



**STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF MEDIA LINGUISTICS:
JOURNALISTIC WRITING STYLE**

**2024
MASTER THESIS
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

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Prepared as
Master Thesis**

**KARABUK
August 2024**

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THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that the thesis submitted by AIHIUN MAHERRAMOVA titled “STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF MEDIA LINGUISTICS: JOURNALISTIC WRITING STYLE” is fully adequate in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Arts.

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This thesis is accepted by the examining committee with a unanimous vote in the Department of English Language and Literature as a Master of Arts thesis. 01/08/2024

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own work and all information included has been obtained and expounded in accordance with the academic rules and ethical policy specified by the institute. Besides, I declare that all the statements, results, materials, not original to this thesis have been cited and referenced literally.

Without being bound by a particular time, I accept all moral and legal consequences of any detection contrary to the aforementioned statement.

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Signature:

FOREWORD

First of all, sincere thanks to the Almighty ALLAH for His blessings during the writing of this master thesis which helped me to overcome difficulties.

I would like to extend gratitude to my family and Prof. Dr. Abdul Serdar ÖZTÜRK, my supervisor, whose invaluable advice and extensive knowledge significantly influenced the direction and quality of this research. His guidance has been instrumental in shaping the study's focus. I am particularly grateful to all the teachers who have contributed to my education at Karabuk University and Zaporizhzhia National University.

DEDICATION

This thesis is lovingly dedicated to the most precious my family.

ABSTRACT

The study of stylistic analysis within the field of media linguistics focuses on understanding the specific stylistic features employed in journalistic writing styles. The aim of this research is to analyze stylistic elements of media linguistics and define journalistic writing style in the modern media environment.

In carrying out this work, a variety of methods and tools of analysis, such as stylistic text analysis based on the features proposed by Leech and Short (2007), and a study of the literature on media linguistics and stylistics, are used. Based on articles from the authoritative Turkish Anadolu news agency written in English, this study strives to define stylistic features of journalistic writing style. The present study adopted a qualitative method of research (non-numerical).

In the attempt to carry out this research work, stylistic analysis of several media texts was done to analyze the textual function of language used in the media. As a result, by carrying out a thorough review of a number of articles, we will try to contribute to the dissemination of information about this topic. Hopefully, this research will make a contribution to the field of media linguistics and will provide a better understanding of how journalists use language in writing.

Keywords: Media linguistics, Journalistic writing style, Stylistic analysis, Media texts.

ÖZ

Medya dilbilimi alanındaki üslup analizi çalışması, gazetecilik yazı stilinde kullanılan belirli üslup özelliklerinin anlaşılmasına odaklanır. Bu araştırmanın amacı medya dilbiliminin üslup unsurlarını analiz etmek ve modern medya ortamında gazetecilik yazı stilini tanımlamaktır.

Bu çalışmayı gerçekleştirirken Leech ve Short (2007) tarafından önerilen stilistik özelliklere dayalı stilistik metin analizi ve medya dilbilimi ve stilistik üzerine literatür araştırması gibi çeşitli analiz yöntem ve araçları kullanılmıştır. Yetkili Türk Anadolu haber ajansının İngilizce yazılmış çeşitli makalelerine dayanarak bu çalışma, gazetecilik yazı stilinin üslup özelliklerini tanımlamaya çalışmaktadır. Bu çalışma nitel bir araştırma yöntemini (sayısal olmayan) benimsemiştir. Bu araştırma çalışmasını yürütme girişiminde, medyada kullanılan dilin metinsel işlevini analiz etmek için çeşitli medya metinlerinin üslup analizi yapıldı. Sonuç olarak bir takım makalelerin kapsamlı bir incelemesini yaparak bu konuyla ilgili bilgilerin yayılmasına katkıda bulunmaya çalışacağız. Bu araştırmanın medya dilbilimi alanına katkı sağlayacağını ve gazetecilerin dili yazılı olarak nasıl kullandıklarının daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlayacağını umuyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Medya dilbilimi, Gazetecilik yazım stili, Stilistik analiz, Medya metinleri.

ARCHIVE RECORD INFORMATION

Title of the Thesis	STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF MEDIA LINGUISTICS: JOURNALISTIC WRITING STYLE
Author of the Thesis	Aihiun MAHERRAMOVA
Thesis Advisor	Prof. Dr. Abdul Serdar ÖZTÜRK
Status of the Thesis	Master's Degree
Date of the Thesis	01/08/2024
Field of the Thesis	English language and literature
Place of the Thesis	UNIKA/IGP
Total Page Number	102
Keywords	Media linguistics; Journalistic writing style; Stylistic analysis; Media texts

ARŞİV KAYIT BİLGİLERİ

Tezin Adı	MEDYA DİLBİLİMİNİN ÜSLUP ANALİZİ: GAZETECİLİK YAZI STİLİ
Tezin Yazarı	Aihiun MAHERRAMOVA
Tezin Danışmanı	Prof. Dr. Abdul Serdar ÖZTÜRK
Tezin Derecesi	Yüksek Lisans
Tezin Tarihi	01/08/2024
Tezin Alanı	İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı
Tezin Yeri	KBÜ/LEE
Tezin Sayfa Sayısı	102
Anahtar Kelimeler	Medya dilbilimi, Gazetecilik yazı stili, Biçemsel analiz, Medya metinleri.

ABBREVIATIONS

- ML** : Media Linguistics
- SA** : Stylistic analysis
- JWS** : Journalistic Writing Style
- MT** : Media text

SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

The study focuses on media linguistics, particularly on the stylistic features found in journalistic writing. This research aims to identify the basic elements of media texts through a stylistic analysis of news articles.

PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this study is to comprehensively analyze the stylistic features of journalistic writing within the field of media linguistics. One of the main goals is to highlight key concepts in the methodology that are crucial for the analysis of media texts. Therefore, this study adds to the theoretical knowledge in the area of media linguistics and stylistic analysis of media texts. It also contributes to the development of a methodology for analyzing media texts within journalism.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The current study used a qualitative research method (non-numerical). To conduct this research, we analyzed the style of several media texts using Leech and Short's (2007) model, which helps to understand how language is used in the media. Additionally, this study involved gathering a wide range of literature and research related to media linguistics, particularly focusing on journalistic writing style.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

In a fast-paced and ever-changing environment, media linguistics explores the functional characteristics of the powerful information sphere that influences language development processes. The main focus of the current study is to analyze the linguistic elements that characterize media texts. This includes studying the stylistic features of media discourse, such as vocabulary, grammatical constructions, and syntactic structures. Analyzing these elements helps in understanding the stylistic strategies used in different types of media texts.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS / DIFFICULTIES

Stylistic analysis involves subjective interpretation, and different readers may interpret linguistic elements of media texts differently. The present study focuses on written journalistic texts, excluding other forms of media communication such as broadcast journalism or visual storytelling

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1. Introduction to style and Stylistics

1.1.1. Defining Style and its Etymology

The concept of style has been a central focus in linguistic and literary research, requiring a clear and comprehensive understanding of its meaning. The term 'style' is polysemantic and originates from the Latin word "stilus," which referred to a short, sharp stick used by the Romans for writing on wax tablets. Research on style began with the works of Aristotle (4th century BC) in "Rhetoric", Theophrastus (3rd century BC) in 'On Style', and Demetrius (1st century AD) in "On Style". The ability to use a proper style was one of the indicators of language culture. Over time, the term "style" came to be used metonymically to refer to the manner of writing and speaking, or the way of using language. This term is also used in other areas of human activity such as fashion, architecture, painting, etc., which leads to various interpretations. All definitions can be summarized into two main ones: 1) a reference to the shape or construction of something, e.g., a house, and 2) a description of the way something is done or presented (e.g., management style). Thus, the emphasis is placed on a special manner of representation or realization of something. As for language style, it refers to the way ideas are conveyed, thoughts, information, etc., depending on the situation of communication, purpose, and the author's intended effect. Over time, the meaning of style has expanded beyond its original context, encompassing various fields such as fashion, linguistics, painting, music, architecture, and etc. In the mid-20th century, Vinogradov (1955) proposed a definition of style as " socially conscious and functionally determined internally united set of methods of using, selecting and combining means of linguistic communication in the sphere of a particular national language, correlated with other similar the same ways of expression that serve other purposes, perform other functions in the language social practice other functions in the linguistic social practice of a given people". According to Gray's definition of style in A Dictionary of Literary Terms (1994), style is the characteristic manner in which a writer expresses himself, or the particular manner of an individual literary work. Gray stresses that each writer's style is unique, but it may be a combination of many different factors, such as typical syntactical structures, a favorite or distinctive vocabulary, kinds of

imagery, attitude to subject matter, kind of subject matter, etc. At the same time, Crystal and Davy (1969) consider style as “a choice of language practices, the incidental linguistics idiosyncrasies that describe an individual’s uniqueness”. This suggests that the style is an etymological unique finger or thumb impression of an author, expressing their individuality and distinctiveness (Enkvist, 2016). A writer's style can be influenced by their cultural background, personal experiences, and education, which are reflected in their use of language and narrative techniques. Furthermore, a writer's style can also evolve over time, as they experiment with different techniques and refine their craft. Ultimately, a writer's style is what sets them apart from others and allows readers to recognize their work instantly.

Seymour Chatman (1967) is widely known for his definition of style as “a product of individual choices and patterns of choices (emphasis added) among linguistic possibilities.” This definition captures the unique characteristics that define a writer's work. However, it does not encompass phenomena in text structure where the 'individual' is minimized or even absent (preferring non-individualistic forms of language use). Chatman argues that style is not solely about individual taste or preference, but is a systematic and intentional aspect of language use. He suggests that style can be analyzed by examining linguistic features such as syntax, vocabulary, imagery, and tone. Despite variations in definitions of style, they all emphasize its significance as a distinctive set of characteristics that sets one author apart from another.

1.1.2. On Defining Stylistics

The term "stylistics" was first recorded in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1882, referring to the science of literary style and the analysis of stylistic elements. However, the consideration of style can be traced back to ancient times. The roots of stylistics can be traced back to the poetics, and especially to the rhetoric, of the ancient classical world. The modern form of stylistics, as we recognize it today, did not come into existence until the early twentieth century. The Russian formalists, with significant contributions from Roman Jakobson, Viktor Shklovsky, and Vladimir Propp, played a pivotal role in the development of stylistics. All of these scholars shared an aspiration to make literary scholarship more scientific and to understand what makes poetic texts poetic. For example, Jakobson focused on the poetic function of language, Propp studied the

components constituting stories and the recurring/universal elements found within those narratives, and Shklovsky on how literature and art defamiliarize or ‘make strange’ (Burke, 2014).

The field of modern stylistics encompasses more than just rhetoric, poetics, formalism, structuralism, and functionalism. Crystal and Davy (1969) noted that for several decades, stylistics has been a developing and controversial area of study. Leech & Short (2007) defined stylistics as the linguistic study of style, simply describing the use of language. Similarly, Verdonk (2002) stated that stylistics aims to study style in language. Galperin (1977) offered a more comprehensive explanation, defining stylistics as a branch of linguistics that deals with two interdependent tasks: investigating the means used to achieve the desired effect of utterances and analyzing certain types of texts distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of communication due to the choice and arrangement of language means. Therefore, Galperin's definition expands the concept of stylistics to include not only literature but also the examination of various forms of language use, such as media and everyday language.

The goal of stylistics is to demonstrate the functional importance of the formal features of texts for text interpretation. It is a branch of modern linguistics that analyzes the linguistic choices made by writers and speakers in nonliterary contexts. In essence, stylistics focuses on the language used in a text. Short (1996) defines stylistics as the method of analyzing literary texts through linguistic description. The primary aim of stylistics is not only to describe formal features of texts, but to demonstrate their functional significance for text interpretation. It attempts to relate literary influences to linguistic "causes" where they are felt to be relevant (Vowel et al., 2017; Britsyn et al., 2021).

1.1.3. Stylistic analysis

In the field of linguistics, stylistic analysis is a method used to identify patterns of speech and writing. According to Simpson (2004), it is not just about discussing the 'effects' in language and text, but is a powerful method for understanding how various 'realities' are constructed through language. Popovych (2017) defines stylistic analysis as a method of studying stylistics, which involves characterizing the usage of language elements (such as phonetic, lexical, and grammatical) in a text to determine its style and

stylistic originality. This analysis can be applied to texts of different styles and genres, as highlighted by Popovych. Meanwhile, Zakhlijupana and Kochan (2002) claim that stylistic analysis of a text involves identifying the features of the language style, as well as the linguistic units that form this style and convey language, including phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and phraseological elements.

1.2. The aim of Stylistic Analysis

Scholars use stylistic analysis for various purposes. The main goal of stylistic analysis is to examine the conceptual, interpersonal, and textual functions of language. When analyzing an article stylistically, it's important to consider the overall article in relation to different reading purposes instead of focusing on specific details (Huang, 2019). Simpson (2004) suggests that identifying the language traits of a literary text is a key objective. Stylistic analysis differs from 'literary' analysis in that it requires a more objective approach based on facts. The aim of stylistics is to explain how the words in a text evoke the feelings and responses we experience when reading.

According to Wales (1990), the primary goal of most stylistic studies is to show the functional significance of the formal features of texts for interpretation. It aims to connect literary effects to linguistic elements within the entire work. By integrating various approaches to analyzing media texts within the context of media linguistics, we can gain a comprehensive understanding of the real characteristics of media speech. This includes its style, features that influence mass and individual consciousness, interactions between verbal and media levels, ideological modality, and the significance of culturally significant elements (Khodjayorov, 2022).

Analyzing the text in terms of language levels is an effective way to improve language and speech skills. It helps in identifying stylistic elements in the text and understanding their functions in conveying the author's intended message. This type of analysis also encourages research and creativity by exploring the stylistic potential of language and explaining its use in a given text. In the field of media linguistics, stylistic analysis focuses on understanding the subtleties of journalistic writing style. Through stylistic analysis, we seek to uncover the stylistic devices, rhetorical strategies, and linguistic choices that shape journalistic discourse.

1.3. Media Linguistics

The study of media texts from multiple dimensions is an important task in modern linguistics. While the language of media has long been of interest to linguists, particularly applied linguists, significant work in this area has only recently been carried out. Interest in media language has steadily increased over the past two to three decades for four practical and principled reasons. First, the media provide easily accessible language data for educational and research purposes. Second, media outlets are fundamental linguistic institutions, and a substantial portion of the language heard and read daily is derived from media output. The media can also serve as the main source of native-speaker models for second language learners. Third, the ways in which the media use language are interesting linguistically in their own right, including the use of various dialects and languages in advertising, as well as how newspapers employ language to reflect their assumed readers' speech. Lastly, media language is of interest to linguists because media are important social institutions that have a significant role in presenting culture, politics, and social life, shaping and reflecting how these aspects are developed and portrayed (Bell, 1995). The language used in the mass media is one of the most important aspects of language. Its influence does not diminish over time; it continues to grow and evolve in response to advances in modern society. With its wide audience and various means of information dissemination, the language of the mass media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and influencing cultural trends. Furthermore, its central role in national communication means that the language of the mass media is often considered a key indicator of national identity and a reflection of societal values. Therefore, it is essential to examine the linguistic features of mass media texts to better understand their impact on our lives.

1.4. Definition of Media Linguistics

The study of media texts has given rise to a new branch of linguistics known as media linguistics (Khodjayorov, 2022). One of the earliest definitions of "media linguistics" can be found in the works of some British scholars, such as John Corner's article "The Scope of Media Linguistics," which he presented as a talk at the British Association of Applied Linguistics Conference in 1998 (Corner, 1998). Corner's article was the first to define the subject and tasks of media linguistics. According to the author,

media linguistics can be seen as an interdisciplinary discipline that encompasses a wide range of studies on the language of mass communication. Moreover, Corner emphasizes the diverse scientific interests of media linguistics, including the analysis of various genres of media speech, news discourse, documentary, and advertising. However, in the subsequent years, the term did not gain popularity in the English-speaking scientific tradition, being replaced by similar terms such as "language in the media" or "media language studies" to denote the study of media language. The term "media linguistics" is based on the two components "media" and "linguistics," with the subject of the field being the study of language functioning in the media (Dobrosklonskaya, 2014).

Researcher Perrin (2013) explains that media linguistics is an interdisciplinary field that is crucial for understanding communication, culture, and society. It combines branches of linguistics such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and cognitive linguistics to study language as used in mass media contexts. German linguists Ulrich Schmitz (2015) and Heinz-Helmut Lüger (2017) state that media linguistics focuses on how language is used in various forms of media, such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio, advertising, and online publications. According to these definitions and contributions from other scholars, it can be concluded that media linguistics is a branch of modern linguistics that examines the use of language in mass media. This encompasses the ways in which linguistic features are employed to convey information, shape public opinion, and influence cultural norms. The study of media linguistics has far-reaching implications for our understanding of language in use, as it provides insight into the ways in which language is adapted and transformed to suit the demands of different communication contexts. Therefore, it is a crucial area of research that can inform our comprehension of the intricate relationships between language, culture, and society.

1.5. History of Media linguistics

1.5.1. Emergence of media linguistics

The study of media language began in the early 20th century following the development of radio and television. This led to the emergence of media studies due to their impact on various aspects of human life (Huwel, 2022). Early exploration of media

language can be found in the works of writers such as Chase (1938), Hayakawa (1939), and Osgood et al. (1957) who delved into investigating discourse fields within the tradition of general semantics (Lambrou, 2014). In the 1970s, European linguists became interested in the language's role in mass communication, attempting to outline the problems of media genres, thematic, stylistic, and linguistic features of media texts. Media linguistics emerged as an independent field in modern linguistics, driven by factors such as the rapid growth of information and communication technologies, the development of a unified information space, and the realization of the need for an integrated approach to studying media speech across various humanitarian disciplines (Dobrosklonskaya, 2008).

Sociologist Hall (1996) made a significant contribution to media linguistics by substantiating the interdisciplinary study of mass communication, particularly with the use of sociological methods. He defined mass communication as part of the cultural space, leading to the idea that media studies should be considered in the context of linguistic and cultural studies as a "dialogue of world cultures" (Shevchenko, Syzov, 2021). In 2006, D. Perrin's book "Medienlinguistik", one of the key works in European media linguistics, was published, the structure of which provides theoretical and practical aspects of the study of media linguistics:

- Media linguistics as a linguistic branch (systematics linguistic knowledge, methods of media linguistics, practice ML projects, data from the Internet);
- Definition of concepts; non-linguistics and linguistics (practical linguistics and media linguistics): overcoming disciplinary boundaries; multi- and interdisciplinary aspects learning media language);
- Communication and media, socio-communicative and linguistic aspects of the media (synchronicity and asynchrony media process; research methods in mass media linguistics information; study of language products: focus media; research cognitive practices in the media; cognitive interest of media linguistics in scientific perspectives, etc.) (Perrin, 2006).

1.5.2. Modern Media Linguistics

Nowadays, mass media language refers to the entire body of texts used in mass communication, characterized by specific linguistic and stylistic features. According to Dobrosklonskaya (2020), there are seven main sections of modern mass media language:

- Defining the internal status of media language and describing it in terms of speech and discourse.
- Exploring the different functions and styles of media discourse, and classifying texts based on their language functions and distribution channels (press, radio, television, Internet).
- Typology of media speech, including classifying mass media texts into different genres such as news, information analytics, commentary, journalism, and advertising.
- Linguistic and stylistic features of the main types of media texts.
- Extra-linguistic components of media discourse, such as: production, distribution, and perception of media texts; socio-cultural and ideological context; peculiarities of meta-communication realization; and culture-specific features.
- Linguo-media technologies of influence on individual and mass consciousness, including the linguistic component of propaganda techniques, manipulation, techniques of information policy and information management, and public relations.
- Comparative study of linguo-media practices of different countries.

Today, media linguistics is recognized as a specialized scientific discipline that analyzes speech activity in media communication from multiple perspectives. Modern media linguistic terminology encompasses concepts from media production, media management, media marketing, media formatting, media planning, and media design with a focus on the linguistic component of these subfields in modern media science. Therefore, a media linguist interprets not only the media format, but also its language and linguistic and stylistic potential. Depending on the subject of linguistic analysis, four main vectors are proposed to be distinguished in media linguistics.

This text highlights four main areas of study related to media speech. The first area is the analysis of how language is used in the media. The second area focuses on

analyzing the style of different types of media texts. The third area involves studying the diverse language used in various forms of media, including professional and non-professional speech. Finally, the fourth area concentrates on critiquing media speech and developing standardized professional language while also identifying communication risks.

1.6. Theory and Basic Categories of Media Linguistics

1.6.1. Media discourse as a basic notion of media linguistics

In media linguistics, it's important to explore the relationship between "media discourse" and "media text." It's reasonable to look at the different ways these concepts have been defined and how they are connected, as well as to outline their main characteristics. Media discourse, also known as mass media discourse, is particularly relevant in today's media landscape, as it reflects not only communication and information but also the political, economic, and cultural trends of modern society. It refers to speech activity in the media aimed at informing the audience about various aspects of public life through mass communication (such as television, radio, Internet, and print media) (Shevchenko, Dergach, Syzonov, 2013). Media discourse also includes a wide range of linguistic, visual, and auditory elements that influence how messages are conveyed and interpreted by the audience.

