News Coverage of Covid-19 and Swine Flu
A Critical Discourse Analysis Study

دراسة التغطية الإخبارية لوبائي كورونا وإنفلونزا الخنازير باستخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي

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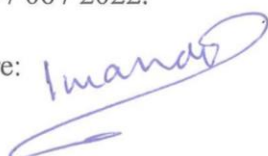**Middle East University**

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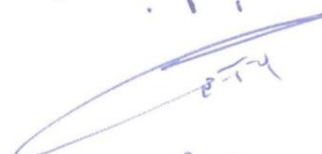**Examination Committee**   **Signature**

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Dedication

To the memory of my father [May his soul rest in peace],

my mother,

and my brothers and sisters.

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News Coverage of Covid-19 and Swine Flu: A Critical Discourse Analysis Study

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Abstract

This study investigates the representations of the Coronavirus and Swine Flu pandemics in *The New York Times* and *The Guardian* newspapers. It combines corpus linguistic quantitative and critical discourse analysis qualitative approaches. The most monthly read article was collected over one year since the two diseases were declared pandemics by the World Health Organization. The data were compiled in a corpus and analysed using Wordsmith software based on the concordances and the frequency list of the top 15 frequent words in each pandemic. The frequency lists generated 9 themes including: reporting verbs, titles, places, Quantity expressions, people, disease name, prevention and control, impact and modal verbs. The concordance lines of these themes were analysed in light of Van Dijk's (2006) discourse analysis approach. The study found that news tended to spread fear among people and highlight the governments' roles during the coronavirus pandemic more than the Swine Flu.

Keywords: News Coverage, Covid-19, Swine Flu.

دراسة التغطية الإخبارية لوبائي كورونا وإنفلونزا الخنازير باستخدام تحليل الخطاب النقدي

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الملخّص

تبحث هذه الدراسة في التغطية الإخبارية لوبائي فيروس كورونا وإنفلونزا الخنازير في صحيفتي نيويورك تايمز والغارديان حيث تعتمد على التحليل الكمي والنوعي باستخدام المدونات الحاسوبية وتحليل الخطاب النقدي. وتم جمع أكثر المقالات قراءة شهريا على مدار عام واحد منذ أن أعلنت منظمة الصحة العالمية رسمياً تطور المرضين إلى وبائين. وتم جمع البيانات في مجموعة وتحليلها باستخدام برنامج وورد سميث بناءً على التوافق وقائمة التكرار لأهم 15 كلمة متكررة في كل جائحة. ونتج عن قوائم التكرار 9 موضوعات بما في ذلك: أفعال نقل القول، والألقاب، والأماكن وتعبيرات الكمية، والأشخاص، وأسماء المرض، والوقاية والسيطرة، والتأثير، والأفعال الناقصة. وتم تحليل السياق لهذه الموضوعات في ضوء منهج تحليل الخطاب النقدي لفان دايك (2000). ووجدت الدراسة أن الأخبار تميل إلى نشر الخوف بين الناس وتسليط الضوء على دور الحكومات خلال جائحة فيروس كورونا أكثر من أنفلونزا الخنازير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التغطية الإخبارية، وباء كورونا، انفلونزا الخنازير.

CHAPTER ONE
Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This chapter includes the background of the study and presents the statement of the problem. It also sets the objectives and questions and highlights the significance and limitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Different illnesses have plagued humanity since the earliest days. The world has witnessed a complicated series of pandemics that inflicted the globe, such as the 2003 Sars, 2009 Swine Flu (H1N1), 2018 Ebola, and the most recent in 2019 Coronavirus (Covid-19).

Covid-19 and H1N1 are infectious respiratory diseases that share some symptoms in common. However, they are caused by different viruses. In the spring of 2009, the Swine Flu virus emerged and was detected first in the United States and spread quickly worldwide. On June 11, 2009, the World Health Organization declared H1N1 a pandemic. Ten years later, in 2019, a novel coronavirus was identified amid an outbreak of respiratory illness cases in Wuhan, China. It is a highly contagious disease that can spread quickly between individuals. The World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus a pandemic on March 11, 2020 and the declaration of H1N1 influenza a pandemic on June 11, 2009.

During pandemics, media play a crucial role in spreading information as people turn to news outlets to understand the seriousness of the disease and the preventive measures they need to take. However, media function in line with political affiliations to create reality. According to Reah (2002, p. 50), media not only delivers information but also

directs the "ideological stance of the reader." Such ideological implications of discourse can be revealed by applying Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach (Fairclough, 1995). This study investigates the representation of Covid-19 and H1N1 pandemics in news outlets. It applies a corpus linguistic approach to examine the news coverage of the two pandemics in *The Guardian* and *The New York Times* to determine the discursive strategies used in light of Van Dijk's (2006) CDA model.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

During health crises, media outlets play a significant role in providing people with the information they need to know about the disease and the measures taken by governments to curb its spread (Schwitzer et al., 2005). However, the approach of delivering the information may shift people's attitudes and influence their perceptions (Petty et al., 2009). Therefore, it is important to know how media discourse is structured to influence the thoughts and minds of text receivers.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Examine the representation of Covid-19 and H1N1 pandemics in *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*.

2. Explore the discursive strategies applied in the news articles covering the Covid-19 and H1N1 pandemics in light of Van Dijk's (2006) CDA model.

1.4 Research questions

1- How are Covid-19 and H1N1 pandemics represented in *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*?

2- What are the discursive strategies used in the news articles that covered news about COVID-19 and H1N1pandemics in light of Van Dijk's (2006) CDA model?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The progression rate of COVID-19 and H1N1 to the advanced pandemic level intensified the risk and damage to human fatalities. Since their outbreak, media news networks have been racing around the clock to report breaking news and updates. British, American, and Chinese news agencies were the most prominent in providing comprehensive coverage of the pandemics' spread, impact, consequences, and repercussions.

Different studies have examined the effects of media coverage on the control of the COVID-19 and H1N1 pandemics separately. Still, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, none has combined the media representation of the two diseases in one study. This research compares and contrasts the coverage of these two pandemics in elite newspapers. It examines the news coverage of both pandemics in different sources; one is based and published in the United States (The New York Times), and another in the United Kingdom (The Guardian).

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study investigates the coverage of two pandemics, namely, Swine Flu and Coronavirus, in two media outlets, namely, *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*, for a specific period of time using Van Dijk's (2006) CDA model.

CHAPTER TWO
Review of Literature

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the interaction between language, power, and society and discusses Discourse Analysis (DA) and media discourse in addition to the news coverage of health issues. It also gives a brief account of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and the CDA model followed in this study, namely, Van Dijk (2006). In addition, it reviews the previous studies on the representation of pandemics in media outlets.

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

2.1.1 Language, Power, and Society

Language occupies a prominent place in the life of people. It is defined as a combination of systems that include grammar and sounds to create meanings that affect our actions (Thomas et al., 2004). Therefore, language has a significant role in the social structure of reality (Resta, 2021).

Social relations and power are shown in the language used, but they are hidden elements within social interaction. They are interpreted and understood through attitudes and terminologies. Roger Fowler (2003) suggests that there is no neutrality in any social interaction; instead, each communication between different positions is based on purpose. Using various linguistic features could illustrate the objectives of the communication, such as persuading readers of a particular point of view or influencing others (Van Dijk, 1993).

Thomas **et** al. (2004) argue that the practical function of a language is responsible for determining who is allowed to say and to whom. In other words, it is bridged by power and social status.

The power of language could be recognized in pandemics, wars, and disasters, where people with high-rank positions employ specific strategies in their speeches to persuade people toward particular ideologies (Haider,2016). Based on this idea, the governments make serious efforts to manipulate and control the way the news is delivered to people to serve their agendas.

2.1.2 Media Discourse

Media is considered one **of** the essential sources of information from which we get our knowledge about the world. There are many media means such as radio, television broadcast, press, and the World Wide Web. Media plays a vital role in creating information and the circulation of social meanings, in addition to designing the significance of events around the globe for any community (Thomas et al., 2004).

Van Dijk (2003) argues that people underline the most crucial information based on the topic of the conversation. Hence, we should think of each medium as a manufacturer which features a group of practices, processes, and traditions. People are included within that framework. These practices have an impact on how the news is realized and formulated. Based on the way language covers the news, people discuss the covered events that occurred in a specific spot in the world. Although there are vast sources of information, it does not necessarily represent comprehensive opinions. Instead, it allocates certain people who have an authoritative power to describe a particular group. (Thomas et al., 2004). Thus, covering stories depends on the politicians' ideologies who

have the power to present the news that contains specific interpretations that serve their interest.

2.1.3 News Coverage of Health Issues

It is well-known that media has a significant role in shaping the public response to health issues. As the media has the power to set the agenda that serves certain people, it is necessary as readers to understand what we should care about and how we should react to those framing issues (Leask, Hooker, & King, 2010).

According to Mach et al. (2021), the policymakers should have a thoughtful response to urgent events such as pandemic situations, especially when there is a shortage of information and uncertainties. So, the media is considered the leading information provider in these challenging and critical events. However, Seale (2004) argues that the news reports presented by all media means are away from the fact and the best media outlet offers only a part of the reality. As audience, we must decide to trust or distrust media messages in much the same way we believe or disbelieve medical advice or other expertise. Most importantly, we should be interested in which stories regarding health care and health policy get informed and which are suppressed, and how members of the media audience respond to transferred health messages.

2.1.4 Discourse Analysis

The word discourse may refer to a spoken or written text delivering a topic regarding

particular field, **such** as media discourse, political discourse, legal discourse, medical

discourse, health discourse, and scientific discourse. Moreover, the term discourse may indicate a particular set of statements in a specific context (Kamalu, &Osisanwo, 2015).

One of the significant aspects of discourse is constructing multiple types of truth or effects and meanings (Halloran, 1999). All communicative events such as a speech by a president, or an interview, could participate in sending a particular message about a specific aspect of life (Phillips & Jorgensen, 2002).

The impact of discourse in the social part concerns the neutralization that supports the limits between many discourses. The controversial discourse leads to change, and discourse analysis seeks to create those changes. Discourse analysis consists of two parts. The first part concerns language use, while the other part relates to language use as a process or activity. Discourse analysis deploys certain textual features to create a study or informative critique about how language is used to comprehend the connection between socio-cultural activity and language use (Phillips and Jorgensen, 2002).

Shalaby (2009) suggests that the most critical aspect of discourse analysis is concentrating on using the language, and the area that all analysts are interested in is the one that supports politicians

2.1.5 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis is an approach to investigating all language features regarding power and ideologies. Fairclough (2013) states that critical discourse analysis involves three essential elements: language, the social process, and the subject. The analysis of language includes all forms of spoken or written texts linguistically. On the other hand, The subject has the flexibility of changing the world, as it has the feature of changing the way we perceive our understanding of the world by using a specific structure of language (Griffin, 2013), while the social process means the analysis the sociocultural change. It focuses on the function of discourse in culture and society.

Phillips and Jorgensen (2002) determine some features among the multiple types of critical discourse analysis. One of the most remarkable features is concentrating on the language used in the given context and it requires a deep securitizing of the language to motivate change.

Van Dijk (1998) also points out that critical discourse analysis is an analytical research tool that investigates: power, domination, and disparity and how these three elements are reproduced. They act as hidden elements in the social context. Based on that, we recognize that critical discourse analysis concentrates on exploring what is said, what can't be said, and what we never know. Furthermore, it focuses on how the speaker has the power to manipulate the speech and naturalize it in a way that the audience accepts.

Van Dijk (2006) illustrates the concept of manipulation as a form of interaction between the politicians and the audience that occurs through designing news reports in a way that influence people's comprehension (Shalabi, 2009).

The aim of critical discourse analysis makes it distinctive among other disciplines. First, it aims to highlight the elements of power abuse and hegemony, Second, to discover the hidden agendas and ideologies of certain groups or elites. Third, critical discourse inspires people to realize how they were misled and manipulated ideologically. Fourth, it aims to resist those groups who have power over others.

Fifth, critical discourse analysis organizes how spoken, or written text has complied.

Critical discourse analysis is not limited to analyzing texts; it links macro-social analysis with microanalysis, the linguistic analysis (Van Dijk, 1993). It also highlights how illegitimate dominance is used and embedded within news texts or other texts. Many Scholars believe that field of discourse analysis has the privilege of perpetuation,

and it could be involved in many disciplines. Based on this distinctive aspect of critical discourse analysis, it is considered the best active element in research on social issues, making it flexible to combine it with other humanities and social science methods.

