A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Iraqi October Revolution in BBC News Channel

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Abstract

Power and ideology attract the attention of most, if not all, discourse analysts for their importance in squeezing the idea behind using certain linguistic constructions rather than others. The present study is an endeavour to plant a critical seed in the land of BBC news reports to examine their language, mainly in terms of the Iraqi October revolution 2019-2020. It, therefore, basically aims at identifying the structure of the analytical framework of BBC news discourse as far as Iraqi October Revolution is concerned. In accordance with its aims, this study hypothesises that the structure of the analytical framework of BBC news discourse is mapped in terms of three dimensions: the successive structure of the news reports, the discourse strategies, and the social practice from a critical discourse perspective. For the sake of achieving its aims and testing the validity of its hypotheses, the present study follows certain steps. It mainly reviews the pertinent literature about CDA in relation to Iraqi October revolution. Moreover, it analyses three news reports as representative examples via a model developed in this study for this purpose. The study at hand has winded up at some conclusions, the most essential of which is that the structure of the analytical framework of BBC news reports are structured in terms of micro-analysis and macro-analysis to provide the discourse strategies and the effects of power and ideology from the angle of CDA.

Keywords: BBC news, (CDA) Critical Discourse Analysis

I. Introduction

1. 1 The Problem of the Study

In spite of only words, language can modify society or even the whole world for a long period of time or even forever. News discourse is the mirror of societies, languages, power, ideologies, and identities. That is, It critically reflects the ideologies behind using any linguistic construction. To a large extent, BBC news discourse crafts a unique art of sculpting its own statue by means of language to elevate its own ideological concerns.

One of the eminent fonts of news is BBC which supplies treatment in English alongside with more than thirty languages. In the present researchable venture, the English version is under the limelight to mirror whether it delivers its message steadily and whether it is ideologically balanced. Put the matter another way, some BBC news reports that are intended for a targeted audience are analysed with reference to the ideological standpoint hidden in the headlines and the news reports.

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As they are still fresh and considerably worthwhile, BBC new reports about Iraqi October revolution 2019-2020 in BBC news channel have not been thoroughly studied from the eyes of criticality of discourse analysis. Accordingly, there has been an unavoidable necessity to examine these reports to show their reflected ideology and the theme of identity from the perspective of critical discourse analysis. This knowledge void has motivated the present study to pioneer a CDA probe of Iraqi October revolution 2019-2020 in BBC news channel. Hence, the present study makes an endeavour to answer the next questions as far as the Iraqi October revolution is concerned:

1. What is the structure of the analytical framework of BBC news discourse as far as Iraqi October Revolution is concerned.

2. Do BBC utilise language for the sake of specific ideological concerns in its news discourse about Iraqi revolution?

3. How does Iraqi October revolution affect the news discourse in BBC channel?

4. Does BBC channel count on particular discourse strategies in the news of the Iraqi revolution?

1. 2 The Aims of the Study

In keeping with the above raised questions, the present study basically aims at:

1. Identifying the structure of the analytical framework of BBC news discourse as far as Iraqi October Revolution is concerned.

2. Detecting whether BBC utilises language to pour specific ideological concerns into its news discourse about Iraqi revolution 2019-2020.

3. Inspecting the effect of the Iraqi October revolution on the news discourse in BBC channel.

4. Determining whether or not there are some specific discourse strategies which BBC channel rests on in the news of the Iraqi revolution?

5. Developing a proposed CDA model for analysing BBC news discourse that reflects on both micro-analysis and macro-analysis to show the linguistic and social dimensions for analytical convenience.

1. 3 The Hypotheses of the Study

Taking into consideration the questions and the aims mentioned above, the following statements are hypothesised in the present study:

1. The structure of the analytical framework of BBC news discourse is mapped in terms of three dimensions: the successive structure of the news reports, the discourse strategies, and the social practice from a critical discourse perspective.

2. BBC utilises certain discourse strategies in the news discourse to reflect specific ideological concerns about Iraqi revolution 2019-2020.

3. BBC news discourse focuses on the violent treatments of the Iraqi protests which evidently mirror the effect of the Iraqi October revolution on the news discourse in BBC.

4. BBC relies on specific types of discourse strategies to attain ideological gains.

1. 4 The Procedure of the Study

With an eye toward answering the questions of the present study, fulfilling its aims, and verifying its hypotheses, the following steps are followed:

1. Reviewing the relevant aspects about CDA, power, ideology, and discourse strategies to grant a careful background of the study and the data at hand.

