



**IDENTITY REPRESENTATION OF IRANIAN IMMIGRANT CITIZENS IN
NEWSPAPERS TEXTS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY IN TERMS OF
CRITICAL DISCOURSE CONSIDERING THE DISCOURSES-ORIENTED
COMPONENTS OF COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC SOCIETY**

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ABSTRACT

As regards, newspapers represent their owner's demands in all over the world, and newspapers and their owners have their own specific ideologies and world views, as represented in newspapers texts format. The present study analyzes newspapers texts within published inside and outside Iran and represents ideologies and world views in the field of Critical Discourse Analysis(CDA)) based on Van Leeuwen's Model (2008). Five twofold contrasts, investigates Van Leeuwen's Model (2008) in every texts. The scholar depicts the structural model of each contrast and then states that each social action is expressed in a discourse through these structures in what form. Finally displays the influence amount of each contrast through comparing two discourses and hence shows that how the newspapers within and outside the country reconstruct the facts related to Iranian immigrant citizens' identity according to discourse-oriented structures in a specific form.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), social action, identity, newspapers within the country, newspapers outside the country

INTRODUCTION

Discourse is an interdisciplinary concept which is discussed in many Humanities courses such as Linguistics, Philosophy, Criticism, Political Science, Sociology,

Anthropology and etc. and because of this outspread, has attracted general's attention.

Discourse (speech) is language usage for communication purposes in speech internal and external texture. This means that time,

place, social, culture and politics circumstance of texture and also textual features effect on our meaning and interpretation of discourse. There are also definitions of discourse that are often attributed to French constructivist and post-constructivist thinkers and all are affected by Michel Foucault. There are three general approaches such as:

- 1- Constructivist and formalist discourse analysis that considers discourse a level higher than sentence and knows discourse analysis the analysis of this level.
- 2- Functional discourse analysis in which the context of situation function is important and considers discourse the same as language in use.
- 3- The third linguistics approach to discourse is "critical discourse analysis". "Critical Discourse Analysis" is a new trend of discourse analysis course in linguistics studies. In Critical Discourse Analysis, concepts such as ideology and authority, historical, cultural, social, political relationships enters discourse environment. Critical Discourse Analysis that is a subcategory of discourse analysis which is described of two description conditions: the condition of being interdisciplinary and being critical. According to (FerKlaf,126) "the condition of being interdisciplinary is to make and

form and analyze of critical discourse as a source for surviving the change of discourse practices so that enables it to participate in the main topic of contemporary research in social science and the condition of being critical is to understand this special lingual and discourse approach that how the life of people is determined and limited through social structures in which we are overtaken and of which we are suffering or of which we are happy and enjoy them and also is as following: to foreground the possible and conditional nature of certain acts and the possibilities of their changing". Thus, critical discourse analysis is following to make relation between the discourse-oriented components and structures and the ideologies. Namely the components which using or not-using or changing and converting to another format in speech or texts cause different understanding from speech, make a matter secret or ambiguous or more clear; make a part of speech outstanding and put a part aside and finally create upper and lower layers in texts.(Yarmohammadi,2002,180).

Discourse consists of hidden ideologies. It can be understood that the people who research in Tagfa theme, state that the existence of two principles is important. These two principles consist of ideology

and authority that are hidden in lower structures of contexts. In explanation the concept of ideology, Yarmohammadi states that: "In political science in particular in western countries, when the speech is about ideology, usually the people's minds pay attention to vocalizations such as communism, fascism, anarchism and etc. that is somehow different from democratic norms". This understanding has no usage in linguistics. Yarmohammadi (page 99) considers ideology as a "collection of views, understandings and systematic values that is continuous and contagious in a society. Also, the concept of authority the same as ideology has also a specific position in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) studies. In authority discussion we face two viewpoints, Foucault viewpoints toward authority and Weber viewpoints toward authority. Foucault viewpoints toward authority is so that "the authority dominates all the society as an integrated whole simultaneously" (Soltani, 2004: 13). But Weber viewpoint (1978:163) define authority like this: "the possibility that in a social relationship, a person is put in a situation that can apply his will despite of resistance, regardless of this possibility is depend on which basis, is called authority. Since, numerous researches have been done dependent on Leeuwen, T.Van model