Understanding media discourse is essential for comprehending the intricate dynamics of modern communication and its impact on societal values. Dobrosklonskaya (2014) defines mass media discourse as a functionally determined type of discourse, encompassing processes and products of speech activity in the realm of mass communication. This includes all components of communication, such as the sender, recipient, channel, feedback, and the communication situation or context. Kozhemyakin (2010) describes media discourse as "thematically focused, socioculturally conditioned thought-linguistic activity in the mass media space." Zheltukhina (2004) views media discourse as verbal or non-verbal, oral or written text combined with pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological, and other factors expressed by the media. This collective representation participates in sociocultural interaction and reflects the mechanism of consciousness of the communicators. As Scollon writes in the book "Mediated

Discourse as Social Interaction" (2001), media discourse means, first of all, the discourse of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, as well as television. However, in the modern conditions of mass media development, the discourse of online publications is increasingly becoming more popular. The specificity of media discourse in the combination of two aspects: stylistic, on the one hand, and genre, on the other. That is, media discourse can be compared to a journalistic style of speech; when analyzing media discourse, it is also necessary to take into account the genre specificity of the texts that make up the discourse (Kibryk, 2008). Participants in the media discourse include journalists, TV and radio hosts, TV and radio commentators, all personnel who produce, broadcast and retransmit texts, as well as those who voluntarily or even involuntarily perceive the information that comes into their field of vision. For example, a passive passenger in a bus or subway who does not read but unwittingly sees an advertisement or does not look at it at the moment but knows about its existence is already exposed to mass media influence.

In linguistics, there are two approaches to defining types of media discourse according to Zheltukhina (2011):

- The first approach defines the function of language in various human activities (science, education, politics, mass communication) as the basis for distinguishing types of discourse. Media discourse is seen as a specific type of speech and thought activity, characteristic only of the media. This approach recognizes varieties of media discourse such as political, religious, and scientific types.
- The second approach views media discourse as any type of discourse used in mass communication. Researchers focusing on this approach highlight certain types of media discourse, such as political and religious discourse.

1.6.2. Concept of a Media Text

The study of media discourse is incomplete without examining the media text, which serves as the primary unit of media discourse. However, before comparing the concepts of text and media text, it is essential to establish a working definition of text. Galperin (1981) provides a comprehensive definition of text as "A work of the speech-creative process that is complete, objectified in the form of a written document,

comprising a title and a number of special units (supraphrasal units) connected by various types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic relationships, having a specific purpose and grammatical structure."

Central to the general theory of media linguistics is the concept of media text, which is prevalent in nearly all studies of media linguistics (Dobrosklonskaya, 2020). Researchers Bakieva and Teshabaeva (2019) endorse the notion of a distinct concept of media text, which is regarded as the principal theoretical component of media linguistics. The fundamental idea behind this concept is that, in traditional linguistics, a text is defined as "a semantically related sequence of sign units, with coherence and integrity as its main characteristics." The term "media text" was first used in English-language literature in the 1990s to refer to a text placed in the media. The foundations of the theory of media text were laid in the 1970s and 1990s in the works of scholars such as T. van Dijk, M. Montgomery, A. Bell, N. Fairclough, R. Fowler, who paid close attention to the study of the peculiarities of media speech. Nowadays, the term "media text" refers to an interdisciplinary notion. Scholars from various disciplines are considering its interpretation, including grammar, text linguistics, media linguistics, psycholinguistics, etc. Melnik (1996) defines a media text as an integrated, multilevel text, noting that such a text is the result of a combination of various semiotic codes (media, verbal, non-verbal, etc.), and is characterized by openness at the sign, content, and structural levels. Researcher Tatyana Dobrosklonskaya (2008) distinguishes the concept of media text as the basic category of media linguistics. The concept of media text is based on the organic combination of verbal and media units. Media text is characterized by a stable system of parameters:

- The method of text production (authorial or collegial).
- The form of creation and the form of reproduction (oral or written).
- The channel of distribution (the medium of a certain mass media).
- The functional-genre type of the text (news, commentary, journalism, etc.).

Dobrosklonskaya (2008) suggests that unlike the linear interpretation of text as a sequence of verbal signs with a common meaning, a media text combines the verbal part with the media qualities, creating a multidimensional and multilayered form. This combination gives the text a certain integrity and inseparable unity, which defines the

concept of a "media text". According to Grynyuk (2022), the main characteristics of media texts are:

- Mass communication of information and media perception
- Integration of multiple codes or languages
- Openness in terms of themes and content
- References to other texts in written form
- References and connections in electronic media texts
- Semantic coherence as a key feature of media text
- Overall and local coherence of the text

1.6.3. The style of media texts: Journalistic writing style

1.6.3.1. Main Characteristics of the Journalistic Writing

The language used in media should be considered a unique form of communication with its own style and vocabulary (Pop & Fetherston, 2005). According to Solganik (1970), the language of journalistic style has a key characteristic: it should be easily understandable to the general public. Information delivered through mass media should be accessible to everyone in society. When discussing the specific linguistic and stylistic features of journalistic writing, Kukharenko (2002) highlights that the language of media is characterized by:

- High standardization of resources to show objectivity
- Expressiveness to attract reader's attention and convey the author's attitude
- Wide use of figurative language and idiomatic vocabulary
- Saturation with various realities, allusions, and quotations
- Encouragement of colloquialism, slang, jargon, and blasphemy to create a certain image and stylistic effect

The primary goal of mass communication is to transmit information, but this transmission is often presented in a neutral manner. According to Johnstone et al (1976), "neutral" journalists adhere to standards of objectivity by providing accurate, factual, and verifiable information. This objective approach is vital for earning and maintaining the trust of the audience, as well as preserving the integrity of the information being

conveyed. However, researchers have observed that even seemingly neutral reports may contain subtle biases and assumptions that influence how information is presented and understood. Therefore, it is important to critically analyze the linguistic and rhetorical strategies used by journalists to fully comprehend the complex dynamics at play in mass communication.

1.6.3.2. The Inverted Pyramid of Journalism

The style of media texts, especially in journalistic writing, is characterized by distinct elements aimed at informing, engaging, and often persuading the audience. In the 19th century, the foundational principle of journalism was the use of the inverted pyramid structure. This method of news writing organizes information, placing the most crucial details at the beginning to grab the reader's attention, followed by less significant details in descending order of importance (Norambuena et al., 2020).

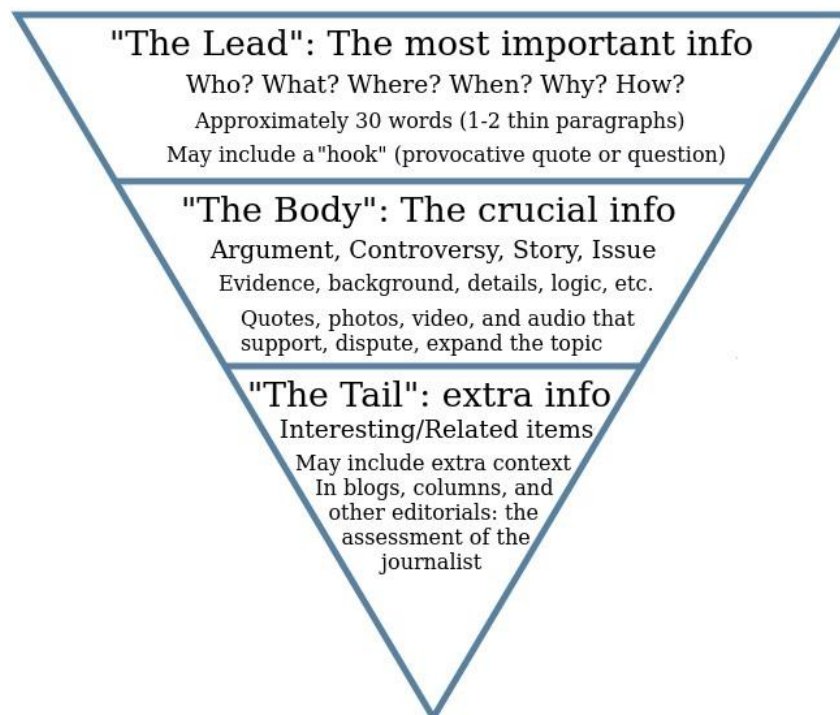


Figure 1: "Inverted Pyramid in Complex Form" by Christopher Schwartz

In the English-speaking tradition, journalists have commonly operated within the framework known as the "inverted pyramid." This framework involves summarizing the

five W's of journalism - who, what, why, where, and when - in the opening paragraph to provide readers with a basic understanding of the story early on. According to Keeble (2006), this approach allows journalists to present the most crucial information upfront, enabling readers to quickly grasp the most important details. Additionally, Leeds (2022) notes that the inverted pyramid is a fundamental journalistic framework that aids in maintaining objectivity in news reporting. This style is recognized for accommodating readers who may only read the opening paragraphs and allows editors to shorten articles without losing vital content (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2007).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Research Design

The tool used for analyzing the style of the chosen media texts is based on a modified version of the model developed by Michael H. Short and Geoffrey N. Leech in 2007. This model is designed to measure text style at four basic levels: lexical, grammatical categories, figures of speech, and context and cohesion.

Table 1: Leech and Short's (2007) adopted model of stylistic categories

Lexical Features	Noun,verb,adjective and adverb
Grammatical Features	Sentence types and sentence complexity
Cohesion and Context	Context and Cohesion
Figure of Speech	Metaphor,simile,metonymy and etc.

The text can be divided into four categories for analysis. The lexical category examines the specific words used in the text, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The grammatical categories consider sentence structure, including tense usage, sentence complexity, active or passive voice, and word choice. The third category, cohesion and context, focuses on the interconnection of words and sentences within a text and the setting in which the text exists. Finally, the fourth category encompasses Figures of speech, which include techniques like similes, metaphors, personification, and hyperbole, and allow writers to convey complex ideas, create vivid images, evoke emotions, and engage readers deeply. The research approach is qualitative (non-numerical analysis).

2.2. Data collection

In this study, the researcher used secondary data collection methods. The research involved a detailed examination of articles, categorization of data, and the identification of data based on specific criteria. The data collection process involved taking notes. A notebook was used to identify lexical features, grammatical features, cohesion, and the context of the selected sample.

2.3. Data analysis

Based on the proposed model mentioned above, the present research data includes ten selected articles from Anadolu Agency, which will be analyzed stylistically. Stylistic analysis of the text included lexical analysis, examining word choice and emphasis; analysis of speech and thought presentation, looking at direct and indirect quotations; grammatical and syntactic analysis, examining complex sentences, passive voice, conditional constructions; and analysis of Figures of speech such as metaphors, personification, and hyperbole. All of these methods allows to understand how the author accomplishes his goals through vocabulary choices, grammatical constructions, and rhetorical devices).

3. ANALYSIS OF DATA AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

3.1. Analysis of article No. 1

In this chapter of the current research, we utilize Leech and Short's (2007) method to conduct a thorough stylistic analysis of various English-language media texts published by the prominent Turkish newspaper Anadolu Agency. The first media text under analysis is titled "UN Security Council members back 2-state solution for Israeli-Palestinian conflict" (Anadolu Agency).



UN Security Council members back 2-state solution for Israeli-Palestinian conflict

US vetoes Security Council draft resolution demanding Palestine's full membership in United Nations

Diyar Guldogan | 19.04.2024 - Update : 19.04.2024

World

China to raise 5 major issues with top US diplomat during his trip to Beijing

UK receives 'relatively modest' numbers of asylum seekers, UN say

UN human rights chief decries latest Israeli strikes on Gaza

OIC condemns massacres committed by Israel following discovery of mass grave

Morning Briefing: April 23, 2024

WASHINGTON

UN Security Council members expressed support Thursday for a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict after a US veto of Palestine's bid for full UN membership.

The 15-member Council gathered in New York to vote on a draft resolution authored by Algeria recommending the admission of the State of Palestine for UN membership. But it was blocked in a vote of 12 in favor to one against with two abstentions, including the UK and Switzerland.

Algeria's envoy to the UN, Amar Bendjama, said his country's efforts will not cease until the State of Palestine becomes a full member of the UN.

"To those who were unable to support the admission of the State of Palestine today, we hope, we really hope, that we'll have to do so next time when the Security Council will reconsider the question of the admission of Palestine again," he stressed.

Chinese Ambassador Fu Cong said the establishment of an independent state is an "inalienable right" that cannot be questioned.

Figure 2: "UN Security Council members back 2-state solution for Israeli-Palestinian conflict" (Anadolu Agency).



UN Security Council members back 2-state solution for Israeli-Palestinian conflict



cannot be questioned.



"The admission of Palestine as a full member at the UN would indeed help in negotiations with Israel on a two-state solution," he said, pledging China's support with a view to seeing that day happen.



Voting in favor of Palestine's membership, Slovenia's envoy to the UN, Samuel Zbogar, said a two-state solution where two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace is the "only long-term, sustainable option."



Addressing the current situation in Gaza and resuming the political process towards a two-state solution must be the objectives, he said, adding: "We are of the view that the membership of the State of Palestine in the UN could significantly support this process, which should address all outstanding issues, support the state of Palestine and guarantee security for Israel."

'State of Palestine Is Inevitable'

Palestinian envoy to the UN Riyad Mansour expressed appreciation to the countries that supported Palestine's request for UN membership and to those who voted in favor of the draft resolution.

"The fact that this resolution did not pass will not break our will, and it will not defeat our determination. We will not stop in our effort," Mansour said.

"The State of Palestine is inevitable. It is real. Perhaps they see it as far away, but we see it as near, and we are the faithful," he added.

Switzerland's envoy to the UN, Pascale Baeriswyl, said they abstained on the draft resolution without opposing it because Switzerland believes it is "not appropriate" for the membership for the particular situation, given the ongoing conflict.

"We think it would be preferable to determine Palestinians' membership at the UN at a future stage, once there has been peace," she said, adding Switzerland's "strong position" on a two-state solution has not changed.

UK envoy to the UN Barbara Woodward said they abstained on the resolution because the focus must be kept on the situation in the Gaza Strip.

"The UK reiterates its commitment to making progress towards a two-state solution in which a safe and secure Israel lives alongside a sovereign, viable Palestinian state," Woodward added.

US veto 'hopeless attempt to stop inevitable course of history'

Russian Ambassador to the UN Vassily Nebenzia said an absolute majority of the global community supports Palestine's application to become a full member of the UN.

"Today's use of the veto by the US delegation is a hopeless attempt to stop the inevitable course of history. The results of the vote, where Washington was practically in complete isolation, speak for themselves," Nebenzia said.

US Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN Robert Wood said the US continues to strongly support a two-state solution.

Figure 3: "UN Security Council members back 2-state solution for Israeli-Palestinian conflict" (Anadolu Agency) (cont.)

The text contains both abstract and concrete nouns to shape international discourse. Abstract nouns like "membership," "support," and "solution" highlight processes and ideas at a high political level, while concrete nouns such as "Council," "State of Palestine," and "UN" give substance to the text and connect abstract concepts

to real political institutions and geographic entities. The use of active and passive verb forms reveals the dynamics of power and responsibility. Active forms ("expressed," "recommended," "pledging") highlight the proactive actions of member states and diplomats advocating for specific resolutions or approaches. On the other hand, passive constructions ("is blocked," "be admitted") are used to indicate actions affecting Palestine, emphasizing its object status in these interactions and illustrating its limited influence in these processes." Adjectives in the text serve to intensify impressions and evoke emotional responses. Evaluative adjectives such as "full," "inalienable," and "sustainable" emphasize the completeness and inalienability of rights, as well as the long-term perspective of solutions. Descriptive adjectives like "independent," "viable," and "deadly" contribute to painting a clear picture of the state's nature and the consequences of the conflict. The text uses specific international legal and political terms to ensure precision and formality in presentation. Phrases like "two-state solution," "Security Council," and "draft resolution" not only provide the reader with context, but also give the text an official tone commonly found in international diplomatic communications.

Direct Speech: "Chinese Ambassador Fu Cong said, 'The admission of Palestine as a full member at the UN would indeed help in negotiations with Israel on a two-state solution.'" This instance of direct speech is pivotal as it conveys the explicit support of the Chinese Ambassador for Palestine's UN membership. Direct speech here is used to provide clarity and authority, showcasing the specific position of China within the diplomatic dialogue. It underlines the ambassador's direct advocacy for a strategic move in the peace process. Indirect Speech: "UK envoy to the UN Barbara Woodward said they abstained on the resolution because the focus must be kept on the situation in the Gaza Strip." While this is summarized and not quoted directly, it encapsulates the UK's stance in a nuanced manner, demonstrating how indirect speech can be used to convey diplomatic positions without the direct force of quoted speech. This method softens the statement while still providing essential information about the UK's priorities and concerns. Free Indirect Speech: "Switzerland's envoy to the UN, Pascale Baeriswyl, said they abstained on the draft resolution without opposing it because Switzerland believes it is 'not appropriate' for the membership for the particular situation, given the ongoing conflict." This could be seen as a blend of direct and indirect speech where the envoy's rationale is embedded within the narrative flow of the article. It suggests Switzerland's

cautious stance and its reasons without a direct quotation, blending the envoy's perspective with the journalist's narrative voice. Reported Thought: "US Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN Robert Wood said the US continues to strongly support a two-state solution. This vote does not reflect opposition to Palestinian statehood but instead is an acknowledgment that it will only come from direct negotiations between the parties." This is a clear example of reported thought, where the underlying intentions and thoughts of the US delegation are inferred from their diplomatic statements. It articulates the strategic and philosophical approach of the US toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, implying a preference for bilateral negotiations over unilateral international resolutions. By including these specific examples, the analysis of speech and thought presentation becomes more concrete and illustrative of the ways in which different diplomatic nuances are communicated in the text. This approach improves our understanding of how language functions in the context of international relations and diplomacy.

"The 15-member Council convened in New York to vote on a draft resolution, authored by Algeria, recommending the admission of the State of Palestine for UN membership".

This sentence demonstrates the use of a complex sentence structure, which is typical in formal and diplomatic writing. It combines multiple clauses to provide a detailed account of the event, including the location, the action, and the subject of the resolution. This type of structure helps in presenting a lot of information in a succinct manner, which is crucial in formal reports and discussions where details are important but brevity is also valued. It uses Passive Voice: "But it was blocked in a vote of 12 in favor to one against with two abstentions, including the UK and Switzerland." The use of passive voice in this sentence shifts the focus from the actor (the US, which used its veto power) to the action (the blocking of the resolution) and the outcome (the vote tally). This is a common feature in diplomatic discourse, as it helps to maintain a level of objectivity and depersonalizes the action, which can be politically sensitive. It emphasizes the result of the action rather than the actor, which can help in softening the portrayal of potentially contentious decisions.

Syntactic Devices: "To those who were unable to support the admission of the State of Palestine today, we hope, we really hope, that we'll have to do so next time when

the Security Council will reconsider the question of the admission of Palestine again," he stressed. This example shows the use of repetition and conditional clauses. The repetition of "we hope" emphasizes the earnestness and the emotional appeal of the statement. The conditional structure ("when the Security Council will reconsider") projects into the future, setting up an expectation and a context for continued diplomatic efforts. Such syntactic choices are strategic in diplomatic language, aiming to influence future discussions and outcomes.

Coordination and Subordination: "Chinese Ambassador Fu Cong said the establishment of an independent state is an 'inalienable right' that cannot be questioned." This sentence employs subordination to clarify and emphasize the fundamental principle behind the ambassador's statement. The main clause presents the ambassador's statement, while the subordinate clause ("that cannot be questioned") reinforces the incontestability of the right to statehood. This syntactic structure is effective for reinforcing statements and ensuring they are received with the weight they are intended.

Let's take a closer look at the Figures of Speech in the article and identify and analyze the use of different rhetorical and literary devices within the text. These devices play a crucial role in emphasizing, persuading, and adding stylistic flair to diplomatic discourse.

The use of different rhetorical devices in recent diplomatic statements is worth noting. Russian Ambassador to the UN Vassily Nebenzia used a metaphor to characterize the US veto as a "hopeless attempt to stop the inevitable course of history," suggesting that it is both futile and contrary to historical progression. This statement frames the US action in a negative light, emphasizing its inefficacy. Similarly, the Palestinian envoy to the UN, Riyad Mansour, employed hyperbole by saying, "The State of Palestine is inevitable," to underscore the certainty and urgency of Palestinian statehood. This serves as a persuasive tool to rally support for their bid for statehood. Furthermore, personification was used to humanize the concept of Washington as "practically in complete isolation," emphasizing the US's political stance as out of sync with the international community. Alliteration was utilized to highlight a "strong position on a two-state solution," making it more impactful and memorable. Lastly, the US Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Robert Wood, employed antithesis to

contrast the idea of opposition to Palestinian statehood with the acknowledgment that it will only come from direct negotiations, stressing the US position that their veto is not against the concept of a Palestinian state but a strategic decision to encourage bilateral negotiations. These rhetorical devices are effective in conveying and emphasizing diplomatic positions.

The article uses Figures of speech to not only convey the facts but also to influence the reader's perceptions and emotions about the ongoing international debate. These rhetorical devices strengthen the persuasive power of statements made by diplomats, shaping public and international understanding of the complex dynamics at play in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

«But it was blocked in a vote of 12 in favor to one against with two abstentions, including the UK and Switzerland.»

The word "but" introduces a contrasting element that is crucial for emphasizing the unexpected result of the vote despite significant support. This conjunction helps maintain coherence by aligning reader expectations with the narrative shift from potential success to actual obstruction. It guides the reader through the diplomatic narrative, marking the transition and interrelation between different segments of the discussion.

The Chinese Ambassador, Fu Cong, stated that the establishment of an independent state is an 'inalienable right' that cannot be questioned. Lexical cohesion is achieved through the repetition of key terms such as "state," "right," and "independent," which are central to the discourse of international law and diplomacy. These repetitions help reinforce the theme, maintain a focused argument throughout the text, and link various statements, hence enhancing the readability and coherence of the diplomatic stance.

