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Research Article

YEMEN'S REVOLUTION...A POLITICAL CHANGE OR SECTARIAN CONFLICT A CDA STUDY FROM AJE'S IDEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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This study aimed to explore consequences of Arab spring that prevailed in Yemen after 2010-2011 as reflected by AJE's online news article released in its website 2013. The main aim of the study is to unveil AJE's hidden ideologies towards Arab spring upheaval in Yemen investigating its discursal "Self" and "Other" representations. In order to achieve this goal, the researcher utilized the following theories: 1) van Dijk's theory of Semantic Macrostructure (1980); to examine macro and micro structures of AJE's online news article, 2) van Dijk's theory of Ideological Square (1998c); to examine AJE's ideologies embedded within its online news article and 3) Wodak's Discourse- Historical Approach; to endorse linguistic and ideological analysis of AJE's online news article. Fairclough's three-dimensional Approach was utilized, as well, to organize the process of analysis of the study's text. Within the linguistic analysis, macro and micro structures of AJE's online news article were analyzed. At the macro level, the semantic macrostructure was outlined to determine its global meaning. At the micro level, the syntactic, lexical and rhetorical structures were examined to determine their local meaning. Within the ideological analysis, the AJE's online news article was analyzed to determine its ideological positive "Self" (in-group) and negative "Other" (out-group) presentations. The findings revealed that AJE's ideological orientations towards Yemen were varied. Thus, it presented the Sunni Salafists as the positive "Self" identities while the Shia houthi rebels as the negative "Other" identities.

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INTRODUCTION

A direct reproduction of communicative events cannot be achieved in media news representation due to the fact that it involves a process of selection and formulation of such events via language (Fairclough, 1995b). As such, language can be regarded as the main tool to convince people to accept certain media representations of news events which must be organized logically and naturally for the sake of spreading the views of dominant people and then accepting them as common –sense knowledge providers (Fairclough, 1995b). Accordingly, all news representations are reported from a particular angle because all media institutions and organizations are politically, socially and financially situated (Fowler, 1991).

Critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA) can be applied in the analysis of online news as it helps create and increase awareness understanding of the linguistic strategies used to build "Self" and "Other" ideological representations. In this study, it is regarded as a necessary approach to uncover the implicit ideologies hidden in the AJE's online discourse concerning the Arab spring consequences in Yemen. As such,

the researcher of the present study intends to concentrate on the ideological usage of language to construct the "Self" and "Other" polarities embedded within the AJE's online news article.

Objective

The present study aims to identify the semantic macro and micro structures of AJE's Arab spring online article and its ideological representations of "Self" and "Other" towards the Arab spring consequences in Yemen. As such, it will be an attempt to answer the following question:

-What are the semantic macro and micro structures of AJE's Yemen Arab spring online article and its ideological representations of "Self" and "Other"?

Theoretical Framework

The proposed model of CDA adopted in this study is based on:

Van Dijk's Theory of Semantic Macrostructures

Van Dijk (1980) provided a method to analyze the structural organization of news text. According to him, news reports have

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a hierarchal schema named a superstructure that has certain categories, with the most important details come before the less important ones. The global superstructure represents the overall structural organization of a news text which covers the main event, commentary, background and evaluation categories. Each category is associated with a topic or a macroproposition. The news text covers many macropropositions which can be reduced to the main one that summarizes the news text as a whole. The textual-structural categories can be exploited to steer the reader's comprehension and interpretation. This theory will be utilized to analyze the headline and the body of AJE's news report, under study.

Van Dijk's Theory of Ideological Square

Defining ideology as a basic shared, socio-cognitive system of a group, culture or society, van Dijk (1998a) suggested the ideological square to be applied to analyze any type of a news text, showing our positive Self-presentation and their negative Other-presentation. Words may be exploited to refer to ideological conventions, creating a suitable model in the readers' minds (Ali, 2011).

This notion facilitates the comprehension of these news texts, influencing the reader's interpretation of them. The present paper utilizes the ideological square to interpret AJE 's positive "Self" (in-group) and negative "Other" (out-group) as far as the Arab spring consequences event in Yemen is concerned.

Wodak's Historical-Discoursal Approach

Wodak's approach (2001, 2009) provides background information with which the discursive event is embedded. Hence, it is useful to expose the implicit meaning of a news text to be explicit by relating it to the relevant historical –socio-political situations in which it happened. Such information will be of a great help to guide the reader to comprehend the news text. This method can be used with the analysis of semantic macrostructure or with the ideological analysis. To comprehend the Yemen communicative event, it is useful to apply this approach to achieve an objective analysis. AJE 's ideological view can be understood by integrating the historical, socio and political context with the whole process of analysis.

