية ومحايدة. وبالتالي، تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية إلى تقديم تحليل نقدي لخطاب التقارير الإعلامية حول جائحة كوفيد-19 في الأردن. وتم جمع البيانات من تقارير وسائل الإعلام الأردنية على الإنترنت، وخاصة صحيفة جوردان تايمز حول ردود أفعال المواطنين الأردنيين خلال فترة انتشار الوباء في الأردن. استخدمت هذه الدراسة الإطار النظري للقواعد الوظيفية المنهجية. SFG (1985) Halliday's تم استخدام هذا الإطار لفحص السمات اللغوية باستخدام تقنيتين لتحليل الخطاب النقدي؛ التسمية والتحميل لكشف ممارسة اللغة المتحيزة في هذه التقارير الإعلامية. لذلك، كشفت نتائج التحليل أن التقارير الإعلامية لصحيفة جوردان تايمز تتعلق بفيروس كورونا لم تكن محايدة منذ اندلاع الجائحة في 19 تشرين الأول/أكتوبر في الأردن، و لم يستمر الحياد في نقل مثل هذه القضايا الحساسة. والاستدلال بالنسبة لمراسلي الأخبار هو الحفاظ باستمرار على حيادهم مقدماً أثناء الإبلاغ عن أي أحداث.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل خطاب نقدي , تقارير اعلامية, جائحة, الاردن



ABSTRACT

Media reports are considered as a representation of reality that reaches great numbers of people including newspapers, radio and television. They provide people with daily and routine information about related social, economic, and political events. Therefore, languages in media reports are impersonal, objective and neutral. Thus, this paper intends to represent a critical discourse analysis of media reports on COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan. The data were collected from online Jordanian media reports, particularly Jordan Times newspaper concerning the reactions of Jordanian citizens during the break of the pandemic in Jordan. The theoretical framework of the study used Halliday's (1985) Systematic Functional Grammar (SFG). This was employed to examine the linguistic features using two critical discourse analysis techniques (CDA; nominalization and passivization to unfold the practice of biased language in these media reports. Therefore, the findings of the analysis revealed that Jordan Times newspaper media reports relating to COVID-19 pandemic break in Jordan not continued impartial in reporting such sensitive issues. The inference for news reporters is to retain continuously their neutrality in advance while reportage of any events.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Media Reports, COVID-19, Pandemic, Jordan



Introduction

It is true that information technology encouraged individuals to develop different bases of knowledge such as social media news reports, radios, and televisions to maintain rationality on the significant instances occurring throughout the universe (Zourou, 2017). In specific countries, media news reports are considered as support to emphasize democracy and autonomy of speech. A considerable number of languages and speeches are being transferred to individuals by various kinds of media that the significance of media news report is viewed protruding in manipulation (Herring & Demarest, 2017). Fowler (1991) shows that media reports and newspapers are not neutral in reporting the various measures precisely when they adopt a perspective. Hence, when an occurrence occurs throughout the universe the news reports are diverse in terms of their ideologies and the languages they practice to a piece of detailed broadcast. Yet, media news reports have lately been the midpoint of much critical discourse analysts' considerations to explain the language bias of the reporters in their reports (Dooly, 2017). Therefore, since the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic, states around the world have used different measures to handle the crisis, among which closing cities worldwide was a general practice, but the related impact differed (Yang et al., 2020). Jordan has used mandatory lockdowns on March /2nd / 2020, where there were important differences in the efficacy of epidemic avoidance, as shown in the point that Jordan has rapidly controlled the extent of the crisis in a few months, whilst the number of coronavirus cases in Jordan has continued to rise. These variations are associated with many factors including regulations and administrative instructions, social-economic inconsistency, and liability.

