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A Critical Discourse Analysis of Turkish Coup Attempt News in The Guardian Newspaper

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A B S T R A C T

The current study addresses how Turkish coup attempt (July 2016) news is manifested in newspaper context. Considering that Türkiye has Islamist government, the researcher has chosen this coup to find out how do the non-Muslim English newspapers view towards an Islamic government? So, a number of lines, that contain vocabularies and structures that refer to ideologies or powers, have been selected to be analyzed. These lines are taken from the important English newspaper which is The Guardian. The methodology used in this study is Fairclough's three dimensional approach (2001). It consists of three dimensions which are: textual analysis, discursive practice, and social practice.

This study aims at identifying types of textual, discursive and social strategies employed in the selected newspaper's articles and showing The Guardian newspaper's attitude towards Turkish government. In order to achieve the aims of the study, the researcher proposes some hypotheses which are 1) Grammar is the most commonly strategy of textual analysis used in The Guardian newspaper's article under study. 2) intertextuality discursive strategy is more commonly strategy of analysis used than Presupposition. 3) Concerning social practice, ideology is the most frequently strategy used than power by The Guardian. 4) There are negative ideologies written toward Turkish government and Islam. The study comes out with the following conclusions: The Guardian newspaper has used more grammar, intertextuality and ideology strategies from textual, discursive and social analysis respectively than other devices within the context of it. The Guardian has negative ideologies. It, in every occasion, tries to offend the Islam and Turkish government.

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تحليل خطاب نقدي حول اخبار محاولة الانقلاب التركي في صحيفة كارديان

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الخلاصة:

تتناول الدراسة الحالية كيف ظهرت أخبار محاولة الانقلاب التركية (يوليو ٢٠١٦) في سياق الصحف. بالنظر

إلى أن تركيا لديها حكومة إسلامية، فقد اختارت الباحثة هذا الانقلاب لمعرفة كيف تنظر الصحف الإنجليزية غير المسلمة تجاه الحكومة الإسلامية. حيث تم اختيار عدداً من السطور التي تحتوي على مفردات وهياكل تشير إلى الأيديولوجيات و القوى للقيام بتحليلها. تم اخذ هذه السطور صحيفة The Guardian. ان المنهجية التي استخدمت في هذه الدراسة هي منهج فيركلاف ذو الثلاث ابعاد لعام (٢٠٠١). تتكون المنهجية من ثلاثة أبعاد هي: التحليل النصي ، التطبيق الخطابي ، التطبيق الاجتماعي.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد أنواع الاستراتيجيات النصية والخطابية والاجتماعية المستخدمة في المقالة المختارة وإظهار موقف صحيفة الجارديان اتجاه الحكومة التركية.

لغرض تحقيق أهداف الدراسة تقترح الباحثة بعض الفرضيات وهي ١) النحو هو الإستراتيجية الأكثر شيوعًا للتحليل النصي المستخدم في مقالات الصحفة الجارديان قيد الدراسة. ٢) الإستراتيجية الخطابية التناص هي استراتيجية التحليل الأكثر شيوعًا التي تستخدمها أكثر من الافتراض. ٣) فيما يتعلق بالتطبيق الاجتماعي فإن الأيديولوجيا هي الإستراتيجية الأكثر استخدامًا من القوة من قبل صحيفة الجارديان. ٤) هناك ايديلوجيات سلبية كتبت اتجاه الحكومة التركي والاسلام.

توصلت الدراسة الى العديد من النتائج اهمها: استخدمت صحيفة الجارديان العديد من استراتيجيات النحو التناص والأيديولوجية من التحليل النصي والخطابي والاجتماعي على التوالي مقارنة بالأدوات الأخرى في سياقها. صحيفة الجارديان لها أيديولوجيات سلبية. انها في كل مناسبة تحاول ان تسيئ للإسلام والحكومة التركية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، فيركلف ،اخبار, الانقلاب التركي ، وصحيفة الجارديان.

