

Interpersonal Linguistic Features in Newspaper Opinion Articles

By: Mary Adel Mansour

1. Introduction

This research investigates the linguistic features of interpersonal communication in newspaper opinion articles written by Egyptian female writers from 2011 to 2013. It handles several points related to the interpersonal communication between the writer and the reader like the features of evaluation for instance evaluation via the use of pronouns and their contribution in the construction of identities which are represented in the discourse of female newspaper opinion articles. Interpersonal meanings “are embodied (a) in the person system, both as pronouns (person as Thing, e.g. *she, you*) and as possessive determiners (person as Deictic, e.g. *her, your*); (b) in the attitudinal type of Epithet” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 328).

At the outset, it is important to define the nature of opinion articles to understand how national and gender identities of the writers are represented and constructed in their articles. Alkholani (2010, p. 108) concludes that opinion articles can be classified as a journalistic genre that is characterized of being evaluative and involved. In other words, writers express their own opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards entities and propositions discussed in their articles with the purpose of convincing and persuading the reader. In order to achieve this goal, writers use a variety of linguistic devices to interact with their readers like the use of directives, attitude markers, and rhetorical questions. Such linguistic devices serve the interpersonal exchange between the writer and reader. The present research illustrates these linguistic devices and their implications in the discourse of female newspaper opinion articles.

1.1. Objectives

This research aims at analyzing the discourse of a number of newspaper articles which are written by female writers. This research traces how identities are constructed and invoked in the discourse of female opinion articles. In this research, analysis shows

the emergence and the construction of multiple identities such as national and gender identities from a female point of view particularly during and after 2011 January revolution. Linguistic analysis aims at tracing the linguistic features such as evaluation, argumentation, and representation to see the way they contributed in the construction of national and gender identities in the written discourse of female writings.

1.2. Data

The data for this research are opinion articles from the online versions of daily newspapers e.g. “El Youm Elsabeʿ”, “El Watan”, “El Masry El Youm”, and “El Ahram”. The data covers the last two years period from 2011 till 2013. In this project, the data will cover forty articles written by the following female writers: Skina Fouad, Fatma Naʿout, Nashwa Elhoufy, and Nihad Abu Elkumsan. All the above writers are Egyptian contemporary female writers in the most popular Egyptian daily newspapers. These writers have been selected according to their popularity as female writers and regularity in writing. The period from 2011 till 2013 has been chosen because it represents a transitional revolutionary that is full of controversy, particularly, for women.

1.3 Framework

Evaluative features will be analyzed by applying Bednarek (2006) framework of analysis. Bednarek (2006) has developed a framework for a parameter based approach to evaluation. According to Bednarek (2006) this framework draws on previous research on evaluation and at the same time it depends on the actual analysis of the data. She claims that her framework is broad and flexible as it includes “evaluations concerning all kinds of aspects: participants, processes, circumstances, events, actions, entities, states of affairs, situations, discourse, etc.; in short, everything that *can* be evaluated” (p. 43). Bednarek divides these parameters into two major groups: core evaluative parameters and peripheral evaluative parameters. On the one hand, core evaluative parameters, “relate to evaluative qualities ascribed to entities, situations or propositions that are evaluated, and involve evaluative scales with two poles, but also potential intermediate stages between them” (Bednarek, 2006, p. 44).

Core evaluative parameters are comprehensibility, emotivity, expectedness, importance, possibility/necessity and reliability.

On the other hand, peripheral evaluative parameters do not have evaluative scales, and do not indicate the same qualitative values as core evaluative parameters do. In the current research, the analysis of data will be carried out in terms of the evaluative parameters of emotivity, importance, necessity, and reliability introduced by Bednarek framework (2006). Current study does not utilize all the evaluative parameters introduced in Bednarek (2006), it rather utilizes parameters that found to be evident in the data (e.g. necessity, importance, emotivity, reliability, and comprehensibility).

1.4. Linguistic patterns and strategies of evaluation in female articles

The written discourse of female newspaper opinion articles is characterized by several aspects of reformation, opposition, and resistance which can be classified into two perspectives: feminist perspective and social perspective. These two perspectives of discourse are represented by two groups of writers: some feminist writers (e.g., Nihad Abu Elkumsan and Fatma Naout) and socialist writers (e.g., Skina Fouad, Nashwa Elhofi, and Fatma Naout). The former aspects and their related features are handled both textually and lexically to reveal the process of evaluation in the discourse of female articles.

The following section provides the analysis of data which will be carried out in terms of the evaluative parameters of necessity, importance, emotivity, reliability, and comprehensibility introduced by Bednarek framework (2006).

1.5. Necessity and importance parameters

The first parameter of *importance* deals with what the writer evaluates as important in terms of events or entities. Secondly, the parameter of *necessity* deals with what the writer evaluates as necessary (Bednarek, 2006). The first is Skina Fouad who is a visionary writer. In her articles she has a clear vision of what should be done to reform and to solve problems discussed in the article. Her articles also do not focus on one topic rather a number of related topics. The following extracts show the

writer's use of evaluative markers of necessity and importance to highlight the importance of her propositions and to prescribe solutions for reformation concerning some issues like the new government formation, 2012 constitution draft, wheat cultivation, food security, parliament elections, Sinai and terrorism.

Examples (1-6) display different expressions and linguistic devices to represent different degrees of necessity and importance ascribed to propositions.

- (1) أول وأهم ضمانات سلامة الاختيارات أن يضع رئيس مجلس الوزراء يديه مع مجموعة من فيض أعظم الخبرات التي تمتلئ بها مصر، . . . وأن يسلم القيادات الجديدة بالقوانين التي تستعيد هيبة الدولة، وسيادة القانون.

ʔəwal wa ʔəham ʔamnat salamat alʔixtiaraat ʔn yaDaʔ raʔiis alwezaraa yadayhi maʔa majmuuʔah min fayD ʔəʔZam alxibraat allati tamtaliʔ biha miSr. Wa ʔn yusaleh alqiydaat aljadiidah belqawaniin allati tastaʔiidu haybət addawlah wa siyaadat alqanuun.

'The first and most important guarantees for the safety of selections that the Prime Minister join hands with a group of the greatest experiences that fills Egypt, and to equip the new leaders with the laws which restores the country's status and sovereignty of the law'

In example (1), the writer makes a number of propositions using the structure "to+verb" 'to join', 'to equip' which has the meaning of obligation to introduce her views of reformation to illuminate officials with her solutions. In the following set of examples (2) and (3), the writer presents her topics through a variety of expressions and linguistic devices which indicate different levels of necessity.

- (2) بشأن التعليم والربط بينه وبين حاجات المجتمع والإنتاج يجب أن يضاف الربط بين التعليم وسلامة وقوة ووحدة النسيج الوطني للأمة.

bifʔn attaʔliim wa arrabT baynahu wa bayna ʔajaat almujtamaʔ wa alʔintaaj yajib ʔn yuDaʔf arrabəT bayna attaʔliim wa salamat wa quwat wa wehdat annasij alwatani lilʔumah.