In addition, such differences are related to mobility and social distancing, the obtainability of healthcare amenities, environmental, economic concerns, harmonizing the exposed data, and discretion safety procedures (Abidin, Lee, Barbeta



& Miao, 2020). The dissimilarity in the levels of broadcasted social separation measures, and the difference at the time of promulgation among countries. Since the inconsistencies between states are obvious (Zeng & Xie, 2020), which requires complicated investigation. Yet, there is still inadequate research that has examined how media news reports, as a significant approach for citizens to achieve evidence and procedures about the epidemic, affect social behavior from a linguistic viewpoint.

Hence, related to self-built COVID-19 linked corpora, this research intended to examine how the discourse of the authorized English language media in Jordan marks social behavior and the development of the epidemic. Relative analysis has been used to understand the setting of the effect of separate epidemic media news reports' discourse, and therefore, explain the real use of news' discourse in struggling against the epidemic (Joharry & Turiman, 2020). Furthermore, this research tried to expose how news discourse was connected to the ideological changes of states and therefore may retell audiences of understanding news with a critical and exposed mind (Debnath & Bardhan, 2020). Departing from the study purposes above, this research chose the official English language news media in Jordan, called *Jordan Times newspaper*, as the basis to form COVID-19 connected corpora from each media report of the pandemic to the last piece of news when the lockdown was raised. Further, the shutdown time of every country was chosen as the distinction in every data. To examine the basis of diverse discourse originated in the beyond contrast, Fairclough's (1995) three-dimensional model for CDA was adopted as the theoretical framework. This study intends to achieve its objectives by implementing diverse analytical techniques of critical discourse analysis (CDA) to discover the linguistic characteristics and the ideology of the media news reports related to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Literature Review

News discourse, a significant area of linguistic studies, is constantly viewed as a neutral and formal linguistic form of discourse. However, the description of news is somewhat abstract. Linguists and news reporters have defined news discourse differently, but none of them has been accepted worldwide until the present time (Zeng & Xie, 2020). News related to something unusual is precise enough to get the public's responsiveness, just as the classic comment. It is "reliable, neutral and current factual information that is important and valuable for citizens in democracy" (Ekstrom, 2002; p.259). Generally, it is "the information that is published in the newspaper, broadcasted on radio, played on television, and reported on the Internet about the current events taking place in a particular area or the country or the world" (Qin, 2018;p.399). It has a significant contribution to contemporary society and develops a space in which individuals can learn knowledge related to the globe using its benefits such as appropriateness and neutrality, etc. The knowledge delivered by the news reports has the purpose of leading the community. In the approved news reports, because of the effect of issues such as significant orientation, there is the ideological content unseen in discourse, which frequently inclines to be misinterpreted by the readers (Zhang, 2014). Many scholars in the field of discourse analysis, particularly CDA, have constantly examined Media news reports lately.

Zhu (2020) analyzed the expectation of TikTok in international media. The study examined international media's attitude toward TikTok and the government's expectations. In addition, it investigated international media's stance toward the ownership of TikTok and its valuable algorithm varies, but TikTok users' benefits are not concerned, and discrimination of the Chinese public and government still exists. Further, Hassanli, Small & Darcy (2019), applied a critical discourse analysis approach to



analyze the distribution of economy-Airbnb's demonstration in Sydney newspapers, ending that the discourse of the new industry shaped a shared, friendly form of hospitality. However, in many conducts, Airbnb is perceived as fitting the bill of "platform capitalism", and "techno-chauvinism". In another study, Kurniawan et al., (2021) used a critical discourse analysis approach to examine news articles regarding large-scale social restriction policy on the Surabaya Government official website, east Java, Indonesia. The findings of this research revealed that LSR news inclines to be conducted to shape a respectable image of the government only. Yet, this tends to overlook more inclusive coverage. The administration has also been too cautious about emancipating news about Covid-19 when it comes to industries.

Finally, based on the literature reviewed above, it is determined that every literary work includes diverse ideologies and different dedications that are rooted in their reports and related to different political ideologies. Past research shows there is bias in the use of media news' reports. Based on critical discourse analysis stances, different media news reports contrasted different ideologies to validate and report different measures relating to social and political viewpoints. Online media newspapers and reports are rooted with covered ideologies and discourse constructions. In this regard, the present study intends to examine linguistic features and ideologies covered behind Jordan Times newspapers' media reports during the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan in 2020-2021 from a critical discourse analysis perspectives.



