

The Alteration of Morsi's Representation in Al Jazeera English News
During His Presidency



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ABSTRAK

LENI TRI HARTIAH. THE ALTERATION OF MORSI'S REPRESENTATION IN AL JAZEERA ENGLISH NEWS DURING HIS PRESIDENCY. Jakarta, Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta. 2014

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki representasi Morsi pada Al Jazeera English News dan apakah ada perubahan dalam representasi tersebut selama masa kepresidenannya. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan Transitivity, yang difokuskan pada ideational level di Systemic Functional Linguistic oleh M.A.K Halliday. Peneliti mengambil enam artikel berita di situs resmi Al Jazeera English News. Data tersebut akan dianalisa dengan cara memecah semua kalimat menjadi unit terkecil dari klausa. Klausa-klausa tersebut akan digolongkan menjadi enam tipe proses dengan menggunakan pendekatan ideational level di SFL oleh M.A.K Halliday, yang dikenal dengan proses material, proses mental, proses verbal, proses relasional, proses behavioral, proses eksistensial. Penulis membagi sumber data pada dua periode, yakni periode awal Kepresidenan Morsi (Juni, Juli and Agustus 2012) dan periode akhir Kepresidenan Morsi (Mei, Juni, Juli 2013). Hasil yang ditemukan, terdapat satu proses yang dominan pada kedua periode yaitu proses material dengan 51,2% diawal periode dan 46,5% di akhir periode. Dapat disimpulkan, representasi Morsi di Al Jazeera English News mengalami perubahan diantara seperempat awal masa kepresidenannya dan di seperempat akhir masa kepresidenannya. Secara umum, representasi Morsi di seperempat awal masa kepresidenannya yang penulis dapatkan di tiga artikel, dia di gambarkan sebagai pemimpin yang berani, tegas dan aktif untuk Mesir. Namun, hal itu berupa pada seperempat akhir masa kepresidenannya dimana dia digambarkan sebagai pemimpin yang tidak mampu memimpin mesir karena salah penanganan pada negerinya yang membuat Ekonomi Mesir menjadi terpuruk

Kata Kunci: representasi, transitivity, SFL, M.A.K Halliday, proses material, proses relasional, Al Jazeera English News, Morsi

ABSTRACT

LENI TRI HARTIAH. THE ALTERATION OF MORSI'S REPRESENTATION IN AL JAZEERA ENGLISH NEWS DURING HIS PRESIDENCY. A thesis: Jakarta, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Languages, State University of Jakarta. 2014

This research aims at investigating the representation of Morsi in Al Jazeera English News and whether it changing during his presidency. In conducting this research, the researcher use transitivity approach which focus on ideational level in Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday. The researcher takes six news articles about Morsi in Al Jazeera English News official site. The data will be analyzed with breaking down all the sentences into smallest unit of clauses. The clauses will be classified into several process types by using ideational level in SFL by M.A.K Halliday, known as material process, mental process, verbal process, relational process, behavioral process and existential process. The writer divided the data into two periods, there are the first quarter of Morsi's presidency (June, July and August 2012) and the last quarter of Morsi's presidency in Egypt (May, June and July 2013). The result obtained, there is one dominant process in both of periods which is material process with 51,2% in the first period and 46,5% in the last period. It can be concluded, the representation of Morsi in Al Jazeera English News has changed between the first quarter of his presidency and in the last quarter of his presidency. In general, the representation of Morsi in the first quarter of his presidency which researcher found in the three articles, he was represented as a brave character, assertive and active leader for Egypt in Al Jazeera English News. But, it changed in the last quarters of his presidency which he portrays as incapable leader in leading Egypt by mismanaging the country that makes Egypt's economy in free-fall.

Keywords: representation, transitivity, SFL, M.A.K Halliday, material process, relational process, Al Jazeera English News, Morsi

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mass media becomes one of the most important thing in our life. We get any information about social, politic, economic from mass media. For most of us, the way in which we learn about the world outside our personal sphere is through the consumption of news, largely still through broadcast or print. It therefore occupies an important place in society. There are several kinds of media, such as printed news media, tv news channel or online news. Now, people prefers to read online news than printed news (newspaper). It is because online news easier to access than printed news, only with gadget we can access the news from the official site of the online news.

Unconsciously, the media has power to influence us. Media power is generally symbolic and persuasive, in this sense the media have the potential to control to some extent the minds of readers or viewers (Van Dijk, 1996). Indirectly, the media have constructed us as the readers with their perspective of the issue that they take up for their news. This process seem so normal and natural, in other words, the social construction by media is invisible (Gamson, 1992). The media are also used as a tool from political elits or the powerfull group to controls the society or less powerfull group. One examples of this activity is in the Middle East, the media in many Middle East countries are used by the government to control the society. They have a purpose to keep their power as the powerful group in their country. But, since Arab Spring era

came to Middle East some of the powerful groups are fallen by the less powerful group.

Arab Spring is the revolution era that happened from 2010-2012 in the Middle East. Arab Spring is a moment when great several events are happening as the picture of citizen anger regarding to the dictatorship government in the Middle East. Tunisia is the first country in the Middle East which had revolution era in January 2011. This event is like the catalyst for other citizens from other middle east countries who could not bear the dictatorship conditions in their country. Like 'domino's effect' this situation also happened in other countries. The second country which undergo when the revolution in every sector is Libya in October 2011. Libya had 42 years for Mu' ammar Qadafi regime which dictatorship style in his leadership, this event become over with Qadafi's death after long civil war in Libya. This happened because of one reason, that is the anger of public to their leaders who had the same leadership style with Tunisia's leader and also huge corruption scandal in their government.

Based on BBC News, Egypt is the largest Arab country and the economic of this country is the second largest in the Arab country after Saudi Arabia (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east->). Egypt is also known as the first Middle East country that opens up to the West following Napoleon's invasion. This country is also as one of the countries in the Middle East which also went through political disturbance. On November, 11 2010 the Egypt's citizen demonstrated the Tahrir Park, 365 people died in that event. After being led the country for thirty one years, the citizen though Mubarak's Government was full of corruption scandal, low safety for the

citizen, and he also could not stabilize the economic sector in Egypt. Hosni Mubarak retired from his position as the president on February, 11 2011 after huge demonstration

New government faced to Egypt when democratic election was hold to choose new leader on June 12, 2012. Mohammad Morsi was the winner of the election and became new leader from Ihwannul Muslimin Party. Even though, new regime came to Egypt but the military still controlled and dominant in Egypt. Only a year, Morsi led Egypt as a president. On July, 3 2013 he was ousted or coup d'etat by military. The reason of the ousted by military is because the military disagree with Morsy decrees, political and economic instability in Egypt.

According to Van Dijk (2000) (as cited in Allen, 2005) media discourse is the main source of people's knowledge, attitudes and ideologies, elites and of ordinary citizens (p.36). In this sense, as Allen (2005) argued that news media have a crucial and prime role in providing a discursive space for public discussion concerning social issues. The social issue that is important for this ten years is the Arab Spring. Media monitor the disturbance that happened in the Middle East. Not only domestic media but also international media concern to Middle East condition. They report the critical event which happened in every country that has economic and political disturbance in the Middle East. They pay attention and report to outside countries about the newest condition in that country. Especially, they concern to watch the progress of the new government in the country which got revolution phase.

The media becomes the critical thinker to analyze the performance of the new government in the Middle East. The writer take example from the well known newspaper in Egypt, that is Al Jazeera news. During Morsi as the Egypt's President, the

media gave information to the readers about Morsi's Presidency for the country. After the writer observed the Al Jazeera's news about Morsi during his regime, the writer found that representation of Morsi in Al Jazeera English News has changed. In the beginning of Morsi's Presidency, Al Jazeera reported Morsi as the brave, assertive, good leader for Egypt. But in the last three months before Morsi's downfall from his position, Al Jazeera indirectly reported that Morsi is the coward, wrong's leader for Egypt.

Morsi is chosen by the writer as the object for her research because of some reasons. Morsi is the first non-military leader in Egypt, even though his government is in short time only a year. He is also the first democratically elected president in Egypt's history. Those reasons make the writer choose Morsi as the most important person in the Middle East during Arab Spring period.

Al-Jazeera English is an international news channel from Egypt with over sixty bureaus around the world that span six different continents. This media visibility increases especially after it broadcast the statement from Osama Bin Laden and other leaders of Al-Qaeda about 9/11's attack in USA (Hering and Abdul-Mageed, 2008). According to Abdul Al-Mawla (as cited in Al-Khazendar and Ali, 2013), Al Jazeera English News has been used as the sources of data or the object of research for many researchers from different disciplines, there are 57 books, 74 theses and 66 dissertations during 1996-2011. This academic interest in Al-Jazeera English News shows that Al Jazeera English News plays an important role in the history of the Arab media and the way it openly broadcast the problematic Arab issues. This media has received prestigious awards from organizations across the globe. According to Columbia University, this news channel is

one of the world's leading media corporations, encompassing news, documentary and sport channels in Egypt (<http://www.journalism.columbia.edu/news/406>). Because of that, the writer chose Al Jazeera English News as the sources data for the research.

In analysing the representation in media discourse, the writer use the concept of representation by Fairclough in CDA. CDA as discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between discursive practices, events and texts, and wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes (Fairclough, 1995). Fairclough in analysing the representation of person in the textual analysis which use Systemic Functional Linguistic by Halliday. According to Haigh (2008) SFL chosen by Fairclough as the based of investigating the representation in media discourse because SFL can be connecting between texts and social context. In his representation concept, Fairclough focus on transitivity in conducting the research.

Based on that, in this research the writer use *Transitivity* theory in Systemic Functional Linguistic to analyse the representation of Morsi in the Al Jazeera English news. According to JR. Martin, the system of Transitivity belongs to experiential metafunction and construes this flux of experience as quanta of change (2011,p.100). The system is represented as a configuration of process, participants that involved in it and the circumstances. This research focus on examining of processes type (material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral and existential) and the circumstances in every clause of the articles. Halliday in the Functional Grammar book (2003,p.66) said the first step in analyzing the clauses to find the processes, is the clauses must be broken out into group classes i.e verbal group, nominal group, adverbial group (and also

prepositional group, conjunctive group), to one class of phrase (prepositional phrase). According to him, the group classes in English word is to indicate the general's way of potential range in grammatical function (2003). But the group classes do not show the function on the grammatical structure, therefore Halliday (2003, p.63) argued we need the functional categories to provide an interpretation of grammatical structure in terms of the overall meaning potential of the language.

Those kinds of processes are the way to find the representation of Morsi and the alteration of his representation during his presidency in Egypt by analyzing use of clauses in the text. The writer took several news articles from Al Jazeera English news in the quarter beginning of Morsi's presidency (July, August and September 2012) and the quarter last of Morsi's presidency in Egypt (May, June and July 2013). The number of the articles that the writer has taken from Al Jazeera English News is six.

1.2 Research Question

1. How Morsi as the President of Egypt is represented in Al Jazeera English News?
2. Is Morsi's representation changing in Al Jazeera English news?

1.3 Purpose of The Study

The aim of this research is to reveal the representation of Morsi and to investigate whether the representation of Morsi is underwent to changing during his presidency.

1.4 The Limitation of Study

The study is limited on processes type and circumstantial in every clauses in ideational level of SFL by Halliday. There are 6th articles from Al Jazeera English News that have been chosen between July-Sept, 2012 and May-July, 2013.

1.5 The Significance

The significant of this study is to make the readers know more about the problematic Arab issues and the condition of Middle East when Arab Spring's phenomenon in The Middle East. This research also enrich the reader's knowledge about the study of representation of some one by using SFL.

1.6 The Previous Related Study

There are some previous research that using SFL from Halliday to analyse the representation of someone. The writer take two examples of the previous related study. The first research is from Kamar Shayegh and Nesa Nabifar, they are from Baku State University and Islamic Azad University Iran with the title *Power in Political Discourse of Barack Obama*. The second is from Rina Puspitasari from University of Indonesia with the title *Representation of Islam on Website of Jurnal Perempuan: Critical Discourse Analysis*.

In the first research, Kamar and Nesa analyse seven interviews of Barack Obama. They tend to explore how ideological loading and socio-political relations of power have been manifested in discourse of Obama. This study attempts to underscore some of methods Obama uses to hint the degree of power to his addresses. The analysis of interviews with regard to ideology is confined to

identification of transitivity and modality from Halliday's theory. The result of this research is Obama uses more simple words and short sentences instead of difficult ones.

From the transitivity analysis, Obama mostly use a process of doing in the material process in his speeches. From this process, according to the researchers Obama shows what the government has achieved, what they are going and what they will do. Obama also uses modality in the speeches, through the analysis of modality, the researchers analyze that Obama makes his audience more easily understand and accept his political speeches by means of modal verbs, tense and first person pronouns.

In the second research, Rina analyses two articles from the Jurnal Perempuan's website with the title *Workshop Feminisme YJP Islam, Agama Sayang Perempuan* and *Prestasi Taqwa Bukan Orientasi Seks*. the researcher use Functional Grammar by Halliday to analyze these articles. The researcher found the misrepresentation of Islam from the articles. In the first article, the researcher found that the dominant idea of this article is the tafsir of Alquran not take sides to women. The journalist's assumption about this point is found in some sentences in the article, i.e: the women as the second human being besides the men, women lost their chance in having a profession.

In the second articles the writer found that the journalist tends to agree LGBTIQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer) by developing neutral perception by Islam to this group. The perception is developed by the journalist uses the choice of words that indicates the neutral perspective.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Representation

There are two system of representation, mental process and language. The mental process is the all sorts of object, people and events that correlated with a set of concept which we carry around in our heads (Hall, 1997). Instead of the language is the second system of representation that involved in the overall process of constructing meaning, by the language the production of the meaning of the concept that comes in our though or mind can be represented. Beside that, language can be as a tool to share the conceptual maps of mind which of course is different each other. The process of sharing the conceptual map must be into a common language for the successful the transferring the idea and the interpretation of the 'thing'. Visual images, written words and spoken sounds is the general term in the representation system which carry the meaning. It is known as the *signs* (Hall, 1997.P.4).

There are three theories approaches that explaining how the representation of meaning through the language works. That is reflective, intentional and the constructionist approach (Hall, 1997.P.36). Reflective approach sometimes called as mimetic, the pointed out of this part is the language has a function as the mirror which reflect the true meaning of the object, person, idea or event in the real word. Intentional approach is imposed of the writers or the speakers that use unique meaning on the world through the language (Hall,1997. P.36). In other words, the writer give the unique

meaning that formed as the 'word' that can be understood only by himself exclusively. But, Hall argued (1997) this approach is also flawed as the general theory of representation. Because, language can never be privately, it must back to the essence of the language itself that is the communicating and sharing codes each other. The last approach is constructionist approach, it acknowledges that the individual users of language can fix meaning the language. By using the representational systems (signs and concept) the user can construct the meaning.

2.2 The Media and The Image Construction

Nowadays, media is generated images of the world. It has advantages to construct meaning everything, about social and political issues even person. The lens through which the audiences or readers receive those images is not neutral, there has a power and point of view of the political and economic elites who operate and focus it. This system make the processes seem so normal and natural, it means the social construction by media is invisible (Gamson, 1992).

According to Susana and Mick (cited in Stefan Weber. 2002) the production of news is controlled at several levels by ideology. Weber summaries the Mick and Susana's view about the levels of ideology that controlled the production news (2002). In the first part is the owner of media, the owners of the media have their own ideologies. Moreover, they also respect the ideologies of the advertisers in their media. On another level, the advertising's revenue is based on their readership or viewing levels, so they also want to respect the ideologies of their potential readers viewers. They may press these views upon the Editors of the news, who in turn may control the

writers themselves. Writers soon learn how to write a story to improve its chances of being accepted. Editors also change what the writer originally wrote to fit 'house style'. The writers themselves have ideologies, and choose the types of news they chase, and the way they perceive that news which 'story' they find within the complex set of events they observe. Based on this comprehension, it can be concluded that every department in the production news has necessity to fulfill the demand from their client who want big profit from the production of news .

Media has played the role of actors, sometimes of instruments, in the process of shaping community, ethnic and national identities as well as in shaping "imagined communities" usually induced by political actors in particular historical developments (Anderson, 1983). It means that media has power to construct the issue even the person as the object of their news indirectly to the readers.

2.2.1 The Mass Media

Mass media play a significant role in a modern world, by broadcasting information in fast pace and giving entertainment to vast audiences. Mass media consist of press, television, radio, books and the Internet. According to Dr. Anthony from University of North Carolina, mass media has grown exponentially with the advance of technology over the last 500 years (2012). First there were books, then newspapers, magazines, photography, sound recordings, films, radio, television and the new media of the Internet, and now social media. News media involve got the beneficial of technology's progress, there is a transformation of the news media from the printed media to online news media.

2.2.2 The Representation Concept in Media Discourse

The main understanding of representation is “the production of the meaning of the concepts in our mind through language” (Hall, 1997:17). The representation is consisting of two process: mental representation and language sign. Mental representation consists of concepts, ideas or images that exist in our mind. Instead of the language is the second system of representation that involved in the overall process of constructing meaning, by the language the production of the meaning of the concept that comes in our thought or mind can be represented.

Representation can appear in media through their use of language, image, sounds, intertextuality. This understanding is given by Fowler (1991:4) which states that the news act as representation of the world through language. The representation in media can be revealed in the ways in which the media portrays particular groups, communities, experiences, events, or topics from particular ideological perspective. Therefore, news is not free from value reflection of facts. Representation in the media discourse is ‘a constructive practice’, events and ideas are not conveyed neutrally, in their structure (Fowler, 1991:24). Van Dijk (2000) also suggests that much of the information in newspaper discourse is implicit, and supplied by the recipients on the basis of their knowledge of the context and of the world.

The representation about particular group or person in media text can be exist because of many reasons. In addition, those representation can be studied with us through the language, both grammatical structure and word choices (Sriwimon, 2007). The theoretical concept which related to the analysis of representation in media discourse is textual analysis by Fairclough in Critical Discourse Analysis (Sriwimon,

2007). Based on this statement, the writer used theoretical of Critical Discourse Analysis which focus on textual analysis by Fairclough to reveal the representation of Morsi in Al Jazeera English News during his presidency.

2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis

According to Fairclough (1998) (cited in Sheholislami,) CDA as discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a)discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes. It has proposed to investigate how such practice, events and texts arise out, whether is ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power, and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourese and society is. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is associated with such researchers as Norman Fairclough, Teun A. Van Dijk and Ruth Wodak. CDA is concerned with studying and analyzing written and spoken texts (Sriwimon 2007). It aims to reveal the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality, and bias and how these sources are initiated, maintained, reproduced, and transformed within specific social, economic, political, and historical contexts in the media text (Van Dijk, 1988 cited in McGregor 2003).

