

Textual Architecture of a Selected Hard News in English: A Discourse Analysis Approach

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Abstract

This study deals with the analysis of a selected hard news through the adaptation of an eclectic model of analysis by the use of Van Dijk (1988), Bell (1991) and Halliday (1976) models of discourse analysis. Writing news stories is a problematic process because it is not a process of merely putting words together to form a text or report, but it involves the choice of the words and markers that conditioned by the purpose, place, and the readers. The study aims at proposing a theoretical framework for the macro- level analysis of news discourse. It covers the macro level analysis of the chosen hard news. The data of the study is an English news story taken from Washington Times newspaper published on 20th of August 2016. The results of the study display that English hard news stories show certain complexity in their structure. The writer of this hard news story aims at not only conveying information but arising the voice of protest against the government and the court of justice. Such analysis reaches to a conclusion, which emphasizes the idea that the field of discourse can be used for better understanding of the media.

Key Words: Discourse, hard news, macrostructure, news stories, text, textual architecture

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Introduction

The term discourse has gained a clear interest in a variety of disciplines including philosophy, linguistics, sociology, communication, etc. Media have become the prominent factor of life especially the written form which is one of the most important components of the information revolution as it is a means of communicating information, to influence and persuade the readers. It influences the social and political beliefs of most people. Accordingly, most of people's social and political knowledge and beliefs about the world are derived from the dozens of news reports they read every day. In addition to everyday conversation, there is no other discursive practice, which is engaged in many people as news in the press.

Furthermore, as readers of news, people assume that news consists of faithful reports of events that happened out there in the world, especially in the case when they are non-native speakers of a language as they are unaware of the complexities that underlie news stories as far as textual structure is concerned.

The center of the news is the text. The content of the news is not independent of its expression, and one can hope to have a clear understanding of the nature news stories by a close analysis of the important markers that assist in accomplishing a coherent and cohesive text.

Discourse is not an amorphous mass. It has both structural and conceptual patterns. Nevertheless, discourse patterns are not rule-bound as in lower level grammar, but are more flexible, reflecting underlying conceptual patterns more directly. In particular, a news story has its structure. It aims at stating its facts quickly and clearly. Thus, the purpose of a proper discourse structure is to allow the reader move through the story easily and make him able to realize the relationship between the various pieces of information that the reporter has gathered.

This study covers the macro level analysis of a chosen hard news. It is adopted mainly to show the reader how difficult and a complex process is writing a hard news, in addition, such analysis helps better understanding news stories.

Hard News

Hard news stories are considered records of events that have just happened such as violations, fires, court statement, speeches, protest rallies, acts of war, traffic accidents and elections. Hard news stories confirm facts and not opinion or analysis. The emphasis should be on the absolute known facts. Hard news is an account of what has happened, why it happened, who was affected. Thus, Hard news requires unique textual structure. Textual structure is concerned with constituent parts of a text and how they fit together to form textual whole. One of the important issues in discourse analysis is the organization of discourse analysis; Hence, the term organization refers to the sum of relations which hold between the units of a text.

Halliday and Hassan (1976:8) argue that a group of sentences is said to constitute a text or not depending on the cohesive relationships within and between the sentences that create texture. The cohesive relations that are set up within a text provide texture. Texture is the basis for unity and semantic interdependence within discourse and a text without texture would be just group of unrelated sentences. Thus, cohesion is considered the standard of textuality that concerns with the way the components of the surface text are connecting within a sequence.

Discourse

The term "discourse" is derived from Latin "discursus" which refers to "conversation, speech." Harris (1951) states that discourse is a structure that can be dealt with analogy of the sentence. Crystal (2010) confirms that discourse refers to a continuous stretch of language that it is larger than a sentence and that constitutes a coherent unit such as narrative, conversation, ceremony, joke...etc.

Carter and Nash (1990) state that discourse refers to different levels of a language used in the organization of text. They mention five levels of language: phonology; vocabulary; grammar; discourse and context. Fairclough (1995) mentions that discourse is a field of both ideological processes and linguistic processes and he adds that there is an obvious relationship between these two processes in that the linguistic choices that are used to form texts can carry ideological meaning. According to him (Fairclough, 1995), discourse refers to the social action and interaction as well as to the social construction of reality. Baker and Ellece (2011) describe discourse as a term with several related and often quite loose meanings while Crystal (2007) states that discourse refers to a continuous stretch of languages larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherent unit such as a conversation, a sermon, an argument, a joke or narrative.