Theoretical Background

This section discusses the theoretical background on which the study is based. It mainly emphasizes and examines articles accessible on Jordan Times newspaper and media reports (online English version) in Jordan. The researcher uses Transitivity procedures to analyze the news reports and, the researcher used mainly two discourse-analytical apparatuses of CDA are; nominalization and passivization to examine the reports.

Therefore, discourse relates to the spoken form of language. It is the use of language in a social context. Discourse includes social communication, articulating feelings, thoughts, and views through which language is employed for interaction. It refers to the social dimension that reflects the connection between language and society (Van Dijk, 1997; 1998). Critical discourse analysis CDA is dealt with as both a method and discourse-analytical exploration instrument to expose unseen ideologies and to disclose the subject of power. Critical discourse analysis CDA mostly emphasizes how language is connected with a society (Ndambuki & Janks, 2010). As stated earlier, the main goal of critical discourse analysis is to test how power, ideology, and discourse are created by language as a device. Van Dijk (2001;p.352) argues that “the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted are affected by text and talk in social and political context”. In this respect, the best-known discourse analysts such as Fairclough, Van Dijk, Wodak, and Fowler mainly originated this connection.

In addition, CDA has reflected a multi-dimensional structure that can let diverse methods be employed based on its objectives. As the present study examines a news media report, Fairclough’s linguistic methodology will be used as one of the well-structured methods for CDA. This approach permits researchers to practice diverse analytical implements in the analysis of the news media report. There are three



dimensions of analysis considered by Fairclough which are discourse as text; discourse as a discursive practice; and discourse as social practice. The first dimension, which emphasizes on text's linguistic features, will be the issue in this study. In relation, Fairclough investigated Halliday's systematic functional grammar SFG in discourse analysis (Bloomaert, 2005; p.29).

On the other hand, *Systemic functional grammar (SFG)* has originally arisen from British and European language research. Then, Michael Halliday advanced this method and its emphasis is on the social context that is associated with the structure and forms. SFG is reflected as a source for Fairclough's method of critical discourse analysis CDA. Hence, SFG is significant for CDA as it relates and interprets language as an expressive behavior. Mayr (2008) claimed that language is socially created in the values that can be convenient for its presentation in CDA. SFG proposes three meta-functions in the language specifically, the ideational function, the interpersonal, and the textual function. Ideational function discusses the knowledge and accepting the universe. The interpersonal function is related to how individuals interrelate with each other; develop their views, beliefs, affect behavior and conclusions. In conclusion, the emphasis of the textual purpose is around the construction and the organization of the language system which is termed cohesion and coherence. The current study attempts to adopt the ideational function of the meta-functional procedure largely the transitivity system that involves developments, participants, and circumstances. There are primarily six procedures included in the system of transitivity: material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential.



The Research Objectives

This research intends to achieve the following objectives:

- i. To examine the linguistic features used in Jordan Times newspaper media reports during the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan.
- ii. To analyze the ideology covered behind Jordan Times newspapers' media reports during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Jordan.

The Study Questions

To achieve the objectives, this study addresses the following questions:

1. What linguistic features were used in Jordan Times newspaper media reports during the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan?
2. What was the ideology covered behind Jordan Times newspapers' media reports during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Jordan?

Research Method

CDA is used to discover the function of discourse regarding social and cultural difficulties and issues whether the discourse is applied in a precise manner and what the complications of this kind of use are. The link between language use and the social and political settings in which it occurs is debated by critical discourse investigations. It examines topics such as gender, race, cultural differences, and ideology and clarifies the way all these are created and articulated in manuscripts. The research of critical discourse takes the use of language that is often social, represents, and creates the social setting (Rogers, 2004:5). Thus, the existing study draws on Fowler, Halliday, and Fairclough's



approaches, and the basics discussed below are employed as a base for investigations.

