



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Exemplifying and Numeration as Ideological Discursive Devices in Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera's Gulf Crisis 2017 Reporting

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Apr 29, 2024 Accepted: Jun 21, 2024	This paper as part of its contribution to the world of knowledge seeks to extensively present a critical analysis of the online news reportage of one of the frosty Gulf crises in 2017 by two of the most popular agencies in the Arab world; Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera. News producers as well as news writers of these two news agencies employ various strategies towards propagating their ideologies to the world. The paper, therefore, examines the linguistic cues that these news agencies use in reporting the 2017 Gulf Crisis. The study adopts Jeffries's Critical Stylistic Approach of (2010) through corpus approaches to analyse the news corpora of Al Arabiya and Aljazeera English. The study particularly, focused on the first month of the presumptive crisis. The use of mixed methods; quantitative and qualitative paradigms were upheld in the study to analyze the ideological consequences present in their discourses, focusing on the utilization of exemplifying and numeration strategies. The analysis highlighted how Al Arabiya has selectively listed and exemplified Qatar's activities to promote an anti-Qatar ideological narrative, invoking guilt, and creating unity against Qatar. These strategies aimed to shape readers' perceptions and create a negative image of Qatar by emphasizing allegations of support for terrorism and extremism. Al Jazeera on the other hand has used these strategies to question and discredit the allegations and emphasize the power dynamics in the region rather than genuine concerns about fighting terrorism. The strategies have portrayed the blockade as a political move disguised as a counterterrorism effort, with Qatar being portrayed as a victim of regional power games.
Keywords Media discourse Discursive devices Critical analysis Corpus linguistics Arab media	
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INTRODUCTION

Media agencies have now become potent tools in fighting reserved wars among various agencies and nationalities. This statement is particularly true when the parties involved do not want to engage into brazen warfare. The use of media has now gained ground as one of the viable options to win the hearts of global supporters (Talbot, 2007:3; Wolfsfeld, 2022). This study finds the rationale through various standpoints to analyse the media narratives, especially in the Arab world on the functions they play in prevailing crises and obvious conflicts that are grounded on ideologies in the region as well as the consequences of these occurrences. Scholars from different angles have carried out researches in this fields using different approaches. Their findings have shown that news do not often provide an objective view of what seems to take place in the real world. This is because the process of news production incorporates careful choosing, analyzing, and presenting events to the audience, so

constructing a perception of reality that aligns with the ideologies and objectives of the sponsors (Koosha & Shams, 2005: 108).

Critical discourse studies have also been conducted on prominent media organizations in the area, including Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera. The ideological creation of news representation and its political ramifications of these media giants have been examined by researchers such as Kharbach (2020) and Abdulmajid (2019) through the application of CDA approaches. The researchers reached the conclusion that the discourse presented by these prominent media organizations exhibits ideological bias and serves to further the interests of their respective sponsors.

Yet, prior research has failed to consider the correlation between ideological stances and lexicostylistic strategies employed by text producers when covering the 2017 Gulf cold war.

This research attempts to fill this existing gap by seeking to offer a critical stylistic analysis of different narratives of Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera online platforms. To this end, corpus linguistics tools will be applied to address the gap in the study. It is quite obvious that stylistic mechanisms are being employed by these media houses to establish their stand. These mechanisms clearly highlight their ideology and noticeable manipulation of the true situation on ground. So, this study will further investigate the discourse in the corpus obtained and present the findings accordingly. The study will focus on the following question to realize its objective:

How did Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera online utilize strategies of exemplifying and numeration to communicate their ideological perspectives in the coverage of the Gulf crisis in 2017?

Brief Impression about 2017 Gulf Crisis

The Arab Spring or Arab up-rising was one of the most recent upheaval recorded in recent years. The anarchy started in (2010) and it engulfed almost the whole middle east region except few countries (2017:2). This unfortunate situation has left a significant mark on the region more especially among the most recognized Arab nations (Bilgin, 2018: 133). It was argued by Agdebir that this incident is one of the great changes that occurred in the history of the region since the existence of decolonization (2016: 223). The resultant effect of this incident has led to the remarkable and difficult outcomes in the region and this has produced other unfortunate situations such as the emanation of some popular and brutal terrorist groups such as Islamic State (ISIS) and the regrouping and empowering of one politico-Islamic movement; Muslim brotherhood in Egypt and crisis among some Arab nations (Asisian, 2018:7). Similarly, this crisis led to other serious security concerns in the Gulf states especially the recent feud between Saudi Arabia and Qatar (Bilgin, 2018: 113-114). The feud moved to create a diplomatic gap between Saudi Arabia and Qatar. This is one of the rationales of conducting this study. Since the two states have great influence in the region, it is quite necessary for scholars to always address problems that affect them from different perspective. So, this study and other similar ones are quite timely.

As one of the countries with significant influence in the region Saudi Arabia and Qatar have taken a quite contrasting positions regarding the Arab crisis and as a result each of the two countries moved to bolster his position and authority in smaller or less powerful Arab countries (Khlebinkov, 2015). Owing to their political power and influence, these two countries sought to support other groups and actors in the region while stressing their dominance and supremacy. Both countries became active in propagating their ideology and broadening their geographical width especially in the Sunni dominated states (ibid: 17).