Text

A text is a piece of language in use (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). The term text is highly connected with discourse; that is why some linguists use these two terms as synonyms. Harris (1951) does not show any distinction between these two terms and he says that both of them are used to refer to the language that an author uses. Likewise, (Finch, 2005) notices that linguists who use the term discourse, they also use the term text to talk about spoken and written texts.

However, Coulthard (1985) makes a comparison between text and discourse. He states that the term discourse refers to the spoken mode of language and consists of utterances while text refers to the written mode of language and made up of sentences. On the other side, Van Dijk (1977) believes that texts are the theoretical construct that underlies discourse. Halliday (1976) states that linguistically, a text refers to a spoken as well as a written unified whole passage. He adds that text should be both coherent and cohesive. Thus, a text is not a grammatical unit but it is a semantic unit of language in use. In 1999, Halliday clarifies that a text is the reflection of a form of talking, listening, writing, or reading. In such case, a text is the product of discourse, which in turns, reflects the communicative process. Lyons (1976:30) uses the term text to denote any connected passage of discourse.

Textual Architecture

The term textual architecture is used in this study in order to refer to the textual structure of the chosen hard news. It includes thematic macrostructures, schematic superstructures, narrative structures and grammatical as well as lexical cohesion.

News Stories

Fowler (1991) states that news is the representation of the world in the languages. He adds that it is a linguistic and an ideological construct that reflects both the linguistic as well as the critical dimensions used in the current investigation. The word "story" is attached to news because every news article denotes an event. Turbow (2009) mentions that news story is a tale that has a beginning, middle and an end. He adds that news story can be divided into four types: "hard

news"; "investigative reports"; " editorials" and " soft news." This paper is concerned with what is called "hard news" which covers the news stories of battle, fire, crime, and politics. Such news should be presented in an objective way, and no personal viewpoint must be inserted. News stories should have their own structures. Aitchison(1999) states the news stories have complex underlying structures where new information is presented through giving an answer to "what"; "when," "who," "how," "why" questions. In most cases, no answer can be seen for " when" and "why" question" because the event must be very recent one that is why there is no need to answer such question and for "why" question, the cause of most event cannot be known immediately. What makes the news story interesting, Bell (1998) clarifies, is the way that the journalist uses to present the events, times, places and news actors. Bell (1991) mentions that"the values of news drive the way in which news is presented (155)" and these values reflects the ideology of society. Hence, news values refer to the criteria set by journalists to measure which news story is worthy for printing.

More recently, Montgomery (2011) states that news deals with the most recent events of a public scale and importance. Its focus is always negative, concerning war, famine, accident and disaster.

Model adopted in this study

It is an eclectic model which relies on Van Dijk (1988); Bell (1991) and Halliday and Hasan (1976) Models to account for the macro level analysis.

Van Dijk 1988 Model

Van Dijk (1985) proposes an analytical framework to analyze the structures of news in the press. He accounts for the complexities of news discourse. This framework is limited to the "global organization of news" apart from the sentence level. According to Van Dijk, this analysis deals with the macro phenomenon rather than micro- organization of news discourse. He (1988) states that his framework consists of two elements: a semantic element and a formal element. The semantic element is concerned with the thematic structure of discourse while the formal element is concerned with the schemata of news texts.

Macrostructure is used by Van Dijk (1988) to account for the global content of discourse. It interprets the themes of a text and defines the text's overall coherence. The thematic macrostructures explain the meaning of discourse based on the meaning of the individual sentences. The discourse of a text can be expressed by one or more macro propositions, which can be derived from the text using macrorules. There are three kinds of macrorules: deletion, generalization, and construction. On the other hand, He states that the schematic structure consists of conventional categories that are organized by rules that operate on the global level only. He adds that a schematic category includes summary (headline and lead); main events; consequences; background and comments. He involves that schematic categories are recursive i.e. they may occur several times.