1. Discourse Analysis

This approach emphasizes the importance of understanding the meaning of words, clauses, phrases, and sentences to get successful communications because Discourse Analysis focuses on the knowledge behind a word, clause, phrase, and sentence as it is the above sentence and clauses. In addition, it also investigates the impact of language on interpersonal relationships and social identities in a particular context (Parltridge, 2006:2),

Discourse Analysis examines how language structures and patterns vary across texts, taking into account the various social and cultural contexts in which they are used (ibid). As a result, discourse analysts are not just interested in language as an abstract system; they are also interested in how common knowledge and context are incorporated into specific discourses (Johnstone, 2008:3).

2. A critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (abbreviated CDA) is an interdisciplinary field of discourse analysis that deals with different theories, methodologies and research issues (Jorgensen and Phillips, 2002:12; Weiss and Wodak 2003:12). CDA represents a developing field in the study of language which has been defined from different perspectives by different scholars. It is a particular strand of discourse analysis that focuses on the role of language in society, economic discourse, gender and political processes.

CDA is an analytical practice with a critical approach to the study of discourse that considers language as a form of social practice. CDA's primary goal is to examine how language is used to establish and reinforce social power relations and "the significance of language in the production, maintenance, and change of social relations" (Fairclough, 1989:1). A central goal of CDA is to provide light on the ways in which "structures, strategies or other properties of text, talk, verbal interaction or communicative events play a role" in shaping and establishing unequal power relations in the discourse. In other words, CDA seeks to identify the unequal relation of power that is performed discursively in the discourse (Van Dijk, 1993:250).

Richardson (2007:24) states that “language is used to mean something and to do something and that meaning` and doing` are linked to context of its usage". This means that discourse comprehension requires more than merely analyzing how sentences are connected and related to each other in a way that creates an overall cohesive and coherent text. In order to achieve CDA's stated goal, it is crucial that discourse and its meaning should be linked to the broader socio-cultural, political, institutional, and material contexts of a specific communicative act. This is what CDA is all about, and that is why it is important.

CDA aspires to achieve variety of goals due to its interdisciplinary nature. CDA's mission is to expose the subtle, unnoticed manipulation and deception that go behind the discourse, so this is how CDA tries to find the hidden manipulation and deception in discourse that readers cannot see it. As a result, CDA examines the ways in which language is used to advance one group's interests at the expense of another (Fairclough, 1992: 6).

3. Key Concepts of Critical Discourse Analysis

3.1 Ideology

Ideology has been studied by many different scholars, and it is given many definitions. For instance; ideology, according to Van Dijk (2006: 125), is a complex term and can have a variety of interpretations depending on the context in which it is employed. As well as, ideology is a system of beliefs that establish the social identity

of a group by directing and organizing that group's activities, aims, norms, and values. Van Dijk also asserts that these beliefs must be socially relevant for members in terms of schemata, interpretation, or participation. Not only that, but it is also constructed and shared within the group (Van Dijk, 2006: 729). In the same vain, Mayr defines ideology as a set of dogmas, concepts, and practices (Mayr, 2008: 10). Like Van Dijk and Mayr, Simpson (1993: 5) defines ideology as "assumptions, ideas, and value systems that social groups collectively share."

As well as, ideology has a strong relation with media bias and this is relevant at the current study in that it attempts to analyze the texts of Turkish attempt coup news which are written in English newspaper.

3.2 Power

Power is a crucial aspect of CDA, as noted by Van Dijk (1993:249; Wodak 2001:3; Holmes 2005:33). They also mentions that the discourse is responsible for the formation of power disparities(imbalance) that are getting worse or are being reinforced by signals, either explicit or implicit. In a similar vein, Fowler et at. (1979:188) postulate that language is a unification of the structures that compose it and that it is utilized not just to manipulate opinion but also to create and maintain the power of state agencies, companies, and organizations.

From power perspective, powerful people see language as a tool for dominance and social influence (Baxter 2003: 8). A more accurate description would be that language is ideologically motivated in the sense that it is not dissociated from the political and social actions of society, rather than simply an instrument for disseminating information. They do so in ways that have social effects and implications, such as the ability of a person to exert influence over a particular social event through the genre of a text (Fairclough, 1989: 23).

3.3 Manipulation

According to van Dijk (Van Dijk, 2006:365), the aim of manipulator is to make others believe or do things which are benefit for him while harming or not achieve the manipulated interests. Manipulation can be positive (legitimate) or negative (illegitimate).