Reference:

"Algeria's ambassador to the UN, Amar Bendjama, stated that his country will continue its efforts until the State of Palestine achieves full membership in the UN." The use of "his country's efforts" refers back to previous mentions of Algeria's active role in supporting Palestine's bid for UN membership. This helps maintain coherence by linking

different parts of the text through thematic continuity and ensures that the reader can follow Algeria's consistent support for Palestine.

Ellipsis: "The fact that this resolution did not pass will not break our will, and it will not defeat our determination." Ellipsis is used here to omit repeated verbs in the second clause ("will not break our will, [will not] defeat our determination"). This helps to avoid redundancy and ensures a concise and powerful expression of resilience. This use of ellipsis contributes to textual cohesion by allowing the text to flow more smoothly, keeping the reader focused on the key message of perseverance without unnecessary repetition.

3.2. Stylistic analysis of 2 article: Unrwa Chief Says Looking at Arab World, Other New Donors to Fill Us Funding Gap

The screenshot shows a news article from Anadolu Agency (AA) with the following content:

UNRWA chief says looking at Arab world, other new donors to fill US funding gap

GENEVA

The UN agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) is looking for contributions from new donors, including Arab nations, to fill the gap created by the halt in US funding, the agency's head Philippe Lazzarini has told Anadolu.

The US and its Western allies initially suspended funding to UNRWA in January over Israel's unproven allegations that some agency staff were involved in the Oct. 7 Hamas attack.

While others such as the EU, Canada and Sweden have since backtracked and plan to resume funding, the US has doubled down on its stance, with a new spending bill passed by Congress last month banning any payments to UNRWA until March 2025.

The US was UNRWA's largest donor, providing between \$300 and \$400 million annually, and Lazzarini believes its decision to freeze funding is "certainly fueled and driven by domestic politics."

"The gap left behind by the US is equivalent to about \$180 million when it comes to the core budget, plus an additional \$200 million donor when it comes to the emergency appeal," Lazzarini told Anadolu in an interview in Geneva.

He said the agency has been and will continue to "reach out to new potential donors," while also pushing traditional ones to not only maintain, but also increase their contributions.

"We'll also be looking at the Arab world," he said.

"We have seen some significant contributions there, from Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, to name a few. But earlier we also had some contribution from Oman, and even a host country, Jordan."

Additionally, he said some European nations such as Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Norway have conveyed their intent to maintain and bolster their donations.

As of now, UNRWA has enough to continue operations until the end of June, he said, but stressed that him and other officials will have to "redouble efforts" to mobilize enough resources to keep it running until the end of the year.

Slower 'domino effect'

Some major donors have yet to review their decision to cut funding to UNRWA, including countries such as the UK, Austria and Switzerland, according to Lazzarini.

That is despite the findings of an independent review report for the UN, led by former French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna, who said last week that Israel is yet to provide credible evidence to back its allegations against UNRWA staff.

The report, prepared after extensive field visits and engagement with various stakeholders across several regions since mid-February, also particularly emphasized the agency's neutrality.

Lazzarini said countries have been slower to resume funding than they were in pulling the plug, pointing out that 16 nations stopped donations within 48 hours after Israel first came out with its accusations against UNRWA personnel.

"Donors came back, slowly but surely, three months later," he said.

On the right side of the article, there is a 'World' section with several headlines:

- Russia recalls its ambassador in Armenia for consultations
- Georgian parliament to launch process of overriding presidential veto on 'foreign agents' bill
- Russia, Belarus need additional measures to ensure security: Russian defense chief
- Türkiye removes X ad ban
- Azerbaijan takes control of 4 villages on border with Armenia

Figure 4: "UN Security Council members back 2-state solution for Israeli-Palestinian conflict" (Anadolu Agency) (cont.)

UNRWA chief says looking at Arab world, other new donors to fill US funding gap

"The domino effect has not been as quick. But it is true that once a group of countries started to review their position, others have followed."

Lazzarini said Colonna's report underlined just how "essential, indispensable and irreplaceable" UNRWA is in humanitarian efforts for Palestinians, as well as its "solid and robust mechanisms to handle neutrality."

"I'm confident that, with this report, our traditional partners and donors will feel reassured and resume their partnerships with the agency," he said.

'Real objective is to strip Palestinians of refugee status'

Israel is facing a genocide case at the International Court of Justice for its ongoing assault on Gaza, which has now killed nearly 34,600 Palestinians, the vast majority being women and children, and wounded over 77,800.

It has displaced millions more, around 85% of the population, leaving them facing famine and acute shortages of medical aid and other essentials.

Israeli attacks have also laid waste to large swaths of the besieged enclave, devastating everything from housing to medical facilities, educational institutes, and all sorts of civic infrastructure.

Among the casualties and destroyed infrastructure have been at least 182 UNRWA staff and more than 160 buildings used by the agency, many of them shelters for displaced Palestinians.

Asked whether UNRWA will take legal action against Israel, Lazzarini said there were no such plans, but reiterated his call for the international community to do its part for accountability.

"I have called on member states to, in the future, investigate and seek accountability for the fact that UN staff, UN premises, UN operations have been blatantly disregarded," he said.

"There have already been statements from member states in New York or at the Security Council, indicating that, indeed, we need to seek accountability for these blatant violations. So, there is an interest from a number of member states."

Lazzarini, however, expects the campaign targeting UNRWA to continue, reiterating that it is part of a larger Israeli plan against Palestinians.

"The call for the agency to be dismantled will continue. The mantra that the agency perpetuates the refugee status will also certainly continue," he said.

"The real objective in calling for the dissolution of the agency is related to the objective to strip Palestinians of refugee status."

All of this is also perceived by Palestinians as an attempt to "weaken or end" the prospect of a two-state solution, he added.

World

Russia recalls its ambassador in Armenia for consultations

Georgian parliament to launch process of overriding presidential veto on 'foreign agents' bill

Russia, Belarus need additional measures to ensure security: Russian defense chief

Türkiye removes X ad ban

Azerbaijan takes control of 4 villages on border with Armenia

Figure 5: Unrwa Chief Says Looking at Arab World, Other New Donors to Fill Us Funding Gap

The text discussing the UNRWA funding issue uses specific language related to international aid, diplomacy, and conflict resolution. The choice of words is important for conveying the complexities of international funding dynamics and the agency's strategic responses to financial challenges. Phrases like "significant contributions," "independent review report," and "core budget" emphasize the formal and bureaucratic nature of the discussion, specific to organizational funding and management contexts. Terms like "neutrality," "allegations," and "campaign against" reflect the diplomatic tensions and political sensitivities in international relations and funding. The article uses verbs and phrases that indicate action and urgency, such as "looking at," "fill the gap," and "redouble efforts." These convey the need for immediate and vigorous attention to

address financial shortfalls. Emotionally charged terms like "real objective" and "blatantly disregarded" are used to persuade the reader about the urgency and righteousness of the agency's cause. The specific mention of countries and regions like "Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar" contextualizes the discussion geographically and underscores the international scope of funding and the varied sources of financial support. The contrast between the speed of pulling funding and the slowness in resuming it, as discussed by Lazzarini, emphasizes the reactive nature of donor nations and the challenges of dependency on external funding. By utilizing a combination of formal, diplomatic, urgent, and emotive language, the text effectively communicates the crucial challenges facing UNRWA in securing funding, the complex geopolitical dynamics involved, and the agency's proactive strategies in addressing these challenges.

The article uses various techniques of speech and thought presentation to convey Philippe Lazzarini's, the head of UNRWA, and other stakeholders' perspectives and assertions. These techniques enhance the reader's understanding of the complex issues at play and emphasize the personal and organizational responses to these challenges. The article extensively uses direct quotes from Lazzarini and others to deliver authoritative and firsthand accounts of the situation. For example, Lazzarini's statements such as "We'll also be looking at the Arab world" and "The real objective in calling for the dissolution of the agency is related to the objective to strip Palestinians of refugee status" provide a direct and personal touch, emphasizing the gravity and immediacy of the issues. This method allows the audience to hear the voices involved, adding a layer of authenticity and urgency to the narrative. Alongside direct quotes, the article utilizes indirect speech to summarize and report on broader sentiments and findings without attributing them directly to specific speakers. For instance, when discussing the findings of the independent review report, the article paraphrases that the report emphasized UNRWA's "solid and robust mechanisms to handle neutrality." This usage contextualizes and distills the content of the report in a way that integrates seamlessly into the flow of the article, aiding in narrative coherence and focus. The narrator (or the journalist) plays a crucial role in framing and presenting the statements and thoughts of the characters involved. By choosing which statements to quote directly and which to summarize, the narrator guides the reader's understanding and perception of the events. This technique is evident in how the article sets up Lazzarini's quotes, providing

background information that frames his comments within the broader narrative of the funding crisis and political maneuvers. While the article predominantly focuses on speech representation, it implicitly presents the thoughts and intentions behind the actions of various entities. For instance, when Lazzarini talks about the "campaign against UNRWA," it implies a calculated and strategic thought process behind the external opposition the agency faces. This indirect presentation of thought through the implications of speech acts deepens the reader's understanding of the underlying motives and strategies at play.

The article effectively communicates the complexities of the funding issues faced by UNRWA, the personal and organizational strategies for addressing these issues, and the political dynamics influencing these processes through various techniques of speech and thought presentation. The use of direct and indirect speech, along with careful narration, creates a dynamic and multifaceted portrayal of the international effort to support Palestinian refugees.

Grammar and Syntax

The text uses complex grammatical structures that reflect the formality found in diplomatic discourse. These structures are instrumental in conveying detailed information and nuanced perspectives, as well as in establishing the formal relationships between the agency, donors, and geopolitical entities. The use of complex sentences with multiple clauses is prevalent throughout the article, allowing for the encapsulation of dense informational content within single sentences. This complexity is essential for articulating the interconnected issues of funding, political influences, and organizational responses. For instance, Lazzarini's statement, "The gap left behind by the US is equivalent to about \$180 million when it comes to the core budget, plus an additional \$200 million donor when it comes to the emergency appeal," effectively combines quantitative information about funding shortages in one sentence through the use of subordinate clauses.

The text extensively uses the passive voice to focus on the actions and decisions impacting UNRWA rather than the entities making those decisions. This grammatical choice helps to depersonalize the discussion, shifting the focus from the actors to the actions and their effects. For example, phrases such as "funding was suspended" and "a new spending bill was passed" emphasize the events rather than the agents, highlighting

the agency's reactive position in these circumstances. By employing the passive voice, the article directs attention more toward the effects of these actions rather than on the actors themselves, illustrating how such decisions fundamentally affect UNRWA without attributing the actions directly to the initiators. This approach not only shifts the narrative focus away from the entities making these decisions but also enhances the understanding of the impact these decisions have on the organization.

The use of conditional sentences reflects the speculative and future-oriented thinking that is necessary in planning and strategy discussions within international aid contexts. Sentences like, "We'll also be looking at the Arab world," and "I'm confident that, with this report, our traditional partners and donors will feel reassured and resume their partnerships with the agency," illustrate the anticipatory and conditional planning based on potential donor behaviors and reactions. The text employs nominalizations (turning verbs or adjectives into nouns), which is typical in formal and bureaucratic language, adding a level of abstraction and depersonalization. Terms such as "contribution," "admission," and "allegation" transform actions into concepts, which helps in discussing complex issues in a concise and authoritative manner. Extensive use of prepositional phrases adds specificity and clarity to the statements, anchoring abstract concepts in more concrete contexts. For example, "by the halt in US funding," "over Israel's unproven allegations," and "in humanitarian efforts for Palestinians" utilize prepositional phrases to precisely define the circumstances and scope of the discussed topics.

These grammatical and syntactical choices enhance the text's formality, precision, and the ability to convey complex, multi-layered information efficiently. They reflect the careful structuring required to address sensitive international issues and the strategic communication needs of an organization like UNRWA.

The article about UNRWA's funding challenges uses various Figures of speech to make the narrative more powerful, emphasize the severity of the situation, and create a sense of urgency and moral responsibility among the readers and stakeholders. One of the main metaphors used is "fill the gap," which vividly represents the abstract idea of financial shortfall. This metaphor not only simplifies the financial challenges but also creates a visual representation of something that needs to be completed, implying an urgent need to address the funding issue. The article employs personification in phrases

like “the US has doubled down on its stance,” attributing human-like determination to a country. This Figure of speech dramatizes political decisions, emphasizing their deliberate and resolute nature. Though not directly stated, the text implies a comparison in the statement describing how donors were quick to withdraw funding but slow to resume it, indirectly comparing the actions of the donors to a “domino effect.” This comparison highlights the reactive and often unthoughtful nature of political and financial decisions in international relations. Phrases like “blatantly disregarded” exaggerate the nature of the actions against UNRWA operations, provoking a stronger emotional response from the audience and underlining the perceived injustice. The article subtly uses alliteration in phrases such as “real objective” and “redouble efforts.” This rhetorical device adds a poetic quality to the statements, making the key points more impactful and persuasive. Overall, these Figures of speech effectively communicate the severity of UNRWA’s financial challenges, the dynamics of donor behavior, and the critical nature of the agency’s mission, making the situation more relatable and the need for action more compelling.

The article discussing UNRWA’s funding strategies shows a strong connection and flow of information throughout. It effectively uses various linguistic devices to maintain coherence. For example, conjunctions like “and,” “but,” “while,” and “however” play a crucial role in binding sentences and ideas together. Temporal connectors such as “since,” “until,” and “as of now” help establish a timeline of events. Pronouns and demonstratives are used to avoid repetition and maintain coherence. The article also maintains thematic coherence by repeatedly using key terms related to funding. The structure of the article moves logically from the problem to the response and finally to the implications. These cohesive devices and the coherent structure ensure that readers can easily understand and follow the detailed discussions about UNRWA’s funding crisis and the strategies implemented to address it.

3.3. Stylistic analysis of 3 article: Türkiye Criticizes Un Security Council's Veto Power as Barrier to Recognition of Palestine

The screenshot shows a news article from the Anadolu Agency (AA) with the title "Türkiye criticizes UN Security Council's veto power as barrier to recognition of Palestine". The article text is as follows:

Türkiye strongly criticized the use of the veto power at the UN Security Council on Wednesday as a hindrance to Palestine's rightful place among nations.

"Türkiye firmly believes that the use of the veto power in the UN Security Council should not obstruct the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people. It should not be a barrier to an immediate ceasefire either," Ahmet Yıldız, Türkiye's permanent representative to the UN, told the General Assembly.

Highlighting the significance of addressing a veto by a permanent member of the Security Council on the draft resolution for Palestine's admission to the UN, Yıldız affirmed Türkiye's "unwavering support for Palestine's application for full UN membership."

He urged the international community to urgently address the Palestinian question and recognize the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people.

Yıldız lamented about the impasse in the Council, labeling it as a serious setback to the founding principles of the UN and its mandate to maintain international peace and security.

Underscoring the enduring challenge posed by the Palestine issue to peace and security in the Middle East, the Turkish envoy stressed the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza and condemned the brutal assault and displacement of Palestinians.

He emphasized the urgent need for the implementation of relevant Council resolutions and measures issued by the International Court of Justice, and strongly opposed any military operation against Rafah in the southern Gaza Strip.

Saying that international law is applicable to all countries "without distinction and discrimination," Yıldız affirmed that "No state is above the law."

"The consequences of abandonment of international law will only bring more instability, more aggression, more conflict, and more suffering," Yıldız warned, expressing concerns about the regional spill-over of the conflict.

Calling for international action to compel Israel to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access to Gaza, he reaffirmed Türkiye's strong support for the UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) and condemned smear campaigns against it.

Yıldız noted Türkiye's commitment to ending the conflict and bringing permanent peace and stability to the region through a two-state solution.

"Türkiye will continue its tireless efforts towards ending this conflict as well as bringing permanent peace and stability to the region," he affirmed, asserting that Palestinians deserve nothing less than a future of dignity, freedom and prosperity.

On the right side of the screenshot, there is a navigation menu with a hamburger icon and a list of world news items:

- World
- Russia recalls its ambassador in Armenia for consultations
- Georgian parliament to launch process of overriding presidential veto on 'foreign agents' bill
- Russia, Belarus need additional measures to ensure security: Russian defense chief
- Türkiye removes X ad ban
- Azerbaijan takes control of 4 villages on border with Armenia

Figure 6: Türkiye Criticizes Un Security Council's Veto Power as Barrier to Recognition of Palestine

The article's word choices are carefully selected to emphasize Turkey's firm support for the recognition of Palestine and to criticize the workings of the UN Security Council, particularly the veto power. Phrases like "hindrance," "rightful place among nations," and "legitimate aspirations" not only highlight the perceived justice of Palestine's cause but also draw attention to the obstacles created by international politics. For example, the term "hindrance" is used to describe the impact of the veto power on Palestine's aspirations. This word choice implies a significant and unnecessary obstacle, attributing a negative connotation to the use of the veto in international relations. The

phrase "rightful place among nations" elevates the discussion from a mere political issue to a matter of moral right, suggesting that Palestine inherently deserves recognition and membership in the global community, which is unjustly denied. The expression "legitimate aspirations" is particularly strong, as it validates Palestine's desires for statehood and full UN membership, opposing any notion that these aspirations might be unfounded or controversial. By using "legitimate," Yildiz not only validates the Palestinian cause but also appeals to the audience's sense of justice and fairness. Additionally, the article uses phrases like "serious setback" and "founding principles of the UN" to criticize the current state of affairs within the UN Security Council. These choices frame the issue as not only a problem for Palestine but as a challenge to the credibility and foundational values of the United Nations itself, thus broadening the implications of the veto use. Further emphasizing the urgency and moral imperative, the article includes strong action-oriented language such as "urgent need for the implementation" and "strongly opposed to any military operation." These phrases signal a call to action and a firm stance against aggression, reinforcing Türkiye's role as a proactive and principled actor in international politics. Overall, the lexical choices in the article serve to articulate a narrative of justice denied, calling into question the fairness of international mechanisms and underscoring Türkiye's unwavering support for Palestine in a morally charged dispute. These choices craft a persuasive argument designed to resonate on both emotional and rational levels with the international community.

"In the article discussing Turkey's criticism of the UN Security Council's veto power, the way the speech is presented is crucial in conveying the diplomatic position and the emotional foundation of the argument. I will provide a detailed analysis of the speech and the presentation of thoughts, following the methodology outlined by Leech and Short."Direct Speech. The article predominantly employs Direct Speech to communicate the statements made by Ahmet Yildiz, Türkiye's permanent representative to the UN. Yildiz's words are presented exactly as spoken to emphasize the authenticity and immediacy of the message. For example, Yildiz states, "Türkiye firmly believes that the use of the veto power in the UN Security Council should not obstruct the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people. It should not be a barrier to an immediate ceasefire either." This direct quote places the reader in the context of a formal address, highlighting the directness of Türkiye's diplomatic communication and the strength of

its convictions regarding the misuse of veto power. Less frequently, indirect speech is used to summarize or paraphrase other comments or thoughts related to the situation. This mode is less personal and more narrative in nature, serving to convey broader stances or reactions without the directness of quoted speech. For instance, the article indirectly conveys the general actions of the UN and other entities. Yildiz urged the international community to urgently address the Palestinian question and recognize the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people. Here, indirect speech summarizes Yildiz's call to action without quoting his exact words, effectively broadening the scope of the appeal to a wider audience.

The article doesn't prominently feature free direct speech. However, the use of direct speech without introductory expressions occasionally blurs the lines, giving the feel of free direct speech by immersing readers directly in the unfolding discourse. This is seen in Yildiz's direct appeals and statements that express strong emotions or urgent calls to action, such as "No state is above the law." This statement, while part of a larger quoted section, stands out as a powerful declaration that reflects a universal principle, conveyed directly and emphatically to engage the audience. The remarks made by Yildiz can also be interpreted using Speech Act Theory. His statements not only convey information but also perform actions such as promising, ordering, and committing. For example, when Yildiz says, "Türkiye will continue its tireless efforts towards ending this conflict as well as bringing permanent peace and stability to the region," he is not just informing but also making a commitment on behalf of Türkiye.

In the article about Turkey's critique of the UN Security Council's veto power, the use of grammar and syntax is important for conveying a formal diplomatic tone and presenting structured arguments. The text uses a variety of grammatical structures to enhance clarity and effectiveness of communication. Here's a detailed breakdown. The article uses complex sentences to provide comprehensive information within a single sentence structure. This allows for the presentation of nuanced arguments without disrupting the flow of the text. For example, Yildiz's statement, "Türkiye firmly believes that the use of the veto power in the UN Security Council should not obstruct the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people," combines multiple ideas into a single, cohesive statement. This structure not only conveys a lot of information but also emphasizes the interconnectedness of these concepts. The use of subordinate clauses adds additional context or reasons to the main statements, enriching the narrative with

depth and detail. For instance, in the sentence "Highlighting the significance of addressing a veto by a permanent member of the Security Council on the draft resolution for Palestine's admission to the UN, Yıldız affirmed Türkiye's 'unwavering support for Palestine's application for full UN membership,'" the initial participial phrase serves as a subordinate clause that sets the stage for the main action, which is Yıldız's affirmation of support

Conditional clauses are used to discuss potential outcomes or the implications of certain actions. This is common in diplomatic language, where hypotheticals and future possibilities are often debated. For example, a sentence such as "The consequences of abandonment of international law will only bring more instability, more aggression, more conflict, and more suffering" uses a conditional structure to warn about the future repercussions of disregarding international law. This effectively uses the future simple tense to predict negative outcomes. The passive voice is strategically used to focus on the action rather than the actor, which is common in diplomatic discourse to either emphasize the action itself or to depersonalize the discussion. In the sentence "The enduring challenge posed by the Palestine issue to peace and security in the Middle East was stressed," the passive construction shifts focus from the entity stressing the issue to the importance of the issue itself. The article uses modal verbs to express necessity, possibility, and obligations, which are integral in diplomatic language to discuss duties, rights, and potentialities. For example, in the sentence "He urged the international community to urgently address the Palestinian question and recognize the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people," the modal verb "urge" conveys a strong recommendation and call to action, stressing the urgency and necessity of the matter. The grammatical and syntactical choices are crucial for expressing the seriousness of the issue, establishing a persuasive and authoritative position on the international stage, and ensuring that the message is delivered with the necessary formal decorum and diplomatic subtlety.