Bell 1991 Model

Bell (1991) deals with most of the schematic structures of news stories that are adopted by Van Dijk in (1988). Yet, he adds that a news text consists of abstract (headline and lead), attribution (source, place and time), and the story proper (one or more episodes and one or more events),

whereas events constitute of the following categories (attribution, actor, setting, action, follow up, commentary, background). The last three categories represent future, present and past respectively. He makes a comparison between the structure of news stories and the structure of personal narrative through the use of Labovian's framework in which he states six elements that constitute the structure of personal narrative: abstract, orientation, complicating action, evaluation, resolution and coda. In news stories, these categories are recursive and they do not have fixed order.

Halliday and Hassan Model (1976)

Halliday and Hassan (1976) argue that a group of sentences is said to constitute a text or not depending on the cohesive relationships within and between the sentences that create texture. The cohesive relations that are set up within a text provide texture. A texture is the basis for unity and semantic interdependence within discourse and a text without texture would be just a group of unrelated sentences. Thus, Cohesion is the standard of textuality that concerns the way the components of the surface text are connecting within a sequence.

They set a taxonomy concerning types of cohesive relationships which can be established within a text and connect a text together. They identify two categories of cohesive devices: grammatical cohesive devices which include (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction), and lexical cohesive devices which include reiteration (synonym, hypernym, and repetition) and collocation. Halliday and Hassan (1976:270-290) give a clear discussion of the term cohesion, which according to them can be achieved through both grammar and vocabulary. This results in two kinds of cohesion. "Grammatical cohesion" that can be achieved through the grammatical system and it is divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. "Lexical cohesion" can be achieved using certain devices such as repetition and reiteration and other semantic relationships. Van Dijk (1988) states that cohesion refers to the lexical and grammatical ties between sentences within a text. It is concerned with the surface structure through using explicit linguistic devices to relate sentences. It shows that the interpretation of some elements in discourse depends on that of another. Cohesion is a factor that helps to state if a text is well connected or a group of unrelated sentences. It doesn't deal with the meaning of the text, but it deals with the way the text is constructed as semantic edifice (Yule, 1996).

Data Analysis: Macro-level Analysis

The chosen news story is analyzed depending on macro-level analysis relying on Van Dijk (1988), Bell (1991) and Halliday (1976) models. Thus, the analysis will cover:

- 1- Thematic macrostructures that deal with deriving the highest-level macro- proposition through the adoption of macro-rules.
- 2- Schematic superstructures that include the summary, main events, consequences, background, and comments.
- 3- Narrative structures that cover abstract, orientation, action, evaluation, resolution and coda.
- 4- Cohesion Analysis that is divided into two types: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The first has three subtypes: reference, substitution and ellipsis, and conjunctions. While

grammatical cohesion deals with aspects such as repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, and collocation.

The Chosen News Story as Marked for Its Proposition Components

P1/ A federal judge on Friday sentenced former Navy machinist Kristian Saucier to one year in prison P2/ and a \$100 fine.

P3/ for taking photos inside the engine room of a nuclear submarine

P4/after the sailor's attorneys argued for leniency by citing the FBI's decision not to charge Hillary Clinton with mishandling classified information.

P5/U.S. District Judge Stefan Underhill never explicitly named the Democratic presidential candidate in announcing his sentencing Friday,

P6/ but attorneys for the sailor said they believe invoking the so-called "Clinton defense" may have helped their client avoid additional time behind bars

P7/ Saucier, 29, admitted to taking a half-dozen photos of the USS Alexandria's classified propulsion system

P8/ while working as a machinist in its engine room in 2009.

P9/ He pleaded guilty in May 2016 to one count of unauthorized possession and retention of national defense information.

P10/ In court documents filed earlier this month, defense attorneys said the FBI's decision not to charge Mrs. Clinton for similar crimes related to her use of a private email server should be taken into consideration at sentencing.

P11/ "Mr. Saucier possessed six (6) photographs classified as 'confidential/restricted,' far less than Clinton's 110 emails," attorney Derrick Hogan wrote.

P12/ It would be "unjust and unfair for Mr. Saucier to receive any sentence other than probation for a crime those more powerful than him will likely avoid," the lawyer added.