These countries have similar monarch systems but different political ideology with regards to how these countries facing political tension should be run while still retaining their monarch systems (ibid: 18). Furthermore, both Saudi Arabia and Qatar have sensed dangers with regard to their status as well as their priorities and attempted to address potential problems in line with their demands. They

assumed that Iran as Shiite country with similar political power and Muslim brotherhood of Egypt are threat to them. Saudi Arabia especially seriously takes them as great risk to her existence as a country and monarch state. Qatar on the other hand doesn't consider these countries as outright enemies and, hence, maintained a friendly relationship with them (Bilgin, 2018: 119). At the beginning of the crisis which was around 5th June, 2017, the Saudi-led coalition which include Bahrain, Egypt and UAE have all sought to terminate their diplomatic relations with Qatar and soon withdrew all their possessions in the country as well as placing a barrier on their commercial and transportation borders. Similarly, all citizens of these countries were evacuated from Qatar all in an attempt to put more pressure on the country on the ill-advice of Saudi Arabia (Rashid, 2019). These actions created a very tense situation in the Gulf zone and further escalated the situation. The major issue between Saudi Arabia and Qatar can be seen as described as an attempt by the two countries to exert their influence and political control in the region while maintaining their ideological red lines, in this sense playing upon their challenges and fears (Khlebinkov, 2015; 18). Other issues worth considering are the fact that Qatar is reclining towards Saudi Arabia's strong opponent, Iran and Muslim brotherhood and also the Qatar's powerful media outlet Aljazeera is another existing threat to Saudi Arabia by reporting some occurrences on Saudi Arabia (Rashid, 2019; Kinninmont, 2019). As part of an effort to resolve this impending crisis, Saudi Arabia's friendly ally's set-up a 13-demand proposal to Qatar as preconditions to solving the crisis and lifting regional sanctions in June 2017. These demands comprise the request from Qatar to terminate ties with Iran, to stop supporting all presumed extremist groups such as the Islamic States, Hezbollah and Muslim brotherhood. They also requested Qatar to designate these groups as terrorist formations. In addition to these difficult demands, Qatar was also prompted to shut down her news power house; Aljazeera news (Khalifa, 2019).

Al Arabiya News

In most Arab states, like other powerful countries of the world, the media is in the grip of the central governments, for instance, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) British government, Cable News Network (CNN), and China Global Television Network (CGTN). All these stations in one way or the other try to protect the basic tenets of their central government. Hence, the Arab region apply the same strategies to maintain their visibility across the world and shape public opinions towards their authority and propagate their ideology (Alhammori, 2013:21; Amin, 2011:29). These media channels seek to propagate their governments' achievements and disregard any opposite perspective (Alhammori, 2013:21). Furthermore, Fandy (2007:39) contends that and geopolitical achievements and concerns.

This study specifically examines Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera, the English online versions of both platforms, which are widely recognized as essential channels in the Arabian Peninsula and also to global audiences. Al-Rawi (2017:4), highlights that Al Arabiya has a notable track record of proficiency and offers online news services. Researchers have observed that the outlet is used as a political instrument to apply pressure on neighboring states (Al-Rawi, 2017; El-Nawawiy & Iskandar, 2003).

Established in 2003 and headquartered in Dubai Media City, Al Arabiya is financed by Saudi Arabia (Elmasry, et al., 2013). Researchers and viewers claim that that the impetus behind its establishment was the need to directly challenge and counter Al Jazeera's hegemony in the media landscape (Al-Rawi, 2017:3). This competition is rooted in Al Jazeera's coverage of Saudi issues, particularly its critical approach to matters concerning the Saudi Royal Family, further exacerbating bilateral tensions between the two states. Rashid and Nassir (2019:2) noted that the channel is prohibited in Saudi Arabia. The longstanding hostility between Saudi Arabia and Qatar has gradually transformed into a media conflict over time. Previous studies indicate that the clash of interest between these two powerful Arabian network stations have unusual effect on the region owing to their ideological stance

representing the political architecture of the primary governments (Kharbach, 2020, p. 1; Rashid, 2019:2). As Rashid (2019:6) highlights, Al Jazeera's primary focus lies in Saudi matters, which are intricately connected to the political rivalry witnessed between two Arabs powerful groups. The Gulf crisis in 2017 gave rise to a direct media conflict between Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera, as both outlets strive to promote and defend the political perspectives and agendas of their sponsors (Abdulmajid, 2019:2).

1.3 Al Jazeera News
Aljazeera international news outlet is mainly considered by many agencies and other bodies as an agent of political interest in the Arab domain and other alien countries (Al-Rawa, 2017). Founded by Qatari government, its broadcasting contents are perceived by others as provocative with very limited scope in its coverage (Al – Rawi 2017; Kraidy, 2018). Al Jazeera often provoke diplomatic tension in its reports are carried out especially within the regional entities. The way and manner Al Jazeera report is channeled has caused so much regional rift between Doha and other countries like Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. The station is not handling political issues sensitively and as a result diplomatic roar will begin. (AL Rawi, 2017: 3; EL-Nawawiy & Iskander, 2003). Other group of critics and scholars levelled the station as a propaganda channel for Doha government and it directs the focus of their reporting to propagating the tenets of Muslim Brotherhood among the Arab enclaves (Kraidy 2018; Al-Rawi, 2017; Bilgin, 2018).

Johnson and Fahmy contest that AL Jazeera's dominance in the Arab world has been challenged by Saudi-sponsored AL Arabiya 2004 and US-sponsored AL Hurra outlet (2010: 2). They also suggest Arab governments have encouraged the rise of western-style media outlets to serve as political tools and cultural phenomena, effectively altering the region's shape. (ibid). The media battle between Riyadh and Doha has evolved over time, with research showing that the rivalry between AL Arabiya and AL Jazeera is ideologically influenced by the political perspectives of their sponsored states (Rashid, 2019: 2; Kharbach, 2020, 1). In this context, Rashid (2019: 6) specifically noted that AL Jazeera often focuses on Saudi affairs, further exacerbating the tensions between the two countries.

Al Jazeera News

As evidenced, previous research on mass media establishments has indicated that most media houses in the region are owned or controlled by the government and other related authorities. The main reason for setting up this media channel is to contribute towards airing governments' views to the world while overshadowing the opposition agenda. In the context of the Arab region, research has shown that mass media has been mostly controlled by those in authority, who use it to influence and rally support for their agendas (Amin, 2011: 29; Alhammori, 2013:21). Above all, Fandy (2007: 39) maintains that these stations owned and operated by the Arab powers are ideologies-inclined and their primary targets are shifted towards geopolitical conflicts.