2.1.6 Van Dijk's (2006) Model

Van Dijk's (2006) CDA Approach focuses on the nature of the relationship between the dominant power and the social structure in the society. He highlights how social cognition influences the text, as shown in figure (1).
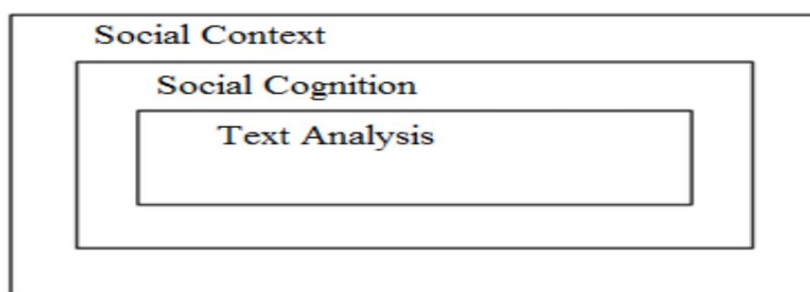
Figure (1) Van Dijk Discourse analysis concept

The text has three purposes. The first function is representation. In other words, in terms of media, it is concerned with how the journalist produces the discourse and displays the text. The second function is the relationship while the third is identity (Habibie, 2016). Van Dijk (2006) stresses that the text is divided into three parts, i.e., macro-structures, microstructure, and superstructure. The microstructure involves the use of discursive techniques for ideological discourse production as can be seen in Table (1).

Table 1. List of Van Dijk's discursive strategies

Actor description	Authority	Burden
Categorization	Comparison	Consensus
Counterfactuals	Disclaimers	Euphemism
Evidentiality	Example/ Illustration	Generalization
Hyperbole	Implication	Irony
Lexicalisation	Metaphor	National Self-Glorification
Negative Other-representation Polarization	Norm Expression Populism	Number Game Positive Self-Representation
Presupposition	Vagueness	Victimization

Categorisation: is categorising people into different classes .The speaker can attributed some positive or negative features to the out- group of people. Such as White, black and Hispanic. Dijk, (2003).

Evidentiality; this strategy used when the speaker tries to convince the audience by providing evident such as numbers or figures. Dijk, (2003).For example, '' Up to 20% of hospital patients with Covid-19 caught it at hospital''. And the information are provided by a reliable source such as a minister, Dr., and president.

Hyperbole strategy means a description of an event in an exaggerated way (Dijk, 2003). For example, the bomb attacks that occurred at the WTC described the few numbers of dead people as a nuclear disaster.

Lexicalization: is utilizing strong words to describe an action. For example, damage, deadly, struggle, worry, and anxiety.

Presupposition: it is a technique used to represent our good things and their bad properties as a common idea (Dijk, 2003). For example, the expression '' The American dream'' that all United States presidents use presupposes that all people who live in America live a prosperous life.

Comparison: is highlighting the bad qualities of others in viewing the good person is in the group and the bad person is out of the group (Dijk, 2003). For example, Donald Trump compares the United States' effort to control the Coronavirus and accompanying the name of the virus to Wuhan.

Disclaimer: is about contradicting a positive idea by adding the conjunction word ''but'' (Dijk, 2003). For example, in the NY Times, it is mentioned 'it was clear more data has been collected, but it's not easy to get them collected at all.''

Metaphor: is a technique that uses a common idea, then utilizes it to refer to a certain culture (Dijk, 2003) such as the Western Europe press uses certain metaphors to refer to immigrants for example, the word ''wave'' to refer to arrival of immigrants.

Populism: is a strategy of conservative discourse. It has many components. It could use to claim something (Dijk, 2003). For example, Donald trump called Covid -19 as China virus'' which is a type of argumentation fallacy. Moreover, this strategy is always attached with financial burden.

Vagueness: it is a powerful strategy used during expressing some negative features or uncertainty in the in- groups (Dijk, 2003). For example, using the model verb ''could'' in covering the news of Coronavirus refers to uncertainty in many contexts.

Consensus: is a strategy that used to discuss issues that has national significance, so the interest and decisions should be unified, and it expresses solidarity '' (Dijk, 2003).

Generalization strategy moves from small to large groups (Dijk, 2003). For example, the 11 October United States attacks are attributed to general immigrants without identifying their backgrounds.

We'' against ''Them''. For example '' the government decided to impose restrictions to control the virus''.

Number game: this strategy utilises numbers and statistics to show objectivity (Dijk, 2003). For example'', New York state had more than 300,000 confirmed cases of the virus and 18,000 deaths as of midday''

Victimization: this strategy is applied when the in-group people describe the out-group negatively by representing themselves as victims especially when the in -group depicted as a threat (Dijk, 2003).

This strategy treats the in-group member as victims, and it tries to show empathy toward the out-group, but in reality, it does not show any empathy .For example,'' there are many patients with Covid-19 younger this time''

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

Many discourse studies tackled the news coverage of pandemics including Swine Flu and Coronavirus.

Rubin, Potts, and Michie (2010) highlighted in their study the role of media in covering the news of the Swine-Flu virus. They found that the average of people who responded to the uptake of the vaccine was passive as the rate of anxiety was low. So, the media campaign and advertising were not effective enough to encourage people to protect themselves against the virus, which means covering the news of the Swine –Flu virus was not effective.

In the same vein, Nilson et al. (2014) examined the impact of media on the Swine flu pandemic. Their findings stated that news of Swine Flu was accompanied by

inaccurate information regarding protection guidance and the symptoms of the disease. Furthermore, this misinformation was accompanied by excessive coverage of news reports.

Klemm, Das, & Hartmann (2016) also conducted a study on news articles that covered the Swine Flu pandemic. It was found that the media was escalating the fear of people and neglected how to protect from the virus or promote to take the vaccine. Therefore, the media played a passive role in educating people and raising their awareness of the virus.

Thomas et al. (2020) examined where and how the media construct the structure of Coronavirus in Australia. They found that the media in Australia were tardy in covering Coronavirus news which could be due the fact that the capacity to evaluate Coronavirus is weak in Australia**.**

Likewise, Sacerdote, Sehgal, & Cook (2020) examined the amount of negativity accompanied by covering the news of Coronavirus. They found that United States media tend to use negative language even if there were some improvements toward the virus. The United States prefer announcing negative stories to serve its agendas. At a time, the scientific literature has some positivity toward inventing an effective vaccine.

Haider and Salman (2021) examined how China is portrayed in the subtitles of the news media of the two news agencies. The findings of their study stress that the representation of the virus in the news headlines of the two agencies mirrored differences in the objectives of each agency. The American agency tried to highlight its efforts to combat the pandemic. At the same time, the German news media highlighted the extensive capacity of China to defeat the pandemic. These findings show how each agency could present the news to serve its agenda and ideologies.

Similarly, Zhang et al. (2021) investigated the Chinese and American media's role in the Coronavirus crisis to discover the hidden ideologies in the news reports. Their study found that the media news was not neutral and highly impacted the readers' point of view.

In the same manner, Jia & Lu (2021) focused in their study on how the United States media agency linked the outbreak of Covid-19 to Wuhan, instead of being neutral in covering public crises during the time when each spot around the world has experienced the disease. Their study concluded the United States' media tried to support Trump's plan to defeat China rather than raising the awareness of people to protect their safety.

Sandmann et al. (2021) scrutinized the media selection of the experts who specialize in health issues in Germany in covering the news of Coronavirus in contrast to other pandemics. They found that Coronavirus news is controlled by political representatives more than the previous pandemics.

As shown in the studies mentioned above, many researchers were curious about Coronavirus and Swine flu news coverage. But there are limited studies that comparing the news coverage of both Coronavirus and Swine-flu pandemics simultaneously. Therefore, this study may add some information to the existed studies.

Chapter THREE
Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the adopted methods in this thesis. It answers why media is selected in this study, what media outlets are included, the reasons for choosing these specific outlets, and why news articles relating to Coronavirus and Swine flu are selected.

3.1 Why media Outlets?

Media has a significant role in forming behaviors and attitudes of the audience to react in a particular manner in an event. According to the media's agenda, the same novel could be narrated differently in two outlets. Each outlet views the event in a context that serves its interests. The scenarios are designed and delivered by certain groups of people. These people have some social power to access these outlets. In other words, the access to these outlets is not equal.

In the case of global pandemics, people are confused about dealing appropriately with a disease. And the government's attempt to curb the distraction by providing health guidelines and information through international and national outlets, so the methods of manufacturing the news can affect the people's attitudes.

3.2 Why The New York Times and The Guardian?

The main reason for selecting American and British newspapers, namely The New York Times and The Guardian, is that both newspapers have very high circulation. They are very well-known in the world of the media industry and they tackle the highest rate of international news. Haider (2016) argues that the international readers of the

Guardian are about 78% around the world. In the same way, The New York Times is one of the prominent newspapers that attract readers from inside and outside of the United States. *Bizvibe* is an analytical company that provides essential data for customers and buyers. This site provided a ranking of the top 10 newspapers around the world. According to this ranking, The Guardian occupied number two among other newspapers in 2020. The New York Times settled number three among the newspapers in 2020.

The Guardian newspaper is a British media outlet that publishes news articles daily. John Edward Tylor founded it on May 5, 1821. It covers a variety of sections such as business, economy, politics, sport, and astrology. Haider (2016) suggests that the Guardian is the most demanded broadsheet in Britain. Similarly, Cole (2015) suggests that the Guardian is the most distinctive newspaper in England to win the most prestigious award among other competitors. Popanagnou (2021) as well indicates that the name of the Guardian is accompanied by openness and transparency.

On the other hand, The New York Times is the most remarkable media company. It was founded in 1851. Henry Jarvis Raymond is the founder of this outlet. The 130 prizes that were won by the newspaper made it very popular. Cohen (1961), Davidson (1976), Garber (1980), & Weiss (1974) suggest that the New York Times is not only planning the agenda of the United States but also influences on preparing the foreign policy of the United States. Krumbien (2017) argues that New York Times is concerned with human rights issues and inequality. So that illustrates the reason behind thousands of articles in the United States relating to human rights and equality.

3.3 Why Articles about Coronavirus and Swine Flu?

The world witnessed pandemics that affected the globe severely, such as the Coronavirus pandemic and Swine-Flu. The two diseases had colossal media coverage after they were declared pandemics. This study examines news coverage of these two diseases in particular since they are both respiratory infections that share many symptoms in common and are the most recent pandemics that have affected the globe.

At the time of both diseases, all countries were following pragmatic strategies to mitigate the pandemic's escalating risk, to tackle the pandemics. Thus, all the news coverage for both pandemics was delivered in a certain way to the audience to highlight the government-imposed measures and encourage people to comply with them.

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis

In this study, the corpora were conducted according to the objectives of this study. The data evolved from three essential points. First is the source of the text (newspapers from two different countries that have other agendas). Second, the topic (Corona Virus and Swine Flu news coverage). Third, The period of Coronavirus (from February 2020 to February 2021) and the period of the Swine Flu (from April 2009 to February 2010).

The researcher collected 48 samples from two high circulation media outlets, The Guardian and The New York Times, from 11 March, 2020 (the first date of declaration of Coronavirus) to the December of 2020. In addition, the Swine flu samples were collected from June 11, 2009 to the June 2010.

Compiling data in a corpus is an effective way to deliver accurate findings. Haider (2019) suggests that the techniques of corpus linguistics help analyze large amounts of data, but they cannot eliminate the researchers' bias in their selection of some words rather than others. In this study, (2401) words are utilized from the Guardian about

Corona Virus, (18062) words from the Guardian about Swine Flu, (41098) words from New York Times about Coronavirus and (22068) words about Swine Flu, as shown in the Table (2) below.

Table (2) The Number of words in the news reports on both pandemics

The Guardian corpora	Period	No. of News Reports	No. of words	The NY Times corpora	Period	No. of News Reports	No. of words
Covid-19 News	March 2020 -March 2021	12	2401	**Covid-19 News**	March 2020 - March 2021	12	4198
H1N1 News	Apr. 2009 /Apr.-2010	12	18062	**H1N1 News**	June 2009- June 2010	12	22068

This thesis conducts the analysis based on the most read news articles in both media outlets. The samples are collected for one year to monitor the language used in covering Coronavirus news compared to the language used in covering the news of Swine Flu. The reason is that there is an ending date for the pandemic of Swine Flu, but Coronavirus pandemic still exists. So, the data are collected from the starting date of each pandemic and one year after each pandemic to have accurate results. Therefore, the article with the most reads each month was collected over one year.

It must be noted that the articles in the New York Times are longer than the ones that covered the news in the Guardian for both pandemics.

