

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG**

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**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF
DISCURSIVE STRATEGIES USED
IN ECONOMIC NEWS
IN ECONOMIST.COM AND TUOITRE.VN**

Field: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Accompanying the rapid advancement of science and technology in the 21st century is the great dependence of positive and negative changes in the society on media. It is because news reports we see every day is probably the main source of political and social knowledge, belief and attitudes about the world. As a result, no matter what geographical location, media has its potentiality to affect any social development or get affected by the factors of the social change [3]. To emphasize importance of news, Van Dijk states: “There is probably no other discursive practice, besides everyday conversation, that is engaged in so frequently and by so many people as news in the press and television.” [21, p 110].

Much as important news is in society, one of the obvious properties of news, admitted or avoided is that news, whether in the press or on TV, is to influence the readers’ view. It seeks to guide public opinion on many issues: social, political and moral ones.

Thus, the media’s central role in moulding public knowledge, attitudes, and behavior justifies the increased attention of discourse analysis practitioners to it [6]. Media discourse control public opinion in many ways. They do that by firstly, language. According to Richardson [8], language use of newspapers is “non-neutral element”. Language is social, language is central to virtually all human activities. Language is the means human use to grant meaning to our actions, equally, it is through language that we can extract meaning from our actions. That explains why language is the

prevalent means the media uses to direct readers' knowledge, attitudes and behavior. Besides language, the choice of the stance of a particular report writers and what to report makes media sources' influence counts. The great power of newspapers also lies in the fact that news contains not only strictly informational but evaluative material, comments and views of the news writers, especially characteristics of editorials. These factors explain a commonly known fact that the news is generally biased in representing an event from ideologically different stances conforming to the interest of writers.

The fact raises an intriguing question: where can the bias in report detected and what is the tool for it?, How these tools represent different ideologies in news?. To answer these questions, an insightful discourse analysis of news needs conducting.

Much as an critical discourse analysis of news discourse is necessary, the application of critical discourse analysis in media research is relatively new. Although the history of critical discourse studies can be traced back to many decades, the studies only exclusively focus on the economic, political, social or psychological aspects of news processing. However,

... no longer are these discourses merely analyzed in terms of practical, while observable and countable, intermediary variables between properties of sources or production conditions and characteristics of media users or effects. Media discourse in general and news reports in particular, should also be accounted for in their own right, e.g., as particular type of language use or text and as specific kinds of sociocultural practice. [18, p 2].

According to Van Dijk [18], numerous levels of description, from grammatical description to more complex properties such as coherence relations between sentences, topics, schematic forms as well as rhetorical dimensions are employed to analyze news discourse. Moreover, news discourse should be understood as a communicative event that embodies social context, representing participants as well as production and reception process. This can be done by analyzing the use of discursive strategies used in news discourse, which is also the ultimate aim of this thesis.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims of the study

The study aims to

1. Find out the similarities and differences in the discursive strategies used by Vietnamese and American journalists in economic news.
2. Explore how ideologically conflicting ideas are represented in economic news
3. Help readers to be more aware of discursive strategies used in economic news, propose some implications for readers to stay critical when getting exposed to economic news as well as some implications for learning and teaching English as a foreign language.

1.2.2. Objectives of the study

The study is intended to:

- Identify the discursive strategies used in news in economist.com and tuoitre.vn
- Clarify how these strategies carry different ideological stances
- Compare and contrast the discursive strategies used in English and Vietnamese newspaper languages.

- Suggest some implications of the findings for the readers
- Make some solutions for successful language pedagogy

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study should give answers to the following three questions:

1. What are discursive strategies used in economist.com and tuoitre.vn?
2. How do these discursive strategies represent different ideologies?
3. What are the similarities and differences in the discursive strategies used by Vietnamese and American journalists?

1.4. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. OVERVIEW

2.2. PREVIOUS STUDIES RELATED TO THE RESEARCH

In Vietnam as well as in other countries in the world, there are a lot of researches of CDA.