Critical Stylistics (CS)

The theoretical framework used in this study is presented here. Critical Discourse Analysis which is founded by Fairclough, 1995) is applied to analyse the news scripts obtained from Al Jazeera corpus. The basic constructs of the theory were used for the purpose of analysis. The emergence of critical stylistics was supported the work of Jeffries (2010). Critical stylistics also termed as "The Power of English." Systematically focuses on text analysis that combines various techniques from Critical linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis. As highlighted by Alaghbar et al. (2015):7), it builds upon the tradition of giving prominence to text analysis of ideologies. Jeffries's model stresses on the stylistic selection as well as textual examination used by the specific text producers. Whether the text producers make the choice knowingly or unknowingly, the framework does not segregate. The text normally contains certain thoughts that can easily impact on the target recipients of it. One of the objectives of applying such techniques may be to support listeners' awareness of such constructs irrespective of they appeal to their awareness or not and whether they are being manipulated or their

understanding of the concepts is being affected or not (Ahmed & Abbas, 2019: 89). It stresses that the construct text as the point of consideration consist of numerous displays of language usage (Jeffries, 2015: 157).

Importance is attached to textual explanation within the ambit of stylistics because it revolves on the way in which language is used to send a certain message of fact, and as a result, it yields thoughtful implications (Abeed, 2017: 43). Halliday on his part also argues that the meaning drawn from textual interpretation may in some way, have impact by the systematic choice of some language techniques within the texts. That may present the potential of manipulating the text, hence, render it ideological or manipulative (Jeffries, 2010: 3). He states that CDA mainly looks into socio-political part of the text while critical stylistics often address linguistic aspects and offer a comprehensive analytical toolkit for text digestion. In addition, critical stylistics addresses ideological meaning as one of its fundamental through the separation of meaning found in the text away from the author's intention and the analysis of the reader. As observed by Jeffries (2010), the primary focus is grounded on the early phases of CDA which deals with descriptive and interpretive aim but still consider the wider socio-political entity that derails the discourse to another path. Essentially, the main purpose of this model is to explore the shrouded meaning employed in a text by combining stylistic analysis with critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

Exemplifying and Enumeration

Within CDA framework, these tools were not usually employed as analytical tools, however, they are offered by Jeffries's model as a way of forming textually semantic relations (Jeffries, 2007). "These relations are instantiated either by giving examples or listing, using certain textual markers which are more structurally defined and easier to identify in many cases" (Ibrahim (2018: 54). As for exemplifying construction, it involves a number of parallel linguistic elements like (noun phrases), and particular pointers in texts indicate giving examples, these are included *to exemplify, for example, for instance* (Jeffries, 2010: 67). The following example is for illustration:

- (1) You may feel unwell. For example, you may have a headache or suffer from fainting episodes. (ibid).

These indicators show that only few items are listed from a large category, it is an inductive list, in other words, "the larger category is being represented by only a few cases, rather than by each member of the group", (Jeffries, 2010: 67). The process of numeration on the other hand, involves listing all the items of the category, the list appears to be comprehensive. For example:

- (2) The temple is committed to aligning itself against convicts, ladies and North London Lefties. (Evans, 2016: 56).

As it can be observed in the above example of enumeration, "it does not make an explicit claim to be complete, rather, the lack of exemplifying phrase such as for 'instance' simply gives the impression of comprehensiveness" (ibid).

An interesting part concerning the strategy of exemplifying and enumerating is that it has an ideological impact especially when the list consists of three or more items (Jeffries, 2010), it "gives recipients a sense of completeness without being comprehensive" (Abeed, 2018: 55), "even though the three items may simply reiterate a single point, or have been plucked at random" (Evans, 2016: 56). It is an effective technique utilized by politicians in their rhetoric to persuade and to support their arguments as well as crating certain ideologies for recipients (Jeffries, 2010: 70).

METHODOLOGY

The mixed-method approach usually provides rich information for the purpose of text analysis. This study is based on this approach. Corpus linguistics techniques and critical stylistics are blended in

this study so that the findings in the research will be strengthened. The quantitative approach is aligned towards the corpus linguistics at the initial stage. The result obtained will later be connected to the conceptual framework which has background in the critical analysis. This will simplify the process and consequently address the issue qualitatively.

Corpora of the Study

In the present study, the researchers created corpora that may accurately supports the texts obtained from Aljazeera and Al Arabiya platforms in reporting the crisis. The study accessed the data through the archives of Aljazeera and Al Arabiya English websites. Both websites have no reservation and no patent policies with regards to using their corpus for research purpose. They both have open-access policy in that respect. The period addressed was one month with inception of the crisis which is dated, 5th June, 2017. To 5th July, 2017. During this time, tension was high among the parties and news desks were filled with texts on the crisis. These articles significantly talk on the major chasm between the warring parties. Notably, the dispute was considered as show of strength of media between the two sides. Each of the news outlets highlighting its unique narrative power on the crisis.

The researchers engaged in systematic data collection and formation through the online platforms and their archives. This was done through online data mining by employing searching terms that are related to the crisis. These key terms were coined in order to narrow and ease the process; 'Qatari crisis 2017', and 'Saudi-Qatari diplomatic crisis'. These keywords finally yielded positive results. Although, huge results were accessed, some of the materials were later disposed off owing to their irrelevance to the study. The search was later modified in order to capture more related materials with regards to the study. Following this technique, the data finally produced 89 articles from Aljazeera as well as 94 articles from Al Arabiya. Following the procedures of gathering and sieving the data, an overall of 89 articles were obtained from Al Jazeera and 94 articles from Al Arabiya. These texts were formally produced by these news agencies with direct connection to the crisis.

Table 1: the total number of the collected articles

Issue	Platform	Number of the articles		Total words
The Gulf crisis Crisis 2017	Al Arabiya-corpora	94		75,115
	Al Jazeera-corpora	89		71,353
Covered period	5th of June 2017 to 5th of July 2017	Total	183	146,468

The other important type of corpora constructed and used by the present study is the Reference Corpus (RC). RC is one of the important choices to be made specially in the process of extracting keywords list. This importance stems from the fact that the keywords list can only be computed and generated when compared with an appropriate RC in which every word in the study corpus is statistically to be compared with its counterpart in the RC. The total number of the articles collected for RC are (410) making (524,751) words collected from various news sources but on the same topic.

