Tracking The Death of The Iranian President In BBC 'Arabi News Reports: A Critical Analysis From Norman Fairclough's Perspective

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Abstract

This study aims to uncover: 1) text analysis dimensions in news about the death of the President of Iran and his entourage, 2) discourse practice dimensions in the same news, and 3) sociocultural dimensions within this news. Data collection techniques included observation, reading, and recording, analyzed using Miles and Huberman's method: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The study found that: 1) in text analysis, sentence structure and vocabulary highlight the news as both a tragedy and a trigger for international reactions; 2) in discourse practice, it was noted that BBC news disseminated information from the Iranian News Agency (IRNA), an official Iranian channel; 3) in sociocultural practice, the death signifies enhanced solidarity between Iran and other countries. In the news of the death of the Iranian President and his entourage, it can be seen that the level of solidarity between Iran and other countries is very high and the emergence of various subjective accusations against the US, which has a background of tensions with Iran in the past, this affecting this tragedy.

Keywords: *Critical discourse analysis, news, helicopter crash, death of Iranian president*

Introduction

Norman Fairclough builds a model that integrates together discourse analysis based on linguistics, social thought, politics and is generally integrated into social change. The model introduced by Fairclough is language and power (Hajrah, Alam, & Jufri, 2024). Therefore, the model proposed by Fairclough is often referred to as the social change model. Fairclough focuses discourse attention on language Fairclough uses discourse to point to the use of language as a social practice rather than an individual activity or to reflect on something viewing language as this kind of social practice, containing a number of implications (Vatimah & Hamdani, 2023).

Critical discourse analysis sees discourse-the use of language in speech and writing-as a form of social practice. Describing discourse as social practice implies a dialectical relationship between specific discourse events and the social situations, institutions, and structures that underlie them. What is meant by a dialectical relationship here is the relationship between two things, namely that discourse events are formed and shape situations, institutions, and social structures. The phenomena that occur in society are not few, one of which has occurred some time ago and seized. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis views that in language use, discourse is seen as a social practice (Khotimah, 2024)

Along with the development of information that is currently developing, the role of mass media is increasingly needed and news has become very important to society. Because the mass media presents events surrounding people's lives both nationally and

internationally, so that with news humans know, understand, and understand everything that happens around and in the world. Mass media includes electronic and print media. Electronic mass media such as television, radio, and the internet. Online or internet media has an important role that lies in its ability to present news about the development of society that can affect modern life today. Online media is a repository of information about events or events experienced by the community in social life (Vatimah & Hamdani, 2023).

To see in detail about the phenomena contained in the news of the death of the President of Iran and his entourage on the international news channel, BBC, the researcher used Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis theory. Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis focuses on analyzing the dialectical relationship between discourse and other objects, elements, or moments, as well as analyzing the 'internal relations' of discourse. In addition, critical discourse analysis emphasizes the relationship between social practices and language as well as a systematic investigation of the relationship between the nature of social processes and the nature of language texts. Fairclough divides discourse analysis into three dimensions: text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The analytical framework developed by Fairclough consists of text analysis, analysis of discourse practices in the form of text production and consumption, and analysis of socio-cultural practices.

Critical Discourse Analysis is a form of relational research in the sense that its main focus is not on entities or individuals but on social relations (Fairclough, 2006). Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis basically tries to build a model of discourse analysis that has a contribution to social and cultural analysis (Fairclough, 1990). The essence of Fairclough's discourse analysis is to see language as a practice of power (Saraswati & Sartini, 2017). Critical Discourse Analysis is a methodological approach to analyzing communication, language, and ideas through text, speech and other media such as images, gestures and films (Chittleborough, et al., 2023). Critical discourse analysis has become a diverse field of study with various approaches in each of a number of disciplines (Fairlough, 1988).

Fairclough says that his approach to discourse analysis (a version of 'critical discourse analysis') is based on this assumption that language is an irreducible part of social life, dialectically interconnected with other elements of social life, so that social analysis and research always have to take language into account (Fairclough, 2003). Furthermore, Fairclough provides many shifts in position, subjectivity, and identity (Fairclough, 1994).

