

*The Use of Persuasive Appeals in Iraqi Covid-19 Selected News Reports*

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**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31973/aj.v3i144.4078>**

**ABSTRACT:**

In 2020, Covid-19 was the primary subject of discussion in the international media. Numerous news articles have been written about it, making it worthy for scholars and researchers to investigate in order to elucidate the linguistic characteristics that are used in such news. Accordingly, this study aims at presenting the theoretical aspects of persuasion and rhetoric. In addition, it demonstrates Lucas' (2009) three persuasive appeals – *ethos*, *logos*, and *pathos* – as well as identifies and reveals their use and efficiency in Iraqi Covid-19 news articles published by Al-mada Newspaper and BAGHDADTODAY.NEWS. The findings of the present study suggest that the three rhetorical appeals are employed differently in the two types of data. More importantly, the three appeals are much more effective in the English data than in the Arabic data.

**Key Words:** Persuasive Appeals, Covid-19, Ethos, Logos, Pathos, Rhetoric.

**1. Introduction**

**1.1. Statement of the Problem**

A vital part of people's life is played by media. People can get to know what is going on internationally merely by accessing online newspapers. One of the most crucial and significant events that has changed the world in diverse aspects is Covid-19. Many news agencies have covered and tracked Covid-19 evolution. However, it has been covered differently by different reporters. Thus, Covid-19 news are perceived differently by the readers based on the various linguistic and nonlinguistic tools used to support the writer's claims, and in turn, influence and persuade the readers. Different researchers have tackled Covid-19 news articles from different linguistic aspects, however, a rhetorical approach has not been taken into account. Therefore, this study is conducted to discuss and analyse the content of Iraqi Covid-19 news from a rhetorical perspective. It endeavors to prove that persuading people with certain views could be achieved merely by the power of words. Following Lucas (2009) rhetorical

approach, this study investigates the power of rhetorical appeals – *ethos, logos, and pathos* – in shaping the public’s views and opinion.

### **1.2. Aims of the Study**

This study aims at:

1. Presenting a theoretical account of persuasion, rhetoric and their relation to news language.
2. Exploring the rhetorical appeals deployed in Iraqi news reports to persuade people and influence their views.

### **1.3. The Hypotheses**

The presented study hypothesizes the following:

1. The logos appeal is more effective than the ethos and pathos appeal in Covid-19 news articles.

### **1.4. The Limits of the Study**

This study is limited to the investigation of four Iraqi pandemic news articles, precisely Covid-19 news. The articles are collected from Almada Newspaper and BAGHDADTODAY.NEWS. The analysis is mainly rhetorical in nature. It uncovers and explains the efficiency of the rhetorical appeals.

## **2. Theoretical Background**

### **2.1. Rhetoric and Persuasion**

Herrick (2018) stresses the interrelationship between rhetoric and persuasion, claiming that persuasion is “universal”, occurring both intentionally and unintentionally in various human activities. To achieve successful persuasion, rhetoric is utilized. He further states that “human beings are rhetorical beings” in the sense that persuasion is an active and vital factor of people’s educational, social, and private lives that, in turn, activates rhetorical senses when practicing various actions (p. 4 – 6).

Accordingly, he defines rhetoric as “the study of how we organize and employ language effectively, and thus it becomes the study of how we organize our thinking on a wide range of subjects” (Herrick, 2018, p. 3).

Quite similarly, George Kennedy (1991) defines rhetoric as “the energy inherent in emotion and thought, transmitted through a system of signs, including language, to others to influence their decisions or actions” (p. 7).

Both definitions suggest that rhetoric is a natural human element. Whenever one is expressing feelings or thoughts to influence or persuade others, he/she is engaging what Kennedy and Herrick label as ‘rhetoric’.

From this standpoint, Piazza (2013) discusses Aristotle’s view of persuasion as an “anthropological feature” and links it with pragmatics. As persuasion would reveal how the use of language is affected and determined by cognitive, social, and emotional aspects of

human's life, it is closely linked as a “partner” of pragmatics not just a predecessor (p. 542).