Van Dijk [18] offered us a systematic analysis of news as discourse and myriad of examples of structure analysis of international news and domestic news. Rogers [9] provided us with very first idea of CDA and the way to understand “critical” part of CDA as well as some implications of CDA in education. Fairclough and Wodak [4] proposed a detailed work on basic tenets and 8 basic

principles of CDA. Their framework focuses on three components: textual analysis including Halliday's systemic functional linguistics, discourse practices and social practices. Barkho [1] triangulates CDA with ethnographic research and secondary data to obtain a textual analysis of the online news output of the three newspapers. He provided a very detailed description of how traces of power and ideology were hidden in media text. Sana, Hafiz, Maria, Zikra and Huma [10] carried out a research on media discourse and its implicit ideologies. They analyzed the choice of lexical items represent different ideologies and concluded that the representation of news is the display of writers' ideologies in a hidden way through lexical items to manipulate ideas in such a way to make up the readers' minds. Zhang [19] brought up an exploration of linguistic features, news production and social contexts of political news reports based on Fairclough's three dimensional framework and Halliday's functional grammar. The researcher strengthened the view that language in the news report is never bias-free and branded by social values and different ideology. Shojaei, Youssefi and Hossein [13] attempted to clarify how linguistic tools can carry ideological traits in their discursal properties which results in misrepresentation of news stories.

In general, the above mentioned researchers mainly unravel the relationship between ideology and linguistic features. However, to the best of my knowledge, there has not been a detailed analysis of discursive strategies used in economic news with a systematic and insightful theoretical framework, which leaves room for me to do this research.

2.3. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Definition of News

2.2.2. Definition of CDA

2.2.3. Ideology

2.2.4. Discursive Strategies

Given these typical content of ideology, Van Dijk [17] tried to incorporate such underlying ideologies to expressions in discourse, to be specific, to discursive strategies in his ‘ideological square’ theory. The ‘ideological square’ theory covers a very general strategy of most ideological discourse:

- Say positive things about “Us”
- Say negative things about “Them”

Based on Van Dijk’s these four macro-strategies, we are able to have discursive strategies on many levels of discourse which were overviewed as follows. (The two macro-strategies mentioned above are realized by forty discursive strategies, however, because of scope limit, the thesis only focused on eighteen most common strategies)

- Authority: Language users can employ a discursive move of *authority* in which they mention or quote authorities to support their argument. Authorities here may include organizations or people who are generally recognized as experts, leaders, the government, scholars, the media, the church or the court, etc.

- Categorization: Groups tend to be distinguished and categorized so that the writer can attribute positive or negative characteristics to them and distance ingroups and outgroups members.

- Comparison: Comparison is used to compare negative score of outgroup with the positive attribute of ingroup.

- Contrast: This is a prevalent strategy which emphasizes Our good things and Their bad things in which ideologies are represented in polarized terms in order to differentiate ingroup and outgroup membership.

- Counterfactual: Counterfactual strategy allows language users to demonstrate absurd consequences when considering the alternative situation.

- Disclaimers of apparent concession: Overall strategies of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation may be found in the sentences where propositions which have the first clause that denies adverse feelings against another group while the rest of them focus on their negative attributes.

- Empathy: The use of empathy can have an important role in managing positive impression of the readers towards the writer, which contributes to the credit that the writer has and to the reliability of the argument of the writers.

- Evidentiality: Evidentiality is realized when claims or points of view are supported by evidence and proof.

- Examples: A more general strategy about Us and Them which serves to support previously expressed proposition is use of examples and illustrations. In this strategy, stories about Our good deeds and Their bad deeds are used in order to make arguments more lively, concrete and reliable.

- Explanation: In this strategy, the negative actions of ingroup members tend to be explained away, whereas negative actions of outgroup members tend to be explained as an inherent property of the whole group.

- Fallacy: A fallacy is identified when in an argument, the relations between premises and a conclusion may be faulty or conjectural without solid evidents.

- Generalization: Language users may choose to generalize or make the claims broader and more generally applicable to illustrate their ideology.

- History as lesson: This strategy is used to show that the present situation can be compared to the earlier situation, which is meant to emphasize the positive or negative events of the present.

- Implication: News discourse writer will leave much information implicit, either because it is a common knowledge known in the readers' culture or because it is the information inconsistent with their positive self-image and the writer does not want to make it openly.

- Lexicalization: Lexicalization is a major discursive strategy of ideological analysis. To refer to the same person, same group or social issues and event, language users can have a variety of word choices, depending on discourse genre, personal context (opinions, standpoint, perspective,...) and social context (ingroup membership, outgroup membership, dominance relation) and socio-cultural context (norms, values).

- Norm expressions: The writer may want to use norm-statements about what 'we' and 'they' should or should not do.

