

UNVIERSITY OF BAHRAIN

College of Arts



**Department of English
Language and literature**

Climate Change in Bahraini Local English News Reporting: A Discourse Analysis

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master in Applied English Language Studies

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Abstract

This study aimed at analyzing the linguistic features of the English mainstream media used to convey the efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain in dealing with environmental issues in relation to climate change. This is closely linked to spread awareness about the issue and involve the audience in taking action to contribute to the achievement of the UNSDGs 2030. The study also sought to fill the gap regarding discourse analysis of English mainstream media represented in the news reporting of *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* newspapers on climate change issues and the related efforts to achieve UNSDGs 2030 related to the matter. A corpus of 939 news stories (303,493 words) mentioning the Kingdom of Bahrain efforts on ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ during the period of January 2015 to April 2022 from the news reporting of the two prominent English local newspapers namely, *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*. These stories were carefully examined quantitatively using Fairclough (1989) dialectical- relational approach using the Wordsmith Tools represented in Concord and WordList. The results indicated that English newspapers rarely used scientific language to convey the efforts of Bahrain in dealing with that climate change and environmental development. The limited number of stories mentioning climate change and environment together reflected that the news reporting does not link them together nor to the UNSDGs 2030 which is where the national efforts are leading to. The present study is focused on the environmental goals of the UNSDGs. The study recommended that further discourse analysis studies of all UNSDGs with more diverse topics and media news reporting in Arabic language to draw comparisons would further enhance the findings and help explain whether cross-culture variations affected the results of this study.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Climate Change, UNSDGs, Environmental Action

Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to my dear father and my beloved family.

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to the distinguished professors that guided my way and supported me throughout my studying period in the University of Bahrain. I express my utmost gratitude to the outstanding professors who I was honored to learn from throughout my academic journey in the master's degree program especially Prof. Nuri Ageli, Prof. Madani Osman, Prof. Ferid Chekili, and Prof. Martin Parker who witnessed and supported my development throughout the years of my studies. I must also extend my thanks to Dr. Yasser Ahmed Gomaa who supervised my thesis.

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List Of Abbreviations

DA	Discourse Analysis
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Action
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNSDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general overview of the study including rationale, problem and questions of the study, in addition to its objectives, significance and contextual background in addition to the research terminology.

1.1 Background to Climate Change News Reporting in the Kingdom of Bahrain

The media coverage of climate change (CC) is an intense and complicated because it is packed with technical and scientific terms that only an expert can understand. Media play a significant role in conveying and simplifying this message but at what cost?

This study reflects the interest in exploring the applicability of Discourse Analysis, CDA hereafter, of news stories and articles. This study explores how English local newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain are conveying the national efforts in dealing with CC and how the linguistic use of scientific and technical terminology affected the true meaning of the texts that were analyzed and if they affected the understanding and knowledge of the audience of these texts. This analysis is linked to the achievement of environmental goals out of the comprehensive global 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) which are goals 13, 14 and 15 which are Climate Action, Life Below Water and Life of Island, respectively.

CC has been identified as one of the most difficult challenges facing all countries of the world and it has been highlighted as part of UNSDGs to include all nations in exerting more efforts in reducing its harmful impact on our environment.

The Kingdom of Bahrain continues to confirm its commitment to launch various initiatives and set new strategies to adopt green and innovative solutions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and balance between the preservation of natural and environment

resources and national economic growth. Bahrain has taken great leaps in implementing the SDGs related to environment protection and preservation and is keen to further implement vital projects related to CC. This goes in line with Bahrain's membership in the United Nations Framework Convention on CC and the ratification of the Paris Agreement within the same Framework which include the goals to reach zero naturalty in the year 2060. Bahrain also implemented a afforestation plan with the goal to double the number of trees on its land and the mangrove trees four times. The Kingdom has also made numerous initiatives to multiply renewable energy goals and reducing emissions by 30% by 2035 compared to the 2015 baseline.

This study further explores the linguistic portrayal of these efforts via media outlets represented in English newspapers publications.

1.2 Rationale of the Study

The Kingdom of Bahrain's national online portal (Bahrain.bh) outlines that,

the Kingdom of Bahrain has willingly accepted its responsibility to integrate sustainable development into the government's national development strategies and plans which provide the Kingdom with prospects and a pathway for the future.

And the Kingdom is aiming to achieve 13, 14 and 15 SDGs through supporting and enabling environment for sustainable development.

In order to convey the meanings, efforts and repercussions of CC, the linguistic use of clear and specific lexical items has a significant impact on the understanding of such an alarming issue. The introduction of new terminology and vocabulary related to CC, linguists' role is clear in the analysis of discourse strategies, framing, metaphor and rhetorical devices in addition to the context and discussion of CCA.

New environmental terminology includes terms related to climate change, nature and biodiversity, ocean and sea conservation and natural parks. This can be closely related to Halliday (1990) notion of the ecological study of language through his paper titled "New ways of meaning:

a challenge to applied linguistics”. This study is considered a breakthrough in applied linguistics and is very significant to the current study’s exploration of the register of scientific discourse and the linguistic analysis of CC and environmental action.

Thaker and Leiserowitz (2014), Ukonu, Akpan, and Anorue (2012), Tillinghast and McCann (2013), Wodak and Meyer (2012), Wang (2009) among many others, have outlined the significance of the language revolving CC. Despite the volume of research commenting on the language used to communicate CC, no study in the Kingdom of Bahrain has focused on the discourse analysis of local English news reporting. Global newspapers and journals have resorted to linguistic means in the media to reflect world efforts in this regard and the Kingdom of Bahrain is no different as various parties involved in dealing with CC appear to use particular linguistic items to highlight taken actions and have them published in local newspapers.

This situation is the reason behind conducting this study is to uncover the lexical items used to communicate the attitude, behavior, and actions of Bahrain in dealing with the issue of CC.

1.3 Problem of the Study

There are underlying linguistic connotations to the issue of CC and the environmental efforts in this regard in addition to the scientific knowledge understanding between the technical nature of CC language which can be unclear to the people of the Kingdom of Bahrain due to the lack of research in the field. This study provides an analysis and insight into the English newspapers reporting of CC in the Kingdom of Bahrain which will fill the gap currently present in the literature in the Arab world. While there are many studies conducted relating CDA to Climate Change Action (CCA), there are very few relating CDA to CC and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) not only in the Middle East and Arab region but also the entire world.

This study conducts a systemic CDA using linguistic, semiotic, and literary analysis tools in addition to macroanalysis of social formations, power relations and institutions on a large sample of news stories. The period of the corpus is spanning from the transition from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, MDGs hereafter, in 2015 to the UNSDG, to document the development of the language used until 2022. In implementation of this study, the language use of local media reflected the accomplished efforts and responsibilities of the country through the lens of local practices.

1.4 Questions of the Study

With the emergence of many means of communication, the news genre maintains its credibility due to its high ethical standards of professionalism, balance, objectivity and independence (Richardson, 2007). Therefore, this study attempts to answer the following questions: (1) How do English language Newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain communicate the key points of national plan on CC in relation to international goals? (2) What kind of linguistic features manifested in the study's English language media discourse to reflect national efforts to tackle CC? and (3) What are the ideologies about Bahrain's efforts and responsibilities to deal with CC and prevent its repercussions? and (4) How are these linguistically manifested in the study's English language media discourse?

1.5 Objective of the Study

In Norman Fairclough's words,

CDA is not, as one might assume, just a critique of discourse, it is a critique of the existing social reality (including its discourse) which begins with a critique of discourse. (2015, p. 7)

CDA outlines how texts portray social conditions and are also used to reproduce social conditions which lead to the two-way relationship between the text and the context. Intertextuality

is an important aspect of CDA and DA as the text does not only relate to the context but also to other texts which relay to traces of many contexts of use of words in a kind of internal history.

The current study critically analyses the English language mainstream media used to convey the efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain in dealing with environmental issues related to CC. It also analyses the language used to the public's understanding without jeopardizing the actual scientific meaning to be able to spread awareness about the issue and involve the audience in taking action leading to the achievement of the UNSDGs.

The literature on CDA outlines its purpose as to clarify the ideologies behind language use. CDA scholars including Fairclough (1989, 2015), van Dijk (1995a) and Wodak and Meyer (1998) highlight how language and social structure influence one another noting that CDA is a method of social practice. In addition, CDA seeks to

to unmask ideologically permeated and often obscured structures of power, political control and dominance as well as strategies of discriminatory inclusion and exclusion in language use" (Wodak, de Cillia, Reisigl and Liebhart, 1999, p. 8)

This study fills the gap in discourse analysis of English language mainstream media represented in the news reporting of Gulf Daily News and Daily Tribune newspapers on CC issues and the efforts to achieve UNSDGs 2030 related to the matter. Therefore, the objective of the present study is to analyze the linguistic features in the local English language newspapers discourse on CC to uncover the attitudes, responsibilities and actions taken by the Kingdom of Bahrain and to decode the strategies of the Kingdom of Bahrain for dealing with CC through practical solutions in line with the UNSDGs.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Considering the Fairclough's (2005) CDA approach, this study, from a linguistic and practical view, positively contributes to the understanding of the direction of the Kingdom of Bahrain in achieving the UNSDGs 2030 environmental goals to deal with CC. It may also give an elaborative explanation about Bahrain's attitudes, responsibilities, and actions since the transition from the MDGs in 2015 to the UNSDGs. The use of DA and CDA in this study may help raise awareness of the role of local newspapers in conveying the efforts undertaken by Bahrain in combating the repercussions of CC, not only nationally but also internationally.

From a methodological perspective, this study provides an insight on the use of Wordsmith Tools in DA and CDA of news reporting and how to apply these methodologies. The use of such tool may open new horizons on the importance frequency, collocation, and concordances analysis of the entire corpus of this study with three levels of analysis which are textual, discursive, and social.

In addition, the findings of this study can be used in enhancing the media coverage for national and international media outlets in the CC conversation to raise more awareness on the impact of the efforts of individual countries on the collective efforts of the world's countries. In addition, the findings of this study can also be used in educational and research institutions to establish critical reading on CC reporting and ideologies' analysis. This is in addition to the great role this study can play in shifting the linguistic items used in the CC conversation which can raise awareness in the country by accomplishing a better understanding among the people of Bahrain and the world.

CHAPTER TWO
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the literature review and previous studies related to CDA in CC linguistic analysis that fundamentally outline the procedures and results of prior studies that reflect the significance of the current study.

2.1 Previous research on CC Discourse

In this section, previous research with similarities to the present study will be chronologically reviewed, according to their research approach, objective of study and results.

Koppenborg, F., & Hanssen, U. (2021) in their article Japan's Climate Change Discourse: Toward Climate Securitization? Politics and Governance placed Japan on the international climate security debate through an analysis of competing CC discourses. Japan's government first recognized CC in 2020 labeling it a crisis. This article explored a burgeoning securitization discourse that challenges the status quo of incrementalism and inaction in Japan's climate policy. The article also highlighted Japan's position in the international evolving debate on the urgency of climate action and provided clarifications for changes and continuities in Japan's CC discourse. The article looked at the use of climate crisis in the press releases of Japan's Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Elia (2021) in his study titled "Journalists' Awareness and Understanding of Climate Change in Tanzania" examined data the awareness of journalists and their understanding of CC issues and repercussions in their country and the world using designed questionnaires. The study resulted in finding close association between the awareness of professional journalists' education and their understanding of CC and no direct association among age, experience nor training and knowledge of CC. This study outlined the challenges of to effectively reporting CC information is related to

rejection of CC news stories and difficulties in comprehending scientific jargon. The study concluded with recommendations for regular information literacy skills training programs about CC in order for media outlets to enhance the abilities of their journalists to communicate CC information and developments.

Stoddart, M. Foster, K. Ramos, H. and Ylä-Anttila T. (2020) in their research brief: COVID-19 and Climate Change Media Discourse, highlighted a general decline in attention to CC following the pandemic. The study examined mass media coverage from four Atlantic Canadian legacy newspapers: The Telegram, The Guardian, The Telegraph Journal, and The Chronicle Herald. For comparison, the study also examined the Globe and Mail and National Post. This study answered two questions: (1) What happened to climate change within the media issue attention cycle between September 2019 and August 2020? (2) For media stories that connect climate change and COVID-19, what are the main themes that define the relationship between these two crises? The findings of the study included unfolding a significant decline in media attention to CC following the pandemic. Although media attention to CC was already declining before the pandemic, this finding unveils that CC has lost an amount of social bandwidth since early 2020 that has been taken up instead by the pandemic. Despite the decline of CC popularity, the findings of the second question show that the pandemic and CC were discussed together considering that the two are addressed as parallel crisis, and that recovery from the pandemic represents an ideal opportunity for accelerating CCA. These findings propose that one way of increasing the social bandwidth for CC is to link it with other crises like the pandemic.

Prado (2019) explores the decision of the United Kingdom's The Guardian's decision to announce a change in addressing changes in the global climates from the use of CC to the use of climate emergency, crisis or breakdown. This article explored the reasoning behind such step

which resulted in the outlet's explanation that it is an attempt to being scientifically accurate, while also communicating the issue of CC which elaborated on the media's use of a rather passive and gentle sound while what scientists use a language that convey that CC is a catastrophe for humanity.

Bozan (2017) in his study titled "Framing Climate Change Discourse in Turkish Media" depicts the impact of media on the public's awareness and political agendas related to CC issues. This study looked at CC frames in Turkish media in a quantitative and qualitative content analysis for a span of 6 years. This study revealed that Turkish media applied an excessive use of the generation of selective incentives and devoted substantial attention to motivation frames rather than to prognostic and diagnostic frames. Bozan listed the top ten CC issues in the Turkish media discourse which included ecological and environmental degradation, Turkey's action or response, sustainable development or sustainability, other's action or response, transition and efficiency in energy, CC as the end, United National CC conferences, NGOs' action or response, economic development and the 2 Celsius limits for CC in Turkey.

Karlsson, R., & Kim, H.-Y. (2015) in their study: Korea and Climate Change: Unpacking the Domestic Media Discourse. Asian Politics & Policy outlines a media review to showcase Korean advancement in dealing with CC after the launch of the country's Green Growth agenda in 2008 with a focus on the disputed role of nuclear energy in mitigation policy. This review tackled the Korean point of views that were engaged in the domestic CC conversation since Korea's journey from being the poorest countries in the world to becoming the 10th largest economy. The study noted the significant green growth the country has witnessed in parallel with its economic growth which imposed not only new challenges but also new responsibilities and concepts. The analysis

of media discourse in this study reflected how Korea swiftly picked up CCA conversation and embraced it leading to raising public and government awareness to tackle the issue.

In a study titled “A Critical Discourse Analysis of Climate Change Denial,” Wolfstone (2014) reviews four critical discourse approaches which are Fairclough’s (2005) dialectical-relational approach, feminist CDA, van Dijk’s socio-cognitive approach and Essex School to produce insights into how discourse reproduces social and political inequality over the environment manifested through CC. This study produced the conclusion that despite all four approaches are different in terms of methodology, yet they all led to comparable results and even though they are multiple, they socially complex but context sensitive.

Ukonu, Akpan, and Anorue (2012) discussed the media and contradictions in the fight against CC in an article titled “The Media and the Contradictions in Commitments to the Fight against Climate Change”. This study highlighted the agreement on the effect of human on CC as well as natural causes. Through the results of the empirical studies, this study outlined the risk the media imposes as a key player in shaping the public perception, understanding and action when it comes to CC. The paper, after its analysis of CC reporting in Nigeria, recommend media outlets to play a more objective role in the CC debate and give equal attention to represent all parties involved in this case.

In his study titled Climate Change Coverage in Indian Print Media: A Discourse Analysis, Mittal (2012) examined the media discourse of India’s three leading English-language newspapers which are Hindustan Times, The Indian Express and the Times of India. The selected discourse for analysis was during globally prominent climate change events. The study conducted a quantitative analysis which demonstrated a peak upon the release of the Fourth Assessment Report and the announcement of climate change crusaders’ win of the Nobel Peace Prize. The study’s

qualitative content analysis revealed that frames such as scientific certainty, energy challenge, social progress, public accountability and looming disaster were widely employed by the Indian newspapers to shed light on relevant social, economic and political issues.

In analyzing the discourse of the three prominent newspapers in Bangladesh, Kabir (2011), in his study titled about major CC issues covered by the daily newspapers of Bangladesh, highlighted the profound influence of news media on shaping the audience attitudes and policies regarding social and environmental matters. His study assessed key CC issues covered by Bangladesh's major newspapers that can contribute to the formulation of CC relevant policies in Bangladesh. Kabir (2011) revealed that the broadest CC coverage in newspapers was under natural disasters while coverage of crime and tourism was insignificant. The coverage of CC issues was not continuous throughout the period of the discourse period but fluctuated depending on national and international climate conditions. His study also revealed that most of the coverage was local in nature.

Young and Dugas (2011) in their article on the representations of CC in Canadian national print media, presented preliminary findings from a research initiative entitled "Public Discourses on CC in Canada". This article analyzed a number of aspects of CC issue's public life, including media, political, and activist treatment of CC arguments, symbols, and ideas. Using content analysis approach, this article examined media coverage trends on global CC issues and resulted in listing many reasons to Canada's failure to meaningfully act on the issue of CC. The study portrayed how print media coverage in Canada been complicit in decontextualizing or banalizing CC, which in turn contributed to insulating traditional institutions from a more radical and transformative capability. In another study on CC discourse analysis, Shmelev (2012) published the analysis of the Russia case with three sectors examined throughout which included the Russian

scientific school, the involvement of Russia in the international CC mitigation process, and the media coverage of the CC issues as seen by three Russian newspapers. This study helped uncover the institutional structure of the CC and public policies and strategies in this respect. The analysis of this study also revealed that the most attention given by these three newspapers was given to economy, energy and politics and less attention to civil society or scientific problems. In addition, most CC news handled national or regional and international issues with an increase in news reporting during the time of international environmental commitments.

Nolan, T., & Crowe, P. (2010) in their paper: “Evaluating Climate Change Discourse in New Zealand”, explored the introduction of biofuels into New Zealand using the discourses that preceded the decision. The paper used Critically Systemic Thinking and ‘Mode 2’ Soft Systems Methodology (SSM) to engage with Biofuels policy stakeholders to unveil how the discourse was conducted. The paper examined data relating to the scientific, economic, social and legislative discussions surrounding biofuels but while the paper started off with that notion, it later expanded to incorporate the rules and methods used by the country for conducting discourse about what action to take with regard to CC. The implications of this research, encompass beyond the debate of the paper to include the way the world communicate, and deal with this problem.

Wang (2009) surveyed the meaning of global warming in three discourses from *the Guardian*, *the Washington Post* and the *People’s Daily*. This study investigated a corpus of at least 20 years of articles in which global warming occurs at least once in these newspapers. This paper drew comparisons of meaning constructions between three newspapers as well as between different time periods and found that *the Guardian* discourse remained skeptical. The study concluded that *People’s Daily* also constructed global warming as an irrefutable fact. This study argued that corpus plays a significant role in discovering meanings of discourse objects.

Carvalho (2000) in his paper presented at the ‘International Conference on Logic and Methodology’, RC 33 meeting titled “Discourse Analysis and Media Texts: A Critical Reading of Analytical Tools”, elaborated on the use of CDA of media texts. He explained that the analysis of discourse from discursive and ideologies strategies are interpretive work and highlighted that CDA offers important potential in understanding how meanings are assigned through language for social and political interaction especially in media texts.