P13/ Instead, Judge Underhill said the sailor had done something "beyond stupid ",

P14/ and equated his actions with those of a motorist being pulled over for speeding amid a freeway full of careless drivers, CNN reported from the hearing in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

P15/ "Selective enforcement is really not a good argument ... those arguments don't really carry much water," Judge Underhill said, according to the network.

P16/ "We need to make sure that every service person understands the consequences of playing fast and loose with important information," he said.

P17/ Nonetheless, defense attorney Greg Rinckey told U.S. News & World Report that he thinks the legal team's Clinton defense played a part in earning the sailor only one year in prison

P18/ when he faced upwards of six.

P19/ "He cryptically made some comments about selective prosecution and how that didn't play any factor. Do I think it may have? Sure. But I think there was enough mitigation that the judge was able to depart from the sentencing guidelines [on that basis alone]," Rinckey says.

P20/ Following the defense's invoking of the Clinton case in court documents before sentencing ,
P21/ prosecutors responded with a filing of their own taking aim at their argument.

P22/ "The defendant is grasping at highly imaginative and speculative straws in trying to further draw a comparison to the matter of Sec. Hilary (sic) Clinton based upon virtually no understanding and knowledge of the facts involved, the information at issue, not to mention any issues of intent and knowledge," prosecuting attorneys wrote.

P23/ In addition to the 12-month prison sentence ,

P24/ Judge Underhill ordered Saucier to serve six months of home confinement following his release

P 25/ and to perform 100 hours of community service .

P26/ He's also been asked to pay an \$100 fine

P 27/ and has been banned from owning firearms, his attorneys told U.S. News.

By entering a guilty plea, Saucier avoided an obstruction of justice charge related to his attempt to destroy the cell phone that stored the photos.

P 28/ "Mr. Saucier admitted that he knew when he took the pictures in 2009 that they were classified and that he did so out of the misguided desire to keep these pictures in order to one day show his family and his future children what he did while he was in the Navy," his attorneys told the court.

P 29/ Saucier will report to prison in October

P30 /and is "most concerned with being able to return home to his family," Mr. Rinckey told U.S. News.

Thematic Macrostructure

Van Dijk (1988) states that the systematic analysis of news stories structure allows identifying the main theme or topic in the message. It identifies the global meaning, which can be figured

out via drawing macro propositions at different levels through the use of macro rules. The first level of macrostructure uncovers the following macro-propositions.

Macrostructure 1

1-A judge sentenced Saucier, Navy Machinist to one year in prison and a fine for taking photos inside a submarine after attorneys argued for leniency by citing the FBI's decision not to charge Hillary Clinton with mishandling information. Judge never named the Democratic presidential candidate in announcing his sentencing but attorneys said they believe invoking "Clinton defense" may help avoid additional time behind bars. (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 by deletion macrorule)

2-Saucier admitted to taking confidential/restricted photos. He pleaded guilty of unauthorized possession and retention of national defense information. Defense attorneys said the FBI's decision not to charge Mrs. Clinton for similar crimes should be taken into consideration at sentencing as it would be unjust and unfair to receive any sentence other than probation for a crime those more powerful than him will likely avoid. (P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12 by Construction macrorule)

3-Judge said the sailor had done something "beyond stupid," Selective enforcement is not a good argument. Nonetheless, defense attorney Rinckey told U.S. News & World Report that he thinks Clinton defense played a part in earning one year in prison when he faced upwards. (P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18, P19 by deletion macrorules)

4-Following the defense of the Clinton case in court documents before sentencing , Prosecuting attorneys wrote. The defendant is trying to further draw a comparison to the Sec. Hilary (sic) Clinton based upon no understanding and knowledge of the facts involved. (P20, P21, P22 deletion macrorules)

5-In addition to the prison sentence, Judge ordered Saucier to serve six months of home confinement following his release and to perform 100 hours of community service . He's also been asked to pay fine and banned from owning firearms, his attorneys told U.S. News. By entering a guilty plea, Saucier avoided an obstruction of justice charge related to destroy the cell phone that stored the photos. (P23, P24, P25, P26, P27 by deletion macrorules)