In this thesis, Wordsmith software, founded by Mike Scott and published by Oxford University in 1996, is utilized to analyze the data. The software's core functions are

analyzing three patterns: Keywords, word lists for counting the frequency of the words, and concordance to interpret the words according to the questions and the study's objectives.

The collected data are analyzed based on Van Dijk's (2006) CDA model. This model assists in investigating the linguistic characteristics to answer the study questions.

3.5 Procedures

To achieve the requirements of this study, the researcher will follow specific procedures to conduct the study:

1. Collecting empirical and theoretical studies that are related to the subject.
2. Setting up the questions and objectives of the study.
3. Collecting the news outlets from their websites.
4. Creating a corpus for both pandemics for two newspapers.
5. Explaining and analyzing the selected articles based on the Van Dijk (2006) model.
6. Discuss the findings.
7. Drawing out the conclusion.
8. Proposing recommendations for future studies.
9. Indexing references according to APA style.

Chapter FOUR
Findings and Discussion

4.0 Introduction

This chapter answers the questions of the study which aims to explore the representation of Covid-19 and H1N1 pandemics. The following are the study questions:

1- How are Covid-19 and H1N1 pandemics represented in *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*?

2- What are the discursive strategies used in the news articles that covered news about COVID-19 and H1N1pandemics in light of Van Dijk's (2006) CDA model?

4.1 Frequency Analysis

A frequency list should be developed to answer the question by exploring the most frequent words used in Coronavirus and Swine flu news coverage. This study selects the top 15 frequent words in the news articles covering Coronavirus and Swine Flu news in the Guardian and the New York Times. The words are listed in Table (3).

Table 3. The frequency list of the Coronavirus and the Swine Flu

	Coronavirus				Swine Flu			
	The Guardian		New York Times		The Guardian		New York Times	
No.	Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency
1	Said	102	Said	208	Flu	210	Flu	155
2	Covid	74	New	172	Vaccine	71	Said	115
3	Coronavirus	72	More	168	Swine	69	Dr	73
4	People	65	Virus	166	Health	63	Vaccine	66
5	Cases	65	States	131	Pandemic	46	Swine	65

	Coronavirus				Swine Flu			
	The Guardian		New York Times		The Guardian		New York Times	
No.	Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency
6	Vaccine	57	People	131	Said	43	Virus	63
7	New	51	United	98	Virus	43	People	62
8	Health	51	Cases	94	Vaccine	36	Health	54
9	Care	45	Health	92	More	29	New	52
10	More	42	Deaths	91	Could	28	Pandemic	38
11	Government	40	Coronavirus	90	Children	24	Countries	37
12	Deaths	39	Pandemic	75	Countries	24	Disease	32
13	Would	29	Other	75	World	21	Cases	32
14	Reported	27	One	74	Report	20	Can	31
15	Patients	26	Dr.	73	Would	20	States	30

Table (3) shows the most frequently used words in articles covering news about

Coronavirus and Swine Flu in *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*. Going through

the frequency list, the researcher classified the words based on their thematic categories

as shown in Table (4).

Table 4. The word categorization list

Categories	Keywords
Reporting verbs	Said, Reported
Titles	Dr.
Places	Countries, United, States
Quantity Expressions	More, One
People	People, Deaths, Cases, Patients
Disease Names	Coronavirus (Covid-19), Swine, Flu, Pandemic, Virus, Disease
Prevention and Control	Government, Vaccine, Care
Impact	Health
Modal verbs	Would, Could, Can

4.1.1 Analysis of the words that cover the Coronavirus pandemic

- *Reporting Verbs*

The repetition of the word *said* refers to the way of representing and describing the pandemic by the representatives from different countries. Based on the concordances of this word, *said* is preceded by the name of people who assume high-rank positions as presidents or Prime Ministers. The following concordances covering news about Coronavirus are taken from *The Guardian*.

N	Concordance
1	Trump responded: "Yes I have." The US president **said** he could not say why he believes the virus came
2	death toll rose by 435 to 5,901, the health ministry **said.** There has been outrage in the country over the
3	The Russian prime minister, Mikhail Mishustin, has **said** he has been diagnosed with coronavirus and
4	from 30 May. The prime minister, António Costa, **said:** "The games will be played behind closed doors
5	in the first three months of 2020, Christine Lagarde **said** much worse was possible in the April-June
6	in western Sydney has died from Covid-19. Anglicare **said** the resident died yesterday afternoon, bringing
7	Covid-19, which Boris Johnson last week **said** was causing an "epidemic" of deaths. In a
8	. The National Covid-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce **said** Australian doctors treating adults with moderate,
9	has a total of 40,792 infections, the health ministry **said.** It saw a rise of 56 deaths, bring the total to 848.
10	restarts its economy, Governor Andrew Cuomo **said.** An estimated 20,000 people have demonstrated
11	have demonstrated in New York City alone, Cuomo **said,** as he expanded the state's testing criteria to

Figure 2. The concordance list of the word *said* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

Reporting news about a novel pandemic seems more convincing to readers when delivered by authoritative bodies such as the health ministry, the prime minister, the President. The word *said* is also used in *The New York Times* in the following examples.

N	Concordance
1	the menacing world of Trump, Putin and Xi Jinping. I **said** the great 21st century democracy-dictatorship
2	is attacking an incoherent, deglobalized world," Bildt **said.** "And as long as that is the case, the virus win.
3	, and to advise on updated recommendations, **said** Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, the
4	emergency of international concern," Dr. Tedros **said,** adding that the crisis "has illustrated that even
5	have weak health care systems, was alarming, he **said.** The acceleration is occurring even as the
6	W.H.O. is advocating health for all," Dr. Tedros **said.** "W.H.O. is deeply grateful to the European
7	, including Japan's finance minister, have also **said** the organization was too deferential to China.
8	was too deferential to China. Others have **said** the W.H.O. should have realized in early
9	Houssin, chair of the W.H.O. emergency committee, **said** that committee members had made more than
10	, and resumption of normal air travel. The committee **said** researchers would continue to look for the
11	about best practices for responding to it," Dr. Tedros **said.** New York Times/Covid There Has Been an

Figure 3. The concordance list of the word *said* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

The concordance lists show that the subject pronouns, the name and titles of

people, and experts precede the word said as shown in Figures (3).

Similarly, the reporting verb *reported* is used in the Guardian 27 times. Based on the

concordance list, Figure (4) shows that this verb is preceded by news agencies or health

officials.

N	Concordance
1	of August. Brazil sees record 7,218 new cases Brazil **reported** a record 7,218 confirmed new cases of
2	call with Vladimir Putin, Russian state news agencies reported on Thursday evening. It was unclear how
3	case of the disease is, although one news agency reported that he had an elevated temperature of 39
4	that of Italy on Thursday, as the Health Ministry reported 1,437 deaths in the last 24 hours and
5	cases. The Latin American nation has now reported 34,021 deaths from the coronavirus, trailing
6	for his release. Meanwhile Mexico's health ministry reported a record 4,442 additional cases on

Figure 4. The concordance list of the word *reported* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

In *The New York* Times, the verb *reported* occurs 32 times. It is used in the same

context as in the Guardian as is presented in Figure (5).

N	Concordance
1	by going to the hospital. Many doctors have **reported** a decrease in hospital visits for heart attack
2	seeing bigger outbreaks In June and July, Georgia reported more than 125,000 new virus cases,
3	tested negative for antibodies). Dr. Goyal's study reported that Hispanic children were six times more
4	represent 9.5 percent of all cases in states that have reported positive tests by age, with 476,439
5	Surge More than 85,000 new cases of the virus were reported across the country on Friday, shattering an
6	of the coronavirus to date, with more new cases reported across the country on Friday than on any
7	end of the day, more than 85,000 cases had been reported across the country, breaking the single-day
8	period, a staggering 75,687 new cases had been reported around the country, and Arizona led the

Figure 5. The concordance list of the word *reported* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

According to the concordances, the verbs *said* and *reported* refer to the significant

authorities that are considered the most reliable sources of information to convince

people. This shows that people with authority could access the audience and deliver

significant information. They can influence the audience and convince them about the

prevailing happenings. According to Van Dijk's (2006) CDA Approach, news articles

may cite authority to support their case and strengthen the argument.

- *Titles*

The abbreviation **Dr** is not present in *The Guardian's* top 15 frequent words. However, it is among the top 15 frequent words in *The New York Times* and is repeated 73 times. The concordance list of this word refers to the information and guidelines that are provided by the doctors, as shown in the Figure (6).

N	Concordance
53	that would have seemed unthinkable a year ago. **Dr.** Anthony S. Fauci, the country's top infectious
54	people, has confirmed just 35 virus-related deaths, **Dr.** Shaman added. President-elect Joseph R. Biden
55	had received at least the first dose as of Friday — **Dr.** Shaman warned, it could take more months than
56	, the coronavirus seemed to change. For months, **Dr.** Steven Kemp, an infectious disease expert, had
57	turn up in other people. Then in late November, **Dr.** Kemp made a startling match: Some of the same
58	at the same frequency," he wrote on Dec. 2 to **Dr.** Ravindra Gupta, a Cambridge virologist. Listing
59	then we can perhaps do something about it." **Dr.** Nussenzweig said he was more worried about the
60	City viral sequences deposited into the database, **Dr.** West said. (For the moment, both are grouped
61	scattered throughout the metropolitan area, said **Dr.** David Ho, director of the Aaron Diamond AIDS

Figure 6. The concordance list of the abbreviation **Dr** in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

This analysis confirms that doctors are utilized as a tool in covering the Coronavirus pandemic to persuade people. The abbreviation **Dr** is used more frequently in *The New York Times*. This makes reference to Van Dijk's discursive strategy, namely, authority which makes people believe whoever knows better about the disease, being the doctors. They can provide more precise information about any issue related to the Coronoavirus.

- *Places*

The word ***countries*** is used in covering the news of Coronavirus 6 times in the Guardian as shown in Figure (7).

N	Concordance
1	nurses. And as we have seen elsewhere, in other countries that also have fantastic health care
2	The fact that similar tragedies have unfolded in other countries too is no consolation and no excuse."
3	head of the World Trade Organization (WTO) said countries across the world have been "selfish" in
4	and neighbouring Ukraine, two of Europe's poorest countries, have lagged behind the rest of the
5	Frydenberg said on Tuesday, as several European countries paused administering the vaccine after
6	, following on the heels of several other European countries. Earlier, Spain, France, Germany and Italy

Figure 7. The concordance list of the word ***countries*** in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

In *The New York Times*, the word *countires* is repeated 42 times. The concordances of the word *countries* in Coronavirus pandemic indicate categorization of the countries into poor, European, and those with good health care. They also stress that all the countries around the world share the same significant problem, namely, the Coronavirus. Furthermore, all countries agree on particular decisions and follow specific regulations. The word countries was present in the top 15 words in the *The Guardian* as demonstrated in Figure (8).

N	Concordance
1	reopening, the spread of the virus has accelerated in **countries** in Africa and South America. May 1, 2020
2	new cases in Africa and South America, where many **countries** have weak health care systems, was
3	the spread of the virus has appeared to slow in many **countries** in Asia and Europe. Although people are
4	.O. Some public health experts and officials of other **countries,** including Japan's finance minister, have
5	supplies and personal protective equipment for **countries** in need and held daily news meetings to
6	warn the world that the virus was spreading and that **countries** should do everything they could to stop it.

Figure 8. The concordance list of the word *countries* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

According to Van Dijk (2006), categorization may show good things about the in-group members and bad things about the out-group members. In the case of Coronavirus, some concordance lines group the countries where the virus was accelerating, stating that they have poor health care systems.

Moreover, the word ***united*** is included within the top 15 frequent words in *The New York Times* and was repeated 98 times. In most contexts, it refers to the United States and occasionally to the United Arab Emirates, as provided in the Figure (9).

N	Concordance
1	pandemic has affected various aspects of life in the **United** States reveals the unique nature of this crisis.
2	pandemic has affected various aspects of life in the **United** States reveals the unique nature of this crisis.
3	distinct results on either side of the Atlantic. In the **United** States, it led, beginning in 1933, to
4	in almost a century may be flipped. Donald Trump's **United** States, which the German magazine Der
5	universal health care, are better prepared than the **United** States for a disaster on this scale.
6	, the presumptive Democratic nominee, wins, the **United** States will not recover an American-led world,
7	has badly damaged the global economy. Across the **United** States, governors are struggling to square
8	over the human casualties and economic pain in the **United** States will help salvage a difficult election.