'Concerning education and connecting it with the needs of community and production, the connection between education and the safety, power, and unity of the national fabric should be added'

- (3) المزارعين يعلنون أنهم إن لم يجدوا العائد المادي الذي يكافئ حجم ما وصلت إليه تكلفة زراعة القمح فلن يزرعوه أسعار التوريد لا بد أن تغطي علي الأقل المصاريف الأساسية لزراعته, وأن تعلن علي الفور.

almuzarʕiin yuʕlenuun ʔnahum ʔin lam yajidu alʕaʔid almadi allaḏi yukafiʔ hajma ma waSalat illayhi taklufat ziraʕat alqamh falan yazraʕuhu. ʔasʕaar attawriid labud ʔn tuḡaTi ʕala alʔqəl almaSriif alʔsasyah liziraʕathu, wa ʔn tuʕlan ʕala alfawr.

‘The farmers declare that if they did not find the material yield that is equivalent to the size of the cost of wheat cultivation, they will not plant it. Supply prices must cover the basic expenses for its cultivation and to be declared immediately’

In example (4), the copular construction (become+ noun phrase+ adjective modifier) evaluates the writer’s proposition as obligatory. In example (4), the copular grammatical construction indicates the meaning of a resulting process and serves to evaluate the writer’s proposition as obligatory.

- (4) فإذا صدر قرار يهدم أو يهدد الاثنين . استقرار الدولة واستمرار الثورة تكون اعادة النظر فيه . وسحبه وإيقافه علي الفور فريضة واجبة.

Faʔiza SaDara qaraar yahdim ʔaw yuhadid alʔiḏnayn- istəqrar addawlah wa istimrar aḥawrah takuunu iʕadət annaZər fihi wa saḥbihi wa iqaʕihi ʕala alfawr fariDah wajibah.

‘If a decision is taken and it threatens or destroys the stability of the country and the continuation of the revolution, reconsidering, withdrawing, and stopping it immediately becomes an obligation.’

In example (2), the writer makes a direct proposition to edit one of the constitutional articles using the expression يجب yajib ‘should’ which implies necessity. In example (3), obligation is presented through using the expression لا بد labuda ‘must’. In example (4), obligation is a result to the critical state of affairs introduced by the writer.

In addition to necessity and obligation in the previous examples, the writer uses adjectives’ intensifiers to highlight the importance of her propositions in examples (5) and (6).

(5) بدت لي المادة (155) شديدة الأهمية وهي الخاصة بأن أوامر رئيس الجمهورية أو

رئيس الوزراء الشفهية أو المكتوبة لا تعفي الوزراء من المسؤولية

Badat li almadah (155) jadidat alʔhamiah wahia alxasah biʔna ʔawamir
raʔiis aljumphuryah ʔw raʔiis alwizaraa aʔafahiyah ʔw almaktubah la tuʔfi
alwizaraa min almasʔuliyah.

‘The article (155) seemed to me to be very important. The article which
concerns the president’s or prime minister’s verbal or written orders does not
absolve ministers from responsibility.’

(6) الأمران لا يمتلان المفاضلة.. فكل منهما لا يقل أهمية

alʔamraan la yahtamilaan almufadalah fakulu minhuma la yaqlu ʔahamiyah.

‘The two issues are nonnegotiable. Both of them are of equal importance.’

In examples (1) and (5) the superlative form أهم ʔəham ‘the most important’ emphasize the importance of the writer’s proposition. In example (6), the writer presents sequence of importance markers such as nonnegotiable, equal importance in order to add more emphasis on the importance of her proposition.

The second is Nihad Abu Elkomsan who is a human rights lawyer and feminist activist; her articles are of an argumentative nature. Her writings focus mainly on exposing bias and oppression against women, besides, proposing views for reformation. The following examples illustrate how the writer puts an emphasis on the propositions of women’s rights through necessity and importance evaluative markers.

In the following example, necessity is implied through copular constructions and evaluative lexical markers such as adjectives.

(7) ويصبح اتخاذ تدابير قانونية ملزمة بشأن مشاركة الجميع، وخاصة المرأة، ركناً أساسياً من

أركان الديمقراطية لا يقبل المساومة أو الإخلال تحت أي مبررات كالدعاء بثقافة المجتمع

التي لا تسمح، أو الاختفاء وراء مبررات تنظيمية تؤدي إلى القضاء على الحقوق بدلاً

من تنظيمها، وهنا تكون معالجة التشوهات الثقافية والاجتماعية الخاصة ببعض الفئات،
وفي مقدمتها المرأة، أمراً ضرورياً.

Wa yuSəbiħu itxaað tadabiir qanuuniyah mulzimah biŷən muŷarakt aljamiif, waxaSatan almarʔəh, ruknan ʔsasiyan min ʔərkaan addimuqratyah la yaqbalu almusawamah ʔw alʔixlaal taħt ʔi mubarirat ka alʔidiŷaa biθaqaŷət almujtamaŷallati la tasmah, ʔw alʔextifaa waraa mubarirat tanZimiyah tuʔadi ila alqaDaa ŷala alħuquuq badalan min tanZimaha, wahuna takuunu muŷalajat attafawuuhaat aθaqaŷyah waləijtimaŷyah alxαSah bibaʔD alfiʔaat, wafi muqadimatihā almarʔəh, ʔəmran Daruurrian.

‘Taking a binding legal procedures concerning the participation of the whole society members, especially women, becomes a fundamental pillar of democracy that is nonnegotiable nor dispensable under any justifications like claims of the hindering culture of the community, or hiding behind regulatory justifications that leads to the elimination of rights instead of organizing it. Here, treating social and cultural deformities concerning some of the groups, women on top of it, becomes necessary.’

In examples (7), the copular verb is followed by a noun phrase and adjective modifiers such as أساسياً ʔsasiyan ‘fundamental’ and لا يقبل المساومة la yaqbal almusawmah ‘nonnegotiable’ in example (7) which imply the high importance of the writer’s propositions. In addition the sequence of adjectives in example (7) highlights and emphasizes the importance of the proposition.

- (8) ويصبح التركيز على إحداث تغيير حقيقي وتحقيق نتائج أهم من التركيز على الخطب
الإنشائية

WayuSbiħu attarkiiz ŷala ihdaaθ tağyiir haqiqi wa taħqiq nataʔij ʔham min attarkiiz ŷala alxutab alʔinfaʔiyah.

‘Focusing on making real change and achieving results becomes more important than rhetorical speeches.’

- (9) والأهم ألا تقع النساء في فخ تأجيل مطالبهن لما بعد ما يسمى الاستقرار، فلا استقرار
دون حقوق النساء

Walʔham ʔəla taqaŷu annisaa fi fax təʔjiil matalibhuna lima baŷd ma yusama alʔistiqrar, fala istiqrar duna ħuquuq annisaa.

And the most important of all is that women do not fall in the trap of delaying their demands after the so-called stability, because there is no stability without the right of women

In examples (8) and (9), the forms of comparative and superlative adjective أهم ʔəham ‘more important’ and الأهم Walʔəham ‘the most important’ emphasize the importance of actual implementation of demands concerning women’s rights and highlight the importance of women’s awareness to claim their demands first.

(10) وأيا كان النظام الانتخابي، لا بد أن يدعم المشاركة السياسية للمرأة بما لا يقل عن الثلث، سواء الفردي أو القائمة أو النظام المختلط.

Waʔyan kana anniZaam alʔintxabi, labuda ʔn yadʕam almufarakah assiyasiyah lilmrʔh bima la yaqəlu ʕn aθuluθ, sawaan alfardi ʔw alqʔimah ʔw anniZaam almuxtalat.