Norman Fairclough, the originators of Critical Discourse Analysis who known as the expert which investigate the representation and ideology in discourses. There are three dimensional framework proposed by Fairclough, and they are textual analysis, discursive practices and sociocultural practices. The dimension which conducting the representation in media discourse is in the textual dimension. In this part Fairclough used transitivity of Systemic Functional Linguistics from Halliday to analyse the

representation in the text. According to Haigh (2008) SFL is suitable for CDA because it emphasizes the connection between texts and social context. Because of that, the writer use SFL in analysing the representation of Morsi in Al Jazeera English News, therefore the writer need to connecting between text and social context in articles of Al Jazeera English News in necessities interpreting the representation of Morsi.

2.4 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Farzaneh Haratyan (2011) explained that Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an approach to language developed mainly by M.A.K. Halliday in the U.K. during the 1960s, and later in Australia. The approach is used world-wide, particularly in language education, and for purposes of discourse analysis. **Systemic functional linguistics (SFL)** is the part of a broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics. The term “systemic” refers to the view of language as “a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning”. The term “functional” indicates that the approach is concerned with the contextualized, practical uses to which language is put, as opposed to formal grammar, which focuses on compositional semantics, syntax and word classes such as nouns and verbs.

Systemic Functional Linguistic approach used by Critical Discourse Analysis experts to analyse "how ideology and ideological processes are manifested as systems of linguistic characteristics and processes." (Trew, 1979,p.155 cited in Syeholislami). The central assumption of CDA and SFL is the writers make choices regarding vocabulary and grammar, and these choices are consciously and unconsciously principled and systematic (Fowler et al., 1979, p.188). Thus choices are ideologically based. The researchers try to reveal the meaning and ideology in the structure of the

language or sentences which represented by the processes, participants and the circumstances. The structure of language is existed in the transitivity analysis. Based on that, SFL becomes the best tool to analyse the representation in the media because this approach focused on the structure of language which the journalist used to portray someone as the object.

2.4.1 The Three Lines of Meaning in The Clause

Subject, actor and theme has different functional configuration and making up a separate strand in the overall meaning of the clause (Halliday, 2003. P. 69). Halliday defined the different strand of those notion as textual (clauses as a message), Interpersonal (clause as exchange), experiential (clause as representation). Those three types of meaning which presented in language are not accidental but are necessarily in place because we need them to perform the function in social life.

A. Textual; Clause as a Message

The theme is the point of function's the structure of clause as a message. This element is point of departure for the message and it has function for the speaker that grounding what they are going on to say (Halliday, 2004).

B. Interpersonal; Clause as Exchange

In the first case, the theme is the point part of the structure of clause as a message. But, in the Clause as exchange, the Subject has an important function to warranty of the exchange the clause. The subject is the element that make the speakers responsible for the validity of what they want saying (Halliday, 2004)

C. Experiential, Clause as Representation

In this part, The actor is the point of the structure of the clause as representation. It is the active participant in the process and make the speakers portrays as the one that does the deed (Halliday, 2004). The *ideational* meaning (the clause as representation) serves for the expression of “content” in language, that is, our experience of the real world, including the experience of our inner world (Nguyen, 2012). When we use language we often use it to speak of something or someone doing something. That is why the *ideational* meaning can be referred to as experiential meaning coming from the clause as representation.

In this study the writer used experiential or ideational level to reveal the representation of Morsi in Al Jazeera English News. According to Fowler (1986.p.138) transitivity generally refers to how meaning is represented in clauses, and transitivity patterns can reveal the certain worldview “framed by the authorial ideology” in literary text. In the past Fowler used transitivity function in revealing the framed that author of literary text, but nowadays many of researchers use transitivity to analyze the representation of someone in text media. The reason why many researchers use transitivity in analyzing of representation is because transitivity is an important and powerful semantic concept in Halliday (Nguyen, 2012). Clauses represents event and process of doing, transitivity aims to make clear how the action is performed by whom and what (Nguyen, 2012).

2.4.2 Studies on Transitivity

The system of transitivity belongs to experiential metafunction and it is overall the grammatical resource for construing goings on. Based on Martin and Halliday, in this system the clause construes the fluxes of experience as quanta of change. It represented as a configuration of a process, participant that involved in and the

circumstances. Transitivity refers to how meaning is represented in clauses, the transitivity patterns can reveal the certain worldview “framed by the authorial ideology” in a literary text (Fowler, 1986, p.86). Halliday argue that transitivity is important and powerful semantic concept, it is part of ideational functional of language. Therefore, an essential tool in the analysis of representation (Nguyen, 2012). Transitivity has two major system that is process types and circumstantion.

2.4.2.1 Process Types

This is the resource of sorting out the experience of all kinds of events into a small number of types. The process types consist of six processes; material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential.

A. Material

Material clauses are processes ‘doing and happening’ in the text. The material clause that represent happening known as intransitive, and clause that represent doing known as transitive. This clause construe the quantum of change in the flow of the events. James Martin explained that this types construe the concrete changes in the material world that can be perceived, such as motion in space (*she drove him down*) and change in physical make-up (*the lake froze, he melted the butter*) (p.103). This processes also construing the experience of change in abstract phenomena. It construes movement in an abstract space of measurement. i.e; *the prices fell throughout this period*.

The main participants of this type are the actor and goal. The actor is the one doing the material deed or an inherent participant in both intransitive and transitive material

clauses. The goal; a participant impacted by a doing; this participant is inherent in transitive clauses (Halliday, 2003, p.190). This participant brings about the unfolding of the process through time, leading to an outcome that is different from the initial phase of the unfolding. In addition of these two roles, there are a number of other participant roles that may be involved in the process of a 'material' clause; these are: Scope, Recipient, Client, Beneficiary and Range. **Scope** is the clause that introduced in the previous subsection but they are all more restricted than actor and goal (Halliday, 2003,p.191). **Recipient and Client** represent a participant that is benefiting from the performance of the process. The Recipient is one that goods are given to; the Client is one that services are done for (Halliday, 2003, p. 191). **Beneficiary**; a participant benefiting from the doing (the one given to or done for). **Range** is a participant specifying the scope of happening (Martin, 2011).

Material clauses do not necessarily represent concrete, physical events; it may represent abstract doings and happenings. Based on function of material clause that represents of doing, this process type used the researchers who reveal the representation of someone which indicates his or her representation by his or her action.

B. Mental

Mental clauses construe a person involved in conscious processing, including processes of perception, cognition and affection (Martin, 2011). There is always one participant who is human; this is the Sensor, introduced above: the one that 'senses' — feels, thinks, wants or perceives. The second participant is the phenomenon, which can

defined as the kind of entity entertained or created by consciousness (Halliday, 2003,P.208).

There are four sub-types of sensing: ‘perceptive’, ‘cognitive’, ‘desiderative’ and ‘emotive’. It differs to phenomenality, directionality, gradability, potentiality and ability to serve as metaphors of modality.

C. Verbal

Verbal clauses represented processes of ‘saying, but this category not only show the mode of saying (*asking, commanding, offering stating*) but also semiotic processes that are not necessarily verbal (*showing, indicating*) (Martin,2011). The central participant of this process is sayer which the participant saying, telling, stating, informing, asking, demanding, ccommanding, offering, threatening, suggesting and so on. There are three further participant functions in addition to the Sayer: Receiver, Verbiage, Target. The **Receiver** is the one to whom the saying is directed (Halliday,2003.p.255). The **Verbiage** is the function that corresponds to what is said, representing it as a class of thing rather than as a report or quote (Halliday,2003.p.256). The **Target** occurs only in a sub-type of ‘verbal’ clause; this function construes the entity that is targeted by the process of saying(Halliday, 2003,p.257).

D. Relational

This process construes being and having. It has two modes- attribution and identification. These are differenced base on the sets of participant roles: attributive clauses with Carrier+Attributive, added identifying clauses with Token + Value. The fundamental properties of ‘relational’ clauses derive from the nature of a configuration

of 'being', as the term 'relational' suggests, this is not 'being' in the sense of existence (Halliday,2003.p.213). There are three main types of relation 'intensive', 'possessive' and 'circumstantial'; these are belonging into attributive and identifying.

Relational attributive is resource for characterizing entities serving as the Carrier; and it is also a central grammatical strategy for assessing by assigning an evaluative Attribute to the Carrier (Halliday,2003.p. 219). Relational identifying clause is the clause that has an identity assigned other. What this means is that one entity is being used to identify another (Halliday,2003,p.227): '*x* is identified by *a*', or '*a* serves to define the identity of *x*'. Structurally we label the *x*-element, that which is to be identified, as the **Identified**, and the *a*-element, that which serves as identity, as the **Identifier** (Martin,2011).

	(i) attributive 'a is an attribute of x'	(ii) identifying 'a is the identity of x'
(1) intensive 'x is a'	Sarah is wise	Sarah is the leader; the leader is Sarah
(2) possessive 'x has a'	Peter has a piano	the piano is Peter's; Peter's is the piano
(3) circumstantial 'x is at a'	the fair is on a Tuesday	tomorrow is the 10th; the 10th is tomorrow

Table. 2.4.1 The Categories of Relational Clause (Halliday, 2003, p.216)

The relational process also main concern for the researchers who reveal the representation of someone in the media, especially news media text. Because from the relational clause the researcher can identified the representation of someone by the journalist choice of words to characterizing the object (relational attributive) or by identifying the object (relational identifying).

E. Behavioral

This process construes human behavior that indicating the psychological and sychological behavior, such as breathing, coughing, smiling staring etc. The participant of this process is behavior who is behaving (Halliday cited in Martin, 2011). In analyzing of representation, behavioral clause is not directly contributing in representing someone news media text. Because this clause focus in indicating the psychological and sychological behavior the participant. This process seldom detected in news media text which focus on the action of the participant and what is happening in the environment. This clause often detected in fiction story which describing the physical of the characters in the story.

F. Existential

Existential process is a process of existence and used to introduce phenomena into material of narration (Halliday, 2004). The characteristic of this clause is word *there*, the word *there* in such clauses is neither a participant nor a circumstance — it has no representational function in the transitivity structure of the clause; but it serves to indicate the feature of existence, and it is needed interpersonally as a Subject. Such as ***There was an old person of Dover, Who rushed through a field of blue Clover;***

2.4.2.2 The Cirumstantial

The circumstantial elements occure freely in every types process and with essentially the same significance wherever they occur. In the table below is the explanation of types circumstance in English:

Circumstance type	typical probe	Example realization	Circumstance sub-category	subcategory probe
Extent	how ___? at what intervals?	<i>for three hours</i> <i>every three hours</i>	temporal	for how long?
		<i>every second step</i> <i>for six miles</i>	spatial	how far?
Location	at what point?	<i>in September; before tea;</i> <i>recently; during the lesson</i>	temporal	when?
		<i>in the yard; from Paris; miles away</i>	spatial	where?
Manner	how?	<i>with a hammer; by trickery</i>	means	by what means?
		<i>quickly</i>	quality	how?
		<i>as fast as possible; like a top</i>	comparison	what like?
Cause	why?	<i>because of you; thanks to him; for lack of \$5</i>	reason	why?
		<i>for better results; in the hope of a good deal</i>	purpose	for what purpose?
		<i>on behalf of us all</i>	behalf	on whose behalf?
Contingency	in what circumstances?	<i>in the event of rain; without more help (we can't do it)</i>	condition	under what conditions?
		<i>in spite of the rain</i>	concession	despite what?
		<i>in the absence of proof</i>	default	lacking what?
Accompaniment	together with?	<i>with(out) his friends</i>	comitative	who/what with?
		<i>as well as them; instead of them</i>	additive	and who/what else?
Role		<i>as a concerned parent</i>	guise	what as?
		<i>(smashed) into pieces</i>	product	what into?
Matter	what about?	<i>about this; with reference to that</i>		
Angle	says who?	<i>according to the Shorter Oxford</i>		

Table 2.5.1 The types of circumstances in English (J.martin, 2011)

2.5 Al Jazeera English News

Al Jazeera English is an international news channel with over sixty bureaus around the world that span six different continents. This news channel is part of the Al Jazeera Network - one of the world's leading media corporations, encompassing news, documentary and sport channels. Al Jazeera established in 2006 and it has continued to grow in reach and popularity due to its global coverage, especially from underreported regions. This media visibility increase popular when it broadcast the statement from Osama Bin Laden and other leaders of Al Qaeda about 11/9's attack in USA (Hering and Abdul -Mageed, 2008).

The office of this cooperate is headquartered in Doha, Qatar. Al Jazeera English news is divided into newspaper, news online and news television. Al-Jazeera becomes one of important role for academic researchers from different discipline that interest to analyze the problematic of Middle East issues. According to Abdul Al-Mawla (as cited in Al-Khazendar and Ali, 2013), During 1996-2011, there are 57 books, 74 theses and 66 dissertation which use Al-Jazeera English news as the sources of data or the object of research. Al Jazeera has received prestigious awards from organizations across the globe, such as in 2011 this media Is bestowed the highest honor, the Columbia Journalism Award, to Al Jazeera English (BBC. 2013).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The writer in this study collects the articles from Al Jazeera English news about Morsi between the quarter beginning of Morsi's Presidency (June, July and August 2012) and the quarter last of Morsi's Presidency in Egypt (May, June and July 2013). The writer have read and selected twelve articles, six articles from every period. The writer want to analyze those articles to reveal the representation of Morsi and the alteration of Morsi's representation during his presidency.

The theoretical concept which related to the analysis of representation in media discourse is textual analysis by Fairclough in Critical Discourse Analysis (Sriwimon, 2007). In this dimension, Fairclough use transitivity from SFL by M.A.K Halliday as the based of the analysis of representation in the media discourse. The reason of Fairclough chosing SFL (transitivity) as the based of analyse representation in CDA because SFL is suitable for CDA because it emphasizes the connection between texts

and social context (Haigh,2008). Therefore, the writer use theory of ideational level from Systemic

Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday to analyse the representation of Morsi in those articles.

Because this study relates to ideational level in transitivity, indeed, the analysis focuses in examining the kinds of process (material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, existential and circumstantial) and other grammatical elements in the text. Those kinds of processes are the way to find the representation of Morsi and the alteration of his representation during his presidency in Egypt through the using of clauses in the text. As the result of this study, interpretation of the conclusion from the data is added in order to find and reveal the general conclusion of the representation of Morsi in the Al Jazeera English News.

CHAPTER III

THE METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the research methodology used, sources of data, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure. Each part is explained below:

3.1 Research Methodology

Descriptive analytical study is used as a method of analyzing the representation and the alteration of Morsi's representation in Al Jazeera English news. According to Ratna (2004:35), a descriptive method firstly performed through describing the facts and phenomenon and then followed by the analysis.

3.2 The Source of Data

In conducting this research, the writer took the sources of data from Al Jazeera English news between the first quarter of Morsi's Presidency (June, July and August 2012) and the last quarter of Morsi's presidency in Egypt (May, June and July 2013). The writers took the news articles from the official site from Al Jazeera English News (<http://www.aljazeera.com/>). The number of articles that the writer got from Al Jazeera English news is six articles. The data is classes of two periods that consist of three articles of each period. The first period is three month after Morsi was sworn as the new Egypt's President (June-August, 2012). In specification (1) July 9th, 2012 "Egypt's

Morsi orders parliament to reconvene”, (2) August 14th, 2012 “Egypt’s Morsi ‘empowered’ by army shake-up”, (3) August 29th, 2012 “Morsi travels to Beijing for three day state visit and then to Tehran-first by an Egyptian President in decade”.

Then the second period that’s taken from last quarter of Morsi’s government in Egypt (May, June and July 2013) with specification; (4) May 18th, 2013 “Egypt security forces clash with protester”, (5) June 28th, 2013 “Morsi:Divisions threaten to paralyse Egypt”, (6) June 30th, 2013 “ Egypt gripped by anti Morsi protest”

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

- A. Selecting the articles which discuss Morsi’s presidency between the first quarter of Morsi’s Presidency (July, August and September 2012) and the last quarter of Morsi’s Presidency in Egypt (May, June and July 2013).
- B. Reading the articles comprehensively,
- C. Finding the sentences that discuss about Morsi as the new president in Egypt.
- D. Breaking down the sentences into the smallest unit of clauses.
- E. Identify the clauses that show about Morsi’s Presidency.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

There are several steps in analyzing the data:

1. Breaking down the sentences into the smallest unit of clauses.
2. Analyze the type of process all clauses by using Halliday’s theory
3. Classify the process type in form of table
4. Classify the clauses that represent Morsi as the new president in Egypt

5. Find the dominant process in the text
6. Interpret the result

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the discussion and findings of the Alteration of Morsi's representation in Al Jazeera English News during his presidency. In conducting this study, the writer uses transitivity in Systemic Functional Grammar by Halliday

4.1 Data Description

In this study there are six news articles taken from the official site of Al Jazeera English News. The writer took the articles between the first quarter of Morsi's Presidency (June, July and August 2012) and the last quarter of Morsi's presidency in Egypt (May, June and July 2013). These are the title of News articles that the writer use as the sources of data; (1) July 9th, 2012 "Egypt's Morsi orders parliament to reconvene", (2) August 14th, 2012 "Egypt's Morsi 'empowered' by army shake-up", (3) August 29th, 2012 "Morsi travels to Beijing for three day state visit and then to Tehran-first by an Egyptian President in decade", (4) May 18th, 2013 "Egypt security forces clash with protester", (5) June 28th, 2013 "Morsi:Divisions threaten to paralyse Egypt", (6) June 30th, 2013 " Egypt gripped by anti Morsi protest"

4.2 Findings

In this chapter the writer analyze six news articles from Al Jazeera English News about Morsi. For analyzing the data, the writer use transitivity theory and focus on ideational level in Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday. Based on ideational level or experiential, there are six types of process to analyze the data that is material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral, and existential. The writer divided two period of taken the data, the first period is (June- August 2012) and the second period is (May-July 2013). The writer decided to dividing the time periods of taken data because she want to analyze the alteration of Morsi's representation.