2. Considering the important issues about Iraqi October revolution 2019-2020 to elevate all the important aspects within the scope of analysis.

3. Analysing three news reports from the official websites of BBC news channel as representative examples of the critical discourse analysis.

4. Discussing the findings obtained from the analysis to arrive at some conclusions.

II. The Iraqi October Revolution in BBC News Channel from the Eyes of CDA

2. 1 CDA

During his research venture, Gee (1999: 8) certificates that diverse approaches to discourse analysis can be distinguished. Several approaches mainly consider the structure of language in addition to the way in which this structure activates meanings in specific contexts. Further approaches are quite careful about the content of the language that is used and the themes that are discussed. In this respect, Bloor and Bloor (2007: 2) assure that the approach that keeps tabs to the content is CDA. Indeed, it is very attentive to the needs of examining the way in which a particulate discourse is used to achieve social aims, social change, and social maintenance. Devoting itself to spoken or written texts, CDA, uniquely, has an eye on the analysis and description of the linguistic structure as well as the social processes which both result in the production of certain sort of texts.

As a further matter, CDA lends more attention to the social structures and the reason behind using certain linguistic constructions by groups or individuals to create meanings in the process of interaction (Fairclough and Kress, 1993 :2). CDA basically forms a trichotomy of significant connection between language, on one hand, and its relation to power, ideology, and dominance, on the other hand. Suitably, CDA without the concepts of power, ideology, and history is neither feasible nor desirable in every critical practice (Wodak, 2001: 2). So far so good, CDA, in this way, lends a helping hand in unmasking the hidden ideologies played by speakers. In doing so, CDA opens an eye on language and another eye on society to get a comprehensive view of language use. In this respect, it is of great importance to consider news reports in terms of CDA, especially when concepts such as power, ideology, and identity are elevated.

2. 2 Discourse, Power, and Ideology: A tripartite Analysis

In CDA, three perspectives can be elevated, as Wodak and Ludwig (1999: 12-13) underscore. At the summit level, discourse always embraces power and ideology. In this case, discourse is always, in varying degrees, coupled with the communicative events that come to pass at a particular period of time. Decisively, elucidation is the heart of any approach to CDA. From this perspective, analysts ought to trust their

background knowledge and source of information to any further extent. It logically follows that for the same communicative event or the same discourse, quite a lot of readings can be proposed based on the analyst's standpoint.

The notion of "discourse" has a variety of meanings which rely on those who do the research and on the academic culture (Wodak and Meyer, 2008: 7). One serious view is that discourse can be viewed as "anything beyond the sentence" (Schiffirin et al., 2001: 1). They (ibid.) opine that discourse is "language above the clause" for the sake of underscoring the structural properties of texts. Consequently, they abandon any social relations with discourse. Paradoxically, the functionalists perceive discourse as inextricable to the social relations which are reached via language, entailing that any study of language should be required to bring about a study of its functions in real life situations (Brown and Yule, 1983: 1).

Nevertheless, Fairclough (1992: 3) notices that it is not an easy matter to locate an exact definition for "discourse" due to its overlapping with written and spoken cases of language. Likewise, he (ibid.) adds that each social situation has its own sort of discourse; cases in point are news discourse, advertisements, medical discourse, etc. Even so, three key facets of discourse can be raised: first, it is "anything beyond the sentence"; second, it refers to "language use"; and third, as a final point, it represents a "social practice that includes nonlinguistic and nonspecific instances of language" (Jaworski and Coupland, 1999: 1).

Under the umbrella of CDA, Power call attentions to the situation when someone has power over another in such a way that he may tell him to do something though those things are against their need and desire (Dahl, 1957: 201). Power comes up by means of language. For that reason, there is a steady link between language and power (Holmes, 2005: 32). Notwithstanding, it is not language which is powerful, but those who exercise it. Specifically, language is not the extreme end per se, but a means with the capacity to twist power into virtue and agreement to duty (Thomas, 2004: 10). An avoidable question is that: what are the resources of power? Simply speaking, the sources of power can be mass media, politicians, parents, school, preachers, etc. (van Dijk, 2011: 33-34). In light of that idea, power is represented as a "specific relationship of control between social groups or organizations and not as a property of interpersonal relations" (van Dijk, 2015: 71).