Figure 9. The concordance list of the word ***united*** in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

In most contexts, the word ***united*** refers to the impact of the Coronavirus on the United States. In addition, the effect of Coronavirus on the elections in the United States synchronizes the pandemic. This is strongly stressed through the burden strategy proposed by Van Dijk (2006). The Coronavirus represented a burden on all life aspects which may justify any future failure of the country in combating the disease.

It must be noted that the word ***united*** was not within the top 15 frequent terms in *The Guardian*. It appeared only 5 times in the data and referred to the United States. Similarly, the word ***Sates*** occurred only 9 times. It must be noted that in all these incidents referred to the measures conducted by the United States to fight the disease. This highlights that reporting news about the States was not among the core themes in the British newspaper, *The Guardian*.

In *The New York Times*, however, the word ***states*** was repeated 131 times. It refers to the number of infected people. It also indicates the impact of the virus in the United States, as is shown in the Figure (10).

N	Concordance
95	, scientists fear that its toehold in the United **States** augurs another difficult chapter in the
96	in his 30s who had not traveled outside the United **States,** suggesting the virus was transmitted by
97	as they emerge. The virus's debut in the United **States** underscores the need for urgent steps to
98	. "I would expect a similar trajectory" in the United **States,** said Trevor Bedford, an evolutionary biologist
99	have had troubled starts in Europe and the United **States;** are only beginning in many other countries,
100	ahead. That is a disturbing possibility in the United **States,** which has long had the world's largest
101	, the second-largest caseload after the United **States,** and 152,093 deaths, the world's third-highest

Figure 10. The concordance list of the word ***states*** in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

The focus in these concordances is on the burdens imposed on the government of the United States to defeat the virus.

- *Quantity Expressions*

The word ***more*** is utilized to make a comparison showing a higher number in quantity. In covering the news of Coronavirus in *The Guardian*, the word ***more*** is used in different contexts as shown in the Figure (11).

N	Concordance
1	time, the NHS will be unable to handle it - meaning **more** people are likely to die, not just from
2	we can protect the NHS's ability to cope - and save **more** lives. And that's why we have been asking
3	thank you all - the time has now come for us all to do **more.** From this evening I must give the British
4	and places of worship; • we will stop all gatherings of **more** than two people in public – excluding people
5	for disinfecting and cleaning. New York state had **more** than 300,000 confirmed cases of the virus and
6	said. It saw a rise of 56 deaths, bring the total to 848. **More** than half of the cases are in the Western Cape
7	record 4,442 additional cases on Thursday, and 816 **more** deaths, bringing the total to 105,680 cases and
8	deaths directly linked to Covid-19, there were 83% **more** deaths from dementia than usual, with charities
9	government did not initially have the capacity to test **more** widely, and its 10,000 tests-a -ay target was
10	deliver PPE to protect people on the frontline – with **more** than £2.4billion items delivered to date and

Figure 11. The concordance list of the word ***more*** in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

Similarly, in *The New York Times*, the word ***more*** is repeated 168 times covering Coronavirus news. It serves the same function as in *The Guardian*, as indicated in the Figure (12).

N	Concordance
21	test result, only making the disclosure following the **more** thorough Covid-19 screening. • Trump, who
22	by 12,565 to 619,190. • Brazil has reported 8,456 **more** cases, taking the total to 4,915,289. Deaths
23	UK has become the first country in Europe to record **more** than 50,000 coronavirus deaths according to
24	Published on December 30 2020 This article is **more** than 10 months old Intensive care doctor,
25	." The situation she faces right now is trying to find **more** beds for those who need urgent help, and
26	high rates of infection has made vaccination even **more** urgent. "I have not yet had a vaccine," says
27	even in our "clean" areas and the disease is even **more** ferociously infectious. Although our local tests
28	possible has been done to avoid the need for **more** support but our colleagues have already been
29	like me see people taking risks Jake Jones Read **more** Getting it wrong may occupy a precious high
30	such a poor prognosis that we cannot justify offering **more** support, leaving nine to accommodate. A

Figure 12. The concordance list of the word ***more*** in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

As Figures (11) and (12) show, the use of the comparative form more may spread fear among people when it is followed by the number of recorded cases, mortalities and the beds needed for more patients. the worse to happen. So based on the concordances of the word more, the term more refers to the high number of something such as more people are likely to die, more support, and more beds. The lexicalization of negative

concepts may indicate that the worse is even to come when considering the current situation.

- ***People***

Referring to people may be represented in different ways including: ***people, patients, cases, children, and deaths.***

The word ***people*** is used in covering the news of Coronavirus, and it is repeated 65 times in the Guardian. According to Figure (13) below, it refers to all people in general, while in other contexts, it refers to specific people such as young, old, or British. Therefore, it could be noted that this pandemic jeopardizes all people.

N	Concordance
23	laid bare, is even stronger than it was before. "Older people in receipt of care, in care homes especially,
24	and Trace has already contacted just under 200,000 people who may have unknowingly spread the virus.
25	also been working tirelessly to deliver PPE to protect people on the frontline – with more than £2.4billion
26	said that with the recent rise in transmission in young people "it would be great to hear their voices on all
27	measures. "If we want to get on top of this backlog of people who are needing urgent care, then clearly
28	, for the week ending 9 September, show that 15,526 people were transferred to the contact tracing
29	the winter flu peak, Prof Johnson said the number of people with symptoms could reach 500,000 – the
30	have also been concerns a significant proportion of people are not self-isolating fully when they are
31	major problems and is generally reserved for people with symptoms, limiting information on

Figure 13. The concordance list of the word ***people*** in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

On the other hand, the word ***people*** is repeated 131 times in *The New York Times*. It refers to people in general, as shown in the Figure (14).

120	New York are among those offering shots to more people. In Ukraine, misinformation is hobbling
121	even anything close to more than a half a million people having died in this country." This time last
122	been swamped, schools have been disrupted, young people have grown anxious and depressed.
123	known deaths: The deaths of more than half a million people in the country have been linked to the virus,
124	been linked to the virus, and more than 28 million people have been infected. The brunt of the losses
125	has fallen on those groups — Black and Latino people and Native Americans — already deeply
126	it promised to be many guidelines for how vaccinated people can safely return to once-normal routines.
127	virus variants. Even in a year of loss, when people cut off from others openly pined for human
128	to let their guard down," Mr. Cuomo said, adding that people should continue following health precautions,
129	a whole was averaging 17 new cases per 100,000 people.) New York City is currently adding new
130	Disease Control and Prevention has reiterated that people in the United States should still avoid travel
131	guidance on some activities that fully vaccinated people can resume while staying local.

Figure 14. The concordance list of the word ***people*** in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

One of the dominant strategies used in these concordance lines is that of populism. There are several variants of this strategy. People in huge numbers are getting vaccinated against the virus which indirectly encourages others to take the vaccine. More specifically, the populism-strategy is highlighted to make people continue following the health precautions such as staying home and avoid travelling.

The word *cases* is used 60 times in covering the news of Coronavirus in the Guardian. In all sentences, it refers to the patients infected with Coronavirus, as is shown in the figure (15).

N	Concordance
1	until the end of August. Brazil sees record 7,218 new **cases** Brazil reported a record 7,218 confirmed new
2	cases Brazil reported a record 7,218 confirmed new **cases** of coronavirus, raising the total to 85,380. The
3	. New York state had more than 300,000 confirmed **cases** of the virus and 18,000 deaths as of midday
4	. Coronavirus latest: at a glance 5 June 2020 **Cases** pass 6.6 million worldwide The number of
5	the last 24 hours and 30,925 additional coronavirus **cases.** The Latin American nation has now reported
6	. South Africa sees record rise in coronavirus **cases** South Africa has recorded 3,267 coronavirus
7	cases South Africa has recorded 3,267 coronavirus **cases** in 24 hours, the biggest increase since the
8	deaths, bring the total to 848. More than half of the **cases** are in the Western Cape region where health
9	coronavirus and help New York avoid a spike in new **cases** as it slowly restarts its economy, Governor
10	health ministry reported a record 4,442 additional **cases** on Thursday, and 816 more deaths, bringing

Figure 15. The concordance list of the word *cases* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

While in the New York Times, the word *cases* occurred 90 times, and it also refers to the people who are infected with Coronavirus, as shown in the concordance list Figure (16).

N	Concordance	
1	. At the time, only 98 of the nearly 10,000 confirmed **cases** had occurred outside China's borders. But the	⟩
2	to cope with a pandemic." A rapid rise in new **cases** in Africa and South America, where many	⟩
3	storm's path have seen a sudden spike in Covid-19 **cases** and hospitalizations as Texas has become	⟩
4	that have seen a sudden spike in Covid-19 **cases** and hospitalizations as Texas has become	⟩
5	Corpus Christi and has had nearly 2,000 new virus **cases** and 47 deaths in the past seven days alone,	⟩
6	right now this is a real important matter." The rise in **cases** in Nueces County was fueled, in part, by	⟩
7	. More than a quarter of Webb County's nearly 5,000 **cases** have come in just the past week, during which	⟩
8	and more — are coping with new increases in **cases** after reopening parts of society. No Pajama	⟩
9	. It was still early in the spread of the virus. The first **cases** in Wuhan, China, had been diagnosed about a	⟩

Figure 16. The concordance list of the word *cases* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

The word *cases* depicts statistical calculations that serve as evidence in both newspapers. The evidentiality strategy is utilized to persuade people of the accuracy of

information. Moreover, numbers were provided in some concorance lines which point to the number game strategy such as using 5,000 and 2,000. Numbers and statistics are the primary means to persuasively display objectivity. They represent facts against mere opinions. This may be intended to stress the seriousness of the disease so that people take more precautionary measures to reduce its spread.

Similarly, the word *death* is used in covering the news of Coronavirus in the Guardian 39 times. It refers to the number of people who died because of Coronavirus, as shown in the Figure (17).

N	Concordance
1	toll passes 232,000 The total number of coronavirus **deaths** across the world has reached at least
2	the pandemic. The US has the highest number of **deaths** with at least 63,763, followed by Italy with
3	300,000 confirmed cases of the virus and 18,000 **deaths** as of midday Thursday. Portuguese football
4	afternoon, bringing the total number of Covid-19 **deaths** at the care home to 13. There are now at
5	last week said was causing an "epidemic" of **deaths.** In a national briefing last month on infection
6	, according to the Johns Hopkins University tracker. **Deaths** are approaching 390,000, with the current toll
7	on Thursday, as the Health Ministry reported 1,437 **deaths** in the last 24 hours and 30,925 additional
8	The Latin American nation has now reported 34,021 **deaths** from the coronavirus, trailing only the US and
9	infections, the health ministry said. It saw a rise of 56 **deaths,** bring the total to 848. More than half of the
10	4,442 additional cases on Thursday, and 816 more **deaths,** bringing the total to 105,680 cases and
11	, bringing the total to 105,680 cases and 12,545 **deaths.** Covid-19 causing 10,000 dementia deaths in

Figure 17. The concordance list of the word *deaths* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

In *The Guardian*, the concordance list of the word *deaths* shows that numbers are provided before the words in most lines. In other concordances, it is preceded by some words that refer to the quantity, such as: more and extra. In *The New* Figure (18).

N	Concordance
1	There Has Been an Increase in Other Causes of **Deaths,** Not Just Coronavirus June 1, 2020 This
2	Not Just Coronavirus June 1, 2020 This chart shows **deaths** above normal in New York and New Jersey.
3	Jersey. The percentages are shares of total excess **deaths** from March 15 to May 2. Jan.March
4	Jan.March 15AprilMay+4,000+8,000+12,000 weekly **deaths** Other causes 10% Covid-19 68% Heart
5	York and New Jersey have had more than 44,000 **deaths** above normal from mid-March to May,
6	While Covid-19 is the leading cause of these excess **deaths,** more people have also died from other
7	experts have said that many of these additional **deaths** from other causes may be undercounts or

Figure 18. The concordance list of the word *deaths* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

These concordance lines depict the number of people who died during the pandemic. It is also preceded by words that refer to the quantity, such as numbers, excess, more, and some. Using the strategy of number game in discourse may be substantial in convincing people with the high risk of noncompliance with the health measure imposed by the governments.

The word *patients* refers to people infected with Coronavirus. And it is repeated 26 times in the covering the news of Coronavirus in *The Guardian*.

The concordance list of the word *patients* in Figure (19) epitomizes that it refers in some contexts to the number of patients as convincing evidence. In contrast, it refers to the patient as victimized people in depicting their sufferings in illness in different contexts. On the contrary, in other contexts, it describes the burdens of the government in setting the budgets to protect these patients. These contexts make use of the discursive strategies using number game, empathy, and burdens to reach specific goals.