In the analysis of the "Figures of Speech" in the article criticizing Türkiye's stance on the UN Security Council's veto power, the text utilizes various rhetorical devices to amplify its persuasive and emphatic delivery. The article uses metaphor to make political concepts more tangible and visually perceptible to the audience. For example, when referring to Palestine's political barriers, the term "hindrance" is used as a metaphor for these obstacles. Additionally, Türkiye is personified in the article, with

active and human-like qualities attributed to its diplomatic actions. This helps create a vivid image of Türkiye as an active participant in international affairs. The article also employs hyperbole to emphasize the potential extreme outcomes of neglecting international laws. Lastly, alliteration is used subtly in phrases such as "permanent peace and stability," adding a poetic quality to the rhetoric. The article uses antithesis to contrast the idea of equality before the law with the potential for states to act with impunity, as seen in the statement "No state is above the law." This contrast emphasizes the principle of justice and the need for legal accountability for all countries. Additionally, the repetition of structure in the phrase "more instability, more aggression, more conflict, and more suffering" effectively creates a rhythmic emphasis on the escalation of negative outcomes using parallelism. This rhetorical device enhances the argument by aligning successive ideas in a similar format, thereby amplifying the message. The Figures of speech in the article play a significant role in making the case for Palestine's recognition at the UN more persuasive and engaging for the audience. They vividly convey Türkiye's stance and its concerns about the implications of veto power in international diplomacy.

The article uses cohesive devices effectively to maintain a logical flow and enhance coherence in the discourse. It employs various methods to ensure that the content is well-connected and that ideas transition smoothly from one to the next. The article uses coordinating conjunctions such as "and" to connect equally important ideas within the narrative. For example, Ahmet Yıldız's statement, "Türkiye firmly believes that the use of the veto power in the UN Security Council should not obstruct the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people and it should not be a barrier to an immediate ceasefire," effectively links two central but separate points—the political aspiration and the urgent need for a ceasefire, highlighting their combined relevance to the issue at hand. Anaphora is used to refer back to previous concepts and maintain thematic continuity. For instance, the repeated use of the term "conflict" in different contexts ("ending this conflict" and "bringing permanent peace and stability to the region") helps to keep the focus on the overarching topic of resolving the ongoing strife. Similarly, references to "the region" at different points underscore the geographical continuity and the broader implications of the conflict. This is achieved through the repeated use of key terms that encapsulate the core themes of the article. Words like "peace," "conflict," "law," and "support" recur throughout the text, reinforcing the main

issues and Türkiye's position on them. The repetition of these terms not only emphasizes the significance of these concepts but also helps in building a coherent argument by threading the main ideas through the entirety of the text. Certain phrases are used to create a strong associative bond between specific actions and their consequences or goals. Phrases like "legitimate aspirations," "unwavering support," and "fundamental rights" are strategically repeated to strengthen the association between Türkiye's diplomatic actions and the moral justifications behind them. The text uses ellipsis to avoid redundancy and streamline the narrative. For instance, when Yildiz urges the international community to recognize the "fundamental rights of the Palestinian people," later references to "these rights" indirectly refer back to this earlier, more detailed mention. Substitution is also used with terms like "it" and "this issue," which refer back to concepts mentioned earlier (e.g., Palestine's admission to the UN) without explicitly restating them, maintaining coherence without sacrificing brevity.

3.4. Stylistic analysis of 4 article: Mexico Accuses Ecuador at Un Court of Crossing Line Over Incursion on Its Embassy in Quito

AA Mexico accuses Ecuador at UN court of crossing line over incursion on its embassy in Quito

ATHENS

Mexico accused Ecuador on Tuesday of crossing lines that should not be crossed when Ecuador encroached on the Mexican Embassy in Quito earlier this month.

At the first hearing at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at the Hague, Mexico's representative Alejandro Celorio argued that Ecuador violated one of the cornerstones that govern relations between sovereign states.

Maintaining that Mexico is severely worried about Ecuador's incursion, including the safety of people who were on the premises, he said, "It clearly showed Ecuador's lack of respect for universally accepted fundamental norms which have existed for a long time."

"We have not been given credible guarantees to avoid new infractions nor has Ecuador fully recognized its obligation not to enter the premises of Mexico," added Celorio.

The invasion by Ecuadorian police into the embassy on April 5 to arrest former Ecuadorian Vice President Jorge Glas, to whom Mexico granted political asylum, unleashed a political crisis that escalated to the breaking of diplomatic relations.

Mexico filed a complaint before the ICJ on April 11 that demanded Ecuador be expelled from the UN, pending an apology for the incident.

Mexico severed diplomatic ties with Ecuador, recalling embassy staff from the country. The embassy incident has been condemned by most countries in the region, some of which have said they joined Mexico's lawsuit.

In response, Ecuador sued Mexico at the ICJ for granting asylum to Glas, who is wanted by the Ecuadorian justice system in relation to several criminal proceedings and investigations.

World

Russia recalls its ambassador in Armenia for consultations

Georgian parliament to launch process of overriding presidential veto on 'foreign agents' bill

Russia, Belarus need additional measures to ensure security: Russian defense chief

Türkiye removes X ad ban

Azerbaijan takes control of 4 villages on border with Armenia

Figure 7: Mexico Accuses Ecuador at Un Court of Crossing Line Over Incursion on Its Embassy in Quito

In the text about the diplomatic incident at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the words were carefully chosen to highlight the seriousness and legal consequences of the event. The language used is formal and legal, which is appropriate for an international legal dispute. This reflects the seriousness and official nature of the accusations made by Mexico against Ecuador.

Key Terms and Their Implications. "Incursion" is a critical term because it indicates an aggressive entry into a foreign territory, implying not only an unauthorized but also an invasive action. The use of "incursion" highlights the seriousness of Ecuador's actions in Mexico's view, portraying it as a violation of sovereignty and international law.

- **Violation:** The term "violation" describes Ecuador's actions as a serious legal and ethical wrongdoing, suggesting that Ecuador has willfully disregarded international norms, making the incident seem more severe.
- **Fundamental norms:** This phrase emphasizes that the breached norms are not minor or optional, but basic and universally recognized principles governing state interactions. By highlighting that these norms are universally accepted and have existed for a long time, the text stresses the indisputable and established nature of the laws supposedly broken by Ecuador.
- **Credible guarantees:** This phrase emphasizes Mexico's demand for serious and believable assurances against future violations, indicating the lack of trust and the severity of the breach. It points to a deep-rooted issue that requires formal and substantial assurances rather than mere apologies.
- **Severed diplomatic ties:** This term indicates a complete breakdown in relations between the two nations, underscoring the extreme consequences of the incident. The finality of "severed" highlights the seriousness with which Mexico views the breach and its impact on bilateral relations.

The words chosen here help create a story about Ecuador committing serious diplomatic and legal offenses. The language doesn't just explain the actions but also judges them in moral and legal terms, making the reader sympathize with Mexico's point of view and perceive that they were treated unjustly according to international laws. This choice of words effectively presents the incident as having significant international

implications, urging the reader to understand how seriously the involved parties view the situation.

Examples and Analysis of Speech and Thought Presentation

Direct Speech: Alejandro Celorio stated, "It clearly showed Ecuador's lack of respect for universally accepted fundamental norms which have existed for a long time." This direct quote from Mexico's representative at the ICJ emphasizes the seriousness of the accusation against Ecuador. By using direct speech, the text allows the reader to hear the exact phrasing used by Celorio, which underscores the formal and accusatory tone of Mexico's legal argument. The choice of words like "clearly showed" and "lack of respect for universally accepted fundamental norms" are particularly potent, reflecting a strong condemnation of Ecuador's actions.

Narrator's Representation of Speech Acts (NRSA). The narrator's summary of Celorio's arguments. "Mexico accused Ecuador on Tuesday of crossing lines that should not be crossed when Ecuador encroached on the Mexican Embassy in Quito earlier this month." Here, the narrator encapsulates the essence of Mexico's legal stance without directly quoting Celorio. This NRSA technique is effective for providing an overview or summary of the position, making it clear to the audience what the core issue is—Ecuador's alleged violation of diplomatic norms. Additional NRSA example. "Mexico filed a complaint before the ICJ on April 11 that demanded Ecuador be expelled from the UN, pending an apology for the incident." This part of the narrative explains the actions taken by Mexico in response to the incident, further delineating the severity of Mexico's response to the perceived transgression by Ecuador. These techniques serve multiple purposes. **Clarity and Emphasis.** Direct quotes ensure that there is no ambiguity in how Mexico's stance is presented, allowing the audience to grasp the intensity and specificity of the accusations. **Persuasive Effect.** By using direct speech for key accusations and summaries through NRSA, the text persuades the reader of the seriousness and legitimacy of Mexico's claims. Overall, the speech and thought presentation in the text plays a vital role in conveying the legal narratives and the diplomatic tensions in a structured, formal manner typical of international judicial proceedings.

In the article, the effective use of grammar and syntax portrays the formal and confrontational nature of international legal disputes. Here are the details of the syntactic

structures observed. **Complex Sentences:** The text uses complex sentences to provide detailed information about events and arguments, as is typical in formal diplomatic discourse to ensure clarity and precision. For example, "Mexico accused Ecuador on Tuesday of crossing lines that should not be crossed when Ecuador encroached on the Mexican Embassy in Quito earlier this month." This sentence structurally combines multiple clauses—an independent clause ("Mexico accused Ecuador on Tuesday of crossing lines that should not be crossed") and a dependent temporal clause ("when Ecuador encroached on the Mexican Embassy in Quito earlier this month")—which adds depth to the information by linking the timing of the accusation to the event.

Passive Voice: The passive voice is prominently used to emphasize the actions and the subjects upon which these actions were imposed, rather than the doers of these actions, which often serves to focus on the impact of the actions or to maintain a formal tone. For example, "The invasion by Ecuadorian police into the embassy on April 5 to arrest former Ecuadorian Vice President Jorge Glas, to whom Mexico granted political asylum, unleashed a political crisis that escalated to the breaking of diplomatic relations." This sentence uses passive constructions ("was arrested," "was granted political asylum") to highlight the involvement of the embassy and the individuals affected rather than the entities performing the actions.

Nominalization: The text uses nominalization, converting verbs into nouns, to create a more formal and depersonalized tone that is typical in legal and diplomatic contexts. For example, "Mexico's representative Alejandro Celorio argued that Ecuador violated one of the cornerstones that govern relations between sovereign states." In this instance, "violation" (from "violate") and "govern" (used here directly as a verb but often seen as "governance" in similar contexts) reflect a formal style that focuses on the actions and principles rather than the people involved.

Conditional Structures: The use of conditional expressions helps to discuss hypothetical situations or consequences, adding a layer of speculation or warning about potential future outcomes. For example, "We have not been given credible guarantees to avoid new infractions nor has Ecuador fully recognized its obligation not to enter the premises of Mexico." This structure outlines conditions not met ("not been given credible guarantees," "has not fully recognized"), which are crucial in diplomatic negotiations and legal arguments.

These syntactic choices contribute to a narrative that is not only informative but also underscores the severity and formality of the diplomatic conflict, reflecting the structured and rule-bound world of international law and relations.

In the text about the dispute between Mexico and Ecuador at the International Court of Justice, several Figures of speech effectively emphasize the gravity of the situation and convey the intensity of Mexico's allegations. Metaphor. The most striking metaphor used is "crossing lines that should not be crossed." This metaphor conveys the severity of Ecuador's actions by likening them to violating clear, albeit unspoken, boundaries that are universally understood and respected among nations. This metaphor enhances the reader's understanding of the diplomatic norms being discussed, painting Ecuador's actions as a breach of implicit international rules. Hyperbole. The phrase "invasion by Ecuadorian police into the embassy" uses hyperbole to dramatize the entry of Ecuadorian police into the Mexican Embassy. By using "invasion," the text amplifies the nature of the act, suggesting aggression and extensive overreach, which might typically be associated with military actions rather than police operations within a diplomatic context. Personification. The text personifies the country of Ecuador in actions such as "Ecuador violated one of the cornerstones that govern relations between sovereign states." Here, Ecuador is attributed with human-like capability to perform an act of violation, which personalizes the state and assigns direct responsibility for the ethical breach, thereby intensifying the reader's perception of the wrongdoing. These Figures of speech are integral in shaping the narrative's tone and enhancing the emotional impact of the described events. By employing these rhetorical devices, the text communicates not just the facts of the incident but also the moral and legal outrage felt by Mexico, thus aiming to align the reader with Mexico's perspective on the breach of diplomatic protocols.

Cohesion and Coherence in the text are achieved through a variety of linguistic devices that ensure the text is logically structured and smoothly connected, making the narrative easy to follow and understand. Lexical Cohesion. The text employs a repeated use of specific terms related to diplomatic law and norms, which helps in creating a thematic continuity throughout the piece. Words like "incursion," "embassy," "diplomatic relations," and "norms" recur, reinforcing the central issue of the dispute over diplomatic boundaries and legal violations. For example, the use of "incursion" at the beginning and its link with "invasion" later in the text helps maintain a focus on the

severity of Ecuador's actions. Conjunctions. The use of conjunctions such as "and" and "nor" in sentences like “We have not been given credible guarantees to avoid new infractions nor has Ecuador fully recognized its obligation not to enter the premises of Mexico,” helps in building complex sentence structures that connect multiple ideas smoothly, illustrating the ongoing issues and demands from Mexico's perspective without breaking the narrative flow.

Referencing. This involves direct references to the entities and events that maintain the clarity of what is being discussed. Phrases like "the embassy incident" refer back to the earlier mentioned "incursion," tying separate parts of the discussion into a coherent whole. Such references ensure that the reader can easily connect different parts of the narrative without needing explicit reminders of each event. Ellipsis and Substitution. These are used to avoid redundancy and maintain a concise and clear expression. For example, the text does not repeatedly mention "Ecuadorian police" or "Mexican embassy," but uses pronouns or ellipsis once these entities are clearly defined, as seen in. “The invasion by Ecuadorian police into the embassy on April 5...” followed later by “The embassy incident has been condemned...” Here, "the embassy" clearly refers back to the Mexican Embassy involved in the initial incident. Thematic Development. The development of themes such as legal violations, diplomatic fallout, and international judicial proceedings are handled by sequentially presenting the events, the reactions of Mexico, and the broader international response. This structured progression of ideas helps the reader understand the escalation and the stakes involved, providing coherence to the overall narrative. By using these cohesive devices, the text maintains a structured, logical flow that guides the reader through the sequence of events and responses, making complex diplomatic and legal concepts accessible and engaging.

3.5. Stylistic analysis of 5 articles: Opinion - How Student Activists Across Us Campuses May Change the World

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OPINION - How student activists across US campuses may change the world

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- The reason Zionist elites and defenders of American hegemony are currently scared of student activism is because such a movement has the potential to impact the general public and change its attitude towards supporting Palestinian rights

✕

- If the public attitudes towards the Palestinian cause, and US policies in the region more broadly could change, much of the credit will go to the students' movement that was ignited one spring after witnessing one of the worst massacres seen in this century

ISTANBUL

The United States (US) has always prided itself as the leader of the "free world" and defender of democracy, the rule of law and liberal values such as free press, freedom of expression and assembly. Moreover, many laws were passed by the US Congress and enforced by successive American administrations that sanction many nations such as Russia, Iran, Venezuela, North Korea, and China, because of alleged human rights abuses. However, when it comes to Israel, the US has willfully ignored the former's gross violations against the Palestinians, who have been suffering under its brutal military occupation for decades.

US has supported Israel since Oct 7

For over 200 days Israel has committed so many massacres and atrocities in Gaza that are impossible to ignore or justify. Over 125,000 victims have fallen so far in the Israeli onslaught against the small enclave, at least 45,000 of whom have been killed or remain missing, with over 70% being women and children. Even though since January, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has deemed it plausible that Israel's actions in Gaza could constitute genocide, most US public figures and the political establishment in general, have stubbornly persisted in backing the Israeli crimes without any compunction or showing genuine empathy to the victims.

While the Biden administration and Congress have continued to ignore these facts, they have provided the Zionist regime with most of its military capabilities, economic support, and political cover. So far the US has frustrated all international efforts to shut down the Israeli killing machine by casting four vetoes in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) since the war began, as well as applying political pressure on many regional actors. In fact, the weapons the US has been supplying to Israel is in direct violation of its own laws which prohibit the deliberate and indiscriminate use of its arms against civilian populations and infrastructure, as well as the use of starvation as a tool to subjugate the Palestinian civilian population in Gaza. As a result, Gaza has become totally destroyed and unlivable.

While American politicians have aided and abetted Israeli war crimes, ethnic cleansing and genocide, students across scores of US campuses have refused to accept this reality and have mobilized in unprecedented ways to stop the uncontrolled Israeli madness. Over a hundred universities and colleges with the participation of tens of thousands of students across the US have rallied against these actions and policies vowing to force an end to the Israeli genocide.

US students' protests for Gaza has its roots in history

There are certainly precedents of student activism in recent American history. During the civil rights era of the 1960s, historically Black colleges played a crucial role in organizing students and mobilizing communities to fight institutional racism. Similarly, opposition to the Vietnam war in the late 1960s and early 1970s was a rallying cause that drew student activism across hundreds of US campuses. Historians note that the brutal response of state sanctioned violence that claimed the lives of four students with nine injured at Kent State University in May 1970, was a turning point for the public to oppose the Vietnam war.

Starting in the mid-1970s and throughout the 1980s, campuses across the US played a major role in the fight against the Apartheid regime in South Africa. Student-led campaigns that called for divestment from corporations profiting off the apartheid regime as well as sanctions against South Africa started to bear fruit as scores of universities started to divest including Columbia University and the University of California at Berkeley, which have been some of the leading universities in the current standoff between the students and

World

Russia recalls its ambassador in Armenia for consultations

Georgian parliament to launch process of overriding presidential veto on 'foreign agents' bill

Russia, Belarus need additional measures to ensure security: Russian defense chief

Türkiye removes X ad ban

Azerbaijan takes control of 4 villages on border with Armenia

Figure 8: Opinion - How Student Activists Across Us Campuses May Change the World

AA
☰

OPINION - How student activists across US campuses may change the world

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There are certainly precedents of student activism in recent American history. During the civil rights era of the 1960s, historically Black colleges played a crucial role in organizing students and mobilizing communities to fight institutional racism. Similarly, opposition to the Vietnam war in the late 1960s and early 1970s was a rallying cause that drew student activism across hundreds of US campuses. Historians note that the brutal response of state sanctioned violence that claimed the lives of four students with nine injured at Kent State University in May 1970, was a turning point for the public to oppose the Vietnam war.

Starting in the mid-1970s and throughout the 1980s, campuses across the US played a major role in the fight against the Apartheid regime in South Africa. Student-led campaigns that called for divestment from corporations profiting off the apartheid regime as well as sanctions against South Africa started to bear fruit as scores of universities started to divest including Columbia University and the University of California at Berkeley, which have been some of the leading universities in the current standoff between the students and university administrators. By 1988, 156 universities and colleges had divested from companies and businesses that had any dealings with the Apartheid regime, eventually leading to its collapse just a few years later.

The strategy of the current students' campaigns across dozens of American universities and colleges against the Israeli occupation and military assault on Gaza has its roots in this history. Policy shifts and social change in the US usually take place in two different forms, with sometimes both approaches intersecting. The first is top-down. In this process, the ruling elites and wealthy class through their institutions and policy centers start pressing the political class to adopt their policy preferences and demands. Once they become law, the courts and executive branch enforce them, while corporate media sell them to the people to create public consent.

The other approach is a bottom-up approach. In this situation, policy and social change start with a different group of people that are critical of the status-quo and seek drastic change that the ruling class and the deep state are not willing to accept. Student activists as well as the labor movement belong to this category. Typically the sweeping demands of this approach are met by the powerful interests with total disregard or fierce resistance when the pressure is intensified. Often times they may employ the use of ruthless state violence.

But if the forces of social justice change persist and are willing to endure sacrifices, there will come a time when a significant number of the public will embrace their just demands. Such expansive public opinion will eventually translate into policy change within the political class and eventually the legal system.

Zionist elites are scared of student activism

The reason Zionist elites and defenders of American hegemony are currently scared of student activism is because such a movement has the potential to impact the general public and change its attitude towards supporting Palestinian rights. Labeling critics of the Zionist regime as anti-Semites is no longer taken seriously and has been overplayed by the pro-Israel interest groups.

The courage and determination shown by students across the US in the past few weeks has been breathtaking. If the momentum in dozens of campuses is maintained and eventually able to change public attitudes towards the Palestinian cause, and US policies in the region more broadly, much of the credit will go to the students' movement that was ignited one spring after witnessing one of the worst massacres seen this century. Such an outcome was predicted by the American cultural anthropologist icon, Margaret Mead, when she remarked, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

World

Russia recalls its ambassador in Armenia for consultations

Georgian parliament to launch process of overriding presidential veto on 'foreign agents' bill

Russia, Belarus need additional measures to ensure security: Russian defense chief

Türkiye removes X ad ban

Azerbaijan takes control of 4 villages on border with Armenia

Figure 9: Opinion - How Student Activists Across Us Campuses May Change The World (cont.)