Ideology is a central concept in CDA, as Rahimi and Sahragard (1968: 11) assure. The one who shoots the first fire of ideology in CDA is Karl Marx (1962) in order to trace culture, political, economic, and even more idiosyncratic depictions such as identity and the reflection of self (ibid.:12). Ideology, then, is a system of ideas, views, and ways of keeping an eye on all issues in life. On their part, Bloor and Bloor (2007: 10), view that ideology can be manifested by a set of "beliefs and attitudes" which are partaken by individuals belonging to a particular group.

Fairclough (2012: 15) puts forward his principle concerning ideology. Thus, he (ibid) hypothesises that whenever a discourse takes part in maintaining and strengthening power and domination, it is ideological. Outstandingly, people carry or are being carried by various types of discourse embracing cultural, religious, political, social, or literary discourses. In this sense, all and every discourse is absorbed by ideology.

CDA discloses how discourse put out of sights power and ideologies within its content (Fairclough, 1993: 12). It clarifies how social discrimination and dominance are ratified, replicated, and demonstrated through power (Van Dijk, 1993: 96). Hence, the ambition of CD analysts is to make known how language is manipulated to translate the domination that is hidden in its structures (Wodak, 2001: 10-11). An extra fertility of the land of ideology is attributed to van Dijk (2015: 69) who discriminates attitudes and ideologies. Clearly enough, attitudes are "only shared by specific groups". For instance, people have knowledge of immigration, yet they may reflect dissimilar attitudes whether they are positive or negative towards this issue (ibid.).

Taking the aforesaid views into account, CDA sees ideology as a noteworthy factor in shaping and maintaining unequal and irregular power relations. For this reason, one of the critical endeavours of CDA is to "demystify" discourses, i.e. making a difficult or esoteric subject clearer and easier to understand,. This aim can only be achieved by decoding ideologies with the intention of presenting a code of clarification of the human behaviour (Eagleton 1994: 15).

2. 3 Discourse Strategies

In view of the fact that ideologies are generally hidden and not explicitly stated, discourse strategies can be utilised in a particular discourse in an effort to understand this discourse in terms of its context. Lending a helping hand, van Dijk (2015: 154-57) offers a bundle of discourse strategies which will be smoothly stated as follows:

2. 3. 1 Negative Lexicalisation

This strategy takes part in deciding the used lexical items which effectively possess solid negative meaning in depicting people or critical events. Lexicalization, in general, is a key and eminent sphere of ideological expression. According to this strategy, there is an ideology behind every single lexical item.

2. 3. 2 Hyperbole

This strategy implies the exercise of overstated terms in order to express an action or an event, primarily with regard to negative actions. It opens up a discourse framework and sets up an innovative focal focus on information in the discourse in an attempt to make that piece of information stands as more salient than neighbouring pieces.

2. 3. 3 Compassion Move

With the help of this strategy, the speaker or writer is able to demonstrate sympathy and consideration towards others. In this regard, this strategy has to do with the ability to appreciate and share other's feelings via language.

2. 3. 4 Apparent Altruism Move

This move is utilised used to accentuate understanding of the status or interests of others. This strategy, of course, gains a functional ingredient to mirror the positive self-presentation. By means of this strategy, the speaker or writer is able to say that I am doing something good for you.

2. 3. 5 Apparent Honesty Move

This move can be seen as a plan of the act of denying any negative declarations. This strategy is a renowned move which is reflected in the use of some expressions like "frankly", "honestly", or "we should not cover the truth, etc.

2. 3. 6 Negative Comparison

Obviously, this strategy signifies the act of comparing a particular group with a familiar negative figure or group to call attention to the negative characteristics of others.

2. 3. 7 Generalisation

Generalisation is a tactic wherein a person or a particular group stands for the total whole group so that one person can be representative example of others as he has all and only the characterised features.

2. 3. 8 Alliteration

The incidence of the identical letters or sounds at the opening of contiguous or closely linked words is successfully effective in building a particular discourse. It is frequently used in tiles, subtitles, and headlines. It normally serves to lay emphasis on the significance of the words being noticeable by means of alliteration.

2. 3. 9 Warning

Succinctly, this strategy make possible for the speaker to use warning terms to intimidate a particular group about the hazard and the risk of a particular situation. With this in mind, the speaker is liable to make a warning statement about the possible danger, trouble, or other distasteful situations.