The total of clauses in the six news articles in both periods is 428 clauses. In specification, 256 clauses in the first period and 172 clauses in the second period of taken the data. The result of the quantity of process types from the sources of data is presented in the following table:

The Process Types	Total Clauses	Percentages
Material Process	131	51, %
Mental Process	25	10%
Verbal Process	53	20%
Relational Process	42	17%
Behavioral Process	0	0%
Existential Process	5	2%
Total	256	100 %

Table 4.1 the total clauses in every process in the first period

The Process Types	Total Clauses	Percentages
Material Process	80	46,5%
Mental Process	18	10,5%
Verbal Process	36	21%
Relational Process	38	22,%
Behavioral Process	0	0%
Existential Process	0	0%
Total	172	100 %

Table 4.2 the total clauses in every process in the last period

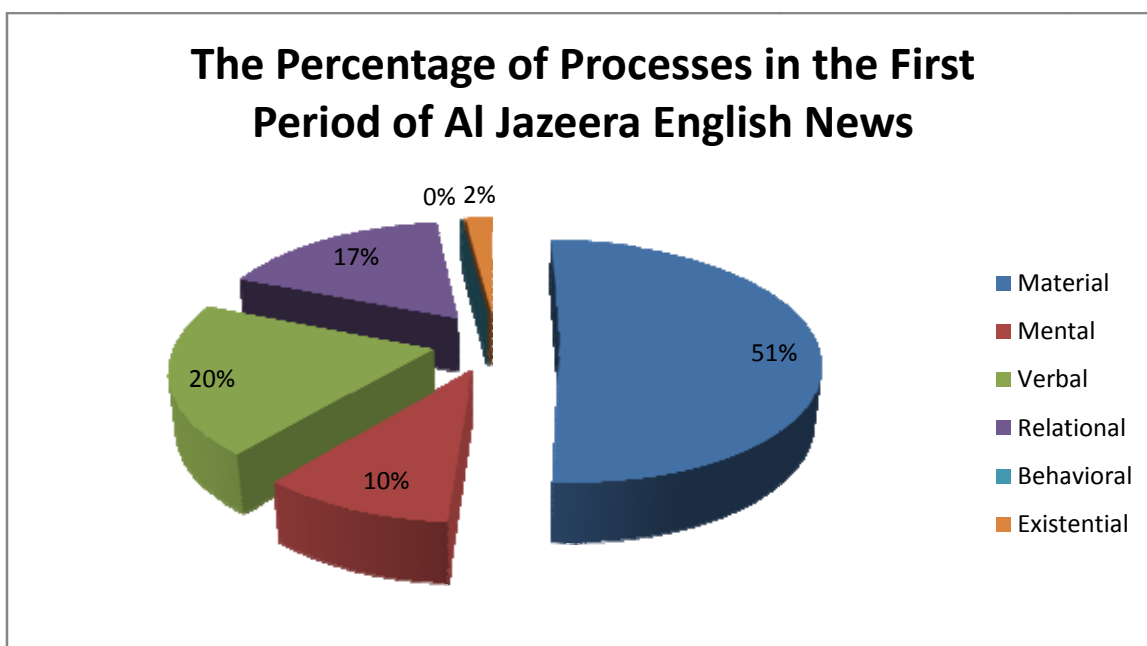


Chart 4.1 the total percentage of process in the six first period of Al Jazeera English News

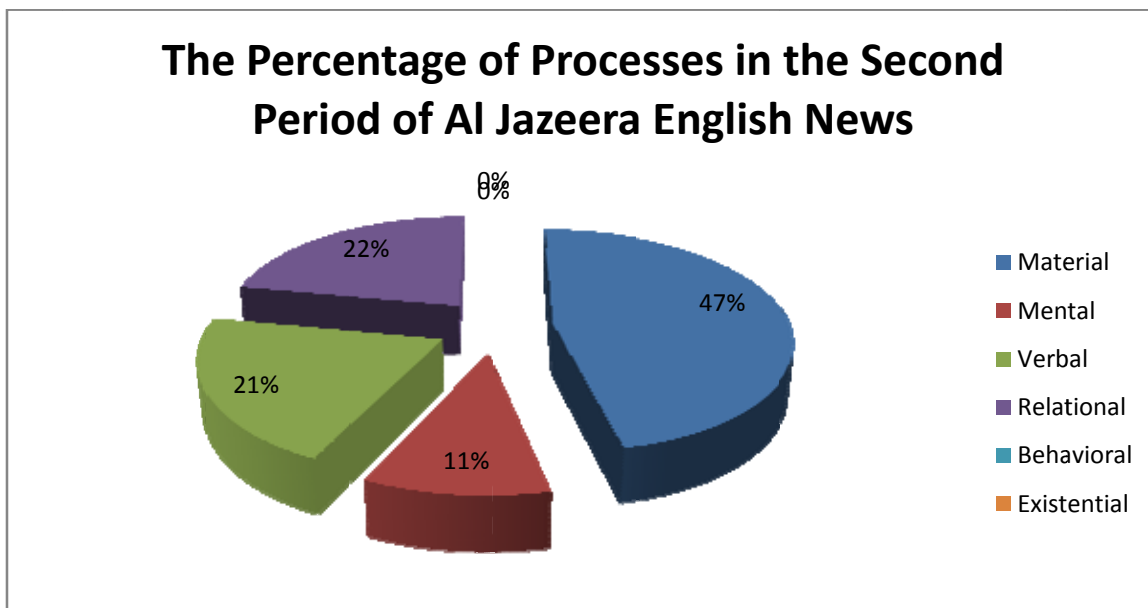


Chart 4.2 the total percentage of process in the second period of Al Jazeera English News

A. The Description of Percentage of Process in the Both Periods

The Process Types	Total Clauses	Percentages
Material Process	211	49,3%
Mental Process	43	10%
Verbal Process	89	20,8%
Relational Process	80	18,7%
Behavioral Process	0	0%
Existential Process	5	1,2%
Total	428	100 %

Table 4.3 the total process in the both periods of Al Jazeera English News

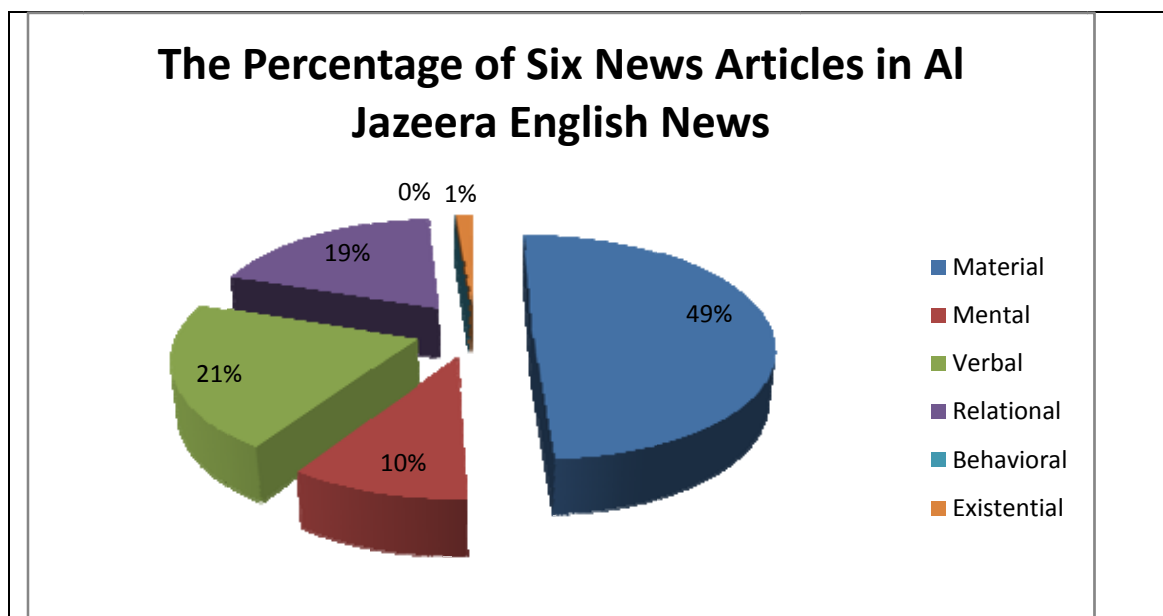


Table 4.3 the total process in the both periods of Al Jazeera English News

According to the table above, it can be concluded that material processes are used the most in all articles news about Morsi in Al Jazeera English News during his presidency. Relational process ranks in the second position which is equal with verbal process. The description the quantity of process types in every news articles in Al Jazeera English News presented in the following table below:

The Articles	Material Process	Mental Process	Verbal Process	Relational Process	Behavioral Process	Existential Process
The 1st article	53 cl	8 cl	17 cl	22 cl	0	1 cl
The 2nd article	56 cl	12 cl	22 cl	16 cl	0	3 cl
The 3rd article	22 cl	5 cl	14 cl	4 cl	0	1 cl
The 4th article	15 cl	2 cl	7 cl	5 cl	0	0
The 5th article	24 cl	3 cl	11 cl	8 cl	0	0
The 6th article	41 cl	13 cl	18 cl	25 cl	0	0

Total	211	43	89	80	0	5
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Based on the table above, it shows that material process is the dominant process in the six articles. According to Wang (2010) (cited in Nabifar and Shayegh, 2012) said that material process, which was found in the first period of Morsi's presidency, is the process of doing and happening. The journalist uses this process as the address to demonstrate what the government has achieved, what is their policy and what they will do in different aspects of affairs in home or abroad. Then, the material process also as the dominant process in the last period of Morsi's presidency. Opposite with the positive portrays of Morsi in the first period, in this part the journalist use this process as the address to portrays what the government's default in managing economic sector, demonstrate how Egypt in chaos because huge demonstration, and also the journalist tend to show how the dissatisfaction of citizen to Morsi.

4.3 Discussion

In this part, the representation of Morsi as the Egypt's president will be analyzed based on the transitivity theory which focuses to ideational level from Halliday. The writer analyzes the types of process in every clause on the data which is six news articles in Al Jazeera English News. The types of process, which consists of Material, Mental, Verbal, Relational, and existential will the writer analyze that indicates the Morsi's representation.

4.3.1 The Alteration of Morsi's Representation During His Presidency in Al Jazeera English News

As the explanation in the literature review, representation is the production of the concept in our minds through the language (Hall,1997). Every people has a concept and different meaning to representing something, the language is the bridging of those concept make us to share the concept in our mind. There are three theories approaches that explaining how the representation of meaning through the language works. That is reflective, intentional and the constructionist approach (Hall, 1997.P.36). In the reflective approach, language has a function like a mirror, it reflects the true meaning as it already exists in the world. We can also call it as mimetic approach. The second approach in giving the meaning in representation is argued in the opposite case. It holds that it is the speaker the author, who imposes his or her unique meaning on the world through language. Words mean what the author intends they should mean. It called as the intentional approach (Hall, 1997, P.36). The third approach recognizes the social character of language. The user of language is constructing the meaning by using representational systems. Hence it is called the constructionist approach.

Media also played as the share of the mind's concept. It becomes an instruments, in the process of shaping community, ethnic and national identities as well as in shaping "imagined communities" usually induced by political actors in particular historical developments (Anderson, 1983). Based on that, it's possible to analyze the image or representation of someone in the media. In this study, the writer will analyze the representation of Morsi during his presidency and the alteration of his representation in Al Jazeera English News.

4.3.2 The Representation of Morsi in the First Period His Presidency

Morsi was leading Egypt for one year. During his presidency, the representation of Morsi has changed in Al Jazeera English News. The writer selected three articles from Al Jazeera English News about Morsi in specification: (1) July 9th, 2012 “Egypt’s Morsi orders parliament to reconvene”, (2) August 14th, 2012 “Egypt’s Morsi ‘empowered’ by army shake-up”, (3) August 29th, 2012 “Morsi travels to Beijing for three day state visit and then to Tehran-first by an Egyptian President in decade”.

In the first period, Morsi represented as the brave character, assertive and active leader for Egypt in Al Jazeera English News. The description about those representation will be discussed by the writer in every news article below:

4.3.2.1 (The 1st article) July 9th, 2012 “Egypt’s Morsi Orders Parliament to Reconvene”,

This edition totally has 101 clauses. The dominant process in this article is material process with 53 clauses. The clauses which representing Morsi is 6 material process which demonstrate of the process doing and happening in Egypt.

MATERIAL PROCESS

NO	CO NJ	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RAN GE	BENEFICI ARY	CIRCUMSTAN CE
4		Morsi	withdrawing	the decision of Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF)		to dissolve parliament,	last month to dissolve parliament,
9		Morsi	restore			the elected People's Assembly	
16		Morsi	To bring	parliament back			without directly the supreme

							court.
20		Morsi	cancelled			the subsequent move by the SCAF,	at the time the acting executive power, to implement the court's decision.
49		(Morsi)	against	former regime official Ahmed Shafiq.			
101		(the president)	to call	parliament			into normal session

- ❖ Clause no 4: Morsi **withdrawing** the decision of Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) last month to dissolve parliament,
- ❖ Clause no.9: Morsi **restore** the elected People's Assembly,
- ❖ Clause no. 16: Morsi **to bring** parliament back
- ❖ Clause no 49: **against** former regime official Ahmed Shafiq.
- ❖ Clause no 101: (the president) **to call** parliament into normal session

These clauses show that Morsi is brave leader that withdrawing the decision powerful division in Egypt. The brave representation to Morsi also portrayed by the journalist in the selecting the word of **against** in the context that Morsi was opposing Ahmad Shafiq who the leader's military in Egypt, and **bring back** the parliament. As the new president who is not coming from military, Morsi's act to against the leader of military is brave way. The bring back of the parliament's Egypt power also showed the brave character which represented in Morsi's act in this article. Because, he know that the parliament has controlled by the military for more a decades. The bring back of the

parliament not as inferior group in the government is a big move to empowered the military in Egypt.

4.3.2.2 (The 2nd article) August 14th, 2012 “Egypt’s Morsi ‘empowered’ by Army Shake-up”,

This edition totally has 109 clauses, the dominant process in this article is material process with 56 clauses. This article has 7 material clauses, and one relational clause that representing Morsi;

Material Process

N O	CON J	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RAN GE	BENEFICI ARY	CIRCUMSTAN CE
3		Morsi	dismiss	His powerful defence minister			
4	and		curb	the military's sweeping powers,			
6		Morsi	retired	the powerful defence minister Field Marshal Tantawi, 76,			In a surprise move on Sunday,
27		"The people	support	the president's decision,"			
42		Morsi	also amended			the interim constitution	to deny the military any role in public policymaking, the budget and

							legislation,
71		(Morsi)	seized	on the opportunity of the border attack			
82	And	he	Is exercising	His authority			

- ❖ Clause no.42: Morsi also amended the interim constitution to **deny** the military any role in public policymaking, the budget and legislation,
- ❖ Clause no.3: **to dismiss** his powerful defense minister
- ❖ Clause no. 4: and **curb** the military's sweeping powers,
- ❖ Clause no.6: Morsi **retired** the powerful defense minister Field Marshal tantawi 76, in a surprise move on Sunday.

There are four clauses that demonstrate the Morsi's policy in calling back the military power into normal division. The journalist tend to represent Morsi as the assertive leader by choosing **deny**, **dismiss**, **curb** and **retired** word in the context to omit the power of military in government that controlling the country for 30 years. He tend to use democracy in the government not dictatorship to controlling the citizen, his action is appropriate with his promised in his oath. The journalist also tend to represent that Morsi's action is totally supported by The Egypt citizens by choosing **supports** word in the context of the Egypt's citizens supports and agree with Morsi's decision in omitting the power of military.

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
79		He	Is	A strong president	

🚩 Clause 79: He is a strong president

This clause indicates that Morsi is strong leader to make revolutionary in Egypt's government. In the clause no 79, it show that the method of Morsi in leading the country is not easy. He must be a strong person to against the powerful division in that country.

4.3.2.3 (The 3rd article) August 29th, 2012 “Morsi travels to Beijing for three day state visit and then to Tehran-first by an Egyptian President in decade”.

This edition totally has 46 clauses, the dominant process in this article is material process with 22 clauses. There are 8 clauses from material process that representing Morsi;

MATERIAL PROCESS

N O	CON J	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RAN GE	BENEFICI ARY	CIRCUMSTAN CE
1		Morsi	stressed	the need for "balanced" foreign policy			In an interview with the Reuters news agency on Monday,
2		Mohamed Morsi, Egypt's newly elected president	Has arrived				in China for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip
5		Morsi	Will spent				three days in Beijing meeting with officials,
11		Morsi	will sign	a number of developme			while in China,

				nt contracts			
19	then	Morsi	travels				to Iran on Thursday
40			to attend	the UN General Assembly meeting.			
41		He	Will also meet			President Barack Obama	on his trip.

- ❖ Clause no. 1: In an interview with the Reuters news agency on Monday, Morsi **stressed** the need for "balanced" foreign policy
- ❖ Clause no.2: Mohamed Morsi, Egypt's newly elected president, **has arrived in** China for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip
- ❖ Clause no 5: Morsi **will spend** three days in Beijing meeting with officials,
- ❖ Clause no.19: then Morsi **travels** to Iran on Thursday.
- ❖ Clause no.40: to **attend** a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement,
- ❖ Clause no.41: He **will** also **meet** President Barack Obama on his trip.
- ❖ Clause no.28: Morsi **is scheduled** to visit the US next month
- ❖ Clause no.22: wanting to **thaw** their long-frosty relationship.

These clauses are demonstrated the act of Morsi in leading the country which indicate as active leader in strengthens the bilateral and multilateral of Egypt by attending the international meeting. He try to changing the image of unfriendly Egypt to outside. This is the first activity of Egypt's President since a 70's.

4.3.3 The Representation of Morsi in the Last Period His Presidency

In the last period of Morsi's representation, the writer has selected three articles from Al Jazeera English News about Morsi in specification: (1) May 18th, 2013 "Egypt security forces clash with protester", (2) June 28th, 2013 "Morsi: Divisions threaten to paralyse Egypt", (2) June 30th, 2013 "Egypt gripped by anti Morsi protest"

In the last period, Morsi represented as the incapable leader by describing his mismanaged the country. The description about those representation will be discussed by the writer in every news article below:

4.3.3.1 (The 4th article) May 18th, 2013 "Egypt security forces clash with protester",

This edition totally has 29th clauses; the dominant process in this article is material process with 15th clauses. There are 4th clauses from Material processes which are representing Morsi by demonstrate his act in leading the country and the 'happening' in the Egypt:

MATERIAL PROCESS

N O	CON J	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RAN GE	BENEFICI ARY	CIRCUMSTAN CE
1		Egyptian security forces	have fired	tear gas		at protesters	hurling firebombs at them in central Cairo,
8		Marches	originated	in various parts of the capital and were to converge on Tahrir Square,			
9	And	marches	were	to converge on Tahrir Square,			

- ❖ Clause no 1: Egyptian security forces **have fired** at protester hurling fire bombs at them in Central Cairo
- ❖ Clause no 8: Marches **originated** in various parts of the capital and were to converge on Tahrir Square,
- ❖ Clause no 9: and marches **were to converge** on Tahrir Square

In this edition, the journalist tend to portrays the condition of Egypt at that time. The journalist represents Morsi's government had political turbulence by shows the what happening in Egypt by Material clause. As Halliday (2003) said that material clause is indicating or represent the participant action or what "happening" in the encironment. The journalist try to portrays the political turbulence in Morsi's presidency by choosing words **have fired** and **were to converge** in the context of the demonstration from the citizens who dissatisfaction with Morsi's work begun emerge at that time.