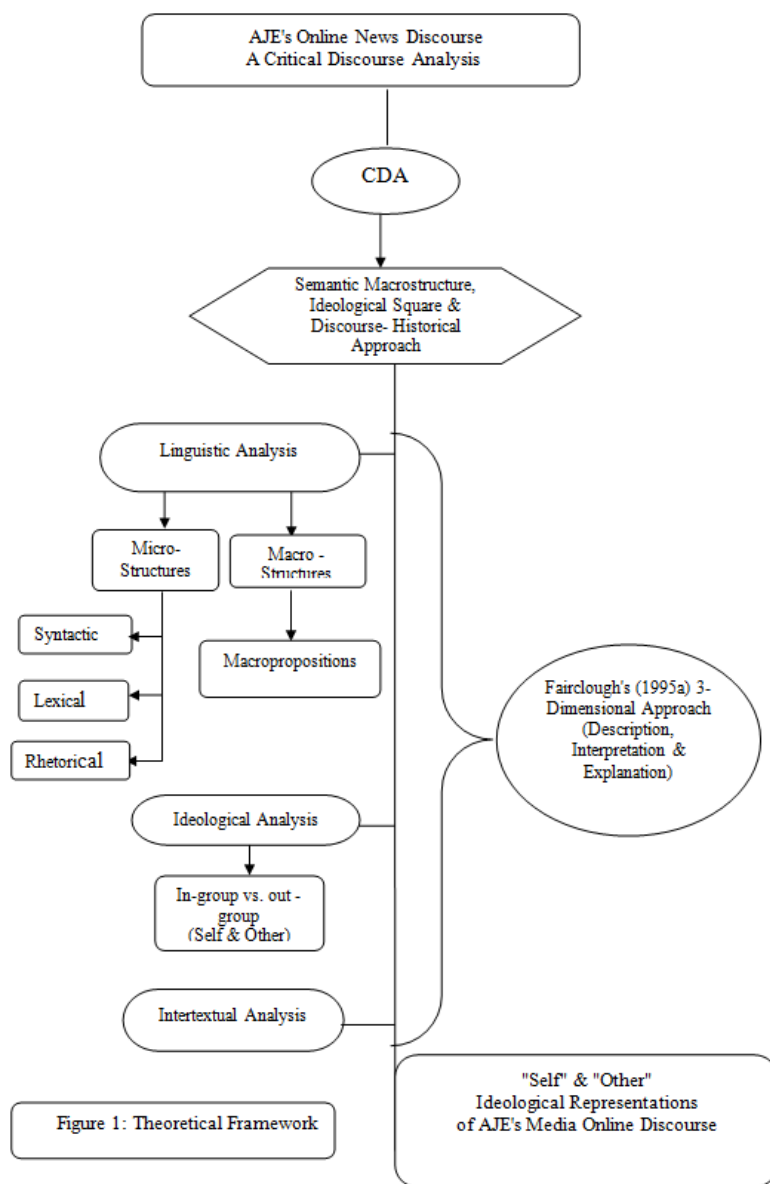


Figure 1: Theoretical Framework

The two theories and approach support each other, working together to create and clarify the overall meaning of the news texts, in question.

Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Approach (1995a)

Fairclough's Three-dimension approach of CDA (1995a) will be utilized in the present study. It consists of three dimensions or steps (description, interpretation and explanation) which will be followed by the researcher throughout the process of analysis of the AJE's selected news article to manifest its positive "Self" (in-group) and negative "Other" (out-group). 'Description' is connected with the linguistic part of analysis while 'interpretation' and 'explanation' are connected with the ideological part of the analysis. In fact, this approach connects the two levels of analysis, micro and macro together. Thus, the linguistic structures are described linguistically and, then, interpreted and explained, ideologically. In other words, the first step is concerned with the linguistic analysis while the other two steps are concerned with the ideological one. That is to say, the linguistic analysis serves to achieve the ideological analysis which concerns with overall theme or topic of the news story. As such, the linguistic analysis and ideological analysis will be linked together, achieving the main target of the current study.

The study's theoretical framework will be illustrated in the following figure (1):

Analysis of AJE's Article – Yemen: "Dozens killed in Yemen sectarian clashes"

Preamble

The present study deals with a news story released by AJE's websites on 2-3 Nov. 2013. It involves with the Yemeni internal conflict erupted after the Arab spring revolution, 2011 (Manfreda, 2011) reflecting the sectarian fighting that spread between Shia and Sunni factions. It shows an important era Yemen passed through after President Ali Abdullah Saleh's fall down. Furthermore, Yemen has struggled under President Saleh's regime which continued in power for more than (33) years (De Chatel, 2014). After the Tunisian revolution, the Yemeni people were encouraged to oppose President Saleh who was forced to step down from his post as the president of the republic of Yemen (De Chatel, 2014). After his resignation, Yemen has passed through difficult time with which the sectarian Sunni-Shia conflict represents one of its main traits. This is the main content of AJE's news story (see chapter 2). AJE documented the Yemeni sectarian conflict seeking to express its ideological view of 'Self' and 'Other'.

Macro Structures Analysis

The following section will investigate the semantic macro structure of AJE'S news story text showing how its positive 'Self' and negative 'Other' ideological view is reflected and clarified.

Table 1 the macro-propositions of AJE's news text

S.No.	Macro-Propositions	Notices
1	M1: Dozens of people were killed in sectarian clashes	Implicit M: escalation of sectarian conflict in Yemen
2	M2: killing of (55) people in 4 days fighting between Sunni and Shia in Dammaj	Implicit M: a bloody conflict between Sunni and Shia groups
3	M3: the Yemeni government tries to end fighting hopelessly	Implicit M: the Yemeni fails to control the situation in Dammaj
4	M4: the Shia houthi launched their armed attack at the Sunni Salafi in Dammaj	Implicit M: the Shia houthi started the fighting
5	M5: the Yemeni army confirmed the ceasefire deal Whereas the Salafi sources denied	Implicit M: the government failed to reach a ceasefire
6	M6a: the head of the presidential committee for ending the fighting said a ceasefire comes into an effect	Implicit M: conflicting news about the ceasefire
7	M6b:houthi group sought to release their fighter kidnapped by al-Ahmmar group	Explicit M: more details about the event led to the latest crisis
8	M6c: houthi prisoners were freed by the Yemeni president 's intervention	Explicit M: more details about the President 's intervention
9	M7: al- Ahmmar clan includes Sunni and Shia Muslims And its members are key one in the Sunni Islah party	Explicit M: background information about al-Ahmmar clan
10	M8: dozens of protesters called to take action to stop fighting	Implicit M: Yemeni people reject violence
11	M9: there is no records about the houthi causalities in Dammaj. The government lost control in Sadaa	Explicit M: no records for houthi dead.
12	M10a: a houthi spokesman accused the Salafists of being extremists	Implicit M: it is an ideological war between Salafists and Houthi group
13	M10b:the Salafists are dragging the country into Sunni-Shia war	Implicit M: Yemen is now on the edge of sectarian war
14	M11a: the Salafists asserted that the foreigners are students of Islamic theology	Implicit M: Salafists clarify some facts
15	M11b: Salafists asserted that Dammaj was under the houthi siege for weeks	Implicit M: Salafists accuse houthi of starting the fighting
16	M12: Yemen is struggling with both south secessionists And al-Qaeda fighters in the Arabian peninsula	Implicit M: Yemen is unstable as tension is raising inside

Thematic Structures (Topics)

This sub-section will investigate AJE's news text titled: "Dozens killed in Yemen sectarian clashes", selected for case study (4). AJE's story composed of (16) sentences covering various themes that are pertained to the main one. All the covered semantic themes will be analyzed and discussed, and the headline is the first step. AJE's headline has the following semantic themes:

1. Dozens have been killed in sectarian clashes
2. The sectarian conflict has been escalated in Yemen
3. The tense situation between Sunnis and Shiites has been increased in Yemen
4. Fears of political turmoil and insecurity have been exacerbated

In fact, the AJE's title is short concentrating on the sectarian clashes which led to the killing of dozens of people without specifying the exact number. By relying on background information, the researcher can elicit many other themes that are suggested by the title. As such, the headline's semantic macro proposition is the following:

The situation between Sunni and Shia has been tensed due to sectarian conflict escalation led to the killing of dozens deepening the fears of the political instability in Yemen.

The main theme of AJE's news report is concerned with the internal sectarian conflict in Yemen. AJE aims to provide its readers a comprehensive picture about Yemeni crisis. The following table 1, below, shows the macro-propositions included in the AJE's news story text:

Thus, AJE 16-sentence news text covers (12) macro propositions which can be reduced into more concise ones:

M13: (55) people were killed in clashes between Sunni Salafi and Shia Houthi groups despite the Yemeni government's efforts to reach a ceasefire deal between them in Dammaj (s.1, 2 & 3).