2. 3. 10 Norm and Value Violation

Obviously, this strategy depicts a particular group as bad in one way or another by embodying them as violating the code of conduct, i.e. the attitudes, beliefs, and values such as human rights, the freedom of expression or education, etc.

2. 4 A Word on BBC News Discourse

BBC news channel is one of BBC's public services. It gains a reputation and authority as a bewildering news channel. Basically, its most important accountability is to supply public service broadcasting in the United Kingdom. Consequently, above half of the citizens in the United Kingdom look upon BBC as their only mainly main fount of authentic news. In spite of the continuous emerging of news channels, BBC news channel is still the trendiest one.

2. 5 From Protest to Revolution: The Researcher's-Eye View

"We need a country" was the central slogan of the Iraqi youth-led revolution. In 2019-2020, the Iraqi young protests, in their revolution, chant "we need a country". They demand nothing except a real nation since the rebellion goes beyond merely electoral political principles and legal reforms. The Iraqi uprising starts its venture in early October 2019 when people were gathered in the streets of Baghdad, particularly Al-Tahrir square (Sahat-Altahreer). They remonstrate about the government dismissal of Abdul

Wahab Al-Saadi, the chief leader of the Iraqi Counter-Terrorism Service. Protesters, then, link this event and others to the pervaded depravity and disastrous governance. Then, an unplanned and leaderless revolution, i.e. Iraqi October revolution, rapidly extends over the country. This revolution, however, goes one step further beyond political issues to economic and other critical issues. In more general terms, it is a revolution of Iraqi youth which goes quickly to attain most zones of Iraq, along with its major subsistence in the capital of Iraq, Baghdad. In this revolution, young Iraqis were able to rectify and reform overriding societal norms such as some religious and gender norms. They were able to bring again solidarity and intimacy to the forefront. They rebuilt social freedom as indicated by their motto "**we want to live a life**". What is more, this new Iraqi generation is attracts the attention of the outside world in the course of Internet, social media, and hash tags. It is a generation with the inspiration of creating new story of Iraqi community and new manners of public and social life to depict Iraq is a demanding a country.
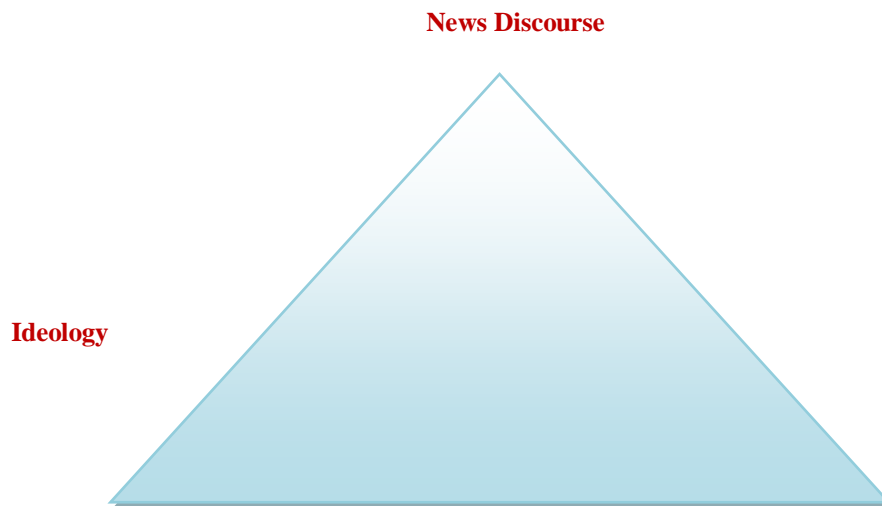
III. The Method and Model of Analysis

3. 1 The Analytical Map: A Bird's-eye view

CDA is a flexible analytical framework as it does not offer a prefabricated or ready-made approach of discourse analysis, rather it widens the area so that each study can be studied via theoretical analysis which are amalgamated with social issues. This amalgamation permitt the analyst to select which discourse and social structures to analyse and which methods of research can be adopted in the analysis (van Dijk, 2001: 98). In an objective manner, a model is developed in this section to analyse the data under investigation in line with the aims and hypotheses of the present study. This section, consequently, sets forth a brief account of the description of the analytical framework of the data at hand and its social implications. Intrinsically, the developed model in the present study counts on Fairclough's (2010) model of textual analysis and social practice, in addition to some observations suggested by the researchers.