With regard to Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis research, there are several studies that have discussed it, including the construction program of prospective language teachers from Turkey about Turkish multiculturalism through an overly simplistic and stereotypical East-West binary (Keleş, Yazan, Üzüm, & Akayoğl, 2024), news coverage in online mass media of the Kanjuruhan Malang tragedy (Ajwan, Saleh, & Nada, 2023), public consultation fatwa (Egan & Caulfield, 2024), community power (Julia McCartan, 2022), policy, professionalism, and learning (Mcluckie & Kuipers, 2024).

Based on the preliminary studies above, this research has similarities and differences with the preliminary studies above. The similarity lies in the theme, namely Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis and the type of object studied in the form of news (Ajwan, Saleh, & Nada, 2023). Whereas, the difference lies in the focus of critical discourse analysis contained in the construction of prospective language teachers from Turkey about Turkish multiculturalism through an overly simplistic

stereotypical East-West binary (Keleş, Yazan, Üzüm, & Akayoğl, 2024), public rejection of the proposed redistributive active travel scheme in the Irish Region to examine how car-based mobility is politically supported (Egan & Caulfield, 2024), complex ethical issues regarding the roles, responsibilities and appropriate methodologies for non-Indigenous people researching Indigenous peoples and contexts (Julia McCartan, 2022), the construction and performance of professional identities against socio-cultural (Mcluckie & Kuipers, 2024).

Based on the similarities and differences between this research and the previous studies above, the position of this research is to add to previous findings in the context of the influence of news on the socio-political state of a country. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is not only limited to criticizing a text contained in a news story, but can be used to reveal the social, political and historical conditions of a country through the text. Therefore, this study aims to reveal 1) the dimensions of text analysis in the news of the death of the President of Iran and his entourage, 2) the dimensions of discourse practices in the news of the death of the President of Iran and his entourage, and 3) the sociocultural dimensions contained in the news of the death of the president of Iran and his entourage.

Methods

This type of research is descriptive qualitative. This research will explore and describe several manifestations of a meaning of social symptoms contained in the news of the death of the President of Iran and his entourage. Based on this, this research uses Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach, which traces how the dimensions of text, discourse practices and sociocultural practices are implied in it.

The main data source of this research is the news of the death of the President of Iran obtained from the BBC website, which is one of the international news channels. The data collection techniques are reading techniques and note-taking techniques. Data collection activities are carried out by finding data sources on the BBC channel then researchers read them from beginning to end by paying attention to every event in the news. To pay attention to the points in the news in the dimensions of text, discourse practices and sociocultural practices, researchers use tools such as translate tools to make it easier to determine each discourse included in the three dimensions. After that, researchers used note-taking techniques to record some of the points that had been found in the news.

The data analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman method, which consists of data reduction, namely selecting several fragments of the news of the death of the President of Iran and his entourage as material for critical discourse analysis based on Norman Fairclough's perspective. Then proceed with data exposure, which is grouping data based on Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis sub-theory, including text dimensions, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices. In the final stage, the conclusion is drawn, which summarizes the results of the data that has been recorded and presented.

Results
Text Analysis

News source 1: أبرز ما نعرفه حتى الآن عن مصرع الرئيس الإيراني ومرافقيه منذ سقوط مروحيتهم

Data (1)

فور الإعلان عن وفاة رئيس الجمهورية الإيرانية إبراهيم رئيسي وطاقمه المرافق في حادثة تحطم مروحية كانت تقلهم أمس الأحد، توالت ردود فعل زعماء ورؤساء حول العالم

"As soon as it was announced that Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi and his entourage were killed in a helicopter crash on Sunday, leaders and presidents around the world reacted."

Data (1) explains the urgency of the news of the death of Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi. The word "immediately" gives the impression that the information of the death spread quickly, showing that its existence is very important. The use of the word "killed" in the news shows the severity of the accident experienced by the Iranian President and his entourage. Additionally, as the news of the death spread, leaders and presidents around the world took turns expressing their condolences. This shows that the response to the death of the Iranian President and his entourage came from the elite around the world. Several leaders and presidents around the world expressed their condolences, including the President of Azerbaijan, the Presidents of Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria and others. Through this, the whole world has truly experienced the loss of Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi.

Data (2)

وأكدت وسائل الإعلام الرسمية الإيرانية بأن المروحية التي أقلت الرئيس ووزير الخارجية كانت من طراز بيل ٢١٢. ومع بدء ظهور التفاصيل ببطء، من غير الواضح كم كان عمر المروحية، إلا أن هذا النموذج طوّره الجيش الكندي في الستينيات. يشار إلى أن عقوداً من العقوبات الأمريكية والدولية بدأت بعد الثورة الإيرانية عام ١٩٧٩.

