



Bias in CNN news about Iraq in Media Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Asst. Prof. Ameer Ali Hussein

University of Kufa -College of Arts

ameera.almajtoomy@uokufa.edu.iq

Abstract

This research deals with an important phenomenon in media discourse which is bias. It is very rare to find a channel or any tool of media that is not related to an agenda of a country or a form of authority. Our paper deals with bias in the CNN news about Iraq. The paper tries to answer the following questions: 1-How does the CNN channel bias news about Iraq? 2-What is the social ideology behind this bias? 3-How do the journalists use the sociolinguistic discourse to convey bias about Iraq? The model of Van Dijk has been used to analyze the data of the study. This model consisted of three levels: microstructure, macrostructure and mesostructure. The data of the study consisted of four articles from the CNN. After analyzing the data, the research reaches the following conclusion: most of the articles that are related to Iraq are biased against it, the schematic structure, the linguistic structure reveal the dominance of America upon Iraq, those articles show some good things about Iraq, but if you look deeply with an eye of analyst, you will see horrible idea about Iraq that it does not actually exist. Finally, to the best of my knowledge there is no unbiased tool of media but to some degree, there are certain objective newspapers or channels, but others are very critical in spreading their ideology, CNN is of the second type.

Keywords: critical Discourse analysis, bias, microstructure, macrostructure, ideology.

التحيز في أخبار شبكة CNN عن العراق في الخطاب الإعلامي: تحليل نقدي للخطاب

الأستاذ المساعد امير علي حسين

جامعة الكوفة- كلية الآداب

المستخلص

ان هذا البحث يتعامل مع ظاهرة مهمة في الاعلام وهو الانحياز. من النادر جدا ان نجد قناة او أي وسيلة اعلامية لا تنحاز الى اجنده او جهة معينة. هذا البحث سيتناول الانحياز في اخبار قناة السي ان ان عن العراق. البحث سيجيب عن الأسئلة التالية: 1- كيف تنحاز قناة سي ان ان في الاخبار عن العراق؟ 2- ماهي الأيديولوجية الاجتماعية خلف هذا الانحياز؟ 3- كيف ان الصحفيين يستخدمون السياق الاجتماعي لإيصال الانحياز الى الجمهور؟ طريقة التحليل المتبعة في هذا البحث تستند الى نظرية العالم فان دايك. هذا النموذج او الطريقة تتكون من ثلاثة مستويات: المستوى اللغوي والمستوى الذهني والاجتماعي. ان بيانات هذا البحث تتكون من أربع مقالات من صحيفة السي ان. بعد تحليل تلك البيانات، توصل الباحث الى النتائج التالية: اغلب المقالات المتعلقة بالعراق تنحاز ضده. ان التركيب اللغوي والذهني للمقال يوحي بالهيمنة الامريكية على العراق. تبين تلك المقالات تبين بعض الجوانب الجيدة عن العراق، لكن اذا تمحصت المقال



جيدا، سترى فكرة فضيحة عن العراق ليست موجودة بالواقع. أخيرا، حسب علمي لا يوجد صحيفة غير متحيزة لكن هناك بعض الصحف و القنوات الجيدة، من جانب اخر هناك صحف تحاول ان تنشر ايديولوجياتها و ان صحيفة السي ان ان هي واحدة من النوع الثاني.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، الانحياز، التركيب اللغوي، التركيب الاجتماعي، الأيديولوجية.

1. Introduction

There is no channel or newspaper that is completely independent of bias. Those channels and newspapers are sponsored by a kind of authority, that authority maybe the government of a country, a party in a government, or even some public rich figures. So, there must be certain explicit or implicit bias. The main problem of the research is to see how the channel CNN presents news about Iraq in a biased way. The research tries to answer the following questions.

- 1- How does the CNN channel bias news about Iraq?
- 2- What is the social ideology behind this bias?
- 3- How do the journalists manipulate the sociolinguistic discourse to convey bias about Iraq?

By answering the above questions, the study aims at:

- 1- Identifying the way in which the CNN channel bias news about Iraq.
- 2- Specifying the social ideology behind this bias.
- 3- Diagnosing the way in which journalists manipulate sociolinguistic discourse to convey bias about Iraq.