The lexical choices in the article are critical in shaping the narrative and influencing the reader's perception of the events discussed. The language used is intensely emotive and politically charged, aiming to provoke a strong reaction and align the reader with the author's viewpoint. Politically and Emotionally Charged Terminology. The author uses terms such as "genocide," "ethnic cleansing," and "war crimes" to describe Israel's actions. These terms are heavy with legal and moral condemnation and are chosen to evoke a sense of injustice and outrage. For example,

the phrase "aided, abetted Israeli war crimes, ethnic cleansing, genocide" strongly emphasizes the severity and immorality of the actions attributed to Israel. The phrase "uncontrolled Israeli madness" uses hyperbole to depict Israel's actions as irrational and extreme, further vilifying the portrayed opponent in the conflict. Academic and Authoritative Language. The text references historical precedents and movements, using terms like "civil rights era," "Apartheid regime," and quotes from notable figures like Margaret Mead. This not only provides context but also lends an air of scholarly legitimacy and gravitas to the arguments being made. The author mentions institutions such as the "International Court of Justice (ICJ)" and specific legislative actions like "laws...prohibit the deliberate and indiscriminate use of arms", which grounds the argument in a legal framework, criticizing US policies that appear more grounded and factual. Descriptions of the Palestinian situation include phrases like "suffering under its brutal military occupation" and "Gaza has become destroyed and unlivable." These descriptions are designed to create vivid, emotional images in the reader's mind, painting the Palestinians as victims of extreme injustice and suffering. The use of the metaphor "Israeli killing machine" dehumanizes the Israeli military actions and frames them as mechanically and indiscriminately violent, which simplifies the complex nature of warfare into a straightforward narrative of moral wrongdoing. Language of Inevitability and Determination. Words such as "inevitable" and "unprecedented" are used to describe both the state of Palestine and the student movements. This suggests a historical and moral certainty to their cause, framing the student activism as not only justified but also as a crucial turning point in a larger narrative of progress. The article often uses modal verbs that indicate necessity or obligation, such as "must be the objectives" and "will go to the students' movement". This linguistic choice presents the support for Palestinian rights as an imperative, further emphasizing the urgency and righteousness of the cause. The use of these lexical elements serves to build a narrative that is emotionally resonant and morally charged, aiming to persuade the reader of the justice of the student activists' cause and the necessity of reevaluating American foreign policy in the Middle East. By carefully selecting words that carry strong connotations, the author effectively aligns the reader with an ideological stance that supports Palestinian rights and criticizes Israeli and American actions.

In the provided opinion article, the Speech and Thought Presentation is strategically employed to communicate complex views and perspectives, primarily

using the Narrator's Representation of Speech Acts (NRSA). This method allows the author to relay specific arguments and sentiments regarding student activism without directly quoting the speakers, thus maintaining a narrative flow while embedding the speech within the author's discourse. The article extensively uses reported speech to present opinions and statements from various stakeholders in the debate over the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the role of US student activism. For example, the author mentions that "The reason Zionist elites and defenders of American hegemony are currently scared of student activism is that such a movement has the potential to impact the general public and change its attitude towards supporting Palestinian rights." This statement encapsulates the perceived threat of student activism to established political powers, as interpreted and articulated by the author, rather than quoting a specific source. The author utilizes indirect speech to convey broader public and political reactions without directly quoting specific individuals. An example can be seen in the passage, "The US has supported Israel since Oct 7... most US public Figures and the political establishment in general, have stubbornly persisted in backing the Israeli crimes without any compunction or showing genuine empathy to the victims." Here, the author summarizes the stance of a collective group (U.S. public Figures and the political establishment) towards Israel's actions, which simplifies complex political positions into a cohesive narrative perspective. Free Indirect Speech. This technique blurs the lines between the author's voice and the reported thoughts of the individuals or groups being discussed. It provides the thoughts of the characters without explicit attributive tags, allowing the reader to engage with the mindset of the characters more fluidly. For instance, the article states, "The courage and determination shown by students across the US in the past few weeks has been breathtaking." While not a direct quotation, this sentence projects the author's supportive stance towards student activism, infused with an admiration that suggests a shared sentiment among supporters of the movement. Free Direct Speech. Although less prevalent, there are moments where the narrative seems to directly channel the voices of those involved without formal reporting clauses. An example is the concluding inspirational quote attributed to Margaret Mead. "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." This quote, while cited, is presented in a manner that aligns it closely with the central thesis of the article, effectively making Mead's voice a direct but harmonious extension of the author's narrative.

These techniques collectively enhance the rhetorical power of the article, allowing the author to weave together personal interpretations, collective sentiments, and historical analogies seamlessly. The strategic use of speech and thought presentation deepens the reader's engagement with the text by presenting a multidimensional view of the issues at hand, illustrating not just the facts but the emotional and psychological landscapes of the people involved.

The grammar and syntax of the opinion article on student activism across US campuses are complex and multifaceted, reflecting the intricate nature of the issues discussed. Here's a detailed breakdown with examples from the text. The article extensively uses complex sentences with multiple subordinate clauses that provide additional details, background, or consequences, thereby enriching the narrative with deeper insights. For example, the sentence "While American politicians have aided, abetted Israeli war crimes, ethnic cleansing, genocide, students across scores of US campuses have refused to accept this reality and have mobilized in unprecedented ways to stop the uncontrolled Israeli madness" employs a subordinate clause that not only sets the stage by contrasting student actions with political complicity but also enhances the urgency and moral stance of the students. The passive voice is another prominent feature within the article, used to focus on the action and its impact rather than the agent performing the action. This syntactical choice can distribute responsibility or diffuse direct blame. For instance, "For over 200 days Israel has committed so many massacres and atrocities in Gaza that are impossible to ignore or justify" uses a passive construction ("are ignored or justified") to emphasize the ongoing situation's severity and inevitability without direct accusation. The text uses conditional sentences to discuss potential outcomes and hypotheses, reflecting on future possibilities based on current actions. This is seen in the sentence, "But if the forces of social justice change persist and are willing to endure sacrifices, there will come a time when a significant number of the public will embrace their just demands." The conditional structure "if... then..." highlights the cause-effect relationship crucial for arguing about the effectiveness and impact of student activism. Modal verbs in the article express necessity, possibility, and prediction, crucial for persuasive writing. For example, "The reason Zionist elites and defenders of American hegemony are currently scared of student activism is because such a movement has the potential to impact the general public and change its attitude towards supporting Palestinian rights" uses the modal verb "can" to suggest potential

and capability, strengthening the argument that student activism holds transformative power. The article utilizes nominalizations, turning verbs or adjectives into nouns, to create a more formal and academic tone. This is evident in phrases like “the rule of law and liberal values such as free press, freedom of expression and assembly.” Here, concepts such as “rule” and “freedom” are used as nouns, which abstracts the actions into values or principles, thereby elevating the discourse to a more conceptual level. These syntactic choices are instrumental in shaping the article’s persuasive and authoritative tone, allowing the author to present a robust argument backed by historical parallels and moral urgency. The use of complex grammatical structures not only reflects the complexity of the discussed issues but also serves to engage the reader critically and emotionally.

Figures of Speech in the opinion article about student activism on US campuses provide a rich layer of rhetorical and symbolic depth, enhancing the persuasiveness and emotive power of the narrative. Here are some detailed examples and explanations. The article employs metaphors to conceptually link the student activism with broader historical movements. For instance, the comparison of current student movements to those against the Vietnam War and apartheid positions these acts not merely as protests, but as battles in a moral and ethical war against injustice. This metaphor elevates the students' actions, imbuing them with historical significance and moral weight. Example from the text. The reference to the "Israeli killing machine" metaphorically transforms the complex political and military engagement into a single, dehumanized entity. This usage intensifies the emotional response and conveys the perceived brutality of the actions taken. Similes are used less frequently but serve to make direct comparisons that are easier for the reader to visualize and understand. While the text does not employ classic similes introduced by "like" or "as," it uses comparative language that functions similarly by drawing parallels between different historical contexts. The use of hyperbole, or deliberate exaggeration, is evident when discussing the impact of student activism. By suggesting that student actions might change the world or alter significant US policies, the author amplifies the potential of these movements beyond the immediate effects, suggesting a transformative power that may or may not be fully realistic.

Example from the text. Describing the potential effects of student activism as "changing the world" is a hyperbolic way to emphasize the ultimate importance and

possible global impact of their efforts. Personification. The text personifies abstract concepts to create a narrative that readers can relate to on an emotional level. Terms like "Zionist elites" and "American hegemony" are described as being "scared" of student activism, attributing human emotions to abstract groups or ideologies to emphasize the perceived threat that activism poses to established power structures. The use of alliteration enhances the auditory quality of the text, making it more memorable and impactful. Although not extensively used, its presence subtly contributes to the overall rhythm and mood of the narrative.

Example from the text. Phrases such as "student activism" and "significant social" use alliteration to draw attention and add a poetic quality to the prose. This Figure of speech, involving the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses, is used to build momentum and underscore key points. The repeated use of phrases like "the US has" in descriptions of various actions taken by the US government serves to accumulate the grievances or actions discussed, emphasizing the scale or repetitiveness of the behavior. Although less common than anaphora, the use of epistrophe, or the repetition of phrases at the end of sentences, can be seen in the repeated reference to historical impacts of student movements, underscoring their enduring influence.

These Figures of speech collectively work to dramatize the narrative, engage the reader emotionally, and reinforce the article's argument that student activism is not only significant but has the potential to effect real and lasting change in the world. By drawing on these rhetorical strategies, the author crafts a compelling case for the power and importance of student-led movements.

In the analyzed opinion piece, the cohesion and coherence of the text are achieved through several linguistic techniques that ensure the argument flows logically and that the ideas are well-connected, making the narrative both engaging and persuasive. Lexical Cohesion. The text employs repetition of key terms to maintain thematic consistency and reinforce the central argument. Words like "student activism," "Zionist," "genocide," and "Palestinian rights" recur throughout the text, creating a strong lexical chain that ties different parts of the argument together. For example, the consistent use of "student activism" from the introduction to the conclusion emphasizes the article's focus and reinforces the subject's importance. Conjunctions and Transitional

Phrases. The use of conjunctions such as "however," "moreover," and "similarly" helps in creating a seamless transition between different points. Transitional phrases are crucial in guiding the reader through the progression of arguments. For instance, phrases like "For over 200 days" and "While American politicians have" introduce new segments of discussion while maintaining a connection with previous statements, ensuring that the transition feels natural and logical. Anaphoric References. The article makes effective use of anaphoric elements, where pronouns and determiners refer back to previously mentioned concepts or entities. This not only avoids repetition but also strengthens the coherence of the text. For example, "the US has supported Israel" refers back to earlier mentions of US policy, connecting new information about the duration and nature of the support to the already established topic of US-Israeli relations. Paragraphing and Structuring. Each paragraph deals with a coherent unit of thought, which is introduced with a clear topic sentence. Subsequent sentences in the paragraph elaborate on the introduced idea, providing evidence, examples, or further explanation. This structuring ensures that the reader can easily follow the development of ideas. For instance, paragraphs discussing the historical precedents of student activism clearly lay out examples from the civil rights era and opposition to apartheid, each example serving to build up the claim of potential impact. Syntactic Parallelism. The use of parallel structures in sentences also contributes to the coherence of the text. Parallelism enhances the rhythm of the text and makes complex ideas more digestible. For example, "The strategy of the current students' campaigns... has its roots in this history" uses a parallel structure to link contemporary student movements with historical activism, thereby creating a logical bridge between the past and present.

These techniques collectively enhance the readability and persuasiveness of the text, ensuring that readers can follow the progression of ideas smoothly and appreciate the interconnectedness of the arguments presented. The coherent structure also aids in emphasizing the article's main thesis about the power and significance of student activism in shaping public policy and opinion.

3.6. Stylistic analysis of 6 article: Spanish Court Shelves Shakira Tax Fraud Investigation

The screenshot shows a news article from the Associated Press (AA) titled "Spanish court shelves Shakira tax fraud investigation". The article is categorized under "World". The main text discusses a court in Oviedo, Spain, which has decided to drop a tax fraud case against Shakira. The article mentions that prosecutors alleged Shakira used an international network of corporations to avoid paying €6.6 million (\$6.5 million) in Spanish taxes in 2018. It also notes that the judge decided to drop the case after prosecutors said there was not enough evidence to bring criminal charges. The article further details that while the judge said there appeared to be "irregularities" with Shakira's taxes that year, there was no indication that the pop star had intentionally tried to hide information or documents from authorities to evade taxes. In relation to her 2018 taxes, Shakira has paid Spanish authorities €6.6 million. Last November, she also settled the first case, pleading guilty to €14.5 million in tax fraud. As part of the deal, she swapped a three-year prison sentence for a €7.3 million fine. In that case, which centered on tax payments between 2012 and 2014, prosecutors originally sought eight years in prison. The singer still faces another case in Spain, related to her 2011 taxes. Her lawyers argue she was not a resident that year so should not be forced to pay taxes. Speaking to Elle Magazine in 2022, she accused Spanish tax authorities of running "a salacious press campaign" against her and said they started "salivating" when they saw she was dating a Spanish citizen because they wanted her money. Shakira was formerly dating Barcelona football player Gerard Pique, who has also been charged with evading millions in taxes. The couple has two children together but publicly broke up last year. After the split, Shakira moved from Barcelona to Miami, where she currently resides.

On the right side of the article, there are several related news items:

- Indian actress Kani Kusruti draws attention with watermelon clutch at Cannes
- Number of casualties rises to 7 In France's riot-hit overseas territory New Caledonia
- Russia recalls its ambassador in Armenia for consultations
- Georgian parliament to launch process of overriding presidential veto on 'foreign agents' bill
- Russia, Belarus need additional measures to ensure security: Russian defense chief

Figure 10: Spanish Court Shelves Shakira Tax Fraud Investigation

In the text provided, the lexical choice and emphasis significantly contribute to the formal and informative tone typical of legal and journalistic reporting. The language is precise and technical, with specific terms related to legal and financial matters which anchor the report in a factual context. Legal and Financial Terminology. The use of phrases such as "tax fraud," "evasion," and "tax fraud case" directly references the legal nature of the issues at hand. These terms are critical as they frame the subject matter within the realm of legal scrutiny and judicial proceedings, thus setting the tone for the reader's understanding of the seriousness of the allegations. Quantitative Precision. The text specifies the exact amounts involved, such as "€6.6 million" and "\$6.5 million." This not only adds credibility to the reporting by providing concrete details but also

emphasizes the significant sums of money, which enhances the perceived severity of the accusations against Shakira. Use of Direct and Indirect Statements. The narrative includes a direct statement from the judge, "there was no evidence pop star had been trying to hide information, documents," which is crucial in shaping the reader's perception of Shakira's legal standing. This direct approach in reporting the judge's statement lends authority to the report and influences how the reader perceives the outcome of the case. Descriptive Attributes. Descriptors like "international network of corporations" imply complexity and potentially nefarious efforts to avoid taxation, which paints a vivid picture of the methods allegedly used in the evasion schemes. This choice of words adds a layer of intrigue and depth to the narrative, suggesting sophisticated financial dealings. Emotive Language. Shakira's quoted accusations against Spanish tax authorities, including phrases like "a salacious press campaign" and "salivating," inject a personal and emotional element into the text. These terms are charged with connotations of exploitation and greed, offering a glimpse into her personal feelings and the contentious nature of her public and legal battles in Spain. This language serves to humanize the story, adding a layer of personal conflict and emotional struggle beyond the dry facts of legal proceedings. By employing these lexical choices, the text effectively communicates the complexities and nuances of a high-profile legal case, engaging the reader with both the factual and emotive dimensions of the story. The terminology and specificity ensure that the report is anchored in a clear legal context, while the use of emotionally charged language adds depth and a personal touch to the narrative.

In the article regarding Shakira's tax fraud investigation, the Speech and Thought Presentation primarily utilizes indirect speech to convey the positions and statements of the legal authorities and Shakira herself, without directly quoting them. This stylistic choice streamlines the narrative and allows for a cohesive presentation of complex legal details.

Indirect Speech Examples. The judge's decision and reasoning are summarized "But the judge decided to drop the case after prosecutors said there was not enough evidence to bring criminal charges." This indirect reporting relays the judge's decision and the rationale behind it without directly quoting the judge, simplifying the legal jargon and making it accessible to the general public. Shakira's perspective and experiences with the Spanish tax authorities are also presented indirectly "Speaking to

Elle Magazine in 2022, she accused Spanish tax authorities of running 'a salacious press campaign' against her..." Here, although the article briefly shifts to quote Shakira, it quickly returns to a paraphrased narration of her thoughts, highlighting her emotional response and allegations of unfair treatment by the tax authorities. By using indirect speech, the article effectively distances the reader from the direct expressions of the individuals involved, which could be laden with complex legal terminology or emotionally charged language. This method helps maintain a neutral tone in the reporting. The choice to paraphrase rather than directly quote the individuals allows the writer to control the narrative flow and ensures that the reader receives a streamlined and clear account of the events. It helps in avoiding the potential bias that direct quotes might introduce, especially in a sensitive case involving popular public figures like Shakira. The use of indirect speech also serves to summarize and condense the information, which is particularly useful in legal reporting where the details can be extensive and complex. It ensures that the reader is not overwhelmed by the legal specifics but still receives all relevant information in a digestible format. Effect on Reader's Perception. This method of presentation might affect the reader's perception by providing a filtered view of the emotions and statements of the parties involved. While it helps in maintaining journalistic neutrality, it may also limit the reader's access to the unmediated voices of the individuals, potentially reducing the emotional impact of their words. However, the use of indirect speech enhances the article's objectivity, aligning with journalistic standards of unbiased reporting. It enables the reader to focus on the facts of the case rather than getting swayed by the emotional elements of direct personal testimonies.

In the provided text, the grammar and syntax are structured to convey complex legal information clearly and efficiently. Here's a detailed analysis of how these elements function within the article. The article employs complex sentence structures that often include multiple clauses to convey detailed information compactly. For instance, the sentence "Prosecutors alleged that Shakira used an international network of corporations to avoid paying €6.6 million (\$6.5 million) in Spanish taxes in 2018" uses a main clause ("Prosecutors alleged") followed by a that-clause detailing the allegations. This structure is efficient for packing in a significant amount of information without breaking the flow of reading. The use of passive constructions is prominent and serves to focus on the action and the subject of the action rather than the doer. For

example, “A court in Barcelona said Thursday it will shelve a tax fraud case against Shakira” places emphasis on the court’s action and Shakira as the recipient of that action, rather than on who performed the action (the court), which is typical in formal and journalistic writing to maintain an objective tone. The text uses conditional structures to discuss hypothetical or actual legal outcomes, enhancing the formal tone necessary for legal discourse. For example, “But the judge decided to drop the case after prosecutors said there was not enough evidence to bring criminal charges” involves a condition (lack of enough evidence) leading to a judicial decision, effectively linking cause and effect in legal proceedings. The article uses temporal clauses to situate the events within a specific timeline, which is crucial for understanding the sequence and implications of legal events. Sentences like “Last November, she also settled the first case, pleading guilty to €14.5 million in tax fraud” use temporal markers (“Last November”) to anchor the narrative in time, providing a clear timeline of events which aids in the reader's comprehension of the sequence of legal actions. The article skillfully uses subordination and coordination to layer information and build a cohesive narrative. The sentence “While the judge said there appeared to be ‘irregularities’ with Shakira’s taxes that year, there was no indication that the pop star had intentionally tried to hide information or documents from authorities to evade taxes” shows subordination to contrast two different aspects of the judge’s findings, adding depth to the report by presenting a nuanced view of the legal findings. The text features nominalizations (turning verbs or adjectives into nouns), which are typical in formal and written English, especially in legal and academic contexts. Phrases like “tax fraud investigation” and “tax evasion” transform actions into abstract nouns, which compactly convey complex actions and legal concepts, making them more concise and reportable.

These grammatical and syntactic choices contribute significantly to the clarity, formality, and authoritative tone of the article, facilitating the conveyance of detailed and complex legal information in an accessible manner.

