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A Critical Discourse Analysis of Algerian European Relations During the Energy Crisis of 2022: AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR as Samples.

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment for the Requirements of the Master Degree in Linguistics

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Dedications

First and foremost, we thank ALLAH for granting us the blessing and opportunity to complete this humble endeavor. It's a testament to his guidance and support.

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Sincerely,
Mehdi Fatima and Cheikh Bouchra.

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Abstract

This study employs a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach using articles from Algerian newspapers, Al-WATAN and Al-KHABAR, to investigate Algerian-European relations within the 2022 energy crisis. The primary aim is to understand how the media depicted the Algerian-European relationship during this global energy crisis, with a specific focus on the energy sector, within Fairclough's three-dimensional CDA framework. The year 2022 witnessed a severe global energy crisis impacting nations worldwide. Algeria, a significant hydrocarbon producer in North Africa with historical energy ties to Europe, assumed a pivotal role. This study explores how these newspapers framed concerns about energy security, diplomacy, and collaboration to decipher the intricate language that evolved during this period. Critical Discourse Analysis, guided by Fairclough's three-dimensional framework, serves as the core methodology. It provides a valuable lens for dissecting language conventions, narratives, and underlying ideologies within media discourse. This research seeks to elucidate the power dynamics inherent in media narratives, shedding light on their influence over public opinion and policy formulation by closely analyzing the discourse in Al-WATAN and Al-KHABAR. This study adheres to Fairclough's three-dimensional paradigm and advances our understanding of the interplay between media representations, political processes, and international relations during a crucial energy crisis. It offers significant insights into how the media shapes perceptions of the Algerian-European relationship, especially within the vital context of the energy sector, through a thorough examination of Al-WATAN and Al Khabar.

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Algerian-European Relations, Energy Crisis, Media, Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Framework.

List of Abbreviations

DA: Discourse Analysis

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis

EU: European Union

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In the years 2021-2022, a significant energy crisis had a major impact on global energy security and diplomacy. Algeria, known for its abundant hydrocarbon reserves, found itself at the center of this crisis, influencing its relations with Europe. Given the gravity of the energy crisis, this Master dissertation aims to conduct a critical analysis of how Algerian-European relations were portrayed in the media. Our primary focus will be on two important Algerian newspapers, AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR.

To grasp the intricacies of this crisis and its consequences for both Algeria and Europe, it's essential to explore how it was covered and framed in the media. Newspapers like AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR provide valuable insights into the narratives and perspectives that shaped how Algerians perceived this crisis. This thesis employs the three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework developed by Norman Fairclough as our analytical tool to decipher the discourse within these newspapers.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a methodological approach rooted in social sciences and linguistics. It helps us understand how language plays a role in shaping power dynamics and ideologies. Using this tool, we can uncover hidden meanings, underlying ideologies, and entrenched power structures within discourse. In our study, we will thoroughly examine the language and rhetoric used in AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR to discuss the energy crisis, Algeria's role, and its relations with Europe.

Background Significance

1- Research topic

This thesis examines the media portrayal of Algeria's energy crisis in 2021-2022, focusing on two Algerian newspapers, AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR. This study uses the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework, developed by Norman Fairclough, to understand the narratives and perspectives shaping Algeria's perception of the crisis. The analysis aims to uncover hidden meanings, ideologies, and entrenched power structures within the discourse, providing valuable insights into Algeria's role and relations with Europe.

2- Research Questions

Our research conducts a critical discourse analysis of Algerian-European relations during the 2022 energy crisis, with a specific focus on AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR. We aim to address the following research questions:

1. How do Algerian newspaper articles depict the relationship between Algeria and Europe during the 2022 energy crisis?
2. What discursive techniques are employed to shape the narrative of Algeria-Europe relations within the context of this crisis?
3. How are European institutions and actors portrayed in these news articles about the 2022 energy crisis?

3- Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: During the 2022 energy crisis, newspapers in Algeria, like AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR, might describe the relationship between Algeria and Europe in different ways. They could focus on cooperation, disagreements, or dependence between the two.

Hypothesis 2: News stories about Algeria and Europe's relationship during the 2022-energy crisis may use various techniques to influence public opinion. These techniques could include framing, word choice, and storytelling methods.

Hypothesis 3: Algerian news stories about the 2022 energy crisis might portray European organizations and individuals differently. They could be depicted as important partners, competitors, or even blamed for the crisis.

Aim of study

The main goal of this study is to closely analyze how AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR newspapers talk about Algeria's relationship with Europe during the 2022 energy crisis. In simpler terms, this study aims to show how newspapers can influence how people perceive international relations, especially during important events like the energy crisis in 2022. We are using these two newspapers as examples.

Research Design

1- Methodolog

To study Algerian European relations during the 2022 energy crisis, this research uses Critical Discourse Analysis with Fairclough's three dimensional framework (Textual analysis, Discursive Practice, Social Practice).It analyzes data from AL WATAN and AL KHABAR newspapers.

2- Process

The study is divided into three chapters. The first chapter delves into the theoretical foundations of our investigation. We define discourse, explore the basics of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), and introduce the concept of discourse analysis. Additionally, we discuss how ideologies influence discourse and provide a general introduction to Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. Lastly, we

touch upon the role of economic discourse in our study.

The second chapter, "Research Methodology," provides an overview of our research approach. We discuss the context of Algeria-Europe relations, the energy crisis, its origins, and its consequences, as well as the newspapers AL-WATAN and AL-KHABAR. We offer a detailed explanation of our methodology, including data collection and the creation of a data table for further analysis.

In the third chapter, "Data Analysis and Findings," we utilize Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework, which includes text analysis, discursive practice, and social practices, to analyze the selected articles. In this chapter, we present our conclusions and highlight the valuable insights gained through the application of this analytical method.

Chapter One
Theoretical Frameworks

Introduction

Language plays a crucial role in the media as it is often used to shape and influence our attitudes and beliefs in our daily lives. Media reports contribute significantly to our social and economic knowledge, shaping our understanding of the world. However, it is important to recognize that language in news reports is often manipulated to sway our opinions and shape our worldview on various issues. The manipulation of language in these reports has attracted the attention of linguists and sociologists, leading to the development of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a method to analyze texts in the media and economic domains. This chapter provides an overview of the Theoretical Framework of CDA, starting with an explanation of discourse, Discourse Analysis (DA), and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). It also explores the concept of ideology and then delves into the analytical framework developed by Norman Fairclough .then discussed the principles and aims of CDA. Lastly, the chapter briefly discusses the notion of economic and media discourse.

1.1 Discourse, Discourse Analysis (DA,) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

In order to understand the functioning of CDA, it is important to establish clear definition and background information about this field of study.

1.1.1 Discourse

The word discourse itself has a number of complex issues, according To Meriel Bloor and Thomas Bloor (2007) it means “symbolic human interaction in its many forms whether directly through spoken or written language or via gestures, pictures, diagrams, films or music.” (P1-2). Thus refers to the various of symbolic interactions that occur between people. This covers spoken and written direct communication as well as nonverbal means like gestures, images, diagrams, movies, and music. Discourse essentially includes all modes of expression and communication that people use to interact and communicate with one another.

According to Norman Fairclough (1992) discourse “is used in linguistic to refer to extended samples of either spoken or written language.” (P-3). In other words, it encompasses communication beyond individual sentences or phrases. By focusing on discourse, linguists study and analyze larger units of communication, such as conversations, speeches, or written texts.

Teun. A Van Dijk (1997) defines discourse as a form of language use that includes spoken and written communication as well as other semiotic system such as images and sounds.

1.1.2 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis, which focuses on how communication shapes and is shaped by social structures, power relations, and cultural practices, is the study of language in social contexts.

It investigates the implicit meanings, underlying ideologies, and social implications of spoken and written discourse.

Discourse analysis, according to Brian Paltridge in 2006, goes beyond the examination of the specific words, clauses, phrases, and sentences required for clear communication. It examines language usage trends across a range of literature and looks into the relationships between language use and social and cultural environments. Discourse analysis gives information on various worldviews and understandings by looking at language usage.

Additionally, it explores how language use is impacted by participant interactions and how that affects social identities and relationships. Discourse analysis also looks into how discourse creates identities and shapes worldviews. It includes both oral and written text analysis.

Whereas according to Yule (1996: 83), he states that:

- “Discourse analysis covers an extremely wide range of activities, from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as ‘oh’ or ‘well’ are used in casual talk, to the study of the dominant ideology in a culture as represented, for example, in each educational or political practices. When it is restricted to linguistic issues, discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which language is used in some contexts to express intention”.

1.1.3 Critical Discourse Analysis

1.1.3.1A Brief History of CDA

According to Ruth Wodak and Micheal Meyer(2008).The ‘CDA Group’s’ brief existence may be traced to the first decade of the 1990s, when a network of academics came together as a result of a modest symposium that was conducted in Amsterdam in January 1991. Teun van Dijk, Ruth Wodak, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuwen, and Norman Fairclough all came together for this symposium to talk about the ideas and techniques of discourse analysis, notably Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). This gathering gave academics the chance to discuss and examine their various and distinctive views, which have changed greatly over time while still being relevant in many ways.

Recognizing the variations and commonalities in the techniques taken by the scholars was a necessary step in the group formation process. Discourse Analysis showed these contrasts when compared to other theories and methodologies, but the programmatic framework that formed the variety of theoretical approaches revealed the similarities. It is important to note that while new approaches have evolved, incorporating conventional ideas in novel ways, some scholars who were formerly affiliated with CDA have since chosen alternate theoretical frameworks and distanced themselves from CDA.

In general, some concepts define CDA as a school or paradigm. It is problem-focused,

interdisciplinary, and diverse, with a shared purpose in demystifying ideologies and power by rigorous analysis of semiotic material, whether it be written, spoken, or visual. While retaining their unique scientific methodology and taking stock of their own research methods, CDA researchers work to be as transparent as possible about their perspectives and interests.

The founding of the CDA network was institutionalized in 1990 with the publishing of Teun van Dijk's journal "Discourse and Society" and a number of books with related research objectives. The Amsterdam conference served as the impetus for the creation of the Erasmus program, as well as for international collaborations, joint projects, and a special issue of "Discourse and Society" that included the aforementioned methodologies in 1993. Since then, a great deal of journals, book collections, conferences, and handbooks have been devoted to CDA, solidifying its position as a subfield of linguistics. Critical scholarship in the area is disseminated through publications like *Critical Discourse Studies*, *The Journal of Language and Politics*, *Discourse and Communication*, *Visual Semiotics*, and others.

In conclusion, CDA (CDS) has developed into a recognized subject with institutionalization in numerous academic departments and curricula all over the world.

1.1.3.2 Definition of CDA

According to Van Dijk (2001: 352): Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose and ultimately resist social inequality.

As Fairclough (2001: 26) puts it: CDA analyses texts and interactions, but it does not start from texts and interactions. It starts rather from social issues and problems, problems which face people in their social lives, issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies.

According to Deborah (2001), CDA is a type of discourse analysis that focuses on examining how abuse, dominance, and inequality in the social and political spheres are expressed, maintained, and challenged through language. The goal of critical discourse analyzers is to understand, expose, and ultimately combat societal inequities.