2. Theoretical Framework

In the next section of this paper, a theoretical background will be given about the meaning of critical discourse analysis with an emphasis on the model of Fairclough which is more suitable to this research than Van Dike's and Wodak's models. Then a general brief account of bias and its origins will be explained. The data of the research will consist of four news from the CNN channel about Iraq. Those four articles will be analyzed according to Fairclough Model to see how they depict the bias about Iraq.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory and Approaches

In critical linguistics, critical discourse analysis is a discipline of linguistics. Critical linguistics is a growing discipline of linguistics that reveals underlying ideological processes and power relations in the workplace or in any other written or spoken scenario. The social context of a text, grammar production, and



language political issues are all covered in this discipline of linguistics. Critical discourse analysis, in particular, examines the relationship between discourse and sociopolitical and cultural issues, particularly how discourse is ideologically impacted or may influence power relations in society. (2008, Crystal)

The critical theory of language, which explores the use of language as a type of social practice, is the source of CDA. Social practices are the devices by which social ties are reconstructed to yield varied interests, and they are all tied to specific circumstances. It raises the issue of conflict of interest.

- How is the text positioned?
- Whose interests are served by this positioning?
- Whose interests are negated?
- What are the consequences of this positioning? (Fairclough, 1995)

Critical discourse analysis encompasses a range of approaches to dealing with the social analysis of discourse, each of which differs in theory, methodology, and the types of research questions they emphasize (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997; Pêcheux, 1982; Wodak & Meyer, 2001).

Fairclough (1989, 1995) established a CDA model that consists of three interconnected analysis processes linked to three interconnected discourse dimensions. These are the dimensions:

- 1 The object of analysis (including verbal, visual, or verbal and visual texts).
- 2 The processes using which the object is produced and received (writing/speaking/designing and reading/listening/viewing) by human subjects.
- 3 The socio-historical conditions which govern these processes.

According to Fairclough each of these dimensions requires a different kind of analysis

- 1 Text analysis (description),
- 2 Processing analysis (interpretation),
- 3 Social analysis (explanation).

The term critical, according to Van Dijk's CDA theory, refers to the use of language and reproduction to demonstrate power and dominance in society. In numerous disciplines of language, criticality is assigned to the problem of hegemony, power, and resistance. According to Van Dijk (2003), CDA highlights a social group's mental representation and is influenced by social structure. In this sense, the discussion's theme may have an impact on how people stress key information in a text or speech. CDA is viewed as a multi-method multidisciplinary approach rather than a single topic of study. CDA, according to



Van Dijk (2009), is a combination of critical theory and application rather than a critical analysis.

Let's quote Van Dijk (2009) and Wodak and Meyer (2009) sketched aims and tenets of CDA which are employed in reviewing recent CDA studies:

a) CDA is more problem-oriented than in a particular theory or discipline because its implications are explicitly presented in layman's terms to the public.

b) CDA is interdisciplinary because it involves various theories, methods, and practical applications in serious non-binding issues and problems in society.

c) CDA is considered social research because its critical research is concerned with social issues and understanding of human rights, social inequality, abuse of power, such as racism, classism, sexism, and so on.

d) CDA is interested in unethical issues that investigate the dominance of groups of people who experience discursive injustice.

e) CDA underlines spontaneous assessment as a need to enlighten the phenomenon under investigation and justifies why a certain interpretation is more effective than others. The purpose of this review is to find out how CDA as a critical discourse analysis method plays a central role in uncovering hidden ideologies and examining the power of media discourse studies. The specific objective is to explore the application of the CDA approach in the study.

2.2 Bias

One of the most significant effects of media bias is a shift in people's understanding and perceptions of topics (Siemens, 2014), which is especially important when it comes to public matters like elections (Bernhardt, Krasa & Polborn, 2008). Biased news coverage can be caused by deliberate bias, such as governments and corporations influencing publishers in their favor (Besley & Prat, 2002), or inadvertent bias, such as the influence of news values (Harcup & O'Neill, 2001). One well-known example is the New York Times' support for US presidential candidate Hillary Clinton, which may have influenced the changes. Due to the journalistic necessity of objectivity, media bias is usually hidden (Park et al., 2009), for example, bias is manifested in article selection or placement (front-page story vs. story on another page) or phrase choice ("coalition troops" vs. "invasion forces").