Thus, the existing critical discourse analysis study has attempted to examine linguistic features and ideology covered behind Jordan Times newspapers' media reports during the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan grounded on Halliday's systemic functional grammar and CDA's implements. The selected sample news of the study is published on March/4th/ 2020, about covid-19. Hence, Halliday's systemic functional grammar is employed to explore the linguistic features and ideology covered in the sample news report. Therefore, the emphasis is on the ideational function generally with the structure of transitivity. Further, two critical discourse techniques, nominalization, and passivization were also used to detect the unseen ideology covered in this media news report.

Discussion

This part of the study includes the analysis of the discursive use employed in media news reports of the Jordanian Jordan Times newspaper. The study discusses the breakdown of COVID-19 particularly in Jordan, and generally in the world. The total number of people who got infected by COVID-19 has reached 756,354 people. The total number of tests reached 8,065,837; recoveries recorded 739,493; vaccinated citizens has reached 3,327,350; people who received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine have reached 2,639,331, while 1,636,390 got their second shot; quarantined people stood at 739,493, and the death cases reached 9,826 by 11th//July/2021. To examine the ideology covered in media news reports, the analysis was based on the transitivity system to provide an explicit picture of the kind of the process employed in Jordan Times media news reports. Transitivity involves material, relational, verbal, mental, behavioral, and existential processes.



Table.1: Media News Reports' Total Processes in Jordan Times Newspaper

MATERIAL PROCESS	RELATIONAL PROCESS	VERBAL PROCESS	MENTAL PROCESS	BEHAVIOURAL PROCESS	EXISTENTIAL PROCESS
92	84	42	26	18	17

Table.1 shows that the material process recorded the highest number in the media news reports. It is the most dominating process amongst the rest of the processes. Halliday (1985) states that material process refers to doing “actions”. It relates to the way an entity performs things or in which way it can be influenced by related entities. Material process recorded 92 processes. Then, it was followed by relational process presenting 84; verbal process 42; mental process 26; behavioral process 18; and existential process 17. Table.2 depicts some of the examples that have been derived from Jordan Times media news' reports. They present how the entity has performed the action and who has been influenced by whom.

Table.2: Material Process

SECTION NUMBER	ACTOR	MATERIAL PROCESS	AFFECTED
10	Doctor	Tests	CITIZENS
11	Doctor	Vaccinations	CITIZENS
14	Doctor	First Dose	CITIZENS
18	Doctor	Second Shot	CITIZENS
20	Doctor	Recoveries	CITIZENS
19	Covid-19	Death	CITIZENS

Table.2 above reveals that all infected and affected people were citizens throughout the state in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Jerash, Balqa, Tafileh, Maan, Karak, Mafraq, Aqaba, Ajloun,



Madaba Ramtha, Petra, and Madaba cities (North, South, and Central Regions). The “actor” was known as “doctor”, “patient”, “people”, and “police” as the “actor” was addressed as “patient”, “doctor”, “people”, and “police”. What is practical in the sample of the media news’ reports was addressing the “actor” with varied titles discussed in the previous sentence. In addition, the media report has used the words “tests”, “vaccinations”, “first dose”, “second shot”, “recoveries”, and “death” based on the number of cases they presented between 2020 and 11th / 7/ 2021. These words/expressions were used in varied news sections. However, there are expressions such as “citizens” used in the relevant sections. In addition, the media news reports (witness) identified the actor who “infected and caused the death” of many people as “COVID-19 / Killer” rather than using related delicate expressions or terms. Further, the death cases are presented in the nominal case such as “death”. Concerning the frequencies of the words mentioned in the sentences as illustrated in the given sections of the media news reports, the reporter tried to reveal the salience of the citizens who died, were infected, and quarantined rather than relating the action to the cause “COVID-19”. For example;

1. *“The statement added that 465 recoveries were registered in hospitals and home quarantine on Saturday, expecting the total number of recoveries after finishing the 14-day quarantine period to stand at 739,493”.*
2. *“The new fatalities took the Kingdom’s coronavirus death toll to 9,826, according to a joint statement issued by the Prime Ministry and the Ministry of Health”.*
3. *“A total of 16,251 virus tests were also conducted on Saturday, bringing the cumulative number of*



coronavirus tests administered since the outbreak of the pandemic to 8,065,837, according to the statement”.