The negative manipulation is not just illegitimate because it doesn't follow Grece's (1975) conversational rules about truthiness, relevance, and completion, but it makes people more powerful and less equal in society. As well as, legitimate manipulation is different from illegal manipulation because there is no coercion or the use of force of any kind, including physical, mental, or any other kind, and where interlocutors are free to believe or behave as they wish, depending on whether or not they accept the arguments of the persuader (Van Dijk 2006: 363).

4. Newspapers and Ideology

Media organizations often admit that news are objective and transparent in their reporting by saying that they just give people a place to talk and report on what's going on in the world without invested interest, without having any personal stakes in it, like a newspaper (Wodak, 2001: 6). But media claims of objectivity and independence should be viewed with suspicion at all times. There is no language or discourse that is not influenced by ideology. That is to say, ideologies influence discourse, which in turn influences discourse (Jäger, 2001:50). As a result, news articles can have different meanings and different discourses based on the ideological perspectives that different writers use when they write about them (Jäger, 2001: 49). According to Van Dijk (1998:231), journalists' ideologies may influence their opinions, which in turn affect how the opinions are written or shape the discourse structures of their articles of opinion.

5. The Model Adopted

According to Fairclough , the assumptions that underlie the selection of particular discourse are neither random nor accidental; rather, they are ideologically motivated and determined (Ammash, 2020: 55).

The researcher has used Fairclough's (2001) three-dimensional as a model of analysis. The current study passed through three stages of analysis, textual analysis, discursive analysis and social analysis. These stages or dimensions can be explained as follows:

5.1 Textual Analysis (Description)

Fairclough (2001:94) says that the description stage is related to text analysis, which is the process of figuring out what a text's formal properties mean. The researcher has used two types of textual analysis which are vocabulary and grammar.

1. Vocabulary

Examining and investigating lexical items is an important part of figuring out where the ideology is hidden within the discourse. There are three dimensions or values of lexical items which are the experiential value of words, the relational value of words, and the expressive value of words. According to Fairclough(2001:94), expreiential value of words is some words which are used by the writer or speaker in the text to reflect the knowledge or belief of the writer or speaker. It is presented in some aspects which are rewording, overwording , categorization and meaning relation . Overwording and rewording will be utilized in this study. **Rewording** refers to the process of replacing an established, naturalized, and dominant wording with an alternative wording in a systematic manner so it is a way of wording a text. The term "**overwording**" refers to the use of multiple, closely related expressions to describe the

same phenomenon. Relational value of words is presented euphemisms, dysphemism and formality, are used in discourse to build social relationships between participants (Fairclough, 2001:97). The researcher employs dysphemism strategy in this study to analyze Türkiye coup attempt 2016 news. **Dysphemism** is the use of unpleasant term instead of neutral one to describe person or anything (Allan & Burridge, 2006:29).

2. Grammar

Two of the grammatical characteristics stated by Fairclough (2001) are chosen for the examination of the data under consideration. They are transitivity and passivisation , which are primarily concerned with the syntax of the coup discourse at newspapers.

a. Transitivity

Fairclough (1992) claims that the goal of examining transitivity is to identify the political, cultural, social, ideological, or theoretical aspects that define how a process is represented in a specific type of discourse.

The analysis of the grammatical aspect of the text by Fairclough therefore relies on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, in particular transitivity.

In addition, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:302-303), transitivity refers to any type of verb complement that appears in a sentence. The analysis of transitivity is consisted of three different parts: 1) the process which is expressed by the verb phrase in the clause, 2) the participants who are normally realized by nouns or noun phrases in the clause, and 3) the circumstances which are typically expressed by adverbial phrases or PPs.

There are six types of transitivity identified by Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), with the verb serving as a resource to identify the process form in each: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential.

They are presented briefly below:

1) **Material processe** is the process of doing and happening. it shows that "a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through some input of energy" (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 224).

Actor, goal, and patient are all components of material processes.

2) **Mental processe** is the process of sensing. It represents "a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place in our own consciousness" (ibid: 245).

Both the sensor and the phenomenon are components of mental processes.

