ANALYTICAL STUDY OF QUOTATIONS IN MOHAMMAD DAOUDIA’S JOURNALISTIC WRITINGS

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Abstract

Language is a means of communication and knowledge that individuals utilize to express their desires and share their cultural innovations through various disciplines. In order to enrich their writing, authors rely on a multitude of contemporary and former sources, including linguistic and historical citations and quotations texts. The present study aims at examining the quotations in Mohammad Daoudia’s newspaper articles. The study’s data were comprised of articles authored by Daoudia and published on Jordanian news websites in January 2022. The findings showed that the writer quoted directly and indirectly from a wide range of historical, religious, poetic, prose, and official sources. Additionally, the results demonstrated that the writer used these quotations in various ways and for functions.

Keywords: Mohammad Daoudia; Jordan; Quotation; Journalism; Jordanian news websites; Articles; Interference.

INTRODUCTION

Mohammad Hassan Suleiman Daoudia who was born on June 28, 1947 is a Jordanian journalist, political writer, a former minister and ambassador. He has many journalistic articles published in the Jordanian newspapers and news websites, in addition to an autobiography entitled "From the crusher to the ministry." His writings are characterized by clarity and depth, which are reinforced by the implications, quotations and citations from multiple sources, which give his articles a beauty that attracts the reader. Quotation is one of the rhetorical sources that enriches the texts, enhances their value, and gives the writer strength in forming his writings and producing them in an effective way. Journalistic writing is the writings that are published on the pages of the various newspapers, whether printed or online ones. Journalistic writing covers different topics such as political, cultural, economic, social issues, investigations and interviews in which writers employ rhetorical and informative sources to enhance them. The journalistic article is a form of journalistic writing, in which the writer expresses his own points of view, opinions on a certain issue, or topic of public interest. It is one of the most enjoyable things to read in the press if its writers are fluent in their language and able to write in an interesting and attractive way. The journalistic article can also be a motive in attracting the public opinion towards adopting a particular point of view. The eye-catching journalistic article uses literary language and interesting style. Compared to other forms of journalistic writing, the journalistic article can be named art by itself because it relies on easy, eloquent language that the reader can understand and apprehend,
regardless of his educational, cultural and social levels. The aim of this study is to explore the technique of quotation in Daoudia’s writings by studying his articles which are published on the Jordanian news websites in January 2022 as a representative sample.

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Journalism is a widespread business that is widely practiced in the great majority of the world’s communities (Thomas, 2013:1). The formulation of the journalistic article differs from the formulation of the news as the writer in his interesting, attractive and easy style can attract the reader and also can attract him through the new information, interpretations and analysis that enrich the cultural and linguistic repertoire of the recipient. Journalists are distinguished by their capacity to take advantage of feelings by bringing news to life through using their articles which motivate them to go beyond their sense of responsibility so as to establish a relationship with those who read their articles (Kamarulbaid, et al., 2021:1069). Quoting is one of the rhetorical tactics on which the author depends by using prior or contemporary works because direct quotes are common, distinctive, prevalent, and crucial traits in journalistic writing to captivate audiences and provide credibility (Haapanen, 2017:3; Haapanen & Perrin, 2017:1,4).

**DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**Religious Quotations**

Islamic religious materials (i.e., the Holy Quran and the hadith of Prophet Mohammad) constitute a main source of a bulk number of direct and indirect quotations in Daoudia’s writings. In his article دِيَرَتَانِ وَخَزِيَّاتِ مِيشِيلِ الحَايْك Michel El-Hayek’s heresies and superstitions which was published on January 2, 2022, Daoudia attacks the Lebanese fortune teller Michel Hayek who claims to tell and predict future events. Daoudia mocks him because Allah is the only one who knows the unseen. The Quranic influence appears in his article through a number of complete and partial quotes from Quranic verses such as Nor does he speak of his own Whims ‘Alnajm, 3’ which Daoudia partially quotes as Because he speaks of his own whims which he cited from the words of the verse but without its original meaning. He also partially quotes from the Quranic verse。“الله، عالم الغيب والشهادة” which is mentioned in different Quranic suras to say The knower of the seen and unseen which he has no partner from verse “لا شريك له ولا يُرِيد الأَمْرَ وَلَنَا أَوَّلُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ” which is number 163 of Surat Al-An’m. Daoudia mocks those who believe in such claims made by Hayek by saying "وعَمِّي قُلُوبَهُ عَشَاشَةً وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ" Allah has sealed their hearts and their hearing, and their sight is covered. They will suffer a tremendous punishment. In
his mockery of these persons too, Daoudia also fully quotes from the two Qur’anic verses.