The review of literature in relation to this thesis helps point out the gap that justifies the purpose of this work. The existing literature review confirms the importance of applying similar methodology to the related data in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

2.2 Summary of Chapter

This chapter outlined the literature review which pointed out a gap in the analysis of news reporting on CC in relation to the efforts and responsibilities represented by linguistic features. To fill these gaps, this study examined *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*’s news reporting of CC and environment. The previous studies reviewed in this chapter also suggested various analytical procedures for CDA especially for CC media texts. The next chapter will outline the theoretical framework and the basis of the present study.

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter highlights the theoretical framework and the basis of the present study in order to locate this study within linguistics in general. To do so, it is important to note that this study is a CDA of English language news reporting on CC, using corpus tools as assistance to the analysis. This leads to three areas of research that need exploring: CDA, corpus techniques, and earlier similar research on English language news reporting on CC. It is essential to highlight the tenets of CDA that are relevant to this study with a focus on the chosen approach of analysis.

3.1 Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis and Discourse Analysis has become well-established in humanities and social sciences since Fowler et al (1985) and Fairclough (1989) developed in 1970s and 1980s especially due to its attention to the relationship between language and action through its tools to decode the ideology in the discourse.

Van Dijk (2009) highlights that CDA is used in the multidisciplinary fields yet not only as talk and text analysis, however it consists of various methods according to Wodak and Meyer (2009). Fairclough (1989, 2015) notes that CDA is intended to

systematically convey an opaque relationship sacrifice, incident, and text, and b) broader social and cultural structures, relationships and processes. (p.132).

While, in methodology,

CDA involves a principled and transparent shunting backwards and forth between the microanalysis of texts using varied tools of linguistic, semiotic and literary analysis, and the macroanalysis of social formations, institutions and power relations that these texts index and construct" (Luke, 2002, p. 100)

but it is unlikely to find one definition of CDA because it is a paradigm of many various approaches.

The outlined notions of CDA raise many question marks in CDA research in general which makes it essential to explore their relevance to the current study in the next section to examine the context, discourse, text and ideology.

3.2 DA basic notions

3.2.1 Context

Fairclough (2005) outlines that the context of DA involves many areas beyond the linguistics of how language items are used within a text and these include additional linguistic elements of political, social, economic and cultural factors which heavily influence the construction of meaning. The present study reflects how context implies social, discursive, and textual factors which is examined in concordances that enlightens us about a new level of text view in addition to the discursive level of text's production and consumption as well as the social level that reflect the societal trends that impact the discourse.

3.2.2 Discourse

Defining discourse can lead to many variations and interpretations as many previous studies highlighted the ambiguity of the term since its emergence in modern science. Therefore, the definition reflected in the current study will lean on the point of view of applied linguistics which is how language and statements are used in the community in addition to speech patterns among people of same speech conventions.

Fairclough (2005) explained that discourse is structures and practices that reflect social realities and human thought via specific groups of words that construct meaning. According to Dakowska (2001) in Hamuddin (2012) discourse can be defined as the linguistics of language use as a method to understand social context interactions. This can refer to the analysis of connected

speech or written discourse. Due to the existence of many interpretations to discourse depending on the context, it is important to note that CC and environment protection action texts of this study are examined and interpreted in relation to social, cultural, economic and political aspects linguistically from the point of view of the study's researcher.

3.2.3 Text

The term text is used in the present study because sample newspaper stories, articles and reports on CC are considered media texts to highlight why these stories are considered texts which are part of the discourse on CC.

Despite the many different definitions, Fairclough defines text as "linguistic/semiotic elements of social events" (2005, p. 916). van Dijk (1995b) and Fairclough (1995) noted the literature into media discourse within CDA resulted in considering it a social and discursive institution which regulated and organizes social life and knowledge as well as beliefs and values. Ultimately, media texts resemble a tool of communication that reaches a large number of people and greatly influences them which reflects the importance of such discourse in communication and linguistics studies

3.2.4 Ideology

van Dijk (1998) identifies ideology as:

the political or social systems of ideas, values or prescriptions of groups or other collectivities, and have the functions of organizing or legitimating the actions of the group. (p. 3).

This means that this would in return generate series of thoughts, beliefs and ideas which would lead to a specific interpretation of events and social currents.

The impact of ideology on CDA is huge because it can be clearly detected through textual analysis which is through the interpretation of the portrayal of CC and environmental action in local Bahraini prominent English language newspapers using linguistic and media discourse which we assume carry these ideologies. We expect to decode the efforts and responsibilities for CC and environment action related to achieving the UNSDGs outlined in the texts via the discursive practices of two newspapers outlets. The contextual background of national efforts on CC and environment protection action would enable the explanation of any hidden ideologies uncovered in the texts subject to this study.

3.3 Use of DA as conceptual framework

The body of literature on DA is intensively elaborated which resulted in producing a wide array of methodological orientations without a unified theoretical guide but rather a variety of different approaches of analysis. These approaches include van Dijk (2009) socio-cognitive approach, Wodak's (2009) discourse-historical approach, and Fairclough (2005) dialectal-relational approach which is the approach adopted in this study.

3.3.1 Fairclough (2005) Dialectal-Relational Approach

This approach looks at discourse from a social point of view outlining that there is a dialectal relationship between discourse and society and this approach outlines three dimensions of analysis which are textual (micro-level), discursive (meso-level), and social (macro-level). Considering that Norman Fairclough is one of the most prominent researchers and founders of CDA, it is worth noting that his approach is vastly different in the emphasis on the link between textual and social dimensions in comparison to the other approaches mentioned above.

3.3.2 Textual Analysis

To analyze the linguistic features of discourse that can be politically or culturally significant to the society, Fairclough's (2005) approach points out the systemic functional linguistics through micro-level textual analysis which focuses on the social factors' representation and clauses of actions, processes, and events in addition to these clauses' organization within a structured text (Fairclough, 1995). Nhung (2016) explains this with highlighting that vocabulary patterns and choices, cohesion, semantics, grammar must be systemically analyzed in order to reach correct conclusions using Fairclough's (2005) approach. Having said that, the current study is focusing on the representation of CCA and environment protection efforts through the grammatical, semantic, and lexical analysis of the study's keywords of the corpus.

3.3.3 Discursive Analysis

The meso-level discursive analysis of the Fairclough's (2005) Dialectal-Relational Approach is about the context of creation, distribution and consumption of texts which link to how mass media function with a specific designed format to its target audience inside the Kingdom of Bahrain and abroad. Discursive analysis handles in this study journalism's sociology and the process of articles production starting from newspapers' sources and offices. In this study, there are certain questions to be answered to conduct the meso level of the analysis which are (1) Who are the sources of the news reports? (2) Why are the events of the reported news the way they are? (3) What are the factors influencing the reporting of these news? (4) What is the other news reporting done by the same newspapers on the same matter by different sources?

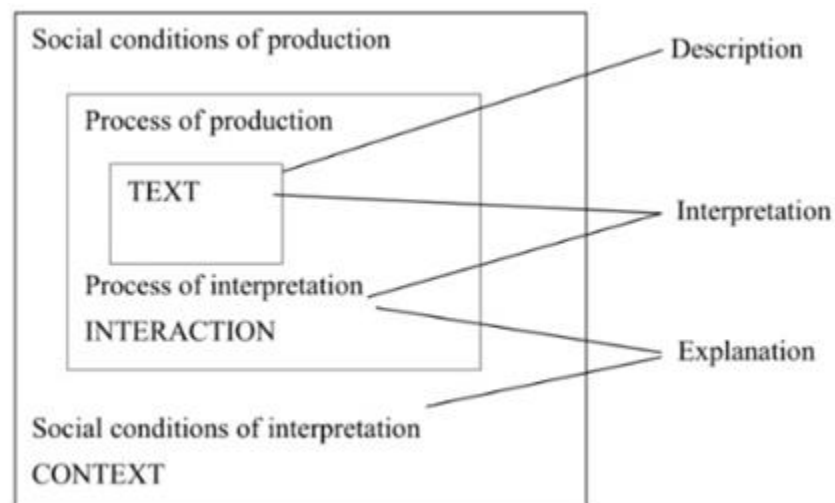
3.3.4 Social Analysis

The above levels lead to the third and final level of analysis of Fairclough (2005) Dialectal-Relational Approach which is social analysis, macro-level, and this handles the social factors related to the news articles production and their impact on the readers' interpretation related to the matters of CC and environment protection. This is the level where in-depth analysis is made into the efforts and accomplishments that have been made towards the responsibilities of CCA and environment protection in the Kingdom of Bahrain in line with the government's action plan in relation to the UNSDGs 2030. This will be portrayed through the analysis of linguistic features that are used in the corpus and why were they used the way they are.

Nhung (2016) highlights that Fairclough's framework looks at three levels of analysis, but it is essential to note that the final analysis must be made by combining the results of all three levels to find the actual frame of social interaction. (see Figure 1)

Figure 1.

Discourse as text, interaction, and context (Fairclough, 1989)



3.4 Summary of Chapter

This chapter has introduced CDA, and related concepts mentioned in this thesis. It has also tackled the relevant approach in this study which is Fairclough's (2005) Dialectal-Relational approach. A discussion about corpus analysis was also briefed in addition to an account of previous research on CDA and CC which showed a gap in ideology analysis of CC media coverage in the Arab world and Bahrain. The next chapter reviews the previous studies that fundamentally outline the procedures and results of prior studies that reflect the importance of the current study in relation to CDA use in CC analysis. The next chapter will highlight the methods and procedures used in this study to analyze the study's corpus using Fairclough's (2005) Dialectical-Relational approach to CDA as well corpus techniques represented in collocation and frequency.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

This chapter highlights the scope of the study, research approach, data collection and research tools in addition to the analytical framework in which Fairclough's (2005) Dialectical-Relational Approach to CDA was used for the study's qualitative analysis and the corpus tools that were used to provide quantitative analysis for the qualitative results.

4.1 Scope of the study

The purpose of this study is to critically analyze the lexical items used to convey the language used to communicate the attitude, behaviors, and actions of Bahrain in dealing with the issue of CC and how this is conveyed through the media coverage of *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* of the efforts in achieving the UNSDGs 2030. This study conducts a systemic and critical (discourse) analysis using linguistic tools on a large sample of news stories spanning from the transition from the MDGs in 2015 to the UNSDGs to document the development of the language used until 2022. In implementation of this study, it is expected that the language use of local media will reflect the accomplished efforts and responsibilities of the country through the lens of national practices.

4.2 Research approach

In consideration of all factors that might affect CDA within this study, the English language media texts comprised articles from two national newspapers, namely *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*. There are two main reasons for this. First, as indicated by previous studies (for example, van Dijk, 1988; Fairclough, 1989), a government's political stance exerts significant influence on its national newspapers' reports of news events, and each news agency employs its own discursive strategies to raise the readers' awareness towards the issue. Therefore, it is possible

to examine how the two newspapers' ideologies about the attitude, behaviors, and actions of Bahrain in dealing with the issue of CC and reflect the accomplished efforts and responsibilities of the country through the lens of national practices. at the textual, discursive, and social levels in the media discourse analysis.

It is important to note that this study does not mainly compare *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*' stances regarding the CC debate, though similarities and differences between the two newspapers were mentioned to represent the multiple portrayal of national efforts. Another noteworthy point is that the study focuses on *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*'s coverage of seven years of CC and environment efforts and their relations to the UNSDGs 2030. This is due to the fact that the efforts contributing to UNSDGs are mainly exerted by government entities following the adoption of the goals within the national development strategy. Thus, the coverage of these years provides sufficient data across the media through time for the purpose of the study.

4.3 Data Collection

A census of English language news articles on CCA and environment protection efforts were analyzed (See Table 1) consisting of two study corpora: one comprising the articles in *The Gulf Daily News* and the other comprising the articles in *The Daily Tribune* published during and around the time spans of January 2015 to April 2022. Each of the sample articles contains at least one key phrase 'climate change,' "environment" and all texts are stories of Bahrain. The articles were searched for over a period of six weeks from April 17th, 2022, to May 22nd, 2022, and retrieved from the websites of the online newspapers *The Gulf Daily News* (539 articles containing 152,770 words) and *The Daily Tribune* (417 articles containing 160,629) with a total of 956 articles containing 313,399 words in addition to verifying them through the newspapers' online archives,

print copies and Google archives using the search phrases “Bahrain,” “climate change” and “environment”. The articles found and retrieved from the search comprised publications from January 2015 to April 2022. These dates were determined by the author to analyze the articles including the completion of the MDGs and the introduction and ongoing efforts towards achieving the UNSDGs.

Table 1

Summary of CC news in English language newspapers

Language of Communication		English		Total
Publication per newspaper	Newspaper	Articles	Words	956
	<i>THE GULF DAILY NEWS</i>	539	152,770	
	<i>THE DAILY TRIBUNE</i>	417	160,629	313, 399
Year published	Newspaper	Articles	Year	539
	<i>THE GULF DAILY NEWS</i>	12	2015	
		22	2016	
		44	2017	
		37	2018	
		68	2019	
		29	2020	
		128	2021	
		199	2022	
	<i>THE DAILY TRIBUNE</i>	21	2015	417
		21	2016	
		28	2017	
		46	2018	
		54	2019	
		68	2020	
		102	2021	
		77	2022	

4.4 Data analysis

To answer the questions of this study, the qualitative research design mainly focused on the corpus assisted CDA approach. Due to the complexity of CC politics, CDA is a suitable approach to the interest of studying the use of language in socio-economic and political contexts which also include other disciplines. In addition, corpus techniques facilitate obtaining reliable information from a fairly large sample of data to reveal language patterns which are difficult to detect using manual analysis.

Specifically, Fairclough's (2005) Dialectical-Relational Approach to CDA and corpus techniques (frequency, collocation, concordance) were utilized in analyzing *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* news articles covering CC from the transition from MDGs in January 2015 to wrap up the coverage of CC media coverage and accomplishments of UNSDGs in April 2022.

4.5 Analytical framework

As stated above, this study uses the Dialectal Relational approach by Fairclough (1989, 1995, 2005) as its analytical framework with the support of corpus tools that encourages both qualitative and quantities approaches that have been examined in this study. The data of this study underwent corpus analysis using software package WordSmith Tools 6.0 which provide frequency analysis, collocation analysis followed by concordances analysis of the entire corpus of this study with three levels of analysis which are textual (1), discursive (2), and social (3).

Scott (2022) points out that WordSmith Tools is an integrated suite of programs for looking at how words behave in texts. The software enables finding out how words are used through a variety of tools which include the WordList tool which lists all the words or word-clusters in a text, set out in alphabetical or frequency order. The software also includes a concordance, titled

Concord, which portrays a word or phrase in context and the words it is associated with. Scott (2022) highlights the importance of these tools by saying:

These tools have been used by Oxford University Press for their own lexicographic work in preparing dictionaries, by language teachers and students, and by researchers investigating language patterns in lots of different languages in many countries world-wide.

4.6 Research tools

First, the corpus software Wordsmith Tools 8.0 Wordlist was employed to outline frequency occurrences of the node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ in *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* newspapers articles restricted to Bahrain followed using Wordsmith Tools 8.0 Concord to identify the collocation profiles of the node words. These collocation profiles of the nodes provided a bird-eye's view of the prominent ideas conveyed by the media.

Then, the qualitative analysis in accordance with Fairclough's (2005) Dialectical-Relational approach to CDA was undertaken manually on the most frequent collocates of the nodes. This qualitative analysis is the textual analysis of the concordances to examine the linguistic features (namely, lexical choices, lexical relations, metaphor, modality, nominalization) which outline the attitude, behavior and actions undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain as well as the efforts and responsibilities for CC. The elements of research design are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2*Elements of research design*

Aim	To examine how the national efforts on CCA are portrayed in the two prominent English language newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain, <i>The Gulf Daily News</i> , and <i>The Daily Tribune</i> . In particular, to analyze the linguistic features manifested in the study's discourse that reflect the ideology of these newspapers in covering how the efforts and responsibilities are constructed towards CC.
Objectives	- to analyze the linguistic features in the study's corpus on CC and decode the ideology about Bahrain's goals towards CC - to analyze the linguistic features in the study's corpus on CC and decode the ideology about Bahrain's efforts responsibilities towards CC - to decode and interpret the relationship between Bahrain's plan and efforts towards CCA in terms of political, social and historical context as outlined in the study's corpus.
Research questions	1. How do English language Newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain communicate the key points of national plan on CC according to international set goals? 2. What kind of linguistic features manifested in the study's English language media discourse to reflect national efforts on CC? 3. What are the ideologies about Bahrain's efforts and responsibilities for CC? How are these linguistically manifested in the study's English language media discourse?

Theoretical grounding	Fairclough's (2005) Dialectal-Relational approach to CDA
Method	Qualitative and quantitative: - Fairclough Dialectal-Relational approach to CDA - Corpus techniques (collocation, frequency)
Corpus	Total of 956 articles (313,399 words) covering CC and environment from the local newspapers: <i>The Gulf Daily News</i> (539 articles containing 152,770 words) and <i>The Daily Tribune</i> (417 articles containing 160,629) between January 2015 and April 2022.

4.7 Summary of the chapter

This chapter gave the details of the methodology and procedures used in this study including the scope of the study, research approach, data collection, data analysis outlining the analytical framework in addition to the research tools and design in addition to outlining the corpus of the study and elements of research design. The following chapter reports the results and discussion.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter states the results of the analysis of the study's corpus with comprehensive discussions of the results using the analysis software Wordsmith to identify collocation profiles of the node words determined in the study followed by the adoption of Fairclough Dialectical-Relational approach to CDA to reach qualitative results that back the quantitative results. These results are intensively used in the discussion in this chapter.

5.1 Results of data analysis

5.1.1 Frequency analysis

Using Wordsmith Tools 8.0, a frequency list was generated to manifest the most frequent words in the corpus of the study using the wordlist function of the mentioned software to verify whether CCA and environment protection efforts occurred most frequently in the corpora. Table 3 below shows the frequency of occurrences of the study's node words out of 956 texts comprising of 313, 399 words.

The word list was later manually examined to produce a shortlist of all the high frequency nouns. See Table 3.

Table 3

Occurrence Frequency of the node words 'climate change' and 'environment'

Node Words	Frequency occurrence according to newspaper	
	<i>The Gulf Daily News</i>	<i>The Daily Tribune</i>
Climate change	515	252
Environment	489	564

Table 4 below shows the nouns that collocate with the node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ and their frequencies from the two study corpora.

Table 4

Collocations of nouns of node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’

Keywords	Frequency occurrence according to newspaper	
Collocates	<i>The Gulf Daily News</i>	<i>The Daily Tribune</i>
Development	231	407
National	182	308
Water	250	293
International	240	290
World	299	282
Global	230	236
Government	135	216
Efforts	128	192
Project	164	190
Support	120	170
Sustainable	175	170
Health	177	164
Green	170	139
Initiative	110	134

Table 4 reflects the great differences between the coverage of the two newspapers in terms of frequency occurrences of nouns related to the node words of the study. The words ‘world’ ranked highest in *The Gulf Daily News* followed by ‘water,’ ‘international,’ ‘global’ and ‘development’ while the word ‘development’ ranked highest in *The Daily Tribune* followed by ‘national,’ ‘water,’ ‘international’ and ‘world.’

As the words ‘climate change,’ and ‘environment’ are the node words of the study, they are ranked the highest in both corpora.