1.2 Ideology

Ideology can be defined as a set of beliefs, ideas, or principles that form the basis of a political, social, or economic system or movement. It provides a framework for understanding and interpreting the world, shaping people's values, attitudes, and behaviors. Ideologies often encompass a range of perspectives on topics such as governance, justice, equality, individual rights, and societal organization. They can influence and guide the actions and policies of individuals, groups, or even

entire societies.

Fairclough (1992) defines “ideology” as “significations generated within power relations as a dimension of the exercise of power and struggle over power” (p.72) Fowler (1991) proposes an alternative conceptualization of ideology, wherein it is described as the combination of individuals’ thoughts, expressions, and social interactions.

According to Calzada Perez (2003) ,he defined ideology as a collection of concepts that assist us comprehend how our environment affects us and how to live more effectively.

1.3 Approaches to CDA

Different Approaches have been developed by linguistics and scholars within the field of Critical discourse analysis. These Approaches include the discourse historical Approach proposed by Ruth Wodak (1989), the sociocultural approach by Norman Fairclough (1992.1995), and the socio-cognitive approach.

Proposed by Van Dijk (1991).Each approach has its own distinct focus and perspective on analyzing discourse.

This chapter exclusively concentrates on the utilization of Fairclough’s sociocultural approach often referred to as The Fairclough’s three dimensional framework. In the context of analyzing articles from Algerian newspapers (AL WATAN and AL KHABAR).this framework will be employed as the analytical tool for the research conducted in this study.

1.3.1 Fairclough’s Three Dimensional Framework

The three-dimensional framework proposed by Fairclough:

The three-dimensional framework Norman Fairclough suggests for discourse analysis focuses on the complex interrelationships between language, discourse practices, and social institutions.

This seeks to comprehend Fairclough’s framework in its whole, highlighting its importance in the analysis of texts, discursive practices, and social situations. The underlying ideologies, power relationships, and societal ramifications concealed inside language can be exposed through the use of this theory. The following are the dimensions of the framework and their implications:

1.3.1.1 Dimension 01: Discourse as a Linguistic Text

Recognizing discourse as a linguistic text, whether it is spoken or written, is one of Fairclough’s framework’s fundamental tenets. This dimension emphasizes how crucial it is to examine a text’s syntax, style, and other linguistic components in order to understand its content and intended audience. Texts display ideology, social ties, and knowledge, according to Fairclough (2001: 26). A thorough analysis of a text’s linguistic components permits the interpretation of how meaning is created and communicated through language. For instance, hidden beliefs in a documentary can be discovered by grammatical analysis.

For instance, if a documentary regularly portrays the poor as the targets of action verbs rather than as subjects, it could help to perpetuate the idea that they are helpless victims (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997: 263). Such language analysis illuminates the social representations and power relationships woven within the discourse.

1.3.1.2 Dimension 02: Discursive Practice

The dimension of discursive practices, which includes the methods of text generation and interpretation, is also included in Fairclough's framework. This aspect recognizes that discourse is a dynamic process in which meanings are discussed and created. Examining rules, tactics, and contextual elements affecting the creation and understanding of texts in detail is necessary for analyzing discursive activities.

Researchers obtain insights into how language shapes, negotiates, and expresses meanings through the study of how texts are formed and interpreted. Fairclough highlights the requirement for thorough examination by emphasizing the systematic analysis of texts in accordance with theoretical concepts (2001: 26). This level of study reveals the discursive mechanisms at work while emphasizing how language use and meaning production interact.

1.3.1.3 Dimension 03: Social Practice

The analysis of social practices in connection to discourse is the most important component of Fairclough's framework. This aspect seeks to expose the underlying beliefs and power structures that both influence and are influenced by discourse. Understanding how discursive practices are influenced and, in turn, shape society is essential to understanding how discursive practices are influenced.

According to Fairclough, discourse is inextricably linked to social practice rather than existing in isolation from it, reflecting and influencing social and cultural processes. Hidden ideologies, power dynamics, and social inequities that are ingrained in discourse can be discovered through critical analysis (1995: 202-205). This aspect emphasizes how crucial it is to consider texts' broader sociocultural contexts while evaluating them.

The three-dimensional framework developed by Norman Fairclough, which takes into account the linguistic, discursive, and social aspects of texts, provides a thorough approach to discourse analysis. This paradigm offers a detailed knowledge of how language functions within social institutions by closely scrutinizing the linguistic features of texts, assessing discursive activities, and researching social settings. Researchers can reveal hidden ideologies, power relationships, and social effects in speech by using this paradigm, which helps us understand how discourse affects society.

Discourse analysis can examine deeper meanings and uncover underlying social structures and cultural processes by incorporating Fairclough's paradigm. By utilizing Fairclough's three-

dimensional framework, scholars are better able to comprehend discourse and its effects on a whole. A full analysis of texts is made possible by incorporating Fairclough's framework, which emphasizes how linked language, discourse practices, and social institutions are. Researchers can discover the minute differences in meaning that are communicated through structure, style, and grammar by analyzing texts as linguistic texts.

This linguistic study sheds light on the ideologies and power relationships that are upheld or contested in discourse.

Studying discursive behaviors also reveals more about the dynamic methods of text creation and interpretation. This aspect acknowledges that meaning is not fixed but rather is contested and built through discursive exchanges. Researchers learn more about how meanings are created and expressed by examining the conventions, techniques, and contextual elements involved in creating and interpreting texts.

The aspect of social practice, however, has the most significant ramifications. Researchers can identify the social influences, beliefs, and power relations that shape and are shaped by discourse by looking at the larger socio-cultural context in which conversation takes place. Researchers can identify potential latent power dynamics, social disparities, and dominant ideologies by critically analyzing texts within their social contexts.

Researchers are now able to look beyond the obvious meanings of texts and explore the underlying social structures and cultural processes thanks to the inclusion of Fairclough's framework, which enables a thorough examination of discourse. This conceptualization recognizes discourse as a social phenomena that influences and is influenced by social practices and beliefs, rather than as an isolated phenomenon.

Practically speaking, the three-dimensional framework can be used to analyze a variety of discourses, such as political speeches, media writings, and organizational communication. Researchers can delve into the linguistic characteristics of the text, the processes of text generation and consumption, and the larger socio-cultural processes in which the text is located by addressing the essential questions provided by Fairclough. This thorough examination offers a clear comprehension of the text and its ramifications.

Overall, Fairclough's three-dimensional framework is a useful method for discourse analysis because it enables scholars to discover the complex relationships between discourse practices, language, and social structures. Researchers can better understand the ideologies, power relations, and social effects ingrained in discourse by using this paradigm. This comprehensive understanding prepares the way for critical engagement with texts and their social meanings and helps to a more nuanced understanding of the function of speech in forming society. It enables scholars to engage in textual criticism, unearth hidden meanings, contest prevailing beliefs, and advance an inclusive and

just society.

In order to make the three-dimensional framework understandable, Fairclough gives a simpler figure.

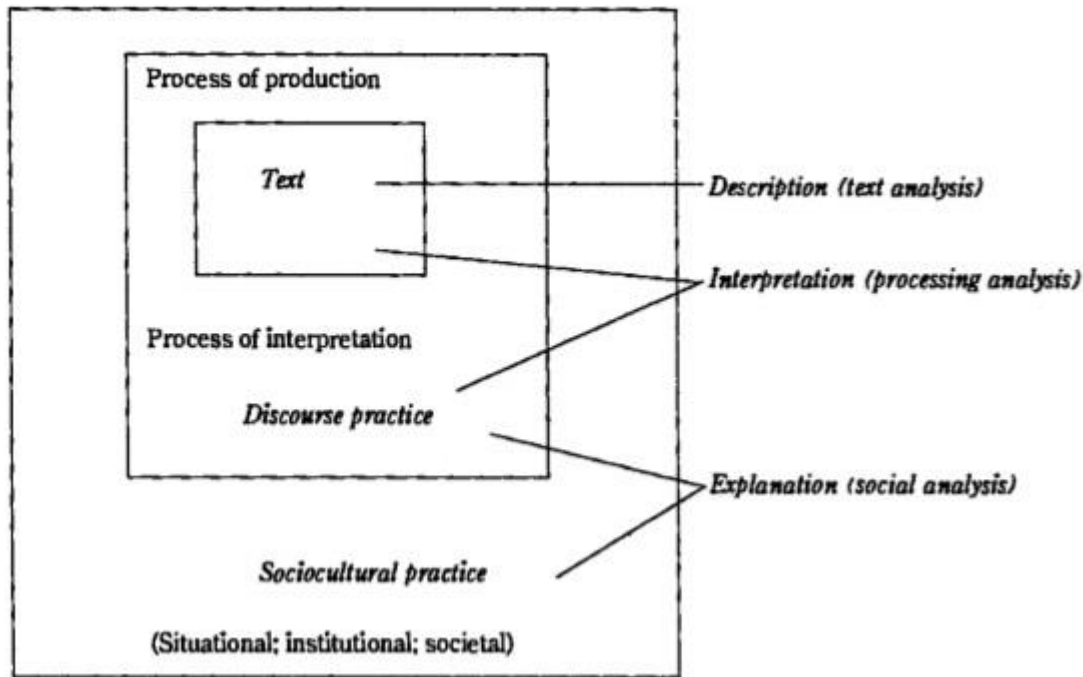


Figure 01: The three dimensional framework view of discourse [adopted from Norman Fairclough 1995 critical discourse analysis: the critical study of language page 98]

1.4.1 Principles and Aims of CDA

The following succinct statement encapsulates the core values of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA):

1. Emphasis on abuse of power and injustice: CDA focuses particularly on the discursive aspects of abuse of power and the ensuing inequality and unfairness in society.
2. Sociopolitical orientation: In contrast to other discourse analysis methodologies, CDA is largely driven by urgent social issues and seeks to advance our comprehension of these issues through discourse analysis. It clearly states its values and goals and adopts a social stance.
3. Multidisciplinary approach: Due to the complexity of social problems, CDA frequently uses a multidisciplinary approach. The selection or development of theories, descriptions, methodologies, and empirical research is dependent on how well they address sociopolitical objectives.
4. Analysis of the interaction between power and discourse: A key component of CDA is the analysis of the nuanced interactions between the exercise of power and the use of discourse.
5. Explicit position and solidarity: Critical discourse analysts adopt an overt sociopolitical position and stand with those who are most harmed by inequality and dominance. They seek

to criticize and confront the ruling classes who support or downplay social injustice and inequality.

6. Structural critique: The discourse critique in CDA looks at structural problems involving groups and power relations rather than ad hoc or singular instances. It tries to pinpoint and address the structural causes of inequality and supremacy.

7. Applied ethics and norm activity: CDA assumes an applied ethics and is overtly normative. It aspires to contribute to change via critical understanding and tackles pressing issues that endanger many people's lives and well-being.

8. Long-term analysis and fundamental causes: In addition to addressing current social issues, critical discourse analysts seek to offer long-term assessments of the underlying circumstances, causes, and effects of these challenges. They want to learn more about the function of rhetoric in the perpetuation of inequality and power.