N	Concordance
1	the virus at the home. Up to 20% of hospital **patients** with Covid-19 caught it at hospital NHS
2	hospital staff unaware they had virus Up to a fifth of patients with Covid-19 in several hospitals
3	the virus and were displaying no symptoms, while patients with coronavirus were responsible for the
4	been recommended for the treatment of Covid-19 patients in Australia. The National Covid-19 Clinical
5	to be recommended as a considered treatment for patients in hospital after contracting coronavirus.
6	infections, President Alberto Fernandez said. **Patients** with high blood pressure twice as likely to
7	with high blood pressure twice as likely to die: study **Patients** with high blood pressure admitted to
8	the condition, researchers said on Friday. For **in-patients** with the virus who had stopped taking
9	virus had the potential to kill up to 120,000 hospital patients in a worst-case scenario. The Guardian has
10	with one patient at a time, now there are two to three patients per nurse. "This means they cannot be as
11	off to get immunised. 5- There are so many Covid **patients,** younger this time. But my hospital is full

Figure 19. The concordance list of the word *patients* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

The word patients did not appear in the top words list in *The New York Times*.

- *Prevention and Control*

The word *government* is repeated 40 times in covering the news of Coronavirus in *The Guardian*. According to the concordance list in the Figure (20), the word

government refers to the government's role in controlling the virus. It also represents a higher authority that could be sharply persuasive.

N	Concordance
1	gatherings. To ensure compliance with the **Government's** instruction to stay at home, we will
2	with coronavirus and will self-isolate from the government, in the country's highest-profile case of
3	. Portuguese football to return on 30 May Portugal's government has announced the country's football
4	into care homes were the key mistakes made by the government in its approach to coronavirus in
5	. The British Medical Association (BMA) said the government's testing and tracing capabilities at the
6	, while the Unite union doctors group said the government had been slow and had "squandered"
7	weeks of valuable time. Their perspectives on the government's management of the crisis are among
8	every Wednesday with recommendations for the government due to be made by the end of summer,
9	purview of a proper inquiry, but my worry is that the government has made mistakes and is continuing to
10	." The BMA said it was giving its evidence to help the government prepare for a second wave and to
11	was highly critical of the initial response, blaming the government for delays in reaching its 10,000
12	level was achieved by the end of March. "The initial government response in relation to the availability of
13	resulted in the infection spreading unchecked, as government did not initially have the capacity to test
14	," Age UK's statement said. "The moral case, for government, on behalf of us all, to act to make good
15	committee launched its investigation into the government's response to the coronavirus, which
16	number of cases since mid-March. • Costa Rica's government has requested $1.75bn (£1.31bn) in
17	new confirmed cases over the last 24 hours, the government said on Saturday, down slightly from

Figure 20. The concordance list of the word *government* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

In covering the news of Coronavirus in *The New York Times*, the word *government* is repeated 22 times, as shown in the Figure (21).

N	Concordance
1	, with a tradition of prioritizing individualism over **government** restrictions. That tradition is one
2	to quarantine for two weeks upon arrival, with the government keeping close tabs to ensure they did
3	airport and transferred anyone who was positive to a government facility. Australia offers a telling
4	to detect the virus rather than two. The federal government quickly began distributing the American
5	of test kits ready to use. From the beginning, the government covered the cost of the tests. American
6	U.K.United States Source: Oxford Covid-19 Government Response Tracker, New York Times
7	to their own worries about the virus, not any official government policy. And the end of lockdowns, like
8	trucks as props, highlighting his efforts to roll back government regulations. As Georgia was

Figure 21. The concordance list of the word *government* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

The concordance list reflects that the government represents the highest authority in the country. Therefore, the government is considered as a source of evidentiality to convince the audience about specific facts.

In the same vein, the word *vaccine* is used 57 times to cover the news of Coronavirus in *The Guardian*. It refers to doses, shots, and the vaccine's impact. The concordance list shows many types of vaccines, such as the AstraZeneca Vaccine,

Pfizer, and Johnson & Johnson, as shown in Figure (22). This categorization includes the particular type of vaccine recommended to specific people and excludes other vaccines from these groups.

Figure 22. The concordance list of the word *vaccine* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

In *The New York Times*, the word *vaccine* is not included in the top 15 frequent words.

The word "**Care**" occurred 45 times in *The Guardian*. It is utilized to deliver different contexts. In some contexts, it refers to a health care department that hospitalizes many elderly people infected with Coronavirus and the burdens on the governments to cover the costs of these people. It refers to the healthcare staff fighting the virus in all their efforts. In other contexts, on the other hand, it refers to spokespeople from social care who deliver essential updates and advice to the public as shown in the Figure (23).

Figure 23. The concordance list of the word *care* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

- *Disease Names*

The word ***pandemic*** is used 25 times in the Guardian. The concordance list in Figure (24) below expresses the Coronavirus pandemic in multiple contexts, such as the procedures that should be taken during the pandemic period or to show this pandemic as a global crisis besides the impact of the pandemic on all walks of life.

N	Concordance
5	likely to significantly underestimate the scale of the **pandemic** due to differing testing and recording
6	cases in 24 hours, the biggest increase since the **pandemic** hit the country. Africa's biggest industrial
7	were postponed from this year because of the **pandemic.** 3- Lack of testing and PPE among key
8	told the Guardian: "At every stage of this global **pandemic,** we have been guided by the science and
9	following a mass protest against the country's **pandemic** restrictions in Berlin. • France reported
10	economy has been reeling from the coronavirus **pandemic.** • Thousands of Israelis demonstrated
11	the world have been "selfish" in their handling of the **pandemic.** • Authorities in Istanbul announced curbs
12	author of the report, said: "We've had throughout the **pandemic** these sort of very generalised messages;
13	north of England was hit harder by the coronavirus **pandemic** than the rest of England, scientists have
14	people say they are worried about the effect the **pandemic** is having on their life, compared to 71% of

Figure 24. The concordance list of the word ***pandemic*** in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

In *The New York Times* news, it is used 75 times, it also refers to the Coronavirus as a global pandemic in addition to the procedures and the guidelines of the disease as shown in the Figure (25).

N	Concordance
1	live our daily lives. Taking a look at how the global **pandemic** has affected various aspects of life in the
2	live our daily lives. Taking a look at how the global **pandemic** has affected various aspects of life in the
3	world is ugly and is going to get worse. A **pandemic** required a pan-planet reaction. Instead it
4	the perfect pretext for a power grab. War — and this **pandemic** has similarities to one — fosters
5	north and the poorer south sharpened by the **pandemic,** and its fracture line between the
6	not write it off. The initial European reaction to the **pandemic** was weak — Lombardy will not soon
7	Administration about its handling of the coronavirus **pandemic.** The move comes exactly three months
8	cases had occurred outside China's borders. But the **pandemic** continues to grow. More than 3.2 million
9	, the organization's director-general. "The **pandemic** remains a public health emergency of
10	health systems are struggling to cope with a **pandemic.**" A rapid rise in new cases in Africa and

Figure 25. The concordance list of the word ***pandemic*** in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

The concordances in both newspapers demonstrate that there is a consensus that all countries agree that this virus is a global pandemic. Accordingly, all governments work hard and together to defeat it.

Likewise, the word *Coronavirus* is used 72 times in *The Guardian*, and the term Covid-19 occurs 74 times. Figure (26) represents some concordance lines of the word *Coronavirus* which is considered one of the most significant threats that jeopardize patients' lives.

N	Concordance
1	The Rt Hon Boris Johnson MP Good Evening, The **coronavirus** is the biggest threat this country has
2	- meaning more people are likely to die, not just from **Coronavirus** but from other illnesses as well. So it's
3	come through it stronger than ever. We will beat the **coronavirus** and we will beat it together. And
4	A summary of the biggest developments in the global **coronavirus** outbreak Key developments in the
5	coronavirus outbreak Key developments in the global **coronavirus** outbreak today include: Global death
6	death toll passes 232,000 The total number of **coronavirus** deaths across the world has reached at
7	reported a record 7,218 confirmed new cases of **coronavirus**, raising the total to 85,380. The death
8	Covid-19. Russian prime minister diagnosed with **coronavirus** The Russian prime minister, Mikhail
9	Mishustin, has said he has been diagnosed with **coronavirus** and will self-isolate from the

Figure 26. The concordance list of the word *coronavirus* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

On the other hand, the word *Coronavirus* occurred 90 times in *The New York Times*, and the term Covid is repeated 72 times. Just like *The Guardian* it refers to the conducted measures to beat the virus, its impact, and its threat to all people worldwide, as shown in the concordance list in Figure (27).

N	Concordance
1	Covid-19's Impact in the U.S. The **coronavirus** is changing how we live our daily lives.
2	the unique nature of this crisis. March 23, 2020 The **coronavirus** is changing how we live our daily lives.
3	, a lavish buffet and, unknown to anyone, the **coronavirus**. When handling loss, let each person
4	uncomfortable that we try to get rid of it. In the age of **coronavirus**, a child might say: "I'm so sad that I'm
5	. The prize for greatest disappearing act of the **coronavirus** crisis goes to Mike Pompeo, the
6	on an unimaginable scale. This time, as the **coronavirus** stops production and leaves more than
7	. "And as long as that is the case, the virus win. The **Coronavirus** Still Is a Global Health Emergency, W.
8	the Trump Administration about its handling of the **coronavirus** pandemic. The move comes exactly
9	by Taiwan. Yet the W.H.O. has still managed the **coronavirus** crisis as well as it could, and better than
10	, hoping to reduce disruptions caused by the **coronavirus** pandemic. The guidance focuses on

Figure 27. The concordance list of the word *coronavirus* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

It is noted that there is a consensus around the globe that this is a significant problem, and all countries should agree on the exact solutions to defeat the pandemic and show unity in processing this problem.

The word *virus* is repeated 26 times in *The Guardian*. It refers to the Coronavirus in terms of its nature, spreading, and transition, as presented in the Figure (28).

Figure 28. The concordance list of the word *virus* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

In *The New York Times*, the word *virus* is repeated 166 times. It also refers to the impact, spread, and transition of the Coronavirus as shown in Figure (29).

Figure 29. The concordance list of the word *virus* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

In some contexts, the word *virus* refers to the efforts of governments to curb and stop the spread of the virus. The concordances show that there is a consensus that this virus jeopardizes the life of people.

- *Impact*

In *The Guardian*, the word **health** occurs 52 times. It relates to public health, health ministry, health services, health care, and the health system of the United Kingdom as shown in the concordance list, Figure (30).

Figure 30. The concordance list of the word *health* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

In *The New York* Times, it was repeated about 92 times. It refers to Health emergencies, World Health Organization, global health, public health, and health experts, as is presented in Figure (31).

Figure 31. The concordance list of the word *health* in *The New York Times* in Covid-19 news

Based on the concordances of the word *health* in both newspapers, it refers to an important organization or departments such as the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health, health institute, or health officials. Thus, it relates to the measures and decisions taken by many official sources of health. This strategy focuses on mentioning these evidential sources to persuade the audience in addition to relying on authority and the social and political positions of these organizations.

- *Modal Verbs*

The modal verb *would* refers to expressing desires, future predictions, expectations, or showing uncertainties in general. It is repeated 29 times in covering the news of

Coronavirus in *The Guardian*. In most concordances, it refers to the plans as shown in Figure (51).

N	Concordance
1	period, when the impact of lockdown restrictions **would** be most severe. Five Australian defence
2	wave of the virus. Boris Johnson said this week he **would** look at the findings. The groups to have given
3	did not contain any details on whether the campaign **would** contain tailored messaging – the lack of which
4	the recent rise in transmission in young people "it **would** be great to hear their voices on all this and
5	for care homes in England, under which staff **would** be tested weekly and residents every 28 days
6	outbreak investigations is better but, for example, it **would** be good to see much more information
7	granularity. We're beginning to get some of that but it **would** be good to have more detail, particularly on
8	safely vaccinated. In late July, the government said it **would** offer a free flu jab to more than 30 million
9	, said that a death toll of less than 20,000 deaths **would** be "a good outcome". • Andy Burnham, the
10	become Downing Street chief of staff, in a move that **would** consolidate the power of former Vote Leave

Figure 32. The concordance list of the word *would* in *The Guardian* in Covid-19 news

Some contexts refer to uncertainty in the concordances which leads to vagueness and ambiguity. Modals were not present in the data collected form *The New York Times*.