6-Saucier admitted that he knew the pictures were classified and he did so to keep these pictures in order to one day show his family and his future children what he did while he was in the Navy. Saucier will report to prison. (P28, P29, P30 by deletion macrorules)

Some propositions or part of them acquire no importance at macro level in spite of their importance at micro level such as (P5, P7, P8, P9, P18, P19, P22, P28, P29, and P30). Thus, these propositions were reduced at the first step of macrostructure interpretation. At the second level of macrostructure, the following two macro-propositions can be extracted:

Macrostructure 2:

1-A judge sentenced a navy machinist to one year in prison, a fine, serve home confinement, banned from firearm and perform community service for taking photos inside a submarine. (M1, M5, M6 construction macrorule)

2-Defense attorney said the FIB's decision not to charge Mrs. Clinton for similar crimes should be taken into consideration at sentencing. He wrote it would be unjust and unfair to receive any sentence other than probation for a crime those more powerful than him, will likely avoid. Nonetheless, he thinks Clinton defense played a part in earning one year in prison when he faced upwards. (M2, M3, M4 by deletion macrorule). However, Macro-proposition that remains at the highest level of macrostructure is:

Macrostructure 3

A judge sentenced a Navy machinist for a crime those more powerful than him, will likely to avoid. (By construction and generalization macrorules)

Schematic Superstructure

Van Dijk (1988) states that "Schemata are used to describe the overall form of discourse. Schemata have a fixed, conventional (and therefore culturally variable) nature for each type of text (35)". Schematic categories involve:

Summary

It summarizes the main events in a news and consists of headline and lead:

Headline

It tells the reader what the story is about. It is the core idea of a text (Crystal, 1992). It is a unit that stands alone and abstracts the story as it is entirely derived from it.(van Dijk,2007).

Clearly, "**Judge unconvinced by 'Clinton defense' in Navy machinist's sentencing over classified sub photos**" is the **headlinethat** is the basis of the topic of the story. It should be written alone and above the news story. It summarizes the main concern of the story. It gives an answer to three questions: who, what, why. The rest questions such as when, where and how will be answered throughout the main events. While,"**A federal judge on Friday sentenced former Navy machinist Kristian Saucier to one year in prison and a \$100 fine for taking photos inside the engine room of a nuclear submarine after the sailor's attorneys argued for leniency by citing the FBI's decision not to charge Hillary Clinton with mishandling classified information**" is the **lead** of the story. In hard news, the lead is the first sentence in the story, and it uncovers the most important information about the story. It should attract the reader attention to read the whole news. The whole story is reflected in this sentence (Rich, 2003). Thus, the lead, here, gives a very destined indication about the news story. It gives answers to who, when, for whom, why and how questions. In spite of the fact that part of "how" question is answered in the lead, the rest will be clarified throughout the other categories of the story. This partial answer is considered a successful strategy that makes the readers eager to read the whole story.

Main events

After the headline and lead, all information about recent events will be organized in the main event category. It expresses the main events under focus. Van Dijk (1988) states that such context must include information about the actual situation consisting other news events. The events can be complex and form a coherent sequence or episode. Sometimes, there are several events. This schematic category is recursive. It can be repeated many times (Van Dijk, 1983). In the news story under study, part of this category is embedded in the lead as the main event is mentioned in the lead which is realized in P1, P2, P3 and P4 and which reports type of judgement, upon whom, and identifies the figure which plays an important role in obtaining this kind of sentence.

Consequences

This part of news story organizes all the events that result from the main event. The worthiness of social and political events is measured by their consequences. This category contains information about actions and events that followed and caused by the main event. These consequences can be measured through the apparent of causal coherence in the news events (Van Dijk, 1988). Hence, the consequences of the main event in the news story under study is manifested in P12.