In the article discussing Shakira's tax fraud investigation, a notable Figure of speech is metaphor, particularly evident in the vivid language Shakira uses to describe the Spanish tax authorities' actions towards her. The metaphors used by Shakira, as reported in the article, are aimed at characterizing the tax authorities' behavior in a highly negative light. For instance, she accuses them of running "a salacious press campaign" against her, which implies an effort to scandalize and exaggerate the situation for

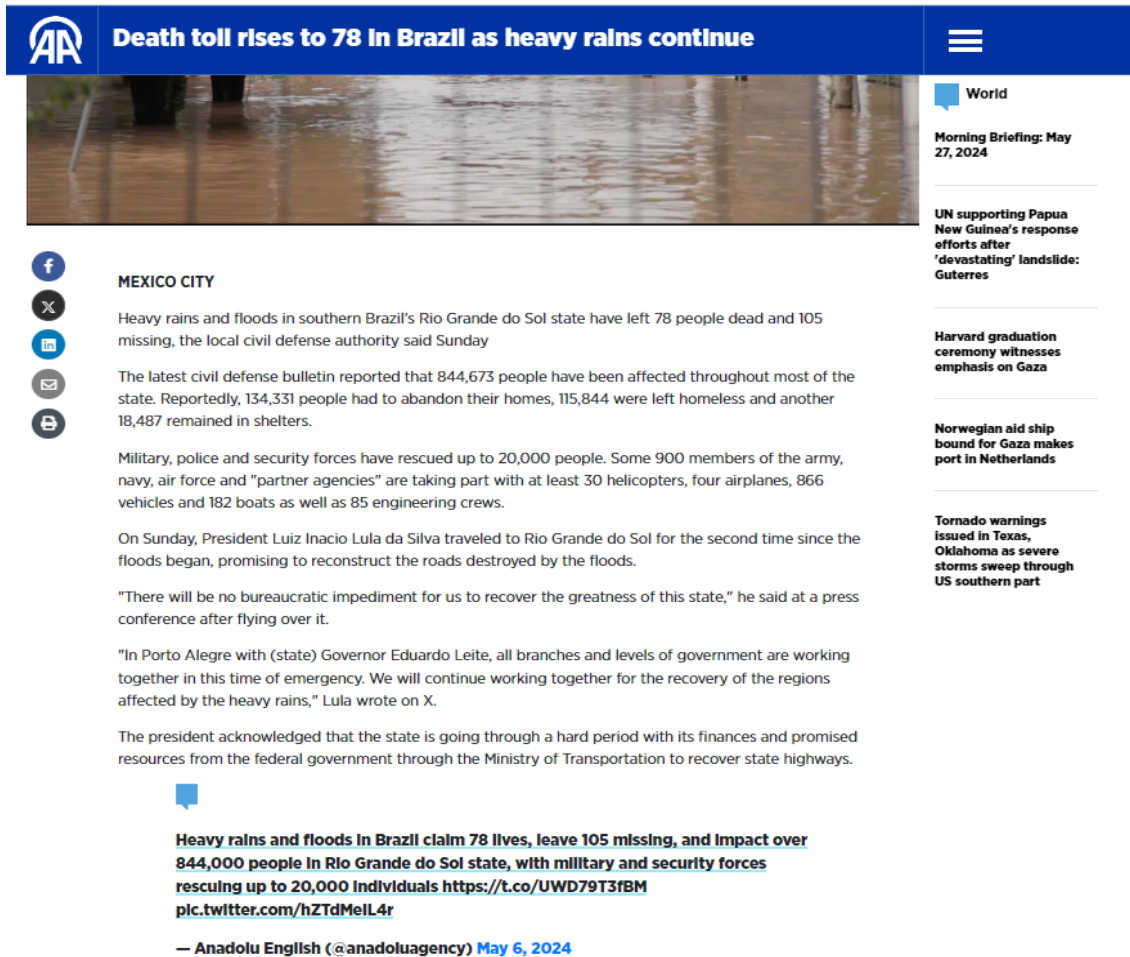
sensationalism. This choice of words suggests a deliberate attempt by the authorities to tarnish her public image, leveraging the media's interest in celebrity legal troubles. Furthermore, Shakira's statement that the authorities started "salivating" at the prospect of her relationship with a Spanish citizen is particularly telling. The verb "salivating" is typically used to describe a physical manifestation of desire, often in the context of food, but here it is used metaphorically to suggest greed and eagerness on the part of the tax authorities to seize her money. This metaphor paints a picture of the tax officials as almost predatorily eager to exploit her financial linkage to Spain due to her personal relationships, rather than any legal or ethical considerations. These metaphors enrich the narrative by providing a deeper insight into Shakira's personal viewpoint and emotional response to her legal challenges. They serve to frame the tax authorities as overzealous and unjust, thereby garnering reader sympathy for her situation. Through these figures of speech, Shakira's discourse transforms the description of a legal dispute into a more relatable and emotionally charged story, highlighting her perceived victimization by an overreaching authority.

Cohesion and Coherence in the article about Shakira's tax fraud investigation are achieved through several linguistic devices that ensure the text is well-structured and the information flows logically from one point to the next. Lexical Cohesion. The article utilizes repeated terms related to the legal and tax context to maintain thematic unity across the text. Terms such as "tax fraud," "case," "Spanish taxes," and "investigation" recur throughout the article. For example, the word "case" is used multiple times to refer to different aspects of Shakira's legal troubles, such as "a tax fraud case" and "the first case." This repetition ties different parts of the article together, focusing the reader's attention on the ongoing legal narrative concerning Shakira. Temporal Sequencing. The text uses temporal markers to outline the sequence of events clearly and maintain chronological coherence. Phrases like "Last November," "in 2018," and "between 2012 and 2014" help the reader understand the timeline of the legal proceedings. This chronological detailing aids in building a coherent narrative, where the reader can easily follow the development of Shakira's legal issues over the years. Pronominal Referencing. The article uses pronouns effectively to maintain cohesion and avoid repetition. For example, Shakira is referred to initially by name and subsequently by pronouns such as "she" and "her." This not only avoids redundancy but also ensures that the text flows smoothly. For instance, "Shakira has paid Spanish authorities €6.6

million" is followed later by "she also settled the first case," where "she" clearly refers to Shakira. Conjunctions and Connectives. The use of conjunctions and other connectives enhances the logical flow of the article. Words like "but," "while," and "after" help in contrasting different pieces of information or connecting subsequent events. For instance, "but the judge decided to drop the case" contrasts the initial action of the prosecutors with the final decision of the judge, providing a clear turn in the narrative. Use of Active and Passive Voice. The text strategically employs both active and passive constructions to focus attention differently depending on the context. Passive constructions like "a tax fraud case against Shakira" focus on the action and the subject of the action (the case), rather than on Shakira as the agent. This subtly shifts the emphasis from Shakira to the legal process, enhancing the formal tone of the report.

These cohesive devices work together to create a coherent narrative that clearly communicates the complexity of legal procedures while keeping the reader engaged and informed about Shakira's legal situation in Spain

3.7. Stylistic analysis of Article 7: Death Toll Rises To 78 In Brazil as Heavy Rains Continue



The screenshot shows a news article from Anadolu English. The main headline is "Death toll rises to 78 in Brazil as heavy rains continue". Below the headline is a photograph of flooded streets. The article text, located under the "MEXICO CITY" sub-headline, reports that heavy rains and floods in southern Brazil's Rio Grande do Sul state have left 78 people dead and 105 missing. It also states that 844,673 people have been affected throughout most of the state, with 134,331 people having to abandon their homes, 115,844 left homeless, and 18,487 remaining in shelters. The article mentions that military, police, and security forces have rescued up to 20,000 people. A quote from President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva is included, along with a quote from the state Governor Eduardo Leite. A link to a tweet is provided at the bottom of the article.

World
Morning Briefing: May 27, 2024
UN supporting Papua New Guinea's response efforts after 'devastating' landslide: Guterres
Harvard graduation ceremony witnesses emphasis on Gaza
Norwegian aid ship bound for Gaza makes port in Netherlands
Tornado warnings issued in Texas, Oklahoma as severe storms sweep through US southern part

MEXICO CITY
Heavy rains and floods in southern Brazil's Rio Grande do Sul state have left 78 people dead and 105 missing, the local civil defense authority said Sunday
The latest civil defense bulletin reported that 844,673 people have been affected throughout most of the state. Reportedly, 134,331 people had to abandon their homes, 115,844 were left homeless and another 18,487 remained in shelters.
Military, police and security forces have rescued up to 20,000 people. Some 900 members of the army, navy, air force and "partner agencies" are taking part with at least 30 helicopters, four airplanes, 866 vehicles and 182 boats as well as 85 engineering crews.
On Sunday, President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva traveled to Rio Grande do Sul for the second time since the floods began, promising to reconstruct the roads destroyed by the floods.
"There will be no bureaucratic impediment for us to recover the greatness of this state," he said at a press conference after flying over it.
"In Porto Alegre with (state) Governor Eduardo Leite, all branches and levels of government are working together in this time of emergency. We will continue working together for the recovery of the regions affected by the heavy rains," Lula wrote on X.
The president acknowledged that the state is going through a hard period with its finances and promised resources from the federal government through the Ministry of Transportation to recover state highways.

Heavy rains and floods in Brazil claim 78 lives, leave 105 missing, and impact over 844,000 people in Rio Grande do Sul state, with military and security forces rescuing up to 20,000 individuals <https://t.co/UWD79T3fBM>
<https://t.co/UWD79T3fBM>
<https://t.co/hZTdMeIL4r>

— Anadolu English (@anadoluagency) May 6, 2024

Figure 11: Death Toll Rises To 78 in Brazil as Heavy Rains Continue

In the provided text on the flooding in southern Brazil, the lexical choices are critical in emphasizing the scale and severity of the disaster, as well as the responses to it. The diction used is precise and evocative, ensuring that the gravity of the situation is clearly communicated. Quantitative Emphasis. The text utilizes specific numbers to highlight the impact of the floods. For instance, the numbers "78 people dead and 105 missing" not only provide exact data but also underscore the human toll of the disaster. The use of "844,673 people have been affected" and details such as "134,331 people had to abandon their homes" further stress the extensive reach and devastating effect of the floods on the population. Descriptive Adjectives and Nouns. Words like "heavy rains"

and "floods" directly describe the cause of the catastrophe, while terms such as "homeless" and "affected" focus on the consequences for the people. The adjective "heavy" intensifies the nature of the rainfall, suggesting it is beyond normal precipitation and contributes significantly to the urgency of the situation. Technical and Official Language. The text includes terms like "civil defense authority," "military, police and security forces," and "partner agencies," which lend a formal and authoritative tone. This not only informs the reader of the organized response effort but also instills a sense of order amidst the chaos. The mention of specific resources like "30 helicopters, four airplanes, 866 vehicles and 182 boats" provides a detailed account of the logistical efforts undertaken, emphasizing the scale and coordination of the response. Use of Active Verbs. Verbs like "rescued" and "taking part" denote action and response. These active verbs help convey the ongoing efforts and dynamic nature of the emergency operations, painting a picture of proactive measures to mitigate the disaster's effects. Emotionally Charged Phrases. The president's quote, "There will be no bureaucratic impediment for us to recover the greatness of this state," employs emotionally charged words such as "greatness" and "bureaucratic impediment," which are designed to rally and inspire hope. "Greatness" invokes a sense of pride and resilience, aiming to motivate the affected communities and responders. Overall, the lexical choices in this text serve to draw attention to the severity of the flooding disaster, articulate the specifics of the response, and invoke a sense of urgency and resilience. These elements are crucial for communicating the scope of the crisis and the comprehensive efforts underway to address its impacts.

In the text about the flooding in Brazil, the "Speech and Thought Presentation" primarily employs direct speech to convey the responses and statements of key figures, notably President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva. This method is crucial in emphasizing leadership and governmental response to the crisis. Direct speech is prominently used to quote President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, thereby lending immediacy and authenticity to the narrative. For example, the president is quoted saying, "There will be no bureaucratic impediment for us to recover the greatness of this state." This statement not only shows the commitment of the president to address the disaster but also positions him as a proactive leader determined to overcome bureaucratic challenges in the recovery process. The use of direct speech here allows readers to engage more personally with his commitment, as if hearing it firsthand. Another instance of direct speech is when

the text quotes the president's statement from a social media platform "In Porto Alegre with (state) Governor Eduardo Leite, all branches and levels of government are working together in this time of emergency. We will continue working together for the recovery of the regions affected by the heavy rains," Lula wrote on X. This inclusion not only provides an official stance but also portrays a unified governmental effort, reinforcing the theme of collaboration and concerted action. Indirect Speech. While the text primarily uses direct speech for impactful statements, indirect speech is implied through the narrative's description of the president's actions and intentions. For instance, the text explains that the president "promised resources from the federal government through the Ministry of Transportation to recover state highways." This is not a direct quote, but a paraphrasing of his public commitment, which conveys his intentions and plans without quoting his exact words. The strategic use of direct speech in the report serves multiple functions. Direct quotes from the president lend credibility and authority to the report, presenting firsthand information to the public. Direct speech engages the reader more effectively by breaking the monotony of narrative reporting with the voices of key figures. The statements chosen for direct quotation emphasize unity among government branches and proactive measures, which are central to the narrative of effective crisis management.

In summary, the "Speech and Thought Presentation" in this text uses direct speech effectively to highlight the urgency of the governmental response and the personal commitment of the president, enhancing the report's impact on the audience.

In the article regarding the floods in Brazil, the grammar and syntax employed contribute significantly to the clarity and impact of the report. Here's a detailed analysis focusing on these aspects. The passive voice is frequently used throughout the text to emphasize the actions on the victims rather than the agent of action, which in many cases is nature or the disaster itself. For example, "78 people dead and 105 missing" and "844,673 people have been affected" focus on the state and condition of the people rather than the cause directly. This syntactic choice places the human impact at the forefront, making the statistics more poignant. The article utilizes complex sentences to pack in detailed information, which is vital for comprehensively reporting the scale and response to the disaster. For instance, "The latest civil defense bulletin reported that 844,673 people have been affected throughout most of the state." This sentence structure, with a main clause followed by a relative clause that adds additional information, helps in

layering the information in a way that is logically connected and easier to digest. Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions are used to link ideas and denote cause-effect relationships, enhancing the flow of information. For example “Some 900 members of the army, navy, air force, and 'partner agencies' are taking part with at least 30 helicopters, four airplanes, 866 vehicles, and 182 boats as well as 85 engineering crews.” Here, coordination (“and”) links different segments of the emergency response, providing a comprehensive view of the efforts. Subordination (“as well as”) is used to add additional information without equal weight, highlighting the engineering crews as an important, yet secondary, aspect of the response. The use of conditional and future tenses indicates promises of action and expected changes, which are crucial in the context of disaster response. For example, “There will be no bureaucratic impediment for us to recover the greatness of this state.” The future tense (“will be”) asserts a strong commitment and a forward-looking approach in the aftermath of the floods, which serves to reassure the public and stakeholders. Modal verbs are employed to express necessity and possibility, which are effective in conveying urgency and official obligations. For example, “The president acknowledged that the state is going through a hard period with its finances and promised resources from the federal government...” The modal verb “promised” is used to denote a commitment, enhancing the credibility and expected accountability of the response described.

These grammatical and syntactical choices in the article are instrumental in delivering a clear, detailed, and impactful narrative of the flooding disaster and the subsequent response efforts. They help to structure the information in a way that is accessible while also underscoring the seriousness of the situation and the comprehensive nature of the actions being taken.

In the article about the floods in Brazil, various figures of speech are employed to convey the severity of the situation and the governmental response. Here's a detailed look at these rhetorical devices with examples from the text. The President uses a metaphor when he promises that “There will be no bureaucratic impediment for us to recover the greatness of this state.” Here, “greatness” metaphorically refers to the state's overall condition, prosperity, and functionality, which have been compromised by the floods. This metaphor serves to elevate the recovery process to more than just physical rebuilding; it's about restoring pride and functionality to the region. Although not explicit, the use of large numbers and terms like “heavy rains continue” can be seen as

a form of hyperbole that emphasizes the extreme nature of the weather conditions and their impact. This is not to suggest the numbers are inaccurate, but their presentation is meant to highlight the extraordinary scale of the disaster. The article personifies the state by suggesting it can regain its "greatness," attributing a human-like quality of having greatness to a non-human entity. This personification helps readers relate to the abstract concept of a state's recovery as a personal journey of overcoming adversity. The phrase "recover the greatness" uses alliteration with the repetition of the 'g' sound. This rhetorical device enhances the memorability of the phrase and adds a poetic quality to the statement, making the president's commitment more emphatic and forceful.

Cohesion and Coherence in the article are achieved through various linguistic devices that help maintain the flow of information and ensure that the narrative is understandable and logically organized. Here's a detailed analysis of these aspects: The use of temporal markers such as "Sunday" helps to anchor the events in a specific timeline, allowing readers to follow the sequence of developments related to the flooding. For example, the article states, "Heavy rains and floods in southern Brazil's Rio Grande do Sol state have left 78 people dead and 105 missing, the local civil defense authority said Sunday." This helps to situate the information within a specific time frame, adding clarity to the narrative. The extensive use of precise numbers and statistics adds a layer of quantitative detail that strengthens the coherence of the report by providing exact measures of the impact. Phrases like "844,673 people have been affected" and "134,331 people had to abandon their homes" offer a clear and measurable perspective on the scale of the disaster, aiding in the reader's understanding and retention of the information. The use of pronouns such as "he" and "it" helps to maintain coherence by clearly referring back to previously mentioned subjects, such as President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and the state of Rio Grande do Sol, respectively. For instance, "he said at a press conference after flying over it." Here, "he" refers back to President Lula, and "it" refers to the state, preventing repetition and maintaining a smooth flow. Conjunctions and Linking Phrases. The use of conjunctions and other linking words like "and" and "as well as" helps to connect ideas within and across sentences, thereby enhancing the cohesion of the text. For example, "Some 900 members of the army, navy, air force and 'partner agencies' are taking part with at least 30 helicopters, four airplanes, 866 vehicles and 182 boats as well as 85 engineering crews." This sentence uses conjunctions to list the resources involved in the rescue efforts comprehensively.

Reiteration of Key Concepts. The article uses repetition of key themes such as "heavy rains," "affected," and "homeless" throughout the text. This reiteration not only emphasizes the critical elements of the disaster but also helps to tie different parts of the report together, reinforcing the central message and maintaining focus on the humanitarian impact. Incorporating direct quotes from significant Figures, such as the President, adds a layer of narrative coherence by providing authoritative viewpoints that support the factual reporting. For example, President Lula's quotes are used to emphasize the government's commitment to recovery efforts, which aligns with the overall focus of the article on response and recovery.

These cohesive devices ensure that the article presents a unified and logically structured account of the flooding disaster, making it easier for the reader to understand the sequence of events, the scale of the impact, and the responses by various authorities.

3.8. Stylistic Analysis of Article 8: Morning Briefing: May 10, 2024 Anadolu's Recap of top Stories from Around the Globe

AA Morning Briefing: May 10, 2024

World

ISTANBUL

Here is a rundown of all the news that you need to start your Friday with, including Gaza's border crossing still closed to aid, Eurovision protests due to Israel's participation in the contest, and Palestine's membership bid to be discussed again at the UN General Assembly.

TOP STORIES

- Gaza crossings still closed, no aid entering despite Israeli claims: Authority

Two key border crossings into the Gaza Strip are still closed, with no aid entering the enclave, local authorities said Thursday.

The statement by the Gaza-based General Authority for Crossings and Borders came in response to statements from the US State Department on the opening of crossings and entry of humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip.

The statement confirmed that the crossings are still closed and under Israeli control since the Israeli army invaded Rafah, took over the Rafah crossing and closed the Kerem Shalom crossing.

- Eurovision's decision to allow Israel to take part in song contest 'political,' say pro-Palestine protesters

Pro-Palestine demonstrators in the Swedish city of Malmo protested Israel's participation in the Eurovision Song Contest on Thursday.

The move came amid heightened tensions in the country surrounding Israel's participation in the song competition the Israeli war on Gaza continues.

Susan Zekiros, a pro-Palestinian demonstrator, told Anadolu that Israel needs to be "isolated completely everywhere, especially cultural events."

- Palestine's UN membership bid to be discussed again at UN General Assembly

The UN General Assembly will convene Friday to discuss a draft resolution to reconsider Palestine's membership bid and grant additional rights.

Palestine's membership to the UN was vetoed on April 18 by the US at the Security Council.

According to the information obtained by Anadolu, the new resolution, which is set to be presented to the General Assembly for a vote, is sponsored by the United Arab Emirates, the rotating representative of the Arab Group.

It highlights that Palestine meets membership criteria, according to Article 4 of the UN Charter and therefore should be admitted as a member.

NEWS IN BRIEF

- Chad's transitional President Mahamat Idriss Deby won the country's presidential election held this week to end a three-year transition to democratic rule, the national electoral agency announced Thursday, hours after the main opposition challenger claimed victory for himself.
- Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban and Chinese President Xi Jinping decided Thursday to elevate relations between their countries to an all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership for the new era.
- The UN agency for Palestinian refugees said Thursday that Israeli residents twice set fire to the perimeter of its headquarters in occupied East Jerusalem.
- Belgium's VRT television interrupted its broadcast of the Eurovision Song Contest late Thursday to condemn Israel's violations of human rights and press freedom and called for a cease-fire in Gaza.

Morning Briefing: May 27, 2024

UN supporting Papua New Guinea's response efforts after 'devastating' landslide: Guterres

Harvard graduation ceremony witnesses emphasis on Gaza

Norwegian aid ship bound for Gaza makes port in Netherlands

Tornado warnings issued in Texas, Oklahoma as severe storms sweep through US southern part

Figure 12: Morning Briefing: May 10, 2024 Anadolu's recap of top stories from around the globe

AA Morning Briefing: May 10, 2024

- A Jordanian organization said Thursday that it dispatched 41 trucks carrying food aid to the Gaza Strip.
- The Netherlands banned a well-known British Palestinian surgeon from entering the country due to a Schengen-wide ban introduced by Germany, a prominent Dutch rights group announced Thursday.
- Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to Belgrade was "timed to increase tensions" between Serbia and the Western countries, the US special representative for the Western Balkans said on Thursday.
- Europe Day was marked Thursday in Ankara with a digital photo exhibition, "The Common Heritage We Build & Share."
- Ethiopia expressed dismay Thursday over a decision by the EU Council to impose visa restrictions on citizens of the Horn of Africa nation.
- Somalia wrote Wednesday to the UN to request the termination of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), according to the Foreign Ministry.

SPORTS

- Olympiacos beat Aston Villa to play Fiorentina in Europa Conference League final in Athens

Greek football club Olympiacos beat England's Aston Villa 2-0 (6-2 on aggregate) on Thursday to play Italy's Fiorentina in the 2024 UEFA Europa Conference League final in Athens.

The hosts' Moroccan forward Ayoub El Kaabi scored a double against Aston Villa at Georgios Karaiskakis Stadium in Piraeus to secure his team's victory.

Olympiacos and Fiorentina will be vying for the third-tier Europa Conference League title on May 29 at Athens' newly-built AEK Arena.

- Bayer Leverkusen eliminate Roma to face Atalanta in Europa League final

Bayer Leverkusen reached the 2024 UEFA Europa League final on Thursday over a 2-2 home draw (4-2 aggregate win) with Roma as the Germans, who maintained their unbeaten run, will next face another Italian club, Atalanta, in Dublin.