Article crawling and extraction, summarizing of linked items, and visual presentation are common workflows for news aggregators (Evans, Klavans, & McKeown, 2004). None of the existing methods, on the other hand, focuses on revealing discrepancies across related articles (Park et al., 2009). As a result, its users may be oblivious of media bias and potentially opposing viewpoints (Bui, 2010; Wanta, Golan & Lee, 2004).

Recent study has attempted to close this gap, with the goal of reducing the consequences of media bias. For example, NewsCube uses extracted keywords and hierarchical clustering to split a collection of linked articles. The subgroups that result indicate several semantic assertions about the core issue (Park et al., 2009). Another method relies on user feedback, which is used to place articles in relation to one another (Park et al., 2011). To assess an article's political orientation, Sidelines counts links from pre-categorized blogs, such as liberal vs. conservative sites. After that, it chooses items that are politically diametrically opposed (Munson et al., 2009).

While these and other methods can help to mitigate the impacts of media bias by increasing readers' knowledge of news issues, they have a number of practical drawbacks. For starters, they are limited to analyzing only one type of news, namely politics (ibid.; Park et al., 2009). Furthermore, some of them rely on knowledge bases that have been manually created (Munson et al., 2009; Park et al., 2011).

One of the main reasons why aggregators struggle to show the consequences of media bias is that current NLP algorithms are particularly bad at detecting semantic distinctions in news (Park et al., 2009). In conclusion, traditional NLP strategies that rely on statistics "are merely a first step towards natural language understanding" (Cambria & White, 2014). This complicates news analysis since semantic distinctions are frequently encoded invisibly as a result of journalistic neutrality (Gauthier, 1993).

2.3 Model of Analysis

The Van Dijk model of CDA will be used to analyze the data in this study. Macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure are the three layers.

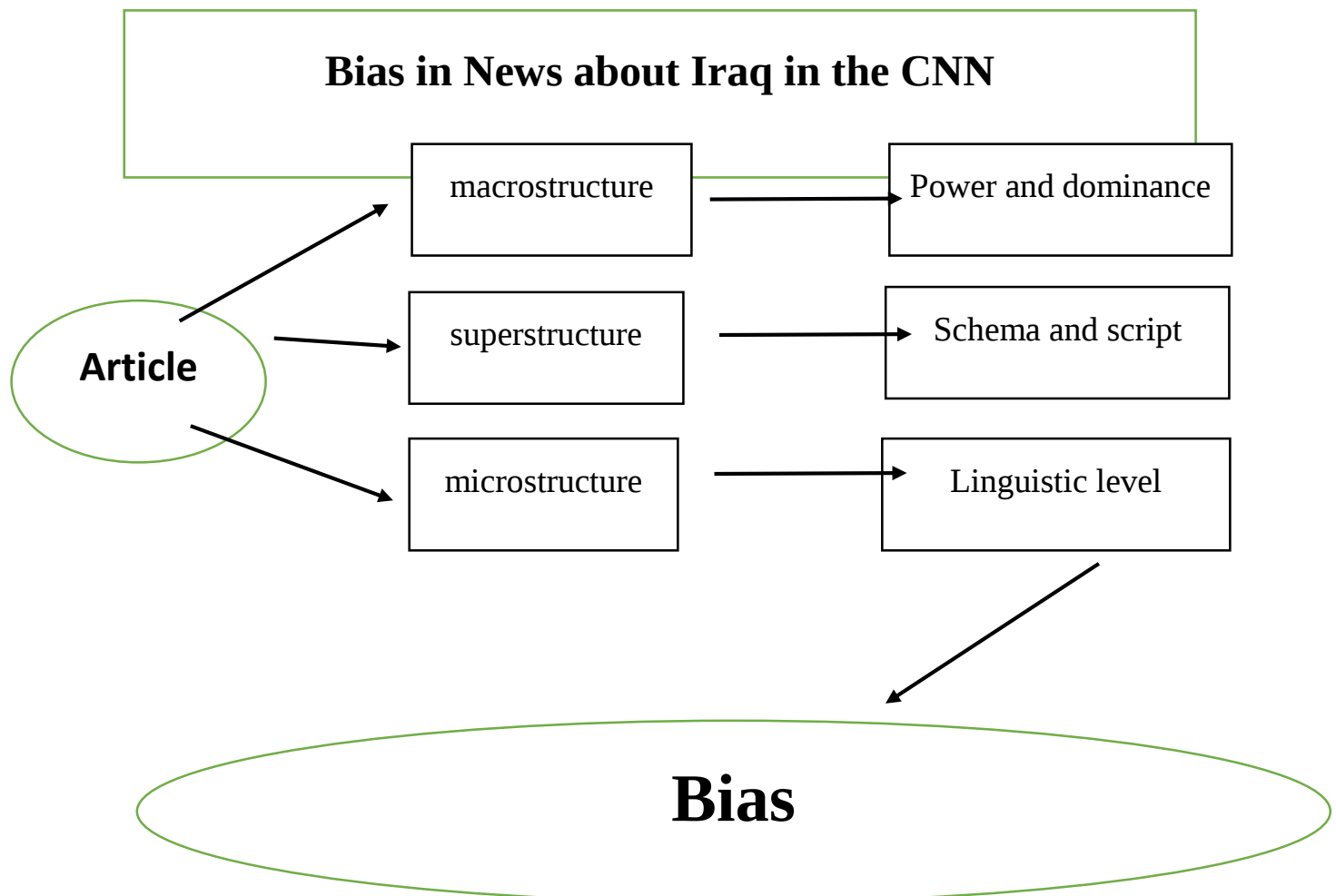
The macrostructure demonstrates the mass media's control and influence. These elements will give the text a thematic value that will satisfy the readers' need for information; this is how journalists persuade their readers and the general public to believe in something that they believe in. This level shows the writer's attempt to express the text's social cognitive side (Van Dijk 2009).