‘Whatever the electoral system is, it must support the political participation of women including at least one third’

In addition to necessity in example (7), the writer uses the expression لابد labud , ‘must’ in (10) to emphasize and confirm her major proposition about the necessity of urgent legal procedures, in order to guarantee women’s participation and existence in political life. It is worth mentioning that the copular constructions are frequent in Fouad’s and Abu Elkumsan’s articles in presenting the evaluative meanings of necessity and importance of their propositions as a result to the reasons presented by the writers in the first part of their propositions. The following table illustrates the frequency of the writers’ use of evaluative markers of necessity and importance in their articles.

The following table illustrates the frequency of the co-occurrence of necessity and importance evaluative markers in Fouad’s and Abu Elkumsan’s articles.

Table 1

Frequencies of the Parameters of Necessity and Importance in Fouad's and Abu Elkumsan's Articles.

Importance & necessity		Occurrences
أن+ فعل	has to	9
لابد	must	2
يجب	should	7
يفرض أن	impose that	1
فرض- فريضة	an imposition	1
أهم- الأهم	the most important	6
لا يقل أهمية	have equal importance	1
شديدة/بالغة الأهمية	very important	2
لا يحتتمل المفاضلة	nonnegotiable	1
لابد	must	2
أمراً ضرورياً	something necessary	2
من الضرورة	it is necessary	2
ضرورة	the necessity to	2
لا يقبل المساومة	nonnegotiable	1
الأهم- أهم	the most important	3
أساسياً	fundamental	1

In Naout's and Elhofi's articles the evaluative markers of necessity and importance are absent due to the lack of the propositional dimension in their writings. Their articles rather display the writer's personal experiences, sentiments, reaction and assessment of the issues under discussion in their articles. The previous analysis of evaluative markers of necessity and importance in Fouad's and Abu Elkumsan's articles reveals that necessity and importance are assigned lexically through the use of adjectives and nouns which indicate the meanings of necessity and importance. In addition, copular constructions in examples (4), (7), and (8) imply the importance and the necessity of the main proposition as a result to the state of affairs presented in the first part of the proposition.

1.6. Emotivity parameter.

The notion of *emotivity* is concerned with the writers' evaluation of some aspects and events in terms of good and bad, or positive and negative (Bednarek, 2006). In the following section, emotivity markers are displayed according to their intensity. The data in this study present intensity through a number of linguistic mechanisms (e.g. sequence of nouns and adjectives with negative or positive polarity, adjectives with high degrees of intensity, and the forms of comparative and superlative adjectives).

The following examples exhibit a variety of expressions which are related to emotivity in Fouad's articles. Fouad's writings display negative more than positive markers of emotivity. This point can be justified by the sociopolitical nature of the period. Being a period of instability and crisis, it became a target of criticism and negative evaluation in her writings. The writer views both the previous thirty years period and the Brotherhoods' period as characterized by corruption, failure, dependency, destruction, people's humiliation, elimination, and discrimination. The writer is known to oppose and criticize the policies of both regimes. Throughout her articles, Fouad uses sequent nouns and adjectives as a pattern of description which intensifies the evaluative meaning and reveals the writer's absolute dissatisfaction and opposition.

Examples (11) and (12) illustrate the use of subsequent nouns and adjectives with negative or positive polarity as the main pattern of description in Fouad's articles.

- (11) ومع ذلك شاهد الشعب في ظل وجود الدساتير من الامتهان والانتهاك والسحق ما
لا مثيل له

Wa maṣa ḍalika šahada šaḥab fi Zil wjuud addasatiir min alʔimtihaan walʔintihaak walsahqi ma la maḥiila lahu.
'Even though people witnessed in the presence of constitutions an incomparable humiliation, violation, and crushing.'

- (12) أرجو أن يكون الإعداد الحقيقي بدأ بأعمال ومشروعات ميدانية... اجتماعية وإنسانية
واققتصادية ومن خلال وجود واتصال بالبشر الاكثر احتياجا للاهتمام والعمل الجاد
وسط بحور ظلمات الفقر والمرض والأمية التي يغرق فيها الملايين من أبناء مصر..

حصاد الفساد والإفساد الطويل والعميق والمذل والمستذل والمستغل أسوأ استغلال قبل الثورة وبعد عامين من عمرها مازالوا ينتظرون.

ʔərju ʔn yakuuna alʔiʔdaad alḥaqiqi bdaʔa biʔəʔmaal wa maʔfruʔaat maidaniyah ..ijtmaʔiyah wa insaniyah wa iqtSadiyah wa min xilaal wjuud wa itiSaal bilbafar alʔkθar ihtyajan lelihtimaam walʔamal ajjaad wasaT buhuur Zulumaat alfaqr walmaraD walʔumiyah allati yaḡraqu fiha almalayiin min ʔəbnaa miSr.. ḥaSaad alfasaad walʔifsaad aTTawiil walʔamiiq walmuḏil walmustaḏal walmustaḡal ʔəswaa isteḡlaal qabla aθawrah wabaʔda ʔamain min ʔumriha mazalu yantaZuruun.

‘I hope that real preparation started with works and field projects on the social, economic, and human levels through communication with people, who are in the dearest need to receive care. And working hard amidst the seas of darkness of poverty, disease, and illiteracy into which millions of Egypt’s sons are plunged in. It is the harvest of long, deep, humiliating, humiliated, and mistreated corruption before the revolution. Two years have passed and people are still waiting.’

In the above examples, Fouad mainly uses sequences of nouns and adjectives to describe the situation which adds more intensity to the evaluative meaning and emphasizes negativity and dissatisfaction concerning the issues the writer is discussing. According to Martin and White (2005, p. 144), intensification can be realized by assembling lists of terms which are closely related semantically. In example (11), the writer is keen on emphasizing people’s suffering through using sequent nouns of negative polarity where every noun adds another dimension of people’s suffering *الامتهان والانتهاك والسحق* alʔimtihaan walʔintihaaq wa assaḥq ‘humiliation, violation, and crushing’.

Naout as well as Fouad frequently uses sequent nouns and sequent adjectives as a pattern of description. Naout’s articles are remarkable for representing both feminist and socialist issues. In a number of her articles, the writer views radical sheiks in negative terms and attacks their views of bias and discrimination against women. In her feminist articles, Naout focuses mainly on criticizing the radical thinking that was a remarkable sign of the Brotherhood’s period. She presents radicals and their ideology in negative terms.

In example (13), the sequence of nouns *بالضرب المبرح والإهانة وكسر الأنف* bilDarb almubriḥ, walihanah, wa kasr alʔənf, ‘hard beating, insult, and nose break (to

humiliate) is significant as it emphasizes the negativity of the Sheik's discourse of violence against women. The writer in the final part of the sentence uses negation لا بالحوار والمودة la bilhiwaar walmawadah 'not by discussion and kindness' to highlight the contrast between the Sheik's demands and God's commands to treat women with kindness. The writer describes those radicals as thick hearted, offenders of Islam as they present to people a deformed image about God and His commands in the following example

- (13) هكذا يطلب الشيخ من الآباء أن يعطوا أزواج بناتهم مساحةً ليؤدبوهن بالضرب المبرح والإهانة وكسر الأنف، لا بالحوار والمودة . ويا مصرُ لكِ اللهُ من غلاظ القلب، مشوهي الإسلام.