3) **Relational processes** are processes of being and having. they function to “characterize and to identify” (ibid: 259). In these types of processes, the verb "to be" is used, and the clauses can either be attributive, as in:

6) Sam is great.

and identifying, as in:

7) Jasmine is our leader.

So relational process consists of three components: verb to be,

The carrier, also known as the identifier, and the attribute, also known as the identified, are both components of relational processes.

4) **Behavioral processes** involve both the physiological and psychological aspects of behavior. The term "behaver" is used to refer to this particular participant, as in:

8) The girl laughed.

5) **Verbal processes** represent the processes of saying something, such as in the example:

9) My mother explained to me the equation.

These processes facilitate “the creation of narrative by making it possible to set up dialogic passages” (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:303). Both the sayer and the receiver are components of the verbal process.

6) **Existential processes** show that something exists (the existence of an entity). There is only one participant, which is referred to as existent (ibid), as in:

10) There is a cat.

b. Passivization

Quirk et al. (1985:159, 160) shows that passivization is a type of grammar that shows the same information in two different ways or in two different sentences without changing the facts of information or its meaning.

Fairclough (1992: 182), the use of passive voice is permissive when the agent is referred to as unknown, irrelevant or self-evident, or when the agent is being removed for political or ideological purposes.

5.2 Discursive Practice (Interpretation)

At this stage, the analysis of discourse practice entails analyzing the text in conjunction with its context. This requires a concentration on the production, distribution, and consumption of the text as the primary areas of interest. The purpose is to provide responses to the following questions: Who is the author of the text? What

was the purpose of the writing, and to whom was it addressed? (Simpson et. al. 2019: 120).

Presupposition and intertextuality are the components of discursive practice which are used in this study.

1. Presupposition

It is a tool that is used to investigate the meaning that is either concealed or implicit inside explicit media texts. Texts show that they make assumptions by using formal elements like the definite article, subordinate clauses, questions, and that clauses after certain verbs like regret, realize, aware, angry, etc. In addition, Fairclough argues that presupposition serves an ideological purpose.

2. Intertextuality

De Beaugrande and Dressler (1981:182) show that intertextuality is “the way in which the production and reception of a given text depends upon the participant’s knowledge of other texts”. They point on that intertextuality is made up of factors that facilitate the use of a text dependent upon knowledge of previous texts or information.

5.3 Social Practice

It is the final stage of Fairclough's (2001) model. In the view of Fairclough (2015: 55), language is a "form of social practice." This perspective suggests that language is intrinsic to society rather than existing independently of it. As such, it is a social process that is influenced by factors beyond language itself. In addition, this stage considers discourse to be an essential component of the processes of social struggle(s), power manifestations, and ideological representation.

According to this study, the researcher used this level of analysis which builds on the work done in the earlier levels of analysis by focusing on two aspects of the texts: the ideologies and social power embedded within them.

6. Data Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis

English newspaper's article:

This article is taken from the website of The Guardian newspaper. It is written by **Patrick Kingsley** entitled “**We thought coups were in the past': how Turkey was caught unaware” .** It is related with the event of Türkiye’s coup and how it is occurred.

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/16/we-thought-coups-were-in-the-past-how-turkey-was-caught-unaware

6.1 Textual Analysis

1. Vocabulary

a) Rewording

Line (2-4)

Analysis

On the 28 of June 2016, Türkiye has witnessed a suicide attack at Istanbul's airport in the last few days of the coup. There is suspicion that Islamic State (ISIS) was behind this attack. In this line, the phrase jihadi massacre has been used by the writer to represent the suicide attack which is inhumane action of killing while jihadi massacre means that Muslims fight non-Muslim or enemies of Islam to defend for their beliefs, religion and land. Two things can be figured out by analyzing these lines. First of all, the writer's description is wrong, it gives the ideology of Islamophobia because jihadi massacre dose not happen against Muslims and Türkiye is considered as a Muslim country, so he must not say jihadi massacre.There is manipulation or wordplay for Islam's offend. Second, if the writer suspects ISIS as the perpetrator of the attack, this will lead the writer to mistakenly believe that ISIS is an Islamic organization that is why this event is being described as a jihadist massacre. The real situation is the terrorist organization acting as Islam. Rewording has an experiential value.

b) Overwording

Line (9-14)

Analysis

This article repeats twice the word "Secular" which has a political meaning, because it refers to the idea of Kemalistism (separation of religion and politics) rather than other things that referring to people not related to religion, so it has different meaning in these lines. However, by analyzing these lines, two points can be concluded. Firstly, this article shows that the Turkish president is Muslim and has single-minded rule. Secondly, the writer sets out to explain how the coup d'état began.