4.1.2 Analysis of the words that cover the H1N1 pandemic

- *Reporting Verbs*

The word *said* is used in covering the news of Swine Flu in ***The Guardian*** 43 times. Furthermore, it is a reporting verb that refers to the measures and regulations that are announced by authorized people to control the pandemic as shown in Figure (33).

N	Concordance
1	that is more severe than is currently observed," **said** Dr Alan Hay, director of the World Influenza
2	eggs remain the bulwark for vaccine production," **said** Professor Peter Dunnill, of the Centre for
3	be prepared to launch an immune attack against it," **said** Robertson. But sometimes, it takes more than
4	. "We will be using adjuvants in our vaccines," **said** Stephen Rae of GlaxoSmithKline. "This will be
5	produce a single dose vaccine against swine flu," he **said.** And then there is the issue of timing. At present,
6	for swine flu vaccines would be a mistake, Hay **said.** "Around 75 per cent of people who have
7	for the Asian flu epidemic of that year," Hay **said.** In other words, people who were children or
8	our real hope but there is no doubt Tamiflu will help," **said** Dunnill. "But we should note resistance to the
9	, remains only a remote prospect at present," **said** Dunnill. All these issues make it difficult for
10	many things and that, in the end, is all we can do," **said** Hay. "We must prepare as best we can for all
11	to it artificially. Nationally, the Department of Health **said** there were hopeful signs, producing a revised
12	, Sir Liam Donaldson, the chief medical officer, **said** there had been 26 "provisionally validated"

Figure 33. The concordance list of the word *said* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

In the same vein, the word *said* is used in *The New York Times* 115 times. It also refers to the people with high-rank positions authorized to make significant announcements as shown in Figure (34).

N	Concordance
21	several weeks of high absenteeism, Ms. Napolitano said. She also reminded governors that not only the
22	, I can say: make sure your payroll continues," she said. "Whoever processes your checks, make sure
23	is a YouTube challenge to everyone," Ms. Sebelius said. "The best will be aired nationwide." Health
24	. "The best will be aired nationwide." Health officials said that they were aware of fears that a
25	someone else, presumably in Northern California, said Henry L. Niman, who runs a Web site tracking
26	virus have been found. Therefore, Dr. Frieden said, "it does not appear to be widespread." Different
27	class who began training June 25. Captain Jones said the cadets began coughing and showing other
28	respiratory symptoms over the past two days. She said that tests had been sent to a laboratory in San
29	, has been reported and published. Some experts said researchers were waiting to publish in journals,
30	of the International Society for Infectious Diseases, said he had observed a broad spectrum of illness

Figure 34. The concordance list of the word *said* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

This refers to the vital information reported by experts or official sources who have authority to make announcements and are more convincing for people.

It must be noted that the verb reported was not among the top 15 words covering news about Swine Flu.

- *Titles*

The abbreviation *Dr*. is repeated 73 times in *The New York Times* while it was not among the top 15 words in *The Guardian*. It refers to the names of doctors as presented in the figure (35).

N	Concordance
1	that moves most freely around the world," said Dr. Amy L. Vincent, a swine flu specialist at the
2	human epidemic began really can't be done," said Dr. Kelly M. Lager, another Agriculture Department
3	avian flu sequences as they do porcine ones, said Dr. Michael W. Shaw, a scientist in the flu division of
4	on there for a long time and we wouldn't know," Dr. Shaw said. But national veterinary officials said
5	alive in early February would be bacon by April. But Dr. Greg Stevenson, an expert in swine diagnostics
6	considerable R & D expertise and technology," said Dr. Christopher W. Olsen, a swine flu expert at the
7	the fall flu season begins. "This flu is not over," said Dr. Thomas R. Frieden, the new head of the Centers

Figure 35. The concordance list of the word *Dr.* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The word ***Dr***. refers to people with positions in the medical field. So, there is a high possibility of persuading people based on Van Dijk's evidentiality strategy.

- ***Places***

The word countries is used in covering the news of Swine flu in the Guardian 24 times. The concordances show that countries are categorized into poor and rich as shown in Figure (36).

N	Concordance
1	the disturbing scenario in which swine flu spreads to **countries** such as Indonesia and infects animals or)
2	nations unless £900m can be raised from rich **countries** to pay for vaccines and antiviral medicines)
3	of the worldwide H1N1 pandemic in developing **countries.** If the virus takes hold in the poorest)
4	, millions could die and the economies of fragile **countries** could be destroyed. Health ministers)
5	could have a severe impact on the world's poorest **countries.** It paints a disastrous picture for the)
6	is a window in which it will be possible to help poor **countries** get as ready as they can for H1N1 and)
7	for H1N1 and that window is closing rapidly," it says. **"Countries** where health services are overburdened)
8	breakdown of the basic needs of 75 vulnerable **countries** with the weakest capacity to withstand an)
9	capacity to withstand an escalation of the virus. Six **countries** from Latin America, including Cuba and)
10	from Latin America, including Cuba and Bolivia, 21 **countries** from Asia and the Pacific such as North)
11	Pacific such as North Korea and Bangladesh, and 40 **countries** from Africa such as Congo and Eritrea are)
12	suffering from severe illness. They have identified 85 **countries** that do not have the ability to access)

Figure 36. The concordance list of the word ***countries*** in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

Categorizing countries according to wealth may be meant to indicate that the pandemic had disastrous impact on the poor areas where health services may be overburdened. This stresses that although the pandemic is a serious crisis, the situation in rich countries is better and this creates a sense of relief for people residing therein. The New York Times also had the word countries among the top 15 words as shown in Figure (37).

N	Concordance
1	people globally. It has now reached more than 90 **countries,** according to the World Health
2	spread with "unprecedented speed" to at least 168 **countries.** And although influenza typically strikes in
3	the infrastructure of the health departments in many **countries,** including the United States, is inadequate
4	the United States, Mexico and four South American **countries.** At the invitation of former trainees in those
5	countries. At the invitation of former trainees in those **countries** and aided by some travel support from
6	very low numbers, and then pop up elsewhere in the **countries,** Dr. Wenzel said. Two more unusual
7	The H1N1 swine flu pandemic has now reached 168 **countries.** It arrived in the United States late in the
8	figure." Also, more vaccine could be available to poor **countries** that were largely left out of last spring's

Figure 37. The concordance list of the word *countries* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

For the word ***States***, it was not among the top words in *The Guardian* while in *The New York Times*, it occurred 30 times, and it refers to the efforts conducted by the governments of the United States as presented in Figure (38).

N	Concordance
10	contract to supply millions of doses to the United **States** government, and the president of the
11	now reached 168 countries. It arrived in the United **States** late in the spring and infected more than one
12	swine flu vaccine have licenses to sell in the United **States,** as CSL does, so their vaccines would have
13	national stockpile and began taking orders from the **states** for the new swine flu vaccine. Also, as
14	, said there was "significant flu activity in virtually all **states,"** which, she added, was "quite unusual for
15	, there have been reports of children dying in several **states,** mostly in the South, where schools reopened

Figure 38. The concordance list of the word *States* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The concordances depict the burdens that the US government was taking to fight the spread of the disease by supplying vaccines to citizens. Having the word States among the top 15 may represent that *The New York Times* pays more attention to news covering events in USA.

The word ***world*** is used 21 times in *The Guardian*. It refers in some contexts to the World Health Organisation's actions regarding the Swine flu. In other contexts, it refers to the impact of the disease worldwide as shown in Figure (39).

N	Concordance
1	flu? It was the final surge in numbers that forced the **World** Health Organisation to act. With confirmation
2	the disease was now spreading freely around the **world.** Thousands of cases had already been
3	the United States, Mexico and Chile. Officials at the **World** Health Organisation simply had no choice. On
4	of 1918, 1957 and 1968? Margaret Chan, the **World** Health Organisation's director general, was
5	have been reported. Development of a vaccine - the **world's** main anti-flu weapon - is already under way
6	to assume complete security, however. Before the **world** vanquishes swine flu, many hurdles will have

Figure 39. The concordance list of the word *world* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

Based on the concordances, it is noticeable that the authority strategy is employed represented in providing information from accurate sources to convince people about the risk this disease imposes. However, the word was not among the top 15 words in *The New York Times*.

- *Quantity Expressions*

The word ***more*** is used 29 times in covering the news of Swine Flu in *The Guardian*; the concordances of the word refer to a high quantity of a particular thing as shown in Figure (40).

N	Concordance
9	elderly, the H1N1 virus appears to affect the young more severely. Of those who have died in England, a
10	said there was no evidence of the virus becoming more virulent and stressed that for most people it
11	wave of infection expected in the autumn proves more serious than the first. "This is an enormous
12	is impossible to predict whether the virus will become more severe in the winter but being first in the queue
13	and the other detailing how the NHS will create more intensive care capacity. Timing is not the only
14	have died after contracting the H1N1 virus and more than 500 are being treated in hospital, of whom
15	people could die during the pandemic infection. Far more of the victims are likely to be younger patients,

Figure 40. The concordance list of the word *more* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

On the other hand, the word was not among the top 15 words in *The New York Times*. According to Van Dijk's (2000) strategies, number game is one of the prominent strategies that employs numbers to express objectivity. So based on the concordances of the word ***more***, it refers to the high quantity of something, such as more people are likely to die, more support, and more beds. Furthermore, it is followed by people, whether dead or infected. Such news may spread panic among people and encourage them to be more careful to avoid getting infected.

- *People*

In *The New York Times*, the word ***people*** is repeated 62 times, and it refers to people from different groups in general as shown in Figure (41).

N	Concordance
1	laboratory in Ames, Iowa, referring, of course, to **people.** The first person to carry the flu to North
2	, has never been found and never will be, because people stop carrying the virus when they get better.
3	their theory are diminishing as the virus infects more people globally. It has now reached more than 90
4	the World Health Organization. Since some of those people will inevitably spread it to pigs, its history will
5	and Canadian laboratories from samples taken from people with flu in Mexico, Southern California and
6	children, health care workers, pregnant women and people with asthma or other conditions that make the
7	fall, before a vaccine can protect large numbers of people. Although much about the swine flu pandemic
8	has led to the prevailing belief that many more people will get swine flu than seasonal influenza this

Figure 41. The concordance list of the word *people* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The concordances of the word *people* refer to numbers that preceded it to express the accuracy of information. This technique applies to the evidentiality strategy.

The word *children* is repeated 24 times in *The Guardian*. The concordance list of the word 'Children" shows prioritizing the children among other groups, as is shown in figure (42).

N	Concordance
4	from 27,000 to 53,000. Following the deaths of two children at the same special needs school in
5	flu, the new guidance suggests. A third of the UK's children could catch the virus, whereas the "clinical
6	17% of paediatric critical care beds are occupied by children suffering from swine flu. The government's
7	confirmed as the cause. In spite of the concern for children and young people, there has been a
8	decision to recommend two doses of flu vaccine for children, which was later questioned. "Various
9	, "have made millions and their profits have shot up". Children respond well to swine flu vaccines, trial
10	flu vaccines, trial shows Swine flu vaccines given to children during last year's pandemic have mostly

Figure 42. The concordance list of the word *children* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

The presented concordance list of the word *children* shows that they are included in the vaccination campaign during the Swine –Flu pandemic. It also reflects the suffering of children, and this complies with Van Dijk's (2000) strategy of expressing empathy. The word did not appear in the top 15 words in the list of *The New York Times*.

On the other hand, the word *cases* is used 32 times in *The New York Times* while it is not present in the top 15 words of *The Guardian*. It refers to the infected patients with Swine-flu, as shown in the figure (43).

N	Concordance
12	Do I Wake Up With a Headache?Feb. 23, 2022 Flu **cases** are rising in many parts of the country,
13	barred children from visiting. Because pediatric **cases** are increasing, the Department of Health and
14	as still usable. More than 99 percent of all swine flu **cases** are mild to moderate, but millions of people
15	also looked at lung samples from 77 fatal swine flu **cases** and found that in about a third of the cases,
16	swine flu cases and found that in about a third of the **cases,** the patient had died not from flu alone, but
17	with more than three million students, said new **cases** of flu had dropped in the week ending Nov. 13
18	resumed in the fall, and it was significant — new **cases** were down 27 percent from the week before.

Figure 43. The concordance list of the word *cases* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The word *cases* depicts the evidentiality of these numbers as statistical calculations to persuade people of the accuracy of information.

