

Transitivity and Context in Critical Discourse Analysis Case study: TAP headlines on regions in Tunisia

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Abstract

This article analyzes the contribution of Transitivity to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in relation to the social and historical context in which it occurs. It explores the transitivity-context connection and sheds light on the representation of the discursive construction of Tunis Afrique Press (TAP) releases' headlines in the case of the news of the regions in Tunisia during the period that extends from January to March 2013.

In fact, many regions in Tunisia were marginalized during Ben Ali's governance (Tunisia president from November 7, 1987 to January 14, 2011). After the revolution, too much focus was given out to them by the different means of the media. What are the focal elements and instruments TAP, as a main media in Tunisia, chooses to report and how does it depict the news about these regions; this is particularly what this paper will study through the analysis of the case that is hitherto presented.

Keywords: CDA, Transitivity, Media Discourse, Context.

Introduction

The Systemic Functional linguistic model takes the concept of Context as indispensable in the study of clause structure (Halliday and Hasan 1985). As for the variable of Transitivity, context sets constraints on which the actors, the processes and the circumstances should be used in a clause of a discourse and could be a decisive variable. Matthiessen (1995) and Halliday (2004) grant a big deal of weight to the role of Context in defining Transitivity components.

This paper represents an explanation of the relation Context-Transitivity in a critical discourse analysis framework. The study is based on an application of transitivity on a specific discourse and mainly a deconstruction of its components in terms of the major participants, the processes and the prevailing circumstances. In brief, this study will unveil the context -basically ideological- that underlies the linguistic structure in the discourse (and after all any discourse) of Tunis Afrique Press (TAP) in the coverage of the news of the regions in Tunisia for the period that extends from January to March 2013.

Review of the literature

1-Critical Discourse Analysis:

CDA is one of the important approaches to discourse analysis. It was considered in late 1970's as a field of study. It was the idea of Roger Fowler and his colleagues at the University of East Anglia, whose work is based already on language and ideology. Language and social meaning precisely, was the relation to be critically analyzed. In 1991, Fowler assumed that the relationship of text and context represents the essential framework to CDA. Fairclough (1995a: 7) said that "discourse is the use of language seen as a form of social practice, and discourse analysis is analysis of how texts work within sociocultural practice". As such, a discursive analysis should not be done without referring to the context of the text production. Another prominent focus in CDA is the ideological concern and its relation to power (Van Dijk, 2000). In fact, "when we speak or write we always take a particular perspective on what the world is like" (Gee, 1999: 2). In *Language in the News*, Fowler (1991: 101) said: "anything that is said or written about the world is articulated from a particular ideological position". Ideologies then construct the social manifestations of the beliefs shared by a group and therefore foster new social opinions and spread them in the society. In the case of the news of the regions in Tunisia, the headlines assert the failure of the government by depicting those regions negatively in most cases. This media discourse which is accordingly ideologically based is to be considered in this paper.

Through their specific style, different media affect our knowledge and understanding of the world around us. This language, however, cannot be considered as an authentic language as it is designed and administered by certain perspectives or ideologies. In this regard, a media discourse presents "its perception of 'reality' in the form which it regards as most suitable for its readership" (Hodge & Kress, 1993: 17).

2-Transitivity in the Systemic Functional Grammar

The SFG model takes the concept of context as indispensable in the study of sentence structure (Halliday and Hasan, 1985). Transitivity, one of the three tenets of Halliday's SFG, represents a reflection of the processes that take place in the world via formal grammatical components. In transitivity, "grammar is related to reality" (Perez. M. C., 2007: 68). It takes into account a paradigmatic conception of language where choices play an essential function. Addressers and addressees do not only compose and decode a spectrum of grammatical constituents but they do so after making choices related to what formal terms they might select to render communication effective. In the same respect, Simpson (1993) said "transitivity refers generally to how meaning is represented in the clause. It shows how speakers encode in language their mental picture of reality and how they account for their experience of the world around them [...], because it is concerned with the transmission of ideas, is part of the ideational function of language" (p88).