4.3.3.2 (The 5th article) June 28th, 2013 "Morsi:Divisions threaten to paralyse Egypt",

This edition totally has 46 clauses, the dominant process in this article is material process with 24 clauses. This article has 8 material clauses that representing Morsi;

MATERIAL PROCESS

N O	CON J	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RAN GE	BENEFICI ARY	CIRCUMSTAN CE
5		That he	made	errors			
7	for		damaging	the democratic system			

33		“I	Have made	mistakes on a number of issues.”			
35	which		have caused	long lines at gas stations			
36	And		have increased	frustration and anger at government			
38		He	Not doing enough to involve	The nation’s youth in the new political system			
44		He	Has mismanaged	The country			
45		(Morsi)	given	a monopoly on decision-making to the Muslim Brotherhood and his Islamist allies and has encroached on the judiciary.			

- ❖ Clause no 5: That he **made** errors
- ❖ Clause no 7: for **damaging** the democratic system
- ❖ Clause no 33: i **have made mistakes** on a number of issues
- ❖ Clause no 35: which **have caused** long lines at gas stations
- ❖ Clause no 36: and **have increased** frustration and anger at government
- ❖ Clause no 38: (he) **not doing** enough to involve the nation’s youth in the new political system

- ❖ Clause no 44: he **has mismanaged** the country
- ❖ Clause no 45: (Morsi) **given** a monopoly on decision-making to the Muslim Brotherhood and his Islamist allies

In this edition Morsi represented as incapable leader to leading Egypt. It shows by the journalist selected word in his article; there are **damaging, has mismanaged, made** errors, these verb in the context of the wrong decision's Morsi in leading Egypt. The citizens begun underestimate with his work when he decided to borrow money with several Arab country in purpose to press the inflation in Egypt. Many of people though that decision was not solving the problems, instead made Egypt's economy in free-fall. The journalist also used appologized statement in his first year review oath in portraying his representation as fail leader for Egypt. The journalist use **have made mistakes, have caused, have increased** verbs in the context Morsi's confess about the mismanaged which he did during his presidency. Morsi represented realize with his wrong decision in leading the country by describing the negative impact of his decisions for the country in his first year review oath.

4.3.3.3 (The 6th article) June 30th, 2013 “Egypt gripped by anti Morsi protest”

This edition totally has 96 clauses, the dominant process in this article is material process with 46 clauses. This article has 4 material clauses and two relational clause that representing Morsi,

MATERIAL PROCESS

N O	CON J	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RAN GE	BENEFICI ARY	CIRCUMSTAN CE
3		The protests	come				on the anniversary of

		on Sunday					Morsi's poll victory,
45		The president	Has made	a number of controversial decisions			
52		he	Is borrowed	money			from everyone in the world,"
88		Clashes	have spread	across governorates outside the capital in recent days,			
48		The pound	Has dropped				in value by nearly 20 percent since he took office,

- ❖ Clause no 3: The protests on Sunday **come** on the anniversary of Morsi's poll victory,
 - ❖ Clause no.52: "He's **borrowed** money from everyone in the world,"
 - ❖ Clause no.45: The president **has made** a number controversial decision.
- These clauses
- ❖ Clause no.48: The pound **has dropped** in value by nearly 20 percent since he took office,

In this edition, the journalist portrays Morsi's representation of fail leader for Egypt by describing the social and economic condition in Egypt impacted his decision by selecting **has dropped** verb in his article. The journalist also use **is borrowed money, has made a number controversial decision** in the context of showing Morsi's

bad decisions during his presidency. Besides selected word that indicates Morsi's mismanaging the country, the journalist also tend the readers to know that Egypt's citizens begun to demand the resignation of Morsi as the Egypt's President.

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE PROCESS

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
25		"It	is	the same politics as Mubarak	
47		Egypt's economy	Is	In free-fall	

✚ Clause no.47 : Egypt's economy **is** in free-fall:

✚ Clause no 25: it **is** the same politics as Mubarak

The journalist gave evidence about his article about Morsi by use Relational process which identify the condition of Egypt impact of Morsi's wrong decision. It explained that Egypt is in worse situation because high inflation that makes the prices expensive.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION and SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the whole research that consists of the related theories and the result. Besides, the writer also provides the suggestions pertaining to the research.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result in the textual analysis, it can be concluded that there are two representations of Morsi during his presidency. It was revealed from the articles and comments toward the Morsi government. In this case, it can be concluded that Al Jazeera English News has been succeeded in representing and informing the readers about Morsi.

The writer decided to divide the time periods of data taken because she wants to analyze the alteration of Morsi's representation. The writer divided two period of data taken , the first period is (June- August 2012) and the second period is (May-July 2013).

The total of clauses in the six news articles in both periods is 428 clauses. In specification, 256 clauses in the first period and 172 clauses in the second period of taken the data. The dominant process in all articles is material clause in specification;

The Articles	Material Process	Mental Process	Verbal Process	Relational Process	Behavioral Process	Existential Process
The 1st article	53 cl	8 cl	17 cl	22 cl	0	1 cl
The 2nd article	56 cl	12 cl	22 cl	16 cl	0	3 cl
The 3rd article	22 cl	5 cl	14 cl	4 cl	0	1 cl

The article	4th	15 cl	2 cl	7 cl	5 cl	0	0
The article	5th	24 cl	3 cl	11 cl	8 cl	0	0
The article	6th	41 cl	13 cl	18 cl	25 cl	0	0
Total		211	43	89	80	0	5

From the explanation above, it can be conclude that there is one dominant processes in the six news articles from both periods. That is material process with 211 clauses (49,3%). Based on the explanation of material process which the process concern with the clause of physical action in the real world (doing) and ‘happening’ clause which this clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events (Halliday, 2003. P.179). The journalist use this process as the address to demonstrate what the government has achieved, what is Morsi policy and what Morsi will do in different aspects of affairs in home or abroad. From this portray, the writer can analyze how Morsi’s representation is by used journalist perspective.

The writer implied that Al Jazeera English News representing Morsi in two image. In Morsi’s first quarter Presidency (June, July and August 2012), Morsi represented as good leader with brave and assertive characters in leading Egypt. He portrayed as the brave person which is unafraid to the most powerful division in their country. He also amended to interim constitution that denies the military in any role of public policy making.

Morsi also represented as a assertive person by withdrawing the SCAF’s decision to dissolve parliament. Morsi try to bring the power of parliament in Egypt’s back. He restore the elected people Assembly in Egypt that elected by unconstitutional

method, those are big revolutionary based on the articles. In the last quarter of Morsi's presidency in Egypt (May, June and July 2013), the representation of Morsi has changed. Morsi represented as incapability president to leading Egypt. He portrayed as incapability in improving economic, social condition in Egypt. The representation of Morsi can be seen, including *has continue, made errors, has dropped*

Even though, referring to textual analysis, the journalist want to show how Morsi represented as good leader and incapability leader in different period time that data's taken. This is also framed within use of verbal group of material process, such *was criticized* in which the journalist seems showing the condition in which publics are unsatisfied toward Morsi's decision in leading the country. The good image of Morsi is constructed by the journalist that using process of relational attributive and relational identifying, such: *is (strong president), was (a huge step in the transition towards democracy), is (the right time to make changes in the military institution)*. Besides, there is a relational processes that shows negative performance of Morsi: *has (mismanaged), has (encroached)*.

It can conclude, the representation of Morsi in Al Jazeera English News has changed between the first quarter his presidency and the last quarter his presidency. In general the representation of Morsi in the first quarter of his presidency which the writer found in the three articles, he represents as brave, assertive leader for Egypt. But, it changed in the last quarter his presidency which he portrays as incapable leader in leading Egypt by mismanaged the country with makes Egypt's economics is freefall.

5.2 Suggestion

After concluding this study, the writer of this study recommends the students of English Department especially to be aware of media's content. Even though, it is in the form of news program. Here's the ones can be seen that media has their own purposes and goals, particularly in media printing. Media can be used as the way people share the perspective and influence other opinion. Media, also, is the tool to build representation in certain goal. By using Systemic Functional Linguistics, Media can be analyzed in how they work to build and influence people opinion.

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(1st article)

Egypt's Morsi orders parliament to reconvene

Supreme Constitutional Court is soon to debate new president's decree to put dissolved legislature back to work.

Last Modified: **09 Jul 2012** 06:40

President Mohamed Morsi has defied Egypt's top court and its powerful military council by ordering the country's dissolved parliament back to work.

Morsi issued a decree on Sunday withdrawing the decision of Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) last month to dissolve parliament, which came after the Supreme Constitutional Court found that the legislature had been elected using an unconstitutional method.

The decree states that Morsi decided to restore the elected People's Assembly, which was voted into office over three months beginning in November, and reconvene it in session to begin issuing legislation again.

The Muslim Brotherhood's political party won nearly half of the assembly and Morsi, though stepped down from a leadership position in the Brotherhood, is still a member.

The decree appears to be an attempt by Morsi to bring parliament back without directly contradicting the supreme court.

Rather than address the court's decision, which stated that parliament should be dissolved, Morsi cancelled the subsequent move by the SCAF, at the time the acting executive power, to implement the court's decision.

Military-Brotherhood rivalry

For the past month, the Brotherhood has argued that the court's decision was wrong and the SCAF had no legal right to dissolve parliament.

It was unclear on Sunday night whether Morsi had consulted with the military or other political powers before issuing his decree.

High-ranking Brotherhood members said they had not been personally consulted, the SCAF convened an "emergency meeting" to discuss it, and the court said it too would meet on Monday to evaluate the decree.

In a possible nod to the court, Morsi's decree also called for new parliamentary elections to be held within 60 days of the adoption of a new constitution for the country, which is tentatively expected late this year.

A constitutional assembly selected by the erstwhile parliament has been formed and has begun the work of drafting the constitution.

The Brotherhood's parliamentary victory alarmed many secularists, liberals and members of the Christian minority, who seemed to be generally pleased when the parliament was dissolved. Some prominent secular politicians, including Mohamed ElBaradei, criticised Morsi's decision on Sunday.

Egypt's top court handed down the controversial decision to dissolve parliament a day before the second round of the presidential election, which pitted Morsi against former regime official Ahmed Shafiq.

The court ruled that it was unconstitutional for political parties to have contested the one-third of parliamentary seats reserved for candidates running as individuals.

The ruling prompted allegations that the court was acting as an arm of the military council, which has sought to constrain the powers of the rising Muslim Brotherhood.

Those allegations grew when, two days after the ruling and minutes after polls closed in the presidential voting, the SCAF issued a unilateral package of constitutional amendments limiting presidential powers and giving itself the role of the dissolved parliament.

Morsi's decree did not state whether SCAF would lose those self-prescribed legislative abilities once the dissolved parliament returns to work.

Unanswered questions

Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh, reporting from Cairo, said it remained unclear whether Morsi was challenging the generals or had worked out an agreement with them beforehand.

"It is a very interesting move because there are questions as to what exactly the decree means... is this a true act of defiance on part of the new president against the generals, or was this a decision that was taken after consultation, and in co-ordination with, these generals," she said.

"It is very difficult to tell at this moment how this decision came about given all the legal complexities involved."

The Brotherhood has argued that the SCAF had no right to dissolve the parliament "and therefore this seems to be an administrative correction of what they believe was a previous erroneous administrative decision," Rageh said.

The Brotherhood said parliament's dissolution should be put to a popular referendum.

Under Egypt's interim constitution, approved by referendum after the 2011 uprising against Hosni Mubarak, no institution is given authority to dissolve parliament, and no rules are stated governing such a situation.

The president is given the power to call parliament into normal session.



Article 1: **Egypt's Morsi orders parliament to reconvene**

Last Modified: 9 Jul 2012 01:18

Notes:

Ma: Material Process

Me: Mental Process

V: Verbal Process

Rel: Relational Process

B: Behavioural Process

Ex: Existential Process

Transitivity System (Kinds of Process)

No	Conj	Clause	Process					
			Ma	Me	V	Rel	B	Ex
1)		President Mohamed Morsi has defied Egypt's top court	✓					
2)	and	Its powerful military council by ordering the country's dissolved parliament back to work.	✓					
3)		Morsi issued a decree on Sunday	✓					
4)		Morsi withdrawing the decision of Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) last month to dissolve parliament,	✓					
5)		which came after the Supreme Constitutional Court found	✓					

6)		that the legislature had been elected using an unconstitutional method.	✓					
7)		The decree states that Morsi decided to restore the elected People's Assembly,			✓			
8)		that Morsi decided to restore the elected People's Assembly,		✓				
9)		Morsi restore the elected People's Assembly,	✓					
10)		which was voted into office over three months beginning in November, and reconvene it in session to begin issuing legislation again.				✓		
11)		The Muslim Brotherhood's political party won nearly half of the assembly	✓					
12)	and	Morsi, though stepped down from a leadership position in the Brotherhood		✓				
13)		Morsi is still a member.				✓		
14)		The decree appears to be an attempt by Morsi to bring parliament back without directly contradicting the supreme court.	✓					
15)		to be an attempt by Morsi				✓		
16)		Morsi to bring parliament back	✓					
17)		Rather than address the court's decision, which stated that parliament should be dissolved,	✓					
18)		which stated that parliament should be dissolved,			✓			
19)		that parliament should be dissolved ,	✓					
20)		Morsi cancelled the subsequent move by the SCAF, at the time the acting executive power, to implement the court's decision.	✓					
21)		at the time the acting executive power, to implement the court's decision.	✓					
22)		For the past month, the Brotherhood has argued that the court's decision was wrong and the SCAF had no legal right to dissolve parliament.			✓			
23)		that the court's decision was wrong				✓		
24)	and	the SCAF had no legal right to dissolve parliament.				✓		
25)		It was unclear on Sunday night				✓		
26)		whether Morsi had consulted with the military or other political powers before	✓					

		issuing his decree.						
27)		before issuing his decree.	✓					
28)		High-ranking Brotherhood members said they had not been personally consulted,			✓			
29)		they had not been personally consulted ,	✓					
30)		the SCAF convened an "emergency meeting" to discuss it,	✓					
31)	and	the court said it too would meet on Monday to evaluate the decree.			✓			
32)		it too would meet on Monday.	✓					
33)		to evaluate the decree.	✓					
34)		In a possible nod to the court, Morsi's decree also called for new parliamentary elections			✓			
35)		new parliamentary elections to be held within 60 days of the adoption of a new constitution for the country,				✓		
36)		which is tentatively expected late this year.		✓				
37)		A constitutional assembly selected by the erstwhile parliament	✓					
38)		(A constitutional assembly) has been formed				✓		
39)	and	(A constitutional assembly) has begun the work of drafting the constitution.	✓					
40)		The Brotherhood's parliamentary victory alarmed many secularists, liberals and members of the Christian minority,	✓					
41)		who seemed to be generally pleased		✓				
42)		to be generally pleased		✓				
43)		the parliament was dissolved .				✓		
44)		Some prominent secular politicians, including Mohamed ElBaradei,	✓					
45)		Some prominent secular politicians, including Mohamed ElBaradei, criticised Morsi's decision on Sunday.			✓			

46)		Egypt's top court handed down the controversial decision	✓					
47)		to dissolve parliament a day before the second round of the presidential election,	✓					
48)		which pitted Morsi against former regime official Ahmed Shafiq.	✓					
49)		against former regime official Ahmed Shafiq.	✓					
50)		The court ruled that it was unconstitutional for political parties	✓					
51)		that it was unconstitutional for political parties				✓		
52)	for	political parties to have contested the one-third of parliamentary seats				✓		
53)		the one-third of parliamentary seats reserved for candidates running as individuals.	✓					
54)		The ruling prompted allegations that the court was acting as an arm of the military council,	✓					
55)		that the court was acting as an arm of the military council,	✓					
56)		which has sought to constrain the powers of the rising Muslim Brotherhood.				✓		
57)		to constrain the powers of the rising Muslim Brotherhood.	✓					
58)		Those allegations grew , when, two days after the ruling	✓					
59)	and	minutes after polls closed in the presidential voting	✓					
60)		the SCAF issued a unilateral package of constitutional amendments limiting presidential powers and giving itself the role of the dissolved parliament.	✓					
61)		limiting presidential powers and giving itself the role of the dissolved parliament.	✓					
62)	and	giving itself the role of the dissolved parliament.	✓					
63)		Morsi's decree did not state whether SCAF would lose those self-prescribed legislative abilities once the dissolved parliament returns to work.				✓		
64)		SCAF would lose those self-prescribed legislative abilities once the dissolved parliament returns to work.					✓	

65)		those self-prescribed legislative abilities once	✓					
66)		the dissolved parliament returns to work.	✓					
67)		Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh, reporting from Cairo, said it remained unclear whether Morsi was challenging the generals or had worked out an agreement with them beforehand.				✓		
68)		Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh, reporting from Cairo				✓		
69)		it remained unclear whether Morsi was challenging the generals or had worked out an agreement with them beforehand.		✓				
70)		Morsi was challenging the generals					✓	
71)		or had worked out an agreement with them beforehand.	✓					
72)		"It is a very interesting move because there are questions as to what exactly the decree means... is this a true act of defiance on part of the new president against the generals, or was this a decision that was taken after consultation, and in co-ordination with, these generals," she said .				✓		
73)		"It is a very interesting move					✓	
74)		because there are questions as to what exactly the decree means...						✓
75)		what exactly the decree means ...					✓	
76)		is this a true act of defiance					✓	
77)		on part of the new president against the generals,	✓					
78)		or was this a decision					✓	
79)		that was taken after consultation, in co-ordination with, these generals,"	✓					
80)		"It is very difficult to tell at this moment how this decision came about given all the legal complexities involved."				✓		
81)		"It is very difficult					✓	
82)		to tell at this moment				✓		
83)		how this decision came about given all the legal complexities involved."	✓					

84)		about given all the legal complexities involved."	✓					
85)		the legal complexities involved ."	✓					
86)		The Brotherhood has argued that the SCAF had no right to dissolve the parliament			✓			
87)		that the SCAF had no right to dissolve the parliament				✓		
88)		SCAF to dissolve the parliament	✓					
89)		"and therefore this seems to be an administrative correction of what they believe was a previous erroneous administrative decision," Rageh said .			✓			
90)	"and therefore	this seem s to be an administrative correction of what they believe was a previous erroneous administrative decision,"		✓				
91)		to be an administrative correction				✓		
92)		of what they believe		✓				
93)		was a previous erroneous administrative decision,"				✓		
94)		The Brotherhood said parliament's dissolution should be put to a popular referendum.			✓			
95)		parliament's dissolution should be put to a popular referendum.	✓					
96)		Under Egypt's interim constitution, approved by referendum after the 2011 uprising against Hosni Mubarak,	✓					
97)		no institution is given authority to dissolve parliament,	✓					
98)		to dissolve parliament,	✓					
99)	and	no rules are stated governing such a situation.			✓			
100)		The president is given the power to call parliament into normal session.	✓					
101)		to call parliament into normal session	✓					
		TOTAL	53	8	17	22		1

Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity)

MATERIAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RANGE	BENEFICIARY	CIRCUMSTANCE
2	and	powerful military council	by ordering	the country's dissolved parliament back to work.			
3		Morsi	issued	a decree			on Sunday
4		Morsi	withdrawing	the decision of Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF)		to dissolve parliament,	last month to dissolve parliament,
5		(the decision)	which came				after the Supreme Constitutional Court found that the legislature had been elected using an unconstitutional method.
6		that the legislature	Had been elected	using an unconstitutional method.			
9		Morsi	restore			the elected People's Assembly	
11		The Muslim Brotherhood's political party	won				nearly half of the assembly

14		The decree	appears			to be an attempt by Morsi	to bring parliament back without directly contradicting the supreme court.
16		Morsi	To bring	parliament back			without directly the supreme court.
19		that parliament	Should be dissolved				
17	Rather than		address	the court's decision			which stated that parliament should be dissolved,
20		Morsi	cancelled			the subsequent move by the SCAF,	at the time the acting executive power, to implement the court's decision.
21		the acting executive power,	to implement	the court's decision.			at the time
26	whether	Morsi	Had consulted			with the military or other political powers before issuing his decree	
27	before		issuing	his decree.			
29		they	Had not been personally consulted				

30		the SCAF	convened	an "emergency meeting" to discuss it			
32		it	would meet				on Monday
33			to evaluate	the decree.			
37		A constitutional assembly	selected				by the erstwhile parliament
39		(A constitutional assembly)	Has begun the work	of drafting the constitution.			
40		The Brotherhood's parliamentary victory	alarmed			many secularists, liberals and members of the Christian minority,	
45		Some prominent secular politicians,	including			Mohamed ElBaradei,	
46		Egypt's top court	handed down	the controversial decision			
47		(Egypt's top court)	to dissolve	parliament			a day before the second round of the presidential election,
48			which pitted	Morsi			
49		(Morsi)	against	former regime official Ahmed Shafiq.			
50		The court	ruled			that it was	for political parties

						unconstitutional	
53		the one-third of parliamentary seats	reserved			for candidates.	running as individuals
54		The ruling	prompted	allegations			
55		the court	was acting				as an arm of the military council
57		(an arm of the military council)	constrain	the powers of the rising Muslim Brotherhood.			
58		Those allegations	grew,				when, two days after the ruling
59		minutes after polls	closed				in the presidential voting
60		the SCAF	issued	a unilateral package of constitutional amendments			
61			limiting	presidential powers			
62	and		giving	itself		the role of the dissolved parliament.	
64		SCAF	would lose	those self-prescribed legislative abilities once the dissolved parliament returns to work.			

65		those	self-prescribed	legislative abilities once			
66			the dissolved	parliament			returns to work.
71	or		Had worked	Out an agreement with them beforehand			
77		on part of the new president	against	the generals,			
79		that	Was taken	after consultation, in co-ordination with, these generals,"			
83		how this decision	came				given all the legal complexities involved."
84			given	all the legal complexities involved."			
85		all the legal complexities	involved."				
88		SCAF	dissolve	The parliament			
95		parliament's dissolution	Should be	put to a popular referendum.			
96		Under Egypt's interim constitution	approved	by referendum			after the 2011 uprising against Hosni Mubarak,
97		no institution	Is given	authority to dissolve parliament,			

98		(no institution)	to dissolve	parliament,			
101		(the president)	to call	parliament			into normal session

MENTAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	SENER	PROCESS	PHENOMENON
8		Morsi	decided	to restore the elected People's Assembly,
12		Morsi	though	stepped down from a leadership position in the Brotherhood
41		(The Brotherhood's parliamentary victory)	seemed	To be generally pleased
42		(The Brotherhood's parliamentary victory)	To be generally pleased	
69		it	remained	unclear whether Morsi was challenging the generals or had worked out an agreement with them beforehand.
90	“and therefore	this	seems	to be an administrative correction
92		What they	believe	was a previous erroneous administrative decision,"

VERBAL

NO	CONJ	SAYER	PROCESS	QUOTED	REPORTED	RECEIVE R/TARGET	VERBIAGE	CIRCUMSTANCES
7		The decree	states		that Morsi decided to restore the elected			

					People's Assembly,			
18		(Morsi)	which stated		that parliament should be dissolved,			
21		For the past month, the Brotherhood	Has argued		that the court's decision was wrong and the SCAF had no legal right to dissolve parliament.			
28		High-ranking Brotherhood members	said		they had not been personally consulted,			
31		the court	said		it too would meet on Monday to evaluate the decree.			
34	In a possible nod to the court	Morsi's decree	also called					for new parliamentary elections
45		Some prominent secular politicians,	criticised				Morsi's decision on Sunday	

		including Mohamed ElBaradei,						
63		Morsi's decree	did not state				whether SCAF would lose those self-prescribed legislative abilities once the dissolved parliament returns to work.	
67		Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh	said		it remained unclear whether Morsi was challenging the generals or had worked out an agreement with them beforehand.			
68		Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh	reporting					From Cairo
72		she	said	"It is a very interesting move because there are questions as to what exactly the decree means... is this a true act of defiance on part of the new				

				president against the generals, or was this a decision that was taken after consultation, and in co-ordination with, these generals," she said.				
80		She	said	"It is very difficult to tell at this moment how this decision came about given all the legal complexities involved."				
82			to tell					at this moment
86		The Brotherhood	Has argued		that the SCAF had no right to dissolve the parliament			
78		Rageh.	said	"and therefore this seems to be an administrative correction of what they believe was a previous erroneous administrative decision,"				
94		The	said		parliament's			

		Brotherhood said			dissolution should be put to a popular referendum.			
99	and	no rules	are stated		governing such a situation.			

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE PROCESS

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
6		the legislature	had been elected	using an unconstitutional method	
10		(Morsi)	which was voted	into office	over three months beginning in November, and reconvene it in session to begin issuing legislation again.
13		Morsi	is	still a member.	
15		(Morsi's decree)	to be an attempt		by Morsi
23		the court's decision	was wrong		
24		the SCAF	had no legal right	to dissolve parliament.	
25		It	was unclear		on Sunday night
29		they	had not been personally consulted,		
38		(A constitutional assembly)	has been formed		

39	and	(A constitutional assembly)	has begun the work	of drafting the constitution.	
43		the parliament	was dissolved.		
51		it	was unconstitutional	for political parties	
56		(the court)	which has sought	to constrain the powers of the rising Muslim Brotherhood.	
72	or	(Morsi)	had worked	out an agreement	with them beforehand
73		"it	Is a very interesting	move	
76			is	this a true act of defiance	
78	or		was	this a decision	
81		"It	is	Very difficult	
87		That the SCAF	had no right	to dissolve the parliament	
91			To be	an administrative correction	
93		(they)	Was	A previous erroneous administrative decision"	
100		The president	Is given	The power	To call parliament into normal session

"RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING

NO	CONJ	IDENTIFIED	PROCESS	IDENTIFIER	CIRCUMSTANCE
1		President Mohamed Morsi	has defied	Egypt's top court	
35		new parliamentary	to be held	within 60 days of the	

		elections		adoption of a new constitution for the country,	
36		new parliamentary elections	is tentatively expected	late this year	
52	for	political parties	To have contested	the one-third of parliamentary seats	
70		Morsi	was challenging	the generals	

EXISTENTIAL

NO	CONJ		PROCESS	EXISTENT
74		There	Are	questions as to what exactly the decree means...



Egypt's Morsi 'empowered' by army shake-up

Egyptian media hails president's decision to dismiss powerful defence minister and curb military's sweeping powers.

Last Modified: **14 Aug 2012 05:27**

Egypt's President Mohamed Morsi has emerged empowered after a "revolutionary" decision to dismiss his powerful defence minister and curb the military's sweeping powers, the country's media has said. In a surprise move on Sunday, Morsi retired the powerful defence minister, Field Marshal Tantawi, 76, and armed forces chief of staff Sami Anan, and scrapped a constitutional document that gave the military legislative and other powers.

The state-run *Al-Akhbar* newspaper said the dismissal of Tantawi, who headed the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) for more than a year after massive streets protests forced Mubarak to step down, was a "revolutionary decision".

"The Brothers officially in power," declared the independent *Al-Watan* daily, referring to the Muslim Brotherhood, the Islamist group which backs Morsi and through whose ranks he rose before his election triumph.

However, not all media welcomed the move, in Cairo, the independent daily *Al-Shorouk* expressed concern over the action, saying it meant that Morsi was accumulating "much bigger prerogatives than those of Mubarak".

President's explanation

Thousands of Brotherhood supporters flooded Cairo's Tahrir Square - cradle of the revolution that toppled former president Hosni Mubarak last year - to celebrate on Sunday. "The people support the president's decision," the crowd chanted. Others mocked Tantawi's departure, presented officially as a retirement. "Marshal, tell the truth, did Morsi fire you?" they said.

In a late night speech on Sunday, Morsi denied trying to marginalise the army, saying he was acting in the interests of the country. "I never intended, through my decisions, to marginalise or be unjust toward anyone, but rather to act so that we advance toward a better future, with a new generation, long-awaited new blood," he said. "I did not intend to embarrass institutions," he added, saying he had "the interest of the country in mind". Morsi also amended the interim constitution to deny the military any role in public policymaking, the budget and legislation, and the right to pick a constituent assembly drafting a permanent constitution for post-Mubarak Egypt.

"The president has decided to annul the constitutional declaration adopted on June 17" by the SCAF, Morsi's spokesman Youssef Ali said. Mustafa al-Najar, former member of the dissolved Egyptian parliament, said Morsi's move was a huge step in the transition towards democracy. "There are no risks of either rough, nor smooth (future) military coups against the Egyptian president, as some people used to believe, al-Najar said. "The scene has been finalised by introducing a satisfactory settlement for many parties. We have accomplished the greater part of the transitional period that will be concluded by drafting the constitution."

Border attack

Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh, reporting from Cairo, said: "The country may be without a constitution, but there are constitutional declarations that specify the job description of the president, and it is perfectly within the realm of his authority to hire and fire senior government officials."

"But I guess the talk about all of this is emanating from the fact that this was such a surprising and bold move." Morsi who did not want to defy the military initially, seized on the opportunity of the border attack to end the political career of one of the longest serving military men in the country."

Sixteen guards were killed and others wounded in the attack by fighters on a police station in the Sinai peninsula near the border with Israel on August 5. The president sacked two senior generals and the intelligence chief after the attack.

'Exercising authority'

Mourad Ali, a senior official with the Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party, which fielded Morsi in the May-June presidential polls, praised the president. "Given the circumstances, this is the right time to make changes in the military institution," the official said. "He is a strong president, and he is exercising his authority."

Sunday's announcements marked a new twist in uneasy ties between Morsi and the army, testing the balance of power between the first civilian president in Egypt's history and a military that had moved to limit his power. Tantawi, who had served as Mubarak's defence minister for two decades, was replaced by replaced by Abdel Fattah al-Sissi, a member of the SCAF.

The field marshal, as well as chief of staff Anan, were awarded the Greatest Nile Collar, Egypt's most prestigious award, and both were retained as presidential advisors. But Morsi also shuffled members of the SCAF into other strategic public sector jobs, Vice Admiral Mohab Mamish, the head of the navy, was tasked with overseeing the Suez Canal Authority, a key generator of revenues.

Morsi also appointed judge Mahmud Mekki as his deputy, MENA reported, making him only the second vice-president to be named in Egypt in 30 years.

Israeli concern

In Israel, a government official expressed "great concern" over developments in Egypt while Israeli media suggested the removal of figures such as Tantawi would force Israel to seek new interlocutors in Egypt. "The change of security and military leadership in Egypt will require Israel to open channels of dialogue with the new figures, not all of whom are familiar faces," an analysis in Tel Aviv's *Maariv* newspaper said. Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty in 1979, and although ties were frosty, security co-operation between the two countries' armies remained solid.

"It is too early to say what will happen because everything is evolving in Egypt, but we are following what is happening there with great concern," an Israeli official told AFP news agency.



Article 2: **Egypt's Morsi 'empowered' by army shake-up**

Last Modified: 14 Aug 2012 05:27

Notes:

Ma: Material Process

Me: Mental Process

V: Verbal Process

Rel: Relational Process

B: Behavioural Process

Ex: Existantial Process

Transitivity System (Kinds of Process)

No	Conj	Clause	Process					
			Ma	Me	V	Rel	B	Ex
1.		Egypt's President Mohamed Morsi has emerged empowered after a "revolutionary" decision				✓		
2.		Morsi empowered after a "revolutionary" decision	✓					
3.		to dismiss his powerful defence minister	✓					
4.	and	curb the military's sweeping powers,	✓					
5.		the country's media has said .			✓			

6.		Morsi retired the powerful defence minister Field Marshal Tantawi, 76,	✓					
7.	and	armed forces chief of staff Sami Anan,	✓					
8.	and	scrapped a constitutional document	✓					
9.		that gave the military legislative and other powers.	✓					
10.		The state-run <i>Al-Akhbar</i> newspaper said the dismissal of Tantawi,			✓			
11.		who headed the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) for more than a year	✓					
12.		after massive streets protests forced Mubarak to step down,	✓					
13.		(Tantawi) was a "revolutionary decision".				✓		
14.		"The Brothers officially in power," declared the independent <i>Al-Watan</i> daily,			✓			
15.		referring to the Muslim Brotherhood,	✓					
16.		the Islamist group which backs Morsi	✓					
17.	and	through whose ranks he rose before his election triumph.	✓					
18.	However	not all media welcomed the move, in Cairo,		✓				
19.		the independent daily <i>Al-Shorouk</i> expressed concern over the action,		✓				
20.		Saying it meant that Morsi was accumulating "much bigger prerogatives than those of Mubarak".		✓				
21.		that Morsi was accumulating "much bigger prerogatives than those of Mubarak".	✓					
22.		Thousands of Brotherhood supporters flooded Cairo's Tahrir Square	✓					
23.		-cradle of the revolution that toppled former president Hosni Mubarak last year	✓					
24.		that toppled former president Hosni Mubarak last year -	✓					
25.		to celebrate on Sunday.	✓					
26.		"The people support the president's decision," the crowd chanted .			✓			
27.		"The people support the president's decision,"	✓					

28.		Others mocked Tantawi's departure,			✓			
29.		presented officially as a retirement.	✓					
30.		"Marshal, tell the truth, did Morsi fire you?" they said .			✓			
31.		"Marshal, tell the truth, did Morsi fire you?"			✓			
32.		did Morsi fire you?"					✓	
33.		In a late night speech on Sunday, Morsi denied trying to marginalise the army,		✓				
34.		saying he was acting in the interests of the country.	✓					
35.		"I never intended, through my decisions, to marginalise or be unjust toward anyone, but rather to act so that we advance toward a better future, with a new generation, long-awaited new blood," he said .				✓		
36.		"I never intended , through my decisions, to marginalise or be unjust toward anyone,		✓				
37.		through my decisions, to marginalise	✓					
38.	or	be unjust toward anyone,	✓					
39.		"I did not intend to embarrass institutions," he added ,			✓			
40.		"I did not intend to embarrass institutions,"		✓				
		saying he had "the interest of the country in mind".					✓	
41.		" the interest of the country in mind".	✓					
42.		Morsi also amended the interim constitution to deny the military any role in public policymaking, the budget and legislation,	✓					
43.	and	the right to pick a constituent assembly	✓					
44.		drafting a permanent constitution for post-Mubarak Egypt.	✓					
45.		"The president has decided to annul the constitutional declaration adopted on June 17" by the SCAF, Morsi's spokesman Youssef Ali said .				✓		
46.		"The president has decided to annul the constitutional declaration adopted on		✓				

		June 17"						
47.		to annul the constitutional declaration adopted on June 17	✓					
48.		Mustafa al-Najar, former member of the dissolved Egyptian parliament, said Morsi's move was a huge step in the transition towards democracy.			✓			
49.		Morsi's move was a huge step in the transition towards democracy.				✓		
50.		"There are no risks of either rough, nor smooth (future) military coups against the Egyptian president, as some people used to believe" al-Najar said .			✓			
51.		"There are no risks of either rough,						✓
52.		nor smooth (future) military coups against the Egyptian president, as some people used to believe"	✓					
53.		as some people used to believe "		✓				
54.		"The scene has been finalised by introducing a satisfactory settlement for many parties. We have accomplished the greater part of the transitional period that will be concluded by drafting the constitution."			✓			
55.		"The scene has been finalised by introducing a satisfactory settlement for many parties.				✓		
56.		We have accomplished the greater part of the transitional period				✓		
57.		that will be concluded by drafting the constitution."	✓					
58.		Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh, reporting from Cairo, said : "The country may be without a constitution, but there are constitutional declarations that specify the job description of the president, and it is perfectly within the realm of his authority to hire and fire senior government officials."			✓			
59.		Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh, reporting from Cairo,			✓			
60.		"The country may be without a constitution,				✓		
61.	but	there are constitutional declarations						✓

62.		that specify the job description of the president,	✓					
63.	and	it is perfectly within the realm of his authority to hire						✓
64.		his authority to hire	✓					
65.	and	fire senior government officials."	✓					
66.		"But I this is emanating from the fact that this was such a surprising and bold move" (said Rawyeh Rageh)			✓			
67.	"But	I this is emanating from the fact that this was such a surprising and bold move"				✓		
68.		that this was such a surprising and bold move	✓					
69.		"Morsi who did not want to defy the military initially, seized on the opportunity of the border attack to end the political career of one of the longest serving military men in the country." (said Rawyeh Rageh)			✓			
70.		"Morsi who did not want to defy the military initially,		✓				
71.		seized on the opportunity of the border attack	✓					
72.		to end the political career of one of the longest serving military men in the country."	✓					
73.	and	others wounded in the attack by fighters on a police station in the Sinai peninsula near the border with Israel on August 5.	✓					
74.		The president sacked two senior generals and he intelligence chief after the attack.	✓					
75.		Mourad Ali, a senior official with the Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party, which fielded Morsi in the May-June presidential polls,	✓					
76.		praised the president			✓			
77.		"Given the circumstances, this is the right time to make changes in the military institution," the official said .			✓			
78.		" Given the circumstances,	✓					