M14: Houthi group launched its attack by rockets and tanks on Dammaj, held by their Salafi rivals who confirmed the continuation of heavy fighting despite the Yemeni army announce of peace deal (s. 4 & 5).

M15: Yehia Abusbaa, the head of a presidential committee to end fighting, said that after president Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi's intervention, the houthi prisoners kidnapped by al-Ahmmar Salafi clan were freed and ceasefire will be into effect (s.6 7 & 8).

M16: To defend themselves against the houthi accusation of being extremists, Salafists asserted that the foreign students came to Dammaj to study Islamic theology in their religious school built in 1980s in Dammaj which was under rebel houthi siege for weeks attacking them with heavy weapons (s.12, 14 &15).

Derivation of Semantic Macro- Structure

The above mentioned (4) macro propositions can be reduced to more general macro proposition (M17) that formulate the main semantic macro structure of AJE 's news story concerning the sectarian crisis in Yemen:

(55) Salafists were killed in a houthi rocket attack at Salafi religious Islamic school for foreign students of Islamic

theology in Dammaj which was under weeks of houthi heavy weapons siege amid Yemeni government's efforts to reach a peace deal between the two sides of the conflict after the release of houthi prisoners due to the Yemeni president's intervention.

The main semantic macro structure (M17) is derived from the whole AJE's news story. It is formulated from the last four macro-propositions which are, in turn, derived from the first (12) ones. It is comprehensive and informative reflecting the whole AJE's news story.

With the suggested semantic macro structure, the researcher intends to summarize AJE's news story reflecting its ideological view of 'Self' and 'Other' towards the Yemeni internal sectarian conflict. Say differently, AJE expresses:

1. Its support for the Sunni Salafists representing the positive 'Self'
2. Its antagonism for the Shia houthi rebels representing the negative 'Other'

Thus, it responds to van Dijk's Ideological Square of positive 'Self' (in-group) and negative 'Other' (out-group) presentation. This connection will be explained in detail in the next section, followed by showing the connection with Wodak 's Historical Discourse Approach.

AJE's Semantic Macro Structure and van Dijk's Ideological Square

Within the suggested semantic macro structure, which summarizes the whole news story, AJE constructs its ideological view of 'Self' and 'Other' from its own ideological perspective. Say differently, AJE has two images concerning its positive 'Self' and negative 'Other' to be conveyed to its readers everywhere in the world aiming to convince them. Looking back at the semantic macro structure, the researcher notices:

- a. AJE's positive 'Self'; which is represented by:
- b. The radical Islamic Salafists in Dammaj who are under the attack of the houthi "heretics", paying (55) of their followers.

This group represents the radical Islamists who continue their religious message in teaching and dissemination of Islamic thought for the foreign students in Dammaj and it is the best thing they serve Islam with (s.14). They are attacked with tanks and rockets (s.4 &15) by the houthi armed rebels who have besieged Dammaj for weeks leading to the death of (55) of them (s.1, 2, 3 & 5). Thus, they are victims of a Shia houthi attack (s.4). The Yemeni government doesn't do anything but poor attempts to stop fighting and roaming a ceasefire deal which the army declares (s.5) and the Salafi spokesman denies (s.5) confirming the continuation of the bloody attack. The Yemeni people's protests in front of the Yemeni president's house can be considered as a clear call of peace. It is the public's call to stop violence; the houthi rebels are the main reason behind (s.10). This means that the Yemeni people are against the houthi standing with the Salafists and their victims. By mentioning this, AJE aims to cement its opinion regarding its support for salafi community in Yemen.

Furthermore, the spokesman asserts that they don't want to drag the country into civil war as the houthi rebels say. They want, in fact, to devote their time in teaching the Islamic

theology in their school built in 1980s of the past century (s.14). They face the houthi siege and attacks for many weeks as Sadaa is near from their stronghold, Dammaj. Thus, they become an easy target for the houthi rebels attacking their school and students' dormitories severely (s.15).

By stating these facts, AJE aims to show the Sunni Salafists in the position of the oppressed people at the hand of the houthi rebels amid a clear governmental weakness and passiveness. In fact, the government loses control on Sadaa, houthi 's stronghold. Instead of punishing the houthi rebels, the Yemeni government negotiates with them to reach a ceasefire looking at them as if they are a big power (s.6).

In fact, AJE believes in the Sunni Salafists and adopts their position, opinion and crisis strongly. It throws its full support and endorsement behind them in their struggle against houthis' arrogance and stubbornness shown by their sever attacks which the whole news story concentrates on. In a nutshell, AJE determines, throughout its news text, to focus on showing the Sunni Salafists in a powerful position as they face the Shia houthi's continuous attacks strongly getting the sympathy of people to support them. Thus, AJE presents them as a strong positive 'Self' having strong identity. By such indications, AJE asserts two main points about this group:

1. It is the oppressed group suffering from the oppression of houthi rebels.
2. It is the strong group standing against the oppressive houthis.

For AJE, such positively drawn 'Self' should be respected, hailed and framed with good and glorious image. Thus, AJE's positive 'Other' is constructed, positively.

AJE's negative 'Other'; which is represented by:

- a) The Shia houthi group with its militias in Sadaa who launched their armed attack at the Sunni Salafi school in Dammaj killing (55) of Salafi students.

This group represents all houthis sect including their armed militias whose role became bigger in the political scene in Yemen after the Arab spring revolution 2011 (Kilo,2011and Bakri & Goodman, 2011). In fact, it is one of the main characteristics of Yemen after the Arab spring wave as the Shia houthi community becomes more powerful weakening the role of the government, especially, in its stronghold, Sadaa (Kilo,2011and Bakri & Goodman, 2011). This group includes houthi's supporters and followers.

Throughout the news story, AJE draws this group as the one whose military wing attack the Islamic Salafists in the stronghold, Dammaj (s.1, 2, 3 & 4) besieging the whole city

with their heavy weapons, tanks and rockets (s.5). This leads to the killing of (55) Sunni Salafi (s.1, 2 & 3). Thus, it is the group that raises terror, fears, death and bloody violence in Yemen. As a result, the Yemeni people demonstrate for the sake of putting an end for (s.10). Furthermore, this group's fighters are accused of killing (55) innocent student studying the Islamic theology in a bloody attack. AJE concentrates on this cruel action without mentioning the reason behind but in one short sentence (s.7) to release their prisoners kidnapped by the Salafi group. Moreover, AJE doesn't mention, also, the reason behind kidnapping them as this maybe not in the interest of Salafists themselves. As such, AJE doesn't focus on this important information harming the Sunni Salafi group; the positive 'Self'. The main goal of AJE is to denigrate Houthi rebels drawing within negative frame as attackers who kill peaceful Sunni people in Dammaj. The Yemeni government cannot do anything about their increasing role in Sadaa losing its authority and control there (s.11). In dealing with Shia houthi in this negative manner, AJE seeks to give its readers a negative picture about them hoping that they have the same one. This is the main intended goal AJE seeks to achieve throughout its news text.