9. Modesty and efficacy: The effectiveness and relevance of CDA's contributions to change are ultimately what determines the organization's success. When compared to the actions of resistance carried out by people who are actively involved in social movements, critical discourse analysts are aware that scholarly contributions may be insignificant.

10. Partisanship and viewpoint: Critical discourse analysts do not take an impartial or detached stance. They give marginalized groups' viewpoints and interests more weight than those of the powerful. They oppose the exclusion or denial of inequality and criticize the collaboration between academics and the ruling class.

These guidelines serve as a foundation for the development of theories, analytical techniques, and empirical research within the context of CDA. They stress the significance of conducting studies that are consistent with the objectives of correcting power imbalances, inequality, and injustice in society.

1.4.2 Aims of Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis Goals Include

1. Exposing hidden ties between language and power: The goal of CDA is to disclose any unspoken connections or relationships between language or discourse and power.
2. Finding and spotting ideological deceit and manipulation: CDA seeks to find and spotting ideological deception and manipulation that may be concealed in texts, which frequently go unnoticed by the average reader. In order to identify and comprehend these manipulations, it aims to give readers critical thinking tools.
3. Exposing hidden forms of social dominance and power: The CDA seeks to expose, reveal,

and disclose the covert mechanisms, traits, tactics, and expressions of social dominance, inequality, prejudice, and bias. It focuses on the methods used by the elite and prevailing groups to control the dominated groups.

4. Examining social disparity brought on by language usage: CDA critically investigates and considers the social inequality brought on by language use. It seeks to comprehend how language influences the distribution of power among people and groups.

5. Pinpointing the relationship between power and control: CDA aims to identify and analyze the relationship between power and control in discourse. It serves as a powerful tool for studying ideological processes related to dominance and power.

6. Increasing awareness and demystifying discourses: CDA aims to increase people's awareness of how they have been deceived by ideologies embedded in texts. It seeks to demystify and reveal the ideological dimensions and manifestations of unequal power relations among individuals and groups.

7. Providing tools for description, interpretation, and critique: CDA seeks to provide people with skills for describing, interpreting, and criticizing textual methods used by authors and speakers to naturalize discourses and reveal concealed ideologies. The molded beliefs within texts are denaturalized and demystified through encouraging critical thinking and social intervention.

8. Exposing manipulative discursive practices: CDA seeks to uncover and illuminate the manipulative discursive strategies used by dominant and elite organizations to uphold their authority and hold on to power.

These objectives work together to advance CDA's understanding, analysis, and critique of language, discourse, power, and social inequality.

1.5 Uncovering the Dynamics and Power of Media Discourse

The term "media discourse" refers to communication that takes place across a variety of media platforms, including spoken and written language, with the goal of reaching an audience that is not physically present at the time the discourse is taking place. Many times, the discourse's audience members-readers, listeners, or viewers-do not have the direct means of responding to the discourse's creators. However, as new media technologies evolve, this dynamic is gradually shifting.

It is crucial to remember that media discourse deliberately targets its readers or viewers. It is a deliberately planned and displayed medium of public interaction. In contrast to informal discussions or private writings, media discourse is a planned and manufactured form of communication.. It is an open and recorded exchange rather than being secret or off the record.

Examining the processes involved in the development of media discourse is necessary to comprehend it, both in terms of its literal production and its ideological foundations. As it examines the messages spread by mass media, critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an important method in media discourse study. This critical viewpoint highlights the significance of continuously evaluating the information we take in from the media.

Additionally, conversation analysis, which examines institutional dialogue and contrasts it with other types of informal and formal communication, encompasses media discourse. The accessibility of media discourse makes it a desirable topic for discourse analysis, particularly in light of the internet accessibility of newspapers, radio stations, television shows, and other media sources. Technology improvements have also helped to preserve formerly ephemeral media discourse, especially in the case of radio and television broadcasts.

Significant changes are being made in the media discourse space, especially with the emergence of Web 2 technology. This chapter tries to depict this changing media landscape by investigating the opportunities presented by these technical breakthroughs and challenging conventional concepts of media discourse.

1.5.1 The Influence of Mass Media on Public Opinion

Public opinion and societal attitudes are greatly shaped and influenced by the media. With a thorough study of all facets of mass media, including newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies, and advertising, Merrill et al. (1994) offers insightful information about the language and content of news media. The book explores crucial subjects including media functions, the effects of mass media messages, newspaper operations, the components of news, and media ethics.

Merrill asserts that choosing news is an important process that is influenced by elements including timeliness, conflict, consequence, human interest, novelty, prominence, closeness, speed, correctness, objectivity, fairness, and completeness. According to Merrill, sustaining objectivity means maintaining justice and objectivity, ensuring that journalists cover people without disclosing personal prejudices. Merrill also makes the point that journalists might not have the necessary background knowledge in some subjects, including history and international relations, and thus they might use Machiavellian ethics to excuse their actions in order to forward their goals.

Merrill also touches on another significant facet of propaganda in the media. Journalistic writers frequently use propagandistic strategies to guide, sway, or persuade their readers. Create stereotypes, present opinions as facts, rely heavily on sources, use biased attribution, manage news, use labels, claim vague authority, present selective facts, highlight one person's perspective, and use the "not-available" fallacy are just a few of these techniques. Repetition and accumulation of media messages have a huge impact on how people perceive the world and how they behave, too. The language used in popular culture has a significant influence on how people think and act. Merrill emphasizes the

importance of avoiding stereotyping and overgeneralizations while highlighting the general semantics concept. Journalists are urged to present each instance in isolation and with objectivity. Compared to other media, magazines provide in-depth coverage and have the ability to concentrate on significant problems over time, building up a powerful impact. In contrast to other forms of media, magazines primarily source their content from outside writers.

According to Merrill (1994 as cited in Amal Ibrahim shousha 2010), newspapers are quick and transient media. They are supervised by publishers who are in charge of the business, editorial, production, circulation, and advertising sections. However, the mainstream media, especially newspapers and magazines, frequently come under fire for being overly pessimistic, unreliable, unfair, biased, and haughty. Merrill agrees that barriers like ideology, politics, economics, religion, linguistics, and cultural variations can cause information to lose some of its significance. Journalism's ethical obligations include being true, accurate, fair, and of good taste. Journalists should make an effort to write well so that they may convey important information and interest readers. Direct quotations are an exception to the rule in news writing, where they are typically employed to focus the story, offer incontrovertible facts, set the journalist apart from sources' assertions, or give the newsmaker's own words more flavor.

In general, knowing how language is used to shape public attitudes and opinions requires a grasp of both the standards of journalistic writing and the function of the media. Analysis of the objectivity or subjectivity of journalists and the development of stereotypes in media discourse benefit greatly from the insights offered by Merrill et al. (1994) and Bell (1991) about the language and content of mass media (Merrill et al., 1994; Bell, 1991).

1.6 Economic Discourse

English economic text is viewed as the product of economic discourse, which is defined as a process of communicative action. Economic discourse is regarded as a method of text creation that takes socio-cultural, psychological, and pragmatic considerations into account. It is described as a collection of economic speech actions that take the shape of written and spoken texts that represent the reality of the economic world.

The participants in the discourse on the economy are important, and they are defined as experts in various economic fields. A wide number of activities are included in the economy, including business, finance and credit, accounting and audit, tax and insurance, and commerce. Therefore, experts from these many fields make up the participants in English economic debate.

Economic texts have a wide range of linguistic characteristics, including styles and genres. They are linked to texts written in an official business style, which is seen as a macro-environment for verbal communication in the context of exclusively formal interpersonal interactions. Commercial communication, economic-related media stories, and commercial paperwork are examples of official

business-style economic texts.

Additionally, economic texts can be written in the scientific style, just as reports, monographs, and journal articles. These writings, which reflect the academic and research facets of the topic of economics, add to the conversation about the subject as a whole economic text is the visible outcome of economic discourse, which is a process of communication within the subject of economics. Economic literature come in a variety of styles and genres, including the formal business style and the scientific style, and economic discourse comprises experts from diverse areas of economic activity.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Chapter 1 gave a general overview of how language is used in the media and how it can influence how people think and behave. The chapter provided an introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a technique for examining media and economic texts, emphasizing its importance in comprehending language manipulation in news reporting. It has been covered in detail how concepts like discourse, discourse analysis (DA), ideology, and Norman Fairclough's analytical framework fit into the Theoretical Framework of CDA. Examining CDA's guiding principles and goals has highlighted the method's capacity to reveal subterranean social processes and power structures. In addition, the connection between economic and media discourse has been touched upon briefly, noting their influence on how we perceive the outside world.

Chapter Two
Research Methodology

2.Introduction

The analysis portion of the study is introduced in this chapter. It starts off with a review of Algerian-European ties, looking at their dynamics and historical backdrop. Additionally, it explores the history of the 2022 energy crisis, including its causes and impacts on many parties. This study's main objective is to evaluate the discursive techniques used by journalists in their stories. To do this, the chapter emphasizes the discourse's particular setting, which involves the online editions of the Algerian newspapers "AL WATAN" and "AL KHABAR." To draw significant conclusions from the analysis, it is crucial to take into account the political stance and ideology of these newspapers. The data that will be examined in the following parts are also described in this chapter. It describes the analytical process, which is broken down into two primary steps. The first step entails undertaking a textual analysis to analyze the linguistic components of the newspaper stories using Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. The second section, which focuses on discursive analysis, examines how power dynamics, ideologies, and social dynamics are expressed in language, with a particular emphasis on the discursive techniques used by journalists.

2.1Contextual components

This part is going to introduce a brief review of the Algerian European relations and also discuss the energy crisis of 2022(concept, reasons and its effects on both Algeria and EU).

2.1.1A Review of Algerian European relations

The European Union (EU) and Algeria have had a long history of cooperation, which began with the promotion of commerce between Algeria and European markets, particularly in the agricultural industry. The Association Agreements (AA) signed in 2002 and came into effect in 2005 serves as a broad framework for cooperation between the EU and Algeria in all areas, including trade. The AA reciprocally liberalizes trade in goods, with elements of asymmetry in favor of Algeria. The EU and Algeria adopted new partnership priorities in March 2017, which constituted the political framework that guided the dialogue of the EU and its member state with Algeria until 2020. The full-range implementation and funding of cooperation initiatives require an action plan, which is supposed to describe in detail Algeria's commitments to reform and the EU's necessary supporting measures. (website policy.trade.ec.europa.eu2021).

The Association Agreement, which calls for political discussion of shared interests, governs political relations between the EU and Algeria. There are several levels at which this discussion occurs, including ministerial gatherings, gatherings of senior officials, and subcommittees on political discourse, security, and human rights. In 2015, Algeria indicated its readiness to review the Association Agreement, and in

2017, collaboration priorities were adopted as a result. Political debate, social and economic development, energy and sustainable development, dialogue on security, and migration are among the top priorities.