Keyword Analysis (KWs)

The study presents high significant keywords identified in the corpora of Aljazeera and Al Arabiya. This is the initial step of analyzing the findings of the study where by the major themes related to the crisis were examined. A corpus software AntConc was primary employed in an attempt by the researchers to create a list of keywords. The resulted keywords were later identified and classified based on the keywords identified thematically. Their categorization was based on how they were primarily used by the authors. At the first step of the process, (165) keywords were found positive in Aljazeera corpora while Al Arabiya has (243) positive words. Owing to their higher number, the words

were found to be unmanageable so the researchers endorsed a reduction method introduced by Abbed (2017) and Jeffries & Walker (2018) who enjoyed this keywords reduction technique in the past and found it effective. So, some unnecessary word classes were eliminated such conjunctions, determiners, prepositions, pronouns and modal verbs. This method has offered only rich keywords and significant input for the text analysis. As a result of this modification of data cleaning, the keywords got narrowed to (53) items of Aljazeera and (50) items for Al Arabiya as presented in the table below:

Table 2: The keywords found in the Al Jazeera-corpus

Al Jazeera corpus
Accusing, accusation, affect, affected, allegation, allegations, airways, blocked, bloc, blockade, children, citizens, closure, complaints, close, condemned cut, demand, demands, democratic, demand, diplomatic, extreme, extremism, escalation, freedom, human, imposed, labour, led, lists, measures, media, neighboring, opinion, people, petition, protect, rejected, residence, rift, right, Rights, separated, siege, shut down, supplies, terrorism, thousand, ties, thousands, unjustified, Violation, violations

Table 3: The keywords identified in Al Arabiya-corpus

Al Arabiya-corpus
Accuse, armed, association, behaviours, brother, brotherly, boycotting, boycott. Chaos, conspire, conspired, conspiring, conspiracies, demands, destabilize, dozens, extreme, extremists, father, financing, fighters, groups, harmful, harbouring, Hezbollah, Houthi, incite, inciting, incitement, interference, list, neighbors, media, militias, neighbouring, neighborly, neighborliness, organizations, Qaeda, people, siege, severed, stop, supporting, stability, severing, severed, siege, strife, terrorism, ties, terror, terrorists.

Thematic categorization of keywords

The penultimate stage of the procedure which results to reducing the keywords involves identifying them into comprehensive and vital themes. This procedure has been tested in previous studies with related objectives, for instance, Abbed (2017) and Kandil (2009) and found striking results. The major items identified were later classified according to themes based on their contextual underpinnings and usage in the corpora under study. The extraneous words were later eliminated and ultimately, the remaining keywords were thematically presented in consonance with their semantic affiliations context usage. The concordance procedure was used to serve as validation guide. This will ensure the semantic connections and validation of respective keywords and themes have been achieved.

The reporting of the issue by both platforms has consistently highlighted two prominent themes, namely "The geopolitical facade of terrorism accusations in the Qatar blockade for Al Jazeera", while Al-Arabiya is the theme of "geopolitical dynamics and accusations of supporting terrorism" Because the study was conducted in a very tight schedule, these specific themes were found to be prevalent topics in the corpora of both news stations. Most of the keywords were allocated under these primary themes as indicated in the following table:

Table 4: Grouping of primary keywords found under theme of Al Arabiya-corporus

Category	AAE-corporus
Geopolitical aspects and claims of supporting terrorism	Accuse, armed, association, behaviours, brother, brotherly, boycotting, boycott. Chaos, conspire, conspired, conspiring, conspiracies, demands, destabilize, dozens, extreme, extremists, father, financing, fighters, groups, harmful, harbouring, Hezbollah, Houthi, incite, inciting, incitement, interference, list, neighbors, media, militias, neighbouring, neighborly, neighborliness, organizations, Qaeda, people, siege, severed, stop, supporting, stability, severing, severed, siege, strife, terrorism, ties, terror, terrorists.

The theme of Geopolitical Dynamics and Allegations of Supportive of Terrorism Activities

The issue of backing terrorism and its underlying implications has appeared as an essentially highly charged topic in the narratives of Al Arabiya, as evidenced by an in-depth investigation of the concordance lines of the keyword list. This is due to the fact that the crisis was not just a small regional disagreement, but a reflection of complex geopolitical forces that are connected with longstanding rivalry and ongoing power struggles in the region. The fundamental claim of the Al Arabiya narratives revolves around Qatar's alleged backing of terrorist activities and aiding terrorist organizations in the area, which is regarded by the Saudi-led alliance as an important trigger for security risks and destabilization across the region. Due to its sponsorship by Saudi Arabiya, Al Arabiya offered distinct narrative and insights on how the crisis had been portrayed and understood by readers. The breadth of its coverage might be perceived as being in accordance within the context of Saudi Arabia, specifically, and its partners in a broader sense. Moreover, Al Arabiya discourse has consistently portrayed Qatar as an anomaly that deviates from conventional norms and poses a significant threat to regional peace. The texts also highlighted the critical nature of Qatar's policies and activities, recognizing their significance not just within the Middle East as well as on a worldwide scale due to the perceived danger emanating from terrorism and extreme ideologies. However, this has significantly expanded the range of the issue, taking it from a regional issue to a subject of major security concern in the area as well as in global context.

Table 5: Grouping keyword- primary themes identified under Al Jazeera-corporus

Category	Al Jazeera-corporus
The geopolitical identification of terrorism charges in the Qatar blockade	Accusing, accusation, affect, affected, allegation, allegations, airways, blocked, bloc, blockade, children, citizens, closure, complaints, close, condemned cut, demand, demands, democratic, demand, diplomatic, extreme, extremism, escalation, freedom, human, imposed, labour, led, lists, measures, media, neighboring, opinion, people, petition, protect, rejected, residence, rift, right, Rights, separated, siege, shut down, supplies, terrorism, thousand, ties, thousands, unjustified, Violation, violations

The Primary Themes of Geopolitical identification of Terrorism Charges in the Qatar Blockade

The Qatar blockade has been categorized by intense arguments and complex political moves with contrasting perspectives. However, one prominent repeating theme that has kept coming up was that the blockade has been mainly about political disagreements rather than worries about terrorism. Examining this theme would give a better understanding of the motives and power struggles involved. Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt have justified their blockade of Qatar by accusing it of supporting terrorism. However, looking closer at the words and narratives behind these accusations, it seems like there might have been other political interests and reasons at play. Qatar has strongly denied these allegations, calling them "unjustified" and "baseless". They have not only rejected the claims but have also asked for solid proof, which has not been provided.