5.1.2 Collocation analysis

Stubbs (1996) affirms the significance of collocation analysis due to the characteristic collocations of words which reflect associations and connotations that lead to the assumptions which they represent. Therefore, it was essential in this study to use pattern function in Wordsmith Tools 8.0 of all the words that collocate with the node words of the study from a span of five words to the right and five words to the left in both group of texts from both newspapers. Table 5 below outlines the list of words in accordance with their frequencies of the node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ in *The Gulf Daily News* texts while Table 2.4 outlines the list of words in accordance to their frequencies of the node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ in *The Daily Tribune* texts.

Table 5

Collocations of the node words 'climate change' and 'environment' in The Gulf Daily News corpus

N	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	Centre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	With	Supreme	Supreme	Council	Marine	Environment	Conference	Committee	Chairman	Bahrain	Year
2	Climate	That	Council	Utilities	Nations	Climate	Affairs	Water	Held	Mohammed	Moahmmmed
3	Parliament	Will	Public	Impact	Business		Chief	Executive	Executive	Last	That
4	Affairs	Change	Safe	Protecting	Safe		Programme	That	That	Parties	Bahrain
5	That	Importance	Raise	Effects	About		Which	Bahrain	Bahrain	Environment	Would
6	Change	Said	Protection	United	That		Bahrain	News	With	Through	Cop26
7	Development	Arad	Framework	Protect	Work		Protection	Chief	Region	Khalid	Environment
8		Development	Special	Impacts	Working		That	Said	Challenges	With	Environmental
9		Have	Health	Challenges	Tackle		Said	President	Also	World	Said
10			Environmental	Adapting	Against		Will	Announcing	Governance	Work	
11			Impact	Risks	Combat		Social	Well	Will	Which	
12			Potential	Landmark	Controlled		When	Protect	Water	Food	
13			National	Awareness	Fight		Friendly	Will	Paris	Said	
14				26TH	Address		Impact	Which	Agriculture	Together	
15				Water	Global		Through	Environmental	Resources		
16				Help	From		Adaptation	Reduce	People		
17				Convention			Impacts	UNEP			
18				Issue			With	That			
19				Preserve			Challenges				
20				Envoy			Could				
21				Adapt			Minister				

Table 6

Collocations of the node words 'climate change' and 'environment' in The Daily Tribune corpus

N	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	Centre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	That	Supreme	Supreme	Council	Work	Environment	That	Bahrain	Kingdom	With	Bahrain
2	With	Bahrain	Council	Protect	Marine	Climate	Committee	Said	Development	That	Tribune
3	Their	Request	Safety	Preserving	Business		Conference	Manama	Said	Bahrain	With
4	Sector		Protection	Protecting	Safe		Which	That	Than	Parties	COP26
5	Request		Provide	United	Nations		Friendly	More	This	Daily	
6			Safe	Health	Natural		Through	Mohammed	With	Kingdom	
7			Create	Effects	Controlled		Protection	Sustainable	Climate		
8			26TH	With	Investment		Social	LAO	Also		
9			Impact	Utilities	Tackle			President	Mubarak		
10			Public	Preserve	Sustainable				Governance		
11					Economic						
12					Suitable						

Scott (2022) explains that Wordsmith Tools software generates collocation windows that collocates are organized according to frequency within each column which leads to node words appearing in the center top column while the collocates are to the left and right. Tables 5 and 6 show that the node word ‘climate change’ is mentioned less than environment in both *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* newspapers.

The collocation profiles reflect both lexical and function words and because this study is not intended to analyze function words, they were excluded from the manual analysis and only include adjectives, nouns, verbs, and adverbs that frequently collocated with the node words of the study. This led to detecting the different association and connotations related to the efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain on CCA and environment protection as portrayed in local newspapers.

5.1.3 Concordance analysis

Baker, et al, define a concordance as “a list of word cluster with its co-text on either side” (2008, p. 15) and these can be shown in the table below as a series of lines with the node words subject to this study. Table 7 and Table 8 show concordance lines related to the keywords and collocations related to the node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ in both *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* newspapers.

The manifestation of concordance lines of the node words of this study offers an accurate and comprehensive interpretation of the representation of CCA and environment protection efforts undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain as portrayed by *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* which are the focus of this study. However, the variation of the coverage of each

newspaper on annual basis since January 2015 to April 2022 can be subject of further elaborative study relying on the node words co-texts in comparison to every year between the two newspapers.

Table 7

Part of concordance lines for node words 'climate change' and 'environment' in The Gulf Daily News

N	Concordance	Word#	File	Date	%
1	while working in harmony with the society and the environment..	12,460	2017 GDN	2022/2000	98.8
2	it is also damaging to the environment as it takes a lot of fossil fuel to...	4,926	2015 GDN	2022/2000	98.8
3	On the seabed. Parliament Utilities and Environment affairs committee chairman...	55,381	2022 GDN	2022/2000	98.7
4	And horseracing club's Cup. Supreme Council for Environment vice-president..	33,804	2021 GDN	2022/2000	98.3
5	In one such call centre, but in a completely different environment. She encouraged...	16,700	2019 GDN	2022/2000	98.1
6	The project was complete in a challenging environment based on the company's...	33,561	2021 GDN	2022/2000	97.6
7	Animals around them. After observing Baloo in his environment and surrounding...	7,262	2016 GDN	2022/2000	97.0
8	Of training and becoming aware of the real work environment. GPIC President...	12,195	2017 GDN	2022/2000	96.7
9	Special needs students into the regular school environment. We have managed...	54,107	2022 GDN	2022/2000	96.4
10	Happening on the ground. The human element of climate change adaptation	54,004	2022 GDN	2022/2000	96.2
11	At the session, Dr. Yasmin Fouad, Minister of Environment of Egypt, echoed her...	53,977	2022 GDN	2022/2000	96.1
12	Of the most vulnerable regions to the impacts of climate change. Also speaking..	53,965	2022 GDN	2022/2000	96.0
13	Of COP26 is to place much importance on climate change adaptation on mitigation..	53,905	2022 GDN	2022/2000	96.0
15	She added: "in light of the devastating climate change impacts witnessed all over..	53,878	2022 GDN	2022/2000	95.9
16	Of including traditional knowledge in designing climate change adaptation measures	53,822	2022 GDN	2022/2000	95.8
17	Mariam Almherir, UAE Minister of Climate Change and Environment said Fund's	53,825	2022 GDN	2022/2000	95.5
18	Officials at the Supreme Council for Environment said, adding that the beauties were	12,091	2017 GDN	2022/2000	94.7
19	Of any intervention in our affairs, in an environment of geo-political complexity	9,621	2020 GDN	2022/2000	93.6
20	Paper titled: "Feeling the Heat: Adapting to Climate Change in the Middle East...	10,712	2018 GDN	2022/2000	93.4

Table 8

Part of concordance lines for node words 'climate change' and 'environment' in The Daily Tribune

N	Concordance	Word#	File	Date	%
1	Relevant government entities to address the environment and address all issues	34,628	2022 DT	2022/2000	99.8
2	Educate its employees on matters concerning the environment. Recycling bins have	17,182	2019 DT	2022/2000	99.7
3	Hailing initiatives aimed at protecting the environment and expanding growth	14,726	2018 DT	2022/2000	99.3
4	The fasting period, needs to have an appropriate environment for work, therefore	34436	2022 DT	2022/2000	99.1
5	NOGA, the environment affairs and Bapco have put various efforts to address..	14,699	2018 DT	2022/2000	99.1
6	Competitive economy and hospitable environment have bolstered its position	26,531	2020 DT	2022/2000	99.0
7	And Prime Minister attend the 26 th United Nations Climate Change Conference..	43,936	2021 DT	2022/2000	98.8
8	By Vice President of the Supreme Council for Environment (SCE), Presidents of the	26,416	2017 DT	2022/2000	98.6
9	Environmental Specialist, Safety and Environment Department have affirmed that	14,631	2019 DT	2022/2000	98.6
10	The study published in the journal, Nature Climate Change, said that the	26,383	2016 DT	2022/2000	98.5
11	Of resources and the three of the environment: Reduce, resus and	6,519	2022 DT	2022/2000	98.1
12	And the reason for the cyclone risk is nothing but climate change. So far, no..	34,012	2015 DT	2022/2000	97.9
13	Population density and low elevation make climate change mitigation specially..	16,848	2022 DT	2022/2000	97.3
15	Waste management, in addition to preserving the environment, said Bapco..	7,815	2016 DT	2022/2000	97.0
16	Meaningful steps to protect its citizens by mitigating climate change by improving	6,431	2022 DT	2022/2000	96.5

Concordance analysis specifically helped the research of this study to identify the prominent linguistic features of the study corpora related to the node words 'climate change' and 'environment' over seven years of media coverage. This analysis reflects a pattern of increased media coverage since 2015 to 2022 with a more focus on issues related to these goals set by the government in relation to the UNSDGs 2030 which reflect the commitment to the responsibility outlined by Bahrain in this regard. To examine this observation, the adoption of Fairclough's (2005) Dialectal Relational analytical framework played a great role to be further elaborated in this chapter.

5.2 Employment of Fairclough's (2005) Dialectal Relational analytical framework

Fairclough's (2005) Dialectal Relational analytical framework was used in this study using all three levels of analysis including textual, discursive, and social.

5.2.1 Textual analysis

The textual or (micro-level) analysis was used in this study to describe linguistic features that were overwhelmingly present in newspapers media texts on CC in Bahrain. Fairclough (1989) affirms that textual features are of high significance in critical analysis. He also noted that text cannot be separated from context which in order to reach accurate results. These textual features were observed in the data of this study through manual examination of the concordance results of the corpus which include lexical choices and relations, metaphor, modality, and nominalization.

In terms of vocabulary, the results showed collocations with many function words, yet this study does not focus on that matter, therefore, the study maintained its focus to examine lexical choices that reflected significant lexical relations such as reiteration and elaboration in addition to metaphors that were used to reflect CCA in the discourse.

The lexical choices were looked at for denoted and connoted meanings including pair of words or more that are used to refer to the same event or action. In addition, Nhung (2016) highlights that reiteration and elaboration are significant as they are appealing to newspapers' readers through high frequency of repetition which resonates in the readers' mind. Through reiteration, lexical relations are intensified and can have a persuasive impact on the readers. Metaphor analysis was also conducted in the study to reflect the ideological techniques in the corpus. Fairclough (1989) says that there are various types of metaphors and each type have

different ideological attachments. Thus, the current study focused on conceptual metaphors in the analysis of CC news reporting discourse. In terms of active and passive, Richardson (2007) says the English language enables description of the same event in various methods and he meant it can be phrased in passive or active which would convey connoted meanings. Regarding grammar, the analysis of the study looked at sentences were active or passive, the presence of features of modality, nominalization as well as agency. Modality features were also examined according to Fowler's (1985) definition

Modality is signified in a range of linguistic form: centrally, the modality auxiliary verbs may, shall, must, need, and others; sentence adverbs such as probably, certainly, regrettably; adjectives such as necessary, unfortunate, certain. Some verbs, and many nominalizations, are essentially modal: permit, predict, prove; obligation, likelihood, desirability, authority." (p. 73).

5.2.2 Discursive Analysis

Richardson (2007) explains that the discursive analysis is dialectical which means there is mediation between the consumer and the text as well as the producer and the text. Fowler (1991) maintains that the producer of the text may choose to publish one text over another text with the aim to make it more distinguished for the audience based on the relationship between the media and other industries such as politics and economy. This means that mass media aims to enforce their ideologies according to such actions through discursive practices.

Nhung (2017) highlights that the consumer of the text plays a great role in the consumption of the message of the text with his/her perceptions and understanding which may be different from the intention of the producer. Thus, this study's discursive analysis on linguistic features of news reporting on CC in *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* investigated the production and consumption of the texts in terms of news agenda, values and commitments.

5.2.3 Social analysis

The factors of political, social, economic and cultural levels were examined in the corpus of the present study to determine how the language was used to convey the ideology, the efforts and responsibilities of Bahrain the way they were in news reporting. This reflects the relationship between the discourse of the study and the social system (government, history and beliefs) as well as the relationship between ideology and accomplishments in order to achieve the outlined goals and plan by the government related to the SDGs. This is in addition to examining the relationship between the increase of news reporting and the content related to CC accomplishments as well as interpreting the ideologies and their linguistic features related to CC news reporting.

5.2.4 Results of Fairclough's (2005) approach

Nhung (2016) highlights the use of Fairclough's (2005) approach to CDA which covers the three-level framework of analysis in the description, interpretation, and explanation of CC discourse under study. In textual analysis, the focus was the ideologies examined in the corpus represented in lexical choices and relations, metaphors, reiteration, and modality. This was followed by discursive and social analyses which focused on the process of news production as well as the political, social, cultural and economic contexts in the CC corpus. These three aspects of analysis representing micro, meso and macro levels, were employed to reach the results of this study.

5.3 Communication of news reporting on national CC plan

This section focuses on answering the first research question: How do English Language Newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain communicate the key points of national plan on CC according to international set goals? This outlines the discourse of unity throughout the

relationship between Bahrain’s CCA plan and the SDGs set by the United Nations to be achieved by 2030. In order to answer the first research question, figure 2 highlights the number of news articles that mentioned CC or along with UNSDGs while figure 3 highlights the mentions of environment and UNSDGs in the corpus of the study. This will highlight the relationship between the national and international plans concerning CCA and environment protection that will lead to an intensive discussion to linguistic realizations of this relationship.

Figure 2

Local news reporting on CC in relation to SDGs

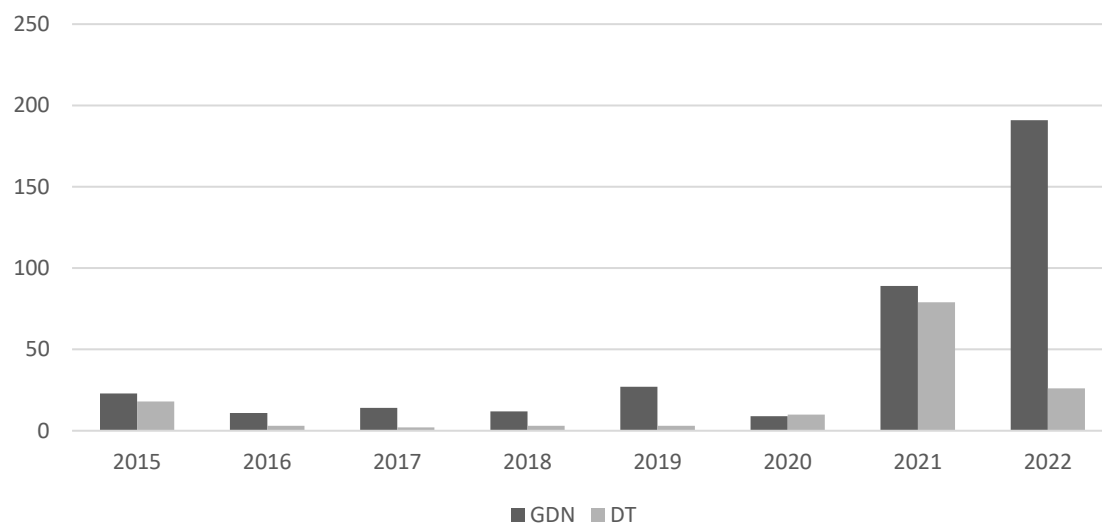
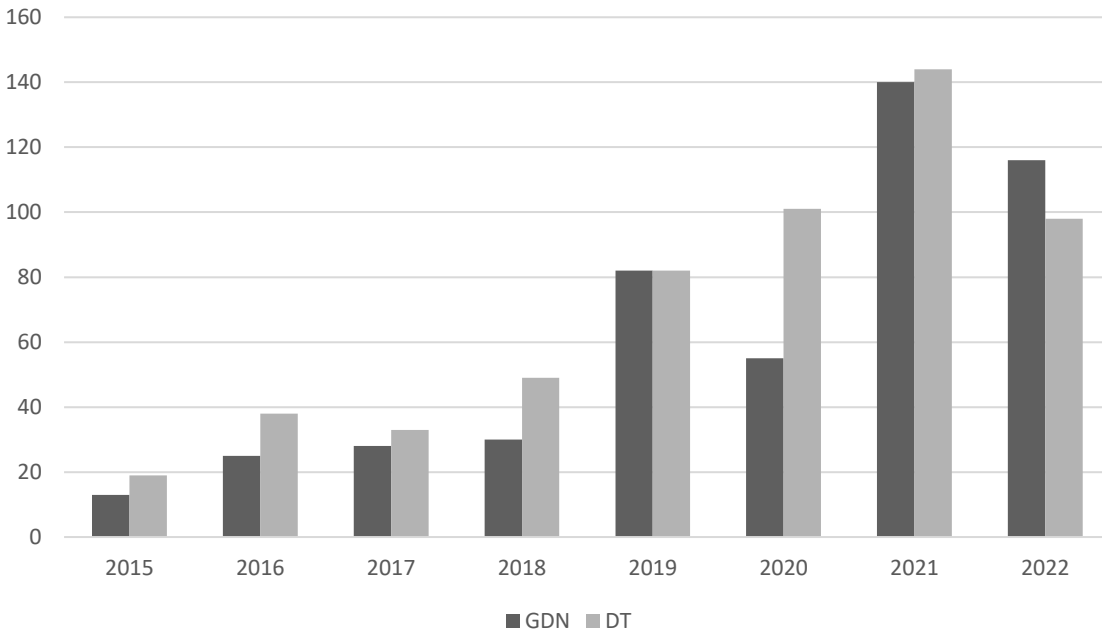


Figure 3

Local news reporting on environment in relation to SDGs



Figures 3 and 4 clearly show similar patterns of news reporting on CC until the year 2021 when *The Gulf Daily News* peaked with 89 tokens in comparison to *The Daily Tribune* with only 79. *The Gulf Daily News* then moved to more than 191 news articles until April 2022 while *The Daily Tribune* only published twenty-six. As for node word environment, there are similarities in both newspapers' news reporting until the year 2020 when *The Gulf Daily News* stepped behind *The Daily Tribune* but picked up in the year 2021 to surpass *The Daily Tribune* in the year 2022. Figure 4 below shows the total tokens comparison.