To 'decode' and 'encode' aspects of reality and experience of the world is essentially to answer the questions: who appears in the text? What is happening, and where, when, how... is this happening

The answer to those questions is in the evaluation of transitivity related to concepts of 'process', 'participant' and circumstance or as Burton (1982: 200) puts it: "to describe the scenario of 'who does what to whom'?"

Transitivity processes are made up of six major ones.

- 1- The material processes are 'simply processes of doing' (Simpson, 1993: 89). Participants may have an active or passive role. They may be the 'doers' or the 'goal'. Sometimes, they are the 'beneficiaries', "the one to whom or for whom the process is said to take place" (Halliday, 1994: 144), or the 'range'.
- 2- The mental processes are processes of 'sensing' (Simpson, 1993: 91) which can be processes of perception (see, hear), processes of reaction (like, fear) and processes of cognition (think, believe). The major participant is the 'senser' or 'experiencer' in Toolan's words (1988: 114). The phenomenon is "that which is perceived, reacted to or thought about" (Simpson, 1993: 91).
- 3- The verbal processes or 'processes of saying' (Simpson, 1993: 90) where the participants may either be 'sayers' (the individual speaker) or 'targets' (the addressee) (ibid.) or 'receiver' (Martin et.al., 1997: 113; Thompson, 1996: 97; Toolan, 1988: 115). The 'verbiage' is the message both sayers and targets exchange.
- 4- The relational processes are defined by Halliday (1994: 119) as "processes of being" suggesting that one participant affects the other in anyway. They may be 'intensive' (x is A); possessive (X has A) or 'circumstantial' (X is at/on A). Participants are either 'carriers'/attributants or 'attributes'.
- 5- Other processes: the existential and the behavioral. The existential "posits existence" (Benson & Greaves). It is usually "straight forward" (Perez. M. C., 2007: 75) as they are headed by the empty particle 'there' as in "There were fifty of you" (Bloor & Bloor, 1995: 125). The behavioral process draws aspects from verbal and mental processes. So sensing and saying are considered as behaviors for verbs like gossip, chat, watch, ponder, listen, grin, smile etc. In fact, because one participant is endowed with human consciousness, behavioral processes are similar to mental processes in

that first the participant is called a 'behavior' in the former and a 'senser' in the latter, and second because of the use of verbs of perception, cognition, affection and verbal.

- 6- The circumstances: the circumstantial element "serves as an expansion of something else" (Halliday, 1994: 150-1). Circumstantial elements "refer to the location of an event in time or space, its manner, or its cause... a circumstantial element is a process that has become parasitic on another process. Instead of standing on its own, it serves as an expansion of something else". (Halliday, 1994: 150-1).

In fact, Halliday (1995) points out two approaches to the analysis of the clause in terms of processes and participants. The first one is transitivity system with the six kinds of processes, their particular associated participants and the different types of circumstances, each with its own grammatical relations. The second is ergative interpretation where "the process may happen by itself or be caused to happen" (Thompson, 2004: 135).

Methodology

To have and follow a method of analysis is important in CDA as "it is not possible to 'read off' ideologies from the text" (Fairclough, 1995a: 71). As such, this study follows in its analysis Halliday's transitivity system (1985), as he is considered as one of the most prominent theorists of text and context relationship as regards the development of CDA.

The study relies also on Fairclough's (1992) model that sets the three main heads for a discourse analysis. They are relatively the data, the analysis and the results. Analysis involves a movement from an interpretation stage to a description stage and back to the interpretation stage. Indeed, from the discourse practice interpretation; namely, the process of text construction and consumption, the analyst is supposed to proceed by describing the text, ending in the explanation of both of these "in the light of the social practice in which the discourse is embedded" (Fairclough, 1992: 231).