Cornelia Illie (2009) adds that rhetorically influential discourses can be persuasive when the writer/speaker's main goal is to favor his/her point of view(s). However, arguing to influence people's minds and views requires, at some point, discarding other's point of view(s) or arguments and makes them dissuasive. That is, one discourse can be persuade certain readers and dissuade others at the same time (p. 35).

## **2.2. Aristotelian Rhetoric**

As cited in Piazza (2013), Aristotle perceive rhetoric as “*techne*”, an art that is “a type of knowledge” and that is different from science in two aspects. First, rhetoric has practical goals whereas science has theoretical goals. Second, whereas science is concerned with “what cannot be otherwise”, rhetoric is concerned with “what can be otherwise” which is by adopting persuasive methods (p. 540).

According to Aristotle's before-mentioned definition of rhetoric, there are three aspects or persuasive appeals of rhetoric: *pathos*, *ethos*, and *logos*.

*Pathos* or emotional appeals “are intended to make listeners feel sad, angry, guilty, afraid, happy, proud, sympathetic, reverent, or the like” the most evoked emotions by public speakers are “fear, compassion, pride, anger, guilt, and reverence”. These emotions are aroused by the use of intensive emotional words that would create an impact on the reader or listener (Lucas, 2009, p. 370 – 371).

*Ethos* or ethical appeals refer to “credibility”, which is The audience's perception of whether a speaker is qualified to speak on a given topic. The two major factors influencing a speaker's credibility are competence and character”. Competence refers to the audience's view of the speaker's knowledge and intelligence of a given topic; while character refers to the audience's consideration of the speaker's sincerity and trustworthiness (Lucas, 2009, p.353).

According to Aristotle, trust is not found in the speaker's status. It is found in the speaker's word choice, arrangement, tone, and manner and delivery. It resides within the speech and the impact it creates on the audience (Ramage et. al, 2016, p. 106).

*Logos* or logical appeals which stand for “the logical structure of reasons and evidence in argument”. In other words, the reasons provided to support and strengthen a given topic (Ramage et. al, 2016, p. 104).

Utilizing these three components accurately, by the use of rhetorical strategies, techniques, and devices, in both speaking or writing can highly affect the audience's consciousness and achieve the goal of persuasion.

### 2.3. Lucas' Methods of Persuasion

Following Aristotle's views of rhetoric and persuasion, Stephan Lucas (2009) identifies three rhetorical appeals as effective methods of persuasion – ethos, logos, and pathos. He identifies key elements, factors, and tactics for each appeal that are used to make one's writing or speech influential and persuasive. According to Lucas (2009), there are four reasons for people to be persuaded by a speech or a piece of writing, "Because they perceive the speaker as having high credibility. Because they are won over the speaker's evidence. Because they are convinced by the speaker's reasoning. Because their emotions are touched by the speaker's ideas or language" (p. 352).

Credibility is defined as "The audience's perception of whether a speaker is qualified to speak on a given topic." It is affected mainly by two key factors, which are character and competence. While character refers to how the audience perceives the speaker's reputation, trustworthiness, and physical attractiveness, competence refers to how the audience perceives the speaker's experience, authenticity, and intelligence a subject. In other words, character refers to how the speaker/writer is personally perceived by an audience, and competence refers to the speaker/writer practical skills and qualifications of talking and discussing a certain topic (Lucas, 2009, p. 353).

The speaker/writer's competence can be built, formed, and supported by employing evidence. According to Lucas (2009), evidence is crucial for building and enhancing credibility to persuade an audience. There are several supporting materials used as evidence, including, using specific instances and statistics, using credible sources, and quotations (p. 376).

Evidence is an overlapping element. It used to support the speaker/writer's competence, and it is also an element to support speaker/writer's claims logically – the logos appeal.

The logos appeal, as described by Lucas (2009), is a "name used by Aristotle for the logical appeal of a speaker. The two major elements of logos are evidence and reasoning" (p. 360).