The blockage levied upon Qatar has been considered as a regional tactics in an attempt to reduce Qatar's growing power in the region according to Aljazeera. More especially due to Dah's foreign policy being quite different from that of Saudi Arabia. This observation has been repeatedly cited by similar outlets that; the isolation of Qatar is nothing more than strategic method of downgrading the power of Qatar. In this sense, the authenticity of the blockage is contrary to Saudi Arabia and the UAE because these countries have questionable tales of human rights abuse. That the presumptive reason for the accusation that Qatar is sponsoring terrorism. This issue has called for the need to investigate it, because making such serious allegation on an independent country is quite worrisome. This blockade and other related issues can be likened to the real subject of asserting geopolitical dominance and power struggles among the regional powers. It will be concluded that the dispute is purely political issue as this has been a common practice around the globe rather than terrorism apprehension.

Procedures of Data Analysis

One of the importance of using corpus data studies is to get genuine and accessible data. Once the data is found, then the data analysis will seek to advance from quantitative analysis, that is the keywords identification and their total number to qualitative analysis. This is a stage that explanation about these keywords set to begin. Additional story or justification about the keywords with regards to ideology issues may be done critically in relation to establishing the connection between the true analysis and text obtained. After this has been done, then the analysis will focus towards concordance analysis which seeks to explain the keywords in order to establish the linguistic connections within the related data taking into consideration the nature of the data and context usage. These forms may have link with the analytical method of exemplifying and numeration. This will then create a bond between the textual patterns and their real interpretations and consequently, reveal their inherent ideological qualities. The final stage will address the process of explaining their ideological contents where conceptual procedure aligned to critical stylistics will be used to reveal the ideological idea involved in the news discourse of the two prominent media agencies Aljazeera and Al Arabiya online. In the final phase, the study moves from description to interpretation to uncover the deeper ideological contents.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The keyword and concordance analyses found a salient recurrent theme that run through Al Arabiya's narrative over the given period of time. The aforementioned analytical tools will be utilized to conduct an exhaustive examination of the developing theme and the texts that embody it.

Text 1

"Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain on Friday designated as terrorists dozens of people and groups with links to Qatar, after severing diplomatic relations with Qatar on Monday".

Exemplifying and Enumeration

These strategies have been used utilized by Al Arabiya her not only as a linguistic choice but as strategic ones sever certain ideological ends. In terms of exemplifying strategy, it has been employed to show the scope of the issue with Qatar without listing all the entities involved. In essence, it aims to choose particular items to be representative of the larger category. In the text in question, the noun phrase “dozens of people and groups with links to Qatar” functions as representative example of larger categories. in other words, the entities which the allied countries designated as terrorists. That is, a small number of items in this situation “people and groups” are mentioned to represent broad categories. Although, there is no textual markers in the sentence such as “for instance” or “for example”, however, the term “dozens” as well as the context suggest that this list is non-exhaustive. The entities mentioned in the list are representative instances of the issues these countries perceive as problematic in their association with Qatar. Exemplifying strategy here can be viewed as a way of shaping ideological perspectives, controlling the narrative by asserting certain aspects and excluding others, guiding the reader's attention in a specific way.

Enumeration on the other hand, plays a crucial role in this context by constructing the reader's perceptions of the geopolitical dynamics at play. When the text enumerates the names of the involved countries one by one, it is goes beyond just informing, it actually influencing and constructing authority in numbers. The sentence argues that the decision of designation is taken by collective agreement of many countries, this in turn leads to collective authority. This collective authority helps legitimizing the actions against Qatar. The power of exemplifying and enumeration technique resides in the way of controlling the discourse surrounding the geopolitical dynamics between Qatar and the associated countries.

Text Two

“In addition to terrorism and the general Political Islam's empty slogans, it is undeniable that dozens of dissidents, opponents, militiamen and influential religious men from all over the Arab world reside in Qatar”.

Exemplifying and Enumeration

These strategies have been utilized by the text writer in order to ideologically frame reader's understanding of the connections between Doha and political Islam and particular contentious entities from the region. The listing of concrete instances and categories generates a sense of thoroughness, guiding the reader's comprehension in a definite trajectory.

In the text, the series "dozens of dissidents, opponents, militiamen and influential religious men" presents an enumeration of groups that have been said to reside in Qatar. The ideological impact of this strategy manifested by providing a list of four distinct groups which gives an impression of comprehensiveness, as though these groups represent the complete range of individuals that reside in Qatar. By omitting an exemplifying phrase such as "for instance," the sentence implies that the list is exhaustive. However, it is unlikely that these four groups are the only ones present in Qatar. The effect here is to convince readers that Qatar is predominantly a place for such individuals, even though the listing is likely selective and non-comprehensive.

The phrase "In addition to terrorism and the general Political Islam's empty slogans" functions here as an example that is meant to illustrate a broader category of activities or ideologies associated with Qatar. By beginning the sentence with the following phrase as an example, the text suggests that these examples (terrorism and empty slogans) are indicative of a broader, unspoken set of activities or ideologies related to Political Islam that are present in Qatar. The inclusion of the phrase "in addition to" indicates that the following list is only a part of a larger category. This serves to guide the reader's

perception in a certain direction and might paint a negative image of Qatar's associations with Political Islam.

Text Three

"Among the extremist groups Saudi Arabia accused Qatar of supporting and harboring were the Muslim Brotherhood, ISIS and al-Qaeda, by means incitement through its media channels".