Figure 4

Local news reporting on climate change and environment in relation to SDGs

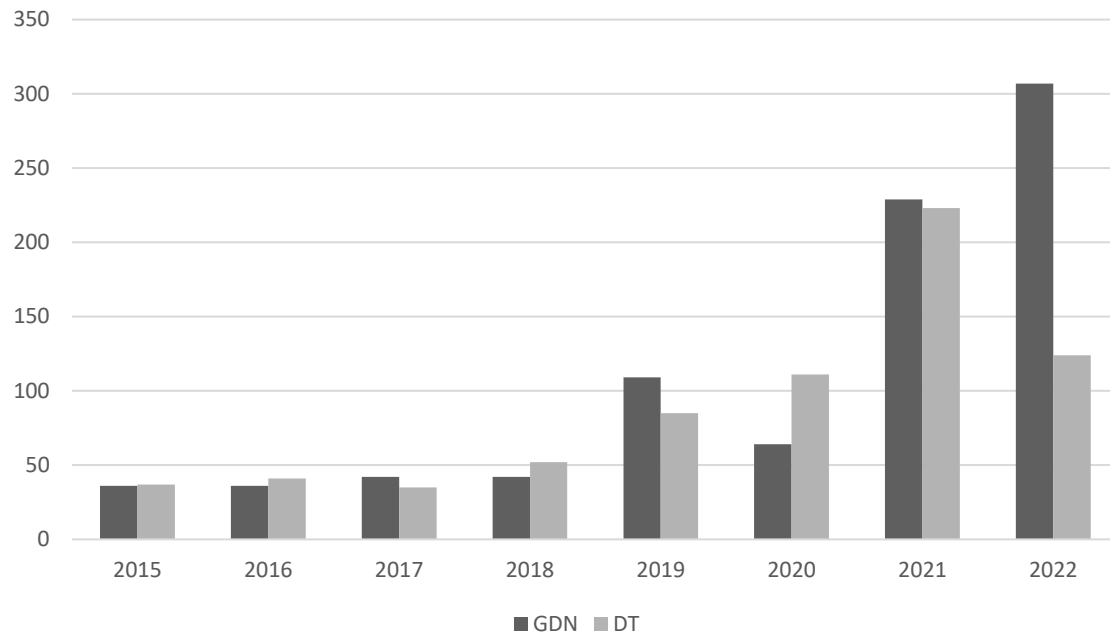


Figure 4 clearly shows the resemblance of *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* on news reporting on CC and environment in relation to UNSDGs from the years 2015 to 2018 when the above chart starts to show difference and fluctuations up until 2019 to an incline in 2020 and a significant increase in media coverage by *The Gulf Daily News* that steadily continues from the year 2020 until 2022. *The Daily Tribune* shows a steady increase from 2015 until 2021 with a sharp decrease in media coverage after 2021. These findings match the announcement of the government of Bahrain's plan following the completion of the MDGs in 2015 and the initiation of the 2030 UNSDGs. Although the present study data are not sufficient to make a final conclusion regarding news reporting on CC in Bahrain as a whole, due to the presence of Arabic language newspapers that reports in the native language of the country, this finding reflects that the readers can obtain more information about CC in particular more from *The Gulf Daily News* and almost equal amount of information about 'environment' from both newspapers from the years 2015 to

2019 when the gap between the newspaper widens. It is also worth mentioning that both newspapers see a decrease in coverage in 2020 which might be caused by the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in that particular year. These findings might represent the level of priority and the importance of the issue to each newspaper.

In analysis of nouns of node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ (see Table 4.2 in section 4.2.1), it is possible to highlight the communication of these two nodes in relationship between the national plan and international goals by looking at collocates frequency of ‘national,’ ‘government,’ ‘international,’ ‘global’ and ‘world’ in the corpus of the study. Figure 5 highlights the frequency of these collocates in relation to the node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’ throughout the period of the study’s discourse.

Figure 5

Local news reporting of linking collocates with node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’

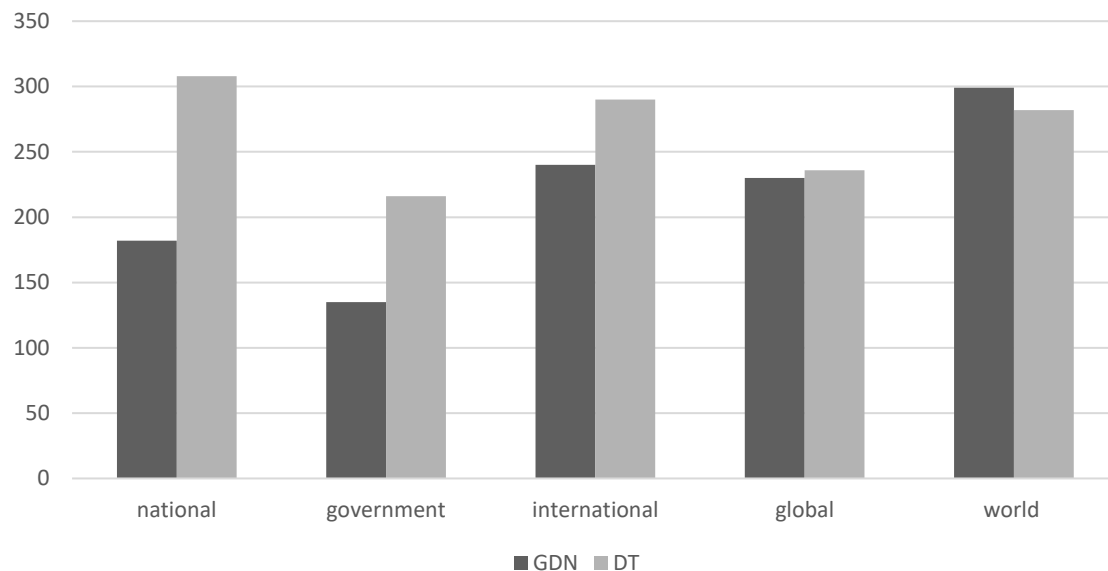


Figure 6 highlights that *The Daily Tribune* focuses on the frequent use of national and international key words in relation to CC news reporting while *The Gulf Daily News* uses these

words fewer. The collocate ‘government’ is significantly less in both newspapers while ‘world’ is somewhat similar while *The Daily Tribune* uses ‘national’ double the use of *The Gulf Daily News*.

The chains of words in Figure 5 reflect a consistent lexical cohesion in the texts of the corpus that reflect the discourse of unity and the emphasis of Bahrain on the importance of developing CCA, its commitment to international goals through its strategic national plan concerning environmental protection. This goes in line with the Kingdom of Bahrain’s action plan announced in February 2015 (Prime Minister’s Office, 2022). This in addition to the portrayal of efforts in relation the protection of environment, natural resources and biological diversity and the close link to achieving the UNSDGs of CCA since 2015 according to the eGovernment portal (Environment and nature, 2022).

These results reflect (1) significant communication of CC and environment plan in the English language newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain, (2) the discourse of unity reflecting the relationship between the national plan and international goals is reinforced by frequent use of various collocates that reflect the strong link and parallel goals.

5.4 National efforts on climate change in local news reporting

This section attempts to answer the second research questions: What kind of linguistic features manifested in the study’s English language media discourse to reflect national efforts on CC? All United Nations member countries, including Bahrain, are committed to some extent to pursue the achievement of the CC and environment protection goals of the SDGs regardless of their development status. Bahrain has issued its National Strategy for Environment with various reports via The Supreme Council for Environment which outlined its efforts and plan towards CCA including human development and the environment, environmental media and natural

resources management, exploitation and land resources and issues crosscutting the environment.
(The Supreme Council for Environment, Kingdom of Bahrain: 2022)

There are numerous linguistic features used in the corpora that reflect the national efforts in dealing with CC efforts and environment protection as portrayed in Table 9. These are summarized in the table below and will be further discussed later in this section.

Table 9

Linguistic features used to convey national efforts on CC in The Gulf Daily News and The Daily Tribune newspapers

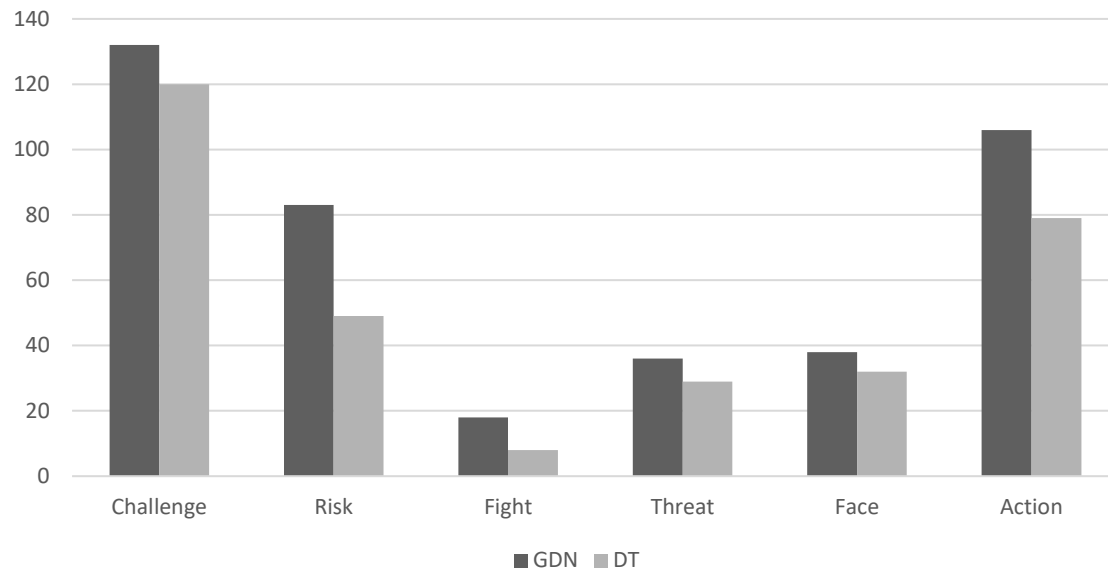
Linguistic feature	Examples	Meaning
Metaphor	CC as an enemy: challenge; risk; fight; face; action; threat	- Represent CC as a national and international threat and call for social and world cooperation to achieve more tangible results.
	Climate politics as a journey: efforts; plan; development; support; cooperation; project	- Outline the role of UNSDGs 2030 environmental goals as a roadmap towards CCA.
Personification	UNSDGs: require, achieve, impact, provide, implement,	- Advocate the necessity of following the UNSDGs and commit the government and the society to adhere to them. - Integrate the UNSDGs as an essential element in the national action plan towards CCA. - Justify national efforts in relation to UNSDGs environment goals.
Modality	- could - should - must - unless - would	- Affirm the ability of national efforts to achieve national and international goals. - Affirm the national obligation towards accomplishing CCA.

The corpus of the study included various linguistic features including metaphors. There are two metaphors that have been identified and are of great importance to the current study which is using CC as an enemy. There are many collocates in the corpus that represent such metaphor with

the use of ‘challenge,’ ‘risk,’ ‘fight,’ ‘face,’ ‘action’ and ‘threat.’ Figure 6 below shows the frequency use of these collocates in relation to node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment.’

Figure 6

Local news reporting of collocates of enemy metaphor with node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’



In both *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*, the metaphors ‘Climate change as a challenge’ and ‘Climate change as a threat’ represent that the matter is like an ongoing war that causes many risk factors and requires fighting not only from Bahrain but also from all world countries as well. This is represented by the link between these efforts in relation to the UNSDGs related to CC and environment protection.

The Gulf Daily News and *The Daily Tribune* use the metaphor ‘Climate Change as a challenge’ more frequently followed by CC as a risk, CC as a threat and CC as a fight. For instance,

Excerpt 1

*Planting more mangroves in coastal areas and conducting studies using satellite imaging are among the steps Bahrain could take to offset **threats** of CC. “The*

***challenge** is not unique for Bahrain but for the world, which is because of **climate change**,” said Dr El Shaer. (The Gulf Daily News, 04 Dec 2016)*

In the above excerpt from *The Gulf Daily News*, it is noted that the “challenge” is not unique for Bahrain but for the world reiterating that it is due to CC and thus outlines that the challenge is both national and international. However, the phrase “the challenge is not unique for Bahrain” outlines that it is not Bahrain’s responsibility alone, but the entire world must be involved to overcome the “challenge”. In this representation, it is highlighted that Bahrain and all countries of the world are equally responsible to deal with the repercussions of CC and exert more efforts towards tangible action.

Excerpt 2

*Rise in sea level ‘a **threat** to Bahrain’: An expected rise in sea level caused by **CC** will submerge many of Bahrain’s low-lying coastal areas, warned a top official. (The Gulf Daily News, 07 Sep 2015)*

Excerpt 3

*Bahrain’s status as an archipelago means it is at higher **risk** from **CC** than its neighbours, according to a regional expert. That is largely due to the impact of rising sea levels, Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) regional director Dr Mounir Bouchenaki told the Gulf Daily News. (The Gulf Daily News, 26 May 2015)*

Excerpt 2 also reflects the use of CC as enemy metaphor in addition to personification by saying that CC would “submerge many of Bahrain’s low-lying coastal areas” (*The Gulf Daily News*, 07 Sep 2015) and in excerpt 3: “Bahrain’s status as an archipelago means it is at higher risk from global warming than its neighbours” (*The Gulf Daily News*, 26 May 2015), CC is represented as an actor of destruction and devastation on countries and their people.

On the other hand, *The Daily Tribune* also used the enemy metaphor to refer to CC’s impact on the environment. Excerpt 4 below refers to CC as an enemy that requires collective efforts to be faced while excerpt 5 affirmed the importance to involve “individuals, institutions and the

community to support national efforts to expand green spaces in the Kingdom and contribute to the fight against CC.”

Excerpt 4

*Special Envoy for Climate Affairs and CEO of the Supreme Council for Environment (SCE) Dr Mohammed bin Mubarak Bin Daina participated in the UAE Regional Dialogue for Climate Action. The special envoy praised the efforts made by the UAE to unify international visions and **face CC**. (The Daily Tribune, 05 April 2021)*

Excerpt 5

*The Forever Green campaign seeks to plant trees and shrubs in 22 locations across Bahrain through a public-private partnership, involving individuals, institutions and the community to support national efforts to expand green spaces in the Kingdom and contribute to the **fight against CC**. (The Daily Tribune, 05 March 2022)*

In both newspapers, the positioning of ‘climate’ as the subject of the clause personifies the words ‘fight,’ ‘face,’ and ‘risk’ which frames it as the enemy. In this representation of CC, it is described as not only an enemy to the environment and earth but a shared enemy to all countries of the world that threatens the lives and wellbeing of all people. The newspapers highlight the danger of the issues of CC by using these linguistic features in order to confirm the urgency of the matter so as to involve the readers as social partners in the fight.

In addition to the above linguistic features, the modalities ‘should,’ ‘could’ and ‘must’ were used with the concordance lines to reflect the desired action to deal with CC which reflect the personification of CC. Fowler (1985) says that modality is represented in various linguistic forms including the modal auxiliary verbs *may, shall, need* which are the focus of this study in addition to certain sentences adverbs and adjectives as well as verbs and nominalizations. Excerpt 6 from *The Daily Tribune* reflect the use of modalities through shedding light on the required action from Bahrain and the world to deal with CC while Excerpt 7 reflects an example from *The Gulf Daily News*.

Excerpt 6

*It **should** provide a long-term framework; with high standards of transparency and accountability; that calls on nations to ratchet up their targets over time. And it **must** provide countries in need with financial and technical support for low-carbon development and adaptation to a changing climate. (The Daily Tribune, 11 December 2015)*

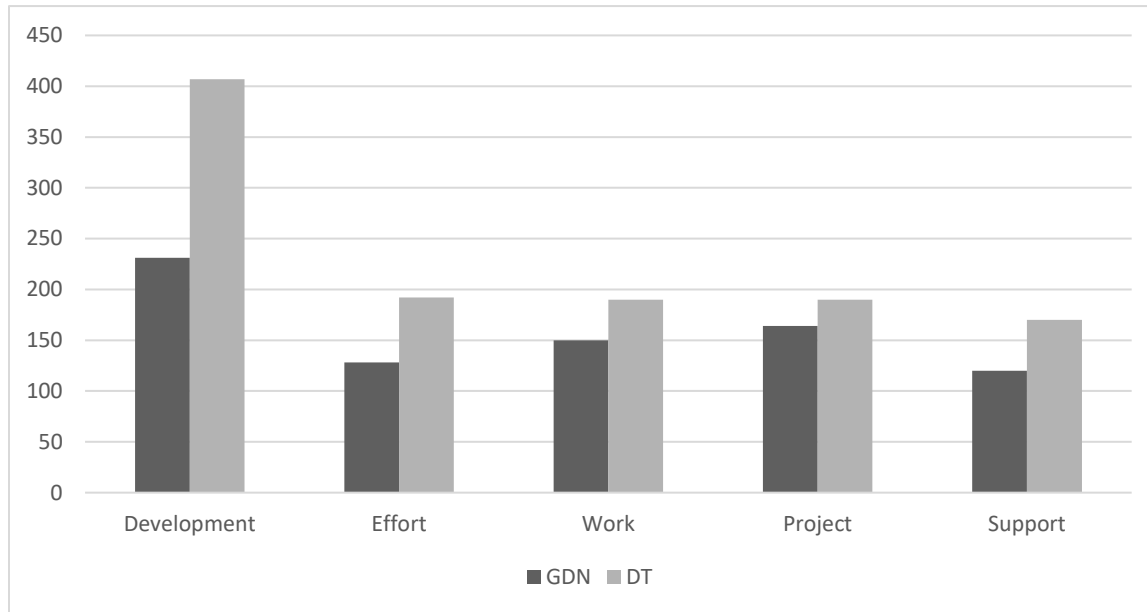
Excerpt 7

*Belize Deputy Prime Minister Patrick Faber told the GDN that Bahrain **should** learn from his country's mistakes and work to preserve its coral reefs for future generations. "There are entities that represent a wider perspective of the world and when you have reefs in your marine system, it is not only your responsibility to preserve and protect them for your country, but it is also something that we **must** do for the rest of the world." He added "We **must** play that role, which is expected of us on the global level." (The Gulf Daily News, 08 July 2018)*

The Gulf Daily News and The Daily Tribune also used the metaphor 'climate change as a journey' which highlights the efforts, plans and achievements made by Bahrain in the environmental protection field. This is reflected using words including 'efforts' 'plan,' 'development,' 'support,' 'cooperation' and 'project' which reflect the significant work and commitment of Bahrain to set an environmental plan parallel to international goals towards an actual solution to the threat of CC. The journey of CC is represented in the corpus of the study with a focus on ongoing efforts based on a national and international plan. The use of the word 'development' in particular shows a confirmation about the continuity and progress of the national efforts in addition to the fact that the UNSDGs refer to the Sustainable Development Goals. Figure 7 below shows these supporting collocates occurrences in the corpora.

Figure 7

Local news reporting of supporting collocates with node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment’



The use of the metaphor “climate change as a journey” featured the use of these supporting collocates metaphorically to reach goal, considering that each journey attempts to reach a goal or a destination. This was clearly referred to in *The Daily Tribune* as the following excerpts outline.

Excerpt 8

*The United States looks forward to working with the Crown Prince and other world leaders towards building the most **ambitious plan** possible to mitigate CC. We have the political will and groundswell of social support to make it work, but we will need to **come together** and be pragmatic in order to reach a deal. For brighter skies today and a more secure tomorrow, **now is the time to act**. (The Daily Tribune, 11 December 2015)*

Excerpt 9

*He also shed light on the kingdom’s preparation of the **national plan** for the adaptation to CC, and **efforts** to ensure the sound management of chemicals, in addition to many **measures aimed at** preventing the release of ozone-depleting gases and managing them in accordance with best international practices to mitigate the effects of global warming and protect biodiversity from ultra-violet (UV) radiation. (The Daily Tribune, 24 December 2020)*

The use of words such as ‘ambitious plan,’ ‘come together’ and ‘now it is the time to act’ highlight the continuous efforts towards reaching solutions for CC which map the metaphor of CC as a journey. Also in excerpt 9, the use of words ‘national plan,’ ‘efforts’ and ‘measures aimed at’ refer to this metaphor which help the reader understand climate action so as to structure his/her understanding accordingly.

The Gulf Daily News, also had more emphasis on ‘development’ with similar emphasis on the remaining words which reflects the ongoing efforts in the CCA journey as the following excerpts reflect:

Excerpt 10

*CEFAS has been brought in to advise Bahraini environment officials on **projects** that promote sustainable practices. The co-operation is linked to the UK-Gulf Marine Environment Partnership (UK-GMEP), which aims to **help** GCC countries **address** issues relating to CC, as well as food and water security. “This is a **key strategic goal** as Bahrain relies heavily on the marine environment for food and water security.” (The Gulf Daily News, 23 November 2019)*

Excerpt 11

*Bahrain’s delegation at COP26 yesterday pledged **support** for four key international CC **initiatives**. Bahrain’s endorsement of these four key international initiatives is evidence of its **commitment** to international co-operation and **action** to **tackle CC** and follows the kingdom announcing its intention to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2060. (The Gulf Daily News, 15 October 2021)*

The Gulf Daily News uses a variety of words and phrases as shown in the two excerpts above such as ‘projects,’ ‘help address,’ ‘key strategic goal,’ ‘pledged support’ and ‘initiatives’ and these add to the CC debates and describe the national and international approach in dealing with the threat of CC through negotiations towards tangible results.