In addition, the writer ideologically emphasises that the secular may have been the first supporters to the coup, because the government at that time was Islamic after many generations of secular rule. In other words, the writer refers to the idea of kemalism in relation to the secular term. All of these ideas come under the ideology of artical credibility. Overwording has an experiential value.

Line (58-61)

Analysis

A lot of different words are used to describe Turkish people and their revolutionary, their uprisings and their support which are mentioned in the text by the

writer such as *The rallying cry, Erdoğan's supporters, thousands marching, Erdoğan's colleagues* and *increasing their momentum*. These lines highlight that an ever-increasing number of people have taken to the streets in support of Mr.Erdogan. Furthermore, the writer mentions for Mr.Erdogan's speech before these lines in this article. As a result, he also tries to show that Mr.Erdogan's speech has a direct impact and a great influence on his people. His powerful and touching words make the people not to think of the opposite force, but think of the victory and defeating this coup. His stirring words find more relevant from his people. Moreover, the people revelation declares their support for the elected government and their rejection of the military coup or their rejection for military rule. The people taking to the streets are a clear evidence for the loyalty of Turkish people. Overwording has an experiential value.

c) Dysphemism

Line (9-11)

Analysis

Dysphemism is found in the discourse "*Erdoğan's autocratic and Islamic minded".* The writer firstly critics Mr.Erdogan's regime when he has described him as autocratic which is meant a person who has a power and he doesn't allow to anyone to make a decision. Mr.Erdogan is the Islamic dictator according to the writer's view. Moreover, when he links between autocratic and Islamic rules, the writer attends to critic Islamic rules as well. As he thinks that the person who follows Islamic rules will be despotic. Ideologically, this article presents these expressions to bring Mr.Erdogan down as well as these lines express the ideology of Islamephobia. Dysphemism has relational value.

Line (30)

Analysis

The writer has used this negative expression to indicate a bunch of military those who make a coup against Mr.Erdogan. An opposite idea is present here for the writer if he is against Mr.Erdogan or against the coup. At the beginning, the writer describes Mr.Erdogan's rule as an aristocrat, and he here describes the army as conspirators. So, the writer has never exhibited his tendencies. Furthermore, when the writer describes the putschists as the plotters, it is true because they do something illegal or harmful so it ideologically refers to the credibility of the article. Dysphemism expresses relational value.

Line (46-50)

Analysis

In every occasion, the writer tries to present Mr.Erdogan in bad way. Here, he tries to reduce the rule of Mr.Erdogan and shows a lack of respect to the President to

lose his face. Ideologically, this article has used these terms to bring Mr.Erdogan down. Dysphemism expresses relational value.

2) Grammar

a) Transitivity

Line (2-4)

Analysis

Most is the sensor of the sentence which is referred to the Turkish people, the transitive verb *supposed* indicates mental process and the phenomenon is *a new terror threat* while the circumstance is *with the recent jihadi massacre at Istanbul's main airport looming large in people's minds*. The writer firstly made it clear that the people are not aware of any coup will be done. Moreover, the writer mentions the phrases *a new terror threat, the recent jihadi massacre* trying to give offensive picture to the incompetence of the Turkish government since it is unable to control to the street. Ideologically, this article has used these terms to bring Turkish government down.

Line (10-11)

Analysis

In this sentence, *he,* is the sensor which is referred to Mr.Erdogan , has two similar process which is mental process. The phenomenon of the verb of the first mental process *tamed* is *the army*. While the verb *won* is the second mental process and the phrase "*the loyalty of much of the population*" is the phenomenon of it. The ideology meaning of this sentence is that Mr.Erdogan has the power to control and get people's affection. Moreover, the writer himself acknowledges Mr.Erdogan's power when he wrote this sentence.