The superstructure represents the schematic structure of the article or news that the journalist intended to convey. According to Van Dijk, the superstructure is the strategy in arranging the composition of the news to achieve the purpose that he is after, for example prioritizing something and deferring something else according to what he wants to convey. As previously stated, the journalist will rely on traditional shared knowledge and dynamics to depict the biased image of Iraq (Van Dijk 2009).

The third level of analysis is the microstructure level which reveals the linguistic level that is used by the writer or the journalist to express his ideas. This level can be sub-categorized into: semantic and pragmatic. As stated above, the semantic level will show the use of certain words or expressions to express the idea of stereotypes about Muslims and the intended meaning of the writer behind his article (Van Dijk 2009).

Figure (1) The Model of Analysis





3. Data and analysis

3.1 Data description and collection

The data of this research consist of four articles from the CNN, the analysis will reveal the bias towards Iraq in one way or another. The links of the articles will be listed at the bibliography.

3.2 Data length

As mentioned earlier, the data of this research consists of four articles, nearly each one of them consisting of nearly one thousand or more words, they are not so long, so it will be easy to track the three levels of the model to analyze those articles.

3.3 Data theme

The main theme of the research is the biased image of Iraq in the CNN channel. The researchers will analyze the data according to the model of Van Dijk in Critical discourse analysis.

3.4 Method of analysis

The data will be analyzed according to the model stated earlier. The examples that represent the three levels of analysis will be extracted from the four articles. And then the result is collected and compared to see the dominant feature of the analysis.

Article one

What it's like to Vacation in Iraq?

Francesca Street, CNN • Published 30th April 2019

According to the macrostructure level, the writer of this article tries to depict a biased view about life in Iraq as a territory of war all the time and around the country. Was has ended in Iraq in the middle of 2003 but the media including CNN continue showing that Iraq is a war zone. See the following extract:



When you're deciding your next vacation destination, it's unlikely that Iraq will be top of your list. The Middle Eastern country has long been synonymous with conflict or turmoil -- and the idea of wandering Baghdad snapping photos seems pretty far-fetched.

But Norwegian photographer Christian Lindgren did just that -- jetting off to Iraq for an unconventional holiday, touring the country's historical sights, meeting locals, and trying out great food.

The journalists in CNN show all the time a kind of power and dominance forgetting that the UK government is one of the most supporting authorities for war against Iraq.

The superstructure in this article is that the journalist arranges the information about vacations in Iraq in a way that tries to encourage people not to come to Iraq. He started his article by stating that Iraq is not a good destination for a vacation, this information is inserted along with the article, in spite of the fact that the journalist stated many positive things about Iraq and the life there.