Exemplifying and Enumeration

This text in question introduces a layer of meaning and ideological implications through the use of these strategies. The linguistic construction of exemplifying involves giving a few instances from a bigger category. The extremist entities mentioned in the text are just a few examples from a larger category as suggested by the phrase "among the extremist groups". These specific groups have been highlighted as being backed by Qatar. This strategy has an ideological impact since it allows readers to deduce that Qatar could have provided assistance for additional extremist groups that have not specifically been stated yet.

Enumeration on the other hand, involves listing of all items in a category, which may give the impression of comprehensiveness. The listing of the three groups "the Muslim Brotherhood, ISIS, and al-Qaeda" in the sentence serves an instance of enumeration. However, the use of the phrase "among the extremist groups" shows that this enumeration is not necessarily comprehensive, but it is presented in a way that gives a sense of comprehensiveness. This use of enumeration here directs readers to believe that these are the primary or most significant dangerous or terrorist groups supported by Qatar.

Grouping in threes has an ideological effect as it is an impactful strategy frequently employed by writers to deliver a sense of completeness or emphasis. Grouping items in threes is an effective way to make a point or argument more persuasive, as it provides a sense of balance and completeness without overwhelming readers with a long list (Jeffries, 2010: 70). In this case, the three groups mentioned serve to emphasize the extent of Qatar's alleged support for extremism. The effect of this ideology is that it underscores the severity of Qatar's alleged actions and reinforces the accusation made by Saudi Arabia.

Text Four

"Jaber confirmed that the decision to cut ties with Qatar is a clear message to the Qatari regime that it is time to correct the course and change the approach Doha has followed for many years to undermine regional security and stability in the region, by supporting extremism and terrorism"

Exemplifying and Enumeration

The text has expanded the strategies of enumeration in order to effectively reinforce the charges leveled against Qatar by the Saudi-led bloc. The text is not just making general accusations against the "Qatari regime" but it specifically pointing out three charges: supporting terrorism, supporting extremism and undermining regional security and stability. The list of three specific examples of Qatar's destabilizing actions in the region helped making the overall accusation more convincing, thorough and less deniable. Although it doesn't openly claim to include every instance, however by highlighting these three instances, it strengthens the argument and makes it more impactful on readers. The interesting aspect of this strategy is in its ability in packaging these critical charges in a compelling manner by listing them out in detail. According to Jeffries (2010), the act of listing three or more examples can potentially provide a misguided perception of completeness, albeit lacking comprehensiveness.

From ideological perspectives, these strategies have presented Qatar as key regional actor characterized by irresponsibility and as a source of threat to the region due to its backing to terrorist

and radical entities. Moreover, they shape the narrative that resonate with readers assumptions about terrorism threats, leading to the justification of isolating Qatar for security reasons. The strategies also create "us vs. them" divide between the regional security interest and Qatar.

Text Five

"The majority of the region's countries agree that the Qatari regime trespassed all limits, caused great destruction, threatened the region's entire security and aided terrorist groups and hostile countries like Iran".

Exemplifying and Enumeration

The enumeration technique is effectively employed by the writer in order to set the agenda for what the reader should pay attention to. The text doesn't just make a single accusation against Qatar, but instead enumerates multiple escalating offenses in a cumulative way. It lists out that Qatar has "trespassed all limits, caused great destruction, threatened the region's entire security." However, what makes the enumeration so rhetorically powerful is how it builds a step-by-step perception of Qatar as an escalating menace. By packaging the offenses together into an escalating list - trespassing limits, then causing destruction, then threatening the entire regional security - it cultivates an image of Qatar acting increasingly reckless and dangerous. This strategy is especially effective as it imbeds a level of details regarding these actions, this in turn helps pre-emptively in preventing counterarguments that may play down or relativize the actions of the Qatari regime. Another aspect of this technique is the ability of making the reader understands that these actions are totally wrongdoings. This is achieved by not using quantifiers like "such as" or "including" implying that this list of actions is not partial but comprehensive. This sense however can be accounted as a form of manipulation, forcing the reader to conclude that the listed actions are not mere examples but the whole story.

Exemplification strategy on the other hand has been utilized in the text, the text writer has strategically used a powerful example to show and authenticate the extreme charges leveled against Qatar. By explicitly stating Qatar "aided terrorist groups and hostile countries like Iran", it provides tangible, shocking examples to back up the broader claims that Qatar has "trespassed all limits" and "threatened the region's entire security." Moreover, citing "terrorist groups" as recipients of Qatari aid has exemplified the kind of egregious, unacceptable actions the Qatari regime has allegedly taken. It plays on deep-seated fears and assumptions around terrorism to depict Qatar as complicit in enabling violent extremism that threatens regional safety and security norms. Similarly, labeling Iran as a "hostile country" that Qatar has aided serves as an exemplar of Qatar's purported transgressions against the unity and well-being of its neighboring states. It invokes imagery of Qatar making common cause with a regional pariah, turning against its traditional partnership with allied nations.

The keywords and concordance analyses of Al Jazeera narrative have exposed a dominant theme that has been steadily present in its narrative within the stipulated period. The aforementioned analytical tools will be utilized to conduct an exhaustive examination of the developing theme and the texts that embody it.

Text one

"The demands issued by Saudi and Emirati leaders have little to do with fighting terrorism and everything to do with barring all forms of dissent in a region where the rise of violent opposition has often been linked to the absence of political freedoms. In supporting these measures, the Trump administration has demonstrated that the terrorist label remains little more than a foreign policy tool of the US and its allies".

Exemplifying and Enumerating

The strategy of enumerating has been identified which involves listing concepts, ideas or items inside a text for different rhetorical purposes like making an argument more inclusive, highlighting the complexities of a topic, or making a claim more persuasive. In this context, this strategy has been utilized by Al Jazeera to augment intricacy of the argument and adds depth to it by citing concrete instances such as “fighting terrorism”, “barring all forms of dissent”, “the rise of violent opposition”, and “the absence of political freedoms”. This list of examples has been deliberately involved in the narrative as reasons in order to advance specific ideologies.