Line (44-45)

Analysis

This sentence is a relational process pointing out an attributive mode. International leaders are the carrier, were is the process and silent is the attribute. The writer has shown the reaction of the heads of state. When the news broke of the attempted coup in Türkiye, the international response was slow and ambiguous. They don't give their views on the coup and don't give their help to the government of Türkiye. So the writer is surprised on the position of the international protagonists and why they are quite toward the event. Those who proclaim themselves to be the leaders of democracy and Türkiye's government legitimate, is selected by its people. Ideologically, this may be evidence that the insurgency has external support from some countries because they don't criticize the Türkiye coup attempt or give any help or particular attention to Mr.Erdogan. On the other hand, they may wait for the results of the coup so that they tend toward the side that serves their interests.

Line (47-48)

Analysis

the coup leaders is considered as an actor on the goal *a series of missteps*, where the verb *made* is used as an action of material process. The writer refers to the factors that contributed to the failure of the coup attempt, which is the coup seemed poorly planned. He reveals the poor coordination of leadership and a lack of planning as a result the failure of leadership leads to the random behaviour.

Line (95-97)

Analysis

These clauses consist of two processes which are material and mental. The first clause which is started by *more and more people*, is referred to Turkish people, is the actor, *streamed* is the verb of material process and the adverb *onto the streets* is the circumstance, while *Some*, is referred to Turks as well, is the sensor of the second clause, *were seen* is the verb of the mental process and *swarming military vehicles and helping police officers* is the phenomenon. Through analyzing, this article declares the ongoing flow of ever more Turkish people. They did not just make crowded in the streets but they help police officers. Some are spotted surrounding military vehicles and assisting police officials in arresting troops and conscripts. Others are seen swarming military personnel. Through these lines, two points are concluded; one of them is that the people refused the coup and their important role in its failure. Secondly, police officers also rejected the coup and their loyalty of their country is appeared.

Line (126-137)

Analysis

the government is considered as an actor , where the verb *regained* is used as an event of material process. The writer implicitly reveals the power of Türkiye in failing this dangerous attempt as well as the bad action is doon by the putschists by using the word *now-damaged parliament*. It gives an idea that the putschists behaved pragmatically, using whatever helped them achieve their aims.

b) Passivization

Line (36-38)

Analysis

The subject of passive sentence is *Turkey's military high command*. The event is *was reported to have been kidnapped.* While the agent who has done the action of kidnapping is omitted. It is not mentioned for ideological reasons. One of the reason, entity who does the action of kidnapping is unknown and the action itself is more

important than the doer, so the focus is given to the act of kidnapping itself without giving focus to the agent who did the kidnapping act, as if it is not known.

6.2 Discursive practice

1. Presupposition

Line (130-131)

Analysis

The presupposition trigger in this sentence is the use of wh-question. It shows a structural presupposition. The writer emphasises on that Mr.Erdogan, the dominant figure in the Turkish political scene, has long dreamed of consolidating his power by amending the constitution so that Türkiye will switch from a parliamentary system to a presidential one, a system that abolishes the position of prime minister and allows him to consolidate his grip on the country. So this event may be a gain for Mr.Erdogan. So, these lines shed light on the political ambition of Mr.Erdogan.

2. Intertextuality

Line (41-44)

Analysis

This indirect quotation focuses on the army's goal for carrying out this coup, which is to protect the secular regime and not, as they claim, to protect the democratic system. The reason for this is that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic of Türkiye, made the army a protector of secularism and his principles, so the army is considered the main pillar for defending secularism. In addition, the military force carried accusations against the elected government of undermining secularism or Ataturk's principles in Türkiye. The writer has shown the intention and loyalty of the army that carried out the coup. Their group loyalty comes above political loyalty.

Line (19-21)

Analysis

In the quotation, the speaker is prime minister Binali Yıldırım addressing Turkish people for informing them about the nature of the coup and who's behind it. A group of army is responsible for this coup and supreme military command have no idea about it. He justifies the position of military high command as well as demonstrated the betrayal of the army and the soldiers are untrustworthy. The speaker uses these simple words and he does not dramatize the issue and exaggerated it to indicate that he is together with the president. Ideologically, this article puts this quotation to show the loyalty of prime minister and his support for President.