- Number game: Numbers and statistics are one of the most importance means to boost credibility of the argument. They are the major means to emphasize objectivity which represents the factual information against subjective opinion and comment. So one of the

best move to objectivity is to use numbers and statistics to appear credible for the argument.

- Presupposition: A specific type of semantic implication is presupposition. Van Dijk uses the image of an iceberg to depict discourse, in a sense that most of the meaning of the text is presupposed to be known by the readers. Presupposition may represent the truth values which are taken for granted or unchallenged.

- Rhetoric: All kinds of figures of style have clear ideological implications because they mark the opinion of journalists about news actors, news events, group membership of the speakers. A rhetorical study of ideological discourse will focus on those figures of style that can be deployed to emphasize Our good things and Their bad things.

+ Euphemism: euphemism refers to the use of mitigated words or phrases in order to replace harsh or impolite words with an aim to hide unpleasantness of an event or a thing.

+ Hyperbole: a hyperbole is a literary device where the author uses language to exaggerate an event or a thing in order to produce a more noticeable effect.

+ Irony: irony is a device wherein words are used in a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words.

+ Metaphor: metaphor is a device which makes an implicit, implied comparison between two things that are different yet have some characteristics in common.

+ Metonymy: it is a figure of speech that includes the use of the name of one object or concept for that of related concept, of which it is a part.

+ Repetition: repetition is to repeat the same words or phrases many times to make an idea clearer.

+ Similes: similes refers to the way to draw comparisons between two unrelated and dissimilar things. Similes draws resemblance with the help of the words “like”, “as” or “such as”.

+ Paradox: paradox is a statement or concept that contains conflicting ideas

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. OVERVIEW

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

3.3. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES

Some criteria were determined to select the samples. Based on some criteria such as the length of samples (900-1000 words) and sources (economist.com and tuoitre.vn), 200 articles on economic news (100 items in English and 100 in Vietnamese) were chosen to investigate.

3.4. DATA COLLECTION

In order to collect the data for this research, the following steps were conducted. Firstly, the average length of news was set. Then news about specific economic events or happenings reported in the two online newspapers: economist.com and tuoitre.vn were collected using search engine of the two newspapers and two economic news about the same topic of the same event in English and Vietnamese were paired to be compared.

After collecting the data, words, phrases or sentences in the economic news articles which embrace discursive strategies were extracted to be put into investigation.

3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

After collecting the data, 100 news in English and 100 articles in Vietnamese were collected for analysis. The news articles were classified into groups of economic news in terms of issues concerned. Then the researcher detected, described and analyzed discursive strategies used and the way journalists represent different ideologies by using discursive strategies.

Finally, the research results were compared and contrasted to point out the similarities and differences between the two languages, thus suggested some implications for news readers and teaching and learning English as a foreign language.

3.6. INSTRUMENTS

3.7. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

The procedures for conducting the thesis were as follows:

- Firstly, collecting 200 samples of economic news in English (100 samples) and Vietnamese (100 samples) from economist.com and tuoitre.vn.
- Secondly, identifying and analyzing discursive strategies used in news in English and Vietnamese.
- Thirdly, making a comparison of this type of articles between two languages in order to find out the similarities as well as differences in terms of discursive strategies used.
- Lastly, discussing and pointing out some suggestions for news readers as well as for the teaching and learning of English as a foreign language.

3.8. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

In terms of reliability, the samples of data used in the thesis collected from two prestigious websites: economist.com and tuoitre.vn are required to be accurate and the collection procedures must be logical, that is, each pair of economic news has to concern the same issues and within the same period of time. Additionally, in this study, the analysis of data and their frequencies, as well as the conclusions are clearly set out; so thesis is not driven by the set results. In other words, the objectivity of study is assured.

In terms of validity, the criteria needed for research are as follows:

- Authentic extracts of data used in the research are taken from two newspapers mentioned.
- The selected samples are analyzed based on reliable theoretical background.

The criteria and procedures set in the research design must be strictly followed and well- performed so that the results of the research are guaranteed.