In general, *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* address the national efforts on CCA through their choices of linguistic features and while they have many in common, the

frequency of their use greatly varies. In brief, the Kingdom of Bahrain's national efforts on CC in local news reporting are discursively constructed via the discourses of *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* which outline the national plan and ongoing endeavors to ease the threat of CC and ensure environment protection. These efforts are described with national concern yet determination for the interest of Bahrain and the world in confronting CC and global efforts. The media outlets mediate the CC issue in a constructive manner to reflect governmental and local strategic plan in approaching the repercussions of CC as well as announce proactive initiatives in the environmental field.

5.5 Ideology of local news reporting on CC

This section focuses on answering the third research question, What are the ideologies about Bahrain's efforts and responsibilities for climate change? How are these linguistically manifested in the study's English language media discourse? In order to attempt to answer the third question of the current study, it is necessary to note that the answers of the first and second questions provided an overview of *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*'s representation of the communication of news reporting on national CC plan as well as the depiction of national efforts on CC in local news reporting and its relation to the international United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030. This overview helped detect the ideological stances in the media texts which are (1) the national responsibility for CC and (2) the international basis towards this responsibility. These ideologies are presented with the textual features conveyed by the discursive practices and social contexts of the discourses.

Using various lexical choices, the two newspapers reflected the national efforts and responsibility towards CCA since 2015 as reflected in the study's corpus but later started to include other countries' responsibility starting from the year 2020. This includes waste recycling calls as

well as developing sustainable energy sources. Plus, in the later years in *The Gulf Daily News*, the national efforts are portrayed as more advanced than international endeavors. *The Daily Tribune* also drew comparison between Bahrain and other countries in the later years of the corpus and depicted national efforts as a model for the world. Linguistically, there are numerous tools that were used throughout the corpus of the study that convey the media coverage of the ideologies about the national efforts and responsibility towards CC. The two newspapers agree that CC is both a challenge to overcome and a journey to follow using the conflict metaphor CLIMATE CHANGE AS A THREAT and the progress metaphor CLIMATE CHANGE AS A JOURNEY, as well as the use of personification of CLIMATE CHANGE and the UNSDGs which direct the readers' attention to the magnified role of these two in the progress of national efforts and initiatives. In addition, modality has been employed to reflect desirability and obligation to the plan towards achieving environmental goals along with explaining the ongoing efforts.

In terms of discursive practices, *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* voiced national commitment to its national plan and responsibility towards CCA and environmental efforts through a balanced form of news reporting. From Bahrain's point of view, it shares the responsibility with the world to combat CC, but it has also made large strides in becoming proactive in the environment protection field. This is clearly portrayed in the news reporting of both newspapers. This responsibility is represented in the two newspapers as not only desirable but also factual and the use of modality only represents Bahrain's obligations, future plans and initiatives to become a role model for the world and reinforce its prominent status for the readers of these newspapers. It is worth noting that both newspapers outlined that Bahrain had set its climate plan ahead of the announcement of the UNSDGs which reflect that the national efforts

linked to the UN environmental goals have only been paralleled at a later stage to achieve both national and international benefit.

5.6 Analysis of media coverage of CC

Both *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* addressed Bahrain's national efforts through their own choices of linguistic features and time of reporting on CCA and environmental protection. In terms of Ideology analysis, *The Daily Tribune* affirms the government's role of Bahrain in the fight against CC with more occurrences of the words: 'government' and 'national'. *The Gulf Daily News* similarly highlights these efforts but affirms the link to international efforts represented in the UNSDGs with more occurrences of the words: 'world,' 'global' and 'international'. The two newspapers highlight the responsibility for CCA and environment protection efforts and highlight the role not only of the government but also local civil and individual initiatives and projects. The most prominent features of the representation of national responsibility in the communication of news reporting in *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* is the emphasis on the national commitment to the advancement of CCA and the achievement of the environmental goals of the UNDGs. The two newspapers never expressed doubt that Bahrain would be able to fulfill its commitment to accomplishing these goals. However, there has been some frustration due to individual practices that harm the environment and hinder national CCA which include non-adherence to waste management solutions, recycling, and marine resources preservation. *The Gulf Daily News* voiced this frustration by producing more texts highlighting these practices in comparison to *The Daily Tribune*.

In terms of linguistic features' analysis, there are various tools that were used throughout the corpus of the study that convey the media coverage of the ideologies about the national efforts and responsibility towards CC. *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* agree that CC is both

a challenge to overcome and a journey to follow through the recurrence of the metaphors CLIMATE CHANGE AS A THREAT and CLIMATE CHANGE AS A JOURNEY, in addition to the personification of CLIMATE CHANGE and the UNSDGs.

In terms of discursive practices, the analysis revealed the reasons behind the ideologies of the two newspapers in reporting CC which include (1) the urgency of needed action to deal with the threat CC imposes on Bahrain and the world and (2) while Bahrain and all countries of the world are exerting efforts in combating CC, the newspapers are recognizing both efforts and the ongoing practices that harm the environment. These are clearly portrayed in the texts via many linguistic features that involve the reader as a partner in these efforts to raise awareness among the society and for the reader to be proactive in the environmental protection plan.

To sum up, the role the media plays in shaping the audience's perceptions is significantly influential towards national CCA and environmental protection efforts and its relation to the international goals set by the United Nations. The media outlets represented in *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* contribute in conveying the work of the government, local entities and individuals in the fight against the repercussions of CC while also shedding light on hindering practices inside Bahrain and abroad. By continuously publishing news reports on the progress of action towards CC, these two newspapers were able to justify and promote the national goals and endeavors in addition to involving the public in the process.

5.7 Summary of the chapter

This chapter provided the results of the analysis of the discourse and the discussion of these results to answer the three questions of the study to examine the news reporting of two daily English language newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain which are *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* to identify the communication of the national plan on CC, the linguistic features

and tools manifested in the study's English language media discourse to reflect national efforts in addition to the ideologies portrayed by the newspapers about Bahrain's efforts and responsibilities for CC. Both *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* addressed Bahrain's national efforts through their own choices of linguistic features and time of reporting on CCA and environmental protection. It was revealed that by combining the results of the CDA analysis and concordance analysis of the corpus of the study that the national CCA plan is positive and proactive.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Based on the results of the qualitative and quantitative analysis, this chapter recaps the findings of the study and offers an overview of CDA on the representation of CC and environment in the daily English language newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain. This chapter also highlights the limitations of the study in addition to suggestions for future research.

6.1 Summary of the Study

Local media outlets are usually the representatives for national news that outline the strategic plans and efforts in all sectors which in consequence promote the government's action towards the challenges that face the country. This is no different to the issue of CCA and environmental protection efforts. The purpose of the study is to analyze the news reporting of two daily English language newspapers in the Kingdom of Bahrain which are *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* to examine the communication of the key points of national plan on CC according to international set goals in relation to the UNSDGs. The study also analyzes the linguistic features and tools manifested in the study's English language media discourse to reflect national efforts on CC in addition to linguistically investigating the ideologies portrayed by the newspapers about Bahrain's efforts and responsibilities for CC.

A textual corpus collected from *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* which consisted of 956 news articles containing 313,399 word was analyzed qualitatively using Fairclough Dialectical- Relational Approach through the three levels of textual, discursive and social analysis. The corpus was also analyzed quantitatively using the Wordsmith Tools represented in Concord and Wordlist relying on node words 'climate change' and 'environment'.

The analysis of the corpus revealed the extent of media coverage conducted by both newspapers on environmental fields in general and CCA. The analysis outlines the various linguistic tools to portray CC impact on Bahrain and the world and the ongoing efforts to achieve the national and international goals. This analysis also clarifies the ideologies used by the two newspapers in reporting CC related news. Both newspapers confirmed the commitment of Bahrain towards its environmental responsibility and clearly outlined the national plan that extends to year 2030 and its link to the UNSDGs.

6.2 Overview of CC news reporting in the Kingdom of Bahrain

Having analyzed the discourse of the study in quantitative and qualitative methods, the broader implications of the findings of Fairclough's (2005) approach to CDA can lead to further study. What is particularly evident from the analysis is that both *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* attempt to convey national efforts with focus on government commitment and obligation to achieve both the national and international environmental goals. The recurring use of CLIMATE CHANGE AS A JOURNEY metaphor reflects the strong national commitment to achieving tangible results in dealing with CC while the metaphor CC AS A THREAT affirms that the journey is filled with obstacles and challenges. The use of other linguistic tools such as personification and modality also depict the urgency of CCA to deal with its environmental impact.

6.3 CDA results and implications

The present study covered the period between January 2015 and April 2022 with specific focus on CC and environment in local English language newspapers. None of the previous research on CCA dealt with the analysis of the Kingdom of Bahrain's media coverage as a topic and during this specified period. Moreover, the study of this important period helped observe the turning point

of moving from the MDGs 2015 and the announcement of the SDGs 2030 which represented the two periods of national and international announced environmental strategic plans.

This study confirms the powerful role of media to raise awareness on this matter and outline that the government is not the sole entity responsible for climate action, but it shares the responsibility with private entities and all citizens and residents living in Bahrain and this is where local newspapers have significant impact to raise that awareness.

In this study, the CDA scheme supported by the quantitative analysis tools were more comprehensive than related previous work around the world. The qualitative and quantitative methods contributed to isolating a variety of factors and features that revealed the representation of national efforts on CCA and their relationship to international goals. Furthermore, the results of the qualitative and quantitative analyses complement one another leading to complete analysis of CC depiction in both newspapers.

In addition, CDA techniques are of immense importance in understanding the full meaning of news reporting by revealing the true messages presented in them using various linguistic tools and features. Thus, this study has implications for teaching CDA awareness to university linguistics students to facilitate their analysis of not only media texts but all texts and what they represent.

6.4 Limitations

It is necessary to note that the present study is limited to:

- 1- Access to English language news texts via archive and manual search tools.
- 2- English language news reporting in an Arabic country.
- 3- The news reporting of *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune*.

- 4- The period of January 2015 to April 2022.
- 5- The news articles of Bahrain (total of 956) that only include node words ‘climate change’ and ‘environment.’
- 6- The linguistic methods of analysis: Concordance analysis, Discourse Analysis (Fairclough dialectical- relational approach).

6.5 Recommendations and suggestions for future research

Considering the results of the analysis of the discourse, the current study proposes a number of recommendations and areas of emphasis for future linguistic research to address CC news reporting in Bahraini newspapers.

First, there is a need for improved communication in English language news reporting regarding the results of the continuous efforts that have been announced throughout the corpus since the launch of the national environment strategy and the announcement of linking the national strategy to the UNSDGs 2030. In addition, the English language newspapers *The Gulf Daily News* and *The Daily Tribune* should focus on further engaging the public in the national efforts of climate action to encourage the readers and convince them of their necessary role.

This study could lead to further studies that include applying the present discourse scheme to CC samples of news reporting in the Arabic language newspapers (Akhbar AlKhaleej or/and AlAyam or/and AlWatan) for the same period (January 2015 – April 2022). The study also recommends applying the present critical discourse scheme to CC samples of news reporting for the same period (January 2015 – April 2022) and draw comparison to analyse the differences between English language newspapers (*The Gulf Daily News* and/or *The Daily Tribune*) and Arabic language news reporting in the Arabic language newspapers (Akhbar AlKhaleej or/and

AlAyam or/and AlWatan) on CC in Bahrain. Further research can also include applying the present critical discourse scheme to other CC samples of news reporting from *The Gulf Daily News* and/or *The Daily Tribune* from January 2015 to the present day. This is in addition to applying different critical discourse schemes to the same CC samples of news reporting in (*The Gulf Daily News* and/or *The Daily Tribune*) for the same period (January 2015 – April 2022).

It is important to note that other analytical approaches could bring to light more findings relating to this issue. For example, due to the time constraints, this study could not incorporate the Arabic language news reporting on CC to compare the communication of the matter in addition to analyze the linguistic features used in both languages which would have presented a more comprehensive overview of the country's efforts considering that Bahrain is an Arab country and English language is only its second language while Arabic is its official first language. However, the analysis of the current study represents the news reporting that reaches English language speaking local audience in addition to international audience.

6.6 Conclusion

What can be seen in the results of the present study is that while the discourse attempts to convey the ongoing efforts and progress in dealing with CC, it is also recognizing the threatening challenge Bahrain and the world are facing. This result goes in line with other CDA studies that confess the dangerous repercussions of CC and its impact on the environment that is taking place in a faster speed than world endeavors to fight it.

What is apparent to the researcher, based on analytic literature on CC news reporting around the world in addition to CDA methods, that Bahrain's stance on CC is clear and its commitment to its national environment strategy and the environmental goals of the UNSDGs is

evident in the series of news reporting in the two prominent English language newspapers represented in the corpus of the current study.

To conclude, this study reflected that the Kingdom of Bahrain is proactively moving forward to tangible results in its CCA plan, but is it going to be accomplished by 2030? Do English language newspapers represent the true national efforts? Do Arabic language newspapers portray national CC plans differently or similarly to English language ones? Do media outlets truly represent the government's ideology towards environmental protection? All of this lead to further future research.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

List Of the Discourse Texts – The Gulf Daily News

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List Of the Discourse Texts – The Gulf Daily News

The Gulf Daily News stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain – 2015

1. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/23866>
2. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/9078/gdnhd@trade Arabia.net>
3. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/35749/Climate-pledges-Whos-doing-what>
4. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/47168/Kuwait-express-concern-over-climate-change>
5. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/47455/Obama-calls-for-action->
6. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/22325/Rise-in-sea-level-'a-threat-to-Bahrain'>
7. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/7315/Global-warming-%E2%80%98a-threat-to-Bahrain%E2%80%99>
8. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/10538>
9. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/24546/APM-Terminals-joins-campaign>
10. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/30370>
11. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/32231/El-Mercado-Janabiya-in-key-focus-at-expo->
12. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/29264/CAUTION-Avoid-these-food-items-for-good-health>

The Gulf Daily News stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain – 2016

1. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/147608/Steps-to-offset-rise--in-sea-level-urged>
2. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/147609/Expert-calls-for-blueprint-on-coral-reef-research>
3. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/65197/Cabinet-push-to-preserve-Bahrain's-marine-stocks>
4. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/147608/Steps-to-offset-rise--in-sea-level-urged>
5. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/75320/Temperatures-are-going-to-soar-further-this-summer>
6. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/116514/%E2%80%98Go-Green%E2%80%99-drive-a-huge-success>

7. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/147609>
8. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/74573/Bahrain-marks-Earth-Hour>
9. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/74824/New-push-to-save-environment->
10. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/70576/Environment-honour--for-lecturer>
11. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/134035>
12. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/67874/Move-to-stop-rioters-from-burning-tyres>
13. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/81434/Project-promoting-Bahrains-tourism-potential-launched->
14. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/68080/All-new-Toyota-Prius-unveiled>
15. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/54522/BIC-to-host-first-superbike-event>
16. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/100777/New-park-opens-at-Riffa-Views>
17. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/95372/Parliaments-new-administrative-building-completed>
18. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/91798/Expert-calls-for-seasonal-ban-on-catching-hamour>
19. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/130267/New-%E2%80%98Hope%E2%80%99-for-health-sector->
20. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/147486/Bahrain%C3%A2 s-culture-comes-alive-in-new-pop-up-book>
21. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/104116/Super-fuel-available-at-more-stations>
22. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/102910>
23. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/132673/The-story-of-Baloo-the-rescue-dog>

The Gulf Daily News stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain – 2017

1. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/195446/In-Pictures-Strong-winds-lash-Bahrain/220748>
2. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/255599/Deaths-due-to-air-pollution-%E2%80%98on-rise%E2%80%99>
3. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/196431>

4. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/221824>
5. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/197498/Water-scarcity-among-top-10-threats-to-Arab-economies>
6. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/295683/PROUD-MOMENT-Shaikh-Nassers-historic-triathlon-achievement-hailed>
7. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/251103/2,505-licences-issued-through-Sijilat>
8. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/222656/BIC-set-to-host-%E2%80%98Burnout%E2%80%99>
9. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/253766/Al-Dana-Nursery-focuses-on-children%E2%80%99s-all-round-growth>
10. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/204098/Bahrain-set-for-Solidarity-Games>
11. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/192871/Centre-offers-treatments-for-sleep-disorders>
12. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/253765/Applied-Science-University-offers-world-class-learning>
13. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/254152/Juve-academy-in-Bahrain>
14. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/223439/GPIC-hosts-students-for-summer-training>
15. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/217636/Attractive-offers-on-Isuzu-trucks>
16. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/294457/Isa-shines-in-showjumping-season-opener>
17. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/222073/Environmental-Research-programme-winners-honoured>
18. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/180547/Tamkeen-and-BFA-sign-training-deal>
19. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/253906/Juventus-Academy-launches-in-Bahrain>
20. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/296355/BisB-hosts-Business-Outlook-2018>
21. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/298288/Event-held-to-mark-30th-anniversary-of-Montreal-Protocol>
22. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/205273/Bahrain-Polytechnic-and-Silah-Gulf-sign-memorandum-of-understanding>

23. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/254181/Capital-Governor-stressed-the-need-to-steer-clear-of-attempts-to-politicise-Ashoor-rituals>
24. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/203928/Nass-Corporation-in-major-safety-push>
25. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/155786/Bapco-backs-top-industry-fair-as-strategic-sponsor>
26. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/248245/Ex-minister-backs-Qatar>
27. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/202889/Call-to-make-daily-pollution-figures-available-to-public>
28. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/221824/Open-house-at-Grand-Mosque>
29. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/217251/Returning-to-reality>
30. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/167876/Cancer-experts-urge-greater-focus-on-prevention>
31. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/428090/OrtaAnadolu-leaders-in-denim>
32. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/255976/Bahrain-to-become-Amazons-new-hub>
33. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/298322/New-plant-launched-in-Tubli-to-recycle-harmful-chemicals>
34. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/282391/Region%E2%80%99s-largest-FinTech-hub-set-to-open-in-Bahrain>
35. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/281021>
36. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/247988/AMA-bags-key-Bahrain-LNG-terminal-contract>
37. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/295739/Manama-cheapest-location-for-commercial-property-in-GCC>
38. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/296015>
39. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/195798/Blaze-environment-impact-probe-urged>
40. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/202889>
41. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/200980>
42. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/223649>
43. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/167761/GPIC-celebrates-safety-milestone>

44. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/253920>

The Gulf Daily News stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain – 2018

1. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/402524/Temperatures-still-high-in-Bahrain;-Heat-records-%E2%80%98caused-by-climate-change%E2%80%99>
2. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/345295/Largest-discovery-of-oil-announced-in-Bahrain>
3. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/346848>
4. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/319894/Refrigerant-recycling-first-for-Bahrain>
5. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/303856/Bahrain-%E2%80%98transforming-into-a-cashless-society%E2%80%99>
6. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/364700/Helping-hand-for-Bahrain-For-All/426447>
7. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/466505/GDN-Readers-View-Climate-of-change>
8. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/363747/Kings-Economic-Advisor-receives-author>
9. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/318215/Al-Katabi-claims-King%E2%80%99s-Endurance-Cup>
10. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/366998/Saudi-top-food-waster-in-the-world>
11. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/424098/Diyar-Al-Muharraq-launches-sale-of-Bahrain-villa-project>
12. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/333587/A-new-era-of-progress-and-bilateral-relations>
13. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/348014/Award-winning-Chef-Adam-Byatt-gives-an-insight-into-English-cuisine->
14. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/365709/ISO-Certificate-Presentation-to-Bapco>
15. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/367946/Strategy-on-way-to-tackle-air-pollution-in-Bahrain>
16. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/384080/VIDEO-New-drive-against-dumping-plastic-waste-in-the-sea>

17. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/332915/Three-rare-sea-turtles-returned-to-sea-after-five-month-rehabilitation>
18. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/301579/Bahrain-group-plans-mosque-in-Finland>
19. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/369486/Al-Noor-Express-Mart-offers-quality-shopping-experience>
20. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/387415/British-University-of-Bahrain-redefining-higher-education>
21. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/444851/BIC-set-to-host-another-drag-and-drift-night>
22. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/366784/Best-Khaleeji-cuisine-at-Furn-Bistro-and-Bakery>
23. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/426365/St-Chris-opens-a-world-of-study-opportunities>
24. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/305699/Daimler,-BMW-move-staff-in-response-to-diesel-fume-test-scandal>
25. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/466898/Stage-set-for-Open-Track-event-at-BIC>
26. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/345440>
27. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/382396/A-new-beacon-of-knowledge>
28. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/347858/Tristar-backs-Sohar-Port-safety-programme>
29. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/303337/Infotech-unit-wins-key-Al-Nuaimi-ERP-contract>
30. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/302908/-Grand-Sakhir-Festival-fun-for-families>
31. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/348009/ME-conglomerate-Al-Ahli-Holding-goes-live-on-digital-core>
32. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/467245/Akbar-shines-in-showjumping>
33. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/362651/Best-of-Mediterranean-and-Middle-East-at-Mawasim>
34. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/369487/Hi-tech-Adventure-Hub-opens-at-Galleria-Mall>
35. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/321881/Traditional-Hindu-cremations-in-Bahrain-may-be-banned>

36. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/382397/AMAIUB-offers-holistic-academic-experience>
37. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/380938/Call-to-save-Bahrains-coral-reefs-the-Belize-way>

The Gulf Daily News stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain – 2019

1. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/659224/Risks-of-climate-change-to-the-region%E2%80%99s-marine-environment-to-be-studied>
2. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/609241/Save-our-future>
3. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/585159/New-initiative-to-save-water>
4. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/659366>
5. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/536446/Action-urged-to-cut-food-waste>
6. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/582771/Bahrain-feels-the-heat-from-global-warming>
7. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/469017>
8. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/569460/Pilot-project-turns-garbage-into-soil>
9. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/692312>
10. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/568657/BDF-chief-praises-efforts-of-environment-council>
11. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/483788>
12. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/609186>
13. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/471165>
14. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/609313/VIDEO-Beach-clean-ups-start-across-Bahrain>
15. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/534268/Councillors-call-for-green-police-to-tackle-littering>
16. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/680799>
17. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/566809>
18. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/540667/Time-we-saw-the-light-on-pollution>
19. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/636481/Bagasse-launches-biodegradable-cutlery-and-tableware-in-Bahrain>
20. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/522091/Bahrain-centre-for-AC-technology-proposed>

21. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/620655>
22. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/536136>
23. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/522713/Al-Bateen-Executive-Airport-receives-top-ACI-award>
24. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/609894/Artist-spreading-message-of-peace>
25. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/523174>
26. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/596705/Alert-to-sailors-as-whale-found-dead>
27. <http://beta2.gdnonline.com/Details/635990/Expo-spotlight-on-climate-change>
28. <http://beta2.gdnonline.com/Details/468991/Bahraini-wildlife-expert-joins-bid-to-save-endangered-Sooty-Falcons>
29. <http://beta2.gdnonline.com/Details/553943/New-option-for-Shrimp-fishermen>
30. <https://www.bna.bh/en/NPRAUndersecretaryrevealsanincreaseinthenumbersofresidentsinBahrain.aspx?cms=q8FmFJgiscL2fwIzON1%2BDtUViW26HIFIj4s1YuwmneM%3D>
31. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/539341/Tackling-food-waste>
32. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/633231/Bahrain-1-claim-world-drag-title>
33. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/585477>
34. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/584330/Tabreed-Bahrain-showcases-innovative-tech>
35. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/659381/Crown-%E2%80%93-a-pioneer-in-recycling>
36. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/702570/World-class-education-at-St-Christopher%E2%80%99s>
37. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/497000/Building-law-amendment-is-approved>
38. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/510610/St-Chris-launches-first-IB-Diploma-scholarship-plan>
39. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/554675>
40. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/523156/Isa-and-Al-Ali-triumph>
41. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/596859/VIDEO-Probe-launched-after-dead-whale-found-floating-in-Bahrains-waters>

42. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/470733/Lentils-with-a-side-of-rice-the-save-the-world-diet>
43. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/510226>
44. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/583882/Bahrain-Indian-School-spreading-its-wings>
45. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/636156/Elements-Jiu-Jitsu-Academy-inaugurated>
46. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/609789/Sustained-digital-transformation-in-Bahrain-requires-a-homegrown-talent-ecosystem>
47. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/537697>
48. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/471627/Majid-Al-Futtaim-launches-retail-business-school>
49. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/648722/Chopard%E2%80%99s-ode-to-the-beauty-of-nature>
50. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/534234/Al-Rumaihi-wins-Grand-Prix-title>
51. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/609497/MPs-propose-delaying-launch-of-new-airport-terminal->
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147. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1036620>
148. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1021100>
149. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1048990>
150. [gdnonline.com/Details/1048831](https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1048831)
151. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1048717>

152. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1048661>
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172. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1037145>
173. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1037019>
174. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1036748>
175. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1036637>
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177. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1020858/Artists-urged-to-help--fight-climate-change>

178. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1019653/Global-credit-environment-%E2%80%98could-remain-favourable%E2%80%99>
179. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1031383>
180. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1035637>
181. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1038003>
182. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1036645>
183. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1031391>
184. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1035366>
185. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1020955/Israeli-ties-boost>
186. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1049749>
187. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1031892/Roadworks-at-popular-market-begin>
188. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1033578>
189. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1032311/New-alert-over-cryptocurrency>
190. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1036043/Alba-posts-best-performance-in-five-decades>
191. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1036530>
192. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1020975/Sustainable-transition-and-ESG-evolvement>
193. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1035671>
194. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1035366/Bahrain-eyes-strategic-projects-with-Denmark>
195. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1019089/Clamp-on-illegal-sale-of-grey-parrots-a-success>
196. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1038211>
197. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1020008>
198. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1020224/Complaints-spark-major-clamp-on-illegal-farms>
199. <https://www.gdnonline.com/Details/1037405/Feasibility-study-urged-on-causeway-to-Hawar>

APPENDIX B

List Of the Discourse Texts – The Daily Tribune

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List Of the Discourse Texts – The Daily Tribune

The Daily Tribune stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain - 2015

1. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/10569.html>
2. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/7097.html>
3. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/10234.html>
4. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/5824.html>
5. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/8663.html>
6. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/11451.html>
7. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/3698.html>
8. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/5449.html>
9. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/9454.html>
10. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/3397.html>
11. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/campus/10000.html>
12. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/967.html>
13. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/11392.html>
14. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/9812.html>
15. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/7423.html>
16. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/848.html>
17. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/5950.html>
18. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/6011.html>
19. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/10569.html>
20. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/5359.html>
21. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/10569.html>

The Daily Tribune stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain - 2016

1. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/18938.html>
2. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/19119.html>
3. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/17046.html>
4. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/16355.html>
5. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/21213.html>
6. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/campus/27711.html>
7. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/19588.html>
8. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/17120.html>
9. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/24947.html>
10. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/28750.html>
11. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/12741.html>
12. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/17119.html>
13. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/12627.html>
14. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/27080.html>
15. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/26372.html>
16. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/15665.html>
17. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/19562.html>
18. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/13755.html>
19. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/campus/17249.html>
20. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/16366.html>
21. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/18241.html>

The Daily Tribune stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain - 2017

1. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/32517.html>
2. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/33568.html>

3. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/31362.html>
4. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/33953.html>
5. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40064.html>
6. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40025.html>
7. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40731.html>
8. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/39361.html>
9. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40066.html>
10. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40452.html>
11. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/31194.html>
12. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/37486.html>
13. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/32617.html>
14. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/33980.html>
15. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/31557.html>
16. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/campus/32850.html>
17. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/33013.html>
18. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40324.html>
19. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/31645.html>
20. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/31645.html>
21. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/30772.html>
22. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/30772.html>
23. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/36300.html>
24. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/39699.html>
25. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/31188.html>
26. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/34740.html>
27. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/38487.html>
28. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40595.html>

The Daily Tribune stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain - 2018

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2. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/46327.html>
3. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/42355.html>
4. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/43486.html>
5. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/46587.html>
6. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/43107.html>
7. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/44974.html>
8. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/42365.html>
9. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/42615.html>
10. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/43533.html>
11. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/41573.html>
12. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/op-ed/47955.html>
13. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/44180.html>
14. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/47910.html>
15. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/41935.html>
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18. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/45631.html>
19. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/44371.html>
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24. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/47854.html>

25. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/48145.html>
26. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/47830.html>
27. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/you-know/47923.html>
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29. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/43386.html>
30. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/45776.html>
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32. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/op-ed/49275.html>
33. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/op-ed/48228.html>
34. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/op-ed/47793.html>
35. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/op-ed/46363.html>
36. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/money-matters/47630.html>
37. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/op-ed/47097.html>
38. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/beyond-bahrain/46768.html>
39. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/money-matters/46169.html>
40. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/money-matters/45546.html>
41. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/42446.html>
42. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/42413.html>
43. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/44272.html>
44. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/42617.html>
45. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/40993.html>
46. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/42424.html>

The Daily Tribune stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain - 2019

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2. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/58442.html>

3. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/58208.html>
4. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/49912.html>
5. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/50404.html>
6. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/54286.html>
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14. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/57316.html>
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27. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/58987.html>
28. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/55239.html>

29. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/57045.html>
30. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/op-ed/49868.html>
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33. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/58516.html>
34. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/59588.html>
35. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/54791.html>
36. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/51051.html>
37. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/56010.html>
38. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/56757.html>
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43. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/56593.html>
44. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/51638.html>
45. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/52286.html>
46. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/57454.html>
47. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/56476.html>
48. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/52715.html>
49. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/55636.html>
50. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/58313.html>
51. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/53724.html>
52. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/58843.html>
53. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/56054.html>
54. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/56558.html>

The Daily Tribune stories on climate change and environment in Bahrain - 2020

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2. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64976.html>
3. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/61666.html>
4. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/63424.html>
5. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68865.html>
6. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/66471.html>
7. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64312.html>
8. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64316.html>
9. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/65333.html>
10. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/trends/68055.html>
11. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/66222.html>
12. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68575.html>
13. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68284.html>
14. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/views/68153.html>
15. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/62703.html>
16. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/66503.html>
17. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68708.html>
18. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/69114.html>
19. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/65864.html>
20. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64408.html>
21. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64074.html>
22. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/63316.html>
23. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/69060.html>
24. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/67347.html>

25. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/67417.html>
26. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64033.html>
27. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68992.html>
28. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/63079.html>
29. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/67931.html>
30. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68917.html>
31. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/64279.html>
32. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/65462.html>
33. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68890.html>
34. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/65371.html>
35. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/67941.html>
36. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/63840.html>
37. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/67450.html>
38. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/62003.html>
39. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64073.html>
40. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64480.html>
41. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64930.html>
42. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/67228.html>
43. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/62561.html>
44. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/66544.html>
45. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/66544.html>
46. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/64601.html>
47. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68597.html>
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60. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/65070.html>
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64. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/68980.html>
65. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/63694.html>
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13. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/69967.html>
14. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/sports/70825.html>
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16. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/76452.html>
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39. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/75927.html>
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54. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/76271.html>
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57. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/sports/74438.html>
58. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/75378.html>

59. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/71316.html>
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63. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/77331.html>
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65. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/sports/70988.html>
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67. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/views/74629.html>
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69. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/views/76391.html>
70. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/77087.html>
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81. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/71415.html>
82. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/77293.html>
83. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/71954.html>
84. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/76039.html>

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87. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/75380.html>
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92. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/76496.html>
93. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/76455.html>
94. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/76063.html>
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97. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/71543.html>
98. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/79879.html>
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5. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/80180.html>
6. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/79177.html>
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8. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/79756.html>
9. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/79361.html>
10. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/78559.html>
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12. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/79414.html>
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22. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/78991.html>
23. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/78552.html>
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25. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/80007.html>
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32. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/business/79457.html>
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40. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/views/79801.html>
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45. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/sports/78690.html>
46. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/80397.html>
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75. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/77852.html>
76. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/79857.html>
77. <https://www.newsofbahrain.com/bahrain/78807.html>

APPENDIX C

Wordsmith Tool Results – Wordlist

The Gulf Daily News

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Word list (GDN Wordlist.lst)

N	Word	Freq.	%	%
1	THE	9,802	6.31	100.00
2	AND	5,791	3.73	100.00
3	TO	4,378	2.82	100.00
4	OF	4,249	2.73	100.00
5	IN	3,447	2.22	100.00
6	#	3,445	2.22	100.00
7	A	2,526	1.63	100.00
8	FOR	1,652	1.06	100.00
9	BAHRAIN	1,518	0.98	100.00
10	IS	1,402	0.90	100.00
11	THAT	1,210	0.78	100.00
12	ON	1,174	0.76	100.00
13	BY	1,126	0.72	100.00
14	WITH	1,125	0.72	100.00
15	AS	1,059	0.68	100.00
16	S	1,048	0.67	100.00
17	WILL	900	0.58	100.00
18	BE	828	0.53	100.00
19	ARE	794	0.51	100.00
20	AL	766	0.49	100.00
21	WE	732	0.47	100.00
22	IT	695	0.45	100.00
23	AT	678	0.44	100.00
24	SAID	675	0.43	100.00
25	FROM	650	0.42	100.00
26	HAS	565	0.36	100.00
27	HAVE	551	0.35	100.00
28	THIS	548	0.35	100.00
29	ALSO	524	0.34	100.00
30	CLIMATE	515	0.33	100.00
31	WHICH	513	0.33	100.00
32	WAS	497	0.32	100.00
33	ENVIRONMENT	489	0.31	100.00
34	ITS	476	0.31	100.00
35	AN	469	0.30	100.00
36	CHANGE	418	0.27	100.00
37	THEIR	403	0.26	100.00
38	HE	403	0.26	100.00
39	MORE	381	0.25	100.00
40	OUR	359	0.23	100.00

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Word list (GDN Wordlist.lst)

N	Word	Freq.	%	%
41	ALL	350	0.23	100.00
42	CAN	316	0.20	100.00
43	YEAR	312	0.20	100.00
44	NEW	302	0.19	100.00
45	WORLD	299	0.19	100.00
46	BEEN	281	0.18	100.00
47	THEY	275	0.18	100.00
48	DR	271	0.17	100.00
49	ENERGY	268	0.17	100.00
50	OR	263	0.17	100.00
51	BIN	260	0.17	100.00
52	WERE	259	0.17	100.00
53	NOT	258	0.17	100.00
54	WASTE	255	0.16	100.00
55	WATER	250	0.16	100.00
56	INTERNATIONAL	240	0.15	100.00
57	ENVIRONMENTAL	239	0.15	100.00
58	COUNCIL	235	0.15	100.00
59	DEVELOPMENT	231	0.15	100.00
60	GLOBAL	230	0.15	100.00
61	BUSINESS	226	0.15	100.00
62	WHO	219	0.14	100.00
63	WELL	215	0.14	100.00
64	MR	213	0.14	100.00
65	FOOD	213	0.14	62.50
66	UP	212	0.14	100.00
67	HIS	210	0.14	100.00
68	FIRST	209	0.13	100.00
69	GDN	203	0.13	100.00
70	THERE	202	0.13	100.00
71	PART	200	0.13	100.00
72	NEWS	199	0.13	100.00
73	PEOPLE	198	0.13	100.00
74	KHALIFA	198	0.13	100.00
75	BUT	194	0.12	100.00
76	BEING	194	0.12	100.00
77	DURING	190	0.12	100.00
78	ONE	188	0.12	100.00
79	COUNTRIES	188	0.12	100.00
80	THAN	186	0.12	100.00
81	REGION	185	0.12	100.00
82	I	185	0.12	87.50
83	NATIONAL	182	0.12	100.00
84	OTHER	178	0.11	100.00

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Word list (GDN Wordlist.lst)

N	Word	Freq.	%	%
85	COULD	178	0.11	100.00
86	HEALTH	177	0.11	100.00
87	SUSTAINABLE	175	0.11	100.00
88	WHILE	174	0.11	100.00
89	FUTURE	173	0.11	100.00
90	ABOUT	172	0.11	100.00
91	GREEN	170	0.11	100.00
92	THROUGH	169	0.11	100.00
93	INTO	169	0.11	100.00
94	MINISTER	168	0.11	100.00
95	ADDED	168	0.11	100.00
96	WOULD	167	0.11	100.00
97	COUNTRY	167	0.11	100.00
98	THESE	166	0.11	100.00
99	PROJECT	164	0.11	100.00
100	TWO	163	0.10	100.00
101	SHAIKH	155	0.10	100.00
102	UNDER	152	0.10	100.00
103	LAST	152	0.10	100.00
104	KINGDOM	152	0.10	87.50
105	WORK	150	0.10	100.00
106	PUBLIC	148	0.10	100.00
107	HAD	146	0.09	100.00
108	YEARS	145	0.09	100.00
109	DAY	144	0.09	100.00
110	STUDENTS	143	0.09	100.00
111	OVER	143	0.09	100.00
112	HAMAD	143	0.09	100.00
113	ECONOMIC	142	0.09	87.50
114	SUCH	141	0.09	100.00
115	MINISTRY	139	0.09	100.00
116	BETWEEN	136	0.09	100.00
117	ACROSS	136	0.09	100.00
118	PROJECTS	135	0.09	100.00
119	GOVERNMENT	135	0.09	87.50
120	SCHOOL	134	0.09	100.00
121	EXECUTIVE	134	0.09	100.00
122	SET	133	0.09	100.00
123	PER	132	0.08	100.00
124	HELD	132	0.08	100.00
125	COMPANY	132	0.08	100.00
126	THEM	130	0.08	100.00
127	AFFAIRS	130	0.08	100.00
128	US	128	0.08	100.00

APPENDIX D

Wordsmith Tool Results – Wordlist

The Daily Tribune

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Word list (DT Wordlist.lst)