The third level of analysis is the microstructure, the writer uses certain words to reveal a negative side of life in Iraq such as “**war, turmoil, unconventional, bureaucracy** and the like, the journalist uses those with an intention to refer to Iraq as a dangerous country due to war, but pragmatically speaking, the writer referred to North Korea, everybody knows that there was no war in that country, is simply a peaceful country but its policy is against the West and America. It is not all about war, it is just the view about the middle east that is depicted as an unstable area.

Article Two

Why the US should stay in Iraq

by Sirwan Barzani. August 19, 2021

The second article is about the existence of the American forces in Iraq. Apparently, the American forces exist in Iraq to attack and defeat ISIS and to help Iraqi forces. Let's analyze the article according to the three levels of the CDA Van Dijk's approach.

According to the macrostructure level, the article shows the dominance and power of America over Iraq and Iraqi forces, they want Iraq to be dependent on them all the time as in the extract below:

In recent years, the fight against ISIS has shifted from tackling a terror group with a so-called caliphate, controlling cities and vast areas of Iraq and Syria, to fighting an insurgency in remote hideouts.



The power and dominance of America in this article are revealed by their existence in several countries in the middle east and even in Afghanistan. A simple question can be raised here, is America truly afraid of the ISIS attack on its territory, it is very far away from the middle east and Afghanistan, the real answer is that America wants to overwhelm those counties to take up their oil and other natural resources. And this idea is not explicitly stated in the article but implicitly. And the other question that can be raised here is: who set America to be an attorney to defend other countries, nobody, it just want to dominate those countries and make use of their resources.

President Joe Biden signaled last month that the US will conclude its combat mission in Iraq by the end of the year. But without American forces on the ground here in a position to assist in combat if needed, the ISIS threat will grow exponentially -- not just in this country, but potentially around the world.

It is important to state that America does not actually fight ISIS, because in several occasions, the American attacked the Iraqi militias who fight ISIS claiming that it is a off course target, what a shame!! American aircrafts raid off course targets many times?!!

According to the second superstructure level, the writer of the article schematizes the ideas in his article in a way that reveals the he biased the events for the sake of America. The script of the article comes with the following order: ISIS is a global threat and it cannot be easily defeated, the American forces will stop the military operations in Iraq and only few of them will stay in Iraq for logistic support. The threat of ISIS or Islamic extremists started in 9/11 onwards and even in Europe, the ISIS ideology is spread and the group made attacks in Vienna and Dresden. The writer referred to the withdrawal of American forces from Syria and leaving the Syrians Kurds vulnerable to the attacks of ISIS. The article end up with a conclusion that the American forces should stay in Iraq and Syria in order to provide essential manpower, technical expertise, and capabilities to aid the Iraqi forces and other forces in making sure that the region is free from the ISIS threat.

From the above script America is dominating everything and the Iraqi forces are only followers, but this is not the truth, any investigator can prove the opposite from the battle field reports that the Iraqi forces along with the public crowd militias actually free the Iraqi lands from ISIS.

The third microstructure level is about the linguistic level that the write used to serve the idea of bias against Iraq. The most frequent linguistic items that were used to reveal the idea of bias from America towards Iraq are stay in Iraq, ISIS, Peshmerga, and surprisingly, there was no directs mentioning for the Iraqi forces as if they do not really exist.



Article three

The Pope's Iraq trip could be his most dangerous yet. But the country's dwindling Christian minority hopes it heals their wounds

By Tamara Qiblawi, Ben Wedeman, Ghazi Balkiz and Richard Harlow, CNN
March 5, 2021

One more time the third article will be analyzed according to the three levels of Van Dijk's model of analysis. This article is about the visit of the Pope to Iraq and it is regarded the first visit in the history of a Pope to Iraq, which is why it has attracted the attention of the whole world, Christians and other people. According to the macrostructure the writers of the article coined it in away that it reveals that Iraq is the most dangerous country in the world and it is under the mercy and protection of the coalition forces and this is not the truth, after defeating ISIS in 2018, Iraq became a very normal country with some problems that any country in the world might have even the greatest as America.