4. *“The number of people who have registered on the vaccination platform has reached 3,327,350”.*

Reflecting this, the media news reports exhibited the COVID-19 cases as the “Affected Citizens”. Based on Table.2, it is realized that all the affected persons were “Jordanians” and the “actor” was addressed as “COVID-19” or “Pandemic / Crisis”. Remarkably, the sample media news’ reports addressed the actor in different ways as indicated in the previous examples. Moreover, the news reports have used the words “vaccination”, “Tests”, “dose” and “shot” hundreds of times in many sections over a year. However, there are no relevant words such as “Citizens” or “Jordanians” used except only in a few columns in the media news reports. In addition, the reporter addressed the “actor” who caused the “death” and “infection” of thousands of citizens as “COVID-19” or “Pandemic” rather than using any other delicate expressions or terms. Further, the “death cases” are presented in the nominal cases such as “death”. Based on the examples mentioned earlier, the reporter tried to reveal the salience of the citizens who were “tested”, “vaccinated”, “recovered” and “quarantined” rather than exhibiting the “cause” behind that. Similarly, Table.3 exhibits the mental processes in the media news reports.

**Table.3:** Mental Processes

Section No	Experiencer / Sensor	Mental Process	Experiencer/ Phenomenon
22	Doctor	Analyzed	How can it be included
33	It (COVID-19, Pandemic)	Felt	Health affairs
29	A witness	Saw	Hundreds of infectious vaccinated and followed by many citizens being quarantined.

Further, Table.3 presents three mental processes as collected from the media news reports to represent diverse viewpoints. Reflecting the first mental stance, “doctor” as the “sensor” or “experiencer” is not certain whether the “pandemic / COVID-19” is related to victimizing the Jordanian citizens or not. However, in the second mental stance, a “witness” as “sensor” is described in a straight line COVID-19 as a pandemic/crisis which caused the death of Jordanian citizens. In addition, the media news reports personified COVID-19 as the one that sees health affairs rather than citizens. Though, the government spokesperson stated that dozen of COVID-19 cases were reported as experiencers. Since Jordanian citizens are constantly specified as the experience of the occurrence, the readers can demonstrate COVID-19 as a pandemic or crisis. Allocating to another form of process, some instances of verbal processes are depicted in Table 4.

**Table.4:** Verbal Process

Section No	Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage
2	Spokesperson	Defined	COVID-19 as global pandemic or crisis
2	Minister of Health	Said	New fatalities took the Kingdom's coronavirus death toll
2	Police Commissioner	Commended	All institutions, establishments, and public sectors to go on partial and total "shutdown" and "curfew" when necessary.
8	Minister of Interior	called	Coronavirus as "pandemic or plague"
8	The Prime Minister	Condemned	The global ideology of the nations behind COVID-19.
17	A citizen, unanimous	claimed	His father and other acquaintances died because of the breakout of COVID-19.

Table 4 emphasizes that the adoption of the verbal processes indicates that varied spokespersons are included in these media news reports and express their thoughts from different perspectives. However, these verbal processes showed the involvement of expressions such as "defined", "said", "commended", "called", "condemned", and "claimed". To conclude such verbiages help the audience describe the terms pandemic, coronavirus, fatality, and covid-19.