(1996), which encompasses the first pattern of "social agents" in 1996 that tries to represent agent representation who are the society individuals, and instead, the new model of Leeuwen, T.Van (2008) has been evaluated less, in this research the author has tries to use the second method and among various patterns of Critical Discourse Analysis, has selected this pattern. In this research the author has begun to represent the identity of Iranian immigrant citizens in newspapers texts within and outside the country considering the discourses-oriented components of cognitive-semantic society of Van Leeuwen's Model (2008).

RESEARCH THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Among all given models in Tagfa theme, the author has selected the model of Leeuwen, T.Van (2008), since this model is new and precisionist. According to this model, components and Indicators of cognitive-semantic society have been used in newspapers texts analysis. The main focus of the research is on answering this question: How social actions are represented in discourse? To show social actions, critical components of cognitive-semantic society can be used and found in sentences structures.

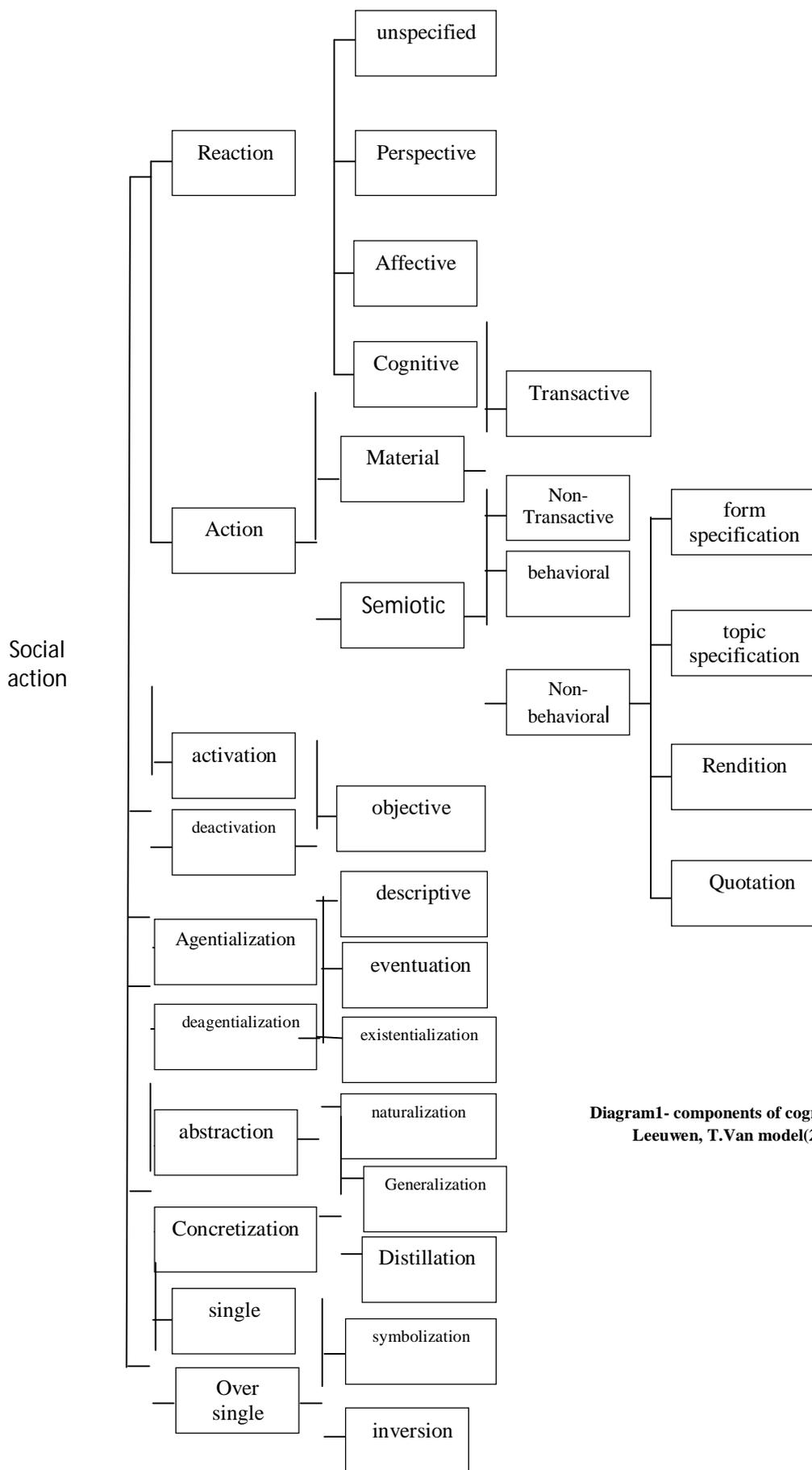


Diagram1- components of cognitive-semantic society of Leeuwen, T.Van model(2008):social actions

RESEARCH METHOD

This research data are articles about identity representation of Iranian citizens who have emigrated abroad, which are selected between newspapers at home(Keyhan, Hamshahri) and abroad(Iranian website, Online news) texts within 5 months since Dey1390 until Ordibehesht 1391. Totally 18 newspaper texts, 9 of which are retrieved from Persian

newspapers at home and the other are retrieved from Persian newspapers abroad. For more coordination between selected texts, Islamic identity or Iranian identity topic was selected and the gathered texts were tried to be based on this topic. And in this research the actions have been presented on this topic. Research selected articles are shown in table 1 as following:

Table No.1- Persian language newspapers at home and abroad

	number	Newspaper name	title	Number of rows
1	58688	Hamshahri online	Iranian culture transmission and national identity continuity	15
2	149201	Hamshahri online	Our identity challenges	18
3	84956	Hamshahri online	Defensing of oppressed people is a part of Islamic Iranian identity.	27
4	10756	Hamshahrionline	If Islamic countries' identity comes to the field.	15