In a nutshell, AJE concentrates on the negative role this group has played in Yemen after the Arab spring which reflects its negative power and domination in the Yemeni political scene leading to disturb the whole country with its reckless policy. AJE works, intentionally, to draw the negative 'Other', the Shia houthi rebels, with this negative and dissolute image in Yemen. Thus, AJE opposes this group strongly, rejecting its tendencies and policies. By such indication, AJE asserts two main points about this group:

- i) It is the oppressing group attacking the Salafi students of Islamic theology.
- ii) It is the weak group having no justification in killing peaceful students.

For AJE, this negative 'Other' should be framed with shame not honor, with disrespect not respect and with humiliation not esteem. Thus, AJE's negative other is constructed, negatively.

To sum up, the researcher summarizes AJE's ideological view towards the Yemeni sectarian conflict reflecting its 'Self' and 'Other' ideological view:

1. AJE supports the Sunni Salafist and their followers (the positive 'Self'), defending them and their position in Yemen. Thus, it endorses them strongly drawing them positively. Hence, AJE legitimizes their struggle against houthis exercising religious activism in Yemen.

Table 2 AJE's Semantic Macro Structure with van Dijk 's Ideological Square

Semantic Macro Structure	AJE's ideological view according to van Dijk's Ideological Square
(55) Salafists were killed in a houthi rocket attack at Salafi religious Islamic school for foreign students of Islamic theology in Dammaj which was under weeks of houthi heavy weapons siege amid Yemeni government's efforts to reach a peace deal between the two sides of the conflict after the release of houthi prisoners due to the Yemeni president's intervention	Positive 'Self': positive for the Sunni Salafists legitimizing their religious rights (in-group). Negative 'Other': negative for the Shia houthi rebels delegitimizing their illegal actions (out-group).

2. AJE antagonizes the Shia houthi rebels and their followers (the negative 'Other') criticizing them for their bad policies and turmoil they always cause in Yemen. Thus, it rejects them drawing them negatively. Hence, it delegitimizes the houthi group's activities and actions against Salafi people in Yemen.

Thus, the suggested semantic macro structure achieves its goal in reflecting AJE's ideological view of 'Self' and 'Other'. As such, it is connected with van Dijk's Ideological Square of positive 'Self' (in-group) and negative 'Other' (out-group) presentation. Table 2, below, shows AJE's application of van Dijk's Ideological Square, reflected by the suggested semantic macro-structure of this news text in case study (4):

AJE's Semantic Macro Structure and Wodak's Historical Discourse Approach

In its news text, AJE focuses on the sectarian conflict between the Sunni and Shia communities Yemen passed through after the Arab spring revolution, 2011. AJE expresses its ideological view towards the two communities. In section (6.4.1.2), the researcher asserts that AJE supports the Sunni Salafists and antagonizes the Shia houthi rebels. AJE's attitude can be noticed throughout its news story.

To understand AJE's ideological view concerning the Yemeni sectarian conflict, one should notice the following:

The Al-Jazzerah network has been founded by the ruling family in micro-state, Qatar (Power, 2012 and el-Nawawy & Iskander, 2003) which is known by its religious extremist orientations for the sake the Sunni Salafists. However, the AJE, as one branch of the network, is regarded as the Qatari ruling family's mouthpiece to the whole world, reflecting its policies, opinions and tendencies. Thus, AJE's news text is regarded as the best reflection of that family which supports the Sunnis, in general, and the Salafists, in particular. At the same time, it shows its hostility for the Shia Muslims due to the fact that they represent an ideological orientation different from its own. In its news text, AJE expresses, the Qatari government's viewpoint supporting the Sunni Salafists and antagonizing the Muslim Shia everywhere (Miles, 2005). Put differently, AJE meets the Qatar ruling family's hidden intended aim of showing the Sunni Salafists in Yemen as the oppressed community by the Shia houthi counterparts regarded as the oppressors that should be eliminated. The main purpose is to gain readers' backing to what AJE's says throughout its news text, supporting the Sunni Salafists and antagonizing the Shia houthi rebels in Yemen. Thus, such background information help understand the semantic macro structure suggested for AJE's news text in case study (4). Hence,

1. It legitimizes the Salafists' actions and policies against the Shia houthi rebels.
2. It delegitimizes the Shia houthi rebels' attacks at the religious center in Dammaj.

Semantic Micro Structures

The semantic syntactic, lexical and rhetorical structures within AJE's news story will be described, interpreted and explained in the following section, concentrating on showing their role in shaping AJE's ideological positive 'Self' and negative 'Other' view about the Yemeni sectarian conflict.

Syntactic Structures Analysis

Within this sub-section, three categories will be analyzed and discussed clarifying AJE's own ideology about the Yemeni sectarian crisis between the Sunni Salafists and Shia Houthi rebels.

Functions of Headline, Lead and Semantic Macro-structure

The functions of headline, lead and semantic macro-structure will be stated showing on the difference between them.

- A. Dozens killed in Yemen sectarian clashes.
- B. At least 55 people killed over four days in northern city of Dammaj, as Sunni and Shia Muslim factions face off.
- C. (55) Salafists were killed in a houthi rocket attack at Salafi religious Islamic school for foreign students of Islamic theology in Dammaj which was under weeks of houthi heavy weapons siege amid Yemeni government's efforts to reach a peace deal between the two sides of the conflict after the release of houthi prisoners due to the Yemeni president's intervention.

The headline (A) focuses on the most important piece of information AJE aims to convey to its readers. It concerns with the killing of dozens of people in sectarian clashes in Yemen. This headline is a brief composing of 6 words, only. It answers, mainly, what did happen. This raises readers' questions about the event, itself. In fact, this headline concentrates on showing two points only:

1. Dozens of people are killed
2. Sectarian clashes are erupted in Yemen

These two pieces of information are the most ones that excite the readers' curiosity to read the whole text to know more details concerning them. More specifically, the headline does refer neither to the dead's identity nor the killers' one. Moreover, how they are killed is still vague. To know such information encourages the readers to read the text as a whole. Hence, AJE succeeds in stimulating its readers by formulating a headline that achieves its main goal in attracting the readers' attention. However, what is vague in the headline will be clarified in the lead.