With Him are the keys of the unseen-no one knows them except Him Al-An”m, 59, and قَلْ لَا يَعْلُمُ مِنِّي فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالأَرْضِ يَجْهَلُهُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ Say, ‘O Prophet,’ None in the heavens and the earth has knowledge of the unseen except Allah An-Naml, 65. Daoudia criticizes Hayek’s claims that problems will occur in Jordan, stressing that the country is safe and stable and that this hardship will not last, because Allah promised and His promise is true that the hardship will not last, as Daoudia partially twice quotes an indirect quote from the Quranic verses.

فَصَبِرْ إِنَّ وَعْدَ ٱللَّهِ حَقٌّ So be patient, for the promise of Allah certainly is true Al-Rum, 60, and فِينَ مَعَ العُسْرِ يُسْراً ِۚ إنَّ مَعَ العُسْرِ يُسْراً So, surely with hardship comes ease, Surely with ‘that’ hardship comes ‘more’ ease Al-Sharh, 5 & 6. He concludes his article with a full quote of the former two Quranic verses. In his article ِمن ُطاحت البكسات؟ Whom was knocked down by the boxes? which was published on January 3, 2022 where he talked about the fight that took place between the two members of the Jordanian Parliament Shadi Freij and Hassan Al-Riyati, Daoudia quotes an indirect quote from the story of the Prophet Yusuf, that the wolf is innocent of his blood innocence of the wolf from the blood of Joseph the son of Jacob, which he quoted from the Quranic story of prophet Yousuf. In the same context, Daoudia quotes from the prophetic hadith إنَّ النَّاسَ إِذَا رَأَوْا الظَّالِمَ فَلَمْ يَأْخَذُوا عَلَى يَدَيْهِ َۚ إِنَّ مَعَ الظَّالِمِ يُسْراً ِۚ إِنَّ مَعَ الظَّالِمِ يُسْراً if the people see an evildoer and do not stop him, soon Allah will send His punishment upon them all to say بدِلَٰنِ أَخَذْوَا عَلَى يَدَهِ if he instead of stopping him. Daoudia also quotes indirectly the two words ِلقى cast and قميصَه his shirt which he was inspired them from the context of the Qur’anic verseِٱذْهَبُواِِقَمِيصِى هَـ ََٰا فَأَلْقُوهُ عَلَى ََٰى يَأْتِ َِصِيرً ا وَُْتُونِى ِِأَهْلِكُمْ َُجْمَعِينَ Go with this shirt of mine and cast it over my father’s face, and he will regain his sight. Then come back to me with your whole family Yusuf:93 that talks about the shirt of the Prophet Joseph which was placed over his father’s eyes to restore his sight. In the context of his writing that Representative Hassan Al-Riyati did not bring a single witness confirming his accusation against Representative Freij, Daoudia says why did they not produce four witnesses? Now, since they have failed to produce witnesses, they are ‘truly’ liars in the sight of Allah, An-Nur:13. Daoudia refers to the member of the parliament Freij’s safety from a serious
charge of insulting Allah because of the testimony of his fellow representatives who
did not conceal the testimony by writing