Accordingly, he identifies two types of reasoning as key factors of the logical appeal – casual and analogical reasoning. Casual reasoning is "Reasoning that seeks to establish the relationship between causes and effects" (Lucas, 2009, p. 365).

As for analogical reasoning, Lucas (2009) states that it is the type of reasoning "in which a speaker compares two similar cases and infers that what is true for the first case is also true for the second" (Lucas, 2009, p. 366).

Both types of reasoning are persuasive elements when used accurately. Speakers/writers need to avoid using false reasoning,

which is a fallacy in causal reasoning where a speaker inaccurately presumes that just because two events occur one after another, then, the first event is the cause of the second (Lucas, 2009, p. 366).

Regarding analogical reasoning, speakers/ writers need to avoid using an invalid analogy, which is a false analogy in which two instances are not actually comparable. Lucas (2009) further identifies and lists other types of fallacies to avoid, including, red herring, ad hominem, either-or, bandwagon, and slippery slope. Red herring is a fallacy by which speakers/writers mention and discuss irrelevant issues to divert and shift the attention from the topic under discussion. Ad hominem is another type of fallacy by which speakers/writers attack others rather than addressing and discussing the real issue. Either-or is also a fallacy by which listeners/readers are forced to choose between two options, while in fact, there are more than two options. The most common known fallacy – mostly used in advertising – is bandwagon. Bandwagon is a fallacy that assumes because something or an opinion is popular, therefore, it is desirable, convincing, and correct. It is a false strategy because something's popularity cannot be the proof to determine if it is good or bad. The last type of fallacy is slippery slope, which is a fallacy by which speakers/writers assume that taking one step will lead to unstoppable consequential steps without any evidence or reasoning supporting their claims (p. 367 – 370).

Finally, Lucas (2009) identifies appealing to people's emotions as the pathos appeal, which is the appeal by which speakers/writers address and evoke their audience's emotions and feelings. He further mentions methods to stir people's emotions, including, using expressive emotion-loaded language, mentioning and developing vivid examples, and speaking with sincerity and conviction. Employing such tactics in speaking or writing grows and touches people's emotions naturally and eventually persuade them (p. 371 – 372).

However, Lucas (2009) asserts that appealing merely to people's emotions is not the guarantee to persuade them. Speakers/writers need to logically support their arguments and claims using the abovementioned strategies (p. 376).

### **2.3. Media Discourse**

Media is a wide and complex mode of communication. Nowadays, modern communication is made up mostly of digital media, as it is easily accessible by everyone. People can simply communicate with one another and check online websites to get information. It is uncontrovertibly important in influencing people's views and perspectives.



Larrazabal and Korta (2002) draw the attention to the importance of today's modern means of communication in shaping people's opinions and views. That is to say, having different modes of communication creates and forms different and new types of audiences, specifically, 'media' (p. 7).

They acknowledge the importance of today's modes of communication by claiming that "a new reading is required if we enlarge the notion of discourse from the classical Greek tradition to current everyday discourses in extensively information-technology based communications" (Larrazabal & Korta, 2002, p. 9).

Bednarek & Caple (2012) identify three reasons and motivations for studying media discourse. They assert that the great influence that media discourse has over people is the most significant reason for studying it, in addition to its large existence and easy accessibility (p. 6).

They further stress the power of media in that people sometimes modify and navigate their attitudes, views, and beliefs based on they read or hear in news (Bednarek & Caple, 2012, p. 6).

Media discourse has been studied and investigated in relation to other fields and approaches, including, Journalism, Sociology, Linguistics and Semiotics. Thus, researchers have been interested in studying and tackling media discourse from various linguistic approaches, including the sociolinguistic approach, the conversation analytical approach, the systemic functional linguistic approach, the pragmatic/stylistic approach, the diachronic approach, and most prominently, the critical approach (Bednarek & Caple, 2012, p. 7 – 11).

From this standpoint, media discourse has been the interest of researchers and scholars of different fields. As a multidisciplinary overlapping field, Talbot (2007) views media discourse as "the subject of scrutiny in linguistics - particularly conversation analysis, critical discourse analysis, ethnography of communication, linguistic anthropology, pragmatic and sociolinguistics - and also in cultural geography, psychology, sociology and tourism studies" (p.3).