Data Analysis

1- Data description:

TAP, or Tunis Afrique Press, is a Tunisian press agency and the only source of information in Tunisia. It covers since 1961 the news of Tunisia as a whole. The corpus for this paper is a collection of nearly 100 headlines that represent TAP coverage of the news of the regions in Tunisia during the first three months of 2013. I selected this period of time regarding, first, the variation of events such as the assassination of one of the opposition leaders, Chokri Belaid, the resignation of PM Hammadi Jbali, the reconstruction of a new government with Ali Laaraj a PM, strikes and demonstrations everywhere etc. This period also presents Tunisia two years after the revolution (January 14, 2011) which means that the coverage is supposed to be different from the pre-revolution one - which abided Ben Ali's regime - in that it considers events and news more professionally, more moderately and more responsibly.

2- Data Analysis

Many regions in Tunisia have not yet witnessed any governmental measures to improve life there especially in the country's marginalized interior, which suffers from chronic lack of development, high unemployment and an increasing rate of violence and crime. Although the initial situation did not look promising, some has been going right so far. This is actually, an overview of the different headlines the corpus stands for.

The process findings:

The analysis shows the over dominance of the material process over the others. Out of 76 processes, 57 are material (75%). The second process in terms of occurrence is the relational with almost 13 processes (17%)

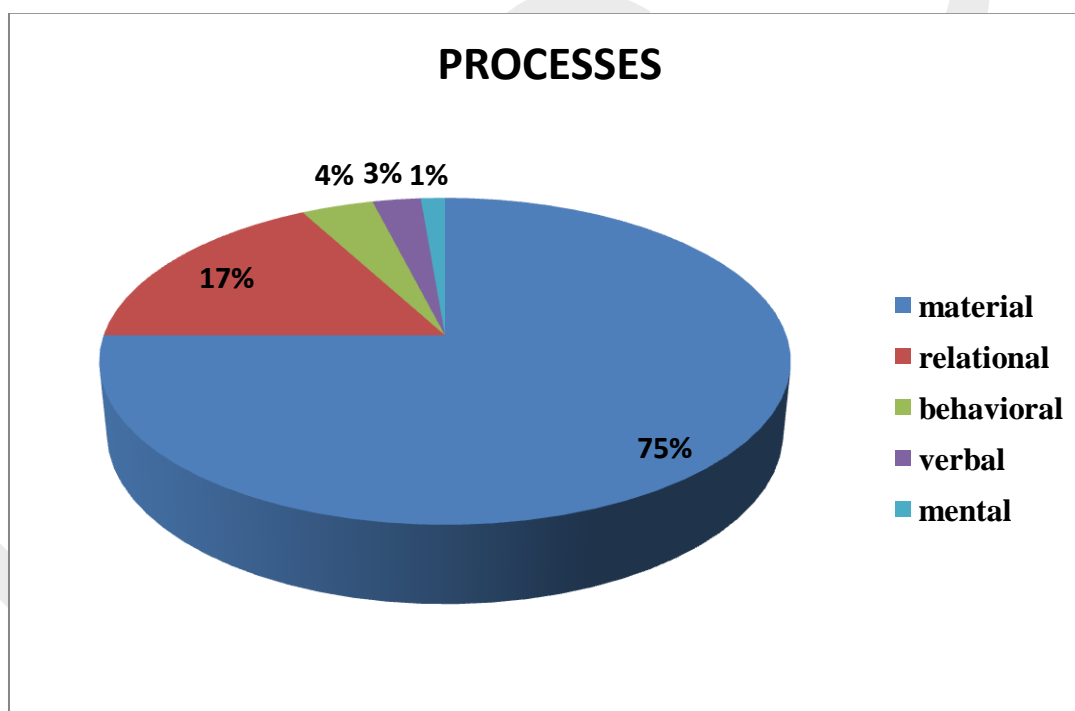


Fig 1: Distribution of the process percentage in TAP headlines on regions in Tunisia January, February, and March 2013

The participants finding:

Participants roles	Occurrences
Actor/agent	41
Goal/patient/range/beneficiary	47
Senser	1
Phenomenon	0
Carrier	13
Attribute	13
Token	0
Value	0
Sayer	1
Receiver	0
Target	1
Behaver	3

Table 1: Participant roles in TAP headlines on regions in Tunisia January, February, and March 2013

Table 1 shows the dominance of goal/patient/range/beneficiary roles over the other roles. The lexical field that is used in this range of goals is related in its totality to 'crime' in its general meaning. All the regions that TAP considers in the aforementioned period of time do suffer from the pervasiveness of violence and crimes and considers them as the most disturbing phenomena of our time.