Economically, the EU aids Algeria in its efforts to diversify and modernize its economy. The EU funds a number of initiatives to help Algeria build a competitive, diversified economy that will increase its exports to the EU and other nations. Development of rural and agricultural areas, maritime economy, tourism, public procurement, information and communication technology (ICT), and energy are among the areas of attention. The EU relies on Algeria as a major natural gas supplier, and the EU wants to work with Algeria to advance energy efficiency and renewable sources of power. (press and information team of the delegation to the Algeria in 2021)

The EU is Algeria's largest commercial partner, and trade between the two countries is enormous. Nearly two thirds of Algeria's exports go to the EU. The two countries' bilateral commerce has fluctuated throughout the years, with a minor uptick in 2018 and following drops in 2019 and 2020. 2020 saw a EUR 24.9 billion trade in goods, with the most of European imports being hydrocarbons and mining materials and the majority of European exports being machinery, transport equipment, agricultural products, and chemicals. In 2019, trade in services totaled about EUR 4.6 billion. An estimated EUR 14.5 billion in European investments in Algeria were made in 2019 (policy.trade.ec.europa.eu)

The EU and Algeria are working together technically and financially to improve their partnership in a number of ways. Technical help, twinning agreements, information sharing, support for better governance, and project grants to civil society organizations are all examples of this cooperation.

The EU and Algeria collaborate on cultural projects that promote intercultural understanding and present European culture to Algerians. The European Festival, the Algiers International Book Fair, Euro-Maghrebian Writers' Meetings, and Algerian-European Residencies of Photographers are among the events funded by the EU.

The EU has been offering aid to western sahara refugees in Algeria in terms of humanitarian aid. The EU supports the basic requirements of the most vulnerable refugees, such as providing food assistance, clean water, healthcare, support for those who are disabled, and access to high-quality education. Additionally, the EU has provided funding for the COVID-19 immunization drive and emergency services in the Sahrawi camps.

As mentioned in mfa.gov.dz Algeria maintains close ties with the nations of Europe and has more than 52 diplomatic and consular missions there. The majority of Algeria's exports and imports come from European nations, who are its key trading partners. In terms of energy, Algeria is a significant partner for European nations, contributing to their imports of natural gas and oil. Algeria maintains cooperative ties with a number of European organizations, including the European Union, the Union for the Mediterranean, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in addition to bilateral

ties.

In general, there are many different areas of cooperation between the EU and Algeria, including political discourse, economic ties, commerce, technical and financial cooperation, cultural exchanges, and humanitarian help. The two parties' dynamic relationship aims to advance shared understanding, regional stability, and sustainable development. Even while there are obstacles and conflicts, such as the need to address migratory issues and rebalance economic connections, the EU and Algeria have shown their commitment to strengthening their alliance.

Moving forward, it is critical that the EU and Algeria keep up their constructive communication, resolve their concerns, and look for areas of agreement. Regular political dialogue and collaboration on common interests issues can help to improve the bilateral relationship. Algeria may lessen its reliance on hydrocarbon exports by putting an emphasis on economic diversification, technological transfer, and investment promotion. This will help the country develop a more robust and diverse economy.

Additionally, initiatives should be taken to promote intercultural conversation and cultural exchanges in order to develop mutual respect and understanding between Algerian and European citizens. This can lead to a closer cooperation and further solidify the ties between the two regions.

At the end, the EU's relations with Algeria have developed over time to include a variety of cooperative endeavors. The EU and Algeria can establish a strong and mutually beneficial cooperation that contributes to peace, stability, and prosperity in the Mediterranean area by solving obstacles, strengthening shared interests, and encouraging communication.

2.1.2The Energy Crisis of 2022

According to international energy agency(2022),and to Alex Gillbert, Morgan D.Bazillian, Samantha Gross(2021) the 2022 energy crisis had a large impact on the world's energy markets and was reminiscent of other energy disruptions, particularly the oil shocks of the 1970s. Similar to historical episodes, the surge in energy prices stemmed from political and economic factors, leading to considerable inflationary pressures and economic repercussions. The crisis highlighted the shortcomings of relying only on one energy source by exposing weaknesses in the energy infrastructure. Consequently, a major overhaul of the entire energy system was needed, needing improved diversification and reliability while assuring energy affordability and security.

Policymakers investigated numerous scenarios in response to the crisis. One scenario (Stated Policies Scenario) assumed that current policies and initiatives would be maintained, while another (Announced Pledges Scenario) presupposed that government aims and commitments would be fully met. The most ambitious scenario (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario) sought to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and keep global warming to 1.5°C. This goal required significant adjustments to the way energy is produced and used.

The complexity of the 2022 energy crisis surpassed previous incidents as it encompassed not only oil but also natural gas, coal, electricity, food security, and climate change. Resolving this multifaceted crisis required a complete overhaul of the energy system, emphasizing the adoption of cleaner and more efficient technologies. Although the challenges were pressing, the advantage lay in the maturity and cost-effectiveness of existing clean technologies. The timely and effective deployment of these technologies to replace outdated counterparts remained a pivotal question. In sum, the crisis necessitated a comprehensive response to address climate change and achieve sustainable development goals.

The intricacy of the 2022 energy crisis eclipsed past instances as it involved not only oil but also natural gas, coal, electricity, food security, and climate change. A thorough redesign of the energy system was necessary to address this complex challenge, with a focus on the adoption of cleaner and more effective technology. The advantage lay in the maturity and affordability of current clean technologies, despite the pressing challenges. It is still crucial to consider when and how to deploy these technologies to replace outmoded alternatives. In conclusion, the problem called for an all-encompassing response to tackle climate change and realize sustainable development objectives.

2.1.2.1 The causes of the energy crisis of 2022

According to the World Energy Outlook(2022) The energy crisis of 2022 can be attributed to a confluence of factors that contributed to its occurrence. These causes can be summarized as follows:

1. Russian invasion of Ukraine: The Russian invasion of Ukraine sparked the crisis, escalating tensions and causing geopolitical unrest. Global energy markets suffered significant harm as a result of this incident, which threw an already rocky recovery from the pandemic into disarray.
2. Supply chain stress and economic recovery: The pace of the 2020 economic recovery from the pandemic-caused recession stretched supply chains, notably those for the delivery of gasoline. The pressure on the energy markets increased as a result of the rapid recovery's strain on already frail supply chains and production capacity.
3. Disruptions and weather-related factors: The pressure in the energy markets was exacerbated by an increase in supply disruptions, frequently as a result of maintenance put off until 2020. These elements increased the crisis's difficulties and significantly depleted the energy supply.
4. Russian energy policy: Russia withheld gas supplies in order to increase political clout, which led to shortages and higher energy costs for consumers, particularly during the winter heating season. The issue worsened as a result of Russia's large drop in gas shipments to the European Union, which put more strain on gas balances.
5. Lack of investment in energy transitions: The energy system was fundamentally unbalanced due to a lack of investment in energy transitions. For a number of years, investment in energy transitions was comparatively flat and fell short of the levels required to sustain a thorough overhaul of the energy system.

6. High reliance on Russian energy by Europe: Natural gas in particular, Europe's prolonged reliance on Russian energy constituted a strategic weakness. The proportion of Russian gas consumed in Europe has grown over time, despite efforts to diversify import sources, making Europe more susceptible to interruptions in the Russian energy supply.
7. Uncertainty about long-term energy demand and capital-intensive projects: Uncertainty about long-term energy demand made decision-makers hesitant to approve significant capital-intensive projects. Along with dwindling revenues and low returns for oil and gas corporations, this lack of investment in fossil fuels posed dangers to market equilibrium and complicated the energy crisis.
8. Climate regulations and net-zero emissions commitments: While some have accused these factors of being a factor in the increase in costs, there is little data to back up this assertion. The pressure on fuel costs to rise and the amount of carbon dioxide emitted could have been lessened with faster adoption of sustainable energy technology and sources.

2.1.2.2 The consequences of the energy crisis of 2022

According to the World Energy Outlook(2022)and the International Energy Agency, the energy crisis of 2022 had immediate consequences that reverberated across global energy markets and the broader economy. These consequences can be outlined as follows:

1. Increase in energy prices: The crisis saw an unheard-of growth in energy costs, especially in the natural gas market. The price levels for natural gas in 2022 were unprecedented, even though oil prices over \$100 per barrel have been seen in the past. Prices at Europe's Title Transfer Facility (TTF) hub routinely topped USD 50 per million British thermal units (MBtu), equal to over USD 200/barrel. A significant portion of the average costs of electricity generation globally were accounted for by this price increase, which had a significant effect on global electricity prices by exerting upward pressure.
2. Increase in wholesale power prices : The main factor causing a significant increase in wholesale electricity costs in the European Union was high natural gas prices, which typically determine the marginal source of electricity generation. Higher costs for coal, oil, and CO₂, a decline in the availability of nuclear power, and a difficult year for hydropower all contributed to the rise in electricity prices. During the first half of 2022, wholesale energy prices in the European Union tripled, outpacing the underlying average costs of generation.
3. Changes in LNG imports and global ripple effects: European demand for LNG imports increased significantly as a result of Russia's reduction in gas shipments. When compared to the prior year, Europe's net LNG imports increased dramatically, rebalancing the market as Asia's demand for LNG fell. The crisis's high pricing and supply shortages had a negative impact on developing nations that depended on LNG imports.

4. Wealth transfer and inflationary pressures: As a result of the high cost of energy, there was a significant wealth transfer from consumers to producers. Even if significant payments for oil were not altogether unusual, the situation for natural gas was exceptional. Inflationary pressures, food insecurity, and tightened household budgets were all caused by the energy crisis, which particularly affected lower-income households when a sizable share of income is spent on food and energy costs.
5. Impacts on global development and energy access: Depending on the type of economy, the energy crisis had different effects. Due to the negative effects of increased energy prices, the International Monetary Fund lowered its projections for global growth in 2022 downward. Particularly low-income nations were vulnerable to rising food prices, which were made worse by rising energy and fertilizer costs. Additionally, the crisis hindered efforts to increase access to electricity globally.
6. Governments responded to the crisis with short-term policies that focused on affordability and the security of the energy supply. Interventions, such as substantial financial support and programs to encourage energy use reduction, were made in an effort to protect customers from the harshest consequences of price rises. To relieve pressure on home and business energy bills, additional steps were taken to boost coal-fired generation, prolong the useful lives of nuclear power plants, speed up renewable energy projects, and enact temporary taxes on the profits of oil and gas firms.
7. Initiatives for longer-term policy: Some governments started taking steps for longer-term policy. Through incentives, licensing rounds, and the construction of new infrastructure, such as LNG facilities, these measures aimed to expand the supply of oil and gas and diversify the sources of gas imports. Efforts were also taken to hasten the structural change of the energy industry, including strengthening the goals for renewable energy and energy efficiency, providing substantial resources to their attainment, and promoting clean energy technologies.

In addition to having immediate effects on the economy, the energy crisis of 2022 served as a reminder of the value of energy security, variety, and the unsustainable nature of several components of the current energy system. The crisis made it clear that extensive policy measures are required to reduce vulnerabilities and hazards and to support the shift to a more sustainable energy environment.