Background

Background refers to the insertion of information that is not part of the current event but gives political, social, historical and social context to these events (Van Dijk, 1983). This information is considered explanatory one which clarifies the worthiness of the story. Van Dijk (1986) distinguishes between two types of backgrounds: present and past. The "present" deals with all actual situations during which the main event takes place and is marked by the use of words such as "during," "while," "at the same time" or "simply in." "Past" deals with previous events that are not part of the current event but are relevant to the main event and even to its consequences. As far as the news story under study is concerned, The past background event is clearly manifested in two concerned events: The first one is highly connected with the main event of the story and clearly shown in P3, P8 and P28, in which the action that makes the machinist guilty and gets the sentence of the court is manifested clearly while the second background is highly connected with the consequences of the main event and shows a great relevance with the case of the main event. This background can be manifested in P4, P6, P10, P11, and P17. In these propositions, there is a clear description of the case of **Hilary Clinton** and its effect on the judge's sentence. Moreover, this background has a political and social impact on the readers through making a comparison between the powerful people and ordinary ones and how they are treated by law differently. This background reflects the worthiness of the news story as it plays an important role on both social and political levels. It gives value to the news story understudy.

Comments

Comments, opinions, and evaluation of the journalist appear in news discourse. Comment is an optional discourse category that consists of two subcategories: verbal reactions and conclusions. The first one can be regarded as a special case of consequences that states opinions that are objective and not necessarily be the journalist's opinion. Conclusion, on the other hand, maintains expectations and evaluations in which expectation is concerned with possible consequences of the main events while evaluation shows the evaluative opinions concerning the

actual news events (Van Dijk, 1988). Scanning the news story under study, it is obvious that some propositions that belong to consequences appear to have one of the comment subcategories such as P12, which shows the evaluative opinion about the consequences of the main event. P6 is another case of comments; it reveals the expectation about the main event.

Narrative Structures

Abstract

The abstract captures the main points of the story. It has the same function as the lead. The journalist's primary abstract of the story can be manifested in the lead. According to the reader, the first abstract of the story can be seen in the headline. The lead realized by P1, P2 and P3 is the abstract of the story with reference to the most important expected consequences **P1/A federal judge on Friday sentenced former Navy machinist Kristian Saucier to one year in prison P2/and a \$100 fineP3/ for taking photos inside the engine room of a nuclear submarine after the sailor's attorneys argued for leniency by citing the FBI's decision not to charge Hillary Clinton with mishandling classified information.** These three propositions show the main points of the news story by answering briefly the questions **who, when, for whom, what, why** and a partial answer to **how** question

Orientations

The orientation sets the scene by specifying the actors (persons involved), place and time of the events. In this case, news story under study involves: federal judge P1, Kristian Saucier P1, Hilary Clinton P4, Stefan Underhill P5, defense attorney P10, Drick Hogan P11, Greg Rinkey P17, Rinkey P19, Prosecutors P21. Whereas, the place is identified as "court." The temporal setting is identified in P1 which indicates the time of judgement which is "Friday"; P8 shows the time the machinist took photos while he was working in USS Alexandria's classified system in 2009; P9 uncovers the time when the machinist pleaded guilty in May 2016, and in P29 as it shows that Saucier will report to prison in October.

Action

It has been stressed that news stories do not follow chronological order while in personal narrative the sentences should be ordered in temporal sequences. Bell (1991:153) states that the time structure in news stories may appear in reverse order in that the result appears before the action because the action or the process does not take the priority but the outcome as in P1 which denotes the sentence which is the outcome of P3, P7, P28. These propositions show the cause of condemning the Navy machinist. This case is an example of a reverse order of actions because news story should start with the most important information down to background and comments. Also, major news actors are indicated in P1 **federal judge**, P1 **Kristian Saucier**, P4 **Hilary Clinton**, P5 **Stefan Underhill**, P10 **defense attorney**, P11 **Drick Hogan**, P17 **Greg Rinkey**, and P21 **Prosecutors**.

Evaluation

This is the narrative part that reveals the journalist's opinions, attitudes and emotions towards the events to present the importance of what is being written. In news story, the Lead is the core of evaluation as its function is to make the story focus in a particular direction (Bell, 1991). The Lead of the news story here, is realized in P1, P2, P3 and P4 in which not only the summary of the news is stated but also the news direction, hence, in spite of the fact that P1, P2, and P3

reveal the main events the news is about, yet, P4 gives an indication to the most important point which should have its effect on the judge decision. In addition, many evaluated propositions can be manifested such as P6 and P12 in both propositions; Hilary Clinton case is mentioned, and how it may affect the decision of the judge and if the desired change in the decision will not obtain, the matter will appear to lack justice and fair as shown in P12.