Following a 2-2 draw at home, Leverkusen, this season's German champions, have the longest unbeaten streak in European football history.

Xabi Alonso's men, who have displayed a heroic performance this season, are now unbeaten in 49 games in all competitions to set a new record.

BUSINESS & ECONOMY

- Turkish trade minister holds 'very productive meeting' with US counterpart

Turkish Trade Minister Omer Bolat held a "very productive meeting" Thursday with US Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo in Washington.

"During the meeting, we expressed our satisfaction with the increase in our bilateral trade and mutual investments and shared our intention to strengthen our trade relations in the long term.

"We agreed on the mutual goal of reaching \$100 billion in bilateral trade," Bolat wrote on X.

- Oil prices up with demand increase in world's biggest consumers

Oil prices increased on Thursday, aided by data showing elevated demand appetite in the US and China, the world's biggest oil consumers.

International benchmark Brent crude traded at \$83.86 per barrel at 10.07 a.m. local time (0707 GMT), a rise of 0.34% from the closing price of \$83.58 per barrel in the previous trading session.

World

Morning Briefing: May 27, 2024

UN supporting Papua New Guinea's response efforts after 'devastating' landslide: Guterres

Harvard graduation ceremony witnesses emphasis on Gaza

Norwegian aid ship bound for Gaza makes port in Netherlands

Tornado warnings issued in Texas, Oklahoma as severe storms sweep through US southern part

Figure 13: Morning Briefing: May 10, 2024 Anadolu's recap of top stories from around the globe (cont.)

The text employs a diverse and formal vocabulary that is characteristic of international news reporting. This lexical choice serves several functions: it conveys the seriousness of the topics, aligns with the expected communication style of the diplomatic and global business communities, and ensures clarity and precision in information dissemination. International Relations and Conflict. The lexicon associated with international relations is prominent throughout the text. Terms such as "veto," "UN membership bid," and "Security Council" are specific to the context of international diplomacy and governance. For example, the phrase "Palestine's UN membership bid to be discussed again at UN General Assembly" uses specialized terminology ("UN

membership bid", "UN General Assembly") that situates the issue within a formal and internationally recognized framework. The text also highlights cultural and political disputes using language that denotes tension and conflict. For instance, words like "protests" and "political" in "Eurovision's decision to allow Israel to take part in song contest 'political,' say pro-Palestine protesters" emphasize the controversy and the perceived politicization of what is typically a cultural event. The choice of the word "political" signals a deviation from the norm and invites readers to consider the broader implications of Israel's participation in Eurovision. Economic terminology is utilized to discuss business and trade developments. Phrases such as "strategic partnership," "bilateral trade," and "mutual investments" in the discussion of relations between Hungary, China, and Turkey reflect the formal economic interactions between nation-states. The use of "all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership" combines weather imagery with the language of permanence and depth, enhancing the perceived significance and durability of the relationship. The text uses precise language to address humanitarian issues, such as "humanitarian aid" and "food aid". These terms are critical in the context of crises, as seen in "Gaza crossings still closed, no aid entering despite Israeli claims" and "Jordanian organization said Thursday that it dispatched 41 trucks carrying food aid to the Gaza Strip". The choice of words like "dispatched" and "carrying" underscores the action and response in humanitarian efforts. In sports news, the language shifts to reflect competition and performance. Terms such as "beat," "play," "unbeaten run," and "scored a double" are typical of sports journalism, which focuses on results and records. The phrase "Olympiacos and Fiorentina will be vying for the third-tier Europa Conference League title" uses "vying," which conveys competition and struggle, appropriate for the sports context.

This lexical analysis shows that the choice of words in the text not only informs the reader but also emphasizes the nature of the information, be it conflictual, economic, or cultural. The formal and specific vocabulary aligns with the text's aim to provide a comprehensive and authoritative summary of global events, appealing to an audience that values detailed and accurate reporting.

For the "Speech and Thought Presentation" in the provided text, the article predominantly employs a mode known as Narrator's Representation of Speech Acts (NRSA), which is typical in news reporting. This method involves the narrator relaying information and quotes without directly quoting the speech at length. However, direct

speech is utilized selectively to emphasize certain viewpoints or statements, giving them additional weight and a personal touch. **Direct Speech Examples.** Susan Zekiros, a pro-Palestinian demonstrator. The use of direct speech here is crucial as it provides a personal and emotional angle to the story about Eurovision protests. Zekiros's words, "Israel needs to be isolated completely everywhere, especially cultural events," offer a direct insight into the sentiments of the protesters, emphasizing the intensity of their stance and the personal conviction behind the protest. Turkish Trade Minister Omer Bolat. His statement in the business section, "During the meeting, we expressed our satisfaction with the increase in our bilateral trade and mutual investments and shared our intention to strengthen our trade relations in the long term," is presented directly. This use of direct speech serves to formalize the commitment between the U.S. and Turkey, underscoring the importance of the dialogue and the positive outcomes expected from it.

Indirect Speech Examples The article extensively uses indirect speech to report on various international affairs and responses. The General Authority for Crossings and Borders. The text reports on their response to the US State Department's statements about the Gaza crossings. The indirect speech method is used here to summarize the position of the Gaza-based authority, which refutes the claims made by the US, asserting that the crossings remain closed. This method efficiently conveys the conflict of reports without direct quotation, encapsulating the essence of the disagreement in a concise manner.

UN General Assembly discussion on Palestine's UN membership bid. The text uses indirect speech to summarize future UN actions regarding Palestine's membership bid. By avoiding direct quotation, the text effectively condenses the information, providing an overview of the anticipated discussions without delving into specific dialogues or statements. **Free Indirect Speech.** The text does not prominently feature free indirect speech, which often serves to blur the lines between the narrator's voice and the character's voice in literary texts. However, the journalistic style of the article maintains a clear demarcation between the narrator and the sources being cited or summarized. This nuanced use of speech presentation techniques aids in balancing the journalistic integrity of the article (by maintaining an authoritative third-person narration) while also providing the vividness and immediacy of direct speech where it is most impactful.

The text predominantly utilizes complex and compound sentences to convey detailed and multifaceted information efficiently. For example, the sentence "The UN General Assembly will convene Friday to discuss a draft resolution to reconsider Palestine's membership bid and grant additional rights," combines two related actions (convening and discussing) regarding the UN General Assembly using a compound structure with the conjunction "to." The text employs both passive and active voice, which is typical in news reporting to either highlight the action or the subject. For example, the passive construction "Gaza crossings still closed, no aid entering despite Israeli claims," focuses on the state of the Gaza crossings and the absence of aid, rather than the agents of these actions. In contrast, "Turkish Trade Minister Omer Bolat held a 'very productive meeting' Thursday with US Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo," uses active voice to emphasize the subjects and their actions directly, enhancing the dynamism of the report. The article skillfully uses subordinating and coordinating conjunctions to layer information and relate complex ideas. An example of subordination can be seen in the sentence "Chad's transitional President Mahamat Idriss Deby won the country's presidential election held this week to end a three-year transition to democratic rule," where the clause "to end a three-year transition to democratic rule" provides the purpose of the presidential election. Coordination is observed in sentences like "The Netherlands banned a well-known British Palestinian surgeon from entering the country due to a Schengen-wide ban introduced by Germany, a prominent Dutch rights group announced Thursday," where the coordination links two independent clauses to offer additional context simultaneously. Punctuation marks such as commas, colons, and semicolons are used to separate elements within sentences, clarify meaning, and introduce lists or explanations. For instance, in "Oil prices up with demand increase in world's biggest consumers," the phrase is succinctly delivered without commas, suggesting a quick, news headline style. Meanwhile, more complex sentences use commas for clarity, such as in "International benchmark Brent crude traded at \$83.86 per barrel at 10.07 a.m. local time (0707 GMT), a rise of 0.34% from the closing price of \$83.58 per barrel in the previous trading session," where commas are used to separate clauses and specify information about time and statistical data. The text uses modal verbs to express necessity, possibility, or other conditions concerning the actions or outcomes. For example, "The UN General Assembly will convene Friday to discuss a draft

resolution," where "will" indicates a planned future action, signifying the certainty of the event under the given conditions.

This analysis shows that the text utilizes a sophisticated range of grammatical and syntactical tools to deliver information effectively, ensuring clarity, precision, and engagement appropriate for an international news report.

Analyzing the Figures of Speech in the text, we can identify several key examples that enhance the stylistic delivery and depth of the news reporting. The text uses metaphors to enrich the narrative and provide a deeper resonance with the subject matter. For instance, the term "all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership" used in reference to the relationship between Hungary and China metaphorically suggests a relationship that is durable and unaffected by changing conditions, similar to all-weather clothing that withstands all types of weather. This metaphor effectively communicates the solidity and enduring nature of the bilateral ties. Hyperbole is employed to emphasize the scale or significance of certain events. For example, describing the agreement between Hungary and China as a step into a "new era" exaggerates the transition to highlight its importance and the shift in geopolitical strategy. This hyperbolic statement amplifies the reader's perception of the event's impact. Although less direct, personification can be subtly noted in how some elements are described as performing actions typically attributed to humans. For instance, the news piece mentioning that "Israeli residents twice set fire to the perimeter of its headquarters" in Jerusalem gives a sense of direct human-like aggression to the actions, which personifies the residents' activities, making the events more vivid and emotionally charged. Irony appears in the context of the sports report, where it is mentioned that Bayer Leverkusen has maintained the "longest unbeaten streak in European football history," yet the statement follows the mention of just a draw against Roma. The irony here highlights the contrast between the expectation of a victory and the reality of a draw, which still contributes to a historical record. Alliteration is used to create a rhythmic and phonetically engaging flow to the reporting. In the sports section, phrases like "Bayer Leverkusen eliminate Roma to face Atalanta" employ alliteration with the repetitive 'r' sound, which makes the sentence more memorable and impactful. The phrase "strategic partnership for the new era" subtly uses an oxymoron by juxtaposing "new" with "era," which traditionally refers to a significant length of time. This oxymoron serves to emphasize the freshness and

pioneering spirit of the partnership while anchoring it in the context of a long-term historical framework.

These Figures of speech enhance the delivery of the news by embedding additional layers of meaning, making the reports not only informative but also engaging and thought-provoking. Through these literary devices, the text transcends straightforward reporting, offering readers a richer, more nuanced understanding of global events.

The text demonstrates effective use of cohesion and coherence, which are vital for maintaining a logical flow and ensuring that the content is easy to follow and understand, especially in a briefing that covers a variety of global news topics. Here's a detailed analysis of how these stylistic elements are implemented.

Lexical Cohesion. The article uses repetition and synonyms to ensure continuity between sentences and sections. For instance, the word "meeting" is repeated in the context of international relations ("Turkish Trade Minister Omer Bolat held a 'very productive meeting' with US Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo"). This repetition not only emphasizes the importance of these meetings but also helps to keep the reader focused on the topic of international diplomatic engagements. Additionally, terms related to international politics like "UN", "membership", and "resolution" are used multiple times, especially when discussing Palestine's bid in the UN. This creates a lexical chain that links different parts of the briefing under the common theme of international diplomacy.

Ellipsis and Substitution. The text utilizes ellipsis by omitting details that are already understood from the context, making the communication more efficient. For example, in the discussion about the Eurovision protests, the phrase "The move came amid heightened tensions" omits direct reference to what "the move" is, assuming the reader can infer this from the previous sentences. Substitution is used with pronouns and nominal phrases to avoid repetition and maintain a smooth flow. In the section about oil prices, "the previous trading session" is referred to simply as "the previous session", effectively using nominal substitution to keep the narrative concise and avoid redundancy.

Conjunctions and Transitional Phrases. Conjunctions like "and", "but", and "despite" are employed to connect ideas within and across sentences, which helps in building a logical argument or narrative. For instance, in the sports section, the sentence "Greek football club Olympiacos beat England's Aston Villa 2-0 (6-2 on aggregate) on Thursday to play Italy's Fiorentina" uses "to" as a conjunction to link the outcome of the match with the

future event. Transitional phrases such as "according to", "as seen in", and "following" are used to guide the reader through different pieces of information. These phrases help in setting up expectations for the type of information that follows, thus enhancing understanding and retaining reader interest. Thematic Progression. The text is structured in a way that each news item builds upon the previous one in terms of complexity or detail. Starting with geopolitical news and moving through sports and business, the briefing gradually unfolds, with each part connected through a common narrative thread of global significance. This progression is clearly marked by headings such as "TOP STORIES", "NEWS IN BRIEF", "SPORTS", and "BUSINESS & ECONOMY", which not only organize the information but also provide clear signposts for the reader, aiding in the navigation through different sections of the text.

Overall, the cohesion and coherence of the text are meticulously crafted to ensure that despite the diversity of topics covered, the briefing remains a unified whole, easy to read and comprehend. These stylistic choices are crucial for engaging and retaining the reader's attention throughout the article.

3.9. Stylistic analysis of article 9: Ukraine Will Be Able to Stop Russian Offensive After Receiving New Shipment of Weapons: Zelenskyy

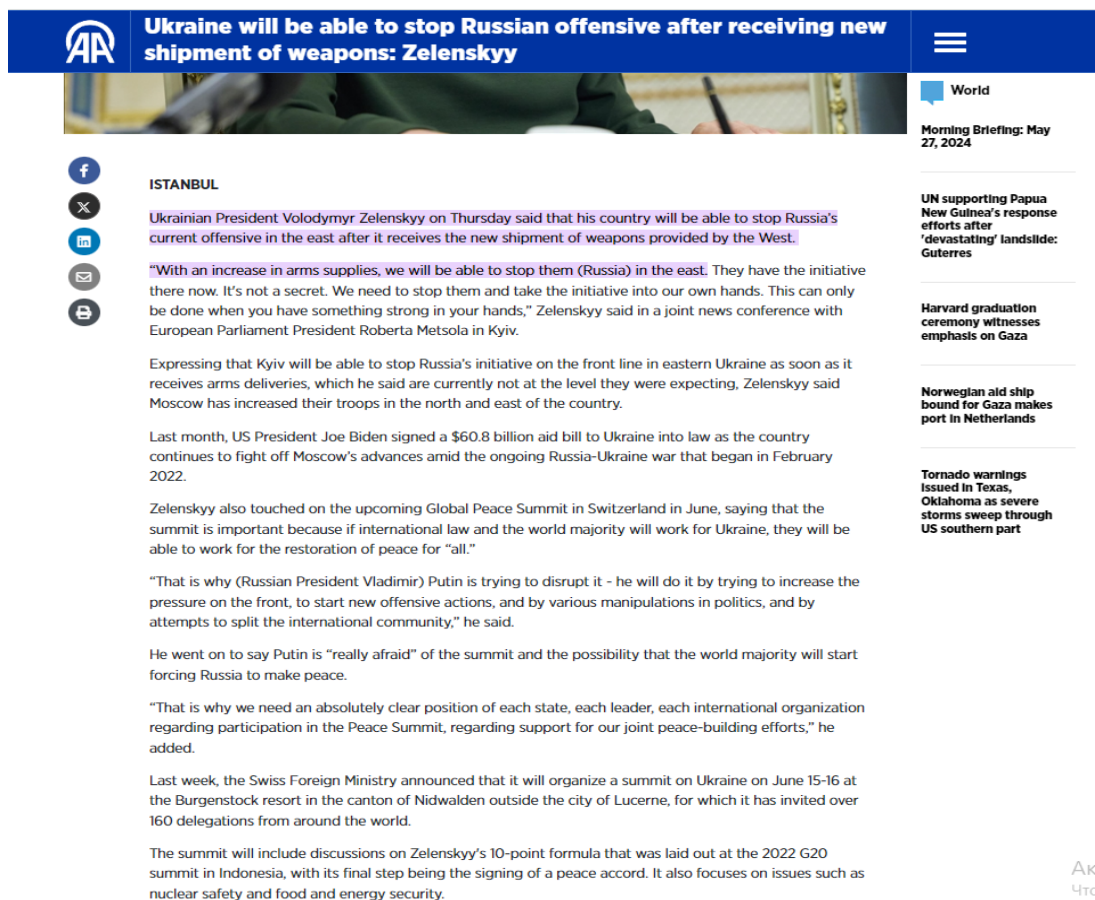


Figure 14: Morning Briefing: May 10, 2024 Anadolu’s recap of top stories from around the globe (cont.)

In the article discussing Ukraine's situation, the lexical choices are deeply indicative of the conflict's military and diplomatic contexts, enhancing the narrative's urgency and gravity. The vocabulary selected underscores the strategic, defensive, and cooperative aspects of the described events. The article employs specific military terminology that underscores the gravity of the situation and the actions taken. Words like "offensive" and "initiative" not only convey the ongoing military actions but also suggest a dynamic where control and aggression are key factors. For example, Zelenskyy's assertion, "With an increase in arms supplies, we will be able to stop them (Russia) in the east," utilizes the term "stop" to emphasize a defensive action aimed at halting an aggressive advance. Lexical choices also reflect diplomatic efforts and international law. Terms like "Global Peace Summit" and "aid bill" highlight the

international community's involvement and the legislative actions supporting Ukraine. The phrase "Global Peace Summit" evokes a sense of international cooperation aimed at resolving the conflict, while "aid bill" connotes substantial foreign assistance through formal legislative support. The article uses language that conveys anticipation and preparation for future actions and events. This is evident in the mention of the "new shipment of weapons" and the preparation for the "Peace Summit." Such phrases emphasize the proactive measures being undertaken by Ukraine and its allies. The specific mention of the "new shipment of weapons" implies a significant bolstering of defense capabilities, crucial for the strategic balance in the conflict. Connotations of Conflict and Strategy. The use of phrases like "take the initiative into our own hands" and "Moscow has increased their troops" strategically positions the reader to understand the shifts in control and momentum within the conflict. The phrase "take the initiative" suggests not only stopping the enemy but also gaining a strategic upper hand, implying a turn from defense to a more assertive stance. Overall, the lexical choices in the article are carefully selected to convey urgency, strategic military actions, and diplomatic maneuvers, effectively communicating the complexities of Ukraine's geopolitical situation and its impacts on global peace efforts.

In the article, the technique of Speech and Thought Presentation predominantly employs Direct Speech to convey the statements of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, which serves to provide immediacy and direct access to his thoughts and declarations. This is evident from Zelenskyy's quote, "With an increase in arms supplies, we will be able to stop them (Russia) in the east. They have the initiative there now. It's not a secret. We need to stop them and take the initiative into our own hands. This can only be done when you have something strong in your hands," where his direct dialogue highlights his strategic military intentions and the urgency of receiving arms supplies. Additionally, the article uses Direct Speech to represent the views and comments of Zelenskyy on international relations and the upcoming Global Peace Summit. For example, he states, "That is why (Russian President Vladimir) Putin is trying to disrupt it - he will do it by trying to increase the pressure on the front, to start new offensive actions, and by various manipulations in politics, and by attempts to split the international community," which directly portrays Zelenskyy's perceptions and accusations towards Putin's actions. These instances of Direct Speech not only help in vividly presenting Zelenskyy's proactive and defensive strategies but also function to

personalize the narrative, making it more engaging for the reader by providing a sense of listening to Zelenskyy himself. This form of speech presentation is particularly effective in journalistic writing, as it allows the audience to connect directly with the thoughts and speech of key Figures, thus enhancing the credibility and emotional impact of the report. Moreover, the use of direct quotes in the article strategically supports the development of a narrative that underscores the critical nature of international support for Ukraine and the personal leadership of Zelenskyy in these challenging times. This method ensures that the information presented is not only informative but also emotionally engaging by allowing the audience to 'hear' the leaders in their own words.

In the article discussing Ukraine's situation and the new shipment of weapons, the grammar and syntax are pivotal in conveying the complex interactions and the strategic stakes involved. Here's a detailed analysis. The article employs complex sentence structures that integrate multiple ideas, which are essential for providing a comprehensive view of the situation. For example, Zelenskyy's statement, "With an increase in arms supplies, we will be able to stop them (Russia) in the east. They have the initiative there now. It's not a secret. We need to stop them and take the initiative into our own hands," uses compound sentences linked with coordination ("and"). This structure effectively conveys a sequence of thoughts — acknowledging the current disadvantage, stating the need for action, and outlining the strategy to regain control. Conditional forms are used to discuss potential outcomes and scenarios, reflecting the uncertainty and strategic planning inherent in political and military discourse. Zelenskyy mentions, "This can only be done when you have something strong in your hands," which uses a conditional structure to tie success directly to the availability of adequate resources, emphasizing the causal relationship between arms supplies and strategic success. The use of the passive voice shifts focus from the subject performing the action to the action itself or the recipient of the action, which is a common feature in formal and political communications to either emphasize the action or to depersonalize the discourse. For instance, "Last month, US President Joe Biden signed a \$60.8 billion aid bill to Ukraine into law as the country continues to fight off Moscow's advances" uses passive constructions ("signed into law") to highlight the legislative action and its importance rather than the individual performing it. The article uses nominalizations (turning verbs or adjectives into nouns), which is typical in formal and written discourse to create an abstract and authoritative tone. Words like "initiative" and "admission" in

"They have the initiative there now" and "regarding support for our joint peace-building efforts," transform actions into concepts, which can make the situation seem more stable and manageable. The use of subordinate clauses adds additional information and context, which is crucial in detailed journalistic and reportorial writing. For example, "saying that the summit is important because if international law and the world majority will work for Ukraine, they will be able to work for the restoration of peace for 'all,'" incorporates a subordinate clause to explain why the summit is crucial, linking it directly to broader peace efforts.

These syntactic choices contribute to a narrative that is both informative and strategically constructed, aiming to provide clarity and depth to the unfolding geopolitical developments. They reflect the formal tone expected in diplomatic discourse and help articulate the complexities of international relations and military strategy.