The utilization of enumeration in this context enables the writer to effectively construct a multi-faceted and organized argument, progressing from the superficial rationale “fighting terrorism” to more profound underlying factors “the absence of political freedoms”. It also serves as an effective persuasive strategy. This is achieved by presenting a series of many points that adds substantiality to the argument, rendering it more challenging to counter. The reader is exposed to a comprehensive perspective of the matter, which can be more persuasive than a single standpoint.

for exemplifying strategy, only few items are listed from a large category, it is an indicative list. For the current sentence, the main broader argument revolves around certain leaders and countries making decisions based on political interests or motivations rather than rooted in legitimate worries about terrorism. In this respect, two sets of examples are presented in the sentence the first one is “The demands issued by Saudi and Emirati leaders”. According to the text in question, the demands are more about quelling opposition than actually combating terrorism. However, by mentioning particular actions or “demands” of identifiable entities in this case the leaders of Saudi Arabiya and UAE, the writer here provides a concrete example to back up the main broader argument. This would in turn shifts the narrative in the sentence from a hypothetical world to a tangible one, enabling the reader to observe a real-world representation of the outlined main broader argument.

The second example set by the sentence is related to the position of the Trump administration towards the measures against Qatar. According to the sentence, the endorsement of the measures by the administration is cited as proof of the potential exploitation of the term “terrorism” as an instrument of foreign policy rather than a truly legitimate endeavors to combat terrorism. By including a particular recognizable administration’s position, the writer is again offering readers an additional real-world example that they may easily comprehend. This reinforces even more the idea that the overarching argument extends beyond a certain region or group of leaders and may have a more pervasive nature.

The sentence adeptly employs the linguistic strategies of exemplifying and enumerating in order to construct a critical view of specific geopolitical acts. The various entities associated with the situation are systematically enumerated, and their respective actions are provided as concrete examples to bolster the overarching argument. The neat choice of lexical words and structures serve to enhance the ideological position put forth by the text producer.

Text Two

“The UAE and Saudi leadership seem to have decided to make Qatar a scapegoat for their fears about regional changes. At the core of the week-old decision by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to strangle their smaller neighbor Qatar with a medieval-style siege is a single critical question: what fears and demons drove the Saudi and Emirati leaders to take these drastic measures to bludgeon Qatar into changing its foreign and media policies and submitting itself totally to their demands?”

Exemplifying and Enumerating

Exemplifying and enumeration in this text have been utilized to reinforce an ideology of the Qatar crisis being rooted in irrational fears by Saudi and UAE regimes, leading them to pursue excessively punitive and controlling actions against a weaker neighbor under false pretenses. In terms of exemplifying strategy, the text has used a potent evocative example to depict the measures taken against Qatar referring to them as a "medieval-style siege." This loaded phrase has not just described the actions neutrally, but has painted a vivid illustrative example. Describing the blockade as a "siege" has painted a vivid picture of aggressively surrounding and controlling a region with overwhelming force. This comparison highlights the Saudi/UAE strategy as a harsh embargo rather than a diplomatic approach, similar to past military actions used to force submission. Moreover, adding the term "medieval" before "siege" has emphasized the outdated and brutal nature of this tactic, suggesting it is not how modern nations should handle conflicts. It evokes images of a less advanced era with violent conflicts and ruthless strategies. By using these descriptive phrases, the writer is urging readers to imagine the situation in Qatar through powerful historical analogies.

It is an example that immediately conveys moral judgments about the actions being depicted as draconian overreaches of power. The vividness and carefully-selected analogies exemplify the Saudi/UAE approach in a way that tugs at certain ideological perspectives and assumptions about civilizational progress, national rights, and proper conduct between nations, this is rhetorically powerful framing.

Regarding enumeration strategy, the text has not just made one broad accusation against Saudi and UAE actions, it actually lists out one by one, the different escalating ways they tried to compel and pressure Qatar. It has enumerated three separate goals: first, forcing Qatar to change its foreign and media policies, but then it goes beyond that to the more extreme demand of Qatar fully "submitting itself totally" to whatever the Saudi/UAE regimes wanted. So, by including that vague third item after the two more specific demands, it creates this sense of ideological overreach. Like Saudi/UAE ambitions ballooned from legitimate grievances to just wanting total capitulation from Qatar as a smaller neighbor. And crucially, the way it culminates and intensifies this enumerated list has been by using the harsh, violent language of "bludgeon" Qatar into submission. It is not softer words like "encourage" policies to change, but this metaphorical imagery of violently beating Qatar into accepting those demands. So, with this three-part escalating list, you get this powerful portrayal of Saudi and Emirati actions as becoming increasingly excessive, coercive, and bullying in their approach toward Qatar. The enumeration builds a crescendo of apparent unreasonable demands backed by threats of overpowering force.

Text Three

"The future of the Gulf looks grim, as differences between neighbours are turning into hostilities. Riyadh and Abu Dhabi attempt to politically ostracize Doha is more likely to isolate Riyadh than to force Qatar to its knees. Therefore, rather than clashing with each other, Gulf nations should find a way to unite against the common threats such as terrorism, extremism and economic challenges".

Exemplifying and Enumeration

Exemplifying strategy here uses a small number of chosen items or things to exemplify a broad category, it normally uses linguistic signals such as "for instance", for example", "such as" as indicators. In the text in question, such signals are not used explicitly yet, the idea of exemplifying may be implicitly hinted at when particular incidences or examples are emphasized in order to illustrate more general themes. In this case, the mention of the phrase "Riyadh and Abu Dhabi attempt to politically ostracize Doha" can be regarded as an instance of more generalized regional political dispute which represents a broad type of inter-nations within the context of the Gulf.

Enumeration strategy which frequently gives a sense of comprehensiveness by listing things in a category. The linguistic realization of the strategy in the text is in the phrase “unite against the common threats such as terrorism, extremism, and economic challenges”. Although not specifically thorough, the list introduced in the phrase conveys a sense of completion and covers a wider spectrum of difficulties encountered by the Gulf countries. The three-item list introduced involves “terrorism, extremism, and economic challenges” adheres to common political discourse patterns employed to establish a perception of entirety or inclusiveness.