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. OVERVIEW

4.2. DSs USED IN EENs AND VENs

4.2.1. DS of Authority

4.2.2. DS of Categorization

4.2.3. DS of Comparison

4.2.4. DS of Contrast

4.2.5. DS of Counterfactual

4.2.6. DS of Disclaimers of Apparent Concession

4.2.7. DS of Empathy

4.2.8. DS of Evidentiality

4.2.9. DS of Example

4.2.10. DS of Explanation

4.2.11. DS of Fallacy

4.2.12. DS of Generalization

4.2.13. DS of History as Lesson

4.2.14. DS of Implication

4.2.15. DS of Lexicalization

4.2.16. DS of Norm Expression

4.2.17. DS of Number Game

4.2.18. DS of Presupposition

4.2.19. DS of Euphemism

4.2.20. DS of Hyperbole

4.2.21. DS of Irony

4.2.22. DS of Metaphor

4.2.23. DS of Metonymy

4.2.24. DS of Repetition

4.2.25. DS of Simile

4.2.26. DS of Paradox

Statistics in table 4.1. summarize the occurrence and frequency of 26 examined discursive strategies in EENs and VENs.

Table 4.1. A Summary of DSs used in EENs

Discursive strategies	Occurrence	%
Authority	252	5.13
Categorization	148	3.02

Discursive strategies	Occurrence	%
Comparison	100	2.04
Contrast	29	0.59
Counterfactual	31	0.63
Disclaimer of Apparent Concession	12	0.24
Empathy	0	0.00
Evidentiality	48	0.98
Examples	93	1.89
Explanation	76	1.55
Fallacy	57	1.16
Generalization	134	2.73
History as lesson	68	1.39
Implication	342	6.97
Lexicalization	1842	37.53
Norm expressions	32	0.65
Number game	703	14.32
Presupposition	284	5.79
Euphemism	29	0.59
Hyperbole	190	3.87
Irony	34	0.69
Metaphor	225	4.58
Metonymy	16	0.33
Repetition	123	2.51
Simile	16	0.33
Paradox	24	0.49
Total	4908	100

Table 4.2. A Summary of DSs used in VENS

Discursive strategies	Occurrence	%
Authority	553	18.76
Categorization	19	0.64
Comparison	22	0.75
Contrast	1	0.03
Counterfactual	4	0.14
Disclaimer of Apparent Concession	10	0.34
Empathy	13	0.44
Evidentiality	20	0.68
Examples	50	1.70
Explanation	33	1.12
Fallacy	9	0.31
Generalization	27	0.92
History as lesson	30	1.02
Implication	102	3.46
Lexicalization	676	22.93
Norm expressions	13	0.44
Number game	796	27.00
Presupposition	119	4.04
Euphemism	15	0.51
Hyperbole	106	3.60
Irony	17	0.58
Metaphor	140	4.75
Metonymy	29	0.98
Repetition	126	4.27
Simile	9	0.31

Discursive strategies	Occurrence	%
Paradox	9	0.31
Total	2948	100

4.3. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EENs AND VENs

4.3.1. Similarities

The first similarity is that the strategies of *number game*, *authority*, *lexicalization*, *metaphor*, *implication*, *presupposition* and *hyperbole* are considered most effective and important in economic news in both languages, as evident in its popularity among the discursive strategies concerned. The reason is understandable:

The first reason is that economics is a field which is based on stastics and figures to generalize the situations and make predictions, that is why the strategy of *number game* dominates economic news.

Next, different from other field, in economics, there are a variety of ideas and predictions regarding economic issues, that is, each person can interpret economic stastics in a different way, whether positive or negative. As a result, it is not as persuasive for journalists to make their own arguments as to quote specialists', authorities', government's and experts' opinions. That's why discursive strategy of *authority* is favoured in economic news.

The final reason is that much as dry and rigid economic news may have been, discursive strategies of *lexicalization*, *metaphor*, *implication*, *presupposition*, *hyperbole* add flavor to economic news, making the news more interesting and impressive.

Turning to the second similarity between English and Vietnamese economic news, the discursive strategies of *example*,

history as lesson, repetition, metonymy stand in the middle positions and account for almost the same proportion in English and Vietnamese economic news.

Lastly, in both languages, the writers use few of discursive strategies of *apparent concession, paradox, euphemism, irony, counterfactual* and *simile*. The explanation for this is that economic news usually makes a factual account of economic events or description of economic data so these discursive strategies are not commonly used.

4.3.2. Differences

In general, English writers employ many discursive strategies than Vietnamese ones, proved by the fact that the total occurrence of all discursive strategies in *economist.com* is 0.6 times higher than that in *tuoitre.vn* with 4808 times and 2906 times that discursive strategies were used in English and Vietnamese respectively. This may be attributed to the fact that English newspaper – *economist.com* has the tendency to provide readers with insightful analysis and comment of each economic event, whereas, *tuoitre.vn* orients itself towards reporting events.