In the article, various Figures of speech are employed to enrich the narrative and emphasize the gravity and dynamics of the geopolitical situation described. Here's a detailed analysis of these rhetorical devices, along with specific examples from the text. Metaphor: "take the initiative into our own hands" is used by President Zelenskyy to signify gaining control and active participation in the military efforts. The phrase "into our own hands" metaphorically represents taking direct action or control, which is a departure from passively responding to external actions. This not only conveys a sense of empowerment but also underscores the proactive stance Ukraine aims to adopt in the conflict. Personification. "Moscow has increased their troops". While technically referring to the government's decision, the personification of Moscow as an entity capable of action (increasing troops) dramatizes the situation and portrays the city or the country as an active player with volition and strategy in the conflict. This personification helps to encapsulate the idea of a unified adversarial force in a single word. Hyperbole. "really afraid". In the context of Putin's alleged reaction to the upcoming Global Peace Summit, the phrase "really afraid" might be considered a hyperbole, used to intensify the perceived fear of the Russian president towards the international efforts symbolized by the summit. This exaggeration serves to underscore the strategic importance of the summit and the potential shift in international dynamics it represents. Alliteration. While less prominent than other Figures of speech, alliteration subtly enhances the rhythm and emphasis of certain phrases, such as "peace-building efforts" and "Global Peace

Summit." The repetition of the initial 'p' sound in these phrases draws attention to the key themes of the article—peace and its global orchestration.

Symbolism. "Something strong in your hands". This phrase symbolizes the tangible military support in the form of weapons shipments. It's not just about the physical weaponry but also represents the strength and confidence that come with enhanced military capabilities. This symbolism reinforces the theme of empowerment and readiness to confront challenges. These Figures of speech play a crucial role in shaping the narrative's impact, enhancing the emotional and psychological layers of the text, and providing a more vivid and compelling portrayal of the geopolitical stakes involved. Each device works to make the abstract notions of military strategy and international diplomacy more tangible and relatable to the reader.

In the article discussing Ukraine's military situation, cohesion and coherence are effectively established through a variety of linguistic devices. These tools structure the information logically and ensure that the narrative flows smoothly, maintaining the reader's understanding and engagement throughout.

The text uses conjunctions like "and" and "but" to connect ideas within and across sentences, creating a logical sequence of events and contrasting points. For example, the use of "but" in the phrase "But it was blocked in a vote of 12 in favor to one against with two abstentions" serves to introduce a contrast or conflict in the voting outcome. This highlights the opposition faced and the complexity of the situation.

Temporal Markers. Temporal markers such as "Last month," "on Thursday," and "Last week" are used to anchor the events in time, providing a timeline that helps the reader understand the sequence of events. These markers are crucial for coherence, as they help to organize the narrative by situating actions and decisions in a specific temporal context. For instance, "Last month, US President Joe Biden signed a \$60.8 billion aid bill to Ukraine" gives a specific time reference that ties the aid to a particular phase of the conflict.

Pronominal Referencing. The article uses pronominal referencing to maintain continuity by referring back to previously mentioned subjects without repetition. Pronouns like "it" and "they" refer back to nouns such as "the new shipment of weapons" and "Russia," respectively. This technique avoids redundancy and helps in keeping the narrative concise and focused while ensuring that the reader can easily follow the discourse.

Lexical Cohesion. Repetition of key terms such as "summit," "peace," and

"initiative" throughout the text helps in creating a thematic coherence. The repeated use of these terms underscores their importance in the narrative and helps to reinforce the main themes discussed, namely the strategic and diplomatic efforts surrounding the conflict. Clause Linking. The article employs complex sentence structures that incorporate multiple clauses linked by conjunctions, which elaborate on ideas and provide detailed information. This can be seen in sentences like, "Expressing that Kyiv will be able to stop Russia's initiative on the front line in eastern Ukraine as soon as it receives arms deliveries, which he said are currently not at the level they were expecting," where subordinate clauses add depth and detail to the main clause, enriching the narrative. These cohesive devices work together to create a coherent narrative structure that guides the reader through the complexities of Ukraine's strategic military and diplomatic maneuvers. They facilitate a deeper understanding of the sequential and relational aspects of the events described, which is essential for comprehending the ongoing conflict and international responses to it.

3.10. Stylistic analysis of article 10: Ukraine Marks Europe Day Amid Unannounced Visit by European Parliament Head

The screenshot shows a news article with a blue header. The title is "Ukraine marks Europe Day amid unannounced visit by European Parliament head". On the left, there are social media sharing icons for Facebook, X, LinkedIn, Email, and Print. The main text begins with "Ukraine on Thursday marked Europe Day amid an unannounced visit by European Parliament President Roberta Metsola to the country's capital Kyiv." It continues with details about the presidential decree signed by Volodymyr Zelenskyy, commemorating the unity of all Europeans who won against Nazism. The article includes quotes from Zelenskyy on X and from Metsola on X. On the right side, there is a "World" category tag and a list of other news items: "Morning Briefing: May 27, 2024", "UN supporting Papua New Guinea's response efforts after 'devastating' landslide: Guterres", "Harvard graduation ceremony witnesses emphasis on Gaza", "Norwegian aid ship bound for Gaza makes port in Netherlands", and "Tornado warnings issued in Texas, Oklahoma as severe storms sweep through US southern part". At the bottom, there is a note about the Anadolu Agency website and a "Related topics" section.

Figure 15: Ukraine Will Be Able to Stop Russian Offensive After Receiving New Shipment of Weapons: Zelenskyy

In the provided text, the Lexical Choice and Emphasis play a crucial role in highlighting the solemnity and significance of Ukraine's celebration of Europe Day, particularly in the context of current geopolitical tensions. Lexical Field of Unity and Diversity. The text uses terms such as "voluntary union of nations, communities, and millions of people of very different backgrounds" to underscore the concept of unity in diversity, which is foundational to the European identity. This choice of words conveys a message of inclusiveness and collective identity, which is further emphasized by words like "union of values" and "common values." These terms not only highlight the shared principles among the diverse European nations but also reinforce the notion that these values are a source of strength and cohesion. Lexical Field of Conflict and Resistance. The text employs a vivid and impactful vocabulary to describe the current challenges faced by Ukraine, referring to it as a "battlefield." This term is powerfully evocative, painting a stark picture of the severity of the situation. Furthermore, phrases like "Russian air bombs, missiles, assaults, and hatred" amplify the sense of ongoing aggression and threat. The use of "battlefield" in conjunction with these elements serves to dramatize the urgent need for solidarity and support. Lexical Field of Historical Victory and Legacy: The text references historical triumph over adversity with the phrase "seventy-nine years after Nazism was defeated," linking the past victory over Nazism to the present struggle. This not only provides historical context but also draws a parallel that elevates the current conflict to a continuation of past battles for freedom and righteousness. This lexical choice serves to remind the audience of the enduring struggle for peace and the importance of commemorating such victories to inspire current and future generations. Expressions of Determination and Solidarity. The language used by both President Zelenskyy and European Parliament President Metsola emphasizes determination and solidarity. Phrases like "life must prevail over...hatred" and "we are not alone in this battle" highlight resilience and the collective effort required to overcome adversity. Metsola's words, "Courage, strength, resolve," are succinct yet powerful, encapsulating the spirit needed to face the challenges. Each of these lexical choices works cohesively to create a narrative that is both inspiring and mobilizing, urging solidarity in the face of conflict while celebrating the shared values and history that bind the European community. The selection and emphasis of specific terms are instrumental in shaping the reader's understanding of the significance of Europe Day in the context of Ukraine's current circumstances.

In the analysis of Speech and Thought Presentation using Leech and Short's methodology, the article predominantly employs Direct Speech to deliver statements from key Figures, specifically Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and European Parliament President Roberta Metsola. This approach allows the speakers' exact words to be conveyed, providing clarity and authenticity to their messages.

Direct Speech. This is evident in several instances where President Zelenskyy's and President Metsola's words are quoted verbatim, framed by quotation marks and accompanied by reporting clauses. For example, Zelenskyy is quoted saying, "Our Europe is a voluntary union of nations, communities, and millions of people of very different backgrounds, a union of values. And this is the real European strength." This direct quote allows readers to engage closely with Zelenskyy's personal voice and rhetorical emphasis, illustrating his view of Europe as a strong, value-driven community. Another instance of Direct Speech is Metsola's statement: "Courage, strength, resolve. With President (Zelenskyy) in Kyiv. Slava Ukraini!" This not only shows her supportive stance but also captures the emotional tone of her visit, which is intended to express solidarity. **Free Direct Speech.** While not directly indicated in the text excerpts provided, elements that could suggest a shift towards Free Direct Speech might appear in fuller versions of their speeches or messages where the reporting clauses might be dropped to blend their speech into the narrative. However, from the content given, such instances are not explicitly visible. **Indirect Speech.** The article does not prominently use Indirect Speech; however, the essence of some statements could be paraphrased or summarized in other parts of the article not provided in the excerpt. Typically, this would involve the reporter summarizing or interpreting their statements, which shifts the perspective and possibly the inferred meaning. **Free Indirect Speech.** This stylistic approach is not utilized in the provided excerpt. Free Indirect Speech would involve blending the narrated speech or thought into the third-person narrative without clear demarcation, maintaining the speaker's original language style but without direct quotation.

By employing Direct Speech, the article ensures that the authority and personal ethos of the speakers are maintained, allowing them to directly address the audience with minimal mediation. This direct engagement is crucial in articles covering political and historical events, as it preserves the intensity and sincerity of the speakers' appeals and statements.

The grammatical structure and syntax of the text play a crucial role in conveying the complexity of the issues discussed, employing a mixture of sentence structures to enhance the narrative's effectiveness. The text makes extensive use of complex sentences that incorporate multiple clauses, often joined by conjunctions or relative pronouns. This structure enables the encapsulation of detailed and nuanced ideas within a single sentence, enhancing the depth of the information presented.

Example: "Zelenskyy said he signed the relevant decree to commemorate 'the unity of all Europeans' who won against Nazism." In this sentence, the main clause "Zelenskyy said he signed the relevant decree" is expanded with a relative clause "to commemorate 'the unity of all Europeans' who won against Nazism," which provides the reason for the action and further specifies the group of Europeans he refers to. Modal verbs are used to express necessity and obligation, which are significant in the context of the text's themes of duty and moral imperatives. Example, "He said they must do everything they can to ensure that their children inherit a 'peaceful, united Europe.'" The modal verb "must" indicates an obligation or necessity, emphasizing the urgency and importance of the actions to be taken for future generations. The text utilizes passive voice to focus on the action and its significance rather than the actor, often used to highlight the impact of external events or actions on the subject. Example. "Now, seventy-nine years after Nazism was defeated, our Europe has, unfortunately, once again become a battlefield where the fate of not only our Ukrainian nation, but many other nations, is being decided." The passive phrase "is being decided" shifts focus from who is deciding to the fact that decisions are taking place, underscoring the uncontrollable nature of the situation. These are used to discuss potential future scenarios or to emphasize the contingency of certain events on particular conditions. Example, "It is vital that we are not alone in this battle, and that we have the solidarity of many free nations and brave and principled people." The conditional nature of this statement, indicated by "It is vital that," expresses the necessity of support for the success of the struggle, tying the outcome to the condition of solidarity. This syntactic strategy is used to create rhythm and reinforce relationships between ideas, making the text more cohesive and persuasive. Example, "Courage, strength, resolve. With President (Zelenskyy) in Kyiv. Slava Ukraini!" This example shows parallel structure in the list of qualities (courage, strength, resolve), which emphasizes the qualities endorsed by the

European Parliament President and aligns them directly with Zelenskyy's leadership and the broader Ukrainian cause.

These grammatical and syntactical choices contribute significantly to the text's ability to articulate complex political and historical relationships, emphasizing both the current urgency and the broader historical context of Ukraine's situation.

In the article about Ukraine marking Europe Day, the Figures of Speech are utilized effectively to enhance the emotive and rhetorical impact of the narrative. Here are some detailed examples from the text.

Metaphor. "Battlefield where the fate of not only our Ukrainian nation, but many other nations, is being decided" - This metaphor transforms the abstract concept of political and military struggle into the more concrete image of a battlefield. It emphasizes the severity and widespread implications of the conflict in Ukraine, suggesting that its outcomes affect not just Ukraine but multiple nations across Europe. Personification. "Life must prevail over Russian air bombs, missiles, assaults, and hatred" - By attributing the capability of prevailing to 'life,' the text personifies life as an active force fighting against the destructive elements of war. This personification serves to elevate the moral significance of survival and resistance against aggression. Symbolism. "Voluntary union of nations, communities, and millions of people of very different backgrounds, a union of values" - The phrase 'union of values' symbolizes a collective commitment to shared principles and ideals, which underpin the concept of a united Europe. It represents not just a geographic or political alliance, but a deeper, value-driven bond among diverse communities. Hyperbole. "Life must prevail over Russian air bombs, missiles, assaults, and hatred, which disrupt the lives of millions of Ukrainians while seeing the lives of millions more Europeans as a target." - The hyperbolic statement amplifies the scale of impact and threat posed by the conflict, intensifying the emotional response of the reader. It suggests an extensive reach of the conflict's consequences, affecting "millions" beyond the immediate battlefield. Exclamatory Phrase. "Slava Ukraini!" - This exclamatory phrase used by Metsola is a cry of support that translates to "Glory to Ukraine!" It serves as a rallying call and expresses solidarity and admiration for Ukraine's resilience. This expression is emblematic of the supportive stance of the European Parliament and is charged with emotional and motivational weight. These Figures of speech are strategically employed

to communicate the depth of the situation in Ukraine, the collective ethos of Europe, and the solidarity expressed by European leaders. They enhance the narrative by adding layers of meaning that resonate emotionally and motivationally with the reader, thereby elevating the rhetorical impact of the article.

In the analysis of Cohesion and Coherence within the text about Ukraine marking Europe Day, several linguistic devices are employed to ensure the text is well-connected and logically structured. Here's a detailed breakdown:

Repetition. The text makes strategic use of repetition to reinforce the main themes and strengthen the connection between different parts of the text. Words like "Europe," "union," "values," and "battlefield" recur throughout the article. For example, "Our Europe is a voluntary union of nations, communities, and millions of people of very different backgrounds, a union of values," and later, "our Europe has, unfortunately, once again become a battlefield." This repetition not only emphasizes the significance of these concepts but also links the idea of Europe as both a peaceful union and a current zone of conflict, enhancing thematic coherence.

Temporal Markers. The use of specific temporal markers helps in bridging past events with the present context, creating a coherent historical narrative that supports the article's current events. Phrases like "Exactly a year ago," and "Now, seventy-nine years after Nazism was defeated" serve as temporal anchors that provide a timeline, helping the reader place the events within a historical continuum, thus enhancing the narrative's logical flow.

Pronouns and Demonstratives. The use of pronouns such as "our" and demonstratives like "this" are pivotal in creating a cohesive text. Statements like "our Europe has, unfortunately, once again become a battlefield" and "ensure that their children inherit a peaceful, united Europe" use possessive and personal pronouns to create a sense of community and shared experience among the readers and the subjects of the discourse, linking the fate of Ukraine to the broader European identity.

Parallel Structures. The text employs parallelism to enhance coherence, especially in the portrayal of shared values and communal efforts. For example, Zelenskyy's message on X, "Expressing that they must continue to enhance this strength by protecting life and common values on our continent," mirrors the structure and content later echoed by Metsola's message, "Courage, strength, resolve. With President (Zelenskyy) in Kyiv." This parallel use of thematic nouns linked with emotional and motivational content connects different segments of the text, emphasizing a unified response to the conflict.

Conjunctions and Linking Phrases. The text uses conjunctions and other linking phrases to tie ideas together and ensure that transitions between them are smooth. Phrases such as "And this is the real European strength," and "It is vital that we are not alone in this battle," utilize coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to build on previously introduced ideas, ensuring that the text maintains logical progression. These cohesive and coherent devices are crucial in weaving a narrative that not only informs but also persuades and resonates with the reader, promoting a unified European identity in the face of adversity.

CONCLUSION

Overview of the Study and the Main Findings Based on the Data Analysis

The present study stylistically analyzes media texts. The stylistic analysis is based on Leech and Short's method (2007). The technique requires analyzing four main categories: 1. Lexical, 2. Grammatical, 3. Figures of Speech, 4. Context and Cohesion. The linguistic analysis of selected media texts shows that journalists have used much more concrete nouns than abstract ones. Concrete nouns in journalism are essential for vivid and engaging writing. They help readers visualize the scene, the people, and the events described. It can also help build trust with readers, as they are more likely to believe what they can see and hear. Of course, journalists, too, deal with abstractions, but they tend to explain them in concrete detail rather than with further abstractions. However, one of the strictest rules the journalist must learn is to use a concrete word in preference to an abstract one (Sears and Bourland, 1970). With the analysis of adjectives, it is concluded that journalists employ descriptive narration. Thus, journalistic writing often uses descriptive adjectives to paint a clear picture and evoke emotions. The verbs in the texts predominantly favour the active voice, aligning with the conventions of clear and direct journalistic writing. Adjectives serve a descriptive function in enhancing the narrative by providing details. They contribute to the overall clarity and richness of the content. Adverbs, though not extensively used in the analyzed media texts, strategically add mainly emphasis and temporal context.

Grammatically, various sentence structures are employed, ranging from simple sentences that maintain clarity to complex and compound sentences that add depth and detail. Considering the grammatical structure of articles, it is noticed that media texts are often encompassed with complex sentences. The use of Direct Speech allows speakers to address the audience directly. The grammatical structure and syntax are complex, incorporating multiple clauses to encapsulate detailed ideas, while modal verbs emphasize the urgency and importance of actions. Figures of Speech, such as metaphor, personification, symbolism, hyperbole, and exclamatory phrases, enhance the expressive and rhetorical impact of the narrative. From the detailed stylistic analysis of selected media texts, it is clear that active voice is more direct, concise, and engaging. Researcher Kolesnichenko (2008) believes that in journalism, the active voice is preferable to the passive voice. According to the Associated Press Stylebook editors, the

active voice is recommended for most news writing. In the analysis of coordinating conjunction, it is seen that "and" and "or" are frequently used. The analyzed media texts primarily employ straightforward and informative language, with limited use of Figures of speech. However, several metaphors and hyperboles were discovered during the stylistic analysis of selected texts.

Meanwhile, in terms of cohesion, media texts are logically organized. The information flows smoothly, providing context. Finally, cohesive devices such as conjunctions, temporal markers, lexical cohesion, and clause linking create a coherent and logical narrative structure that guides readers. The text's cohesion and coherence are mostly achieved through repetition, temporal markers, pronouns and demonstratives, parallel structures, conjunctions, and linking phrases.

The importance of stylistic analysis of media texts is growing in line with the development of modern society since media information reacting to events in the world actively shapes public opinion. Theoretically, this research contributes to and broadens the existing body of knowledge in the field of ML. Expanding the literature theoretically implies that the study introduces new insights that enhance our understanding of how language functions within the media context. Stylistic analysis is important for understanding the possible meaning of a media text. When writing a text, a journalist stylistically manipulates language features that are usually not marked in everyday use to create a style. Analyzing these features will give additional insight into the various artistic and stylistic means writers use to give beauty to their structures, while style is considered artistic competence. The study of media texts shows that journalists and copywriters use some linguistic features determined stylistically to make the message attractive and effective. The rapid progress of this scientific field can be attributed to the fact that media linguistics captures the language used in the media, reflecting the ongoing changes in society. This discipline is directed towards spontaneous speech, free from censorship restrictions, and aims to portray reality as it exists.

Implications of the findings

This study contributes to the growing field of media linguistics by providing a methodological framework for stylistic analyses of media texts. Future researchers can build on this framework by exploring additional aspects of media language, such as the influence of social media on journalistic style or the evolution of language use in

response to political events. By expanding the scope of media linguistics research, scholars will be able to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of how language shapes public discourse.

The results of this study on stylistic elements used in media texts provide insight into how language shapes public perception and understanding of complex issues. For example, the study highlights the tendency of journalists to use concrete nouns and active voice to create more engaging and accessible narratives. This knowledge may encourage journalists to prioritise clarity and visibility in their reporting, ultimately leading to greater audience engagement and understanding. Moreover, understanding the influence of specific Figures of speech and stylistic devices such as metaphors, hyperbole and personification can teach journalists how to create more compelling stories that evoke an emotional response from readers.

Thus, the results of this study may lead to a more nuanced approach to both journalism and stylistic analysis, fostering a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and its societal implications. Such learning can ultimately improve the quality of journalism, support a more informed public.

Limitations of the Study and Suggestions for Further Research

In present-day media linguistics, the methodology problem (methods of studying media language, analyzing its stylistic components, scientific monitoring of language resources in the media, etc.) is extremely important and has yet to be studied much. Even though the current study produced promising findings, several limitations exist. Firstly, the study remained limited to only ten news articles published by Anadolu Agency in 2024. Further research needs to be conducted with a larger number of news articles from various Turkish media outlets to acquire more information about the style of media language used by Turkish journalists who write articles in English. Secondly, the study used manual analysis to classify language units in media texts, which may result in the researcher missing some details. Therefore, computer-based analysis could be used in future studies. Thirdly, only Leech and Short's (2007) model of stylistic analysis has been applied in this analysis. Examining media text using different approaches could lead to new findings. Future research may benefit from reviewing media texts using various techniques, such as discourse analysis or corpus linguistics, which may lead to new and innovative perspectives on the media language styles used

by Turkish journalists. Furthermore, given the rapidly changing nature of the media landscape and the proliferation of digital communication channels, future research should explore how social media platforms and online news outlets contribute to developing media language styles. By recognizing and addressing these shortcomings, future research can contribute to a better understanding of the complex dynamics in media language use and its implications for effective communication.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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