5	15915	Keyhan	Identity protection	16
6	2000037	Keyhan	Secularism is the most important enemy of Islamic movements.	7
7	-----	Keyhan	The supper leader Sayyid Ali Khamenei about dependent on Truth and virtue and Justice	16
8	230089	Radio Farda	Special programs of Nowruz 91 Celebration in Europe Parliament	16
9	556875	Iranian website	Different approaches to problems of Iranian task force abroad(diaspora)	14
10	160067	Iranian website	Iranian Islamic identity strengthening of Iranians abroad	16
11	-----	Online news	Iranian identity in modern era(times)	14
12	3766	Iranian website	A report of the book" evolutionary of Iran identity discourses."	
13	-----	Online news	Commotions of Iranians abroad conference	25
14	556823	Iranian website	Iranian identity or Islamic identity	18
15	-----	Iranian website	Identity-making course or discourse	11

In this research we have used two methods in order to analyze data, which are qualitative and quantitative analysis. Qualitative analysis is heuristic analysis, which occurs in a way that researcher reads a text and all are done according to his/her revelation mind and through inductive and apriority reasoning, diversity and

differentiation diagnosis, comparison and etc. and with the help of thinking, intellection and dialectics.

In this step, the frequency of components of cognitive-semantic society using in Van Leeuwen's Model (2008) has been counted and calculated in three topics. In other words, the amount of taking advantage of

components has been counted and calculated in conjunction with "identity" in the form of three topics (Islamic identity or Iranian identity, Persian language the main factor of Iranian identity, Iranians abroad interest in religious and national identity protection). Similarly, the amount of taking advantage of components about incident in Persian texts inside and outside the country has been presented as frequency and percentage in separate tables. Then in order to determine the amount of being meaningful in components using than social actions, chi-square test has been used. After data collection and classification, all oppositions should be found in both texts and should be compared with each other in terms of frequency and percent and should be checked whether they are effective or not. This can be done through statistical analysis and each opposition's amount of being meaningful can be reached. If the amount of being meaningful gets less than 0.05, the difference is semioticificant (meaningful).