According to Van Dijk (1988), media discourse involves a plenty of lexical choices that are used in relevance to the topic being discussed. He also affirms that certain use of lexical content implies certain suggestions, or presupposed information that might be inferred by the listeners/readers for full comprehension (p. 69).

Moreover, Van Dijk (1988) describes the news as a 'public discourse' in the sense that mass-mediated discourse readers are large groups of people sharing similar ideological allegiance. In other words, shared knowledge, views, and norms must be presupposed for news to be comprehensible and intelligible (p. 74).

He further emphasizes the description of media discourse as ‘impersonal.’ That is, although they are mostly written by a single journalist or reporter, they are produced by institutionalized organizations. Thus, they do not reflect personal or private views and beliefs. Also, the lexical choice of news discourse is determined by the topics under discussion. For example, political news reports involve political words and expressions that are not commonly used in sports or art news reports (p. 75).

#### **2.4. News Language and Rhetoric**

People are greatly open to the various types of mass media making it one of the most powerful means of influencing people both positively and negatively.

Van Dijk (1988) states that ‘our speech acts should not only have illocutionary functions but also perlocutionary effects. In terms of rhetoric or of the study of speech communication, this means that we are involved in a process of persuasion’ (p.82).

Accordingly, he identifies another linguistic domain that is quite beneficial in analysing the underlying structures of media discourse – which is rhetoric. He adds that there are rhetorical features used to enhance the organization of texts, grasp the listeners/readers’ attention, and enhance the retrieval of the information presented. He further asserts that news topics are formed, acknowledged, and expressed in a specific way. Thus, analysing media discourse and determining its efficiency as a persuasive text can help reveal the structures used in creating persuasive discourses (Van Dijk, 1988, p.28, 30).

Van Dijk (1988) also notes that news content should not merely be comprehended by readers, but also accepted. In other words, news discourse should also be persuasive by including good reasons and logical evidence (p. 84).

Additionally, he lists three standard strategies – as noted by Tuchman (1972) – that are used in producing persuasive news articles or reports that are parallel to Lucas’ (2009) rhetorical appeals, which include:

1. The emphasis of the factual nature of events by using specific instances, numbers, and time, and also using direct quotations – the ethos appeal.

2. Structure strong facts by employing reasons and causes and organize them in specific structures – the logos appeal.

3. Provide information that has an emotional dimension by representing them in a way that involves and arouses emotions and feelings – the pathos appeal (p. 85).

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1. Research Design

Based on the present study's aims, the method that corresponds to the analysis of this study is sequential mixed methods, which is as Creswell notes, a method by which the researcher starts with one type of analysis and expand its results to the other type of analysis to reinforce each other and provide a complete comprehensive analysis and results of the research problem (2009, p. 23, 31).

Thus, mixing methods denotes the integration or the connection of the data and the findings at one or more points in the conduction of the study (Tavakoli, 2012, p. 362). A qualitative approach is used first to analyse the data and fulfill the study's objectives. Qualitatively, the researcher identifies the activations and fulfillment of three different rhetorical appeals used in news reports and their influence on the audience – Ethos, Pathos, and Logos. In other words, the qualitative analysis involves a content analysis by which the data is analysed rhetorically, according to Lucas' (2009) persuasive appeals.

#### 3.2. Data Selection and Description

The news articles selected as the data of investigation are chosen mainly from Almada Newspaper and BAGHDADTODAY.NEWS. They are collected chronologically from February 2020 to July 2021 and written by different journalists. These agencies are chosen as the source of data due to their credibility, authenticity, popularity, and accessibility.

### 4. Data Analysis and Discussion

This study presents a rhetorical analysis of four Iraqi Covid-19 news articles published online. It identifies and clarifies the efficiency of Lucas' (2009) three rhetorical appeals – *ethos*, *logos*, and *pathos*.