Although English economic news have higher occurrence in total discursive strategies, the occurrence of each discursive strategy varies in the English and Vietnamese corpuses.

In particular, albeit the discursive strategy of *authority* is one of the frequently used discursive strategies in both English and Vietnamese economic news, its occurrence in Vietnamese economic news is twofold that in English economic news. It can be said that the role of government, authorities or experts is more emphasized in Vietnamese economic news than in English ones. This reflects the

respect for authority of Vietnamese people, in specific, the people in Vietnam is supposed to take a very limited role in experiencing, assessing or taking initiatives in dealing with economic issues, hence, opinions, guidelines and predictions about economic issues are mostly led by the government or experts. In contrast, in English economic news, the government or experts play a less prominent role in guiding the public's opinions and actions and the writer or readers are supposed to be more engaged, more critical and initiative in understanding and dealing with economic issues.

Secondly, making up high in occurrence in both languages are *implication* and *presupposition*. These two discursive strategies in English economic news are used more times than in Vietnamese economic news. This difference can be explained in terms of ideological positioning. To make it clear, the disparity between English and Vietnamese economic news in the use of *implication* and *presupposition* represents the link between comprehensibility of economic news and education or social position of speakers that the newspapers target. The economist.com is the newspaper which offers authoritative insight and penetrating opinion on economic news, meanwhile, tuoitre.vn normally provides readers with informative account or description of economic events and issues in the world. In line with that function, economist.com caters a version of news with much of *implication* and *presupposition*, whereas writers in tuoitre.vn may be consciously aiming to make their report simplified, thus making their news palatable to common readers, not just the elite.

Thirdly, with the same reason, the discursive strategies of *explanation* also account for a higher proportion in English economic news than Vietnamese ones. With focus on analyzing and giving

insightful opinions on a matter, writers in economist.com have a tendency to give many detailed explanations of the news.

Another difference worth mentioning is that the occurrence of the use of *categorization* in English news is nearly eight times as many as that in Vietnamese news, namely 148 times and 19 times respectively. It may be that the journalists in English economic news show no fear of conflict, as would be expected in an English news source. English journalists are considered as more openly critical in their outlook and analysis of an economic event, so they incline to categorize themselves and other countries that do no good for their country more often than Vietnamese journalists. In contradiction to English journalists, Vietnamese journalists seem to try to go great lengths to avoid sharp contrast between “Us” and “Them” and to be neutral in some economic issues, especially international economic issues.

This explanation can be applied to clarify why Vietnamese journalists have a trend to use more *empathy*, albeit fewer *irony*, fewer *contrast* strategy than English ones. Both later strategies are used to emphasize the strong position or a more affirmative and candid opinions of the writers, thus employed more by English journalists. The distinction can be seen in the more use of *empathy* by Vietnamese journalists, which can bring out the neutral tone of them.

One noteworthy discrepancy is that in VENs, strategy of *empathy* appears 14 times in the corpus of the research, however, there is no strategy of *empathy* used in EENs. This can be interpreted by the fact that English journalists in economist.com try to be objective in their account and analysis of economic events, that is, not to take sides or give any empathetic comment on the events.

However, Vietnamese are collectivists who have tendency to show sympathetic expressions towards others' mishap.

Last but not least, *fallacy* and *norm expressions* are other domain in which ideological stances may be expressed. It is proved that more powerful arguers may manage the opinion of the readers by making self-serving arguments more prominent and affirmative. Because of English economic and military strength, their media's voice is more influential than that of Vietnam, thus they are more vigorous arguers. That fact can shed light on how English journalists employ more of *fallacy* and *norm expressions* than Vietnamese ones.

4.4. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

As stated in the previous part, the initial motivations inspiring this study is the existing gaps in researches on discursive strategies used in economic news. What is more, the research was taken in the realm of English Vietnamese comparison and contrast, which provides further contribution to the field.

As regards to methodology, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the research. Van Dijk's framework [17] on critical discourse analysis was applied to detecting and analyzing 26 discursive strategies in economic news in two newspapers which are economist.com and tuoitre.vn. The discursive strategies concerned were analyzed to reveal how journalists represented their ideologies via discursive strategies. From the analysis of 200 samples (100

samples in English collected from economist.com and 100 samples in Vietnamese collected from tuoitre.vn), the frequency of each discursive strategy was compared to suggest differences and similarities on using discursive strategies in English and Vietnamese economic news.