Hakaða Yatlubu afaix min alʔabaa ʔn yuʔTu ʔəzwaj banatehim misahah liyuʔadbuhun bilDarb almubrih wa kasr alʔanf, la bilhiwaar walmawadah. Wa ya miSr laki Allahu min ġilaaZ aqqalb, mufawhi alʔislam.
 'That's how the Sheik asks from parents to give their sons in law a space to discipline their wives through hard beating, insult, and breaking their nose (to humiliate) not by discussion and kindness. Oh Egypt, the Lord may protect you from those thick hearted, offenders of Islam.'

- (14) والإخوان قالوا: «طرز في مصر، ولكن عرشها لنا، فهو حلمٌ ثمانين عامًا من التشوّف والترقب والمؤامرات والمكائد.»

Wa alʔixwaan qaluu: Tuz fi Masr, wa lakin ʔrfuha lana , fahuwa helmu ʔmaniin ʕaman min attafawuf wa attaraqub wa almuʔamaraat wa almakaʔid.
 'The Brotherhood said, "to hell with Egypt, but her throne is ours. It is eighty years dream of speculation, anticipation, conspiracies, and plots.'

Examples (13) and (14) emphasize also the writer's tendency to use subsequent nouns with negative polarity which moves upward from negative to more negative emphasizing the ongoing political crisis in (13) and emphasizing the Brotherhoods' evil intentions in (14). Every noun in (14) adds more negativity to the Brotherhoods' actions and evil intentions

attafawwaf wa attaraqub wa almuʔamaraat, walmakaʔid ‘speculation, anticipation, conspiracies, and plots’.

In the following examples (15) and (16), Abu Elkumsan as a feminist writer presents some topics related to the calls for polygamy and women’s social and political conditions in intensive negative terms through the use of certain adjectives which generate high degree of intensity

- (15) والحقيقة أن هذا القرار يأتي في إطار إدارة البلد بالجهل الشديد وبطريقة أقرب إلى
طريقة «خالتى اللتاتة»

Walhaqiqah ʔna haða alqaraar yaʔati fi ʔiTaar ʔidarat albalad biljahl aʔadiid
wa biTariqah ʔaqrab ʔilla Tariqat «xalti illatatatah»

‘In fact, the decision comes as a part of the management of the country with extreme ignorance and in a way that is closer to « aunt talkative».’

- (16) هذا القرار العبثى القادم من كهوف ما قبل التاريخ يكبد المرأة والأسرة أضرارا نفسية
جسيمة ويهدد الاستقرار العائلى

Haða alqaraar alʔbaʔi alqadim min kuhuuf ma qabl attariix yukabid
almarʔah walʔausrah ʔaDraran nafsiyah jasimah wa yuhadid alʔistiqrar
alʔaʔali.

‘This bizarre decision that comes from prehistoric caves costs women and family great psychological damages and threatens familial stability.’

In examples (15) and (16), Abu Elkumsan emphasizes and stresses the negativity of encouraging polygamy to overcome the problem of spinsterhood through the use of adjectives with high degrees of intensity. In (15) الجهل الشديد biljahl aʔadiid ‘extreme ignorance’ reflect the writer’s absolute opposition and dissatisfaction with the calls of polygamy. During the Brotherhood’s period, one of the striking incidents was the Development Bank initiation to give men loans with low interests in order to marry more than one woman to overcome the problem of spinsterhood. The writer attacks the decision makers who agreed on this initiation and ignored its negative consequences on women and family stability. The writer emphasizes the negative consequences of this initiation and describes the resultant damage جسيمة jasimah ‘great’ in (16).

In examples (17) and (18), the forms of comparative and superlative adjective imply intense negative evaluation to propositions and entities

- (17) لذا فنحن بحاجة إلى تقييم التجربة والنظر إلى الفئات التي بالفعل أكثر تهميشاً وهي
المرأة

Liḏa fanahnu bihajah illa taqyīm attajrubah wa annazar illa alfiʔaat allati bilfiʔl ʔəkθar tahmiʔan wahiya almarʔah.

‘So, we need to evaluate the experience and pay attention to indeed, more marginalized groups that is women’

- (18) ونظراً للضعف الشديد للحياة الحزبية في مصر، لعوامل عدة لا موجب لذكرها الآن،
فضلاً على هشاشة التجربة الحزبية بعد الثورة وإغراقها في مستنقع الخلط بين الدين
والسياسي والأحزاب ذات المرجعية الدينية، جعل الانتخابات البرلمانية بعد الثورة من
أسوأ انتخابات شهدتها مصر.

Wa naZaran lilDaʔf aʔadiid lilhayah alhizbiyah fi miSr, liʔawamil ʔidah la mujab lizikruha alaan, faDlan ʔala hafafat attajrubah alhizbiyah baʔd aθawrah wa iḡraquha fi mustanqaʔ alxalT bain addini wa assiyasi wa alʔəhzaab ḏata almarjiʔiyah addiniyah, jaʔala alʔintixabaat albarlmaniyah baʔd aθawrah min ʔəswaa intixabaat ʔahidtha miSr

‘Taking into consideration the extreme weakness of the partisan life in Egypt due to several factors unnecessary to mention now. In addition to, the fragility of the democratic experience after the revolution and being dumped in the swamp of mixing between the religious and political and parties with religious background, all these factors made parliamentary elections after the revolution one of the worst elections that Egypt has ever seen’

In examples (17) and (18), the writer presents women’s conditions and parliamentary elections in negative terms. The intensity of negativity is realized through the use of the comparative adjective ʔəkθar tahmiʔan ‘more marginalized’ in (17), and the superlative form ʔəswaʔ ‘the worst’ in (18). The writer’s description of 2011 parliamentary elections as the worst reflects her complete dissatisfaction concerning women representation in the parliament.

- (19) فإنها ساهمت في عضوية برلمان تتمتع بجهل غير مسبوق ببيدهيات السياسة والتشريع.

faʔinaha sahamat fi ʕudwiyat barlamaan tatamataʕ bijahlin ǧair masbuuq bibadihiaat assiasah wa attaʕfriiʕ.

‘It (political parties) contributed in the membership of a parliament that is characterized by unprecedented ignorance of the principles of politics and legislation’

In example (19), the word غير مسبوق ǧair masbuuq ‘unprecedented’ is highly negative since it expresses the highest intensity. It falls in the category of *maximiers*, i.e. the adjectives which express the highest intensity. According to Martin and White, on the scale of intensification, maximisers express the highest possible intensity (2005, 142).

Next examples (20) and (21) clarify the use of (adjectives with negative polarity) as a pattern of description in Elhofi’s articles

- (20) فالدولة تنهار ومن العبث الحديث عن الأمن في ظل حكم البلطجة.

Faddawlah tanhaar wa min alʕabaθ alħadiiθ ʕn alʔamn fi Zil ħukm albalʕajah.