#### 3.1. Article (1):

The two factors – character and competence – of credibility are not effectively used in the article. The article is published by Almada Newspaper. However, no writer's name is mentioned. Thus, the writer's character is perceived negatively by the readers, as it is written by anonymous person. As for the competence, the article is supported with specific numbers and names as evidence, including "امس الثلاثاء", "الامر الديواني ٥٥", and Minister of Health and Environment "جعفر صادق علوي".

As for logos, the writer mentions several statements by the Council of Ministers to support the article presented and make it more persuasive, such as "ايلاء موضوع مكافحة انتشار فايروس كورونا أهمية قصوى" and "واعلى درجات الاهتمام". Other examples are underlined in Appendix A. However, no analogical nor causal reasoning is used throughout the article.



As for the emotional appeal – pathos – the article provokes a sense of seriousness and urgency in the readers by using certain phrases, including the following:

"إيلاء موضوع مكافحة انتشار فايروس كورونا أهمية قصوى وأعلى درجات الاهتمام"

ضرورة استمرار التعاون والتنسيق مع دول الجوار ومنظمة الصحة العالمية  
مواجهة هذا الخطر

However, no pictures are provided in the article, which makes the article disinteresting and uninfluential.

### 3.2. Article (2):

To begin with, the two factors of credibility, character and competence, are not equally effective in the article. On the one hand, the article is published by BAGHDADTODAY.NEWS with no writer's name cited. Therefore, it is not positively perceived by all readers. On the other hand, some statistical evidence are employed to support the writer's intelligence and knowledge of the subject. For example, "بحو ٩٣ بالمئة من العاملين" and "بالمئة، أو ٣٤٠ مليون وظيفة، 11.9". Other examples are highlighted in Appendix A.

To make the article logical and persuasive, the writer refers to multiple quotations stated by the International Labour Organization. For instance, "انخفاض المعدل العالمي لعدد ساعات العمل جاء أسوأ بكثير مما كانت". Other examples are underlined in Appendix A.

Moreover, two examples of casual reasoning are used in the article, however, no analogical reasoning is used. The first example is "وأضاف التقرير أن "هذا الرقم يمكن أن يزيد إلى ١١.٩ بالمئة، أو ٣٤٠ مليون وظيفة، وفق وأضاف التقرير أن "تصور متشائم في ظل ما يعرف بموجة ثانية من الجائحة". According to the International Labour Organization, the second wave of Covid-19 is the cause of the dropping in the employment rate. The second example is "وعالمياً، قالت المنظمة إن التقديرات تشير إلى أن الربع الثاني من العام شهد بسبب الجائحة تقلص عدد ساعات العمل بنسبة ١٤ بالمئة، وهو ما يعادل ٤٠٠ مليون وظيفة بدوام كامل". The decrease in working hours is due to the Covid-19 crisis.

Finally, the article contains two instances that stir a sense of concern and distress in the readers. The International Labour Organization describes the estimations of Covid-19 employment rates as "شديدة الضبابية", which makes the readers concerned about losing their jobs. Also, its report includes "تصور متشائم" referring to the increase of dropping. Such words alarm the readers that they are also threatened to lose their jobs. The two examples follow the organization's statistical estimations making them logical and persuasive.

### 3.3. Article (4):

The two factors of the ethos appeal are not both positively perceived by readers. The competence factor – the writer's knowledge

and awareness of the subject – is effectively employed throughout the text by using certain evidence. Specific days, a specific date, and a percentage are used in the article to support the writer's intelligence of the subject, including "أمس السبت،" "٢٠% من الاصابات خطيرة،" "يوم الاحد" and "السابع من اذار" "المقبل،"

However, the character factor is perceived negatively by readers. The article does have a name of the journalist or the reporter who wrote the article. It only states "بغداد | المدى" as the writer's name. Thus, the readers can find the article persuasive merely because it is published by a well-known newspaper not because a reliable trustworthy writer's name is mentioned. As for the logical appeal, the article involves declarations by authentic sources, including the Supreme Committee for Health and Safety and the Ministry of Health. To support the writer's claims, several quotations are cited in the article. For example, the Minister Hassan Al-Tamimi's statement "هناك تزايدا في عدد الاصابات وأن ٢٠% من الاصابات خطيرة وأن نسبة الاصابات بين الاطفال كبيرة." Other examples are underlined in Appendix A.