Allah was kind to Representative Freij, and saved him from a serious charge, with the testimonies of the representatives, who did not conceal the testimony, where he writes the phrase

\[
\text{لا تَكْتُمُواَ} \quad \\
\text{ٱلشَّهَـدةَ} \\
\text{وَمَن يَكْتُمْهَا فَإِنَّهُ} \\
\text{ۥٓءَاثِمٌ  قَلْبُهُ} \\
\text{ۥ} \\
\text{وَ} \\
\text{ٱللَّهُ} \\
\text{ِِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ}
\]

which he invokes it from the Quranic verse

\[
\text{وَلاَ تَكْتُمُواَ} \quad \\
\text{ٱلشَّهَـدةَ} \\
\text{وَمَن يَكْتُمْهَا} \\
\text{ۚ} \\
\text{يَـ ٓأَيُّهَا} \\
\text{ٱلَّلهِ} \\
\text{ِِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ}
\]

do not conceal the testimony, for whoever conceals it, their hearts are indeed sinful, Al-Baqara;283

which he quotes in its full form at the end of his article. The influence of Islamic religious sciences appears on Daoudia's writing by using the term

"intentions of revelation" which is related to the Holy Qur'an, where he says in his article

"Stories and Mirrors 2" the deviation of interpretation from the purposes of revelation. In the same article, Daoudia writes

that one-third of the people of Paradise are monotheists, children of different religions and laws, as he appears to be influenced by the hadith of Prophet Muhammad

\[
\text{ُهلُ} \\
\text{الجَـنَّةِ} \\
\text{عِشْرُ} \\
\text{مِائَةُ} \\
\text{ۚ} \\
\text{وََُرَِْعُونَ} \\
\text{مِنْ} \\
\text{سَائِرِ} \\
\text{الأُمَمِ}
\]

The people of Paradise are one hundred and twenty rows, eighty from this nation and forty from all other nations, of which he quotes part of his article, saying:

He, peace and blessings be upon him, said: The people of Paradise are twenty and one hundred rows, of which you are eighty rows.

In his article entitled "More Attention to Its Danger" which was published on January 12, 2022, Daoudia quotes the Quranic word

\[
\text{فَتَبَيَّنُوٓا} \\
\text{مَن يَنفِعُ الْمُرْسَلُونَ} \\
\text{كَيْفَٞا} \\
\text{فِي الْمِيزَانِ، حَبِيبَتَانِ إِلَى الرَّحْمَنِ: (سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ} \\
\text{ِِحَمْدِه،} \\
\text{سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ} \\
\text{ِِالْعَظِيمِ،} \\
\text{وَمَا تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ)}
\]

Two words are light on the tongue, weigh heavily in the balance, and are loved by the Most Merciful One: Subḥānallāhi wa biḥamdihi, Subḥānallāhi ۱-ʿAzīm on his writing. In the same article, he partially quotes from verse 254 of the second sura to say

\[
\text{لا يؤود الأعضاء حفظهما} \\
\text{لَا يُؤود الأعضاء حفظهما} \\
\text{لا يؤود الأعضاء حفظهما} \\
\text{لا يؤود الأعضاء حفظهما}
\]

the preservation of them does not tire the members. In his article entitled

The shrewd political system, published on January 25, 2022, Daoudia wrote

just two words, light on the ear and on the tongue where he shows the influence of the prophetic hadith

\[
\text{كَلِمَتَانِ خَفِيفَتَانِ عَلَى اللِّسَانِ، ثَقِيلَتَانِ فِي الْمِيزَانِ، حَبِيبَتَانِ إِلَى الرَّحْمَنِ: (سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ} \\
\text{ِِحَمْدِه،} \\
\text{سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ} \\
\text{ِِالْعَظِيمِ،} \\
\text{وَمَا تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ)}
\]

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\text{لَا يُؤود الأعضاء حفظهما}
\]

the preservation of them does not tire the members. In his article entitled

The printing press was forbidden, which was published on January 30, 2022 Daoudia wrote because to whom they were sent in which the effect of the quranic verse 35 of surat An-Naml

\[
\text{وَإِنِّي مُرْسِلَةٌ إِلَيْهِم} \\
\text{ِِهَدِيَّةٍّ} \\
\text{وَيَرْجِعُ الْمُرْسَلُونَ} \\
\text{ۚ} \\
\text{بِجَهَلِفَ} \\
\text{مُّنْيَانَ} \\
\text{مُّنْيَانَ} \\
\text{عَنِ} \\
\text{مَا تَعْمَلُونَ}
\]

But I will certainly send him a gift, and see what "response" my envoys will return with. In his article published on January 31, 2022, entitled

Fighting the bad ones outside the walls, Daoudia wrote

after the patience of the controllers of anger where he quotes the phrase the controllers of anger from the verse

\[
\text{يُنفِقُونَ} \\
\text{فِى} \\
\text{ٱلسَّرَّآءِ} \\
\text{وَ} \\
\text{ٱلضَّرَّآءِ} \\
\text{وَ} \\
\text{ٱلْكَـ ظِمِينَ} \\
\text{ٱلْعَافِينَ} \\
\text{عَنِ}
\]
those who donate in prosperity and adversity, control their anger, and pardon others. And Allah loves the good-doers, Al-Imran, 134.