‘The country is collapsing and it is nonsense to speak about security in the shadow of thugs reign’

- (21) ولن أتوقف عند تقديم جبهة الضمير المزعوم بلاغاً ضد وزير البترول؛ لأنه ينتهج

نفس سياسة سامح فهمى في تمكين الشركات الأجنبية وإهدار المال العام؛ لأن

العيب على رئيس الوزارة الفاشلة ومن عينه، وما تلك إلا فقاعة هـو جديدة يريدون

جذبنا له

Wa lan ʔatawaqaf ʕinda taqdiim jabhat aDDamiir almazʕuum blaǧan Dida waziir albetrool, laʔnahu yantahiju nafs siyasat Sameh Fahmi fi tamkiin aʕarikaat alʔajnabiyah wa ihdaar almaal alʕaam, liʔn alʕaib ʕala raʔiis alwizarah alfaʕilah wa man ʕaianhu, wama tilka illa fuqaʕat lahwn jadiidah yuriduuna jazbuna laha.

‘I will not stop in front of the police report presented by the Front of alleged Conscious against Minister of Petroleum, because he adopts the same policy of Sameh Fahmy in empowering foreign companies and wasting public money. Mainly, it is the fault of the chief of unsuccessful ministry and the

one who put him in charge and this is nothing but a new bubble of distraction that they want to draw us to it'

Elhofi mainly uses attributive adjectives with negative polarity in describing agents and events. In examples (20) and (21), Elhofi explicitly attacks Morsi and his government and describes them as failures *حكم البطجة hukm albaTajah* 'thugs reign', *الوزارة الفاشلة alwizarah alfaḡilah*, 'unsuccessful ministry'.

In addition to the use of nouns and adjective with negative polarity, the writers use negative sentence construction to present negative emotivity. In the current study, the analysis of data shows that negative structures are much less frequent than nouns and adjectives with negative polarity. The following examples (22) and (23) present the examples of negative sentence construction in female articles.

(22) فلا تطوير ولا تحديث في منظومة متكاملة للزراعة

Fala taTwiir wa la tahdiiθ fi manZumah mutakamilah lilziraaḡah.

'There is neither development nor modernization in an integrated system for agriculture.'

(23) فالثورةُ هي الحقُّ «الوحيد» في الجملة السابقة. ولكن، لا البرلمان ثوريٌّ، ولا الشعب

انتخبه بإرادة حرة

Fa aθawrah hia alhaq "alwahiid" fi aljumlah assabiqah. Walakin la albarlamaan θawry, wala aḡaḡab intaxabhu biḡiradah hurah.

'Revolution is the only truth in the previous sentence, but the parliament was neither revolutionary, nor elected by people's free will.'

In example (23), the writer uses successive negative structures to emphasize the theme of delusion and oppression which are practiced over the people in the name of God and religion. Negative emotivity is found to be frequent in the writings of the four writers. Negative emotivity is achieved through a variety of linguistic means which affect the intensity of the negative meaning such as negative nouns and adjectives sequence, the forms of comparative and superlative, some adjectives which imply high intensity, and attributive adjectives with negative polarity such as (e.g. *البطولة الواهية albuTulah alwahyah* 'false heroism'). Negative emotivity is achieved also

through the use of negative sentence construction (e.g. البرلمان ثورى لا la albarlamaan θawry ‘the parliament is not revolutionary’).

Besides this variety of negative emotivity and negative structures, the writers present the other positive side concerning some particular events and figures. The data in this study shows that positive emotivity markers are very few in comparison with negative emotivity markers. Fouad in (24) and (25) presents social actors in positive terms through the use of subsequent adjectives with positive polarity in addition to the forms of comparative and superlative adjective

- (24) لقد عشنا وآمنا دائما ومازلنا نؤمن بأن جيشنا من أقوى وأدق مؤسساتنا وأكثرها انضباطا ومهنية ووطنية

Laqad ʕiʕna wa amana daʕiman biʕana jaiʕana min ʕaƕwa wa ʕadaq muʕasasatina wa ʕakθaruha inDibaTan wa mihaniyah wa waTanayah.
‘We have lived and always believed and still believe that our army is one of our strongest and most accurate foundations. And the most disciplined, professional, and patriotic of all.’

- (25) فهي معركة مع الوجود الفاعل والمحترم والمؤثر للنساء اللائي مثلن نقطة ارتكاز

أساسية في ثورة 25 يناير وأنهن كما كن دائما أخطر وأقوي أعمدة قوة الدولة المصرية
Fahiya maʕraƕah maʕa alwujuud alfaʕel walmuhtaram walmuθir lilnnisaa allati maθalna nuqTat ʕirtikaaz ʕsasiyah fi θawrat 25 Yanair, wa ʕannahuna kama kuna daaʕiman ʕaxtar wa ʕaƕwa ʕaʕmidat quwat addawlah almaSriyah.
‘It is a battle with the effective, respectable, and influential presence of women, who represented the center point in the 25th of January revolution. They were always the most dangerous and powerful pillars of the power of the Egyptian state.’

Fouad views the role of opposition, the army, women, and public figures positively using superlative form of adjectives in examples (24) and (25). The adjective superlative form represents the highest degree of positivity in viewing both the Egyptian army and the Egyptian women. In (24), the writer emphasizes the collective national attitude towards Egyptian armed forces through the use of subsequent adjectives with positive polarity. In (25) adjective sequence emphasizes

both of the positive and effective role of Egyptian women as well in (25), Fouad defends women for their historical role in society against the campaigns of the Brotherhoods and religious parties.

- (26) بنفس القوة خرجت النساء في الاستفتاء، طوابير ممتدة بأطفالهن، جو بارد ومعوقات لا تنتهي، لكنها وقفت بعناد وإصرار عظيم على ألا تُفوض صوتها لأحد

Binafs alquwa xarajat annisaa fi alʔistiftaa, Tawabiir mumtadah biʔəTfalhin, jaw barid wa muʔawqiaat la tantahi, lakinaha wqafat biʔnaad wa iSraar ʔaZiim ʔala ʔəla tufawiD Sawtiha liʔəħhad.

‘With the same force women went out in the referendum, standing in extended queues carrying their babies in cold weather and unending obstacles, but she stood with great stubbornness and insistence not to delegate her voice to anyone.’

In example (26), Abu Elkumsan highlights the positive role of women in the political process of elections during this period.

The previous analysis of emotivity markers in female article shows that the four writers negatively view both of the two periods of Mubarak and the Brotherhoods. This view reflects their opposition and dissatisfaction which corresponds to public opposition and social unrest. Through negative presentation of events and the social actors during and post January revolution, the writers emphasize the public sense of rejection and opposition to the incidents, the decisions, and the ideologies that threaten societal stability and national security. In addition to the above issues, the writers draw on common ideological standpoints and beliefs of the reader in evaluating events and social actors. The major common standpoints and beliefs the writers share with the readers are the core of the truth of Islam, the moderate nature of the Egyptian society, and national rejection of radical thinking. Therefore, the writers stand on common ground with the reader drawing on shared attitudes, beliefs, and values which support interpersonal communication between the writers and the readers.

1.7. Reliability parameter

According to Bednarek (2006), the notion of reliability is concerned with the evaluation of propositions as reliable in terms of the different degrees of reliability (e.g. low, median, and high), and the evaluation of the reliability of entities in terms of genuineness (e.g. genuine and fake). The data shows only three references to evaluation in terms of the genuineness of entities. These references are الصانعات الحقيقيةaSanifaat alhaqiqiyaat ‘the real makers’, الثوار الحقيقيون as aθwaaar alhaqiqiun ‘the real revolutionaries’, and مبدعة حقيقية mubdiṣah haqiqiyah ‘a real artist’.