N	Word	Freq.	%	%	Dispersion
1	THE	12690	7.567806244	100	0.961736262
2	AND	6160	3.673576593	100	0.960227251
3	OF	5902	3.519715548	100	0.967562854
4	TO	4475	2.668710232	100	0.970910072
5	IN	3810	2.272130966	100	0.972065508
6	#	3157	1.882707953	100	0.905657291
7	A	2535	1.511772156	100	0.93336004
8	FOR	1822	1.08656764	100	0.976300418
9	BAHRAIN	1534	0.914815962	100	0.906445205
10	RSQUO	1512	0.901696026	100	0.945424914
11	IS	1333	0.794947624	100	0.913319349
12	THAT	1288	0.768111467	100	0.953921676
13	S	1288	0.768111467	100	0.931878984
14	BY	1130	0.673886597	100	0.938444436
15	ON	1082	0.645261347	100	0.957808852
16	WITH	1072	0.639297724	100	0.947742164
17	NBSP	1059	0.631545067	100	0.777808011
18	AS	1042	0.621406913	100	0.977628052
19	AL	877	0.523007572	100	0.906974435
20	LDQUO	821	0.489611417	100	0.923341691
21	RDQUO	761	0.453829825	100	0.924390554
22	AT	748	0.446077138	100	0.957651138
23	ARE	699	0.416855514	100	0.914793849
24	WILL	687	0.409699202	100	0.933452547
25	IT	671	0.400157452	100	0.873634338
26	THIS	640	0.381670296	100	0.932272196
27	SAID	622	0.370935798	100	0.919247508
28	ITS	613	0.365568578	100	0.918054938
29	HAS	594	0.354237735	100	0.896182954
30	ENVIRONMENT	564	0.336346924	100	0.926149607
31	ALSO	557	0.332172424	100	0.931821287
32	FROM	556	0.331576049	100	0.925681591
33	WHICH	552	0.329190612	100	0.940749109
34	BE	548	0.326805174	100	0.897438467
35	WAS	547	0.32620883	100	0.929158866
36	AN	538	0.320841581	100	0.95367521
37	BIN	521	0.310703456	100	0.827116728
38	KINGDOM	494	0.294601738	100	0.818405926
39	THEIR	470	0.280289114	100	0.918258011
40	WE	426	0.254049271	100	0.859658837

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Word list (DT Wordlist.lst)

N	Word	Freq.	%	%	Dispersion
41	ALL	413	0.2462966	100	0.926792264
42	DEVELOPMENT	407	0.242718443	100	0.897094607
43	HAVE	404	0.240929365	100	0.873260677
44	KHALIFA	402	0.239736646	100	0.844265342
45	HE	402	0.239736646	100	0.905622363
46	HIS	357	0.21290046	100	0.843713522
47	OUR	350	0.208725944	100	0.880623579
48	MINISTER	339	0.202165976	100	0.768395662
49	MORE	310	0.184871539	100	0.930044949
50	NATIONAL	308	0.183678821	100	0.838387549
51	YEAR	294	0.17532979	100	0.880640447
52	WATER	293	0.17473343	100	0.630283654
53	INTERNATIONAL	290	0.172944352	100	0.872540355
54	MANAMA	285	0.169962555	100	0.875939071
55	WORLD	282	0.168173462	100	0.928522944
56	NDASH	275	0.163998947	100	0.815607846
57	SHAIKH	273	0.162806228	100	0.877357721
58	FIRST	268	0.159824431	100	0.923270583
59	NEW	267	0.159228072	100	0.907486618
60	PRINCE	259	0.154457197	100	0.750771821
61	CLIMATE	252	0.150282681	100	0.735411942
62	ONE	240	0.143126354	100	0.896107495
63	CAN	237	0.141337276	100	0.888970315
64	GLOBAL	236	0.140740916	100	0.923930883
65	OR	235	0.140144557	100	0.882259727
66	HAMAD	232	0.138355479	100	0.808783829
67	ENVIRONMENTAL	230	0.13716276	100	0.768927395
68	DR	230	0.13716276	100	0.795830667
69	SECTOR	228	0.135970041	100	0.853968322
70	COUNCIL	220	0.131199166	100	0.925034463
71	COUNTRIES	218	0.130006447	100	0.8668257
72	BEEN	217	0.129410088	100	0.870510101
73	THEY	216	0.128813714	100	0.885202229
74	GOVERNMENT	216	0.128813714	100	0.892930627
75	KING	199	0.118675604	100	0.794109941
76	DAILY	199	0.118675604	100	0.716810346
77	UP	198	0.118079245	100	0.819025517
78	THROUGH	198	0.118079245	100	0.951257288
79	ECONOMIC	198	0.118079245	100	0.850616217
80	DURING	196	0.116886526	100	0.912051857
81	MINISTRY	193	0.115097448	100	0.741325259
82	EFFORTS	192	0.114501089	100	0.811839759
83	WERE	191	0.113904722	100	0.884088099
84	COMPANY	191	0.113904722	100	0.845813036

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Word list (DT Wordlist.lst)

N	Word	Freq.	%	%	Dispersion
85	COM	191	0.113904722	87.5	0.667696834
86	WORK	190	0.113308363	100	0.901334584
87	WELL	190	0.113308363	100	0.918950319
88	PROJECT	190	0.113308363	100	0.836781502
89	TDT	189	0.112712003	37.5	0.72129333
90	BUSINESS	187	0.111519285	100	0.804465175
91	TRIBUNE	185	0.110326566	75	0.708258271
92	SALMAN	185	0.110326566	87.5	0.782791853
93	OTHER	184	0.109730206	100	0.862509668
94	US	181	0.107941128	87.5	0.698726714
95	ENERGY	178	0.10615205	100	0.757263243
96	WWW	177	0.105555691	87.5	0.694474638
97	THAN	177	0.105555691	100	0.899138033
98	THESE	176	0.104959331	100	0.851711869
99	TWO	175	0.104362972	100	0.79276073
100	CHANGE	173	0.103170246	100	0.710693777
101	BAHRAINI	173	0.103170246	100	0.819006979
102	BETWEEN	172	0.102573887	100	0.787401378
103	SUSTAINABLE	170	0.101381168	87.5	0.839242995
104	SUPPORT	170	0.101381168	100	0.883450508
105	SUCH	169	0.100784808	100	0.880500138
106	NOT	165	0.098399371	100	0.816758811
107	HEALTH	164	0.097803012	87.5	0.788372338
108	NEWSOFBAHRAIN	163	0.097206652	37.5	0.65457654
109	WHO	161	0.096013933	100	0.866392553
110	OUT	159	0.094821215	100	0.898727357
111	THEM	157	0.093628488	100	0.884068429
112	PUBLIC	157	0.093628488	100	0.951911867
113	PEOPLE	157	0.093628488	100	0.880523205
114	OVER	155	0.09243577	100	0.866996586
115	AFFAIRS	155	0.09243577	100	0.858001709
116	PER	153	0.091243051	100	0.808790624
117	BANK	153	0.091243051	100	0.730391443
118	SERVICES	152	0.090646692	100	0.816058218
119	PART	152	0.090646692	100	0.934022844
120	COOPERATION	151	0.090050332	87.5	0.752018571
121	ABOUT	151	0.090050332	100	0.772467792
122	MOHAMMED	150	0.089453973	100	0.838813901
123	BUT	150	0.089453973	100	0.781549454
124	ROYAL	149	0.088857614	87.5	0.794310272
125	STUDENTS	148	0.088261254	100	0.756114125
126	MOST	148	0.088261254	100	0.90863198
127	HELD	148	0.088261254	100	0.873232007
128	PROJECTS	146	0.087068535	100	0.867489994

APPENDIX F

Wordsmith Tool Results - Concordance

The Gulf Daily News Concordance And Collocates

WordSmith Tools 8.0 concordance list (GDN Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Concordance	Word #	%	File	Set	Tag
1	ay on the seabed. Parliament public utilities and environment affairs committee chairman	55381	98.678	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
2	ng special needs students into the regular school environment . "We have managed to inte	54107	96.395	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
3	ly happening on the ground." The human element of climate change adaptation was of as	54004	96.216	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
4	ing at the session, Dr Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment of Egypt, echoed her collea	53977	96.167	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
5	of the most vulnerable regions to the impacts of climate change." Also speaking at the ses	53965	96.144	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
6	ations of COP26 is to place as much importance on climate change adaptation as on mitig	53905	96.046	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
7	c growth. She added: "In light of the devastating climate change impacts witnessed all ove	53878	96	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
8	mmed Almheiri, UAE Minister of Climate Change and Environment , said: "The publication	53825	95.9	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
9	a, Mariam bint Mohammed Almheiri, UAE Minister of Climate Change and Environment, s	53822	95.895	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
10	ental paper titled 'Feeling the Heat: Adapting to Climate Change in the Middle East and Ce	53755	95.779	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
11	st and Central Asia address the severe impacts of climate change. Feeling the heat At a pre	53735	95.743	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
12	e of including traditional knowledge in designing climate change adaptation measures. Lat	53698	95.678	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
13	ry are wild, officials at the Supreme Council for Environment said, adding that the beautie:	53080	94.589	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
14	volved, including fisheries, as also in water and environment ; Denmark has a very environi	52543	93.629	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
15	e strategic platforms – digitalisation, water and environment , food and agriculture, health	52259	93.145	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
16	the King and Chairman of the Supreme Council for Environment (SCE) His Highness Shaikh	52098	92.852	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
17	anner and correlates with the Supreme Council for Environment's measures in sustainable	51887	92.461	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
18	he competent authorities. The Supreme Council for Environment president shall issue the	51496	91.718	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
19	on and co-ordination with the Supreme Council for Environment and the competent auth	51487	91.699	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
20	I remain in force pending the Supreme Council for Environment's issuance of the necessar	51449	91.632	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
21	onment shall be repealed. Meanwhile, the existing environment-related regulations and e	51436	91.606	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
22	22 stipulates that Decree-Law (21) of 1996 on the Environment shall be repealed. Meanwl	51429	91.59	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
23	terday ratified and issued Law (7) of 2022 on the Environment . Law 7 of 2022 stipulates th	51416	91.569	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
24	year ended December 31, 2021. King issues law on environment Bahrain News Wed, 16 M	51391	91.529	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
25	ifa Al Khalifa added that Bahrain was testing the environment for the digital dinar. "We ha	51091	90.994	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
26	ventures that will add diversity to the business environment . Next month, the BCCI is gett	51008	90.854	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
27	r us to strengthen the foundation of the business environment in Bahrain. For this a busin	50949	90.76	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
28	the flow of traffic, as well as creating a safer environment for visitors to enjoy their shopp	50208	89.478	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
29	the environment field and handling the effects of climate change. Switch on the plastic sav	49580	88.463	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
30	ssues of common interest pertaining mainly to the environment field and handling the eff	49573	88.451	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	

WordSmith Tools 8.0 concordance list (GDN Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Concordance	Word #	%	File	Set	Tag
31	Envoy for Climate Affairs and Supreme Council for Environment chief executive Dr Mohan	49545	88.396	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
32	volved, including fisheries, as also in water and environment ; Denmark has a very environi	49030	87.474	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
33	e strategic platforms – digitalisation, water and environment , food and agriculture, health	48746	86.99	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
34	pand the green area, purify the air, preserve the environment and support local and interr	48538	86.605	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
35	tracks, yet is nimble enough to drive in an urban environment . The Hunter is more powerf	48163	85.998	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
36	very flexible framework within a solid regulatory environment overseen by the CBB". Ben	47861	85.46	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
37	Development Strategy (2022-2026) and will set the environment for the growth and progr	47516	84.81	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
38	n the Kingdom and contribute to the fight against climate change. It was launched under t	47215	84.262	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
39	and, just to name a few things. A healthy working environment is important in so many w	46750	83.403	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
40	nt," one business expert said. "A healthy working environment ensures your health and th	46643	83.228	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
41	ouldn't be any truer when it comes to the working environment ," one business expert sai	46635	83.212	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
42	s across the kingdom are set to offer a healthier environment to employees with a new se	46431	82.844	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
43	DN Online DeskFri, 14 Jan 2022 MANAMA: THE global environment for credit is expected i	46003	82.054	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
44	tagram. mai.alkhatib@gulfweekly.com Global credit environment 'could remain favourabl	45988	82.024	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
45	explored the relationship between people and the environment , as well as how to mend i	45864	81.806	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
46	latforms to navigate environmental challenges and climate change. "The conversation bro	45668	81.467	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
47	gst young people. "Art plays an important role in climate change action, as artistic work ca	45602	81.328	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
48	collaboration and innovation around the issue of climate change amongst young people. "	45591	81.309	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
49	Commonwealth and Development Office, launched the Climate Change Arts programme v	45566	81.263	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
50	om are being called upon to raise awareness about climate change and environmental cha	45533	81.2	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
51	lp create 4,861 jobs. Artists urged to help fight climate change Bahrain News By Mai Al Kh	45509	81.159	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
52	duce investors to the kingdom's business-friendly environment and these available opport	45429	81.013	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
53	to pay 5 fils!" Parliament's public utilities and environment affairs committee chairman Kh	45197	80.614	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
54	nto public properties. Shura public utilities and environment affairs committee has vehem	44441	79.293	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
55	roducts and the expected improvement in operating environment is set to drive growth in	43745	78.01	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
56	ioned that despite the continuous volatile market environment during a major part of the	43462	77.48	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
57	, despite the unprecedentedly challenging operating environment worldwide in decades, anc	42950	76.56	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
58	imed to celebrate women and families in a healthy environment ," said Adriana Martínez, i	42477	75.705	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
59	members of the board have been enthusiastic about environment-friendly initiatives for E	42284	75.362	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
60	ister, had stressed the importance of adapting to climate change, when announcing that B	42237	75.286	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
61	ser to its net zero ambition." At the landmark UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) hel	42206	75.233	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
62	hat is needed." Parliament's public utilities and environment affairs committee chairman I	41311	73.746	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
63	t causes a threat to safety, public health or the environment ." The GDN has not found any	41121	73.422	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
64	h of Bahrain. Extreme weather, possibly linked to climate change, as well as construction c	40847	72.947	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	

WordSmith Tools 8.0 concordance list (GDN Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Concordance	Word #	%	File	Set	Tag
65	ts. Meanwhile, Shura Council public utilities and environment affairs committee chairman	40587	72.482	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
66	hat contribute to maintaining an appropriate work environment that provides protection i	40305	71.977	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
67	Kingdom's efforts to raise the level of the work environment and protect work parties, no	40253	71.878	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
68	ake in a fun, physical activity in a casual, safe environment – either on foot or on a bicycle.	39949	71.367	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
69	towards caring for its guests, its staff and the environment ..-- TradeArabia News Service Fi	39895	71.273	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
70	with the skill sets required for today's business environment which is dominated by evolvi	38857	69.418	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
71	n these waters and have a deeper knowledge of the environment ," Vice Adm Cooper said.	38618	68.989	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
72	s, hotels, Ramadan tents and others," said Alwane environment committee head Khaled N	38080	68.068	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
73	ve been presented jointly by public utilities and environment affairs committee chairman	37597	67.176	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
74	in collaboration with the Supreme Council for the Environment and the Works, Municipali	37180	66.432	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
75	inancial sector in terms of providing a conducive environment for crowdfunding platform	36800	65.751	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
76	ter. Meanwhile, Parliament's public utilities and environment affairs committee chairman	36262	64.818	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
77	tandards, unfair dismissals, an unhealthy working environment and low Bahrainisation in s	36142	64.605	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
78	ve been presented jointly by public utilities and environment affairs committee chairman	35483	63.373	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
79	nsurers from their hazardous risks as well as the environment , incentivising recycling pro	35408	63.228	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
80	injuries to the consumer and add pressure on the environment with the significant growth	35209	62.874	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
81	NBB and Standard Chartered Bank serving as joint environment , social and governance (ES	34931	62.38	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
82	ethods of reducing and recycling trash. A cleaner environment is good for everyone, and a	34709	61.951	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
83	inevitable crisis that significantly affects the environment and the local economy. About 1.	34382	61.416	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
84	es MANAMA: Alba has rolled out its board-approved environment , social and governance	34115	60.928	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
85	oviding employees with a safe and healthy working environment , and as part of our goal t	33954	60.629	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
86	n and Horseracing Club's cup. Supreme Council for Environment vice-president and REHC I	33804	98.307	2021 GDN.txt	Environment	
87	provide employees with a healthy and safe working environment , as the certification will i	33762	60.266	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
88	vealed the project was completed in a challenging environment based on the company's v	33561	97.618	2021 GDN.txt	Environment	
89	He believes the compromise will help protect the environment and at the same time allo	33240	59.369	2022 GDN.txt	Environment	
90	ister, had stressed the importance of adapting to climate change, when announcing that B	33097	59.117	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
91	tional heritage into the future. At a landmark UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) hel	33064	59.062	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
92	ed and treated." She stressed the need for better climate change policies which will ensur	33046	59.031	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
93	rns at a recent panel discussion on 'Heritage and Climate Change', as reported in the GDN.	32683	58.435	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
94	materials at these sites, causing visible damage. " Climate change is a now a global phenon	32584	58.271	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
95	gical sites in Bahrain that are under threat from climate change. Archaeologists from the B	32510	58.128	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
96	s. "We are a small island and will be affected by climate change if the sea level rises, so we	32457	58.039	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
97	because at least you get to know your position in climate change and then you can put a p	32431	58	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	
98	BCSR) is looking at the national circumstances of climate change. Arabian Gulf University (	32300	57.778	2022 GDN.txt	Climate Change	

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Collocate list (GDN Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Word	With	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	MARINE	environment					14		3			
2	PROTECTION	environment		1	7			9		1		
3	ITS	environment		3	1	1			4	2	2	3
4	WITH	climate change	2			1	3	4		4		3
5	EFFECTS	climate change				12		2			2	
6	BUSINESS	environment				2	12		1		1	1
7	WHICH	environment		2				5	3		5	2
8	UTILITIES	environment				17						
9	ARE	climate change	3	2	2			6	2	1		
10	ABOUT	climate change		2			6			1		
11	ABOUT	environment			2	2	2					
12	ACTION	climate change	2		2			4				
13	ADAPT	climate change	2			5						
14	ADAPTATION	climate change				2		6		1		
15	ADAPTING	climate change	3			9						
16	ADDRESS	climate change		1		1	4					
17	AFFAIRS	environment	6	1				16		1		
18	AGRICULTURE	environment		1						5		
19	AGRICULTURE	climate change	3						3			
20	ALSO	environment		4						1		
21	ALSO	climate change				2				1	1	1
22	AND	environment	22	30	20	38	38	64	28	11	14	19
23	AND	climate change	15	7	8	10	27	45	16	2	12	19
24	ANIMAL	environment			2	4						
25	ANNOUNCING	climate change							7			1
26	ARAB	climate change		4						3		
27	ARE	environment			1			1		2		2
28	AWARENESS	climate change	1			7		1			1	
29	AWARENESS	environment		2				1			2	1

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Collocate list (GDN Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Word	With	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
30	BAHRAIN	climate change	1				1	5	3	3	2	4
31	BAHRAIN	environment		3	2	4		2	6	3	7	1
32	BECAUSE	climate change				4		1				
33	BIN	environment	1						1	1	3	16
34	CAN	environment	1		2					2	1	
35	CAN	climate change			1			1			1	4
36	CENTRE	environment				2					3	
37	CHAIRMAN	environment							1	13		1
38	CHALLENGES	environment	1		1					1	2	
39	CHALLENGES	climate change	1		1	10		5		5	2	
40	CHANGE	environment	3	7	2	3	1			2	2	
41	CHIEF	environment		1				14	9			
42	CLIMATE	environment	8	1	3	2			3	2		1
43	CLIMATE	climate change				1		1		1		2
44	CLIMATE CHANGE	climate change										
45	COMBAT	climate change					6					
46	COMFORTABLE	environment			1		4					
47	COMMITTEE	environment						2	17		1	
48	CONFERENCE	climate change		1		2		28				
49	CONTROLLED	environment					6					
50	CONVENTION	climate change				6				1		
51	COULD	climate change	3	1				4	1		2	
52	COUNCIL	environment	2	1	21	62		1			1	
53	COUNTRIES	climate change	2		2						1	
54	COVID	environment		3			1				1	
55	CRISIS	climate change				3		2				
56	DEVELOPMENT	climate change		5		1				1		
57	DEVELOPMENT	environment	3			1				3	1	1
58	DIRECTOR	environment		1				1			1	3
59	EFFORTS	climate change	1	3	2							1
60	ENERGY	climate change	1		2	2	1		1	2		1
61	ENERGY	environment			1		3		1			1
62	ENSURE	environment	1		1		1		2			1