Quotes from official and legislative texts

In his article published on the 4th of January 2022, entitled "With Women's Fairness and Dignity," Daoudia quotes from the Jordanian constitution article 6, item 1, where it states that Jordanians are equal before the law, there is no discrimination between them in terms of rights and duties, even if they differ in race, language or religion.

Quotes from speeches of figures, leaders and officials

In his article published on January 5, 2022, entitled "With Women's Fairness and Dignity," in which he talks about fairness to women, preserving their dignity, and amending the Jordanian constitution by adding the words “Jordanian women” to Article 6, item 1, Daoudia quotes the words of former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens, in which he says The Arab world has remained, as it seems, stuck since the seventeenth century, dictatorships that took control power with the help of secret services, the oppression of women, the decline of science. In his article he said, "I am not obliged to oath for you, in which he talks about the interference of some countries in the affairs of other countries, Daoudia quotes the words of the daughter of the Iranian general Qasem Soleimani, who was killed in an American raid in Iraq, where she said, he loved the Iraqi people from the bottom of his heart, and thought a lot about a strong Iraq, which would be a thorn in the eyes of his enemies. In his article 1 "Stories and Mirrors 1", published on January 9, 2022, Daoudia quotes, in full and in part, a number of texts. Daoudia quotes the following texts: O this one who walks straight, do not stop at those who criticize your slanted shadow, your shadow will not be straight, and your haters will not be moderate, so keep your integrity. It is wrong to stumble twice on the same stone, What remains in the valley but its stones, Every soul shall taste death, but not every soul shall taste life, and if the Arabs felt strong, they would return to the conflict, regardless of any agreements because they submitted to the Romans, the Crusaders, the Ottomans, the English, the French, and the Persians, but they returned to the
conflict every time they thought they could win. In his article ‘Stories and Mirrors 2’, Daoudia quotes the phrase “who takes it with its burdens” which is attributed to the companion Amr ibn Al-Aas who said it to those around him when he was dying. Daoudia quotes in the same article from the book Amir bin Al-as by Alaqqad: “the judge is more in need of justice than the one who is sentenced, because if the judge is wronged, he will be wronged in his religion, and if the person who is sentenced is wronged, he will be wronged in his worldly life. Daoudia also partially quotes in the same article the phrase for the Arabic old leader Al-harith ibn Abbad by saying: “blood money.” In the same article, Daoudia also writes which he partially quoted from the second Caliph Omar bin Al-khattab who said: “visit each other, but do not stay close to each other, and from the old Arab wise man Aktham bin Saifi who said”. In his article entitled “More Attention to Its Danger” in which he talks about the dangers of social media, which was published on January 12, 2022, Daoudia quotes the following text from King Abdullah II’s speech at the United Nations: “let's amplify the voice of moderation. It is one of the greatest ironies of our time that extremist voices use advanced media to propagate ignorant ideas! We must not let our screens, airwaves, broadband and social media be monopolized by those who pose the greatest danger to our world. We too must populate our media, and more important, the minds of our young people, with the purity and power of moderation. In his article entitled ‘The printing press was forbidden’, which was published on January 30, 2022 Daoudia criticizes a scholar who opposes women’s driving by quoting part of speech. The printing press was about two and a half centuries late in entering the Islamic world, due to a fatwa that prohibited it and with that it deprived Arabs and Muslims from catching up with civilization and progress. In his article published on January 31, 2022, entitled ‘Fighting the bad ones outside the walls’, Daoudia writes: ‘the writer Tharwat Al-Batawi says: The printing press was before they invade you, for no people were invaded in their own homes but they were humiliated, quoting this text from the sermon of the fourth caliph Ali bin Abi Talib who said:’
Quotes from Arabic and Jordanian spoken expressions and proverbs