The lead (B) is longer than the headline, providing the readers with more information about:

1. 55 people are dead
2. The fighting continues for four days in Dammaj
3. The fighting is erupted between Sunni and Shia Muslims

Thus, the lead is rich with information responding with the readers' curiosity to know the number of the dead (55), the place of fighting (Dammaj) and the fighting actors (Sunni and Shia Muslims). In fact, this band of information excites the readers to know what did really happen that led to erupt such fighting between Sunni and Shia. There must be some reason behind such fierce fighting between the two sects, Sunni and Shia, leading to the death of such large number. Many questions are raised and answers come gradually within the body of the news text which is summarized in the semantic macro-structure.

The semantic macro-structure is formulated to give an integrated picture about the event providing the readers with all needed information that are not available within the headline and lead. Thus, the semantic macro-structure answers all the questions that they may raise about the sectarian conflict in Yemen:

- a. What: a heavy weapon attack at a religious school.
- b. Who: Shia houthis rebels attacked Sunni Salafi students
- c. Where: in the northern city of Dammaj, Yemen
- d. When: amid of the study semester
- e. Why: sectarian tension increased after kidnapping six of houthis followers
- f. How: with rocket and tank fire after weeks of continuous besiege.

Moreover, the suggested semantic macro-structure is built to reflect AJE's 'Self' and 'Other' ideological view towards the Yemeni sectarian conflict. More specifically, AJE supports the Sunni Salafists (the positive 'Self') and antagonizes the Shia houthis rebels (the negative 'Other') clarifying its media message.

Actor Role

AJE's news text involves, mainly, with main actor affecting one main patient. The houthis rebels attack the Salafists center killing 55 students and causing turmoil in Yemen. Both houthis and Salafists represent the Yemeni internal conflict. This actor-patient relation can be noticed throughout the whole text.

While the actor of s.1 is hidden, vague and indirect, "Sunni and Shia Muslim" is the joint actor of s.2 and s.3 providing the readers with some information about the identity of the killers of (55). But with s.4, AJE establishes the direct actor that should be blamed for. "Shia houthis rebels" (s.4) is the direct actor accused of being the main reason behind the Sunni Salafists' suffering in Dammaj. Thus, AJE exposes its actor gradually:

- s.1: Hidden
- s.2: Joint (Sunni and Shia Muslims)
- s.3: Joint (Sunni and Shia Muslims)
- s. 4: Direct (Shia houthis rebels)

Two opposite actors can be noticed in s.5 as the first one violates the second. But in both cases, the patient is the same one, Dammaj city. The first actor is "ceasefire" which comes with good for the city and the second one is "clashes" which comes with evil to the whole city, at the same time. The first reflects optimism throughout the statement of the army's spokesman who declared the ceasefire in Dammaj while the second reflects pessimism throughout the statement of the Salafists' spokesman who declared that the clashes continued in Dammaj. Thus, Dammaj is either to be in a good situation in the first case or in a bad situation in the second situation; two opposite cases Dammaj will, possibly, pass through one of them.

"Violence" (s.10) is the main actor that all the Yemeni people suffer from. As they fed up with violence, dozens of protesters went out in a demonstration in front of the Yemeni president Hadi to save them from violence Yemen witnessed after the Arab spring. This actor is a result of Yemeni internal turmoil that led to violence rejected by all Yemeni people. Within s.15,

Salafists assert that houthis rebels besiege and attack Dammaj with rockets. Thus, they are the negative actor that Dammaj with its Sunni residents have to face. This repetition of accusation to houthis rebels is an intended attempt from AJE to direct the attention to the negative role houthis rebels played not in Dammaj only but in the whole Yemen accusing them of being the reason behind turmoil and violence the whole country suffered from. Such repetition serves AJE's strategy in exposing Shia houthis rebels as a negative actor.

Finally, AJE ends its news text with a summarization of Yemen's agony by listing the main passive actors behind its daily struggle. Beside the Shia Houthis rebels' role in their conflict with the Sunni Salafists, there two other actors that hover on Yemen after Arab spring wave: the communist secessionists in the south and the Qaeda fighters in the Arabian Peninsula. Accordingly, Yemen will continue its agony, struggle and political turmoil. The following table 3 shows the AJE's actor and their patients in its news text:

Table 3 AJE's news story actors

s.No.	Actor Identities	Patient identities
First type -Animate		
1	Indirect actor: hidden actor	Dozens (were) killed
2	Joint actor: Sunni and Shia Muslims	55 people (were) killed
3	Joint: Rival Muslims	55 people (were) killed
4	Direct actor : Shia Houthis rebels	Sunni Salafi Muslim
15	Shia Houthis rebels -Southern Secessionists	Dammaj
16	-Qaeda Fighters	Yemen
Second type- Non-animate		
5	Ceasefire	Dammaj
	Clashes	Dammaj
10	Violence	Yemeni people

Looking back on the table 3, above, AJE's actors can be classified into two types:

1. Animate actor: this type can be noticed within s.1, 2, 3, 4, 15 and 16. Within the first four sentences, AJE exposes the Shia houthis rebels as the main actor accusing them of killing Salafi students. This type is shown gradually: hidden (s.1), joint (s.2 &3) and direct (s.4). Within the last sentence, (s.4), this type's identity becomes clear. But all four sentences' actors are meant to be the Shia houthis rebels attacking the Salafi people (the patient). Within s. 15, the houthis rebels are accused and exposed directly as the main actor behind attacking the student dormitories at the Salafi religious school in Dammaj (the patient). The southern secessionists and Qaeda fighters are the main actor in the last sentence (s.16) whom Yemen (the patient) struggles with.
2. Non- animate actor: this type can be noticed within s. 5 and 10. 'Ceasefire', 'Clashes' and 'Violence' are the nominals that affect Dammaj in particular and Yemen in general (the patient) positively and negatively. Such actors become as the main characteristic of Yemen after the Arab spring.

At the end of actor analysis, it can be said that AJE has expressed its ideological view directly. It accuses the Shia houthis group of being the main reason behind the Salafists'

suffering, in particular, and behind the violence wave in Yemen, in general. This means that AJE stands behind the Sunni Salafists supporting them as the positive self whereas it stands against the houthi rebels antagonizing them as the negative other.