Line (21-32)

Analysis

On the first quotation,Yıldırım stresses on the legal government which is the only decision can make(calling the shots). Any decision is made from external actors, it is unacceptable and it is not true. On the second quotation ,it emphasises on the speaker's confidence on that the government is legitimate and democratic. It is choice by the people and not by other means externally. Since the government is elected, the people are the decision maker and are responsible for the government's survival and the failure of the coup and vice versa. The national government is based on the people, so the writer here has shown that the people become dominant and have power to decide their fate.

Line (53-57)

Analysis

These words are said by Mr.Erdogan through the coup. The expressions that Mr.Erdogan used in his speech have real connotations of his belief on Turkish people and his ability to overcome this obstacle because of the strength of his people. He calls Turkish people not his party or his aides. This speech has influence to the feelings of the receiving audience. Ideologically, these words are referred to the Mr.Erdogan's trust to his people.

Line (87-90)

Analysis

In this quotation, the writer has tried to tell the audience the stance of the oppositions of Erdogan's party. he shows although their strong opposition to Mr.Erdogan, their loyalty to the homeland is higher than that and their goal is the stability of the homeland and their love for the homeland is the main motive in uniting the opposition with the government. This indicates that they claim peace and negotiation. Ideologically, their support for Turkish government is the main idea of this lines.

6.3 Social Analysis

1. Ideology Analysis

a. Islamophobia

Within the framework of the article, the newspaper ideology is evidently leaning to criticize and defame of Islam. It is the most conspicuous demonstration of racism and intolerance in this article. Through analyzing concepts that are related to Islamophobia , several points can be concluded. Firstly, in line (2-4), when the writer describes the starting point of the coup, he connects terror and Jihadi in order to show that Islam is synonymous with terrorism, the author uses the words "terror," which denotes the commit of violent acts by bad actors, and "Jihadi," which denotes an

Islamic movement, to draw a connection between the two concepts. The writer manipulated in choosing of items to give a bad name to Islam.

Secondly, when this article uses negative words to describe the president of Turkey Mr.Erdogan and the putschists such as *(Erdoğan's autocratic and Islamist-minded rule and the plotters)* in the lines (9-10) and (30) .On one hand, when the writer associates Islam with tyranny, the researcher concluded that anyone who follows Islamic approach is considered authoritarian. On another hand, he criticizes the putschists because their leader "Fathullah Gulen" was a Muslim scholar and was more Islamic than Mr.Erdogan.

Finally, the newspaper clearly shows signs of anti-Islam ideology. It promotes the idea against Islam when it shows that President Erdogan who is a Muslim has bad qualities, so its aim is to distort Islam.

b. Dring Turkish Down

The ideas which describe Mr.Erdogan negatively have appeared vividly in the selected article which are related with this ideology. The article affirms their values over Mr.Erdogan by saying that "*Erdoğan's autocratic, the beleaguered president, escape, hiding*". Negative terms are considered as expressions used by the newspaper to belittle the president as in the lines (9-11) and (46-50).

Furthermore, this article uses a sentence to show the reader how inefficient the Turkish government is as in line (2-4). As a result, the newspaper states that Türkiye is a weak country with poor governance before the coup.

c. pro-governmental

The writer , in several lines of his article , expressed the people support for their government as well as the loyalty of some leaders to their country .This article has referred to the idea of people's revolution when the writer mentions the reaction of Turkish people and their support to their government. The actions of civil which come from the obedience of the president are directed against the putschists. Moreover, throughout the text, the writer includes a wide variety of language and conceptual structures. He has revived the desire of Turkish supporters to their government and their importance role in failed coup as in the lines (58-61). As well as, line (19-21) reveals the support and loyalty of the Turkish prominent political leader. Within hours, Mr.Erdogan transformed from a president who almost lost control of his country to a leader who cannot be confronted because of the supporters.

In addition, the Turkish people and their will -the opposition to it before the supporter- strongly rejected that plan as in the line (87-90). In addition, many policemen remained loyal to the constitution, their job and oath, and actively resisted the coup.