The developed model is divided in terms of an analytical map which moves in two directions. The first direction is mainly concerned with the micro-analysis so that it is basically deals with the structure of the news discourse in terms of its chains and ropes. The present study suggests that the structure of the news reports is divided in terms of three stages, namely; the opening stage, the main stage, and the closing stage. It is also concerned with the discourse strategies as presented in section (2. 3). The second direction basically takes part in virtue of the macro-analysis of power and ideology as reflected in the news discourse.

3. 2 Three Interlinked Strands for the Model of CDA

In the present study, three practical and fundamental strands for the analysis of the data at hand are identified. These three strands are the y-final words: news discourse, power, and ideology. As the arrows indicate, in the coming figure, these three analytic strands are clearly interrelated and complementary. Moreover, news discourse is located in the centre of the diagram in order to keep in mind the intended focus of the analysis in present study, and therefore the common focus of these strands. Within the chains of texts and events in the data, the present study is interested in the particular ideologies and power which the reports tries to establish in his reports**.** The analytical triangle is best illustrated in the following suggested figure:

News Discourse

Ideology

BBC news reports can be a typical representative example that centers on three pillars which are the language of the reporter, the ideology reflected, and power manifestation. Centered on the top, as shown in the figure above, news discourse can reveal the ideology and power as insinuated in the discourse. Looking at each of pillar, on its part, enlightens the significance of how meaning is generated, confirmed, or even challenged. The figure above gives an idea about the dynamic relationship between the three stands that are interacting in the analytical practices.

3. 3 The Structure of the Model

A deep dive on the progressiveness of the news reports under inspection serves to reveal its talented structure. Its structure is apparently obvious at first sight. Yet, on a closer look, it turns out to be interestingly perplexed. This perplexity can be justified by the amalgamation of linguistic expressions and the extra-linguistic factors, i.e. social factors that can be utilised to foresee the occurrence of specific varieties of language behaviour out of which the critical discourse analysis comes to the forefront.

The present study puts forward the view that when a news report is taken to be critically analysed, it is preferable to map it out in terms of three dimensions which are the structure, the textual analysis with its discourse strategies, and the social practice as manifested by ideology and power. The structure of the news report is denoted by means of investigating the order of reports which form the chains and ropes of news in a neat way. That is, news reports are built in terms of three stages; the opening stage, the main stage, and the closing stage. The textual analysis, as its name suggests, is conducted by means of those effective discourse strategies that convey the poet's message more clearly and efficiently. Furthermore, the social practice is highlighted via ideology and power. On that account, the suggested framework may seem to be satisfactory for the data at hand. So far so good, this framework takes all the available and relevant aspects of analysis at its disposal into consideration. By virtue of what has just been demonstrated, a model of critical discourse analysis is planned in the present study to analyse the data under scrutiny and it is sketched noticeably in Figure (2). This model is mainly suitable for news discourse. It is pertinent to note here that colours are indicative in this figure with a view to distinction and ease of reference. Consequently, the following keys are presented:

● = Heading: CDA Analytical Map

● = Micro-Analysis
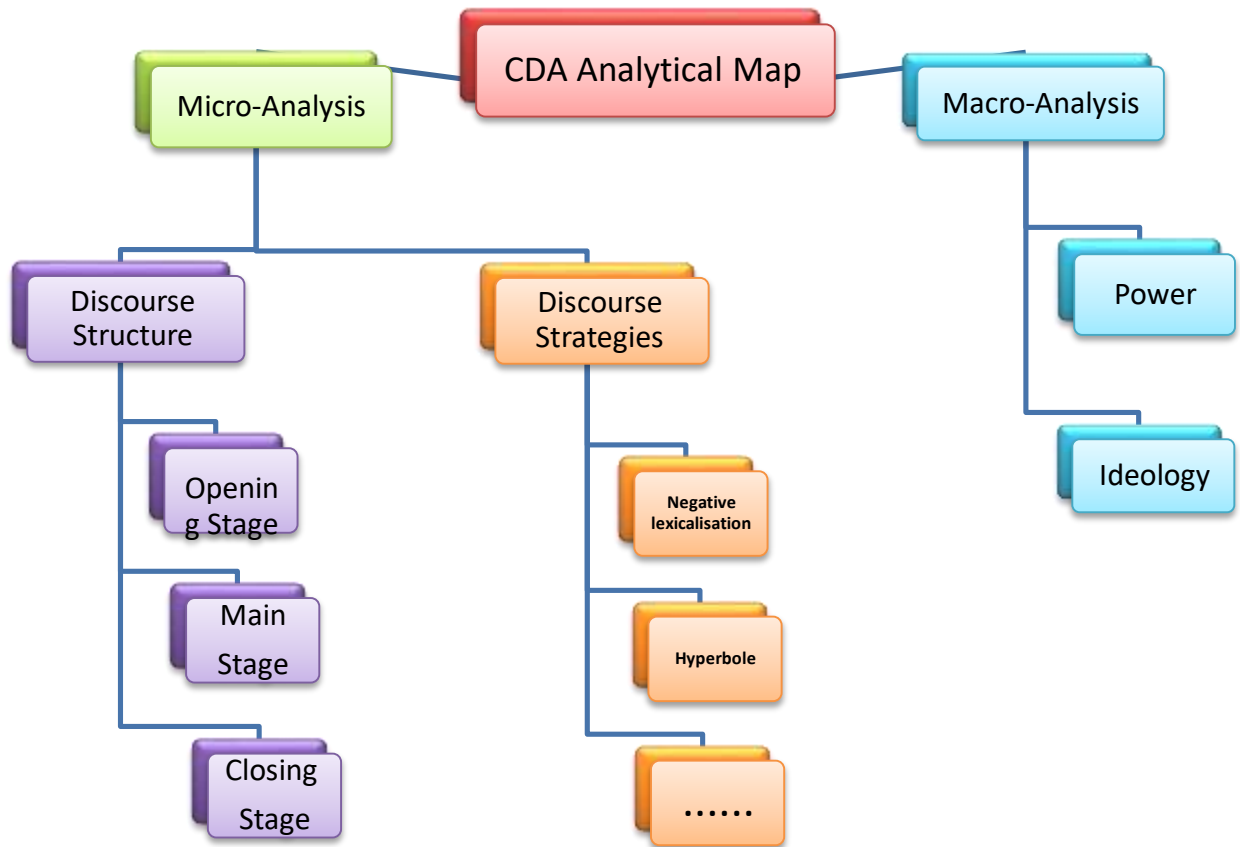
● = Macro-Analysis

● = Discourse Strategies

● = Stages

Figure (2): A CDA Model of News Reports

IV. Data Analysis

4. 1 Data Collection

It is worth noting here the fact that due to the uniqueness of the study of the Iraqi October revolution 2019-2020 under the rubric of CDA, and the amalgamation of power, ideology, and identity within this

analysis, the present study is based on the researchers' reflections from social and critical standpoints. It does so by highlighting the appropriate social context of the event and of the reports to analyse its linguistic structure. Hence, it adopts a qualitative method that may help to understand how and why particular linguistic constructions take place in the reports of BBC news channel.

The data of the present study is an influential BBC news reports as cited in an official website (visit cited websites). The reports are posted on the official websites of the channel so that they are authentic and reliable as well. They are analysed on the ground of the model developed in section three for this purpose. Hence, the main focus is on showing how the critical discourse analysis is achieved and on presenting the findings of this analysis.

4. 2 Data Analysis

The first glimpse of the BBC news reports could reflect their objectivity and fair-mindedness in purveying the news about the Iraqi October revolution 2019-2020. Data analysis, in the present study, is carried out via the developed model introduced in section three and outlined in Figure (2) based on the exact sequencing of the model. Three reports are analysed which are entitled:

1. "Iraq protests: What's Behind the Anger?"

2. "Iraq protests: Death Toll Nears 100 as Unrest Enters Fifth Day".

3. "Iraq Protests: Capital Baghdad Blocked as Unrest Escalates".

The headlines of the news reports above tend to be more informative as they provide practical and motivating information. It is obvious that the BBC news reports provides detailed information in regard to numbers and statistics as headline (2) above shows. One important striking feature of all the above headlines is that they share the main tile "**Iraq protests**" but their theme is reflected in the subtitles "**What's Behind the Anger?**", "**Death Toll Nears 100 as Unrest Enters Fifth Day**", and "**Capital Baghdad Blocked as Unrest Escalates**".