In his article entitled "The Inspiring Yousuf Al-Qusous" published on January 6, 2022, Daoudia cites the colloquial expression 

لا ت-theme والل-فوقه ال one below him and the one above him to show the great effort that was made by his maternal uncle made to treat his son “i.e., his uncle’s son’, who was getting weaker month after month. Daoudia also uses the popular expression زي الحصان like a horse, which is used in spoken Arabic to describe a healthy and strong person, or one who returns to health after illness, to describe the condition of his uncle’s son after getting recovered after treating him in the hospital. In the same article, Daoudia uses the colloquial expression مشان الله Mashan Allah i.e., for God’s sake to describe the panic of his wife who called him because of the sudden rise in temperature of their son. In the same article, he also describes the condition of his son after the decreasing of his temperature, when his wife called him to tell him هـا هو عمر “ينطنط” مثل العفار Here is Omar bouncing like goblins,” which is a popular expression used to describe a person who moves with activity and lightness. In his article entitled "Stories and Mirrors 2 “He memorizes his lesson”, and يهد الحيل destroys power in his article entitled “The Strong and Cohesive Bishr Al-Khasawneh” published on January 16, 2022 in which he praises the Jordanian prime minister Bishr Al-Khasawneh. In his article entitled "Duracell Parties” published on January 24, 2022, Daoudia quotes from the popular proverb عدي رجالك عدي من الأقرع للمصدي عدد رجالك عدد من الأقرع للمصدي whoever returns, consider him not lost. In the same article, Daoudia talks about smokers who cheat on smoking by resorting to electronic cigarettes instead of regular cigarettes to mitigate the effect of smoking by citing from the popular proverb نقلنا من تحت الذيل تحت المزراب moving from under the leak to under the gutter. saying: whoever returns, consider him not lost.

In the same article, Daoudia quotes the phrase of the Chinese leader Mao Zedong: Hit and run اضرب وأهرب.
one to the rusted one and neither in the camel caravan nor in the mobilization to say there are the bald and rusted who are not in the mobilization in the context of his talk about the need to choose the most appropriate people for political parties. He also quotes in the same article from the Jordanian popular expression carriers of heavy burdens to say and there are men ‘basic ones’ who carry heavy burdens and from Iraqi Spoken Arabic the expression it is not beneficial to say according to the opinion of our Iraqi brothers it is not beneficial. In his article entitled The shrewd political system, published on January 25, 2022, Daoudia quotes the spoken expression troublemakers. In his article entitled The printing press was forbidden, which was published on January 30, 2022 Daoudia wrote All letters began with the traditional phrase to the dear brother and fine gold, where he quotes this phrase in his article.

Quotes from standard Arabic proverbs

In his article published on January 5, 2022, entitled I am not obliged to oath for you, Daoudia ends it with a quotation from the Arabic proverb and always, the suspicious tells you take me. In his article “Stories and Mirrors 2, Daoudia cites partially from the Arabic proverb the mountains’ partridges resemble the colors of their rocks.

CONCLUSION

Media does not make the news they provide, but others make them, and when news comes to the media, it does not come by itself either, but rather by correspondents, journalists and other elements that are called the sources of the editorial material. News is either events or sayings, both of which must be attributed to a source for credibility. Quotation in journalistic writing can be divided into paraphrasing, direct, indirect, partial quotation and quotation without attribution. The writer, Muhammad Daoudia, is considered one of the prominent Jordanian journalists in writing newspaper articles, as his writings are characterized by depth, comprehensiveness, and multiplicity of sources, which give them an aesthetic dimension from the linguistic point of view, and a cultural dimension from the informational point of view. Quotation in its various forms is one of the distinguishing features of Daoudia’s writings, on which he relied to enhance his texts, which made them attractive to the reader. The study showed the diversity of the sources and forms of these quotations. The study hopes to be a motivation for further researches for the writer’s articles to cover other linguistic aspects in them.
REFERENCES