These stringent measures have been taken to mitigate the risks of the visit, which is considered Pope Francis' most dangerous trip so far, both because of a nationwide spike in coronavirus cases and because of an uptick in violence in the war-ravaged country.

Everybody knows that in March 202, Iraq was not actually in a war, but only very few attacks accomplished by militias on US bases in the country, and such occasion happen all the time all over the world, like London attack, Bombay explosions, Australian attack on Muslim prayers, all these countries continue their lives and security polices without announcing them as the most dangerous countries in the world. This is why it is said that all information in the article show bias against Iraq in one way or another. The hidden ideology in the article is that Iraq is safe only because of the presence of the American troops, and this is not true.

The second level which is the superstructure level which includes the schema and script of the article and how the writers apply those tools to reveals their ideas and intentions. The schematic structure of the article depicts firstly the terroristic crime of the Lady of Salvation church in several priests and other people were sieged and killed. Then the writers move on to show that Iraq is the a very dangerous destination, there were several tries to postpone or cancel the historical visit of the Pope, but fortunately, the Pope insisted to accomplish his visit for the sake of the Iraqi Christians in particular and Iraqi in general. One the schematic keys in the article is that the reference of the attack on American bases and the bombing explosions, if the article was not biased, all the those negative sides could not be stated.



In late January, a twin suicide bombing claimed by ISIS rocked a busy Baghdad marketplace. Rocket attacks by Iran-backed armed groups targeting US positions in the country have become more frequent. And just three days before the Pope was due to arrive, rockets hit an airbase housing US troops.

The third linguistic level shows the linguistic words that are exploited to veal the bias of the writers against Iraq. Such words like *a twin suicide bombing, Rocket attacks by Iran-backed armed, hit an airbase housing US troops., Iraq-Iran war in the 1980s, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.*

all these expressions and sentences are referents to the bias against Iraq in spite of all the efforts that are made to get the country out of the war zone propaganda that is enclosed inside it.

Article Four

Iraq faces deadlock after 'West-friendly' candidate suspended

By Nadeen Ebrahim and Eoin McSweeney, CNN
February 10, 2022

The fourth article is about the candidacy of Hoshyar Zebari for the president position of Iraq. Depending on Van Dijk's macrostructure level, the article was written in a way that reveals that the minister of finance Hoshyar Zebari is innocent of the charges that he has been accused of, the writers deny the fact that the interrogation of the minister was supported by evidence, but as usual in Iraq, governmental figures can get away with it without punishment, this is the biased idea that the article stated the fact about the candidacy of Hoshyar Zebari focusing on AL Sadr support, Iran allies against Hoshyar Zebari and the consequences of nominating such a figure that is already accused of graft by his position of the minister of Finance.

The second level of Van Dijk's model is the superstructure which includes the schematic structure of the article that reveals bias. The journalist started their article by praising Zebari as a governmental figure who has strong ties with the western countries in addition to the Arab ones. As a hint, the writes mentioned the allegations of corruption, without stating whether it is true or only accusation, if it was not true, the defense would be highly strong against the Iraqi Parliament, the article continues narrating the support of the Al Sadr and Kurdish parties for Zebari, at the end of the article, Zebari was not finally voided as it actually happened. This schematic structure reveals a bias towards Zebari to be nominated for the presidency of Iraq.



The third level is the microstructure level which includes the linguistic level that reveals bias. The article contains many words and phrases that express bias against the parliament on behalf of Zebari such as *Iraq's best-known face abroad, the country's longest-serving foreign minister, hobnobbing with Western diplomats and journalists, cultivating strong ties with neighboring Arab states, Sixty-eight-year-old Zebari was seen as a friend of the west and was known as a successful negotiator. But his political career took a turn in 2016 when, as finance minister, he was accused of corruption and mishandling of public funds. Zebari denied the allegations.*

All these expressions refer to the fact that the accusation of Zebari was not a problem in his way of candidacy to be the president of Iraq, if that was someone else, the Western media will make a revolution upon this. Over and over there are no free independent media in the most democratic countries as every newspaper, every channel, and every means of media serves an agenda for special purposes.