Reporting Past and Present Event

AJE, throughout its news story, depends on past tense verbs to an event that happened and on the present tense verbs to assert a fact that cannot be denied. The following table 4 shows a joint set of past and present tense verbs, some of them will be analyzed and discussed to shed light on their role in shaping AJE's ideological view of positive 'Self' and negative 'Other' presentation:

Table 4 AJE's Usage of Past and Present Tense Verbs

S.No.	Grammatical Structures	Themes
First Category: Passive voice		
1	(were) killed	To provide information about the main event –story topic
2	(were) killed	To assert information about the main event-story topic
5	has been killed	To show the conflicting news
Second Category: Simple Past and Present		
2	Face off	To confirm a fact about a historical information
3	Lies	To assert a fact that can't be denied
4	Launched	To convey more details
4	Held	To convey more details
5	Said	To convey conflicting news
5	Said	To show the conflicting news
10	Demonstrated	To convey information
11	Was	To assert a past information
11	Lies	To assert a fact
15	Is	To confirm a fact
Third Category: Present Perfect		
3	Has risen	To confirm the numbers of the dead
5	has come	To convey conflicting news
5	has continued	To show the conflicting news
15	Has been	To assert the continuation of fighting till present time
Fourth Category: Present Continuous		
16	Is struggling	To assert the continuity of conflict Yemen faces

There are four grammatical categories which can be noticed throughout the AJE's text:

First – Passive voice Category:

"(Were) killed" (s.1 & 2) is an agentless passive voice structure focusing on a crime that the Shia houthi rebels are accused of committing in Dammaj. Thus, the agent (actor) is hidden but can be understood from the context. (55) Salafi students were killed in sectarian fighting; the houthi rebels are the main reason behind. In other words, by their attack at the Salafi religious school, the houthi rebels are the main agent killing Salafi students. Verb 'be' (Were) is omitted for brevity. The same set information is repeated in s.5 released by the Salafi spokesman who asserted that (55) people have been killed by the houthi's rockets and tank fire attack on the religious school.. "Has been killed" (s.5) is quoted from the Salafi spokesman's statement to assert his group's victims (55) again. It is a kind of repetition AJE is used to assert its condemnation for the Shia houthi rebels. This is a part of AJE's strategy to accuse Shias of being criminals in killing Sunnis in Dammaj. Both agent (houthis) and patient (55 salafi people) are established.

Second- Simple Past and Present Category

"Face off" (s.2) is a present tense verb to confirm a conflict erupted between Sunni and Shia Muslims that goes back to old eras. It is a fact that should be expressed by present tense to emphasize. "Lies"(s.3) asserts a bitter fact that fighting is now erupted in a region- Sadaa- that the Yemeni government has lost control on due to its weakness and fragile power (Kilo, 2011 and Bakri & Goodman, 2011). It is a matter of disappointment but a fact that should be acknowledged as there is no role for any Yemeni authority there. Sadaa is under the control of Shia houthi and Dammaj is under the domination of Sunni Salafists. Thus, as it is the case, currently, it should be expressed by simple present. "Launched" and "held" (s.4) are two past tense verbs; to describe the Shias action for the first and the Sunnis action for the second. The Shias launched their attack at Dammaj which was held by the Sunnis. With two past actions, the Yemen's crisis in recent time is outlined: the domination of Sunni Salafists and the attack of Shia houthi. "Demonstrated" (s.10) is used to describe dozens of Yemenis' past action to express their attitude against violence asking the Yemeni president to put an end to.

Third- Present Perfect Category

"Has risen" (s.3) is a present perfect structure used to assert that a conflict has begun and its effects continued till the present time with the continuation of fighting and clashes leading, recently, to the killing of (55) people. "has come" and "had continued"(s.5) are present and past perfect grammatical forms are utilized to serve the same end describing the fighting that happened in the past and its effects still influential in the present time. Whether it was stopped (meant by the first) or continued (meant by the second), fighting is still hover on Sadaa. Thus, both actions are perfectly and effectively framed with such verbal structures. "Has been" (s.15) is a present perfect formula to indicate the continuation of fighting effects in Dammaj achieving its intended purpose.

Fourth Category: Present Continuous

'Is struggling' is a present continuous structures utilized by AJE to assert that Yemen faces a continuous internal crisis with southern secessionists and al-Qaeda fighters in the Arabian Peninsula besides the Salafi-Shia conflict. Thus, AJE ends its news text with reference to three continuous struggling powers Yemen should face with and find solutions for: 1) Salafists, 2) Shias, 3) southern secessionists and 4) al-Qaeda fighter. Using a present continuous structure indicates that the crisis is still continuous and it will continuous in future.

Thus, AJE utilizes its selected past and present tenses grammatical structures to serve its main goal in reflecting its ideological view of supporting the Sunni Salafists, the positive 'Self' (in-group) in their struggle against the Shia houthi rebels, the negative 'Other'(out-group).

Lexical Structures Analysis

Within this sub-section, AJE's lexical structures will be analyzed and discussed to show how they reflect its ideological positive 'Self' and negative 'Other' view. Two registers are noticed and discussed with details shedding light on AJE's ideologically oriented view towards the Yemeni sectarian conflict.

AJE's Register of Sectarian violence

Deep reading of AJE's news story concerning the Yemeni event, the researcher notices that the register of 'Sectarian Violence' is the most prevailed one. Sectarian violence that Yemen suffers from after the Arab spring revolution, 2011, is established lexically reflecting the two powers of Yemeni conflict involved.

"Sectarian clashes" (s.1) is the main reason behind the killing of dozens of people with no indication of neither the exact number of the dead nor of the participants of such deadly violence. The headline is vague and not rich in information due to constraints of brevity. This vagueness is resolved in indicating that "Sunni and Shia Muslim factions" (s.2) are the two participants in causing such violence. Their reference is repeated but with different lexical terms, "rival Muslim factions" (s.3). "Death toll" (s.3) reaches (55) innocent people when the Yemeni government tries "to broker a ceasefire" in Dammaj. "Shia Muslim Houthi rebels" (s.4) are the first part participant of the conflict and the main reason behind violence as they launched "an attack" (s.4) on "their Sunni Muslim Salafi rivals" (s.4). They are rivals who don't accept each other. Some historical information are needed, here, to understand this undisputed fact as they face each other (Philip, 2012). Throughout AJE's text, Shia houthi followers are described as "rebels" (s.4). Thus, according to AJE, the Shia houthi are not legal having any legitimate right according to the Yemeni law. 'Rebels' means that they are against the law with no right in any religious and political activities.

The Yemeni army, on its part, tries to make a deal of "ceasefire" (s.5) but the Salafi spokesman denied asserting that "clashes" (s.5) continued and (55) Salafi students were killed by houthi "rocket and tank fire" (s.5). It is a direct accusation to the Shia houthi of being aggressive bloodily and severely. The presidential committee tasked to put an end to "the fighting" (s.6) between the two conflicted sectarian powers asserted that a promised "ceasefire" (s.6) will be effective on Sunday giving a hope that peace will prevail in Dammaj.

"Dozens of protesters" (s.10) demonstrated in front of the Yemeni president Hadi's home to call for an immediate action "to stop violence" (s.10). This means that Yemeni people cannot tolerate violence, calling their president to save their lives amid confirmed reports that Dammaj has been under "rebel siege" (s.15) for weeks hitting the religious school with their "rockets" (s.15). This is another AJE's assertion, depending on a Salafi source, that houthi rebels cause disturbance and insecurity. In fact, it is the main content of AJE's media message accusing Shia houthi rebels with sectarian violence.