However, no analogical or casual reasoning instances are used in the article.

The third and last appeal is the emotional appeal – pathos. The content of the article calls for the readers' attention on abiding by the rules and restrictions imposed by the Supreme Committee for Health and Safety and the Ministry of Health. Phrases such as "بتكثيف الرقابة الصحية لمحاسبة المخالفين للشروط الوقائية،" "منع التجمعات ومتابعة الإجراءات الوقائية" and "إغلاق المدارس الأهلية كافة" evoke a sense of seriousness and carefulness in the readers and force them to follow the rules.

### 3.4. Article (4):

Firstly, the ethos appeal is not completely effective throughout the article. While the competence factor is perceived positively by the readers, the character factor is perceived negatively. The article provides specific instances to support the writer's knowledge of the subject, including "اليوم الخميس،" "عضو الفريق الطبي الاعلامي لوزارة الصحة،" "ربي فلاح،" and "في تصريح لـ(بغداد اليوم)" In addition, a picture of a person's shoulder getting vaccinated is presented in the article showing relevance and awareness of the subject matter.

However, the article does not state the name of the writer. It only states "بغداد اليوم – خاص" Thus, the writer's character is perceived negatively by the readers.

Secondly, the logos appeal is also not completely effective in the article presented. On the one hand, no analogical reasoning is used in the article, and, on the other hand, one instance of causal reasoning is used in the article as follows:

**Table 4.1.** *The Efficiency of the Rhetorical Appeals in the Iraqi Covid-19 News Articles*

	Ethos Appeal		Logos Appeal			Pathos Appeal
	Character	Competence	Evidence	Casual Reasoning	Analogical Reasoning	
Article 1	0	1	3	0	0	Seriousness
Article 2	0	1	4	2	0	Concern
Article 3	0	1	7	0	0	Carefulness
Article 4	0	1	4	1	0	Relief
<b>Total</b>	0/0%	4/50%	18/85.714%	3/14.285%	0	

"من الممكن إصابة الملقحين في حال عدم الالتزام بالاجراءات الوقائية ولكن " بأعراض خفيفة"

The above quotation is stated by Ruba Falah, a member of the media medical team of the Ministry of Health. Falah identifies not following the protection procedures as the cause for vaccinators to be infected by Covid-19.

However, the writer cites several quotations stated by a reliable source to support the argument presented and make it more persuasive. For instance, Ruba Falah's statement "لقاحات كورونا الثلاثة المستخدمة في العراق لها فعالية كبيرة في منع خطر الوفاة وتقليل شدة الاعراض الناتجة عن الإصابة بالفيروس، وكذلك تعمل على السلالات المتحورة". Other examples are underlined in Appendix A.

Thirdly, certain words and phrases are used to motivate the readers to get vaccinated. Such as, "الصحة تكشف حقيقة امكانية اصابة" "تقليل شدة الاعراض" and "الملقحين،" منع خطر الوفاة،" Such phrases, stated by Ruba Falah, provoke a sense of relief in readers, and, in turn, motivate and encourage them to get vaccinated and protect themselves from being infected by Covid-19.

#### 4. The efficiency of the Rhetorical Appeals

The table below demonstrates the use of the three rhetorical appeals – ethos, logos, and pathos. Firstly, all the articles include partial use of the ethos appeal. On the one hand, all the articles exploit the competence factor positively. On the other hand, none of the articles exploit the character factor effectively. Thus, the ethos appeal is 50% effective. Secondly, the logos appeal is effective in two main aspects, including evidence with 18 instances detected (85.714%), and casual reasoning with 3 instances (14.285%). However, no instances of analogical reasoning are found throughout the five articles. Lastly,

the pathos appeal provokes different emotions used differently, including seriousness in Article 1, concern in Article 2, carefulness in Article 3, and relief in Article 4.