Results and Discussion

According to the analysis of the four articles, the fact that can be revealed is that in one way or another the journalist in CNN exerts bias against Iraq. The first article was about choosing Iraq to be a destination of Vacation, along with article the journalist tries to show that Iraq is not a suitable place for a vacation due to the struggle of ISIS and the previous gulf war in 2003. It is true that Iraq was a dangerous area but not anymore it much safer than some areas in America which are very famous of Crime and robbery. The second article was about the existence of the American troops in Iraq, the article depicts that Iraq is totally under the mercy of American forces and the schematic structure of it reveals that if American forces left Iraq, the ISIS will control some other areas of the country, but that was not true as the Iraqi army along with the public crowd defend our land with the slight help of American troops.

The third article was about the historical visit of the Pope to Iraq, the article tries to image Iraq as a country that cannot be visited by such a religious figure, the schematic and linguistic structure of the article try to exaggerate the danger in Iraq while the security problems in Iraq are just like any other problems in other Western countries, just like Poland and Romania and Ukraine nowadays to which so many governmental representatives have been in spite of all the dangers.

The forth article is about the candidacy of Hoshyar Zebari, the article focuses the links and ties between Zebari and the western countries in addition to Arab countries, it does state the allegations of Zebari's financial scandal, but the



schematic structure and the linguistic one reveals that as if Zebari is innocent of all these allegations but in fact there were pieces of evidence of his financial corruption case. This is the bias side that the journalists were trying to convey.

Conclusions

The analysis and the results of the article lead to the conclusion that most of the articles that are related to Iraq are biased against it, the schematic structure, the linguistic structure reveal the dominance of America upon Iraq, those articles show some good things about Iraq, but if you look deeply with an eye of analyst, you will see horrible idea about Iraq that it does not actually exist. Finally, to the best of my knowledge there is no unbiased tool of media but to some degree, there are certain objective newspapers or channels, but others are very critical in spreading their ideology, CNN is of the second type.



References

- Bernhardt, D., S. Krasa, and M. Polborn (2008): *Political polarization and the electoral effects of media bias*. In: Journal of Public Economics, 92 (5), 1092–1104.
- Besley, T. J., and A. Prat (2002): *Handcuffs for the grabbing hand? Media capture and government accountability*. CEPR Discussion Paper.
- Bui, C. (2010): *How online gatekeepers guard our view: News portals' inclusion and ranking of media and events*. In: Global Media J., 9 (16), 1–41.
- Crystal, D. (2008). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics* (188 ed.). Malden: Blackwell publishing.
- Evans, D. K., J. L. Klavans, and K. R. McKeown (2004): *Columbia newsblaster: multilingual news summarization on the Web*. In: Demonstration Papers at HLTNAACL 2004 (pp. 1–4). ACL.
- Harcup, T., & O'Neill, D. (2001): *What is news? Galtung and Ruge revisited*. In:
 - Journalism studies, 2 (2), 261–280.
- Munson, S. A., Zhou, D. X., & Resnick, P. (2009): *Sidelines: An Algorithm for Increasing Diversity in News and Opinion Aggregators*. ICWSM.
- Park, S., Kang, S., Chung, S., & Song, J. (2009): *NewsCube: delivering multiple aspects of news to mitigate media bias*. In: Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 443–452). ACM.
- Siemens, G. (2014): *Connectivism: A learning theory for the digital age*. http://www.itdl.org/journal/jan_05/article01.htm.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1984). *Prejudice in discourse*. Amsterdam, Netherlands: Benjamins.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1988). *News as discourse*. Lawrence Earlbaum Associates Publication: New Jersey.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1993). *Elite discourse and racism*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2003). 18 Critical discourse analysis. In D. Tannen, D. Schiffrin & H. Hamilton (Eds.), *Handbook of discourse analysis*. (pp. 352-371). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2009). Critical discourse studies: A Sociocognitive approach. *Methods of critical discourse analysis*. 2(1), 62-86.
- Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (Eds.). (2015). *Methods of critical discourse studies*. Sage.

Links of Article

<https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/iraq-vacation/index.html>



<https://edition.cnn.com/2021/08/19/opinions/us-forces-in-iraq-barzani/index.html>

<https://edition.cnn.com/2021/03/04/middleeast/iraq-pope-christians-intl/index.html>

<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/02/10/middleeast/mideast-summary-02-10-2022-intl/index.html>