- *Prevention and Control*

The word *vaccine* is repeated 72 times in *The Guardian*. It is recommended for both children and adults. According to the United States Food and Drug Administration, children between 10 years old and older should take the vaccine during the Swine flu pandemic. The concordances of the word *vaccine* illustrate a categorization between the swine flu vaccine and the seasonal vaccine, as is presented in Figure (44).

N	Concordance
1	deaths have been reported and development of a **vaccine** is well under way. But scientists will not
2	145 deaths have been reported. Development of a **vaccine** - the world's main anti-flu weapon - is
3	, every stage of the development of a swine flu **vaccine,** our key hope of fighting the disease, could
4	. "We cannot be complacent." For a start, swine flu **vaccine** production is still at a very early stage.
5	Indeed, the artificial strain that will form the core of a **vaccine** has only just been created, with researchers
6	firms to see if they can quickly produce the **vaccine** on a mass scale. The British version of the
7	vaccine on a mass scale. The British version of the **vaccine** strain - known as RG121 - was created two
8	- are grown. "Hens' eggs remain the bulwark for **vaccine** production," said Professor Peter Dunnill, of

Figure 44. The concordance list of the word *vaccine* in *Guardian* in H1N1 news

While in *The New York Times*, the word *vaccine* occurs 66 times. The concordance lines give information about the Swine flu vaccine in terms of its ingredients, supplies, and producers as illustrated in Figure (45).

N	Concordance
1	if tests scheduled to begin in August prove that the **vaccine** is safe and effective. Even then, officials
2	. (Congress has already appropriated $1 billion for vaccine ingredients and up to $7.5 billion more for
3	$7.5 billion more for testing, buying and distributing vaccine if health officials decide it is safe and
4	with its likely return in this country in the fall, before a vaccine can protect large numbers of people.
5	and saying how come we do not know more." One Vaccine Shot Seen as Protective for Swine Flu
6	trials are showing that the new H1N1 swine flu vaccine protects with only one dose instead of two,
7	protects with only one dose instead of two, so the vaccine supplies now being made will go twice as far
8	of Medicine. That trial was done in Australia, but the vaccine maker, CSL Limited, is under contract to
9	Costs will also be lowered by having a more efficient vaccine, he said, "but I can't give you a dollar figure.

Figure 45. The concordance list of the word *vaccine* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The concordance lists of the word *vaccine* show a consensus that the vaccine is the leading solution to defeat the virus. In covering the Swine flu news, the vaccination campaign targeted the children in the beginning stage of the vaccine.

- *Disease Names*

The word *pandemic* is used 46 times in the Guardian newspaper during the Swine flu pandemic. In most contexts, it refers to the Swine flu virus, as provided in Figure (46).

N	Concordance
21	, added that H1N1 virus was "a mild flu and a false **pandemic**". Last week, Germany and France
22	drugmaker had previously estimated total sales of its pandemic flu vaccine across more than 70 countries
23	less severe than anticipated. At the height of the pandemic scare, around 65,000 deaths were
24	– to use as the basis of a vaccine for a different virus pandemic in the future. The text of the resolution
25	rand (£20m). The WHO, which declared swine flu a pandemic in June last year, has been in discussions
26	. WHO accused of losing public confidence over flu pandemic The World Health Organisation and other
27	confidence by overstating the dangers of the flu pandemic, according to a draft report to the Council
28	the report, seen by the Guardian. "When the next pandemic arises many persons may not give full

Figure 46. The concordance list of the word *pandemic* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

The same is true in *The New York Times* newspaper, but it is repeated 38 times, as demonstrated in Figure (47).

N	Concordance
1	to the popular assumption that the new swine flu **pandemic** arose on factory farms in Mexico, federal
2	of people. Although much about the swine flu **pandemic** and the virus remains unknown, experts
3	emergence of a widespread illness. Over all, the **pandemic's** severity has been "moderate" compared
4	of what has been learned since the beginning of the **pandemic,** has been reported and published. Some
5	death rate, depending on when in the course of the **pandemic** the information is obtained. So absence of
6	people who have the virus and thus control the **pandemic.** Diarrhea is a symptom that appears to be
7	team at Vanderbilt conducted drills to retest their **pandemic** plans and learned that while some things

Figure 47. The concordance list of the word *pandemic* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

There is a consensus that the word pandemic is a neutral word that depicts the disease that spread everywhere.

The word **Swine** is used 69 times in the Guardian to cover the information about the Swine flu pandemic. It only refers to the name of the virus, as illustrated in Figure (48).

N	Concordance
21	and scientists to be certain how they will cope if **swine** flu, as expected, returns to Britain with
22	unfold. It will probably be a long battle, however." **Swine** flu website overwhelmed by demand as new
23	sphere being shown was a photograph of an H1N1 **(swine** flu) virus particle. In fact, it was a computer
24	labelling it as artwork. About 100,000 people caught **swine** flu in England last week, the chief medical
25	pressure on GPs. The world's first government-run **swine** flu diagnosis website could not cope with the
26	development, a pregnant woman critically ill with **swine** flu was transferred to Sweden for specialised
27	, said there had been 26 "provisionally validated" **swine** flu deaths in England since the beginning of
28	in the past week with symptoms of the H1N1 virus. **Swine** flu infection rates in Scotland appear to have

Figure 48. The concordance list of the word *Swine* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

Likewise, the word *swine* in *The New York Times* occurs 65 times. And, it refers only to the pandemic and its impact as given in Figure (49).

N	Concordance
21	and scientists to be certain how they will cope if **swine** flu, as expected, returns to Britain with
22	unfold. It will probably be a long battle, however." **Swine** flu website overwhelmed by demand as new
23	sphere being shown was a photograph of an H1N1 **(swine** flu) virus particle. In fact, it was a computer
24	labelling it as artwork. About 100,000 people caught **swine** flu in England last week, the chief medical
25	pressure on GPs. The world's first government-run **swine** flu diagnosis website could not cope with the
26	development, a pregnant woman critically ill with **swine** flu was transferred to Sweden for specialised
27	, said there had been 26 "provisionally validated" **swine** flu deaths in England since the beginning of
28	in the past week with symptoms of the H1N1 virus. **Swine** flu infection rates in Scotland appear to have
29	the outbreak may have peaked. Rush to get national **swine** flu jabs ready Government officials are

Figure 49. The concordance list of the word *Swine* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The word *Flu* is used 117 times in covering the news of the Swine flu in *The Guardian*; it refers to the Swine Flu in most concordances, as shown in Figure (50).

N	Concordance
12	amounts of virus particles. In the case of our swine **flu** vaccine strain, we simply do not know yet how
13	to stimulate full protection. The current seasonal **flu** vaccine requires only a single shot but other
14	doses to provide significant immunity against swine **flu**," he told the Observer. And if a swine flu vaccine
15	swine flu," he told the Observer. And if a swine **flu** vaccine requires a double dose, this would also
16	. "This will be the first time we have used them for a **flu** vaccine but we are confident they will work."
17	and still produce a single dose vaccine against swine **flu**," he said. And then there is the issue of timing. At
18	a limited number of people have succumbed to swine **flu** in the UK with the Health Protection Agency

Figure 50. The concordance list of the word *Flu* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

However, it refers to seasonal Flu and bird flu, Spanish Flu, and flu experts in some contexts. The categorization used in this study is to contrast the swine flu with other kinds of flues to explain the virus in terms of infection, spreading, and prevention to understand how this virus could be defeated. It is common to use these words repetitively during the pandemic. This classification shows that the Swine flu is very dangerous while other flues are normal. This strategy agrees with Van Dijk's (2000) strategy of categorization.

On the other hand, the word *Flu* is used 155 times in *The New York Times*. It is used the same as in *The Guardian* as presented in Figure (51)

N	Concordance
1	In New Theory, Swine **Flu** Started in Asia, Not Mexico Contrary to the
2	to the popular assumption that the new swine **flu** pandemic arose on factory farms in Mexico,
3	pigs, possibly carrying North American swine **flu,** are frequently exported to Asia, where the flu
4	swine flu, are frequently exported to Asia, where the **flu** could have combined with Asian strains. But
5	around the world," said Dr. Amy L. Vincent, a swine **flu** specialist at the Agriculture Department's
6	, of course, to people. The first person to carry the **flu** to North America from Asia, assuming that is what
7	human, avian and swine flus and Eurasian swine **flu** has not been detected in any pigs except those in

Figure 51. The concordance list of the word *Flu* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The word *virus* occurs 43 times in *The Guardian*. It refers to the impact of the H1N1 virus globally as shown in Figure (52).

N	Concordance
21	the whole population, said: "The risk profile of the **virus** has not been fully characterised. Whilst it has
22	have died. It is impossible to predict whether the **virus** will become more severe in the winter but being
23	H1N1 pandemic in developing countries. If the **virus** takes hold in the poorest nations, millions could
24	secretary general, expressed concern that the H1NI **virus** could have a severe impact on the world's
25	weakest capacity to withstand an escalation of the **virus.** Six countries from Latin America, including
26	their swine flu vaccine supply to help fight the deadly **virus's** global spread. In Britain, Douglas Alexander,
27	. It is going to be a struggle. If we are not careful, the **virus** could destroy a burgeoning economy or

Figure 52. The concordance list of the word *virus* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

However, in *The New York Times*, it is repeated 63 times and refers to the Swine Flu virus regarding its nature, impact, and prevention as is given in Figure (53).

N	Concordance
1	underpinning it. There is no evidence that this new **virus,** which combines Eurasian and North American
2	is tantalizing evidence that a closely related "sister **virus"** has circulated in Asia. American breeding pigs
3	and never will be, because people stop carrying the **virus** when they get better. Moreover, the officials
4	of proving their theory are diminishing as the **virus** infects more people globally. It has now
5	a pig is newly infected by a human or had the **virus** before the human epidemic began really can't
6	swine disease expert. The highly unusual **virus** — which includes genetic bits of North

Figure 53. The concordance list of the word *virus* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

According to the concordance lists, it is noticeable that there is a consensus that the Swine flu virus has a deadly nature, and there is an urgent need to escalate the effort to fight the virus. Therefore, this strategy supports Van Dijk's consensus strategy to highlight specific issues.

Additionally, the word *disease* occurred 32 times in *The New York Times* although it was absent in the top 15 words in *The Guardian*. It mostly focused on the Prevention and Control the Disease Centre that announced some recommendations to fight the disease as shown in Figure (54).

N	Concordance
1	have combined with Asian strains. But because of **disease** quarantines that make it hard to import
2	M. Lager, another Agriculture Department swine **disease** expert. The highly unusual virus — which
3	Shaw, a scientist in the flu division of the Centers for **Disease** Control and Prevention, and there are far
4	Thomas R. Frieden, the new head of the Centers for **Disease** Control and Prevention, describing its
5	flu mutations (recombinomics.com). The Centers for **Disease** Control and Prevention has intensified its
6	. Fiore, an influenza epidemiologist at the Centers for **Disease** Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said that
7	or whether obese people have conditions like heart **disease,** asthma and other chronic lung ailments that
8	— all the 159 million people that the Centers for **Disease** Control and Prevention estimate are in the

Figure 54. The concordance list of the word *disease* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The concordance list shows that the word *disease* refers to an accredited center. So, is considered a reliable source for convincing people.

- *Impact*

The word health refers to places in *The Guardian*, such as the health Council Department. Furthermore, it refers to people such as the minister of health, the health secretary and health committee, and the head of health.

On the other hand, the word health refers to health protection and research. Therefore, the number of occurrences of this word is about 64 times as provided in Figure (55).

N	Concordance	
21	this will have serious implications for the ability of the **health** sector to function. "If suppliers of fuel, food,	⋮
22	be spent on antiviral drugs and vaccines to protect **health** care workers and other essential personnel as	⋮
23	world's most vulnerable countries. On Wednesday, **health** officials told one website that the African	⋮
24	have almost doubled this week, the Department of **Health** revealed today, as the outbreak imposes	⋮
25	, resistant strain is a worrying development for **health** officials and appears to be the first	⋮
26	into the community would constitute a serious public **health** concern. The government recently reminded	⋮
27	as a first line of medical defence. A Department of **Health** official in London said: "We take this	⋮
28	said: "We take this development seriously, but the **Health** Protection Agency considers that the risk to	⋮
29	available, the authors say, because of their age or a **health** problem such as asthma. But that leaves a	⋮
30	inquiry over swine flu vaccine stockpiles European **health** chiefs are to hold emergency talks about	⋮

Figure 55. The concordance list of the word *health* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

In the New York Times, the word health is repeated 45 times. It also refers to the places such as the National Institute of health, federal health officials, the world health organization, the American college health organization, and the British health Authority as shown in Figure (56).