"Iranian state media confirmed that the helicopter carrying the president and foreign minister was a Bell 212. As details slowly began to emerge, it was unclear how old the helicopter was, but the model was developed by the Canadian Army in the sixties. Decades of US and international sanctions began after the 1979 Iranian revolution."

Data (2) reveals that Iranian state media confirmed that the helicopter carrying the Iranian president and his entourage was produced by the US Bell Helicopter Company and is widely used by government operators, including US law enforcement agencies and the Thai National Police. The word "confirmed" in the news indicates that the information about the type of helicopter carrying the Iranian president and his

entourage is considered valid and official because it comes from the Iranian government. So the accuracy of the news can be recognized. Although it is unclear how old the helicopter is, it is certain that the model was developed by the Canadian Army in the sixties.

News source 2: التلفزيون الإيراني يعلن مصرع الرئيس إبراهيم رئيسي والوفد المرافق له في حادث تحطم طائرة، وتعيين محمد مخبر رئيساً مؤقتاً للبلاد

Data (3)

<div dir="rtl">

ويأتي الرئيس المؤقت محمد مخبر من نفس مدرسة الداعمين بشدة للمقاومة، مما يعني أن مسار السياسات الإقليمية سوف يظل على حاله، وهذا ليس مثل اغتيال قائد الحرس الثوري قاسم سليماني في عام 2020، الشخصية البارزة في إيران التي ساعدت في إعادة تشكيل المنطقة.

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"Interim president Mohammad Mokhber comes from a stream of staunch supporters of the resistance, which means the direction of regional politics will remain the same. This is unlike the assassination of Revolutionary Guard Commander Qassem Soleimani in 2020, a prominent figure in Iran who helped reshape the region"

Data (3) mentions Mokhber's full name and position, the authority and context of the position. The phrase "Coming from a staunch supporter of the resistance" provides information about Mokhber's political background and shows affiliation and ideology. Whereas in the phrase "the assassination of Revolutionary Guard Commander Qassem Soleimani" is a major relevant event, providing historical context and comparing different impacts. The language style used is formal, informational and analytical which is suitable for news reports or political analysis and can convey facts as well as interpretations.

Data (4)

<div dir="rtl">

وعثرت طواقم الإنقاذ على حطام المروحية في غابات ديزمار الواقعة بين قريتي أوزي وبير داود بمنطقة ورزقان في محافظة أذربيجان الشرقية شمال غرب ايران

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"Rescuers found the wreckage of the helicopter in the Dezmar forest located between the villages of Ozi and Bir Daoud in the Warzagan region of East Azerbaijan Province, northwest of Iran."

Data (4) depicts the group of rescuers in charge of search and rescue, giving an impression of professionalism and responsibility. The verb "found" indicates the result of the search action, providing information that the search effort has been successful. The specific locations "Dezmar Forest", "between the villages of Ozi and Bir Daoud" provide a geographical description as well as patching up details that help the audience understand the location more precisely. In terms of sentence structure, data (4) is a descriptive sentence that provides specific information about the location of the discovery. The language style used is formal and direct, providing factual information without additional opinions or interpretations.

Discourse Practice

News source 1: أبرز ما نعرفه حتى الآن عن مصرع الرئيس الإيراني ومرافقيه منذ سقوط مروحيتهم

Data (5)

وفق وكالة الأنباء الإيرانية، زار رئيسي والوفد المرافق له أذربيجان الشرقية، وافتتح مع الرئيس الأذربيجاني إلهام علييف سد "قيز قلعة سي"، وهو مشروع مشترك بين الجمهورية الإسلامية الإيرانية وجمهورية أذربيجان.

"According to the Iranian News Agency, Raisi and his accompanying delegation visited East Azerbaijan and inaugurated with Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev the Qizkala Si Dam, a joint project between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan."

Data (5) illustrates that news dissemination is done by Iranian state media which has a wide reach within the country and sometimes to international media. This information is likely generated from live coverage or official reports from inaugurations and visits. Often the state media has direct access to official events and information from high-ranking officials, making it a trusted medium among the public. It is also likely to show that Iran and Azerbaijan have good relations, referring to reports of cooperative projects between the two. In addition, people reading this news may interpret the cooperation between Iran and Azerbaijan as a positive indicator of their diplomatic relations and a political achievement for the Iranian government.