Results

Based on the discussion of the findings, it is realized that media news reports involved the use of both nominalization and passivization processes in reporting the news. The first process refers to the technique of changing the verb class into a noun (nominal case) to maintain the situation of the tense secretly. News reporters usually apply the process of using a nominal form of expression to control the contribution of the partakers. In a different setting, the reporter or the journalist deployed nominal terms in order not to provide plenty of details. This is best viewed in the following examples;

- i). *“465 recoveries were registered in hospitals and home quarantine on Saturday.”*
- ii). *“The Minister of Health, Saad Jaber, defined COVID-19 as an international pandemic and said the Year 2020 has been one of Jordan’s toughest years”.*

Reflecting on the given stances earlier, the reporters tried to adopt nominal words in different situations. The idea behind using nominal cases is not to provide more details on the specific context. Simultaneously, the reporters anticipated implementing such words to reduce the saliency of the events. In addition, the media news reports attempted to be neutral, autonomous, and retain his/her ability as not examined. Besides, the purpose of operating these expressions, terms, or words can be revealed as not stimulating to the understanding of the problem amongst Jordanian citizens. In conclusion, these transformational practices are implemented to lessen the seriousness of the event in these media news reports. Also, news reporters showed frequent use of passive voice tense as the second process to hide the doer of the action possibly for ideological or confidentiality reasons.

- i). *“16,251 virus tests were also conducted on Saturday.”*



ii). “465 recoveries were registered in hospitals and home quarantine on Saturday”.

However, it is viewed that in both examples the doer of the action or the agent is hidden and unknown to the readers so that they can imply who has tested or registered these patients but rather the reporter implemented passive action to keep the number of the tested and registered citizens more significant. This issue applies to many sentences found in media news reports that the reporter passivizes the structure of the report to keep the agent anonymous but to show the significance of the action itself. Therefore, the reporters implemented different methods in which the reporters operated the ideological action in varied settings. Initially, the operation of the material processes was very common in Jordan Times media news reports and provided the audience with the ability to address Jordanian citizens as fatally affected by a serious plague (pandemic), COVID-19. Likewise, the application of the mental process flows on a varied ideology of addressing COVID-19 as a pandemic or plague. To be very particular, such processes involve the same ideology that the author stayed neutral while operating indefinite words for COVID-19, as the doer and the affected Jordanian citizens as infected, quarantined, or dead. Besides, the implementation of verbal processes entails diverse ideologies as the author revealed many viewpoints from different citizens. This may permit the audience to notice whether what to label the pandemic or are these words/ expressions operated in these media news reports are manipulating as the right word or there are constantly things unseen behind these media reports. These examples of media news reports will be viewed as an unfair report in the account of media news reportage pan –Jordan or worldwide concerning such serious infection or plague of innocent citizens with the analysis of this study. The correspondent implemented diverse varieties of words to transfer his/ her ideological opinions from a specific point.



For example, he/she implemented the words used the terms, plague, pandemic, and breakout for COVID-19, and the practice of all these varieties might be reflected to affect the readers toward, assumingly, human-made pandemic by non-Jordanians. Likewise, the reporters of these media reports have also explained unnoticeably the pandemic, which infected and quarantined hundreds of Jordanians and caused the death of others. Thus, the replication of ideology can be merely recognized in these media reports and it may be measured as the sample of ideological partially transferred by the reporter.

Further, the present media reports are illustrated concerning news reportage measures. Based on news reportage rules and measures a columnist is anticipated to maintain neutrality while writing a report in varied settings regardless of its nature and context. Based on the analysis, it is assumed that media news broadcasting is a difficult mission for journalists and reporters. Therefore, the findings of the study reveal that the author of this report contrasted his /her ideologies by manipulating and controlling his/her language. As well, language is deployed as a technique to be employed intentionally to encounter the unseen ideologies and prospects of the author. In general, it is very challenging to discover any media report that is not related to governmental establishments and radical parties.