79.		this is the right time to make changes in the military institution,"				✓		
80.		to make changes in the military institution,"	✓					
81.		"He is a strong president,				✓		
82.	,and	he is exercising his authority."	✓					
83.		Sunday's announcements marked a new twist in uneasy ties between Morsi and the army,	✓					
84.		testing the balance of power between the first civilian president in Egypt's history and a military	✓					
85.		that had moved to limit his power	✓					
86.		Tantawi, who had served as Mubarak's defence minister for two decades,	✓					
87.		(Tantawi) was replaced	✓					
88.		by replaced Abdel Fattah al-Sissi, a member of the SCAF.	✓					
89.		The field marshal, as well as chief of staff Anan, were awarded the Greatest Nile Collar, Egypt's most prestigious award,				✓		
90.	and	both were retained as presidential advisors.				✓		
91.	But	Morsi also shuffled members of the SCAF into other strategic public sector jobs,	✓					
92.		Vice Admiral Mohab Mamish, the head of the navy, was tasked with overseeing the Suez Canal Authority, a key generator of revenues.				✓		
93.		Morsi also appointed judge Mahmud Mekki as his deputy,	✓					
94.		MENA reported , making him only the second vice-president to be named in Egypt in 30 years.				✓		
95.		In Israel, a government official expressed "great concern" over developments in Egypt			✓			
96.		while Israeli media suggested the removal of figures such as Tantawi	✓					

97.		(Tantawi) would force Israel to seek new interlocutors in Egypt.	✓					
98.		"The change of security and military leadership in Egypt will require Israel to open channels of dialogue with the new figures, not all of whom are familiar faces," an analysis in Tel Aviv's <i>Maariv</i> newspaper said .			✓			
99.		"The change of security and military leadership in Egypt will require Israel to open channels of dialogue with the new figures, not all of whom are familiar faces,"		✓				
100.	and	military leadership in Egypt to open channels of dialogue with the new figures,	✓					
101.		Not all of whom are familiar faces,"				✓		
102.		Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty in 1979,	✓					
103.	and although	ties were frosty,				✓		
104.		security co-operation between the two countries' armies remained solid.		✓				
105.		"It is too early to say what will happen because everything is evolving in Egypt, but we are following what is happening there with great concern," an Israeli official told AFP news agency.			✓			
106.		"It is too early to say what will happen				✓		
107.		because everything is evolving in Egypt,	✓					
108.	but	we are following what is happening there with great concern,"	✓					
109.		what is happening there with great concern,"	✓					
		TOTAL	56	12	22	16		3

Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity)

MATERIAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RANGE	BENEFICIARY	CIRCUMSTANCE
2		Morsi	empowered		after a "revolutionary" decision		
3		Morsi	dismiss	His powerful defence minister			
4	and		curb	the military's sweeping powers,			
6		Morsi	retired	the powerful defence minister Field Marshal Tantawi, 76,			In a surprise move on Sunday,
7	and		armed	forces chief of staff Sami Anan,			
8	and		scrapped	a constitutional document			
9			Gave			the military legislative and other powers.	
11		(Tantawi)	who headed				the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) for more than a year
12	after	after massive	forced	Mubarak to step			

		streets protests		down,			
15		(<i>Al-Watan</i> daily)	referring			to the Muslim Brotherhood,	
16		the Islamist group which	backs			Morsi	
17	And through		whose ranks			he rose before his election triumph.	
21		Morsi	Was accumulating	"much bigger prerogatives than those of Mubarak".			
22		Thousands of Brotherhood supporters	flooded				Cairo's Tahrir Square
23			-cradle		of the revolution		that toppled former president Hosni Mubarak last year
24		(the revolution)	that toppled	former president Hosni Mubarak			last year -
25		(Thousands of Brotherhood supporters)	to celebrate				on Sunday.
27		"The people	support	the president's decision,"			
29		(Tantawi's departure)	presented				officially as a retirement.
32		Morsi	didfire	You?			
		he	Was acting				In the interests of the country

37	through	my decisions,	To marginalise				
38	or		be	unjust		toward anyone,	
41			"the interest	of the country in mind".			
42		Morsi	also amended			the interim constitution	to deny the military any role in public policymaking, the budget and legislation,
43	and	the right	to pick	a constituent assembly			
44			drafting	a permanent constitution			for post-Mubarak Egypt.
47		(The president)	to annul	the constitutional declaration adopted			on June 17
52		nor smooth (future) military coups	against	the Egyptian president,			as some people used to believe"
57		that	will be concluded				by drafting the constitution."
62		(the constitutional declaration)	that specify	the job description of the president,			
64		His authority	to hire				
65	and		fire	senior government officials."			
68		this	was such a surprising				and bold move
71		(Morsi)	seized	on the opportunity			

				of the border attack			
72		(the opportunity of the border attack)	to end	the political career of one of the longest serving military men in the country."			
73	and	others	wounded	in the attack by fighters			on a police station in the Sinai peninsula near the border with Israel on August 5.
74		The president	sacked	two senior generals and he intelligence chief after the attack.			
75		Mourad Ali, a senior official with the Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party,	Which fielded	Morsi			in the May-June presidential polls,
78			"Given,	the circumstances			
80		(the circumstances)	to make	changes in the military institution,"			
82	And	he	Is exercising	His authority			
83		Sunday's announcements	marked	a new twist			in uneasy ties between Morsi and

							the army,
84			testing	the balance of power			between the first civilian president in Egypt's history and a military
85		that	Had moved	To limit his power			
86		Tantawi,	Who had served				as Mubarak's defence minister for two decades,
87		(Tantawi)	Was replaced				
91		Morsi	also shuffled	members of the SCAF into other strategic public sector jobs,			
93		Morsi	also appointed	judge Mahmud Mekki as his deputy,			
96	while	Israeli media	suggested	the removal of figures such as Tantawi			
97		(Tantawi)	Would force			Israel	To seek new interlocutors in Egypt
100	and	military leadership in Egypta	To open	channels of dialogue with the new figures,			
102		Israel and Egypt	signed	a peace treaty in 1979,			
107		everything	is evolving				in Egypt,

108	But	We	Are following	What is happening with great concern			
109		What	Is happening	There with there great concern			

MENTAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	SENSER	PROCESS	PHENOMENON
18	however	not all media	welcomed	the move, in Cairo,
19		the independent daily <i>Al-Shorouk</i>	expressed	concern over the action,
20		it	meant	that Morsi was accumulating "much bigger prerogatives than those of Mubarak".
34		Morsi	denied	trying to marginalise the army,
36		"I	never intended ,	through my decisions, to marginalise or be unjust toward anyone,
40		"I	did not intend	to embarrass institutions,"
46		"The president	has decided	to annul the constitutional declaration adopted on June 17"
53		as some people	used to believe "	
70		"Morsi	who did not want	to defy the military initially,
95		In Israel, a government official	expressed	"great concern" over developments in Egypt
99		"The change of security and military leadership in Egypt	will require	Israel to open channels of dialogue with the new figures, not all of whom are familiar faces,"
104		security co-operation between the two countries'	remained	solid

VERBAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	SAYER	PROCESS	QUOTED	REPORTED	RECEIVER/TARGET	VERBIAGE	CIRCUMSTANCES
5		the country's media	Has said					
10		The state-run <i>Al-Akhbar</i> newspaper	said				the dismissal of Tantawi,	
14		the independent <i>Al-Watan</i> daily,	declared	"The Brothers officially in power,"				
26		The crowd	chanted	"The people support the president's decision,"				
28		Others mocked	mocked					Tantawi's departure,
30		They	said	"Marshal, tell the truth, did Morsi fire you?"				
31		they	tell		the truth, did Morsi fire you?"			
35		He	said	"I never intended, through my decisions, to marginalise or be unjust toward anyone, but rather to act so that we advance toward a better future, with a new generation, long-awaited new blood,"				

39		He	added	"I did not intend to embarrass institutions," he added,				
45		the SCAF, Morsi's spokesman Youssef Ali	said	"The president has decided to annul the constitutional declaration adopted on June 17"				
48		Mustafa al-Najar, former member of the dissolved Egyptian parliament,	said		Morsi's move was a huge step in the transition towards democracy.			
50		Al-Najar	said	"There are no risks of either rough, nor smooth (future) military coups against the Egyptian president, as some people used to believe"				
54		Al-Najar	said	"The scene has been finalised by introducing a satisfactory settlement for many parties. We have accomplished the greater part of the transitional period that will be concluded by drafting the constitution."				
58		Al Jazeera's	said	: "The country may be				

		Rawya Rageh,		without a constitution, but there are constitutional declarations that specify the job description of the president, and it is perfectly within the realm of his authority to hire and fire senior government officials."				
59		Al Jazeera's Rawya Rageh,	Reporting					From Cairo
65		Rawyeh Rageh	said	"But I this is emanating from the fact that this was such a surprising and bold move"				
68		Rawyeh Rageh	said	"Morsi who did not want to defy the military initially, seized on the opportunity of the border attack to end the political career of one of the longest serving military men in the country."				
75		(Mourad Ali, a senior official with the Brotherhood's Freedom and	praised			the president		

		Justice Party,)						
77		The official	said	"Given the circumstances, this is the right time to make changes in the military institution,"				
94		MENA,	reported			That making him only the second vice-president to be named in Egypt in 30 years.		
98		an analysis in Tel Aviv's <i>Maari v</i> newspaper	said	"The change of security and military leadership in Egypt will require Israel to open channels of dialogue with the new figures, not all of whom are familiar faces,"				
105		an Israeli official	told	"It is too early to say what will happen because everything is evolving in Egypt, but we are following what is happening there with great concern,"				

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
1		Egypt's President Mohamed Morsi	has emerged	empowered	after a "revolutionary" decision
13		(Tantawi)	was	A "revolutionary decision".	
55		"The scene	Has been finalised	by introducing a satisfactory settlement	For many parties
56		We	have accomplished	the greater part of the transitional period	
60		"The country	may be	without a constitution,	
79		"He	is	a strong president,	
89		The field marshal, as well as chief of staff Anan,	were awarded	the Greatest Nile Collar, Egypt's most prestigious award,	
90		(Abdel Fattah al-Sissi and Anan)	Were retained		as presidential advisors.
92		Vice Admiral Mohab Mamish, the head of the navy,	was tasked	with overseeing the Suez Canal Authority, a key generator of revenues.	
101		Not all of whom	are	familiar faces,"	
103	and although	The ties	Were	frosty	
106		"It is	is	too early to say what will happen	

RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING

NO	CONJ	IDENTIFIED	PROCESS	IDENTIFIER	CIRCUMSTANCE
49		Morsi's move	was	a huge step in the transition	

				towards democracy.	
		this	is	the right time to make changes in the military institution,"	

EXISTENTIAL

NO	CONJ		PROCESS	EXISTENT
51		There	Are	No risk of either rough
61	but	there	Are	Constitutional declaration
63	and	it	is	perfectly within the realm of his authority to hire



(The 3rd article) Egypt's Morsi steps out onto world stage

Morsi travels to Beijing for three-day state visit and then to Tehran - first by an Egyptian president in decades.

Last Modified: 29 Aug 2012 04:38

In an interview with the Reuters news agency on Monday, Morsi stressed the need for "balanced" foreign policy

Mohamed Morsi, Egypt's newly elected president, has arrived in China for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip that will also take him to Tehran.

Morsi will spend three days in Beijing meeting with officials, including his Chinese counterpart Hu Jintao, for talks focused mostly on business and investment. He brings with him a delegation of seven ministers and several dozen Egyptian businessmen.

Morsi will sign a number of development contracts while in China, according to a report in the state-run *Al Ahrām*. They include plans for a new power plant, a water desalination plant, and dozens of grain silos and bakeries.

His spokesman, Yasser Ali, told China's official Xinhua news agency that the trip "has a political aspect, including finding a solution to the Syrian crisis, and an economic aspect, including increasing the Chinese investments in Egypt".

Trade between the two countries has increased exponentially over the last few years, and now totals nearly \$9bn, most of it Egyptian imports from China.

'Balanced' foreign policy

Morsi then travels to Iran on Thursday to attend a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement, the first visit by an Egyptian president since the 1979 Iranian revolution.

The two countries do not have formal diplomatic ties, but Morsi has shown early signs of wanting to thaw their long-frosty relationship.

Morsi articulated a bit of his foreign policy in an interview on Monday with Reuters news agency, saying he wanted a "balanced" foreign policy that was not "against anyone".

He denounced the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad, saying that his regime should "disappear from the scene". And he tried to reassure Israel, which has recently expressed concern about a military buildup on the Sinai Peninsula, which Egypt says is necessary to hunt down militant groups.

"Egypt is practicing its very normal role on its soil and does not threaten anyone," Morsi said, "and there should not be any kind of international or regional concerns at all from the presence of Egyptian security forces."

Morsi is scheduled to visit the US next month to attend the UN General Assembly meeting. He will also meet President Barack Obama on his trip.

Ali said Morsi also intends to visit several countries in Latin America, including Brazil.



Article 3: **Egypt's Morsi steps out onto world stage**

Morsi travels to Beijing for three-day state visit and then to Tehran - first by an Egyptian president in decades.

Last Modified: 29 Aug 2012 04:38

Notes:

Ma: Material Process

Me: Mental Process

V: Verbal Process

Rel: Relational Process

B: Behavioural Process

Ex: Existantial Process

Transitivity System (Kinds of Process)

No	Conj	Clauses	Process					
			Ma	Me	V	Rel	B	Ex
1.		In an interview with the Reuters news agency on Monday, Morsi stressed the need for "balanced" foreign policy	✓					
2.		Mohamed Morsi, Egypt's newly elected president, has arrived in China for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip	✓					
3.		for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip	✓					
4.		that will also take him to Tehran.	✓					
5.		Morsi will spend three days in Beijing meeting with officials,	✓					
6.		including his Chinese counterpart Hu Jintao,	✓					

7.	for	talks focused mostly on business and investment.			✓			
8.		focused mostly on business and investment.		✓				
9.		He brings with him a delegation of seven ministers and several dozen Egyptian businessmen.	✓					
10.		Morsi will sign a number of development contracts while in China,	✓					
11.		according to a report in the state-run <i>Al Ahram</i> .			✓			
12.		They include plans for a new power plant, a water desalination plant, and dozens of grain silos and bakeries.	✓					
13.		His spokesman, Yasser Ali, told China's official Xinhua news agency that the trip "has a political aspect, including finding a solution to the Syrian crisis, and an economic aspect, including increasing the Chinese investments in Egypt".			✓			
14.		that the trip " has a political aspect,				✓		
15.		Including finding a solution to the Syrian crisis, and an economic aspect, increasing the Chinese investments in Egypt".	✓					
16.		Trade between the two countries has increased exponentially over the last few years,				✓		
17.	and	now totals nearly \$9bn, most of it Egyptian imports from China.	✓					
18.		Morsi then travels to Iran on Thursday	✓					
19.		to attend a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement, the first visit by an Egyptian president since the 1979 Iranian revolution.	✓					
20.		the first visit by an Egyptian president since the 1979 Iranian revolution.	✓					
21.	but	Morsi has shown early signs of wanting to thaw their long-frosty relationship.	✓					
22.		to thaw their long-frosty relationship.	✓					

23.		Morsi articulated a bit of his foreign policy in an <u>interview on Monday</u> with Reuters news agency,			✓			
24.		saying he wanted a "balanced" foreign policy		✓				
25.		that was not "against anyone".				✓		
26.		He denounced the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad,			✓			
27.		saying that his regime should "disappear from the scene"			✓			
28.		his regime should "disappear from the scene"				✓		
29.	and	he tried to reassure Israel,		✓				
30.		which has recently expressed concern about a military buildup on the Sinai Peninsula,			✓			
31.		which Egypt says is necessary to <u>hunt down militant groups</u> .			✓			
32.		"Egypt is practicing its very normal role on its soil and does not threaten anyone," Morsi said ,			✓			
33.		"Egypt is practicing its very normal role on its soil and does not threaten anyone,"	✓					
34.	and	does not threaten anyone,"		✓				
35.		"and there should not be any kind of international or regional concerns at all from the presence of Egyptian security forces." (Morsi said)			✓			
36.	“and	there should not be any kind of international or regional concerns at all from the presence of Egyptian security forces."						✓
37.		Morsi is scheduled to visit the US next month to attend the UN General Assembly meeting.	✓					
38.		to visit the US next month	✓					
39.		to attend the UN General Assembly meeting.	✓					
40.		He will also meet President Barack Obama on his trip.	✓					

41.		Ali said Morsi also intends to visit several countries in Latin America, including Brazil.			✓			
42.		Morsi also intends to visit several countries in Latin America, including Brazil.		✓				
		TOTAL	22	5	11	4		

Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity)

MATERIAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RANGE	BENEFICIARY	CIRCUMSTANCE
1		Morsi	stressed	the need for "balanced" foreign policy			In an interview with the Reuters news agency on Monday,
2		Mohamed Morsi, Egypt's newly elected president	Has arrived				in China for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip
3	for	the first leg of a high-profile foreign	trip				
4		that	will also take				him to Tehran
5		Morsi	Will spent				three days in Beijing meeting with officials,
6			including				his Chinese counterpart Hu Jintao,

10		He	brings				with him a delegation of seven ministers and several dozen Egyptian businessmen.
11		Morsi	will sign	a number of development contracts			while in China,
13		They	include	plans for a new power plant, a water desalination plant, and dozens of grain silos and bakeries.			
16		(the political aspect of the trip)	finding	a solution to the Syrian crisis, and an economic aspect, increasing the Chinese investments in Egypt".			
18	and	now totals nearly \$9bn, most of it Egyptian	imports				from China.
19	then	Morsi	travels				to Iran on Thursday
20			to attend	a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement,			
21		the first	visit			by an Egyptian president	since the 1979 Iranian revolution.
23			to thaw	their long-frosty relationship.			

34		"Egypt	is practicing				
37		Morsi	Is scheduled	To visit the US next month to attend the UN General Assembly meeting.			
39		(Morsi)	to visit	the US			next month
40			to attend	the UN General Assembly meeting.			
41		He	Will also meet			President Barack Obama	on his trip.
86							
97		no institution	Is given	Authority to dissolve parliament,			

MENTAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	SENSER	PROCESS	PHENOMENON
25		He	Wanted	a "balanced" foreign policy
43		Morsi	also intends	to visit several countries in Latin America, including Brazil.
9			focused	Mostly on business and investment
29		He	Tried	To reassure Israel
34			Does not threaten	anyone

VERBAL

NO	CONJ	SAYER	PROCESS	QUOTED	REPORTED	RECEIVE R/TARGET	VERBIAGE	CIRCUMSTANCES
8		Morsi	talks				focused mostly on	

							business and investment.	
12		in the state-run <i>Al Ahram</i> .	report		That Morsi will sign a number of development contracts while in China,			
14		Yasser Ali,	told		that the trip "has a political aspect, including finding a solution to the Syrian crisis, and an economic aspect, including increasing the Chinese investments in Egypt"	China's official Xinhua news agency		
24		Morsi	articulated				a bit of his foreign policy	in an <u>interview on Monday</u> with Reuters news agency,
27		He	denounced			the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad,		
28		he	saying		that his regime should "disappear from the scene"			
32		Egypt	says		That is necessary to			

					<u>hunt down militant groups.</u>			
33		Morsi	said	"Egypt is practicing its very normal role on its soil and does not threaten anyone,"				
36		(Morsi)	said	"and there should not be any kind of international or regional concerns at all from the presence of Egyptian security forces."				
42		Ali said	said		Morsi also intends to visit several countries in Latin America, including Brazil.			