The first headline of the news report takes the form of question to mirror inquires behind this revolution, while the other two ones are statements as they represent real states of affairs with facts, but still in an attractive way. These reports are built in terms of three stages, namely; the opening stage, the main stage, and the closing stage. They emphasise the aim behind this revolution. The opening stage illumines that the general theme of the report from the eyes of the BBC's reporter. It states that Iraqi protests are not simply demanding the end of a particular leader or political party. Alternatively, they are calling for the downfall of the whole political system which has stayed after Saddam Hussein in 2003. The main stage is very rich in terms of its discourse strategies to maintain and develop the theme introduced in the opening stage.

As far as the strategy of negative lexicalization is concerned, the first headline of the report (1) contains the word "anger" which conveys the essence of revolution. Other words include "**aggrieved Iraqis**" "**abuse**", "**corruption**", "**violence**", "**unable**", "**unwilling**", and "**government's inability**".

Regarding hyperbole, the reports use exaggerated words like "**national hero**" to refer to Al-Saadi, who has become a famous figure who led the fight against the IS group. Employing such exaggerated terms motivates the public opinion by focusing on his merits. The exercise of such negative lexicalization can be considered as a reproduction of derogatory and negative terms in these reports.

Compassion move is used to show the reporters' sympathy towards the horrible number of dead and injured people as it stated; "**over 100 people dead and thousands more injured**". That is, the reporters' care and sympathy are elevated. The reports show compassion with the Iraqi people for the loss of their daily life's necessities, like electricity. Hence, the regime and the civilians are the victims in the Syrian situation.

Negative comparison can be viewed in BBC reports as for example when reporters quote Iraq PM Mahdi's speech: "**No magic solution to unrest**" and they consider this statement as warning. In terms of this strategy, BBC reporters make use of this move to compare the current condition in Iraqi to other previous situations. In regard to generalisation, the reports talk about a specific crisis which is the Iraqi revolution. However, they generalises the issue from particular to general.

As far as the strategy of concretisation is, the reports are poured into imaginable description of the epicenter of the unrest as the main residence of protests which is Baghdad's central "Tahrir Square".

Regarding the strategy of Warning, BBC warns the Iraqi protests that the security forces use "**live rounds**" and "**bloody response**". Such expressions aim at a sensitive issue. The reports, then, engage in the emotions of the people in order to make a consensus of negative feelings against that regime.

The strategy of norm and value violation is also used in these reports due to the fact that the total theme of the three selected reports about an issue that is tragic, serious, and critical, i.e., killing the protests. The human rights donate all protests in the world have the right to say their words and there is a worldwide endeavour to provide freedom to as many children as possible. Thus, when BBC tackles this issue in Iraq and generalises it, it conveys a message that the human rights and their freedom should be respect, otherwise they are violated.

In BBC's view, the Iraqi regime feels the danger of this revolution. Thus, the government of Prime Minister Adel Abdel Mahdi kills people who only chant "**we want a country**" or "**we want a nation**" so that they infringe the norms and values of human rights.

The ideologies that underline the lexical choice reflect BBC standpoint. For example, reports use words like "**demonstrators**" and "**protestors**" rather than "**rioters**" because they attempt to upraise the protestors' demands in including stipulating more jobs, ending the corruption, and calling for better repairs. All the three reports above have come across the treatment of Riot police who were set out all along the bridges and they have fired tear gas at protesters.

In the three news reports, the BBC reports agree that Abdul Mahdi, the prime minister at the time of revolution "**promises reforms that have not materialized**". Add to this, they agree the dreadful treatment of Iraqi protestors, for example the recurrent use of "**civilians killed**".

If anything, such Iraqi protests, from the eyes of BBC, have challenged the sectarian blueprint of governance in Iraq, which, in its turn, has lessened Iraqi people to ethnic and religious identifies and gave factions to embed these identities in their politics. Most importantly, the ideologies of BBC news reports are

mirrored in every single word in the reports to reflect the reporter's ideology and the ideology of BBC channel as a whole.

Equipped with some discourse strategies, the reporters are able and liable to be under the limelight of CDA. In this sense, BBC reporters are fighting with words for two reasons. First, on one hand, they attempt to reflect the ideology of BBC news channel in general and their own ideologies in particular. Second, on the other hand, they strive to avoid being biased towards any group. Hence, such pieces of news reports about Iraqi revolution come to the forefront.