Resolution

Bell (1991) states that news stories do not give clear results and when they do, the result will be manifested in the Lead rather than at the end of the story. Thus, news stories are like a serial not a story with beginning, middle and end. Thus, P1 and P2 are parts of the Lead that reveal the result.

Coda

Coda serves as an optional conclusion in a narrative story to mark its finish and go back to the conversational mode. This function is not necessary for news story where the floor is not open (Bell, 1991).

Cohesion Analysis

The chosen hard news story is analyzed and appendix (1) displays the result of cohesive analysis.

Conclusion

It has been noticed that the chosen news story has a very complex discourse structure and that the analysis of English news stories in terms of macrostructures, superstructures, narrative structures and cohesion is relevant in giving an account of it in which deletion macrorule is considered the most important category in the formulation of different levels of macrostructure. The main topic of the news story is manifested through applying macrorules. The schema categories do not have fixed order. They are highly recurrent in news discourse. Headline represents the highest level of the macrostructure. Headline, lead, and main events are obligatory in writing news stories. Lead has two functions: it summarizes and introduces the main events. The writer of the news presents an intelligent headline and lead in which he gives the core of the story leaving some of the information to be clarified throughout the article to make the readers eager to read the whole news article. In addition, the writer displays the consequences of the events in such a way that make the news have a social and political impact on the readers. Such consequences can have a clear impact on the reader. The writer of this news story aims at not only conveying information but arising the voice of protest against the government and the court of justice. The background information, in which the writer presents two cases: the former sailor's case and Hilary Clinton's, is cleverly woven to reach the earlier mentioned aim. In spite of the fact that comment is an optional discourse category, conclusion and reaction which are subcategories of comment are manifested clearly through giving an evaluated result to the event supports the writer's aim. This finding does reflect an opinion which is objective and can be realized by the majority of readers. The narrative structure of this news story is very complex. Highly specific types of cohesive devices are manifested in news discourse like repetition and synonymy as lexical cohesion and reference and conjunctions as grammatical cohesion.

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Appendix A: Classification and frequencies of the used cohesive ties with their antecedents

No.	Frequency	Type of Cohesive tie	Cohesive tie	Antecedent
1		Grammatical		
		1-reference		
	15	a- Personal	They P6	Attorneys
			Him P12	Mr. Saucier
			We P16	Attorneys
			he P16	Judge Underhill
			He 17	Greg Rinckey
			He P18	Mr. Saucier
			I P19	Rinckey
			I P19	Rinckey
			It P19	Selective prosecution
			He P26	Mr. Saucier
			HeP28	Mr. Saucier
			HeP28	Mr. Saucier
			HeP28	Mr. Saucier
			He P28	Mr. Saucier
			they P28	Pictures
0	b- Definite	////////////////////	////////////////////	
2	c- Demonstrative	Those P12	Powerful people	
		That P19	Selective prosecution	
2	d- comparative	Similar P10	Retention of national defense information	
		Less P11	Number of pictures	
3	2- Ellipsis (zero substitution)	P18	Years	
		P30	He	

	0	3- Substitution	////////////////////	////////////////////////////////////
	0	a-nominal/ b-verbal/ c-clausal	////////////////////	////////////////////////////////////
		4- Conjunction		
	10	a-additive	And P3	P3
			And P10	P9
			And P14	P13
			And P19	P18
			and P22	P22 first part
			In addition P23	P22
			And P25	P24
			And 27	P26
			And 28 second part	28P first part
			And P30	P29
	4	b- temporal	After P4	P3
			While P8	P7
			When P18	P17
			Before P20	P19
	1	c-causal	For P3	P2
	3	d-adversative	But P6	P5
			Instead P13	P12
			Nevertheless P17	P16
		Lexical cohesion		
	14	1-Repetition	Saucier P1	P7, P11, P12, P27, P28,