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Collocate list (GDN Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Word	With	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
63	ENVIRONMENT	environment				1			1			
64	ENVIRONMENT	climate change	1		2	2		1	3	2	7	3
65	ENVIRONMENTAL	environment							1	1		3
66	ENVIRONMENTAL	climate change			5	1			4		1	3
67	ENVOY	climate change				4				1		
68	ESG	environment					1			2	5	
69	EXECUTIVE	environment							13	10		
70	FACE	climate change		4		1						
71	FIGHT	climate change				4	4					
72	FOOD	climate change		1					3		5	
73	FOR	environment	3	3	3	28	71	15	1	6	3	3
74	FOR	climate change	6	4	1	1	5		1		7	6
75	FORUM	climate change	3			2		1				
76	FRAMEWORK	climate change			6							
77	FRIENDLY	environment			1		2	7				
78	FROM	climate change	1				5		1			
79	GCC	climate change								3	3	
80	GDN	climate change	1	1	1					1		1
81	GENERAL	environment	2		1						1	1
82	GLOBAL	climate change	1	2	1		3		1	1	1	4
83	GOVERNANCE	environment							2	6		
84	GROWTH	environment		2	1					2	1	1
85	HAMAD	environment	2								2	3
86	HAS	climate change		2	1			4	4	1		
87	HAS	environment		2	1			3	3	4		
88	HAVE	climate change		1				2	1			1
89	HAVE	environment	2	4					1	1	1	
90	HEALTH	environment			5			1	2	1	2	
91	HEALTHY	environment				2	3					
92	HELD	climate change							1	11	2	1
93	HELP	climate change	1			6			1			
94	IDENTIFIED	climate change	4								3	
95	IMPACT	climate change				13		7	4	2	2	1

APPENDIX E

Wordsmith Tool Results - Concordance

The Daily Tribune Concordance And Collocates

WordSmith Tools 8.0 concordance list (DT Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Concordance	Word #	%	File	Set
1	relevant government entities to develop the work environment and a	34628	100	2022 DT.txt	Environment
2	d educate its employees on matters concerning the environment . Rec	17182	100	2019 DT.txt	Environment
3	ment, hailing initiatives aimed at protecting the environment and ex	14726	99	2018 DT.txt	Environment
4	the fasting period, needs to have an appropriate environment for wor	34436	99	2022 DT.txt	Environment
5	rity (NOGA), the Oil and Gas Holding Company, the environment a	14699	99	2018 DT.txt	Environment
6	ahrain's competitive economy and hospitable environment have bols	26531	99	2020 DT.txt	Environment
7	and Prime Minister attend the 26th United Nations Climate Change C	43936	99	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
8	y that will lead the way in this rapidly changing environment . + SAR	26416	99	2020 DT.txt	Environment
9	r can have a very significant impact on the local environment ," he sa	14631	99	2018 DT.txt	Environment
10	quality will survive and prosper in this changing environment . In per	26383	98	2020 DT.txt	Environment
11	ship by Vice President of the Supreme Council for Environment (SC	6519	98	2017 DT.txt	Environment
12	ation to promoting a fair and competitive trading environment . In ad	34012	98	2022 DT.txt	Environment
13	ct nationals within a healthy and productive work environment . Outs	16848	97	2019 DT.txt	Environment
14	about the features and facilities of the business environment of Bahr	7815	97	2016 DT.txt	Environment
15	will be taking place within a safe and controlled environment . + "On	6431	97	2017 DT.txt	Environment
16	Environmental Specialist, BMP Health, Safety and Environment De	33722	97	2022 DT.txt	Environment
17	study. The study published in the journal, Nature Climate Change, sa	8207	97	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
18	ility of resources and the three R's of the environment : Reduce, Reu	14412	97	2018 DT.txt	Environment
19	; And the reason for cyclone risk is nothing, but climate change. So f	8167	96	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
20	the fasting period, needs to have an appropriate environment for wor	33453	96	2022 DT.txt	Environment
21	ructure, and service their funds in a challenging environment . Jersey	25579	96	2020 DT.txt	Environment
22	nds' management. In this uncertain economic environment , investor	25529	96	2020 DT.txt	Environment
23	have been learning all about 'Improving the Environment '. The clea	7646	95	2016 DT.txt	Environment
24	ding the most ambitious plan possible to mitigate climate change. W	8072	95	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
25	ake in a fun, physical activity in a casual, safe environment —either	32984	95	2022 DT.txt	Environment
26	vate, governments need to readjust to a different environment where	14131	95	2018 DT.txt	Environment
27	up their sleeves and did their bit for the local environment . They spe	7586	95	2016 DT.txt	Environment
28	rs for a two-year tenure: Supreme Council for the Environment (SCI	25252	95	2020 DT.txt	Environment
29	t is clear Bahrain takes seriously the effects of climate change, as evi	7999	94	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change

WordSmith Tools 8.0 concordance list (DT Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Concordance	Word #	%	File	Set
30	ra Council also reviewed the Public Utilities and Environment Comu	25138	94	2020 DT.txt	Environment
31	ngful steps to protect its citizens by mitigating climate change throug	7979	94	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
32	fa, Vice President of the Supreme Council for the Environment and	32607	94	2022 DT.txt	Environment
33	Gas Authority (NOGA) and the Supreme Council for Environment (	14009	94	2018 DT.txt	Environment
34	design, our intention is to create an openhearted environment that ca	16165	94	2019 DT.txt	Environment
35	tures, population density, and low elevation make climate change mi	7955	94	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
36	d waste management, in addition to preserving the environment ," sa	13948	93	2018 DT.txt	Environment
37	over the past years in launching a number of key environment projec	13929	93	2018 DT.txt	Environment
38	island, Bahrain is likely to feel the impacts of climate change more st	7910	93	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
39	inherited from my family. My parents sculpted an environment wher	32245	93	2022 DT.txt	Environment
40	ties for success and in providing the appropriate environment to host	24634	93	2020 DT.txt	Environment
41	hat links megacities in proactive steps to tackle climate change. Mor	7840	93	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
42	ghts that can be easily covered, it's the perfect environment for large	5958	92	2017 DT.txt	Environment
43	ing practices. Firstly the immense benefit to the environment is very	43190	91	2021 DT.txt	Environment
44	te agricultural research and create a competitive environment to attra	13715	91	2018 DT.txt	Environment
45	growing rate of population coupled with worsening climate change is	42997	91	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
46	up in landfills," said Supreme Council for Environment Chief Execu	15618	91	2019 DT.txt	Environment
47	een area in Bahrain and to address the effects of climate change withi	42770	91	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
48	s strategic location, FTAs, and business-friendly environment to attr	31169	90	2022 DT.txt	Environment
49	Paris Agreement in 2016, the first global deal on climate change, at tl	42543	90	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
50	o; Mr Mousa added. The forum was organised by the Environment C	42496	90	2021 DT.txt	Environment
51	portance of the industrial sector in the field of environment and to re	42441	90	2021 DT.txt	Environment
52	rbon neutrality issues. Khaled Mousa, Head of the Environment Cor	42408	90	2021 DT.txt	Environment
53	The United States is taking bold action on climate change at home a	7570	90	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
54	vided oxygen and absorbed carbon dioxide from the environment . S	7187	89	2016 DT.txt	Environment
55	e-opening strategy aims to create a safe learning environment , with t	23727	89	2020 DT.txt	Environment
56	anning, has also notified the Supreme Council for Environment abou	15351	89	2019 DT.txt	Environment
57	s environmental initiatives and its impact on the environment and ag	13512	89	2018 DT.txt	Environment
58	nstitutional technologies aimed at protecting the environment . + All	42091	89	2021 DT.txt	Environment
59	signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Chang	42040	89	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
60	ternational readiness for the 26th United Nations Climate Change Co	41961	89	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
61	y the UAE to unify international visions and face climate change. He	41926	89	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
62	al temperatures and its ripple effect through the environment . More	7507	89	2015 DT.txt	Environment

WordSmith Tools 8.0 concordance list (DT Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Concordance	Word #	%	File	Set
63	imate Affairs and CEO of the Supreme Council for Environment (S	41893	89	2021 DT.txt	Environment
64	onsibility to give back whatever we took from the environment and t	7116	89	2016 DT.txt	Environment
65	connected with various fields, including society, environment , and li	41834	89	2021 DT.txt	Environment
66	sformation with maximized uncertainty has dawned. Climate change	41726	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
67	n the Kingdom and contribute to the fight against climate change. It	30669	88	2022 DT.txt	Climate Change
68	viduals engage and develop their senses in a safe environment . Sens	23481	88	2020 DT.txt	Environment
69	tween the public and private sectors in launching environment projec	30588	88	2022 DT.txt	Environment
70	corniche with a beautiful landscape and a healthy environment and e	30565	88	2022 DT.txt	Environment
71	mediate benefits to keeping pollutants out of our environment : clean	7440	88	2015 DT.txt	Environment
72	lop the capabilities to demonstrate that fighting climate change is a w	41489	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
73	and the required discourses. Communicating about climate change is	41423	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
74	climate change, he said. "The fight against climate change is won or	41345	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
75	ngthening the literacy of journalists to report on climate change, he sai	41338	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
76	world unites," he said. In his presentation " Climate Change and Med	41280	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
77	lanet, will help raise attention to the fact that climate change can only	41265	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
78	daily time slot where each country covers news on climate change so	41234	88	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
79	g of coral reefs around many coasts, the signs of climate change are a	7386	87	2015 DT.txt	Climate Change
80	ace to live, eat, drink and move around, he said. " Climate change is l	41183	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
81	;We need not be surprised when the first signs of climate change resu	41077	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
82	companies in the areas of the workplace, market, environment and th	14942	87	2019 DT.txt	Environment
83	the dangerous mudflow zones of Central Asia, and climate change, c	41011	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
84	This is only one of the numerous consequences of climate change in t	40988	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
85	n, warned in his presentation about the impact of climate change on C	40919	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
86	ions of people are at risk in Central Asia due to climate change, Kuba	40900	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
87	nable global best practices in the service of the environment and soc	14893	87	2019 DT.txt	Environment
88	Seoul has warned that the threats associated with climate change are	40829	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
89	onsible architect. I have been cautious about the environment all my	7034	87	2016 DT.txt	Environment
90	more to have a positive impact on people and the environment . To d	23175	87	2020 DT.txt	Environment
91	ucation and to develop independent learners in an environment that f	13129	87	2018 DT.txt	Environment
92	n and AI (95%), Aging Population (69%), Impact of Climate Change	40731	87	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
93	aging global population and ongoing concerns with climate change al	40682	86	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
94	r the coming decades. Ageing Population (69%) and Climate Change	40599	86	2021 DT.txt	Climate Change
95	ecture designs and constructs in harmony with the environment . I res	6984	86	2016 DT.txt	Environment

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Collocate list (DT Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Word	With	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	Centre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1	ENVIRONMENT	environment	1					564					1
2	THE	environment	46	92	24	73	169		8	55	40	18	24
3	AND	environment	26	26	33	28	21		82	13	22	29	16
4	FOR	environment	8	2	4	26	72		40	3	2	6	6
5	CLIMATE CHANGE	climate change						144					
6	THE	climate change	8	19	29	1	3		2	17	22	7	16
7	COUNCIL	environment		1	21	68					1	4	1
8	SUPREME	environment		20	68						1	1	
9	AND	climate change	3	7	1	11	10		21	4	4	6	5
10	BAHRAIN	environment	1	14	2				2	7	3	5	9
11	THAT	environment	8	1	3	1	1		11	3	3	5	4
12	RSQUO	environment	5	3	7	3			3	4	2	6	4
13	ITS	environment	8	2	1	4	3		1	6	3	1	3
14	NBSP	environment	1				2		11	2	4	4	6
15	SCE	environment							30				
16	WITH	environment	6	2	3	4			4	1	3	5	2
17	WORK	environment		3			24			3			
18	RDQUO	environment	2			1			17	2		4	3
19	LDQUO	environment	3	2	1	1	1		6	4	3	2	3
20	MARINE	environment			1		22				2		1
21	SAFE	environment		3	6	3	13			1			
22	KINGDOM	environment		2	3						12	3	1
23	BUSINESS	environment		2	1	2	16						
24	DEVELOPMENT	environment	2	2	2	1			1	2	7	3	
25	PROTECTING	environment	1	3	2	11			1			1	
26	PROTECT	environment			1	17				1			
27	CLIMATE	environment	3	2	3	1			1	3	5		
28	BIN	environment	1								2	11	3
29	SAID	environment	1	1					2	7	3	2	1

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Collocate list (DT Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Word	With	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	Centre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
30	PROTECTION	environment			8		1		5		1		
31	SUSTAINABLE	environment		2			5			5	2		1
32	ARE	environment	2	2	1		1		3	1			4
33	CHANGE	environment	2	3	2	1					3	3	
34	ENVIRONMENT	climate change			3	3				1	2	3	2
35	FRIENDLY	environment		1	1	1	4		7				
36	HEALTH	environment		1	2	7			2	1		1	
37	PRESERVING	environment		2		12							
38	INVESTMENT	environment		1		2	6					2	2
39	WAS	environment	3	2	2				2		1	2	1
40	FOR	climate change	1	3		1	3					2	2
41	HEALTHY	environment		2	3	3	4						
42	MOHAMMED	environment								6	3	1	2
43	MORE	environment		2	2	1			2	2	3		
44	NATURAL	environment				1	7		2	2			
45	SAFETY	environment		1	9	1					1		
46	WHICH	environment	1	1	1	1			2	4		1	1
47	ALL	environment	2						1	2	3	2	1
48	COMMITTEE	environment							10	1			
49	CREATE	environment		4	5					1	1		
50	ENERGY	environment	3		1	1	1				1	3	1
51	PRESIDENT	environment	1						2	4	3	1	
52	PROVIDE	environment	3		7							1	
53	THAT	climate change	3	1		2	1			3		1	
54	THEIR	environment	5	1	1					3	1		
55	WITH	climate change	1	1		1	3					3	2
56	CHALLENGES	climate change	1	1	3	2			2		1		
57	HAS	environment	4	1					3	1		1	
58	MUBARAK	environment									5	1	4
59	PUBLIC	environment			5				1	1	2	1	
60	THIS	environment		1	2	2	1			1	1		2
61	WILL	environment	1	1	3					2	1	1	1
62	WITHIN	environment	3	3	2				1	1			

WordSmith Tools 8.0 Collocate list (DT Overall concordance.cnc)

N	Word	With	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	Centre	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
63	FINANCIAL	environment	2	1							2	2	2
64	FROM	environment	1	1	1	2			2	1		1	
65	IMPACT	environment	1	2	5							1	
66	LEARNING	environment		1	1		4				2	1	
67	NBSP	climate change	2		1				4				2
68	PRESERVE	environment			3	5				1			
69	THROUGH	environment			1	2			3	2		1	
70	ARE	climate change							4	4			
71	COMMUNITY	environment	1	2		1				1	1	2	
72	CONFERENCE	climate change							8				
73	DEVELOP	environment	2		4		1						1
74	ECONOMIC	environment		1		1	5			1			
75	OUR	environment	1				4			1		1	1
76	PROTECT	climate change	3	1					1	2		1	
77	PROVIDING	environment	1	1	2					3			1
78	RELATED	environment			3				4			1	
79	SECTOR	environment	5	1	1								1
80	SHAIKH	environment							1	3	2	2	
81	WELL	environment	1	1	1					2	2	1	
82	EFFECTS	climate change				6			1				
83	ENSURE	environment		1	2					3			1
84	GLOBAL	climate change	1		2					1		2	1
85	GLOBAL	environment	2			2	1				2		
86	HAS	climate change							3	1	2		1
87	HAVE	environment	1	1	2				1	1	1		
88	IMPORTANCE	environment	1	2	1	1							2
89	INITIATIVES	environment	3	2						1			1
90	ITS	climate change		2						2		3	
91	LDQUO	climate change		2			2		1		1	1	
92	NATIONS	climate change		1			6						
93	PROGRAMME	environment		1					3	2		1	
94	SAID	climate change	1	1		1			2	1	1		
95	SHE	environment		1					3	2		1	

ملخص الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل السمات اللغوية لوسائل الإعلام الإنجليزية المستخدمة في نقل جهود مملكة البحرين في التعامل مع القضايا البيئية فيما يتعلق بتغير المناخ، كما تهدف إلى تحليل فهم القارئ لاستخدام اللغة العلمية دون تغيير المعنى الفعلي للمحتوى الذي يهدف إلى نشر الوعي حول خطر تغير المناخ وإشراك الجمهور في اتخاذ إجراءات تؤدي إلى تحقيق أهداف الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة 2030. كما تسعى الدراسة إلى سد الفجوة المتعلقة بتحليل الخطاب لوسائل الإعلام الإنجليزية الرئيسية المتمثلة في التقارير الإخبارية لصحيفتي جلف دايلي نيوز وديلي تريبيون حول قضايا تغير المناخ والجهود ذات الصلة لتحقيق أهداف الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة 2030 المتعلقة بالموضوع وخصوصاً الأهداف البيئية الخاصة بالأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة.

تم تحليل 939 خبر صحفي (303,493 كلمة) يذكر جهود مملكة البحرين في مجال "تغير المناخ" و "البيئة" خلال الفترة من يناير 2015 إلى أبريل 2022 من التقارير الإخبارية للصحيفتين الإنجليزيتين البارزتين جلف دايلي نيوز وديلي تريبيون حيث تم تحليل هذه الأخبار الصحفية باستخدام منهج Fairclough (1989) لتحليل الخطاب باستخدام أدوات Wordsmith الممثلة في Concord و WordList. وأشارت النتائج إلى أن الصحف الإنجليزية نادراً ما تستخدم اللغة العلمية للتعبير عن جهود البحرين في التعامل مع تغير المناخ والتنمية البيئية. وبينت نتائج الدراسة العدد المحدود للأخبار والتقارير الصحفية التي تذكر تغير المناخ والبيئة معاً حيث أن الصحف المحلية لا تربطهما معاً ولا تربطهم دوماً بأهداف الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة لعام 2030 وهو ما تصبو إلى تحقيقه الجهود الوطنية في مملكة البحرين. أوصت الدراسة بأن إجراء مزيد من دراسات تحليل الخطاب النقدي لجميع أهداف الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة ذات الموضوعات الأكثر تنوعاً والأخبار الصحفية والتقارير الإعلامية باللغة العربية لإجراء مقارنات من شأنها تعزيز النتائج والمساعدة في توضيح ما إذا كانت الاختلافات عبر الثقافات قد أثرت على نتائج هذه الدراسة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب، تغير المناخ، أهداف التنمية المستدامة، دور الإعلام، الجهود البيئية

جامعة البحرين

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها

كلية الآداب



تغير المناخ في التغطية الإخبارية المحلية البحرينية باللغة الإنجليزية: دراسة تحليلية

بحث تكميلي مقدم لقسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها لنيل درجة الماجستير

في الدراسات التطبيقية في اللغة الإنجليزية

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قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها

جامعة البحرين

مملكة البحرين

مارس 2023