1.6. Islamic or Iranian identity

After determining discourse-oriented structures about Islamic or Iranian identity and also applying Van Leeuwen's Model (2008) on that structure and actions comparing and checking in both texts, and finally counting them, three significant

oppositions have played role. These three oppositions are as following:

- 1) semiotic/material opposition
- 2) agentialization/de-agentialization
- 3) concretization/abstractive opposition

Now we reconsider the oppositions and their role in newspapers at home and the websites inside and outside the country:

1.1.6. semiotic/material opposition

According to material action that is "the act" or "to do something", and the semiotic and the act are the same and semiotic action that is "action meaning" or "the meaning of doing something". Material action, has physical and palpable purpose and effect but the semiotic action is not like this and instead of "action", "the meaning" is represented. The following examples are related to newspapers' texts at home:

- 1- Stating that we don't want to auction Palestine identity as it is presented in some countries' peace plan, he said: Iran identity is not tradable but a fact. (Hamshahri, 15 of June 2003).
- 2- stated, about definitions and features that he believes in identity, said that: "identity has three sides :history and literature, popular myth and Philosophy that gets national identity role when it is written in

national language. (Hamshahri, 21 of Ordibehesht 2006).

In above examples, identity representation has been formed through the action of topic specification. When we have topic specification, this is topic description that clarifies it. For example when we say: today we want to speak about the first day of school, we completely make our addressee understood and in other word we interpret something and clarify our concept for him/her.

In example(2), the denotation action of topic has been formed. This means that, it has moved "identity features of immigrants" to background and after the quotation mark of "said", has revealed an important issue that is: "identity has three sides: history and literature, popular myth and Philosophy that gets national identity role when it is written in national language." The following examples have used quote action, namely identity expression is represented as quotation and material factors. Since identity has been expressed using quotation mark and phrases such as "said and continued". This shows that these actions are semiotic actions:

3- The assistant of press affairs and Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance (Iran) informing in this conference stated that: Iranian

society abroad historically, socially, culturally, scientifically and economically...(Keyhan conference news)

4- Legislature president in another part of his speeches, said: "I suppose that they have confronted a fait accompli."(Hamshahri, 15 of Tir 2007).

In example(3) the author has expressed "Iranian society abroad is reckoned as the most outstanding immigrant communities historically, socially, culturally, scientifically and economically." through this action and has referred this feature to the assistant of press affairs and Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance (Iran) informing and knows himself impartial. In example (4) Iran newspaper Author has mentioned "the problems which have been highlighted recently about Iranians identity" and emphasis on this topic implicitly that legislature president has expressed this statement and again knows his viewpoint impartial. In newspaper abroad, identity representation of immigrants has been expressed materially in contrast with the newspaper inside the country:

5- The minister of study center of foreign minister: in-severability, dynamism and contradiction of national identity globalization and

foreign policy are the challenges confronting Iranian. (Online news, 26 of May 2004).

- 6- In his article explanation he said: our Iranian identity basis are according to three bases: immortal Iranian wisdom and rationality and authority, Islamism and Shiite honesty and spirituality and also moderation.(Iranian website).

In examples (5) and (6) and also other examples, abroad newspaper text has expressed immigrant's identity with no quote. Hence, this newspaper author has mentioned that identity is important, that is why he/she has used more objective words such as "identity globalization" and "Islam and Shia establishing". Thus, as far as he could have used material action to be not forced to quote of Iranian identity through quotation action and to use words which are associated to a negative and secret topic in his/her speeches.

Comparing newspaper texts abroad and at home it can be concluded that in the texts at home and according to habits that exist in most Persian-language newspapers, semiotic-quotation action has been used more. In this text, semiotic topic denotation action has been used too and as its name suggests, the author just determines the topic and somewhat mentions it and begins another important topic with its help.