				P29
			Sentence P1	P5, P12,P23
			Clinton P4	P6, P10, P17, P22
			Fine P2	P26
			Prison P1	P23, P29
			Underhill P4	P13, P15, P24
			Rinkey P17	P19, P30
			Admitted P7	P28
			Avoid P6	P12, P27,
			Attorney P4	P6, P10, P11, P17, P22, P27, P28
			Selective P15	P19
			Defense P6	P17, P17, P20, P9, P10
			Photo P3	P7
	3	2- Synonymy	Photo P2	P11 photographs P28 pictures
			Engine room of a nuclear submarine P3	P7 USS Alexandria's classified propulsion system
			Sentence P1	Decision P4
	0	3-Hyponymy		
	0	4-Collocation		
Total	47			

Appendix B

Judge unconvinced by 'Clinton defense' in Navy machinist's sentencing over classified sub photos

Former sailor will spend year in prison, pay \$100 fine

By [Andrew Blake](#) - The Washington Times - Saturday, August 20, 2016

A federal judge on Friday sentenced former Navy machinist [Kristian Saucier](#) to one year in prison and a \$100 fine for taking photos inside the engine room of a nuclear submarine after

the sailor's attorneys argued for leniency by citing the FBI's decision not to charge Hillary Clinton with mishandling classified information. U.S. District Judge [Stefan Underhill](#) never explicitly named the Democratic presidential candidate in announcing his sentencing Friday, but attorneys for the sailor said they believe invoking the so-called "Clinton defense" may have helped their client avoid additional time behind bars. [Saucier](#), 29, admitted to taking a half-dozen photos of the USS Alexandria's classified propulsion system while working as a machinist in its engine room in 2009. He pleaded guilty in May 2016 to one count of unauthorized possession and retention of national defense information. In court documents filed earlier this month, defense attorneys said the FBI's decision not to charge Mrs. Clinton for similar crimes related to her use of a private email server should be taken into consideration at sentencing.

"[Mr. Saucier](#) possessed six (6) photographs classified as 'confidential/restricted,' far less than Clinton's 110 emails," attorney Derrick Hogan wrote. It would be "unjust and unfair for [Mr. Saucier](#) to receive any sentence other than probation for a crime those more powerful than him will likely avoid," the lawyer added. Instead, Judge [Underhill](#) said the sailor had done something "beyond stupid," and equated his actions with those of a motorist being pulled over for speeding amid a freeway full of careless drivers, CNN [reported](#) from the hearing in Bridgeport, Connecticut. "Selective enforcement is really not a good argument ... those arguments don't really carry much water," Judge [Underhill](#) said, according to the network.

"We need to make sure that every service person understands the consequences of playing fast and loose with important information," he said. Nonetheless, defense attorney Greg Rinckey [told](#) U.S. News & World Report that he thinks the legal team's Clinton defense played a part in earning the sailor only one year in prison when he faced upwards of six.

"He cryptically made some comments about selective prosecution and how that didn't play any factor. Do I think it may have? Sure. But I think there was enough mitigation that the judge was able to depart from the sentencing guidelines [on that basis alone]," Rinckey says. Following the defense's invoking of the Clinton case in court documents before sentencing, prosecutors responded with a filing of their own taking aim at their argument. "The defendant is grasping at highly imaginative and speculative straws in trying to further draw a comparison to the matter of Sec. Hilary (sic) Clinton based upon virtually no understanding and knowledge of the facts involved, the information at issue, not to mention any issues of intent and knowledge," prosecuting attorneys wrote. In addition to the 12-month prison sentence, Judge [Underhill](#) ordered [Saucier](#) to serve six months of home confinement following his release and to perform 100 hours of community service. He's also been asked to pay an \$100 fine and has been banned from owning firearms, his attorneys told U.S. News.

By entering a guilty plea, [Saucier](#) avoided an obstruction of justice charge related to his attempt to destroy the cell phone that stored the photos. "[Mr. Saucier](#) admitted that he knew when he took the pictures in 2009 that they were classified and that he did so out of the misguided desire to keep these pictures in order to one day show his family and his future children what he did while he was in the Navy," his attorneys told the court. [Saucier](#) will report to prison in October and is "most concerned with being able to return home to his family," Mr. Rinckey told U.S. News.