In this study, reliability is expressed in two ways: (1) the expression of reliability in a subjective way where the writer expresses certainty using first personal singular ‘I’ to express her confidence and certainty in terms of the content of her propositions, (2) the expression of reliability in an objective way where certainty markers support the logical sequence of the argument. The following examples illustrate the linguistic devices which are used to represent reliability in Fouad’s articles

(27) أثق بأن أجيالا من الخبرات تتوالي, ولديها المزيد من العلم والخبرات.. لا يمكن بعد

!!ثورة دفع المصريون أثمانا غالية لها أن تظل البوابات مغلقة, والإنقاذ مستحيلا

ʔəθiq biʔəna ʔəjjalan min alxibraat tatawala, waladaiyha almaziid min alfilm walxibraat.. la yumkin baʔda θawrah dafaʔa almiSiruun ʔθmanan ǧaliyah laha ʔn taZal albawabaat muǧlaqah, walʔinqaaḏ mustahilan.

‘I’m sure that there are generations of experiences are coming and having more knowledge and experience. It is impossible that doors remain closed and rescue becomes impossible’

(28) ميراث ثقيل منهم لن نتخلص منه إلا بيزوغ أجيال وقيادات تجتمع لها مع الخبرات

العلمية. الإرادة الوطنية, ومهارات احترام واستثمار جميع الكفاءات المحيطة بها

miraaθ θaqiil lan nataxalaS minhu illa bibəzuuǧ ʔəjjial wa qiyadaat tajtamiʔ laha maʔa alxibraat alʔilmiah alʔiradah alwaTaniyah wa maharaat ʔihtram wa ʔistiθmaar jamiiʔ alkafaat almuhiTah biha.

‘A heavy inheritance that we will not get rid of it except for the rise of generations and leaders who have in addition to scientific expertise, the patriotic will and skills of respecting and investing all the surrounding efficiencies’

- (29) إن توثيق وإعلان تفاصيل العام الأول للجماعة مع الثورة سيوقف مواصلة ما يطلقون من أكاذيب وادعاءات لبطولات مزيفة, ولعلاقة مشبوهة بالثورة
 inna tawθiiq wa ʔiʕlaan tafuSiil alʔaam alʔawal liljamaʕah maʕa aθawrah
 sayuwqif muwaʕalat ma yuTlequun min ʔakaðiib wa ʔidiʕaʔaat libuTulaat
 muzaiyafah, wa liʕilaqah maʕbuhah bilθawrah.
 ‘The documentation and the declaration of the details of the first year of the Brotherhood with the revolution will stop their lies and false allegations of fake heroism and suspicious relationship with revolution.’

In previous examples, Fouad uses different structures to express reliability. The way that the writer expresses reliability is highly subjective based on the writer’s personal evaluation. We can find expressions such as أتق ʔəθiq ‘I am sure that’ in (27) to assert her propositions. The sense of authority and exclusiveness is raised by exceptive sentences in (28) where the writer views her propositions as the only solution to the problem. In (29), certainty is achieved with a statement modified by ‘inna’ which emphasize the content of the sentence that the real battle is against women themselves not the UN women rights document. All reliability expressions in the above examples are of a high value, which reflects the writer’s certainty and full conviction of the truth value of the proposition. The table below illustrates different reliability markers and their frequencies in Fouad’s articles.

Table 2

Reliability Parameter in Fouad’s Articles.

Reliability Marker		Occurrences
أتق	I am sure	4
أؤكد	I assure that	1
من المؤكد	Certainly	1
لن	will not	3
سوف	Will	2
	statements	6
إلا	exceptive sentences	5

Elhofi, as well as Fouad, expresses certainty subjectively in her articles. Examples (30) and (31) present certainty markers in Elhofi's articles. In the following examples certainty is expressed through different linguistic devices such as certainty markers like 'certainly' and 'of course', and through negation, and statements. In example (30), Elhofi, as well as Fouad, expresses reliability in a subjective way where the writer is the agent who evaluates the proposition as reliable. In (31), she confirms her proposition for the importance of Tahrir square for two times through certainty markers in the first part of the sentence بالتأكيد beltʔakiid 'certainly' and بلاشك bila fak 'no doubt' in the final part

- (30) أوكد أنني لست مع الجنرال ولا من بين مؤيديه، بل على العكس تماماً، أنا من أشد معارضيهِ

ʔəuʔakid ʔnnani lastu maʔa aljiniraal wala min bain muʔaydihi, bal ʔala alʔaks tamaman, ʔna min ʔəfd muʔariDihi.

'I assure that I am neither with the general nor of his supporters. On the contrary, I am one of his strongest opponents.'

- (31) بالتأكيد أصبح يذكرنا في غدونا ورواحنا بأرواح استشهدت في سبيل منحنا معناه في التحرير.. لا شك في ذلك.

biltaʔkiid ʔəSbaħa yuzakirna fi ɡadwina wa rawaħina biʔərwaħ ʔistfahdat fi sabiil manħna maʔnahu fi atahrir.. la fak fi ʔalik.

'Certainly, the square became a reminder to us of martyrs for the sake of a purpose we gave it a meaning in Al Tahrir. no doubt about that'

In example (30), the writer justifies her situation through confirming her opposition to the presidential candidate Ahamad Shafik in 2012. The writer's confirmation of her opposition to Shafik is significant in supporting solidarity and identification with the readers since Shafik is considered one of the figure of Mubarak's regime who is rejected by the masses of Egyptians after 2011 January revolution. Thus, the writer is keen on confirming her opposition to Shafik in accordance with the public opposition to Mubarak's regime and his figures. In (31), the writer once again emphasizes her agreement with the public masses about the importance of Tahrir square. In (31), the writer uses the certainty marker to emphasize

the importance of Tahrir square as a symbol of revolution. Both examples in (30) and (31) reflect solidarity and identification with the readers as a part of the interpersonal communication process.

In addition to emphasizing and confirming the writer's propositions, certainty markers in (30) and (31) imply solidarity as the writer confirms her approval with the public attitude

- (32) فالدولة تنهار ومن العبث الحديث عن الأمن في ظل حكم البلطجة
 Faddawlah tanhaar wa min alʕabaθ alhadiiθ ʕan alʔəmn fi Zil hukm
 albaltajah.
 'The country is collapsing, and it is nonsense to speak about security in the shadow of thugs reign.'

- (33) احموا سيادتها التي لن نصمت وهي تتراجع أمام تلك الخيبة
 ʔihmu siyadatuha allati lan naSmutu wahiya tatarajaʕ ʔəmaam tilka alxaibah.
 'Protect its sovereignty that we will not remain silent while retreating.'

In example (32), certainty is achieved through the declarative sentence which expresses the writer's conviction that Egypt as a country is falling apart. In example (33), the writer addresses her readers and incites them to protect Egypt's sovereignty against the regimes' policies. In (33), the writer uses the certainty marker لن lan 'will not' to confirm in plural voice that she along with Egyptians will not remain silent while the sovereignty of Egypt is retreating. Example (33) reflects solidarity as the writer unifies herself with the Egyptians as a whole using the first person plural.

Table 3

Reliability Parameter in Elhofi Articles.