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE PROCESS

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
1		Egypt's President Mohamed Morsi	has arrived	In China	for the first leg of a high-profile foreign trip
15		the trip	has	a political aspect,	
22	but	Morsi	has shown	early signs of wanting to thaw their long-frosty relationship	
26		that	was not	"against anyone".	

29		His regime	Should	"disappear from the scene"	
31		(Morsi)	has recently expressed	concern about a military build up on the Sinai Peninsula,	

RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING

NO	CONJ	IDENTIFIED	PROCESS	IDENTIFIER	CIRCUMSTANCE
17		Trade between the two countries	has increased	exponentially over the last few years,	

EXISTENTIAL

NO	CONJ		PROCESS	EXISTENT
36	And	There	Should not be	any kind of international or regional concerns at all from the presence of Egyptian security forces."



(The 4th article) Egypt security forces clash with protesters

Hundreds of President Mohammed Morsi's opponents rallied peacefully in the streets of Cairo denouncing his rule.

Last Modified: 18 May 2013 00:14

Egyptian security forces have fired tear gas at protesters hurling firebombs at them in central Cairo, hours after hundreds of opponents of Egypt's President Mohammed Morsi rallied peacefully in the streets denouncing his rule and demanding early presidential elections. The demonstration on Friday was called by a number of opposition groups, including the Al-Dustur party of former UN atomic watchdog chief Mohamed ElBaradei and the April 6 movement which spearheaded the 2011 uprising to oust then president Hosni Mubarak.

Marches originated in various parts of the capital and were to converge on Tahrir Square, which was the focal point of the anti-Mubarak uprising. At the head of one march people were carrying two large banners, one reading "an early presidential election" and the other "a unifying constitution for Egypt".

Marchers from the Tamarod (rebellion) campaign, which claims to have garnered more than two million signatures demanding that Morsi resign, collected more names from people along the route.

State media said security had been beefed up around the interior ministry, close to Tahrir Square, as it has been the scene of violent confrontations in the past. The opposition accuses Morsi of governing only in the interests of his Muslim Brotherhood, while he insists he is the "president of all Egyptians."

Since Morsi was elected last June, Egypt has continued to suffer from a serious political and economic crisis, and there have often been frequent clashes, sometimes deadly, between his opponents and supporters.



Article 4: **Egypt security forces clash with protesters**

Last Modified: 18 May 2013 00:14

Notes:

Ma: Material Process

Me: Mental Process

V: Verbal Process

Rel: Relational Process

B: Behavioural Process

Ex: Existantial Process

Transitivity System (Kinds of Process)

No	Conj	Clauses	Process						
			Ma	Me	V	Rel	B	Ex	
1.		Egyptian security forces have fired tear gas at protesters hurling firebombs at them in central Cairo,	✓						
2.		hurling firebombs at them in central Cairo, hours after hundreds of opponents of Egypt's President Mohammed Morsi rallied peacefully in the streets	✓						
3.		denouncing his rule			✓				
4.	and	demanding early presidential elections.		✓					

5.		The demonstration on Friday was called by a number of opposition groups,			✓			
6.		including the Al-Dustur party of former UN atomic watchdog chief Mohamed ElBaradei and the April 6 movement which spearheaded the 2011 uprising to oust then president Hosni Mubarak.	✓					
7.		uprising to oust then president Hosni Mubarak.	✓					
8.		Marches originated in various parts of the capital and were to converge on Tahrir Square,	✓					
9.	and	were to converge on Tahrir Square,	✓					
10.		which was the focal point of the anti-Mubarak uprising.				✓		
11.		At the head of one march people were carrying two large banners,	✓					
12.		one reading "an early presidential election"			✓			
13.	and	the other "a unifying constitution for Egypt".			✓			
14.		"a unifying constitution for Egypt".	✓					
15.		Marchers from the Tamarod (rebellion) campaign, which claims to have garnered more than two million signatures demanding that Morsi resign,					✓	
16.		more than two million signatures demanding that Morsi resign,	✓					
17.		collected more names from people along the route.	✓					
18.		State media said security had been beefed up around the interior ministry,			✓			
19.		security had been beefed up around the interior ministry,	✓					
20.		close to Tahrir Square, as it has been the scene of violent confrontations in the past.					✓	
21.		The opposition accuses Morsi of governing only in the interests of his Muslim Brotherhood,			✓			
22.		while he insists he is the "president of all Egyptians."	✓					

23.		he is the "president of all Egyptians."				✓		
24.		Since Morsi was elected last June,				✓		
25.		Egypt has continued to suffer from a serious political and economic crisis, and there have often been frequent clashes, sometimes deadly, between his opponents and supporters.	✓					
26.		to suffer from a serious political and economic crisis,		✓				
27.	and	there have often been frequent clashes, sometimes deadly, between his opponents and supporters.	✓					
		TOTAL	15	2	7	5		

Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity)

MATERIAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RANGE	BENEFICIARY	CIRCUMSTANCE
1		Egyptian security forces	have fired	tear gas		at protesters	hurling firebombs at them in central Cairo,
2			hurling	firebombs		At them	in central Cairo, hours after hundreds of opponents of Egypt's President Mohammed Morsi rallied peacefully in the streets
6		including the Al-Dustur party of former UN	spearheaded	the 2011 uprising to oust then president Hosni Mubarak.			

		atomic watchdog chief Mohamed ElBaradei and the April 6 movement					
7		uprising	to oust.				then president Hosni Mubarak.
8		Marches	originated	in various parts of the capital and were to converge on Tahrir Square,			
9	And	marches	were	to converge on Tahrir Square,			
11		At the head of one march people	were carrying				two large banners,
14			"a unifying	constitution for Egypt".			
18		he	collected			more names from people along the route.	
19		security,	had been beefed	up around the interior ministry			

MENTAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	SENSER	PROCESS	PHENOMENON
26		Egypt	to suffer	from a serious political and economic crisis,
4			Demanding	Early presidential election

VERBAL

NO	CONJ	SAYER	PROCESS	QUOTED	REPORTED	RECEIVE R/TARGE T	VERBIAGE	CIRCUMSTAN CES
4			denouncing				his rule and demanding early presidential elections.	
5		The demonstration on Friday	was called					by a number of opposition groups,
12		(the one of Marches)	reading				"an early presidential election"	
13		The other	read	"aunifying constitution for Egypt".				
21		The opposition	Accuses			Morsi of governing only in the interest of his Muslim brotherhood		
18		State media	said		security had been beefed up around the interior ministry,			

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE PROCESS

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
5		The demonstration	was called	by a number of opposition groups,	On Friday
9	and	(marches)	were	to converge on Tahrir Square,	
10		(marches)	was	focal point of the anti-Mubarak uprising.	
19		security	had been beefed	up around the interior ministry,	
20		it	has been	the scene of violent confrontations in the past	close to Tahrir Square

RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING

NO	CONJ	IDENTIFIED	PROCESS	IDENTIFIER	CIRCUMSTANCE
17		Marchers from the Tamarod (rebellion) campaign,	have garnered	more than two million signatures demanding that Morsi resign,	



(The 5th article) Morsi: Divisions threaten to paralyse Egypt

Egyptian president reviews first year in office and expresses concern at political polarisation in country.

Last Modified: 28 Jun 2013 17:50

Egypt's President Mohamed Morsi has said that the polarised state of the country's politics was threatening democracy and could plunge the nation into chaos.

In an address to the nation from Cairo on Wednesday, he acknowledged that he made errors but also blamed unspecified "enemies of Egypt" for damaging the democratic system that sprung out of the uprising of 2011.

"Political polarisation and conflict has reached a stage that threatens our nascent democratic experience and threatens to put the whole nation in a state of paralysis and chaos," said Morsi.

"The enemies of Egypt have not spared effort in trying to sabotage the democratic experience," he added.

Hours before his speech, clashes between Morsi supporters and opponents killed at least one and injured about 230 people in the city of Mansoura, north of Cairo where Islamist supporters clashed with their opponents.

Earlier in the day, Egyptian military brought in reinforcements of troops and armour to bases near Egyptian cities ahead of expected June 30 protests, which will mark a year since Morsi took office.

'I have made mistakes'

The speech began promptly as scheduled, when Morsi, from the Muslim Brotherhood, offered greetings ahead of the major Islamic holiday of Ramadan, starting in about two weeks.

"I stand before you as an Egyptian citizen, not as the holder of an office, who is fearful for his country," he said before saying he would review his first year in office.

"Today, I present an audit of my first year, with full transparency, along with a road map. Some things were achieved and others not," Morsi said, without elaborating. "I have made mistakes on a number of issues."

At one point, Morsi apologised for fuel shortages which have caused long lines at gas stations and have increased frustration and anger at the government. He also apologised to the nation's youth for not doing enough to involve them in the new political system and ordered cabinet ministers and provincial governors to appoint assistants under the age of 40.

Thousands of anti-Morsi demonstrators gathered in Cairo's Tahrir Square, which played a key role in the 2011 revolution, to watch the speech.

Those organising protests for Sunday - the anniversary of Morsi's inauguration - say he must go because he has mismanaged the country, given a monopoly on decision-making to the Muslim Brotherhood and his Islamist allies and has encroached on the judiciary.



Article 5: **Morsi: Divisions threaten to paralyse Egypt**

Last Modified: 28 Jun 2013 17:50

Notes:

Ma: Material Process

Me: Mental Process

V: Verbal Process

Rel: Relational Process

B: Behavioural Process

Ex: Existential Process

Transitivity System (Kinds of Process)

No	Conj	Clauses	Process					
			Ma	Me	V	Rel	B	Ex
1.		Egypt's President Mohamed Morsi has said that the polarised state of the country's politics was threatening democracy and could plunge the nation into chaos.			✓			
2.		the polarised state of the country's politics was threatening democracy and could plunge the nation into chaos.		✓				
3.	and	couldplunge the nation into chaos.	✓					
4.		In an address to the nation from Cairo on Wednesday, he			✓			

		acknowledged that he made errors						
5.		That he made errors but also blamed unspecified "enemies of Egypt" for damaging the democratic system that sprung out of the uprising of 2011.	✓					
6.	but	also blamed unspecified "enemies of Egypt"	✓					
7.	for	damaging the democratic system	✓					
8.		that sprung out of the uprising of 2011.	✓					
9.		"Political polarisation and conflict has reached a stage that threatens our nascent democratic experience and threatens to put the whole nation in a state of paralysis and chaos," said Morsi.			✓			
10.		"Political polarisation and conflict has reached a stage that threatens our nascent democratic experience	✓					
11.		that threatens our nascent democratic experience		✓				
12.	and	threatens to put the whole nation in a state of paralysis and chaos,"	✓					
13.		"The enemies of Egypt have not spared effort in trying to sabotage the democratic experience," he added .			✓			
14.		"The enemies of Egypt have not spared effort in trying to sabotage the democratic experience,"	✓					
15.		to sabotage the democratic experience,"	✓					
16.		Hours before his speech, clashes between Morsi supporters and opponents killed at least one and injured about 230 people in the city of Mansoura, north of Cairo	✓					
17.		Morsi supporters and opponents killed at least one and injured about 230 people in the city of Mansoura, north of Cairo	✓					
18.	and	injured about 230 people in the city of Mansoura, north of Cairo	✓					
19.		where Islamist supporters clashed with their opponents.	✓					

20.	Earlier in the day, Egyptian military brought in reinforcements of troops and armour to bases near Egyptian cities ahead of expected June 30 protests,	✓					
21.	to bases near Egyptian cities ahead of expected June 30 protests,	✓					
22.	which will mark a year since Morsi took office.	✓					
23.	The speech began promptly as scheduled,	✓					
24.	when Morsi, from the Muslim Brotherhood, offered greetings ahead of the major Islamic holiday of Ramadan, starting in about two weeks.	✓					
25.	"I stand before you as an Egyptian citizen, not as the holder of an office, who is fearful for his country," he said before saying he would review his first year in office.			✓			
26.	who is fearful for his country,"		✓				
27.	before saying he would review his first year in office.			✓			
28.	he would review his first year in office.	✓					
29.	"Today, I present an audit of my first year, with full transparency, along with a road map. Some things were achieved and others not," Morsi said , without elaborating.			✓			
30.	"Today, I present an audit of my first year, with full transparency, along with a road map.	✓					
31.	Some things were achieved and others not,"	✓					
32.	"I have made mistakes on a number of issues." Morsi said			✓			
33.	" I have made mistakes on a number of issues."	✓					
34.	At one point, Morsi apologised for fuel shortages which have caused long lines at gas stations and have increased frustration and anger at the government.			✓			

35.		which have caused long lines at gas stations and have increased frustration and anger at the government.	✓					
36.	and	have increased frustration and anger at the government.	✓					
37.		He also apologised to the nation's youth for not doing enough to involve them in the new political system and ordered cabinet ministers and provincial governors to appoint assistants under the age of 40.			✓			
38.		to involve them in the new political system	✓					
39.	and	ordered cabinet ministers and provincial governors to appoint assistants under the age of 40.	✓					
40.		Thousands of anti-Morsi demonstrators gathered in Cairo's Tahrir Square, which played a key role in the 2011 revolution, to watch the speech.	✓					
41.		which played a key role in the 2011 revolution, to watch the speech.	✓					
42		Those organising protests for Sunday - the anniversary of Morsi's inauguration - say he must go because he has mismanaged the country, given a monopoly on decision-making to the Muslim Brotherhood and his Islamist allies and has encroached on the judiciary.			✓			
43		he must go	✓					
44		because he has mismanaged the country,	✓					
45		given a monopoly on decision-making to the Muslim Brotherhood and his Islamist allies and has encroached on the judiciary.	✓					
46	and	has encroached on the judiciary.	✓					
		TOTAL	24	3	11	8		

Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity)

MATERIAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RANGE	BENEFICIARY	CIRCUMSTANCE
3	and	(the polarised state of the country's politics)	could plunge	the nation into chaos.			
5		That he	made	errors			
6	but	(He)	also blamed	unspecified "enemies of Egypt"			
7	for		damaging	the democratic system			
8		that	sprung out	of the uprising of 2011.			
11	and	threatens	to put	the whole nation in a state of paralysis and chaos,"			
15		(the enemies of Egypt)	to sabotage	the democratic experience,"			
16		Hours before his speech,	clashes			between Morsi supporters and opponents	Hours before his speech, clashes between Morsi supporters and opponents
17		Morsi supporters and opponents	killed				at least one and injured about 230 people in the city of

							Mansoura, north of Cairo
18	and		injured			about 230 people in the city of Mansoura, north of Cairo	
19	where	Islamist supporters	clashes			with their opponents	
20		Egyptian military	brought	in reinforcements of troops and armour to bases near Egyptian cities ahead of expected June 30 protests,			Earlier in the day,
21			To bases				Egyptian cities ahead of expected June 30 protests,
22	which		will mark				a year since Morsi took office.
23		The speech	began				promptly as scheduled,
24	when	when Morsi, from the Muslim Brotherhood,	offered	greetings ahead of the major Islamic holiday of Ramadan,			starting in about two weeks
28		he	would review	his first year in office.			
30		i	present.	An audit of my first year,			with full transparency,

							along with a road map.
33		“I	Have made	mistakes on a number of issues.”			
38		(nation youth)	to involve	them in the new political system.			
39	and		ordered	cabinet ministers and provincial governors to appoint assistants under the age of 40.			
40		Thousands of anti-Morsi demonstrators	gathered				in Cairo’s Tahrir Square, which played a key role in the 2011 revolution, to watch the speech.
41			played	a key role in the 2011 revolution, to watch the speech.			
42		he	Must go				
45		(Morsi)	given	a monopoly on decision-making to the Muslim Brotherhood and his Islamist allies and has encroached on the judiciary.			

MENTAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	SENER	PROCESS	PHENOMENON
2		The polarised state of country's politics	Was threatening	Democracy and could plunge the nation into chaos
11		that	threatens	our nascent democratic experience
26		Who	is fearful	for his country,"

VERBAL

NO	CONJ	SAYER	PROCESS	QUOTED	REPORTED	RECEIVER/TARGET	VERBIAGE	CIRCUMSTANCES
1		Egypt's President Mohamed Morsi	has said		hat the polarised state of the country's politics was threatening democracy and could plunge the nation into chaos.			
4		he	acknowledged		that he made errors			In an address to the nation from Cairo on Wednesday,
9		Morsi	said	"Political polarisation and conflict has reached a stage that threatens our nascent democratic experience and				

				threatens to put the whole nation in a state of paralysis and chaos,"				
13		He	added	"The enemies of Egypt have not spared effort in trying to sabotage the democratic experience,"				
14		He	said	"The enemies of Egypt have not spared effort in trying to sabotage the democratic experience,"				
25		He	said	"I stand before you as an Egyptian citizen, not as the holder of an office, who is fearful for his country,"				before saying he would review his first year in office.
27	before	He	saying		he would review his first year in office.			

29		Morsi	said	"Today, I present an audit of my first year, with full transparency , along with a road map. Some things were achieved and others not				without elaborating.
31		Morsi	said	"I have made mistakes on a number of issues."				
34	At one point,	Morsi	apologised				for fuel shortages which have caused long lines at gas stations and have increased frustration and anger at the government.	
35		he	Also apologised			to the nation's youth	for not doing enough to involve them in the new political system and ordered cabinet ministers	

							and provincial governors to appoint assistants under the age of 40.	
		Those organising protests for Sunday - the anniversary of Morsi's inauguration	say		That he must go because he has mismanaged the country, given a monopoly on decision-making to the Muslim Brotherhood and his Islamist allies and has encroached on the judiciary.			

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE PROCESS

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
10		"Political polarisation and conflict	has reached	a stage that threatens our nascent democratic experience	
31		Some things	were achieved "	Others not	
35		(fuel shortages)	have caused	long lines at gas stations and have increased frustration and anger at the government.	
36	and		have increased	frustration and anger at the	

				government.	
44	because	he,	has mismanaged	the country	
45	and		has encroached	on the judiciary.	

RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING

NO	CONJ	IDENTIFIED	PROCESS	IDENTIFIER	CIRCUMSTANCE
15		The Freedom and Justice Party (FJP)	is	the political wing of the Islamist Muslim Brotherhood, which dominates the government.	



(The 6th article) Egypt gripped by anti-Morsi protests

Demonstrators converge in Cairo to demand president's resignation, as sporadic clashes heighten tension on streets.

Last Modified: 30 Jun 2013 20:49

Cairo - Hundreds of thousands of people have gathered throughout Egypt to demand the resignation of President Mohamed Morsi, with three reported deaths and buildings burned in sporadic violence.

The protests on Sunday come on the anniversary of Morsi's poll victory, which made him the nation's first democratically elected leader after the 2011 revolution against the regime of Hosni Mubarak.

Protesters packed Tahrir Square in Cairo - the focal point of the revolution - blaming Morsi for a stagnant economy, worsening security and an ongoing lack of basic services. Many waved red cards and chanted "irhal" - "leave".

The opposition group, June 30 Front, said that two marches were moving through the capital - one was heading to the site of the Shura Council and another was moving towards Quba palace, where Morsi is believed to be staying. Both marches will turn into sit-ins at their destinations, the group said.

Three people were reported killed on Sunday - one in Bani Seuf, south of Cairo, and two in Assiut when a gunman opened fire on protesters. The Cairo headquarters of the Muslim Brotherhood was also attacked with petrol bombs. A [video of the attack](#) was uploaded to the internet.

Tensions remained high and anti-Morsi crowds swelled as protests moved into the night hours. Morsi supporters held their own rallies in Nasr City and near the presidential palace.

'Same as Mubarak'

"It's the same politics as Mubarak but we are in a worse situation," said Sameh al-Masri, one of the organisers of the anti-Morsi protests. "Poverty is increasing, inflation is increasing. It's much worse than Mubarak."

Protesters directed their anger not just at Morsi but the ruling Muslim Brotherhood, which in two years has gone from a banned movement to the rulers. "Mosques should be for religion, not for politics," said Ahmed Sultan, a student.

The US government was also the target of anger, with one banner reading: "America supports killers of the Egyptian people."

The anti-Morsi protests have been organised by a grassroots campaign calling itself Tamarod, meaning "rebellion" or "insubordination", which claims to have collected the signatures of 22 million Egyptians demanding the president leaves office.

The petition has no legal standing, but it has nonetheless tapped into widespread public anger towards Morsi. The president has made a number of controversial decisions since taking office, most notably a November decree which shielded his decisions from judicial review.

Egypt's economy is in free-fall: The pound has dropped in value by nearly 20 percent since he took office, foreign investment has withered, and businesses are paralysed by widespread fuel and electricity shortages.

"He's borrowed money from everyone in the world," said Said Ahmed, referring to \$11 billion in loans Egypt has received from Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey to prop up the economy. "Who's going to pay for that? Our children."

Human rights abuses are widespread, rights groups say, with Morsi's administration doing little to rein in the notorious security services.

"We gave him the confidence to ... correct what Mubarak had done to Egypt, but he didn't. So we have the right to withdraw the confidence that the Egyptian people gave him," said Eman el-Mahdy, a spokesperson for Tamarod.

Calls to resign

Morsi's supporters liken the calls for his resignation to a coup, arguing that the only way to remove him is through new elections. They carried signs at Friday's rally insisting that the president's "legitimacy is a red line".

"If we are saying that we have a majority, and the opposition are saying that they have a majority, how can they decide?" asked Nader Omran, a spokesman for the Freedom and Justice Party - the political wing of Muslim Brotherhood.

"What is the other solution for this dilemma, except the ballot box?"

It remains to be seen if Tamarod's campaign can sustain their momentum after Sunday.

Even if the protests draw large crowds, the calendar might work in Morsi's favour: Brutally hot Cairo days could stifle protests, and the dawn-till-dusk Ramadan fast, which begins around July 8, will discourage public demonstrations.

Role of the military

But there are fears that the protests on Sunday could descend into violence.

Clashes have spread across governorates outside the capital in recent days, with four Brotherhood supporters killed in attacks on the group's offices, and two people killed in fighting in Alexandria on Friday, including a US citizen.

Amid the growing unrest, tanks and other military vehicles have started to appear on the streets of Cairo.

General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, the defence minister, warned last week that the army had a duty to "prevent Egypt from slipping into a dark tunnel of civil unrest".



Article 6: **Egypt gripped by anti-Morsi protests**

Last Modified: 30 Jun 2013 20:49

Notes:

Ma: Material Process

Me: Mental Process

V: Verbal Process

Rel: Relational Process

B: Behavioural Process

Ex: Existential Process

Transitivity System (Kinds of Process)

No	Conj	Clauses	Process					
			Ma	Me	V	Rel	B	Ex
1.		Hundreds of thousands of people have gathered throughout Egypt	✓					
2.		to demand the resignation of President Mohamed Morsi,		✓				
3.		The protests on Sunday come on the anniversary of Morsi's poll victory,	✓					
4.		which made him the nation's first democratically elected leader after the 2011 revolution against the regime of Hosni Mubarak.	✓					
5.		Protesters packed Tahrir Square in Cairo	✓					
6.		the focal point of the revolution - blaming Morsi for a stagnant economy,	✓					

		worsening security and an ongoing lack of basic services.						
7.		worsening security and an ongoing lack of basic services.		✓				
8.	and	Chanted “irhal” “leave”			✓			
9.		The opposition group, June 30 Front, said that two marches were moving through the capital			✓			
10.		two marches were moving through the capital	✓					
11.		one was heading to the site of the Shura Council				✓		
12.	and	another was moving towards Quba palace,	✓					
13.		where Morsi is believed to be staying.		✓				
14.		Both marches will turn into sit-ins at their destinations, the group said .			✓			
15.		Both marches will turn into sit-ins at their destinations,.	✓					
16.		Three people were reported killed on Sunday			✓			
17.		one in Bani Seuf, south of Cairo, and two in Assiut when a gunman opened fire on protesters.	✓					
18.		The Cairo headquarters of the Muslim Brotherhood was also attacked with petrol bombs.	✓					
19.		A video of the attack was uploaded to the internet.						
20.		Tensions remained high and anti-Morsi crowds swelled as protests moved into the night hours.		✓				
21.	and	anti-Morsi crowds swelled as protests moved into the night hours.	✓					
22.		moved into the night hours.	✓					
23.		Morsi supporters held their own rallies in Nasr City and near the presidential palace.	✓					
24.		"It's the same politics as Mubarak but we are in a worse situation," said Sameh al-Masri, one of the organisers of the anti-Morsi protests.			✓			

25.		" It's the same politics as Mubarak				✓		
26.	but	we are in a worse situation,"		✓				
27.		"Poverty is increasing, inflation is increasing. It's much worse than Mubarak." Said Same al-Masri			✓			
28.		"Poverty is increasing,				✓		
29.		inflation is increasing.				✓		
30.		It's much worse than Mubarak."		✓				
31.		Protesters directed their anger not just at Morsi but the ruling Muslim Brotherhood	✓					
32.		which in two years has gone from a banned movement to the rulers.				✓		
33.	from	a banned movement to the rulers.	✓					
34.		"Mosques should be for religion, not for politics," said Ahmed Sultan, a student.			✓			
35.		"Mosques should be for religion, not for politics,"				✓		
36.		The US government was also the target of anger, with one banner reading:				✓		
37.		"America supports killers of the Egyptian people."	✓					
38.		The anti-Morsi protests have been organised by a grassroots campaign calling itself Tamarod,	✓					
39.		a grassroots campaign calling itself Tamarod,			✓			
40.		meaning "rebellion" or "insubordination",				✓		
41.		which claims to have collected the signatures of 22 million Egyptians demanding the president leaves office.			✓			
42.		to have collected the signatures of 22 million Egyptians demanding the president leaves office.				✓		
43.		The petition has no legal standing,				✓		

44.	but	it has nonetheless tapped into widespread public anger towards Morsi.	✓					
45.		The president has made a number of controversial decisions since taking office,	✓					
46.		most notably a November decree which shielded his decisions from judicial review.	✓					
47.		Egypt's economy is in free-fall:				✓		
48.		The pound has dropped in value by nearly 20 percent since he took office,				✓		
49.		foreign investment has withered ,				✓		
50.	and	businesses are paralysed by widespread fuel and electricity shortages				✓		
51.		"He's borrowed money from everyone in the world," said Said Ahmed,			✓			
52.		"He's borrowed money from everyone in the world,"	✓					
53.		referring to \$11 billion in loans	✓					
54.		Egypt has received from Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey to prop up the economy.	✓					
55.		"Who's going to pay for that? Our children."			✓			
56.		"Who's going to pay for that? Our children."	✓					
57.		Human rights abuses are widespread,				✓		
58.		rights groups say , with Morsi's administration doing little to rein in the notorious security services.			✓			
59.		"We gave him the confidence to ... correct what Mubarak had done to Egypt, but he didn't. So we have the right to withdraw the confidence that the Egyptian people gave him," said Eman el-Mahdy, a spokesperson for Tamarod.			✓			
60.		"We gave him the confidence	✓					
61.		to correct what Mubarak had done to Egypt,	✓					

62.		what Mubarak had done to Egypt,	✓					
63.	but	he didn't				✓		
64.	so	we have the right to withdraw the confidence that the Egyptian people gave him,"				✓		
65.		to withdraw the confidence that the Egyptian people gave him,"	✓					
66.		that the Egyptian people gave him,"	✓					
67.		Morsi's supporters liken the calls for his resignation to a coup,		✓				
68.		arguing that the only way to remove him is through new elections.			✓			
69.		They carried signs at Friday's rally insisting that the president's "legitimacy is a red line".	✓					
70.		insisting that the president's "legitimacy is a red line".		✓				
71.		that the president's "legitimacy is a red line".				✓		
72.		"If we are saying that we have a majority, and the opposition are saying that they have a majority, how can they decide?" asked Nader Omran, a spokesman for the Freedom and Justice Party - the political wing of Muslim Brotherhood.			✓			
73.		"If we are saying that we have a majority,			✓			
74.		that we have a majority,				✓		
75.	and	the opposition are saying that they have a majority,			✓			
76.		that they have a majority,				✓		
77.		"What is the other solution for this dilemma, except the ballot box?"			✓			
78.		"What is the other solution for this dilemma, except the ballot box?"				✓		
79.		It remains to be seen if Tamarod's campaign can sustain their momentum after Sunday.		✓				
80.		to be seen if Tamarod's campaign can sustain their momentum after Sunday.		✓				

81.		If Tamarod's campaign can sustain their momentum after Sunday.	✓					
82.		Even if the protests draw large crowds,	✓					
83.		the calendar might work in Morsi's favour:	✓					
84.		Brutally hot Cairo days couldstifle protests, the dawn-till-dusk Ramadan fast,	✓					
85.		which begins around July 8, will discourage public demonstrations.	✓					
86.		willdiscourage public demonstrations.		✓				
87.	But	there are fears that the protests on Sunday could descend into violence.		✓				
88.		Clashes have spread across governorates outside the capital in recent days,				✓		
89.		with four Brotherhood supporters killed in attacks on the group's offices,	✓					
90.	and	two people killed in fighting in Alexandria on Friday, including a US citizen.	✓					
91.		including a US citizen.	✓					
92.		Amid the growing unrest, tanks and other military vehicles have started to appear on the streets of Cairo.	✓					
93.	and	other military vehicles have started to appear on the streets of Cairo.				✓		
94.		General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, the defence minister, warned last week that the army had a duty to "prevent Egypt from slipping into a dark tunnel of civil unrest".		✓				
95.		that the army had a duty to "prevent Egypt from slipping into a dark tunnel of civil unrest".				✓		
96.		to "prevent Egypt from slipping into a dark tunnel of civil unrest".	✓					
		Total	41	13	18	25		

Ideational Metafunction Analysis (Transitivity)
MATERIAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	ACTOR	PROCESS	GOAL	RANGE	BENEFICIARY	CIRCUMSTANCE
1		Hundreds of thousands of people	have gathered		throughout Egypt		
3		The protests on Sunday	come				on the anniversary of Morsi's poll victory,
4	which		made			him the nation's first democratically elected leader	after the 2011 revolution against the regime of Hosni Mubarak.
5		The Protesters	packed				Tahrir Square in Cairo
6		the focal point of the revolution	blaming	Morsi		for a stagnant economy, worsening security and an ongoing lack of basic services.	
9		Two marches	were moving	Through the capital			
12	and	another	was moving	towards Quba palace,			
15		Both marches.	Will turn	into sit-ins at their destinations,			
17			opened	fire		on protesters	one in Bani Seuf,

							south of Cairo, and two in Assiut
18		The Cairo headquarters of the Muslim Brotherhood	was also attacked	with petrol bombs.			
19		A video of the attack	was uploaded	to the internet.			
21	and	anti-Morsi crowds	swelled	as protests moved into the night hours.			
22			moved				into the night hours.
23		Morsi supporters	held	their own rallies			in Nasr City and near the presidential palace.
31		Protesters	directed	their anger not just at Morsi		but the ruling Muslim Brotherhood	
33	From		Banned	rulers			
37		“America	support	killers of the Egyptian people.”			
38		The anti-Morsi protests	Have been organised	By a grassroots campaign calling itself Tamarod,			
39		(Tamarod)	to have collected	the signatures of 22 million Egyptians demanding the president leaves office.			
44	but	it	Has				

			nonetheless tapped				
45		The president	Has made	a number of controversial decisions			
46		most notably a November decree which	shielded	His decisions			From judicial review
52		he	Is borrowed	money			from everyone in the world,"
53			referring	to \$11 billion in loans			
56		who	Is going	To pay for that?		Our children	
60		we	Gave	Him the confidence			
61			To correct	what Mubarak had done to Egypt,			
62		what Mubarak	Had done	To Egypt			
66		that the Egyptian people	gave	him			
69		They	carried	signs			at Friday's rally insisting that the president's "legitimacy is a red line".
81		If Tamarod's campaign	can sustain	their momentum			after Sunday.
82	Even	if the protests	draw	large crowds,			
83		the calendar	might	work in Morsi's favour:			

84		Brutally hot Cairo days	couldstifle			protests,	the dawn-till-dusk Ramadan fast,
85	which		begins				around July 8,
88		Clashes	have spread	across governorates outside the capital in recent days,			
90		with four Brotherhood supporters	killed	in attacks on the group's offices,			
91		two people	killed				in fighting in Alexandria on Friday,
			Including			A US citizen	
92	and	other military vehicles	have started	To appear			On the streets of Cairo
96			to "prevent	Egypt			from slipping into a dark tunnel of civil unrest".

MENTAL PROCESS

NO	CONJ	SENER	PROCESS	PHENOMENON
2			To demand	the resignation of President Moh. Morsi
7		Morsi	worsening	security and an ongoing lack of basic services.
13	where	Morsi	is believed	to be staying.
20		Tensions	remained	high and anti-Morsi crowds swelled as protests moved into the night hours.
26	But	We	Are in worse	situation
30		it	Is much worse	Than Mubarak

67		Morsi's supporters	liken	the calls for his resignation to a coup
70			Insisting	That the president's "legitimacy is a red line"
79		it	remains	to be seen if Tamarod's campaign can sustain their momentum after Sunday.
80			to be seen	if Tamarod's campaign can sustain their momentum after Sunday.
86			Will discourage	Public demonstration
87	But	there	Are fears	that the protests on Sunday

VERBAL

NO	CONJ	SAYER	PROCESS	QUOTED	REPORTED	RECEIVER/ TARGET	VERBIAGE	CIRCUMSTAN CES
8	and	(the protester)	Chanted				"irhal" "leave"	
9		The opposition group	said		that two marches were moving through the capital			June 30 Front,
14		The group	said		Both marches will turn into sit-ins at their destinations			
16		Three people	were reported		killed on Sunday			
24		Sameh al- Masri, one of the organisers of the anti- Morsi protests.	said	"It's the same politics as Mubarak but we are in a worse situation,"				
27		Same al-	said	"Poverty is				

		Masri		increasing, inflation is increasing. It's much worse than Mubarak."				
34		Ahmad Sultan, a student	said	"Mosques should be for religion, not for politics,"				
39		A grassroots campaign	calling				Itself Tamarod	
41	which	(Tamarod)	claims		to have collected the signatures of 22 million Egyptians demanding the president leaves office.			
52		Ahmed	said	"He's borrowed money from everyone in the world,"				
55		Ahmed	said	"Who's going to pay for that? Our children."				
58		rights groups	say,					with Morsi's administration doing little to rein in the notorious security services.
59		Eman el-Mahdy, a	said	"We gave him the confidence				

		spokesperson for Tamarod.		to ... correct what Mubarak had done to Egypt, but he didn't. So we have the right to withdraw the confidence that the Egyptian people gave him,"				
68			arguing		that the only way to remove him is through new elections.			
72		Nader Omran, a spokesman for the Freedom and Justice Party - the political wing of Muslim Brotherhood	asked	"If we are saying that we have a majority, and the opposition are saying that they have a majority, how can they decide?"				
73		"If we	Are saying		that we have a majority,"			
75	and	the opposition	Are saying		That they have a majority			

77		Nader Omran, a spokesman for the Freedom and Justice Party - the political wing of Muslim Brotherhood		"What is the other solution for this dilemma, except the ballot box?"				
94		General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, the defence minister, warned last week	warned		that the army had a duty to "prevent Egypt from slipping into a dark tunnel of civil unrest".			Last week

RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE PROCESS

NO	CONJ	CARRIER	PROCESS	ATTRIBUTIVE	CIRCUMSTANCE
11		one	Was heading	to the site of the Shura Council	
25		"It	is	the same politics as Mubarak	
28		"Poverty	Is increasing		
32	which	Two years	Has gone	From a banned movement to the rulers	
35		"Mosques "	Should be	for religion, not for politics,"	

36		The US government		also the target of anger, with one banner reading: "America supports killers of the Egyptian people."	
			was		
40		(Tamarod)	meaning	"rebellion" or "insubordination",	
43		The petition	has	No legal standing	
47		Egypt's economy	is	in free-fall:	
48		The pound has dropped	Has dropped	in value by nearly 20 percent	since he took office,
49		foreign investment	Has withered		
50	and	businesses	are paralysed	by widespread fuel and electricity shortages	
54		Egypt	has received	from Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey to prop up the economy.	
57		Human rights abuses	Are	widespread	
63	but	he	Didn't		
64	so	we	have	the right to withdraw the confidence that the Egyptian people gave him,"	
71		the president's "legitimacy	Is	A red line"	
74		that we	have	a majority,	
76		that they,	Have	A majority	
78			What is	the other solution for this dilemma, except the ballot box?	
95		the army	had	a duty to "prevent Egypt from slipping into a dark tunnel of civil unrest".	