Conclusion

This study used CDA examining media news reports collected from the Jordan Times newspaper online version relating to the breakout of COVID-19 in Jordan. It attempted to examine linguistic features and ideology covered behind Jordan Times newspapers' media reports during the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan. It concluded that the use of linguistic features /language in the Jordan Times newspaper was unbiased and impartial about the breakout of the pandemic statewide. The findings reveal that Jordan Times correspondents reported this breakout in the interest of their nation's health care, protection, and safety. Significantly, the study informs the audience that CDA is of excessive significance in assessing readers not only to achieve a profound knowledge of what they are interpreting but also to be more acquainted and aware of social and cultural settings. To develop critical understanding and consideration, CDA may take advantage of broadcasters. Further, the findings of diverse practices in examining the media reports show that the author of this report cannot retain his neutrality towards certain ideological preferences. Additionally, the first inference exhibits that CDA is an actual method to guide the audience towards a deeper understanding of what they deliver and for the reporters to retain their neutrality ahead while broadcasting any occurrences. However, the second inference supports learners in specific and the newspapers' readers in general, to be conscious about the manipulation of linguistic features. In conclusion, the results propose newsmakers and reporters continue impartial in broadcasting such profound events.



References

- Abidin, C., Lee, J., Barbetta, T., & Miao, W. S. (2020). Influencers and COVID-19: Reviewing key issues in press coverage across Australia, China, Japan, and South Korea. *Media International Australia*. Advanced Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177>.
- Debnath, R., & Bardhan, R. (2020). India nudges to contain COVID-19 pandemic: A reactive public policy analysis using machine-learning based topic modeling. *Plus One*, 15(9). Advanced Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0238972>.
- Dooly, M. (2017). "Performing Identities in Social Media: Focusing on Language Learners' Identity Construction Online." *Apprentissage des langues et systèmes d'information et de communication (Alsic)*, vol. 20, n° 1. <https://alsic.revues.org/3005>.
- Ekstrom, M. (2002). Epistemologies of TV Journalism: A theoretical Framework. *Journalism* 3, 3, 259-282.
- Hassanli, N., Small, J., & Darcy, S. (2019). The Representation of Airbnb in Newspapers: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Current Issues in Tourism*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2019.1669540>.
- Herring, S. C. & Demarest, B. (2017). "I'm the first video Voice thread—it's pretty sweet, I'm pumped": Gender and Self-Expression on an Interactive Multimodal Platform." *Apprentissage des langues et systèmes d'information et de communication (Alsic)*, vol. 20, n° 1. <https://alsic.revues.org/3007>.
- Joharry, S. A., & Turiman, S. (2020). Examining Malaysian public letters to the editor on COVID-19 pandemic: A corpus-assisted discourse analysis. *Gema Online Journal of Language Studies*, 20(3), 242–260. <https://doi.org/10.17576/gema-2020-2003-14>.
- Kurniawan, B., Rahaju, T., Meirinawati, Prabawati, I., & Pradana, G. W. (2021). Critical Discourse Analysis on News Articles Regarding Large-scale Social Restriction Policy in Surabaya Government Official Website, East Java, Indonesia.



International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 11(1), 50-57.

- Qin Xie. (2018). Critical Discourse Analysis of News Discourse. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 399-403, April 2018 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/tpls.0804.06>.
- Zeng, Y., & Xie, T. (2020). Comparative study on news reports of COVID-19 between China and the United States. *Journal of Mudanjiang University*, 29(09), 77-80. <https://doi.org/10.15907/j.cnki.23-1450.2020.09.017>.
- Zhang, M. (2014). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Political News Reports. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 4, 2273-2277.
- Zhu, Y. M. (2020). The Expectation of TikTok in International Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 8, 136-148.
- Zourou, K. (2017). "Identity and engagement in networked Open Educational Practice." *Apprentissage des langues et systèmes d'information et de communication (Alsic)*, vol. 20, n° 1. <https://alsic.revues.org/3009>.



Middle East Research Journal

Refereed Scientific Journal
(Accredited) Monthly



Issued by
Middle East
Research Center

Vol. 94
December 2023

Forty-ninth Year
Founded in 1974



Issn: 2536 - 9504
Online Issn: 2735 - 5233