Reliability Marker		Occurrences
بالتأكيد	Certainly	1
لا شك	no doubt	1
لن	will not	1
بالطبع	of course	1
الواضح	obviously	1
أؤكد	I assure that	2
	Statements	1

In example (34), the reliability marker supports the logical sequence of the argument. Naout tries to convince the reader with her argument using common sense. The write confirms her propositions through certainty markers.

- (34) أعلم أنّ من يشتري صوتك بزجاجة زيت أو بمائة جنيه وكيلو لحم، سوف يحرص كلّ الحرص، بعدما يدخل البرلمان، على أن تظلّ فقيراً مُعوزاً، لكي يكون بوسعه أن يشتري صوتك مرّة بعد مرّة، في الدورة القادمة والتي تتلوها. بديهته لا شكّ فيها
- ʔiʕlam ʔna man yaʕtari Sawtak bizujajat zayt ʔw bimiʔat junaih wa kilo lahm, sawfa yaħrSu kul alħirSi, baʕdam yadxulu albarlamaan ʕala ʔn taZal faqirran muʕwazan, likai yakun biwisʕihi ʔn yaʕtari Sawtak marah baʕda marah, fi addawrah alqadimah wa allati tatluuha, badihah la ʕak fiha.
- ‘Know that the one who buys your voice with a bottle of oil, or one hundred pounds and kilo of meat will do his best after entering the parliament to keep you as you are, a poor in need, so that he can buy your voice again and again, in the coming tournament and the next. Intuitionally, with no doubt.’

- (35) فهل «يُقاتِل» شخصٌ لكي يشقى؟! لا يفعلُ هذا إلا نبيٌّ. فهل المرشّحون المقاتلون من أجل الكراسي أنبياء؟! ربما
- Fahal “yuqatil” ʕaxS lekai yaʕqaa?! La yafaʔlu haða ʔilla nabai. Fahal almuraʕahuun almuqatiluun min ʔajl alkarasi ʔnbiaa?! Rubama.

‘Does anyone fight to suffer?! No one can do that but a prophet. So, are the candidates who fight for the chairs prophets?! Maybe.’

Contextually, ربما rubama ‘maybe’ in example (35) is ironically used to negate the writer’s question. In (34), ربما rubama ‘maybe’ does not imply low reliability, it rather confirms the implicit message that the candidates are not prophets and that they fight for parliamentary positions for their own interests.

In the previous examples, the writer holds a dialogue with the readers and provides the reasons to convince them with her main claim. The interactive nature of the previous propositions implies persuasion, communication, and solidarity.

- (36) فالثورةُ هي الحقُّ «الوحيد» في الجملة السابقة. ولكن، لا البرلمان ثوريٌّ، ولا الشعب انتخبه بإرادة حرة، بل بالترهيب بكارت الدين، وبالتكفير لمن لا يعطى للمتأسلمين صوته.

Falθawrah hiya alhaq “alwahiid” fi aljumlah alsabiqah. Walakin la albarlamaan θawri, wala afaʔab intaxabhu biʔiradah hurah, bal biltarhiib bikart addiin wa biltakfiir liman la yuʔTi lilmutaʔslimiin Sawtahu.

‘The revolution is the only truth in the previous sentence, but the parliament wasn’t revolutionary, and the people didn’t vote with free will rather with intimidation in the name of religion and to the one who doesn’t vote for those who pretend to be Muslims’

In example (36), certainty is achieved through declarative sentences in the first part of the clause and negation in the second part. Declarative sentences in addition to negation add more emphasis and confirmation to the writer’s claims against the regime.

Table 4

Reliability in Naout’s Articles.

Reliability Marker		Occurrences
سوف	Will	5
من الحتمي	Eventually	1
لا شك فيها	no doubt about it	1

نوقن	we become certain	1
	Statements	2
ربما	may be	1

In Examples (37-39), Abu Elkumsan presents reliability in her articles in various ways. In (37) and (38), certainty markers do not reflect the writer's personal evaluation, they rather support the logical sequence of the argument. Some other certainty markers in examples (39) and (40) support the writer's subjective evaluation of her prepositions as reliable. Context is the major factor which determines whether reliability is expressed objectively or subjectively

- (37) مما يؤدي حتماً إلى بقاء النظم والثقافات والقواعد بدون أى تغيير
 mima yuʔədi hatman ʔilla baqaa annuzum wa aθaqafaat walqawaʕid biduun ʔəi taɣyir.
 'This leads, eventually, to the remaining of systems, cultures, and rules without any change.'

- (38) بل إن قواعد الميراث عامة قدمت النساء على الرجال لتضمن حقوقهن وتحصنهن
 من ثقافة الجاهلية
 Bal inna qawaʕid almiraaθ ʕamatn qaddamt annisaa ʕala arijaal litaDman huquuqhuna wa tuhaSinhuna min θaqafat aljahiliyah.
 'Moreover, the rules of inheritance, in general, gave women priority over men to guarantee their rights and protect them from prehistoric culture.'

- (39) وفي الحقيقة تعكس هذه المعركة المفتعلة ضد المرأة جهلاً بقواعد الميراث نفسها وقراءة
 مجتزأة للنصوص من منظور ضيق متأثر بعادات الجاهلية
 Wa fi alhaqiqah taʕkis haðihi almaʕarkah almuftaʕalah Didda almarʔəh jahlan biqwaʕid almiraaθ nafsuha wa qiraʔəh mujtazaʔəh lilnuSuuS min manZuur Daiyq mutaʔθiran biʕadaat aljahiliyah.
 'In fact, this made up battle against woman reflects ignorance of the rules of inheritance itself and partial reading to holy text from a narrow perspective affected by prehistoric customs.'

- (40) والأهم ألا تقع النساء في فخ تأجيل مطالبهن لما بعد ما يسمى الاستقرار، فلا
استقرار دون حقوق النساء.

walʔəham ʔəla taqaʕu annisaa fi fax təʔjiil maTalibuhuna lima baʕd ma
yusama alʔistiqrar, fala ʔistiqrar duna huquuq annisaa.

‘And the most important of all is that women do not fall in the trap of
delaying their demands after the so-called stability, because there is no
stability without the rights of women’.

In example (40), the writer uses negative sentence structure and conditional clauses to express certainty in a subjective way. All certainty markers are of a high value and express high reliability indicating the writer’s conviction of the truth inherited in the propositions. In (38), the writer presents her proposition about women and inheritance rules in the form of a statement expressing her commitment to the truth of her proposition based on the inheritance legislative rules.

Table 5

Reliability Parameter in Abu Elkumsan’s Articles.

Reliability marker		Occurrences
بالتأكيد	certainly	2
طبعاً	surely	1
حتماً	definitely	1
سوف	will	1
لن	will not	2
في الحقيقة	in fact	3
	statements	1
لا بدون/لن بدون	conditional clauses	2

The analysis of data shows that the writers avoid hedging and adopt a confident representation of issues and arguments in their articles. Besides, all

reliability references in the data are of a high value which reflect the writers' confidence in the truth of their propositions.