## 5. Conclusions

The qualitative analysis of Covid-19 news articles explains and details the efficiency of the three appeals according to their key factors and aspects. Quantitatively, the presented study concludes that the pathos appeal is not completely effective in the data investigated, as no article of the four articles analysed contains the name of writer or journalist. As for the logos appeal, it is much more effective than the ethos and pathos appeal, which proves the study's presented hypothesis. Finally, the language used addresses and evokes various emotions in readers.

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## Appendix A: News Articles

### Text (1):

<https://almadapaper.net/file/archiveto2615//4864/44161.pdf>

## الحكومة تطلق مبالغ الصحة والمحافظات لمكافحة كورونا

بغداد / المدى

وجه مجلس الوزراء امس الثلاثاء، وزارة المالية بإطلاق المبالغ اللازمة لوزارة الصحة والمحافظات لمكافحة فيروس كورونا، الذي سجلت حالات إصابة به في محافظتي النجف وكركوك.

ناقش مجلس الوزراء في جلسة الاعتيادية التي عقدت امس برئاسة عادل عبد المهدي، الاجراءات المتخذة لمواجهة خطر فيروس كورونا في عموم البلاد. واستمع مجلس الوزراء لشرح تفصيلي قدمه وزير الصحة والبيئة جعفر صادق علاوي عن الواقع الصحي في البلاد واجراءات الوزارة وخلية الازمة التي شكلت بموجب الامر الديواني رقم ٥٥، وما تم انجازه خلال الايام الاخيرة الماضية من اجراءات عملية وحملات توعية، وعن احتياجات الوزارة والفرق الصحية.

وأكد مجلس الوزراء، بحسب بيان نقلته (المدى)، على "إيلاء موضوع مكافحة انتشار فايروس كورونا أهمية قصوى وأعلى درجات الاهتمام"، كما أعرب عن دعمه لعمل خلية الازمة ومتابعتها للتطورات الصحية أولا بأول، "مشيرا الى ضرورة استمرار التعاون والتنسيق مع دول الجوار ومنظمة الصحة العالمية".

وأعرب مجلس الوزراء عن تقديره لـ"جهود وسائل الاعلام وحملات التوعية التي تطلقها لمواجهة هذا الخطر، وأهاب بالمواطنين الالتزام بالتعليمات والارشادات التي تصدرها الجهات الصحية المسؤولة".

### Text (2):

<https://baghdadtoday.news/news/124375/%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D9%85%D9%84-%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%88>



منظمة العمل: مستويات التوظيف بعد كورونا لن تعود كما كانت في السابق

قالت منظمة العمل الدولية إن التوقعات لسوق العمل العالمية في النصف الثاني من ٢٠٢٠ "شديدة الضبابية" وإن حجم التعافي المتوقع لن يكون كافيا لإعادة التوظيف لمستويات ما قبل كورونا.



وذكرت المنظمة التابعة للأمم المتحدة في أحدث تقاريرها أن "انخفاض المعدل العالمي لعدد ساعات العمل جاء أسوأ بكثير مما كانت تشير إليه التقديرات سابقاً في النصف الأول من العام".

وأضاف التقرير أن "هذا الرقم يمكن أن يزيد إلى ١١.٩ بالمئة، أو ٣٤٠ مليون وظيفة، وفق تصور متشائم في ظل ما يعرف بموجة ثانية من الجائحة".

وتابع التقرير أن "يظهر تدهور الأوضاع، لاسيما في الدول النامية".

وأشار إلى أن "تحو ٩٣ بالمئة من العاملين مازالوا في دول تفرض نوعاً من الإغلاق لأماكن العمل". وكانت الأمريكيتان أكثر المناطق تضرراً، إذ فقدتا ١٨.٣ بالمئة من ساعات العمل. وعالمياً، قالت المنظمة إن التقديرات تشير إلى أن الربع الثاني من العام شهد بسبب الجائحة تقلص عدد ساعات العمل بنسبة ١٤ بالمئة، وهو ما يعادل ٤٠٠ مليون وظيفة بدوام كامل. وبالنسبة للربع الرابع، تشير تقديراتها إلى فقدان ٤.٩ بالمئة من عدد ساعات العمل، بما يعادل ١٤٠ مليون وظيفة.