2.2 Algerian Newspapers

1) AL WATAN

Al WATAN Algerian articles reputable and influential newspaper that holds a significant impact in Algeria. Renowned for its seriousness and independence, it has established itself as a prominent source of news and information within the country. The newspaper has garnered the trust and respect of its

readership. Al WATAN delivers objective reporting, emphasizing its commitment to presenting unbiased viewpoints and providing a platform for diverse perspectives. Through its articles, the newspaper plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion, fostering critical thinking and contributing to the socio-political discourse in Algeria. Al WATAN serves as a valuable resource for Algerian citizens (according to Omar Belhouchet 03 juin 2008 Al Watan.dz)

2) AL KHABAR

Al KHABAR is a major source of news and information in Algeria. It is characterized by its wide and comprehensive distribution throughout the country, making it reach wide categories of readers in both urban and rural areas. With more than 40 offices in Algeria and 7 offices in Arab and foreign countries, News can provide extensive coverage of national and international events. Al KHABAR seeks to promote the values of honesty and credibility in the press, as it is keen to provide accurate and reliable news and adheres to journalistic quality standards. The news also places great emphasis on investigative and analytical journalism, as it seeks to explore sensitive issues and highlight different aspects of events, helping to deepen readers' understanding and provide a comprehensive vision. (Al Khabar.com)

News coverage covers a wide range of topics, including politics, economics, culture, sport, social affairs and global affairs. The newspaper is interested in highlighting social and economic issues of interest to the public and fostering public debate on these issues. Al-KHABAR is a media organization that plays an important role in promoting transparency and governance in Algerian society. By providing accurate and reliable information and highlighting vital issues, the news contributes to enhancing public awareness and encouragement of citizens' active participation in public affairs. In addition, Al KHABAR highlights issues of human rights and social justice, contributing to the promotion of equality and justice in society.

Al KHABAR also plays an important role in promoting press freedom and expression, allowing journalists and writers to express their views freely and without restrictions, and protecting the public's right to access reliable and balanced information.

In short, Al KHABAR plays a vital role in Algeria's media landscape, contributing to the provision of reliable news and information to readers, promoting democratic interaction and public debate, and working towards transparency and accountability in society. It is a media organization with great responsibility for providing a good and objective press service to Algerian society.

2.3 Data collection

This study will use a qualitative research design to undertake an extensive critical discourse analysis of Algerian newspaper articles focusing on Algerian-European relations during the Energy Crisis of 2022. The actions listed below will be taken:

2.3.1 sample selection: A purposive sampling technique will be applied to carefully select a representative sample of articles from two prominent Algerian newspapers, namely Al

WATAN and Al KHABAR. The chosen articles will specifically address and explore the multifaceted aspects of Algerian-European relations during the Energy Crisis of 2022. The aim is to capture diverse perspectives and discourses present in the selected newspapers.

2.3.2 Data Gathering: For in-depth analysis, a corpus of chosen articles from Al WATAN and Al KHABAR will be assembled. The critical discourse analysis will use this corpus as a main source of data. With consideration for elements like publication dates and article lengths, care will be taken to provide a balanced representation of stories from both newspapers.

2.3.3 Critical Discourse Analysis: This analysis will comprise a methodical analysis and interpretation of the power relationships, ideological influences, and discursive techniques used in the selected articles. To examine numerous language components, such as lexical decisions, rhetorical devices, metaphors, and framing strategies, qualitative content analysis approaches will be used. In order to obtain deeper understanding of the underlying discursive practices, it will also be examined how important characters, events, and the general narrative structure are portrayed.

2.3.4 Discussion and Interpretation: Using the theory of critical discourse analysis, the results will be thoroughly explored and analyzed. The study intends to investigate how public opinion is shaped, how political choices are made, and how Algerian-European diplomatic relations are impacted by the discursive creation of narratives in the studied articles. In the framework of Algerian-European interactions during the 2022 Energy Crisis, the analysis will also try to understand the effects of language decisions on the development of identities and the representation of conflicts.

This methodology is employed in the study to give detailed insights into the ideologies communicated by the language used by journalists in Al WATAN and Al KHABAR. Additionally, it looks to explore the intricacies of how Algerian-European relations are portrayed during the Energy Crisis of 2022 and the part that discursive strategies have played in influencing public debate on the subject. The results of this study will help us understand how discourse, media, and sociopolitical processes interact while examining Algeria's interactions with Europe amid the energy crisis.

2.4 Data explanation

Online media articles focusing on the energy crisis in Europe and Algeria's enhanced gas supply to France make up the majority of the material that was chosen and analyzed for this study. The information was specifically gathered from two pieces that appeared in the Algerian publications Al WATAN DZ and Al KHABAR DZ.

These articles were chosen based on the newspapers' popularity as well as their applicability to the study question. The most read newspapers in Algeria, Al WATAN DZ and Al KHABAR DZ, have a sizable audience and have a substantial impact on public opinion.

The headline of the first chosen item is "Crise énergétique en Europe: L'Algérie va augmenter ses livraisons de gaz à la France" (Energy crisis in Europe: Algeria will boost gas deliveries to France). It was released at a precise point in the study's timeline, spanning the time period relevant to the energy crisis. This article clarifies Algeria's responses to the energy crisis in Europe and focuses particularly on the increased gas deliveries to France.

The second piece that was chosen comes from Al KABAR DZ and is headlined "Europe's Attention on Algerian Gas." This piece, which was also released inside the deadline, emphasizes the importance of Algerian gas in the context of Europe. In light of the current energy crisis, it sheds light on how Europe views and depends on Algerian gas supplies.

This study intends to get a thorough grasp of the discourse surrounding Algerian-European ties during the energy crisis by examining these two pieces, which reflect various viewpoints from renowned Algerian media. The chosen articles present various perspectives and thoughts on Algeria's contribution to meeting Europe's energy needs.

The data description gives a summary of the two articles from Al WATAN DZ and Al KHABAR DZ that were chosen. These pieces were picked for this list based on their popularity, applicability, and value in helping readers comprehend Algerian-European relations amid the energy crisis. This study intends to critically evaluate the discursive techniques used by Algerian journalists through their analysis, as well as the wider consequences for Algerian-European relations.

2.4.1 Data table

	Title	Date	Source	Author/journalist
Al KHABAR	أنظار أوروبا على الغاز الجزائري	08-12-2022	https://www.elkhabar.com	Said Bachar
AL WATAN	Crise énergétique en Europe :l'Algérie va augmenter ses livraisons de gas a la France	30-08-2022	https://akhbarelwatane.com	A.Z et agence

Contextual analysis: This study is organized into three main sections based on Fairclough's framework: textual analysis, discursive practices analysis, and social practices analysis. The articles will be subjected to a thorough critical discourse analysis by looking at both the linguistic and social aspects of the text.

2.5.1 Textual Analysis

Understanding the discourse meaning in articles requires close reading of the text. This part will use

Fairclough's descriptive stage of analysis, concentrating on the lexicalization and vocabulary dimension. This factor is very important since it affects how the articles' discourse meaning is expressed.

Lexicalization describes the specific decisions that journalists make when deciding which words to use in their news reports. The words that journalists select from a wide range of alternatives act as indicators of the subject matter and reflect the author's ideas about it. It is possible to learn more about the underlying meaning and the author's viewpoint on the subject of the articles by carefully examining the word choices.

The general tone and understanding of the conversation can be influenced by the prejudices and viewpoints that journalists transmit through the words they choose. These decisions are not random; rather, they are frequently motivated by the environment and reflect the speaker's or writer's sentiments against certain people, groups, or behaviors.

2.5.2 Discourse analysis

Fairclough's discursive practice analysis provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the power dynamics embedded within textual discourse. This analysis focuses on various aspects, including lexicalization and word choice, to unravel the underlying meanings and perspectives conveyed in articles.

Lexicalization, a key component of Fairclough's approach, refers to the deliberate decisions made by journalists when selecting words for their news reports. By examining these choices, we can gain insights into the subject matter and the author's ideas. The specific words chosen act as indicators that reflect the author's viewpoint and shape the overall meaning of the discourse.

Moreover, word choices in articles have a significant impact on the general tone and comprehension of the conversation. Journalists' decisions regarding which words to use can convey their prejudices, viewpoints, and biases. These choices are not random; they often reflect the writer's sentiments towards certain individuals, groups, or behaviors. Through the discursive practice analysis, we can uncover these underlying sentiments and understand how they shape the discourse.

By critically examining the lexicalization and word choices employed in news reports, we can unveil the author's perspective on the subject matter. These linguistic markers provide valuable insights into the author's intentions, values, and attitudes. Analyzing the discursive practice allows us to consider alternative viewpoints, question potential biases, and engage with the text more thoughtfully.

Fairclough's discursive practice analysis serves as a powerful tool for uncovering the influence of language in shaping discourse. By understanding the choices made by journalists in terms of lexicalization and word selection, we can discern the power dynamics, ideologies, and hidden meanings present within articles. This analysis empowers readers to be more critical consumers of media, enabling a deeper understanding and interpretation of news reports.

2.5.3 Social analysis

Fairclough's approach to social practice analysis provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how language and discourse are embedded within broader social practices. This analysis delves into the social context in which discourse occurs, examining the power dynamics, ideologies, and social structures that shape and are shaped by language use. In Fairclough's social practice analysis, language is seen as a social phenomenon rather than a purely linguistic one. It recognizes that language is intertwined with social practices and serves as a means through which power is exercised and maintained. By analyzing discourse within its social context, we can uncover the underlying social structures and relations that influence the production, distribution, and interpretation of language. This approach highlights the interplay between language, power, and ideology. It acknowledges that language is not neutral but carries embedded ideologies and biases. Social practices, such as media discourse or political rhetoric, are examined to uncover how they reproduce or challenge existing power structures and ideologies.

Fairclough's social practice analysis also emphasizes the role of social actors in shaping discourse. It considers how individuals and groups use language strategically to achieve their goals and maintain or challenge social norms. The analysis takes into account the agency of both producers and consumers of discourse, recognizing that they actively engage in negotiating meaning and power relations.

By conducting social practice analysis, researchers can unveil the complex interconnections between language, power, and society. This approach provides insights into how discourse contributes to the reproduction or transformation of social structures and ideologies. It encourages critical examination of language use and promotes a deeper understanding of the ways in which language shapes and is shaped by social practices.

Conclusion

An overview of Algeria's interactions with Europe in several domains is presented at the beginning of this chapter. Additionally, it discusses the economic crisis of 2022, its causes, and how they will affect Algeria and Europe. At the time, this topic was regularly covered in Algerian newspapers. The next chapter's research will concentrate on journalists' speaking habits and will be based on the critical analysis framework. The analytical section and the entire study also try to examine how various representations of the event have resulted in the development of various ideologies.

Chapter Three
Data Analysis and
Findings

3. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the Critical analysis of the selected articles from two prominent Algerian Newspapers: Al WATAN and Al KHABAR, with a specific emphasis on their coverage of Algerian European relations during the energy crisis of 2022. Drawing upon Fairclough's three dimensional frameworks for discursive analysis .The objectives of this analysis is to delve into the linguistic features and discursive practices employed within these articles. By employing this analytical framework, the study aims to uncover the latest ideologies and persuasive strategies utilized by the journalists in shaping public perception and bolstering readership. The meticulous examination of language choices and discursive representations presented by the journalists will contribute valuable insights into the portrayal of Algerian-European relations during the crisis.