1.8. Comprehensibility Parameter

According to Bednarek (2006), comprehensibility parameter is concerned with the evaluation of language that is used by social actors and the evaluation of entities or some aspects of situations as comprehensible or as mysterious, unknown or inexplicable (p. 69). In the current study, the analysis of data shows only evaluative markers of incomprehensibility. The evaluative markers of incomprehensibility are very frequent in Fouad's and Elhofi's article. The analysis of data shows only one reference to evaluative markers of incomprehensibility in Naout's articles and no reference in Abu Elkumsan's articles.

In next examples (41) and (42), the evaluative markers of incomprehensibility evaluate events or some aspects of situations as inexplicable to the writers.

- (41) ولا أعرف هل بالإمكان انتظار تهديدات أكثر وأخطر مما تعرض له خلال السنوات الأخيرة وخاصة حجم ما تصاعد إليه الخطر وتكشف منذ قيام الثورة

Wa la ?əʕrif hal bil?imkaan intiZaqr tahdidaat ?kθar wa ?xtar mima tuʕiriDa lahu xilaal assnawaat al?əxirah wa xaSatan hajma ma taSaʕada ?illaihi alxaTar wa takafaf munðu qiaam aθawrah.

I do not know if it is possible to wait more threats and more dangerous threats that what have been confronted during the last few years, especially, the increase of the level of danger revealed after the revolution.

- (42) ولكن الأمر غير المفهوم في بلادنا المحروسة أن يُسمح لمن لا يجيدون القراءة والكتابة ويعانون من الأمية التامة، والتي تقدرهم الأرقام والنسب بما يقرب من 50%، أن يقودوا أمتنا في الانتخابات والاستفتاءات بما يقررونه في صناديق الاقتراع

Wa lakin al?əmr ġair almaʕhuum fi bilaadana almaħrusah ?n yusmaħu liman la yujiduuna alqiraʕəħ walkitaabah wa yuʕanuun min al?umiyah attamah, wallati tuqadrihum al?rqam wannisab bima yaqrubu min 50./., ?n yaqudu ?umatana fi al?intixabaat wal?istiftaat bima yuqarrirunhu fi Sanadiiq al?iqiraʕ.

But the thing that cannot be understood in our precious country is that to allow those who can not read and write and suffer from absolute illiteracy,

who are evaluated nearly to be 50 percent to lead our nation in elections and referendums through their decision in voting boxes.

In the above examples (41) and (42), the evaluative markers of incomprehensibility such as لا أفهم *la ?fhəm* 'I do not understand', and لا أعرف *la ?ʕref* 'I do not know' imply that there is no rational reason or explanation that can be provided to justify actions or state of affairs referred to in the examples. The following table shows the distribution of evaluative markers of incomprehensibility in the data.

Table 6

The distribution of incomprehensibility Parameter in the data

Writer	Incomprehensibility Marker	Occurrences
Fouad	I do not Know	6
	I do not understand	1
Elhofi	I wonder	5
	Inexplicable	1
Naout	I do not understand	2

1.9. Evaluation via pronouns

In addition to the evaluative markers analyzed above pronouns, specifically, the first person singular incorporates with features of evaluation in revealing subjectivity in the data. The data shows that the writers frequently use the first person singular to refer to themselves, in order to explicitly express their opinions, points of view, beliefs and aspirations. The following examples illustrate the writer's use of the first person plural in their articles

(43) لست مع الآراء- في نظري - هكذا أرى - أو من بأن

Lastu maʕa alaaaraa - fi naZari - hajaða ?əra - ?u?imin bi?na
 I disagree with the views- according to my point of view- that's how I see -
 I believe that

- (44) ففى رأىى- ييدو لى (3)- أعتقد- لا أظن(2)- أرجو (7)
 Fafi ra?yii- yabu lee (3) - ?əʕtaqid- la ?əZunu (2)- ?ərju (7)
 In my opinion- it seems to me (3)- I think- I don't think (2)- I hope (7)- I
 don't know (6)- I have no knowledge.

The analysis of data shows that Abu Elkumsan is remarkable for referring to herself in a limited way in comparison to the other writers. The writer mainly refers to herself few times when she expresses her feelings and in addressing the reader. Her writings are mainly objective focusing on the article's argument.

1.10. Conclusion

The analyses of data have shown that female writers maintain interaction and relationship with the reader through evaluation. Evaluation sustains solidarity and interpersonal communication in female articles because it is based on shared values, attitudes, beliefs, and opinions of the people or the readers. Entities, propositions, and state of affairs are evaluated in a way that echoes the public attitude. Ideologically, evaluation serves to position female writers as opponents of Mubarak's and the Brotherhoods' regimes, and as feminist supporters in evaluating issues related to women rights and liberties. The focus of evaluation differs in terms of the writer's discourse perspective. On the one hand, the focus of the socialist writers' (e.g. Fouad, Elhofi, and Naout) evaluation is entities and events which are mainly related to social and political state of affairs. On the other hand, the focus of the feminist writers' (e.g. Abu Elkumsan and Naout) evaluation is anti-women social actors and discourses of violence and discrimination against women. Both perspectives of evaluation sustains the construction of socialist writers' national identity and the construction of feminist writers' gender identity. It is noteworthy that topic of discussion is an element in the construction of identities in female discourse. As mentioned above, Naout's articles present both socio-political issues and feminist issues. It becomes evident that different discourse perspectives in Naout's articles affect the construction of her gender and national identities.

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ملخص

هذا البحث يبحث الخصائص اللغوية للتفاعل بين الكاتب والقارئ في المقالات الصحفية النسائية. يتناول البحث الكتابات الصحفية لأربع كاتبات مصريات في الفترة الزمنية من 2011 إلى 2013. الكاتبات قيد الدراسة هم سكينه فؤاد, نشوى الحوفى, فاطمة ناعوت, ونهاد أبو القمصان. تتميز المقالات قيد الدراسة بتنوع الموضوع بحيث تناقش مواضيع إجتماعية وسياسية ونسوية. المقالات الصحفية تتميز بأنها مجال غنى بالخصائص اللغوية بحيث إنها تعبر عن رأى الكاتب\ة ووجهة نظره التي يسعى لإقناع القارئ بها وتتم عملية التعبير عن الرأى والتقييم ووجهة النظر و الأقناع من خلال العديد من الاستراتيجيات اللغوية. في هذا البحث يتناول عدة نقاط لغوية لها علاقة بتعبير الكاتبات عن رأيهن وتفاعلهن مع القراء مثل الخصائص اللغوية للتقييم في عرض الأحداث والأشخاص في هذه المقالات وكيفية مساهمة هذه الخصائص في بناء هوية الكاتبات الوطنية والنسوية. خصائص لغوية تفاعلية أخرى مثل إستخدام الضمائر في الحديث وكيف أن لكل ضمير تستخدمه الكاتبات وقعه في تكوين وترسيخ الهوية للكاتبة وبناء التواصل مع القارئ. نتائج هذا البحث تبرز كيف أن تعبير الكاتبات عن رأيهن وتقييمهن للأحداث والأشخاص في الواقع المصرى في الفترة من 2011 إلى 2013 يتطابق مع التوجه العام لجموع المصريين بحيث يعبرن عن أنفسهن بالإرتباط بباقي المصريين معبرين عن نفس القيم,

الأهداق, والتطلعات التي تجمعهم. أيضا جزء من هذه المقالات مقالات نسوية تقاوم فيها الكاتبات محاولات النيل من صورة المرأة وحقوقها في المجتمع.