Data (6)

من جهته أوضح رئيس جمعية الهلال الأحمر الإيراني بيرحسين كوليوند بأن قوات إغاثية من مختلف الأجهزة قد تعاونت فيما بينها للعثور على حطام المروحية في عملية استمرت لساعات

"Iranian Red Crescent Society chief Birhossein Kolivand said relief forces from different agencies have been working together to find the wreckage of the helicopter in an operation that lasted for hours."

Data (6) emphasizes that the news above is an official statement given by Birhossein Kolivand, the head of the Iranian Red Crescent Society who stated that about 2,000 participating soldiers worked together to find the wreckage of the helicopter without qualified skills and tools, which lasted for hours. It may also have been produced in coordination between rescue agencies and the media and is usually based on field reports from rescue teams and authorized by authorities before publication. In addition, it follows the convention of an official report that includes statements from relevant authorities. This ensures that the information will be conveyed in a formal and trustworthy manner. The use of formal and neutral language reflects that the news is delivered objectively and factually.

News source 2: التلفزيون الإيراني يعلن مصرع الرئيس إبراهيم رئيسي والوفد المرافق له في حادث تحطم طائرة، وتعيين محمد مخبر رئيساً مؤقتاً للبلاد

Data (7)

يقول رئيس منظمة إدارة الأزمات الإيرانية محمد حسن نامي إنه تم التعرف على هويات جميع رفاق إبراهيم رئيسي في المروحية وليس هناك حاجة لاختبار الحمض النووي.

"The head of Iran's Crisis Management Organization, Mohammad Hassan Nami, said the identities of all Ebrahim Raisi's colleagues on the helicopter have been identified and there is no need for a DNA test."

Data (7) is a statement originating from Mohammad Hassan Nami, who is an authoritative and official source. The statement was most likely made in the context of a press conference or official release from the organization, which was then relayed to the media. The information aims to provide clarification and reassurance to the public regarding the identification of victims, as well as demonstrate the efficiency and expertise of the authorities in handling crisis situations. The media has a role in selecting and presenting this news as part of its ongoing coverage of the helicopter crash. Authorities use the media to control the narrative and provide verified information and reduce the possibility of speculation and rumors.

Data (8)

وتقول وكالة أنباء الجمهورية الإسلامية الإيرانية (إرنا) الرسمية، إن المروحية التي تقل الرئيس يمكن أن تحمل ستة ركاب وطاقم من اثنين.

"The official Islamic Republic of Iran News Agency (IRNA) said the helicopter carrying the president can carry six passengers and two crew members."

Data (8) was likely produced by a journalist or reporter working for IRNA who aimed to provide specific information about the capacity of the helicopter carrying the president. This information will certainly be consumed by the general public, including the family, government officials, and the international community following the news. As such, the public will interpret this statement as part of the government's efforts to provide complete and transparent information about the accident.

Sosiocultural Practice

News source 1: أبرز ما نعرفه حتى الآن عن مصرع الرئيس الإيراني ومرافقيه منذ سقوط مروحيتهم

Data (9)

من جهتها أعلن كل من لبنان وباكستان وسوريا الحداد على الرئيس الإيراني ورفاقه لثلاثة أيام.

"Lebanon, Pakistan and Syria declared three days of mourning for the Iranian president and his companions."

Data (9) illustrates that statements of mourning from Lebanon, Pakistan and Syria show political and social solidarity between their countries and reflect the close relationship between countries that share political and ideological interests. The three-day mourning tradition is one of the social practices in Middle Eastern countries. It shows deep respect and appreciation for the deceased and gives people time to mourn the loss. Besides serving as a symbol of cultural solidarity and identity, mourning statements can also be seen as an attempt to maintain and strengthen regional cooperation. These countries are also sending a political message to the international community that they support Iran by sharing in its grief and reinforcing their longstanding unity and mutual support.

Data (10)

من جهته اتهم وزير الخارجية الإيراني السابق محمد جواد ظريف الولايات المتحدة بأنها المسؤولة عن الحادث، ونقلت وكالة الأنباء الإيرانية إرنا قوله "إن الولايات المتحدة هي سبب استشهاد رئيس الجمهورية ورفاقة بسبب حظر بيع الطائرات للجمهورية الإسلامية".