With this register, the AJE's conflicted 'Self' (Sunni Salafists) and 'Other' (Shia houthi rebels) are clarified connected with the van Dijk's Ideological Square of good positive 'Self' presentation (in-group) and bad negative 'Other' presentation(out-group).

AJE's Register of General Information

This register can be noticed at the end of each of the two parts of AJE's news text. At the end of the first, there is a reference to al-Ahmar clan which is one of the biggest clans in Yemen. It includes Sunni and Shia Muslims (s.9). At the same time, it

has a big political role in Yemen as its members are key ones in the Islah party (s.9). AJE ends this part with such information intending to indicate that Sunni people in Yemen is supported by one of the biggest clans that its religious and political influence cannot be degraded. This means that Sunni people is the strongest power supported by the strongest family-clan al-Ahmar. This answers the questions that may be raised by readers about AJE's reference of al-Ahmar group.

AJE ends the second part, and the whole news text, with a general notice that summarizes the whole agony of Yemen after the Arab spring revolution, 2011. Yemen "is struggling" (s.16) with more than one crisis. In fact, it faces many crises that can't be solved in the time being, needing more efforts and real wills. More specifically, Yemen faces: 1) Southern secessionists who want to regain their independence that they had once under the communist regime (Sarihan, 2012). 2) Al-Qaeda fighters in the Arabia peninsula whose increasing role in Yemen recently getting support politically and financially from outside (Sarihan, 2012). Both powers, beside 3) the Salafi-houthi conflict, create a big obstacle in front of the Yemeni people's future to achieve secured, peaceful and stable life.

AJE, with the two pieces of general information, hopes to enrich its news text with supportive information that facilitate the readers' endeavor to understand the text.

Rhetorical Structures Analysis

Under this sub-heading, information sources and numbers will be under detailed analysis and discussion, aiming to show their effective role in shaping AJE's ideologically motivated view of positive 'Self' and negative 'Other' as far as Yemeni sectarian conflict is concerned.

Information Sources

AJE depends on four reliable sources to convey information to its readers proving its credibility and objectivity. AJE's news text involves the following sources:

- A. The Yemeni army (s.5): AJE quotes, indirectly, the national Yemeni army's statement concerning the ceasefire that became effective on Friday afternoon. But it seems that AJE doesn't trust the army source. Hence, it refutes it by referring to the Salafi spokesman's statement which is the second source of information being utilized in the text.
- B. The salafi spokesman (s.5 & 14): AJE quotes, indirectly, the statement of the Salafi's spokesman by which two pieces of information are provided in the text:
 1. The fighting had continued on Saturday.
 2. The death toll reaches (55) from his Salafi community
 3. Shia houthi used rockets and tanks in their attack against them.

Here, AJE gives the Salafi spokesman wide space quoting him, utterly. This means that more weight and trust have been given to what the Yemeni army's spokesman said. In other words, for AJE, Salafists are more reliable than the national army as they confirmed that the army is not accurate in its announcement about the ceasefire. Thus, AJE accuses the army of lying as it depends on the salafi announcement that is opposite of the army's one. However, it refers to the Salafi announcement

many times in the text depending on them in providing the readers with the needed information. In fact, it is a good evidence of AJE's trust in what the Salafists say more of its trust in what the army, which represents the Yemeni government, says. More specifically, AJE doesn't trust the Yemeni government that lost its status and control in the whole Sadaa, including Dammaj (s.5).

- C. YEHIA Abuesbaa, the head of a presidential committee commissioned with finding solution for the crisis for the sake of ending fighting (s.6-7): AJE quotes his statement, indirectly, in saying that:
- Ceasefire was expected to be effective on Sunday.
 - The houthi rebels launched their attack to release six of their followers kidnapped by pro-Salafi group-al-Ahmar, a clan that belongs to Orman, near Sadaa.
 - The prisoners were freed by the help of the Yemeni President Abu-Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

Here, the statement of the head of the presidential committee justifies the houthi rebels' action in indicating the reason behind their attack they launched at Dammaj. But the prisoned ones weren't kidnapped by the Salafists whom they attacked but by al-Ahmar group that supports the Dammaj Salafists. This group belongs to Orman not to Dammaj. Thus, the houthi rebels mistake their target as they should fight the al-Ahmar group, the kidnapers, not the Dammaj Salafists. Accordingly, the reason, which is meant to vindicate the houthi rebels, comes as a real vindication for the Salafists in Dammaj. In fact, it is an accusation for the houthi rebels of attacking Salafists for no reason as their followers were taken by another group. Thus, the houthi rebels should be blamed, then, as they killed people innocent of the charge they face and paid their souls for. This is what AJE wants to assert by referring to Abuesbaa's words about the al-Ahmar clan whose influence and strength in Yemen forced the Yemeni president to interfere to convince its leaders to free the houthi prisoners. Thus, Abuesbaa's statement can be regarded as indirect condemnation of the houthi rebels in their conflict with the Salafists. AJE concentrates on this point as it serves its goal to support the Sunni Salafists in their conflict with the Shia houthis.

- D. Ali al-Imad, the houthi spokesman (s.12-13): AJE refers to his statement accusing the Sunni Salafists of being "foreign extremists" who consider his Shia group as "heretics". Two square quotes utilized in a very effective position in the text. Two terms; the first is dedicated to describe the Salafists as foreign extremists and the second is dedicated to describe the Shia as heretics. AJE emphasizes the two terms as they are said by the houthi spokesman. Thus, they are his words not the AJE's ones as it transfers them through an indirect speech to reflect his opinion (s.12). At the same time, both are opposite to each other. Each one describes the other side according to its belief. He says that his Shia followers believe of the Salafists as foreign extremists whereas the Salafists, themselves, accuse the Shia of being heretics. In fact, these two terms reflect two quite different philosophies involving the Shia thought towards the Salafists, for the first, and the salafi thought towards the Shia, for the second. For their significance, AJE refers to them emphasizing them with two inverted

commas within the houthi spokesman' statement to attract the attention of readers (s.12).

Al-Imad accuses the Salafists of leading Yemen to civil war between Sunni and Shia. This accusation is included within his direct speech: "They're clearly trying to drag the country into a Sunni-Shia war" (s.13). But, AJE refuted his accusation by asserting what the Salafists say that the foreigners in Dammaj are students of Islamic theology in their religious Islamic school built since 1980s (s.14). As such, AJE gives a clear evidence of its alignment with the Salafists in their position, stance and opinion.