In short, the writer implicitly has revealed that the people used all their capabilities, and they set an example of very effective civil resistance without resorting to arms, and without causing damage to country property.

d. Credibility

Although the article has criticized and used negative items to describe the Turkish government represented by its president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, as well as the putschists, most of the news has credibility in describing some events, it was an accurate and true description. When the writer has mentioned to the sequence of the event, he has described it gradually, was an accurate description of the situation in Türkiye and he has gave a nuanced and rich picture of the recipient, but he has not successful in choosing some vocabularies like *jihadi massacre and Erdoğan's autocratic and Islamist-minded rule*. Some of the events which have an ideological meaning will be mentioned here. Firstly, there was suspicion that there are some countries supporting the coup. In this article, the writer hints twice about the countries' silence towards the events, perhaps trying to link their silence to their supporting for the coup by saying "*International leaders were conspicuously silent."* and *"Then US president Barack Obama – **conspicuously silent in the first part of the night** – finally issued a strong statement in favour of Erdoğan*.". To all of this must be added the fact that, when the news broke of the attempted coup in Türkiye, the international response was slow and ambiguous. Secondly, Mr.Erdogan calls the Turkish people to take to the street and protect the legitimate government. This speech was the main and primary reason for thwarting the coup attempt, which is also referred in this article. The writer tells the epic story of a country that stopped tanks with its bare hands as well as it was among the correct news that was published in this article.

In addition to the ideology of credibility, when the article publishes the news, it was keen to convey the news and it avoids counterfeiting and manipulation of the events. It does not really describe the overall content of the news. By analysing textual and discursive levels, this ideology appears at all lines instead some lines which are used negative items to describe Islam and Turkish government such as (2-4).

2. Power Analysis

Three types of power that have been shown in the analysis of the article under study. Legitimate power, referent power and people power are found here. Legitimate power comes from the position or role. Referent power is all about the quality of the relationship developed with others and how those relationships are built.

Legitimate power is represented by Turkish government and how it has the ability to control to the coup. It has appeared in the line (126-137).

Mr.Erdogan possesses the power of referent, as he can influence his supporters and impose his ideas easily. The writer of the article has shown this aspect through the use of a variety of linguistic structures that demonstrate the depth of Mr.Erdogan control over Turkish people as in line (10-11) "*he had tamed the army and won the loyalty of much of the population*". The writer himself acknowledges on the power of Mr.Erdogan when he could to get the respect of other as the line (58-61).

Finally, the people power is shown in the line (21-32) when they become the decision maker and the decision to government stay is in their hand.

7. Discussion and conclusions

1. Concerning textual analysis, this study shows that The Guardian has used (13) time of the textual analysis. The total of vocabularies shows that (6) have been used. In return, The Guardian newspaper has used more grammatical components than vocabularies. The total of grammatical devices is (7). As such, the first hypothesis is verified.

2. With respect to the vocabulary, this study shows that Dysphemism (negative words) have been used more than other devices of vocabulary. The total explains that The Guardian has used (3) time of Dysphemism items which simply means that the tendency of English Newspaper towards the doer and the target of the coup have been expressed by using this device.

3. As far as overwording is concerned, The Guardian newspapers has utilized (2) time of overwording. This shows that The Guardian's writer gives prominence to the issue so he has used his device to emphasize on his ideologies as a result he impacts on the audience ideas.

4. With respect to the grammatical analysis, the results have proved that The Guardian newspaper has used more transitivity sentences than passivisation. The total shows that (6) time of transitivity has been used, whereas (1) time of passivisation has been used.

5. Concerning discursive practice, intertextuality is more commonly strategy of analysis used by The Guardian newspaper than presupposition. The total of intertextuality is (5) while the total of presupposition is (1). This indicates that English newspaper tries to be more objective in representing the events of Turkish coup attempt. Correspondingly, the second hypothesis has been verified.

6. With regard to social practice, ideology is the most frequently strategy used than power. The total of ideologies is (26) while the total of power is (4). This means that The Guardian has tried to express its hidden ideas towards the Türkiye's coup,

specifically towards Turkish government, by using syntactical and pragmatic chains. By this, the third hypothesis is acceptable.

7. The Guardian has explicitly expressed its negative ideologies through employing textual and discursive strategies to represent Turkish government and Islam. So, the fourth hypothesis has been verified too.

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