These goals can be divided into two types. The first type is related to violence and crime such as 'wanted arms traffickers, large quantities of knives, clubs, incendiary bottles', 'nephew of Hechmi Hamdi', 'two suspects', 'policeman (injured), 'ammunition', 'suspected shooter', 'hiding armed individuals', 'two people arrested', 'klashinkovs and RPG rockets', '1 dead, 26 injured', 'border guard', 'borders with Tunisia', 'smuggling of 15 tons of DAP, liqueur', 'smuggling of 16.000 tons of phosphate', '8 tons of smuggled pasta', 'Ras Jdir border crossing', '2 Libyan nationals', 'important quantities of arms'... The second type is not related to violence, but to positive projects in some regions in Tunisia such as 'commercial traffic party', 'projects', 'co-operation agreement', 'medical equipments', 'loan of more than 44 MTD', 'multidisciplinary training centre', 'development projects',....

The number of goals related to violence represents more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total number of goals, i.e. 29 out of 40. This helps the reader to imagine the intensity of the level of crimes in Tunisia and therefore appeals the government to take certain measures to fight this phenomenon which is assimilated in some instances with 'terrorism' especially that the agents or actors are absent in most cases.

Actually 22 out of the 47 goals do not have any actor at all. This fact could be explained first by the trickiness of the issue to the extent that it is difficult to know the groups that stand behind such acts of terror, and hence, an allusion to the international terrorism whose definition is due to change at any time; and second by the importance that the TAP

gives to these goals and consequently, to the urgent need to fight those acts of violence though the actor is absent and unknown.

Actors anti-violence	Actors committing violence
Police Commercial traffic party Intervention brigade National guard	Libyan armed groups 2 men who crossed illegally ... Traders from Ben Guerdane 3 wanted individuals Libyan authorities Tribal clashes in kebili Protests General strikes Clashes Production Gunshot buckshot

ergative
 participants

Table 2: actor representations in the discourse of TAP headlines on regions in Tunisia January, February, and March 2013

Table 2 presents the major actors who are responsible for the previously mentioned goals.

Facing the number of actors who are responsible for the major violent crimes, only 4 main actors are working for the country’s interest and welfare. They represent the government that is implicitly criticized as a minority whose active role cannot be effective within the chaotic state of the country. The fact that the police are not able to limit the violence rate in Tunisia is intensified in this discourse by the discrepancy that exists between the limited number of the governmental force and the extended number of violent groups.

The second major process, the relational, (figure1) does represent as carriers the list of places that are affected by the violent actions committed primarily by the actors mentioned in table 3, column 2 and in many cases by anonymous actors. Some of those places are ‘mausoleum of Sidi Ali Ben Salem’, ‘mausoleum of Sidi Ahmed Al Ghoth’, ‘mausoleum of Sidi Ahmed Ourfelli’, ‘Ras Jdir crossing border’, ‘police station’ ... The attributes to most of these carriers are participles like ‘torched’, ‘closed’, ‘seized’, ‘set ablaze’, and ‘set aflame’. The use of this range of attributes does semantically further intensify the frightening state in the Tunisian regions in a period of time that lasted three months successively. The image both the material and the relational processes draw of Tunisia is gloomy and it reflects a serious alarming state.