"Former Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif accused the US of being responsible for the crash, and was quoted by IRNA as saying, 'The US is the cause of the martyrdom of the president and his colleagues because of the ban on selling aircraft to the Islamic Republic.'"

Data (10) describes the political tensions between Iran and the US that have persisted for decades since the Iranian revolution in 1979. One of the causes of the tension is the economic sanctions and military embargo imposed by the US on Iran. Zarif's statement highlights the impact of these sanctions, especially in access to modern military technology and equipment. The ban on aircraft sales from the US forces Iran to use technology that may be outdated and less well maintained. The word "martyrdom" is often used in Iranian politics to describe the death of an important figure in the context of the struggle. The accusations against the US are likely to be supported by a large section of Iranian society who have long seen the US as the main enemy responsible for their country's economic and political difficulties. However, the statement can also be seen as part of Iran's diplomatic strategy to place moral and political pressure on the US in the eyes of the international community.

News source 2: **التلفزيون الإيراني يعلن مصرع الرئيس إبراهيم رئيسي والوفد المرافق له**
في حادث تحطم طائرة، وتعيين محمد مخبر رئيساً مؤقتاً للبلا

Data (11)
الحكومة العراقية تعلن الحداد العام لمدة يوم واحد بعد مصرع الرئيس الإيراني والوفد المرافق له في حادث تحطم طائرة مروحية
"Iraqi government announces one-day public mourning period after death of Iranian president and accompanying delegation in helicopter crash"

Data (11) illustrates that Iran and Iraq have a complex history of relations, including periods of conflict and cooperation. The statement of mourning by the Iraqi government reflects closer diplomatic ties and solidarity with Iran. In addition, the statement also shows Iran's political influence in the Middle East Region and how major

events in Iran affect its neighbors. Iraq is trying to show respect and political solidarity with its neighbors. In addition, the statement of mourning is one of the things that shows a significant change in bilateral relations and an attempt to build closer cooperation in the present.

Discussion

Data 1, 2, 3 and 4 illustrate that the use of the words "immediately", "killed" and "confirmed" implies the urgency and global reaction of the news of the death of the Iranian President and his entourage that impacted Iran's national borders and reverberated throughout the world region. In addition, the choice of a simple yet effective sentence structure, followed by a predicate and an object, adds clarity and focus to the actions taken by these countries. It also conveys the message that the death of the Iranian president is not only a tragedy for Iran, but also an event that triggers reactions of solidarity and concern from various countries, emphasizing the global significance of the event. This is in accordance with Fairclough's opinion that vocabulary, grammar and sentence structure can be used to trace how the world is represented in the view of the text producer as well as trace what social relations are raised through the text in the discourse (Fairclough, 1989)

According to Fairclough, every text can basically be described and analyzed from the elements of representation, namely how events, people, groups, situations, circumstances, or anything else are displayed and described in the text. While relations, namely how the relationship between participants is displayed and described in the text (Fairclough, 1995).

Data 1, 2, 3 and 4 also explain that the use of sentence structure and careful selection of words can emphasize the urgency, severity and global impact of the death of the Iranian president. The arrangement of these sentences can effectively illustrate that this event is a major tragedy that not only affects Iran, but attracts attention and solidarity from various countries and emphasizes the importance of this event in the international arena. This is in line with previous studies that using careful word choice and sentence structure to shape a particular understanding can avoid language that could spark controversy or refer to separatism (Keleş, Yazan, Üzüm, & Akayoğl, 2024).

The previous study goes on to say that analyzing how media texts about a tragedy, including word choice, sentence structure, and writing style used to describe the role and image of an institution (Ajwan, Saleh, & Nada, 2023).

Data 5, 6, 7 and 8 highlight how information from the Iranian news agency about the death of the Iranian President and his entourage was disseminated and interpreted by various media and institutions. The Iranian news agency (IRNA) is the main source of information in this news context. IRNA is an official news agency managed by the Iranian government and is often used as a channel to convey official information from the government. This news will also be disseminated by international media such as Reuters, BBC, Al Jazeera and others. The complex interactions between the government, media and other institutions play an important role in shaping the narrative and public understanding of these events, with each party bringing its own interests and perspectives that are also influenced by political, economic and cultural factors. This is in line with Fairclough's discourse practice, where this dimension relates to the process of text production and consumption. The value of experience becomes one of the cues of how texts are represented and associated with content, knowledge, and beliefs (Fairclough, 2015).