Figure 56. The concordance list of the word *health* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The concordances of the word **health** during the Swine Flu pandemic illustrate that it is mainly used to refer to an important organization or department, such as the World Health Organisation; or it refers to people such as health officials. So, it is related to the measures and decisions taken by many official sources of health. This strategy applies to Van Dijk's (2000) strategy, which focuses on mentioning these evidential sources to persuade the audience and relying on authority and the position of the speakers, and the social and political positions of these organizations.

- *Modal Verbs*

The word **would** has many functions. In covering the news of Swine Flu in *The Guardian*, it illustrates the future predictions. In this case, it describes an unlikely or possible situation. It is repeated 20 times as shown in Figure (56).

Figure 57. The concordance list of the word *would* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

The concordances of the word *would* refers to uncertainty. Moreover, it leads to vagueness. This method is one of Van Dijk's (2000) strategies for persuasion purposes.

The word *could* also occurs 28 times in *The Guardian*. It refers to the possibility of occurring events as presented in the figure (57).

N	Concordance
1	well under way. But scientists will not relax: the virus **could** mutate and grow stronger over the summer -
2	flu vaccine, our key hope of fighting the disease, **could** be disrupted, scientists warned last week. "We
3	they will get from their eggs are optimistic. This **could** be a mistake, warn scientists, and companies
4	could be a mistake, warn scientists, and companies **could** find they get less than a third or a quarter as
5	late in the year, health and pharmaceutical workers **could** have enough time to prepare reasonable
6	no vaccine production problems. Alternatively, things **could** go wrong. "We can anticipate many things and

Figure 58. The concordance list of the word *could* in *The Guardian* in H1N1 news

On the other hand, the word only the word *can* occurred in *The New York Times* and it refers to the ability to achieve things in some contexts. It also indicates the possible events in other contexts, as is presented in Figure (58).

Figure 59. The concordance list of the word *can* in *The New York Times* in H1N1 news

The used techniques apply to Van Dijk's (2000) strategy of using modality to show uncertainty.

4.2 Similarities and Differences between the Coronavirus and The Swine Flu News Coverage

The concordance analysis and the frequency list show some similarities and differences between the newspapers in both pandemics. The comparison will be conducted based on the word categorization analysis of all groups of words.

The words that refer to reporting verbs, such as "**Said**" and "**Reported**," are preceded by the words experts, Dr. Prime minister, and the president in both pandemics. So this shows that many people have authority, and they can access the audience and deliver essential information set according to specific ideologies. These people can influence the audience and convince them to achieve their goals.

On the other hand, the word categorization refers to the titles such as "**Dr**." both newspapers in both pandemics use the strategy of persuasion of Van Dijk (2000) in using the word "Dr. because the doctors are considered very influential sources of delivering health information. However, news coverage of Coronavirus in the New York Times used the word "Dr." more frequently than in the Guardian; The Guardian uses it moderately, while the New York Times uses it excessively.

On the other hand, the words that indicate quantity such as **"More"** and **"One"** in both pandemics referred to more people are likely to die, more support, and more beds. Moreover, it is recognized that the word' More' is accompanied by many people, whether they are dead or infected.

While the words that indicate the place, such as **Countries**, **World**, **United**, and **States**, refer to the following interpretations: First, the word "World" refers to the announcements that the World health organization stated in both pandemics in most contexts using similar strategies. Second, the word "United" refers to the countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and the United European, and the utilized strategies are the same. Third, the word "Countries" refers to classifying many countries. Fourth, the word "State" refers to the United States.

In the same vein, the words that refer to people include **People, Patients, Deaths, and Cases.** The applied strategies are similar in both pandemics, but there are some

differences in the number of word occurrences between the pandemics. In contrast, the frequency list of the word "Children" in the news articles that cover Coronavirus news in the New York Times is remarkably high compared to the frequency list of Coronavirus in the Guardian or the news of the Swine flu pandemic in both newspapers. Based on the frequency table of this word, the word "Cases" is used more frequently in covering the news of Coronavirus than in Swine Flu. However, the frequency of the word "Deaths" in Swine flu news in the Guardian is less than the occurrences in the Coronavirus news coverage.

On the other hand, some words that depict disease names, such as Pandemic, **Virus**, **Disease**, and Flu, share the same strategies. For instance, the words "**Virus**" and "Disease" occur in the same context in both pandemics. However, the word "Flu" is used differently in both pandemics. Because in the first few months of the Coronavirus, there was confusion in diagnosing the disease since Coronavirus and seasonal Flu share similar symptoms. In contrast, in the Swine flu pandemic, the word "**Flu**" classifies many types of Flus as it could be easily recognized.

Likewise, the model verbs "**Would**" and "**Could**" are used in the same contexts in both pandemics. In contrast, the model verb "**Can**" in some contexts in the Coronavirus news coverage shows uncertainty, while in the Swine Flu news coverage, it illustrates the ability in some contexts.

In prevention and control, the word ''**Government**" is used in Covid-19 more than in the Swine flu pandemic. The government is considered a source of evidentiality because it refers to the highest authority in the country.

To summarise, both pandemics apply the same strategies. However, there are some differences in the frequency of the words. The words used to cover the Coronavirus news occur more repetitively than those in The Swine flu news coverage.

Chapter FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.0 Introduction

This chapter investigated how the Coronavirus and the Swine flu were represented in the Guardian and The New York Times, and applied Van Dijk's (2000) strategies. Then, the findings have been examined based on the previous literature studies. Then at the end of this chapter, some recommendations will be suggested for future studies.

5.1 Conclusion Related to the Questions of the Study

The most frequent words are investigated to discover the news coverage of Coronavirus in two prominent newspapers in 2020 and 2021. The study analyses the word categories and the most common terms used in covering the pandemics and newspapers, such as said, health, pandemic, more, and countries.

The concordance analysis for the reporting verbs "said" and "reported" shows that the subject pronouns, the names of persons, the titles of people" Dr." and the word experts" precede the word "said'.

The analysis illustrates that many authorized people could access the audience and deliver critical information that contains specific agenda. These people can influence the audience and convince them to achieve their goals. This method supports the persuasion strategy suggested by Van Dijk (2000).

On the other hand, the word analysis of the terms that refer to the titles in covering the news of the Coronavirus pandemic, such as the word "doctors," shows that both newspapers use Van Dijk's (2000) persuasion strategy in using the term "Dr.

Likewise, in the Swine Flu, the word Dr. refers to authorized people who are capable of setting specific measures and rules, and their recommendations stand on a scientific basis. Therefore, there is a high possibility of persuading people based on Van Dijk's (2000) strategy.

In the same vein, the word analysis refers to a place such as Countries, United, States, and World. The word "**Countries"** in Coronavirus and Swine Flu in both Newspapers refers to a categorization strategy that classifies the countries according to different groups. This strategy is included in Van Dijk's (2000) analysis. The occurrence of this word in covering the news of Coronavirus is more than the news that covers the Swine Flu pandemic. In most contexts, the word "United" refers to the impact of the Coronavirus on the United States. In addition to the measures and restrictions that The United States implements to defeat the virus. In addition to the impact of Coronavirus on the elections in the United States that synchronizes the pandemic.

The concordance figures reflect the consensus from the United States that this virus affected severely on the United States and the rest of the world in general. This method applies to the Van Dijk (2000) consensus strategy. Similarly, In the Swine flu pandemic, the word "**United"** categorizes the reported cases among specific countries in the Guardian; in another context, it provides the reports about infected patients in the United Kingdom by official sources. This strategy is suggested by Van Dijk (2000) to show credibility. While in the New York Times, the word "United" refers to the impact and the burdens of the Swine flu on the United States. Showing heavy burdens is one of Van Dijk's strategies.

The word "**States"** refers to the measures conducted by the United, States, and United European Union to fight the virus in the Guardian. While in the New York

Times, It refers to the number of infected people and the impact of the virus in the United States. On the contrary, in the Swine Flu pandemic, two strategies agree with Van Dijk (2000). The first one shows the burdens of the governments. And the second one uses the stated verb "state" to deliver critical information from reliable sources.

The concordances of covering the news of the Coronavirus in both newspapers indicate that the word "**World"** refers to the most reliable source, the World Health Organization, which could be a very persuasive source to all people around the world. This technique supports Van Dijk's (2000) evidentiality strategy. On the other hand, the word "World" refers in other contexts to the consensus strategy that suggests all people around the world share the same significant

problem. Similarly, in the concordances of covering the news of Swine Flu, it is noted that there are two strategies employed. The first one is providing information from accurate sources. And the second one uses the consensus strategy suggested by Van DijK (2000) to consider the problem a national issue.

Furthermore, the word analysis of the words that refer to numbers, such as the word "**More." In both pandemics, the word "More"** expresses quantity, such *as more people are likely to die, more support, and more beds*. It is recognized that many dead people are accompanied by the word' more".

This strategy agrees with Van Dijk's (2000) number game strategy.

On the other hand, the analysis that depicts the people in the news coverage of Coronavirus describes overall people in many cases, so using the overall description represents a categorization strategy in the discourse, and it is one of Van Dijk's (1997) strategies aiming to prioritize people among others.. It is also in accord with Van Dijk's

(2000) strategy. The word "Government" in Coronavirus is similar to the word "government" used in the Swine Flu news coverage.

Furthermore, the word "**Patient"** in both pandemics refers to the patient as victimized in depicting their sufferings in illness. On the contrary, in other contexts, it describes the burdens of the government in setting the budgets to protect these patients. These contexts apply to the Van Dijk (2000) strategy of using numbers, empathy, and burdens to reach specific goals.

The word "Children" in the news coverage of the Coronavirus in the New York Times is used remarkably compared to the frequency list of Coronavirus in the Guardian or the news of the Swine flu pandemic in both newspapers**.**

The overusing of the word "**Children"** in the New York Times concurs with the Van Dijk (2000) strategy of showing empathy by victimizing children. And in the New York Times, the word "children" is categorized children into many types. Categorization refers to setting the preferences for specific children and ignoring others. This method also supports Van Dijk's (2000) strategy. Similarly, the word "children" in the Swine Flu pandemic uses the same strategy as the previous one.

The word "cases" uses statistical calculations that serve as evidence—utilizing the evidentiality strategy to persuade people of the accuracy of information. This technique is one of the strategies of Van Dijk (2000).

Similarly, in the New York Times, the word "**Death**" is used in its plural form. Moreover, all its concordances depict the number of people who died during the pandemic, and it is also preceded by the words that refer to the quantity, such as: numbers, excess, more, and some. So it is used the same as the word in The Guardian.

This strategy complies with Van Dijk's (2000) model, which employs the technique of evidentiality for persuasion. The word death itself serves as the most substantial proof with the addition of numbers; it would be very objective.

On the other hand, some words that describe viruses and diseases, such as pandemic, virus, disease, and Flu, apply the same strategies. For example, the words "virus" and "disease" are used in the same contexts in both pandemics, but the word "flu" is used differently in both pandemics. Because in the first few months of Coronavirus, there was confusion in diagnosing the disease since Coronavirus and seasonal Flu share similar symptoms. On the contrary, in the Swine flu pandemic, the word "Flu" classifies many types of Flus as it could be easily recognized.

Likewise, the model verbs "**Would**" and "**Could**" are used in the same contexts in both pandemics. However, the model verb "can" in some contexts in the Coronavirus pandemic shows uncertainty, while the Swine Flu pandemic illustrates ability in some contexts.

In brief, there is an effective interaction between critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics in terms of objectivity in this study. All analyses rely on the frequency lists analysis, concordance analysis, and Wordsmith software pattern analysis so that the researcher can justify the selection of specific words rather than others. The research finds out the following conclusion:

1- The news coverage for Both Coronavirus and Swine-Flu pandemics utilized Van Dijk's (2000) strategies such as: number game, victimization, and consensus to persuade the audience to reach to specific goals.

2- The difference between covering the two pandemics is in the frequency list in the news articles on Coronavirus, especially in the New York Times.

3- The study found that the news coverage of Coronavirus contributed to spread anxiety and fears among people more than the Swine flu pandemic.

5.2 Recommendations

|Based on the results of the study, it is recommended to investigate further studies that compare the Coronavirus with the Swine flu pandemic in terms of news representation of both pandemics. Furthermore, to explore the linguistic devices more deeply, such as adjectives or model verbs, to uncover the applied strategies. Because in the analysis, this study depends on the most frequent words. Hence, the researcher focused more on the frequency list rather than other vital words that might impact the findings, so it would be recommended to conduct studies in the same field depending on the most frequent words and the frequency list of other categories.

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