Classification of verbs

Positive Meaning	Negative Meaning	Negative then positive meaning
Learns announced	Arrests thwarted	Resume reopened
Restored discovered	Did not calm thwarted	Resumes resumes
Funds discovered	Torched insist	Recovered resumes
Sign donates	Shot dead paralyses	restored
Announce extends	Arrested disturbs	
Plays free	Crossed arrested	
Work funds	Block closed	
discover found	Torched seized	
inaugurated funds	Set ablaze injured	
celebrates visits	Set aflame arrested	
ongoing hosts	Kicked off erupt	
	Thwarts taken	
	Runs close	
	Stops wounded	
	Leave seized	
	Arrested arrested	
	Besieged storm	
	Took arrested	
	Injured held	
	Killed arrested	
	Missing off shot	
	Robbed killed	
	Missing arrested	
	Resume resume	
22 verbs	48 verbs	7 verbs

Table 3: distribution of the verbs according to the positive/negative meaning in the discourse of TAP

This table (table 3) classifies the verbs in the discourse according to three lexical fields: the first is a list of positive events that occurred in the regions of Tunisia, the second is that of the negative events and the third (resume, recover and reopen) are verbs that imply that the state was negative and it is improving.

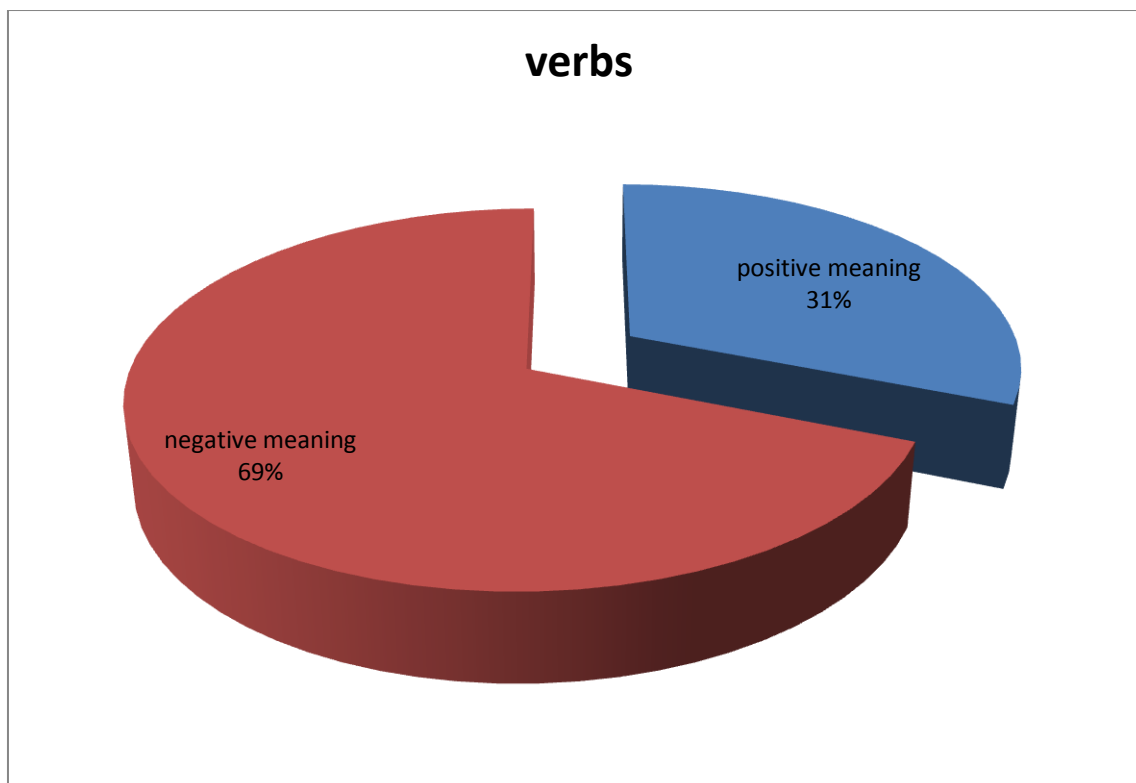


Figure 2: representation of the lexical field of verbs

This figure, added to *table 3*, shows the dominance of verbs denoting violence, demolition, criminalization and chaos in relation to news of the regions in Tunisia. The 31% of the other verbs, namely, those conveying semantically a positive meaning do, on the contrary, represent such a promising future for the regions of the West and the South in terms of financing, projects expansion or inauguration, discoveries, visits and investments.