Discourse practice focuses on how the production and consumption of texts, i.e. texts are shaped through a discourse practice, which will determine how the text is produced (Fairclough, 1989).

Data 5, 6, 7 and 8 also illustrate that the information about the death of the President of Iran conveyed by the Iranian News Agency shows how the dissemination of the news and its interpretation by various media and institutions can affect public understanding. The influence of interactions between the government, media and other institutions played a key role in shaping the narrative and public perception of this event. Each party involved brought their own interests and perspectives that ultimately shaped the overall picture received by the public. As found in one of the previous studies, the process of text production and consumption, including how the media selects, edits and disseminates news about the tragedy can be influenced by the social and political context that affects how news about institutions and tragedies is presented and received by the public (Ajwan, Saleh, & Nada, 2023). In addition, this dimension includes analyzing the role of the media in framing the issue and how interactions between politics, media and society shape the dominant narrative about an issue (Egan & Caulfield, 2024).

Data 9, 10 and 11 illustrate that reactions from other countries, accusations against the US, and social practices of mourning and solidarity among Muslim countries played an important role in shaping the narrative and the political and diplomatic implications of the Iranian President's death. International reactions showed solidarity and support that strengthened Iran's position, while accusations against the US reflected the complex historical and political context of Iran-US relations. The social practice of mourning affirms religious and cultural values that strengthen relations between Muslim countries, demonstrating unity and solidarity in the face of tragedy. This is in accordance with Fairclough's sociocultural practice dimension which says that sociocultural practice is based on the assumption that the social context that exists outside the discourse affects the emergence of discourse. The level of sociocultural practice is related to social differences in organizations such as situations, institutional contexts, and social contexts (Fairclough, Language and Power, 1989)

This stage is the stage where explanations are sought from the results of interpretation by referring to the sociocultural conditions around the text being produced (Fauzan, 2013). Fairclough's analytical theoretical basis is that social structures (e.g. class relations) have a dielectic relationship with social activities (Fairclough, 1995). Fairclough states discourse as a form of "social practice" which implies a dialectic between language and social conditions, on the other hand social conditions are also influenced by discourse (Fairclough, 1996)

Data 9, 10 and 11 also highlight that the death of the Iranian President triggered several reactions from various countries that showed international solidarity and strengthened Iran's position in the global political arena. The accusations against the US made by Iran's former Foreign Minister reflect the long-standing historical and political tensions between the two countries. Meanwhile, the practice of mourning demonstrates cultural values that strengthen unity and close support in the face of tragedy. This is in line with previous studies which suggest that analyzing historical, colonial and contemporary factors can influence the relationship between one community and another (Julia McCartan, 2022). In addition, examining the social, political and cultural contexts can determine the influence that a discourse has on the life of a community (Mcluckie & Kuipers, 2024).

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that (1) in the dimension of text analysis, the use of sentence structure and vocabulary represents that the news not only displays a tragedy but triggers reactions of solidarity and attention from various countries, emphasizing the global significance of the incident as well as matters related to the context of the position in the Iranian state (2) in the dimension of discourse practice, it provides information that the BBC news channel is one of the channels that disseminates information from the Iranian News Agency (IRNA), which is an official channel managed by Iran for official information from the government as well as supporting statements from several officials that add to the completeness of information; (3) on the dimension of sociocultural practices, the death of the President of Iran became one of the indicators of strengthening solidarity between Iran and other countries, even though Iran and the US still have tensions to this day due to the historical background of the two countries.

In the news of the death of the President of Iran and his entourage, it can be seen that with the news everything related to Iran is very clearly illustrated, from the level of solidarity with other countries to the emergence of various subjective accusations against the US, which has a background of tension with Iran in the past.

In this study, researchers are only limited to aspects of text dimensions, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices. Although the use of Norman Fairchlough's critical discourse analysis on the news of the death of the Iranian president and his entourage found several things that refer to the tragedy, future researchers should expand the scope of the discussion by applying several research concepts in order to find other implied things besides political, historical and social.

Acknowledgment

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