### Text (3):

<https://almadapaper.net/file/archiveto2615//5151/44455.pdf>



وزير الصحة: ارتفاع كبير في الإصابات وتهاون بإجراءات الوقاية

بغداد / المدى

أكد وزير الصحة والبيئة حسن التميمي، أمس السبت، زيادة الإصابات بـكورونا فيما حدد نسب الحالات الخطرة.

وقال التميمي في تصريح صحفي إن «خلال جولة في عدد من الشوارع الرئيسية التي تشهد حركة الزائرين لاحظ وجود تهاون كبير في تطبيق الإجراءات الصحية وهناك من يرفض ارتداء الكمامة».

وأكد التميمي « على ضرورة الالتزام بالاجراءات الصحية وأولها ارتداء الكمامة والالتزام بالتوجيهات الصادرة عن اللجنة العليا للصحة والسلامة، موجهاً، الفرق الصحية بتوزيع الكمامات على المواطنين مجاناً».

وأشار التميمي الى أن « هناك تزيادا في عدد الاصابات وأن ٢٠% من الاصابات خطيرة وأن نسبة الاصابات بين الاطفال كبيرة».

وأصدرت وزارة الصحة، يوم أمس، توجيهها جديدا بخصوص الإجراءات الوقائية من وباء كورونا.

وبحسب بيان مقتضب من الصحة، فقد « وجه الوزير حسن التميمي بتكثيف الرقابة الصحية لمحاسبة المخالفين للشروط الوقائية».

وأصدرت اللجنة العليا للصحة والسلامة، أمس الأول، حزمة قرارات جديدة حول الوضع الصحي وإجراءات الوقاية من فايروس كورونا، بالتزامن مع الحظر الوقائي.

وأكدت اللجنة، على « منع التجمعات ومتابعة الإجراءات الوقائية»، مضيفاً أن « على وزارة التربية متابعة إغلاق المدارس الأهلية كافة».

وذكر المكتب الاعلامي لرئيس الوزراء، في بيان أن « اللجنة العليا للصحة والسلامة الوطنية عقدت اجتماعها برئاسة رئيس مجلس الوزراء، مصطفى الكاظمي».

وبحسب البيان، قررت اللجنة « تكليف وزارة الصحة بتقييم الموقف الوبائي والصحي يوم الاحد المقبل السابع من اذار وتقديم تقرير بخصوص الحظر».

#### **Text (4):**

<https://baghdadtoday.news/news/157844/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D8%AD%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%83%D8%B4%D9%81-%D8%AD%D9%82%D9%8A%D9%82>

### الصحة العراقية تكشف حقيقة إصابة الملقحين بفيروس كورونا



#### بغداد اليوم - خاص

كشفت وزارة الصحة، اليوم الخميس، حقيقة امكانية إصابة الملقحين بفيروس كورونا بعد تلقيهم الجرعة الثانية من اللقاح.

وقالت عضو الفريق الطبي الاعلامي لوزارة الصحة ربي فلاح، في تصريح لـ(بغداد اليوم)، ان "لقاحات كورونا الثلاثة المستخدمة في العراق لها فعالية كبيرة في منع خطر الوفاة وتقليل شدة الاعراض الناتجة عن الإصابة بالفيروس، وكذلك تعمل على السلالات المتحورة".

واضافت، ان "الملقحين اقل عرضة للإصابة بالفيروس من غيرهم"، مشيرة الى انه "من الممكن إصابة الملقحين في حال عدم الالتزام بالاجراءات الوقائية ولكن بأعراض خفيفة، وأحيانا تكون الإصابة بدون أعراض".

وتابعت، ان "الجرعة الاولى من اللقاح لا تعطي مناعة كاملة من المرض الا بعد اخذ الجرعة الثانية"، لافتة الى انه "بإمكان الملقح نزع الكمامة في حال تواجده بمكان الجميع فيه ملقحون".