With all aforementioned information sources, AJE elaborates its ideology concerning the Yemeni crisis as it supports the Sunni Salafists group against the Shia houthi group which it antagonizes clearly.

Numbers

As credibility needs to be proven, AJE depends on numbers for they are regarded as a significant source of establishing truth. Within the text, AJE, mainly, refers to **(55)** salafi dead after the houthi rocket and tank fire attack at their religious school in Dammaj. First, in the headline, AJE refers to a vague number; "**Dozens**" doesn't clarify the exact number. Linguistically, dozen means (12) and dozens mean multiple (12). It is still not clear-direct number. Thus, within the headline, the readers don't know how many dead people, exactly. AJE aims by using this unfixed number to attract readers encouraging to read its news text. But with s.2, the lead, this vague number is clarified. It is **(55)** dead people were killed in **(four)** days of fighting in Dammaj. The same information about the 55 dead in four day is repeated in s.3 for the sake of emphasis and it is the main evidence against the houthi rebels of being convicted red-handed. 'At least' precedes the number (55) in the lead (s.2), meaning that the number is not accurate and there is a possibility of being more than (55). But AJE, within s.3, asserts that the number of dead has risen to (55) and this means that number is final. Thus, (55) dead in four days of fighting reflecting the Shia houthi brutality which may raises questions by the number of the dead if the fighting continued longer.

AJE refers again to **(55)** dead in s.5 through the Salafi spokesman. This asserts AJE's orientation to confirm the number depending on a Salafi source. In other words, AJE quotes the Salafi source as the most trusted source of information. In s.7, AJE refers to **(six)** houthi followers kidnapped by al -Ahmar clan. Thus, they launched their bloody attack killing (55) salafi students to free six of their followers prisoned not by them but another group. By such reference, AJE aims to refer to Shia houthi group's recklessness and disregard of people's lives. "**Dozens**" (s.10) is used, again by referring to the numbers of protesters who demonstrated outside the Yemeni President's house to call for end of violence. They are in 'dozens' raising questions about the exact number of protesters. It is vague number as no one can decide the exact number of demonstrators. But it refers to inexact number high number of Yemeni people who rejected violence hoping to continue life, peacefully. Here, AJE tries to state that the Yemeni people accuses the Shia houthi community of causing violence and being the main reason behind political turmoil in Yemen after their attack at Dammaj , killing (55) people. In fact, AJE takes from the Yemeni people's protest as

an evidence of their rejection of the Shia houthi bloody deed (s.10). By such reference, AJE aims to summarize its media message that the Shia houthi rebels' bloody attack was rejected by Yemeni people who want peace and security to be prevailed in all over their country, Yemen.

Finally, it is obvious that AJE utilizes the numbers within its text:

- i. To endorse the Sunni Salafi group in its members' conflict.
- ii. To reject the Shia houthi group for its members' bloody attack at Dammaj.

In other words, AJE utilizes numbers to condemn the houthi rebels for their aggressive –illegal attack trying to show support to the Sunni Salafists.

CONCLUSION

AJE, throughout its news text, deals with the sectarian conflict, Yemen has faced after the Arab spring revolution, 2011. It aims to provide its readers with a complete picture about the continuous conflict between the main two sectarian powers; the Sunni Salafists and Shia houthi rebels in Yemen. By doing this, the Yemeni political internal dilemma is exposed clearly, from AJE's own ideological perspective. AJE is direct in its reference, from the first sentence of its text, to the killing of (55) Sunni Salafists by the Shia houthi rebels who launched their rocket and tank fire attack at the religious school in Dammaj. Such reference is a clear indication of its ideological view supporting the Sunni Salafists representing the 'Self' which is drawn positively and antagonizing the Shi houthi rebels representing the 'Other' which is drawn negatively. To sum up, AJE expresses:

- a. Its support for the Sunni Salafists presented as the positive 'Self'
- b. Its antagonism for the Shia houthi rebels presented as the negative 'Other'

Accordingly, AJE's 'Self' and 'Other' image is manifested pertained with van Dijk's Ideological Square of positive 'Self' (in-group) and negative 'Other' (out-group) presentation. This image is clarified and asserted within the CDA analytical process of the AJE's news story titled: "Dozens killed in Yemen sectarian clashes" which is summarized in the following table 5:

The following figure 2 will summarize the AJE's ideological view for news story titled "Dozens killed in Yemen sectarian clashes":

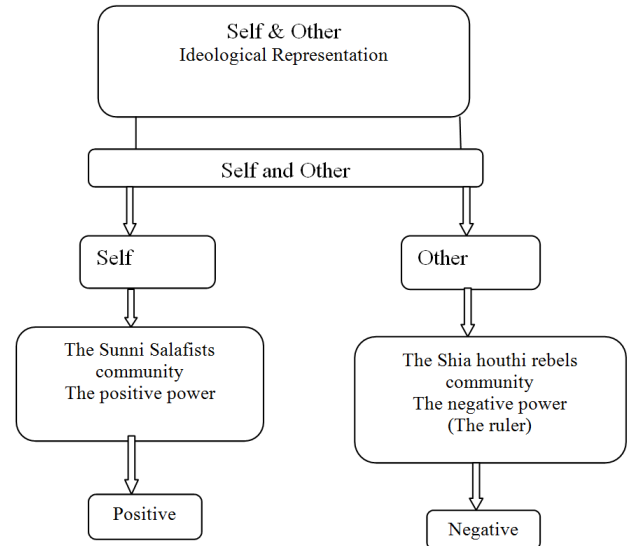


Figure 2 AJE's Ideological Representation

Table 5 Analysis of AJE's news story

Category	Theme	Ideological Representation
1)Semantic Macrostructure	To reflect the Yemeni internal sectarian conflict between the Sunni Salafists and Shia houthi rebels which is the main characteristic of Yemen after the Arab spring revolution, 2011	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels
2)Syntactic structures -Functional difference between headline, lead & semantic macro-structure	To provide information about the sectarian conflict between Sunni and Salafi communities in Yemen	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists community - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels community
-Actor role	To establish two groups of actors: -Animate: Houthi rebels, Salafists, secessionists and al-Qaeda fighters -Non-animate :Ceasefire, clashes and violence	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels
-Reporting past & present event	-To inform about past event and to provide background, information and historical facts - To inform about present events and factual information	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels
3)Lexical structures		
-Sectarian violence register	To show the sectarian conflict erupted between the Sunni Salafi and Shia houthi communities	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels
-General information register	To enrich the text with general information to achieve better understanding	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels
4)Rhetorical structures		
-Information sources	To assert credibility, truth & objectivity	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels
-Numbers	To endorse credibility, trust & Objectivity To assert facts, evidence & truth	-Positive for the Sunni Salafists - Negative for the Shia houthi rebels

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