In the realm of Critical Discourse Analysis and Critical Stylistics, it is important to note that these strategies possess not only stylistic significance; they also undermine ideological implications. The effective use of exemplification and enumeration possesses the potential to discreetly shape readers' perception of the given scenario. Thus, by presenting an example of particular cases of political strain, the writer may insinuate that these conflicts are emblematic or indicative of the political atmosphere in the region. Similarly, by listing several significant challenges in the region, enumeration serves to evoke a heightened feeling of urgency and seriousness. Additionally, it conveys the notion of a collective array of obstacles, fostering a discourse of solidarity in the face of common opponents. Overall, these persuasive strategies of vivid examples and hard-hitting lists basically undermine any legitimacy Saudi and UAE might claim. Instead of taking their side, readers may end up mostly feeling sympathetic toward Qatar as the vulnerable, bullied victim being disproportionately beaten down by bigger, unrestrained powers.

Text Four

“Decisions such as cutting all diplomatic ties, suspending flights, preventing use of airspace, closing the land borders and asking Qatari citizens to leave Saudi Arabia are rarely taken in any diplomatic crisis, even between the most antagonist states. By taking this decision Saudi Arabia lost credibility not only in the eyes of Qatari people, but also in the eyes of fellow Arab citizens throughout the Middle East. By punishing a neighbor in such a manner, Riyadh is forcing its allies to consider getting closer to other regional and international actors, even possibly Iran. Therefore, while trying to contain Iran, the Saudi leadership’s unrealistic approach may result in the opposite outcome”.

Exemplifying and Enumeration

Both strategies have effectively been utilized in the text to show the unusual and severity of the measures implemented by Saudi Arabiya on Qatar. By starting with “Decisions such as,” the text has set the stage for providing notable examples from a larger set of possible decisions. This exemplifying strategy has subtly signaled that the list is not exhaustive but comprises significant instances, they are “cutting all diplomatic ties”, “suspending flights”, “preventing use of airspace”, “closing the land borders” and “asking Qatari citizens to leave Saudi Arabia”

This list has been presented as a set of parallel noun phrases, which is a common linguistic pattern used for exemplifying. The phrase “such as” indicates that these are a few examples from a larger category of possible decisions, rather than an exhaustive list.

However, the most noteworthy aspect has been the strategy of enumeration that follows. Even though the text has not explicitly claimed that the list is comprehensive, yet the structure and language used create that impression. The plural “Decisions” and the lack of textual markers like “for instance” make the reader perceive these as all the major serious measures or decisions taken in this diplomatic crisis against Qatar. The ideological significance of this strategy stemmed from its ability to present the list as a comprehensive collection, despite its potential incompleteness. It also exacerbates the perceived gravity of the issue by numerating several drastic measures such as implementing boarder closure, removing citizens, and severing diplomatic relations. The depiction of Saudi-led bloc’s measures as exceptionally brutal, even among antagonistic countries fosters an impression of escalation. This however serves to strengthen the contention that such choices are

infrequently made during diplomatic crises. The utilization of both strategies has effectively underscored the extraordinary character of Saudi Arabia's choices in relation to Qatar. Exemplifying strategy has served to indicate that these instances are noteworthy representations from a broader collection, whereas the enumeration has imparted a perception of thoroughness and inclusiveness. Consequently, this intensifies the idea of a severe diplomatic divide, which has the ability to influence the reader's viewpoint on the matter.

CONCLUSION

The analysis revealed that Al Arabiya selectively listing and exemplifying Qatar's activities which effectively served to promote anti-Qatar ideological narrative by invoking guilt, creating unity, and manipulating narratives for geopolitical purposes. It enabled Al Arabiya in showcase specific instances that exemplified more extensive allegations directed towards Qatar's alleged support for terrorism and extremism in the region, guiding and shaping readers' perceptions and creating a negative image of Qatar. Although the presented list of instances was not comprehensive however, they have effectively enhanced the wider narratives in which Al Arabiya has been attempting to disseminated around Qatar in the coverage. The enumeration strategy on the other hand has been utilized to numerate different terrorist entities, organizations and radical figures that have affiliations with Doha. This numeration tended to solidify the charges made against Qatar and enhance their credibility and thoroughness, despite the fact that the listed items have not been inclusive. Yet, one way to make a point more impactful has been by grouping items in sets of three, such as mentioning the Muslim Brotherhood, ISIS, and al-Qaeda together.

For Al Jazeera on the other hand, the allegations of backing terrorism and radicalism that put out against Qatar by the Saudi collation have been directly questioned and discredited through using the strategies of exemplifying and enumeration. The strategies have emphasized that these allegations have primarily been revolved around power dynamics in the region and political struggle and interests rather than being rooted in authentic apprehensions regarding fighting terrorism. Al Jazeera has depicted the blockade as means for the blocking countries to exercise power control over Qatar instead of addressing terrorism, by emphasizing the unjustifiable demands and the sever forceful restrictions imposed on the country. In addition, Al Jazeera has underscored the injustice of the blockade, characterizing it as brutal old-fashioned and incongruous with contemporary diplomatic standards. Overall, Al Jazeera through these strategies aimed to show that the blockade was a political move disguised as a counterterrorism effort, with Qatar being portrayed as a victim of regional power games.

DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

This study has confirmed the justification for the conduct of the investigation. It is based on the linguistic analysis of the discourse environment of 2017 Gulf Crisis. The crisis was more of political nature than security or terrorism concerns. I kindly want to confirm that the various perspectives and sensitive issues presented are void of any sort of partiality. They are based on objective ground as they are grounded on factual evidence and credible sources. The study is primarily academic and it does not seek to propagate any ideology or take side from the background. It aimed at broadening our scholarly knowledge and promote educational stance on issues of significant importance. Hence, scholars and potential researchers are required to critique the analysis as well as the findings of this study and build-up their conclusions.

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