3.1 Data Analysis

The main goal of this analysis is to expose the hidden ideologies and beliefs in the articles. The study is broken down into three basic stage using Fairclough's paradigm as a guide. Text analysis is the initial step, and it focuses on looking at the language characteristics that are present in both publications. Investigating the use of vocabulary, grammar, coherence, and overall text structure are all part of this process. The second stage entails looking at the discursive techniques used in the pieces by analyzing how language is used to create meaning, mold viewpoints, and affects the reader's understanding .The third stage then investigates the social activities that surround the creation and consumption of the articles. This stage entails researching the larger social, political, and cultural circumstances that affect the articles' content as well as institutional variables, power relationships, and audience impacts. This study aims to offer a nuanced understanding of the beliefs and ideologies ingrained in the articles by a thorough analysis of the text, discursive practices, and social context.

3.1.1 Textual and Discursive Analysis of the Al KHABAR Article

Utilizing Fairclough's three-dimensional framework, this analysis undertakes an examination of the Al KHABAR article entitled , In this analysis, we're using three important aspects: how the article talks about things (discursive practice), how it fits into society (social practice), and what's written in the text itself (textual analysis). We're doing this to really understand the many layers of meaning and the context of the article. Consequently, a more profound comprehension is sought concerning how the article addresses the intricate interrelationship between Algeria's roles within the European energy landscape. This analytical approach is employed to systematically unravel not solely the textual constituents embedded within the article but also to discern the discursive strategies employed therein, as well as to discern the broader social practices that underpin and are influenced by its content. By these means, the aspiration is to illuminate the intricate perspectives and consequential implications that are interwoven

within this scholarly investigation.

3.1.1.1 Textual analysis

Stylistic devices	Examples
Repetition	البلدان الأوروبية .الدول الأوروبية القارة الأوروبية/الغاز /الجزائر /الغاز الجزائري /الغاز الروسي /احتياجات
Figurative language	استعدادا لفصل شتاء تلوح برودته في الأفق _ _ تتجه أنظار البلدان الأوروبية _ الحزمة الثامنة من العقوبات
Quotation	قال رئيس الوزراء السلوفيني : "المجر تعتمد كلياً على الغاز الروسي ، لكنها ليست _ الوحيدة

Table of the stylistic devices.

Now we will provide an explanation of the stylistic devices mentioned in the table:

Repetition is used in the article for emphasis and can help reinforce key ideas in the text. For instant, repeating the words " الدول الأوروبية " and " الغاز " helps highlight the focus on European Countries and gas related topics in the text and helps to understand the content.

Figurative language is to use expressions that go beyond the literal meaning of words to create vivid images or convey abstract ideas. in using " (استعدادا لفصل شتاء تلوح برودته في الأفق)preparing for a winter whose coldness looms on the horizon) uses the metaphor of winter's coldness that looms on the horizon to suggest the future challenges or difficulties that will face European countries.

" (تتجه أنظار البلدان الأوروبية) the eyes of European countries are turning)uses a personification by suggesting that countries have eyes, implying they are closely watching something or figuring a solution for their difficulties.

" (الحزمة الثامنة من العقوبات)the eighth package of sanctions)uses a numerical metaphor to indicate a series or sequence of action.

Quotation: the inclusion of a direct quotation from the Slovenian Prime Minister enhance the article credibility by providing a concrete statement from a relevant source. This strengthen the article's argument.

3.1.1.1.1 Vocabulary devices

"As part of our investigation on vocabulary devices, we put together a chart to show how they can be used in actual language. This table provides Arabic synonym examples to highlight how these tools improve communication by providing other words for related ideas. By looking at these instances, we hope to illustrate how important vocabulary devices are for improving language flexibility and clarity.

Vocabulary devices	Examples
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Synonyms	تأمين احتياجاتها = تغطية احتياجاتها متطلبات = احتياجات واردات = استيراد اتفاق = صفقة = عقد تحديد سعر الغاز = تسقيف سعر الغاز
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This table illustrates how synonyms are used in the Arabic language to provide variations in expression while conveying similar meanings. It's a valuable tool for writers and speakers to enhance clarity and style in their communication by selecting words that resonate with their intended audience or context.

3.1.1.1.2 Grammatical devices

In the given text, several grammatical devices are used to convey information and express different aspects

3.1.1.1.2.1 Nominalization

Nominalization is used to convert verbs and adjectives into nouns, allowing for a more formal and concise expression of ideas. Examples of nominalization in the text include "احتياجات" (needs), "استعداد" (readiness), "انقطاع" (disruption), and "واردات" (imports).

3.1.1.1.2.2. Pronouns: Pronouns are used to refer to previously mentioned nouns and avoid repetition.

In the text, pronouns such as

"تأمين احتياجاتها" (securing their needs) the pronoun "ها" (its) is used to refer to the European countries. "التي" (which) is a relative pronoun used to introduce a relative clause referring to the interruption of Russian supplies .

"فصل شتاء تلوح برودته" (the winter season with its coldness) the pronoun "ه" (its) is used to refer to the possessive pronoun representing the winter season.

"انقطاع الإمدادات التي دفعتها"

3.1.1.1.2.3. Modality: is used to express degrees of certainty, possibility, or obligation.

"استعدادا لفصل شتاء تلوح برودته" ((the approaching winter season) implies a sense of inevitability or certainty, indicating that the winter season is imminent and its coldness is expected.

"في ظل انقطاع الإمدادات الروسية" ((in light of the interruption of Russian supplies) suggests a causal relationship, indicating that the interruption of Russian supplies has led to certain consequences.

"تستند عليها" (rely on them) - The phrase indicates a sense of dependence or reliance, suggesting that Europe relies on the prominent alternative solutions, including the Algerian gas pipeline to Hungary, to meet its energy needs.

"لاسيما ان" (especially since) introduces a reason or justification, indicating that the European countries, particularly Hungary and Austria, are in a similar situation, especially since they heavily depend on Russian gas for their basic energy needs.

" وذكر ان " (and mentioned that) indicates a reporting of someone else's statement or information, suggesting that the Slovenian Prime Minister mentioned the plans for constructing the Algerian gas pipeline to Hungary as one of the prominent alternative solutions.

" وسيسمح للبلاد " (and will allow the country) suggests a future outcome or possibility, indicating that the agreement with Algeria to import gas through pipelines will enable the country to reduce its existing imports.

" على الرغم من " (despite) introduces a contrast or contradiction, indicating that despite Budapest's agreements with neighboring countries to import gas, except for Slovenia, a significant portion of Hungary's gas needs still come from Russia.

" من المنتظر ان " (it is expected that) suggests an anticipation or prediction, indicating that the measures announced by the European Union regarding Russian oil shipments and the maximum price for Russian products are expected to be implemented.

" ما يجعل " (which makes) indicates a cause or reason, suggesting that the measures taken by the European Union regarding Russian products make the European countries critical in the year 2023, awaiting Moscow's decision in dealing with the recent resolution.

The overall tone of the text reflects the writer's attitude toward the detailed energy situation in Europe and provides a sense of assurance, reliance, causality, anticipation, and contrast.

3.1.1.1.2.4. Modes of expression

The text employs various modes of expression, including descriptive statements, reported speech, and factual information. For example, statements like "المجر تعتمد كلياً على الغاز الروسي" (Hungary completely relies on Russian gas) and factual information about agreements and imports provide a comprehensive overview.

Here are the modes used in the article:

1. Indicative Mode: The majority of the text is written in the indicative mode, which is the most common mode used to state facts, describe situations, and provide information. It is used to present the current state of affairs, such as the European countries turning their attention to Algeria for energy needs, the interruption of Russian supplies, and the plans of Slovenia to build an Algerian gas pipeline to Hungary.

2. Conditional Mode: There is an implied conditional mode in phrases such as " إذ لظالما كانت تعتمد كلياً " (as it has always completely depended on Russian gas to cover its basic energy needs). This implies a hypothetical condition and the resulting consequence.

3. Subjunctive Mode: The subjunctive mode is not prominently used in the text. However, phrases like " من المنتظر أن ينطلق تطبيقها " (it is expected to be implemented) suggest an energy situation, with some elements of conditional and subjunctive modes to express hypothetical conditions and expectations. expectation or possibility.

Overall, the text mainly employs the indicative mode to provide information and describe the

3.1.1.1.3Text structure Description

The text follows a predominantly descriptive structure, providing information and facts about the European countries' focus on Algeria for energy needs, particularly natural gas, and the impact of the interruption of Russian supplies. Here is an overview of the text structure:

1. Introduction: The text begins by stating that European countries, specifically referring to their attention, are turning towards Algeria to secure their energy requirements, especially in terms of natural gas. It also mentions the approaching winter season and the backdrop of Russian supply disruptions, leading to a price adjustment for Russian gas.

2. Statement by the Slovenian Prime Minister: The text introduces a statement by the Slovenian Prime Minister, Robert Julop, where he mentions Slovenia's plans to build an Algerian gas pipeline to Hungary as one of the prominent alternative solutions relied upon by Europe. It highlights the dependence of Hungary and Austria on Russian gas but mentions that the situation is not unique to Hungary.

3. Agreement between Slovenia and Algeria: The text mentions that Slovenia signed an agreement in November to import Algerian gas through pipelines, reducing the country's imports, which were previously sourced via Italy. It provides the volume of the deal in million cubic meters per year and compares it to the proportion of Russian gas.

4. Dependency on Russian gas: The text states that despite Budapest's agreements with neighboring countries to import gas, except for Slovenia, a significant portion of Hungary's gas needs still come from Russia. It notes that this situation is similar to many other European countries, especially in the eastern region, which have traditionally relied entirely on Russian gas to meet their basic energy needs.

5. European Union measures: The text briefly mentions that the European Union presented its eighth package of sanctions against Moscow, which includes provisions related to Russian oil shipments and sets a maximum price for Russian products, including repeated goods. It highlights the critical position of European countries in 2023, awaiting Moscow's decision regarding the recent resolution.

The article follows a logical progression, introducing the topic, providing supporting details and examples, and concluding with a mention of the European Union's actions. It presents a coherent structure to inform the reader about the energy situation in Europe and the reliance on Algeria and Russia for gas supplies.

3.1.1.2Discursive practice

The rhetorical practice in this newspaper article is based on several ideas and analyses aimed at clarifying and interpreting the energetic reality and challenges faced by European countries in the light of interruptions in Russian gas supply. These ideas revolve around several key points:

1. Orientation towards Algeria as a solution to secure energy needs: emphasis is placed on the growing interest of European countries towards Algeria as an alternative source to meet their energy needs,

specifically in the field of natural gas. This trend is due to the high reliance on Russian gas and the need to diversify sources and mitigate the full dependence on a single source.

2. Infrastructure and construction plans: The plan to build a pipeline to pump Algerian gas to Hungary is mentioned as a prominent alternative. This indicates the importance of moving towards Algeria as a potential source and its ability to meet Europe's future needs. The challenges faced by this country in securing and improving the gas pumping and delivery infrastructure are highlighted to consumer countries.

3. Distribution of existing appropriations and imports: The previous reliance of Hungary and Austria on Russian gas is highlighted and the volume of current imports from Russia is clarified. This situation is due to the heavy reliance on Russian gas to meet these countries' basic energy needs, and it is explained that this situation is common to many European countries in the eastern region.