The discursive strategy analysis answered the research questions set. In addressing the first research question, the discursive strategy analysis shows that Vietnamese journalists in tuoitre.vn exploit all of 26 discursive strategies mentioned to represent their ideas and ideologies, while English journalists in economist.com employ 25 discursive strategies, with an exception of *empathy*.

In answering the second research question, the data analysis reveals that language and ideology is mutually determined. In detail, the language used by journalists in specific and the language in news discourse in general is biased and the journalists report an economic events or issues to their own interest and ideologies, so they use the means of discursive strategies to represent their own ideologies and opinions. On the other hand, journalists' ideologies and beliefs are interwoven in the discursive strategies they choose to employ. As a result, it can be concluded that news discourse is not free of bias, however, it is subject to ideological control and interpretations.

Regarding the third research question, the use of discursive strategies in English and Vietnamese shows some resemblance as well as discrepancy. On one hand, English and Vietnamese economic news resemble in a way that the strategies of *number game*, *authority*, *lexicalization*, *metaphor*, *implication*, *presupposition* and *hyperbole* are most effective and important in economic news in both languages, followed by *example*, *history as lesson*, *repetition*,

metonymy. And discursive strategies of *apparent concession*, *paradox*, *euphemism*, *irony*, *counterfactual* and *simile* are used the least. On the other hand, the variation in discursive strategy's use between two languages is verified. Occurrence of *implication*, *presupposition*, *repetition*, *explanation*, *categorization*, *irony*, *contrast*, *fallacy* and *norm expressions* in English is higher than that in Vietnamese. On the contrary, occurrence of *authority*, *generalization*, *empathy* in Vietnamese is higher than that in English.

In the following section some implications and recommendation for further research were provided.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

5.2.1. Implications for Readers of Economic News

The research shows that critical discourse analysis of news discourse can help readers to boost their critical awareness as well as critical sensitivity of news discourse, especially economic news discourse. Hence, CDA can help lay all newspaper ideologies transparent which were once opaque for the readers.

Moreover, it is of great importance in helping readers achieve a better understanding of what they are reading as well as to have an insight into social and cultural background of their own countries as well as other countries.

5.2.2. Implication for Students

This research provides knowledge about CDA which is not known yet and gives contributions to one who is interested in discourse study and Van Dijk's framework of discursive strategies.

This study can also serve as a wake-up call for students, that is, the study helps them to be aware of biased nature of news discourse. Everyday EFL learners get exposed to a variety of

authentic materials of numerous forms such as news, textbooks, movies, TV show, etc. which are produced by native speakers, hence influenced by their ideologies. So being aware of ideologically managed discourse is of great significance for them to realize the real intention in the discourse to conduct a selective acquisition of foreign thoughts, beliefs and ideologies. Therefore, EFL learners can decide which set of thoughts, beliefs and ideologies is worth adopting and transmitting and which one is not suitable to their own culture, thus resisting the imposition of foreign ideologies on them.

5.2.3. Implications for Teachers

CDA of economic news and the framework of Van Dijk used in this research can be helpful in the journalism course as well as reading course. EFL teachers can introduce discursive strategies or other parts of this framework to students so that students can learn how to analyze a discourse critically. Not only can this equip students with tools to spotting the hidden meanings or real intention of the writers but it can also improve reading skills of the students.

Furthermore, the findings of the study can be beneficial to EFL teachers in a way that they can be more aware of the discourse they use as a material in class to avoid using negative embedded-ideology materials and become more selective and critical in their choice.

5.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Notwithstanding the researcher's consistent effort in conducting the thesis, shortcomings are inevitable. Firstly, Van Dijk's framework includes 30 discursive strategies, however, the research only focused on 17 of them. Secondly, owing to limitation of time and scope, the analysis may not have been discussed

intensively as it is supposed to be. For these limitations, I would highly appreciate any comments or adjustments to make this work more persuasive and applicable.

5.4. SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Due to shortage of time and scope, the thesis only concentrates on 26 in Van Dijk's framework. Thus, for further investigation, some topics for researches are suggested below:

1. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Discursive Strategies in Political News
2. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Discursive Strategies in Educational News
3. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Discursive Strategies in Religious Text
4. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Discursive Strategies of Newspaper Headlines
5. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Discursive Strategies in Political Speech