Generally, it can be said that 19 semiotic actions (67.85%) and 9 material actions(32.14%) in the newspaper at home and 8 semiotic actions(27.58%) and 21 material actions(63.63%) have been used for immigrants identity representation.

2.1.6. Agentialization, De-agentialization

Actions and reactions are agentialization that are represented through "mankind" or "human", on the other hand, actions and reactions are de-agentialization that are represented except through "human" and are not affected by human agency. In newspaper at home the agentialization action is more surveyed and there is more emphasis on "agent" and "doer". It can be mentioned that the agents in the topic of immigrants identity in newspaper at home are expressed as agentialization action and the reason is that in newspaper at home "the topic involved" are important not the topic itself:

- 7- Historically , the kind of viewpoint of country elites and politicians to two main attributes of national identity; namely Iranian and Islamic has been important.
- 8- If patriotism is indeed promoted reasonably and make for our society religious force clear that there is no contrast between religion and patriotism.

In example (7), the author of newspaper at home thinks that "the agent and doer" is "the kind of viewpoint of country elites and politicians" and has shown it clearly. In example (8), the Iranian author has used other agent and it is "patriotism" and he/she thinks that "patriotism" is the reason and cause of not having difference in popular nationalism between Iran and western countries. In newspaper abroad, in contrast with the newspaper at home, the de-agentialization has been used more, because in newspaper abroad author's opinion, "topic expression" is important. In other words, national identity is important, who has formed national identity is not important, that is why there is no emphasis on that and the author has used whether de-agentialization action or has used agentialization action in the form of semiotic action. Namely, the author of newspaper abroad has represented the agentialization action in the form of semiotic action as a quotation of Iranian statesmen. Some instances of de-agentialization action in newspaper abroad are as following:

- 9- National identity in Iran has been formed of Islam and Iran interlacing during ages.(Iranian website).
- 10- This political geography has been effective on our destiny from past to present.(Online news).

11- Iranian identity is rooted in fables that And heroic stories about Iranian idealistic kings and champions such as Kai Khosrow and (Iranian website).

In examples (9) and (10), the author of newspaper abroad has used a passive structure according to de-agentialization action to be not forced to show "agent and doer" in that. He/she has just referred to national identity in Iran and being Iranian. In example (11), the author of newspaper at home has used deactivation structure for topic expression. In other words, he/she has used descriptive action of "heroic stories Iranian idealistic kings and champions" to show that the identity of immigrants is Iranian identity, thus, using a special structure the author has used descriptive action to be not forced to show "agent and doer" of immigrants identity. In the most sentences of newspaper abroad, "agent and doer" are not shown, although some actions may have agent and doer, "agents" are not represented here and the sentence is used passively do that the doer is not known and instead of that "action and topic" is expressed importantly. Generally it can be said that 20 agentialization actions(71.72%) and 8 de-agentialization actions (28.57%) in newspaper at home and 9 agentialization actions (32.14%) and 21 de-agentialization actions(72.41%) in newspaper abroad have

been used for immigrants' identity representation.

3.1.6. Abstractive /concretization

Another important action is effective on immigrants' identity representation in newspaper at home and abroad and distinguishes these two discourses is abstractive /concretization action. It should be remembered that when an action is concretization, the same action is represented, neither more nor less. When an action is abstractive the action is not represented, but a set of actions is represented in a form of an action. In the newspaper at home, identity representation is as an abstractive action. Whereas in the newspaper abroad, identity is expressed as concretization action. The following examples represent this issue:

12-Noting that in Imam's opinion, American Islam overmatches Pure Mohammadian Islam, Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Khamenei mentioned that American Islam is the same as ceremonial Islam, is incuriosity Islam against "cruelty and avarice".

13-Noting the people who positioned against Imam ideals in Quds global day, Grand and caused that opprobrium in Last year's Ashura, Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Khamenei added: ".