4. Impact of European sanctions on Russia: The European Union has imposed sanctions on Russia, including capping Russian oil prices and Russian refined products. The potential impact of these sanctions on economic and energy relations between the parties is highlighted, the current tension awaiting Moscow's reaction to these sanctions and the future impact on energy prices and supplies.

Finally, we must note that these ideas and analyses reflect a journalistic perspective, discuss current problems and challenges in the energy sector and try to highlight alternative solutions and ways to diversify energy sources and ensure stability in European countries' energy supply.

3.1.1.3 Social practice

The social practice embodied in this *Al KHABAR DZ* article focuses on educating readers about the energy situation in Europe, with a special emphasis on Algeria as a possible natural gas provider. With a focus on the reliance on Russian gas supply and the need for alternate solutions, the essay attempts to educate readers on the energy crisis and its effects on European nations.

The article promotes communication and cooperation among European nations in order to diversify their energy supplies by addressing Slovenia's aspirations to build a pipeline for Algerian gas and the agreements between Slovenia and Algeria. The significance of decreasing reliance on Russian gas as well as the possible advantages of importing gas from Algeria are emphasized.

The article also emphasizes the part the European Union is playing in resolving the energy problem by taking steps like sanctioning Moscow and setting prices for Russian oil supplies. It increases awareness of the EU's initiatives and their possible effects on the continent's nations in the years to come.

In general, this article's social practice is to educate readers on the energy issue, encourage the investigation of alternative energy sources, and promote cooperation among European nations to assure energy sustainability and security. It acts as a forum for debate and decision-making among the general public about energy policies and their effects on society.

3.1.2. Faircloughian Analysis of Al WATAN Article

3.1.2.1 Text Analysis of the Article

In this study, we embark on an in-depth analysis of the Al WATAN article following Fairclough's approach. Our primary aim is to conduct a comprehensive examination of its content, with a specific emphasis on gaining an in-depth understanding of the language utilized within the text. Furthermore, we intend to critically scrutinize various essential aspects of the text. The elements we will delve into encompass the following:

1. **Topic:** The article focuses on the energy crisis in Europe and specifically highlights Algeria's potential increase in gas deliveries to France. It discusses negotiations, government statements, and the impact of the crisis on various aspects of society.
2. **Tone:** The tone of the article appears informative and objective. It presents facts, quotes from sources, and provides statistical data to support the information presented. There is no apparent bias or sensationalism in the language used.
3. **Stylistic Devices:** The article primarily utilizes factual and descriptive language to convey information. It includes direct quotes from government officials and industry experts, providing a sense of authority and credibility to the content. The author also incorporates numerical data to support statements and highlight the scale of the energy crisis.
4. **Structure:** The article follows a typical news article structure with an introductory paragraph summarizing the main topic, followed by several paragraphs expanding on different aspects of the energy crisis. It covers Algeria's gas deliveries, negotiations, government statements, and the overall energy situation in Europe. The article concludes with a brief mention of the energy transition and the need for renewable sources.
5. **Key Points:** The article highlights several key points:
 - The potential increase in gas deliveries from Algeria to France.
 - Ongoing negotiations between French energy company Engie and Algerian officials.
 - The impact of the energy crisis on electricity prices and the need for energy diversification.
 - The role of diplomacy and bilateral relationships in addressing energy challenges.
 - The overall context of the energy crisis in Europe and the need for sustainable solutions.
6. **Perspective:** The article presents a factual perspective on the energy crisis without explicitly advocating for a particular viewpoint. It provides information about the current situation and stakeholders involved, allowing readers to form their own opinions.
7. **Context:** The article acknowledges the broader context of the energy crisis, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on energy investments and the geopolitical factors influencing gas supplies. It also mentions recent agreements between Algeria and Italy for increased gas deliveries.

Overall, the article provides a comprehensive analysis of the energy crisis in Europe, emphasizing the role of Algeria's gas deliveries and the need for sustainable energy solutions. It presents information objectively, enabling readers to gain insights into the topic and engage in further discussions.

3.1.2.1.1 Stylistic Devices Table:

In the table below, we explore various stylistic devices commonly used in language to convey meaning and engage the reader, Understanding these devices enhances our comprehension of the written discourse and the content.

Stylistic devices	Examples
Repetition	Des annonces seront faites prochainement. (this phrase is repeated twice) gaz Algérien /L'Europe /Crise énergétique /énergie /France
Rhetorical question	"On n'est pas dans une dynamique où le gaz algérien pourrait changer la donne."
Metaphor	La France avait déjà " sécurisé ses volumes" pour l'hiver.
Parallelism	...afin de sortir des énergies fossiles émettrices de gaz à effet de serre...
Exaggeration	... lapire crise énergétique qu'elle n'ait jamais connue.

Explanation of the table

Repetition:

- "Des annonces seront faites prochainement." (Announcements will be made soon.)(1)

Explanation: Repetition is when a word or phrase is used repeatedly for emphasis or to achieve a certain impact. For emphasis, the sentence "Des annonces seront faites prochainement" is repeated twice. Another method of repetition used to emphasize key ideas is the list of key phrases that is also included.

Rhetorical Question:

- "On n'est pas dans une dynamique où le gaz algérien pourrait changer la donne."(we are in a dynamic where Algerian gas could change the situation.) (3)

Explanation: A rhetorical question is one that is posed more for effect or to make a point than for the purpose of getting a response. In this instance, the question is used to underline that Algerian gas will not make a difference in the scenario as described.

Metaphor

- La France avait déjà "sécurisé ses volumes" pour l'hiver. (France had already « secured its volumes « for the winter.)(4)

Explanation: A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two unrelated concepts in order to conjure a striking image. Using the metaphor of securing something precious, the phrase "sécurisé ses volumes" in this sentence suggests that France has taken steps to secure an adequate supply for the winter.

Parallelism:

- ...afin de sortir des énergies fossiles émettrices de gaz à effet de serre... (to source fossil fuels emitting greenhouse gases..) (6)

The use of comparable grammatical structures or patterns in a string of words or sentences is known as parallelism. The parallel structure used in this example's "des énergies fossiles émettrices de gaz à effet de serre" lists the numerous factors that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Exaggeration:

- ...lapire crise énergétique qu'elle n'ait jamais connue. (Stone energy crisis she had never known.)(7)

Explanation: Overstating or using hyperbole to illustrate a point is exaggeration. It is exaggerated here for dramatic effect to claim that this is the worst energy crisis France has ever encountered.

These stylistic elements give the language additional richness and depth, which makes the text more interesting and helps readers understand the author's intended meaning.

(Note: The numbers in parentheses correspond to the respective stylistic devices in the table.)

3.1.2.2 Discursive practice

The discursive practice of this article can be described as informative and explanatory. It presents factual information about the energy crisis in Europe, specifically focusing on the potential increase in gas deliveries from Algeria to France. The article includes statements from government officials, highlights ongoing negotiations, and provides statistics and figures related to gas supplies and consumption.

The discourse primarily revolves around the energy situation, addressing the challenges faced by Europe and the efforts made by different countries to secure energy resources. It discusses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the role of Russia in gas supplies, and the steps taken by governments to mitigate the effects of rising gas prices.

The article adopts a journalistic style, reporting on recent events and quoting relevant sources such as government spokespersons and news agencies. It aims to inform readers about the current state of energy affairs and the potential developments in gas deliveries between Algeria and France.

Overall, the discursive practice of the article combines factual reporting, statements from key stakeholders, and analysis of the energy crisis, providing a comprehensive overview of the subject matter.

3.1.2.3 Social Practice

The social practice embedded in this article can be seen as raising awareness and fostering public discourse about the energy crisis in Europe. By reporting on the potential increase in gas deliveries from Algeria to France, the article brings attention to the challenges faced by European countries in meeting their energy needs.

Through its coverage of negotiations, government statements, and statistics, the article encourages readers to consider the implications of the energy crisis on various aspects of society. It highlights the dependence on gas as an energy source, the impact on electricity prices, and the need for energy diversification and transition to renewable sources.

Furthermore, the article engages with the social practice of diplomacy and international relations by discussing the visits of President Emmanuel Macron to Algeria and the ongoing negotiations between French energy company Engie and Algerian officials. It underscores the importance of bilateral relationships and cooperation in addressing energy challenges.

The article serves as a platform for public discourse on energy policies, security, and sustainability. It prompts readers to reflect on the consequences of the energy crisis, explore potential solutions, and consider the role of different stakeholders, including governments, energy companies, and consumers.

In summary, the social practice of this article involves raising awareness, stimulating public discussion, and encouraging engagement with energy-related issues and their societal implications.

3.2 Discussion of the findings

The analysis of Al KHABAR and Al WATAN articles provide insights into the energy crisis in Europe and the role of Algeria in addressing it. Both articles shed light on different aspects of the crisis and employ various stylistic devices and social practices to convey their messages.

Al KHABAR article emphasizes how European countries, in particularly Hungary, heavily depend on gas elements from Russia. By repeating phrases like "البلدان الأوروبية" and "الغاز الجزائري" the article highlights the key elements contributing to the energy crisis. The use of language like "استعدادا لفصل شتاء" creates a day out of urgency. The article additionally consists of charges from the Slovenian Prime Minister and makes use of synonyms and enumeration to beautify its informative style. On the other hand, Al WATAN article concentrates on Algeria's potential to enhance gas shipments to France. It holds readers' attention and keeps a persuasive tone by repetition, enumeration, and rhetorical inquiries. The story emphasizes ongoing discussions and makes metaphorical references to France having "sécurisé ses volumes" (secured its volumes) for the winter in order to show how crucial gas deliveries are. Additionally, it discusses the bigger picture of the energy dilemma and places a strong emphasis on the demand for renewable energy sources.

Both articles provide a contribution to the continuing debate about sustainability and energy strategies. They educate readers on the difficulties that European nations face and emphasize the significance of energy diversification. While the Al WATAN piece raises awareness and fosters public dialogue, the Al

KHABAR article urges cooperation among European nations. Both papers stress how important it is for governments, energy providers, and customers to work together to address the situation.

The articles portray Algeria as a significant potential partner in meeting Europe's energy demands in terms of Algerian-European ties. The gas pipeline from Algeria to Hungary is mentioned in the Al KHABAR article as a way to diversify energy supplies and lessen reliance on Russian gas. It highlights the possible advantages of the pipeline agreement and presents Algeria as a dependable supplier. Similar to this, Al WATAN article emphasizes Algeria's contribution to the rise in gas shipments to France. It refers to continuous discussions between Algerian and French officials, demonstrating a shared desire to advance energy cooperation. According to this, Algeria and European nations have a positive and cooperative relationship that is centered on their common energy interests and potential solutions.

Overall, the examination of the articles as a whole emphasizes how crucial Algerian-European relations are to solving the energy crisis. The articles recognize Algeria's potential as a substitute gas supplier and help spread awareness of and encourage discussions about energy policies and sustainability in Algeria and Europe. In order to meet the problems created by the energy crisis, the papers underline the opportunity for cooperation and partnership between Algeria and European nations.