4. 3 Analytic Discussion

The analysis shows that it is significant to consider the news reports at hand in terms of various tendencies. In other words, these reports must be analysed its terms of their structural scheme, their textual constructions, and their social implications. Hence, it is of considerable importance to analyse BBC news reports not merely by their linguistic constructions, but also by their social context. This finding, accordingly, answers the first question, fulfills the first aim, and verifies the first hypothesis which states "the structure of the analytical framework of BBC news discourse is mapped in terms of three dimensions: the successive structure of the news reports, the discourse strategies, and the social practice from a critical discourse perspective".

The analysis also demonstrates that BBC utilises certain discourse strategies in the news discourse to reflect specific ideological concerns about Iraqi revolution 2019-2020. Along the same lines, this finding gives an answer to the second question, achieves its aim, and validates its hypothesis.

A further finding is that BBC news discourse focuses on the violent treatments of the Iraqi protests which evidently mirror the effect of the Iraqi October revolution on the news discourse in BBC. This finding, moreover, is consistent with the third hypothesis, its question, and its aim.

What is more, BBC relies on specific types of discourse strategies to attain ideological gains. These discourse strategies inclide negative lexicalization, hyperbole, compassion move, negative comparison, generalisation, concretization, warning, norm and value. This view, consequently, can answer the fourth question, fulfill its aim, and to vindicate its hypothesis.

Consequently, the four hypotheses are vindicated as far as BBC news channel and its reports are concerned in terms of the ideological concerns of talking a critical issue which is the Iraqi revolution 2019-2020.

V. Conclusions

In accord with the findings arrived at by the critical discourse analysis of the data under scrutiny, several conclusions are presented in line with the aims and hypotheses of the present study. Despite that, some other significant conclusions are mentioned here due to their convenience:

1.   BBC news reports, for better understanding, are structured in terms of a map, chains, ropes, and stages to provide an analytical framework to analyse news reports, in general, from the angle of critical discourse analysis.

2.   Linguistically speaking, the analysis is critically mapped in terms of two dimensions which are the micro-analysis, i.e. structure of the reports or the textual analysis, and the macro-analysis, i.e. power and ideology. Each dimension is fulfilled by means of certain relevant patterns.

3.   The discourse structure of the news reports, as its name suggests, is mainly concerned with constructing and arranging the discourse according to a plan and this plan is realised by means of stages that tie up the corners of the news reports to reach their final formal form.

4.   Under the umbrella of the discourse strategies of critical discourse analysis, all and only the possible strategies are covered to reflect the effectiveness of the model of analysis.

5.   Discourse strategies embrace negative lexicalization, hyperbole, compassion move, negative comparison, generalisation, concretization, warning, norm and value, and other rich discourse strategies.

6.   Socially speaking, power, ideology, and identity shape the social practice of the critical discourse analysis.

7.   All linguistic and social aspects must come to the limelight for a better understanding and a comprehensive analysis of news reports.

8.   BBC reporters successfully fight against subjectivity and ideology-biased reports in conveying the truth of the Iraqi October revolution 2019-2020. They want their readers to be aware that this revolution is youth-led and unbiased.

9.   Ideologically speaking, BBC new reporters use all the linguistic resources at their disposal to berate the Iraqi government which is responsible for killing people because they attack the protestants and break the freedom rule and human right in speaking and expressing their needs.

10.   As they are critically analysed, BBC new reports about the Iraqi October revolution illustrates how this channel contributes to the ideological and social crisis of identity and freedom in their reports by making a balance of reasonableness and effectiveness, i.e. they use logical reasoned argumentation coupled with discourse effective strategies.

11.   As far as the developed CDA model of news reports is concerned, it has proved its workability and comprehensiveness as a successful instrument used to critically examine news reports in their social actual contexts. Thus, the model of the present study can be applicable for the analysis other news reports of this sort.

12. From the eyes of ideology, audience observes the news discourse somehow differently in light of the ideologies nominated by the language users in each community. Therefore, the distinctive skeleton that characterizes each language and ideology demands the form of the report news. News reports know that it is unfeasible to have a entirely unbiased piece of writing. Nevertheless, they still intend to reproduce balanced and precise news reports with only one voice.

13. Commonly, the BBC reporters have taken a neutral position when they evaluate the Iraqi October revolution by dealing with this issue in most, if not all, reports almost equally.

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