In example (12) topic expression is formed overlay, "American Islam". In other words, the author of newspaper at home, instead of using concretization action and revealing the topic of Iranian or Islamic and religious identity of immigrants, has used a word that contains the general meaning. Indeed he/she has guided "immigrants' Islamic identity" to the reader's mind background and has activated "American Islam" and has been associated with a negative issue in reader's mind. In example (13) instead of concretization action using, the author has used "that opprobrium" that it refers to the last sentence reference that is

"positioning against Imam Ideals".

Thus, it can be stated that the event expression in newspaper at home has been as an abstractive action, because the actions have been represented not exactly and full explicitly, but generally. A set of actions have been represented in a form of an action here. In contrast with newspaper at home, concretization action has been used more in newspaper abroad, because the action has been represented exactly itself. The following examples express this topic:

14- In continue he noted the importance of all Iranians abroad attention to religious and national identity protection and to preserve the honor and reputation of Islamic Republic of Iran.(Iranian website).

15- With all sufferings of Greek attack upon Iranian immigrants, they still say we are "Iranian" and protect their identity that these all are literature effects. (Online news).

In these sentences, the author of newspaper abroad has used concretization action to represent the topic. The notable difference of these two contrasts in newspaper at home and abroad expresses that identity expression from two different discourses is shown in different ways. In newspaper at home, the event is expressed as an abstractive action because the author wants

to mention that what has happened exactly, whereas in the newspaper abroad the author thinks that saying the topic expressly and clearly is important and depicts immigrants' identity in a form of action.

It can be said that 20 actions (80%) and 5 (20%) in newspaper at home and 12 abstractive actions (36.36%) and 21 concretization actions (63.63%) in newspaper abroad have been used for immigrants' identity representation.

The following table expresses three effective contrasts:

Contrast	Material/semiotic				Concretization/abstractive				Agentialization/de-agentialization			
	Material		semiotic		Concretization		abstractive		Agentialization		de-agentialization	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
At home	9	32.14%	19	67.85%	5	20%	20	71.42%	20	71.42%	8	28.57%
Abroad	21	63.63%	8	27.58%	21	63.63%	12	36.36%	9	32.14%	21	72.41%
Meaning level	0.002		0.1*		0.016		0.023		0.034		0.02	

CONCLUSION

According to this issue that ideology and intellectual perspective of speaker or author is effective on the selection of the type of the words and grammatical structure of the sentence that is the order of the speech. That is why newspapers form a world for their addressee and try to familiarize their mind to its world.

According to accomplished analysis and statistical calculations of the selected topic, there has been not many similarities in the texts, but the differences in according to

Islamic or Iranian identity, semiotic/material, concretization/abstractive, agentialization/de-agentialization in newspaper at home and abroad comparing, causes semantic distinction.

It should be said that the level of being meaningful is effective on all three topics. In relation to Islamic or Iranian identity, in the first contrast, the level of being meaningful in newspaper at home and abroad for material action is 0.002. In the second contrast the level of being

meaningful for Agentialization action is 0.034 and for de-agentialization action is 0.02 and for the third contrast, the level of being meaningful for concretization action is 0.016 and for abstractive action is 0.023 and the level of being meaningful for Agentialization action is 0.034 and for de-agentialization action is 0.02. This shows that in newspaper at home and abroad comparing causes semantic distinction. In reviewed texts, in relation to Islamic and Iranian identity, this level in newspapers at home is (70.34%) and in newspapers abroad is (25.65%).so in related to this topic, the level of being secrecy is more in newspaper at home. Thus surveying and analyzing political-social texts of newspapers, high ideological amount is realized and it can be notified that in the policy of discourse-oriented structure using is in order to manipulate the facts and divert addressee's mind of fact and lead it to the author's purposes. It can be mentioned that all newspapers' texts try to use structures that cause more ideology and their own idea force to reader's mind. Generally, this research findings demonstrate that critical discourse analysis is a suitable implement to manifest ideological base of the texts and conversations. Herein, defined components by Van Leeuwen's Model (2008) is a suitable implement in hidden ideologies

representation and is rated as a method for representing social action.

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