Conclusion

This chapter presents a comprehensive critical discourse analysis of the articles by employing Fairclough's model of CDA. The first stage of analysis focused on text analysis, examining vocabulary, grammar, and structure. This provided insights into the linguistic features and discursive strategies employed within the articles. Moving to the second stage of analysis, the focus shifted to discursive practices. Through these discursive practices, the journalists aimed to present their arguments persuasively and influence public perception of Algerian-European relations during the energy crisis. The third stage of analysis, which is social practices, explores the broader societal context surrounding the production and consumption of the articles. By examining the social practices surrounding the articles, this analysis provides valuable insights into the ideologies, beliefs, and values embedded in the texts. It also sheds light on the role of the media in shaping public opinion and influencing readership.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

This study holds an immense importance in the realm of exploring media coverage pertaining to the European economic crisis that unfolded during the period of 2021-2022. Through a meticulous analysis of news coverage and an examination of Algeria's relations with Europe during this timeframe, we have gained profound insights into the intricate dynamics of these relationships. Contrary to prevalent beliefs, this research sheds light on the complexities that lie beneath the surface. The media plays a pivotal role in shaping public opinion, subtly influencing our thoughts and perspectives on contemporary issues. It serves as a powerful conduit through which information is disseminated and narratives are crafted, making it a critical subject of study. In this research, we harnessed Fairclough's theory to delve deep into the language, context, and textual elements within newspaper articles. This methodological approach proved invaluable in revealing the multifaceted nature of how Algeria's relationship with the European Union was portrayed during this particularly sensitive period—a facet that holds undeniable significance.

Our study transcends the boundaries of conventional newspaper analysis. It ventures into the broader landscape of how media influences public comprehension and shapes opinions on intricate economic and political matters. In this regard, our research emerges as a trailblazer, illuminating the intricate interplay between media narratives and public sentiment.

Furthermore, our findings underscore how language and imagery within newspapers are instrumental in molding perceptions and providing a more profound understanding of the far-reaching impacts of crises. In essence, we demonstrate how the media serves as a lens through which we perceive and interpret the world around us. This study, therefore, stands as a valuable contribution to the field of research, enriching our understanding of the media's indispensable role in sculpting public consciousness concerning global issues. In a world where information is omnipresent and its influence pervasive, it is crucial to recognize the far-reaching consequences of media portrayals. Our research goes beyond mere examination; it serves as a call to action. It urges us all to approach media with a discerning eye, to question the narratives presented, and to cultivate a deeper awareness of the intricate web of influences that shape our understanding of the world. In this respect, our study not only contributes to academia but also serves as a guiding light for individuals navigating the complex landscape of media in the contemporary era.

In conclusion, this study stands as a beacon of insight, revealing the profound ways in which media shapes public perception, especially regarding global issues. It reaffirms the critical role of media analysis in our increasingly interconnected world and emphasizes the urgency of media literacy for an informed and discerning society.

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Appendices

Article one:

Title : أنظار أوروبا على الغاز الجزائري

Source. AL-KHABAR newspaper

Date: December 8th, 2022.

تتجه أنظار البلدان الأوروبية إلى الجزائر في تأمين احتياجاتها من الطاقة ولاسيما بالنسبة للغاز الطبيعي، استعدادا لفصل شتاء تلوح برودته في الأفق بالنسبة للقارة الأوروبية، في ظل انقطاع الإمدادات الروسية التي دفعتها إلى تقرير تسقيف سعر الغاز القادم من روسيا.

وفي هذا الشأن، قال رئيس الوزراء السوفيتي، روبرت جولوب، إن سلوفينيا تخطط لبناء خط أنابيب يضخ الغاز الجزائري إلى المجر بإعتباره أحد أبرز الحلول البديلة التي تستند عليها أوروبا في تغطية احتياجاتها خلال المرحلة المقبلة، لاسيما أن "المجر تعتمد كلياً على الغاز الروسي لكنها ليست الوحيدة" وذكر أن النمسا أيضاً في وضع مماثل.

وقالت الصحيفة إن سلوفينيا وقعت في نوفمبر الماضي اتفاقاً مع الجائر يقضي باستيراد الغاز الجزائري عبر خطوط الأنابيب الموجودة مسبقاً عبر إيطاليا، حيث بلغ حجم الصفقة 300 مليون متر مكعب في السنة وسيسمح للبلاد بخفض واردتها من الغاز الروسي بمقدار الثلث.

وعلى الرغم من توصل بودابست إلى صفقات مع دول مجاورة لاستيراد الغاز، باستثناء سلوفينيا، فإن حوالي 85 في المائة من احتياجات الغاز المجري تأتي من روسيا، وهي الوضعية التي تتشابه فيها العديد من البلدان في القارة الأوروبية، ولاسيما في المنطقة الشرقية منها، إذ لطالما كانت تعتمد كلياً على الغاز الروسي في تغطية احتياجاتها الطاقوية الأساسية.

تجدر الإشارة إلى أن الاتحاد الأوروبي قدم في أكتوبر الماضي الحزمة الثامنة من العقوبات ضد موسكو، التي تضمنت أساساً تشريعياً لتحديد سقف سعر شحنات النفط الروسي البحرية إلى دولة ثالثة، من المنتظر أن ينطلق تطبيقها اعتباراً من 5 فيفري 2023، كما سيضع الاتحاد الأوروبي حداً أقصى لسعر المنتجات المكررة الروسية أيضاً، ما يجعل الدول الأوروبية في وضع حرج في انتظار ما ستقره موسكو في إطار تعاملها مع القرار الأخير.

Article Two:

Title : Crise énergétique en Europe:L'Algérie va augmenter ses livraisons de gaz à la France

Source. AL-WATAN newspaper

30/08/2022 mis à jour:11:57

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Des annonces seront faites prochainement sur une possible augmentation des livraisons de gaz algérien en direction de la France,a déclaré dimanche le porte-parole du gouvernement français, Olivier Véran, au lendemain de la visite du président Emmanuel Macron en Algérie.

Selon la radio Europe1, reprise par l'AFP, des négociations sont actuellement en cours entre le groupe énergétique français Engie, dont la présidente Catherine MacGregor faisait partie de la délégation officielle, et des responsables algériens pour porter cette augmentation jusqu'à 50% des volumes actuels.

«Je ne peux pas le confirmer», a déclaré M.Véran sur la chaîne BFMTV , arguant qu'il n'avait «pas à commenter ce qui relève de la diplomatie française et de la diplomatie algérienne».

Cependant, «des annonces seront faites prochainement», a-t-il ajouté, précisant qu'il y avait eu «rapprochement dans le cadre du déplacement» d'Emmanuel Macron, de jeudi soir à samedi après-midi.

Durant son déplacement, le président français a souligné que la France «dépend peu du gaz dans son mix énergétique, à peu près 20%, et dans cet ensemble, l'Algérie représente 8 à 9%». «On n'est pas dans une dynamique où le gaz algérien pourrait changer la donne», a-t-il aussi fait valoir, observant que la France avait déjà «sécurisé ses volumes» pour l'hiver, avec des stocks constitués à 90%.

L'Algérie a récemment conclu des accords avec l'Italie pour augmenter ses livraisons d'ici la fin de l'année via le gazoduc Transmed, dont elle est devenue le premier fournisseur devant la Russie, après la guerre en Ukraine. Depuis début 2022, l'Algérie a fourni à l'Italie 13,9 milliards de mètres cubes, dépassant de 113% les volumes programmés auparavant. L'Algérie est le premier exportateur africain de gaz et fournit environ 11% du gaz consommé en Europe.

L'Europe se trouve, rappelle-t-on, au milieu d'une tempête énergétique sans précédent. Les prix de l'électricité ont flambé. Au cours des derniers mois, trois chocs simultanés ont poussé l'Union européenne(UE) vers la pire crise énergétique qu'elle n'ait jamais connue. Le premier choc, qui affecte les marchés mondiaux de l'énergie, est une séquelle de la pandémie.

Au plus fort de la crise due à la Covid-19, en 2020-2021, les investissements dans le pétrole et le gaz ont fortement diminué, entraînant un profond déséquilibre entre l'offre et la demande d'énergie. Dès lors, tous les marchés des carburants ont connu une pénurie d'approvisionnement et des prix élevés. Ensuite est venu le choc russe, qui a commencé bien avant la guerre en Ukraine, le 24 février.

Depuis le printemps, la Russie se sert de ses approvisionnements restants comme d'un levier pour obliger les différents pays à assouplir les sanctions sur les transactions financières et les technologies.

Depuis début juillet, elle n'envoie plus qu'un tiers des volumes prévus. Les prix du gaz dans l'UE ont par conséquent plus que décuplé et les gouvernements européens essaient de protéger les consommateurs contre ce choc tarifaire, en distribuant des milliards de subventions. Ces tentatives n'aboutissent pas pour le moment.

La crise prend ainsi de court toute l'Europe qui comptait sur les plans de relance post-Covid pour amorcer une transition énergétique, afin de sortir des énergies fossiles émettrices de gaz à effet de serre, en développant les renouvelables ou l'hydrogène. A.Z. et agences

Summary

This study conducts critical discourse analysis of how Algerian-European relations were portrayed in Algerian newspapers during the 2022 energy crisis. It emphasizes the media's role in shaping public perceptions of international relations, especially during pivotal events like the energy crisis. Using Norman Fairclough's framework, the research provides insights into how discourse strategies affect our understanding of complex geopolitical situations and the interplay between media discourse, power dynamics, and international relations.

Key Words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Algerian-European Relations, Energy Crisis of 2022, Algerian Newspapers, Norman Fairclough's Framework.

ملخص

تجري هذه الدراسة تحليلاً نقدياً للخطاب حول كيفية تصوير العلاقات الجزائرية الأوروبية في الصحف الجزائرية خلال أزمة الطاقة لعام 2022. ويؤكد على دور وسائل الإعلام في تشكيل التصورات العامة للعلاقات الدولية، خاصة خلال الأحداث المحورية مثل أزمة الطاقة. باستخدام إطار عمل نورمان فيركلوف، يوفر البحث رؤى حول كيفية تأثير استراتيجيات الخطاب على فهمنا للمواقف الجيوسياسية المعقدة والتفاعل بين الخطاب الإعلامي وديناميكيات القوة والعلاقات الدولية.

الكلمات الرئيسية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، العلاقات الجزائرية الأوروبية، أزمة الطاقة لعام 2022، الصحف الجزائرية، إطار نورمان فيركلوف.

Résumé

Cette étude propose une analyse critique du discours sur la façon dont les relations algéro-européennes ont été représentées dans les journaux algériens pendant la crise énergétique de 2022. Il met l'accent sur le rôle des médias dans l'élaboration des perceptions publiques des relations internationales, en particulier lors d'événements cruciaux comme la crise énergétique. En utilisant le cadre de Norman Fairclough, la recherche fournit un aperçu de la façon dont les stratégies de discours affectent notre compréhension des situations géopolitiques complexes et de l'interaction entre le discours des médias, la dynamique du pouvoir et les relations internationales.

Mots clés : Analyse critique du discours, Relations algéro-européennes, Crise énergétique de 2022, Journaux algériens, Cadre de Norman Fairclough.