However, if we compare the number of problems that 69% stands for with the number of solutions that 31% represents, we can remark first that the problems represent more than the double of the solutions, which may imply that the implementation of the latter is tightly related to the salvation and decrease of the rate of violence and criminalization in Tunisia. TAP, therefore, thinks that the crisis/trouble in the regions and that is manifested in the discourse through the governance of verbs of violence and terrorism is responsible for the retardation of any improvement at the economic, social and political level in Tunisia. TAP also assumes that there are forces that protract and support violent groups in the regions; however, these agents were in most cases uncovered.

Circumstances:

The analysis of the circumstances in the corpus led to the following findings: first, TAP does not use circumstantial expressions in all its headlines. Actually, 61 out 100 headlines contain a circumstantial component. 50 headlines include a spatial circumstance, and in most cases, it is the name of the region as a whole and not the exact place where the action occurred. The other circumstances represent the time and the cause. As for the temporal circumstances, one can remark that they don't stand for fixed dates and precise

references. They are vague and general. These are some examples: ‘after exchange of fire with border guards’, ‘after Chokri Belaid’s assassination’, ‘after discovery of equipment to set up camp’...

The generalization strategy that TAP follows through the absence of the temporal circumstances for the lists of crimes of violence and terror that took place in many regions of the interior, together with the abundance of general spatial circumstances which do not give any idea about the place – but about the region as a whole - could be added to the generalization strategy that TAP follows in its news coverage.

Nominalization:

In the corpus there are 24 headlines that are construed as a nominal structure. In all of them, there is a number of reported events that are exempt from any participants. ‘Arrest of two people’, ‘exchange of fire’, ‘general strike, protests in Siliana’ etc are examples of the absence of the transitivity tenets/components and therefore, the mystification of the participants and their roles.

Results:

The application of the transitivity analysis on the discourse of TAP in the case of its coverage to the news in the regions in Tunisia for the first three months of 2013 led to the following results:

- The dominance of the material process over other processes and consequently, the dominance of actor and participants roles over any other role. The range of goals is lexically related to crime and violence in most cases and to projects and financial progress in few cases. Most of these goals do not have actors and therefore, there is a mystification of the agents. The actors that are mentioned, however, are the government on the one hand with an occurrence frequency that does not exceed 4 major instances and the criminal and anonymous groups on the other hand.

-The relational process in this discourse serves as well to describe the state of the places where violent acts and crimes took place.

-The majority of verbs (69%) semantically stand, themselves, for the representation of aggression, destruction, transgression and chaos.

-As for the circumstantial structures, one can remark the abundance of spatial references versus the scarcity of temporal ones. Yet, the places refer in most headlines to the region as a whole and not to the specific location where most processes took place. Similarly, time references do not stand for fixed dates though the case needs precision in terms of time and place since it is a matter of crime tracking.

-The nominalization structures that prevail in the corpus (24/100) further intensify vagueness and mystification procedures that TAP follows in its editorial line in this case.

Conclusion:

In this study I elaborated on the function of language as a social practice in media discourse. I have made systematic analysis of news structures in Tap headlines on news of the regions in Tunisia, considering especially Halliday's transitivity system.

In line with my discussion, the analysis dealt with language in use, i.e. how the hidden and embedded meanings of this discourse are socially constructed, using Systematic Functional Linguistics in general and transitivity system in particular.

Since texts are the product of choices of linguistic system, I tried to shed light on the nature of ideology by examining these textual structures. Thus, identifying processes and the role of participants involved in those processes was the major concern of data analysis. The examples analyzed and discussed in the last section showed the way language can support a specific method of beliefs.

The Transitivity analysis also disclosed that there were patterns of mystification of agency or actor of the processes by using some strategies like passivization and nominalization. This idea goes with the belief that the government in Tunisia is responsible for the state of violence and the deterioration of the interior regions at all levels. The opposition, on the contrary, dramatizes the case at each time with an intention to nullify any governmental effort for the country's interest. Tap, as an important media, through its dramatization of the state in the regions of Tunisia proved to be biased and mainly to be politically dependent.

Another major implication of this study is related to what Fairclough (1989, p.4) said "a contribution to the general rising of consciousness of exploitative social relation, through focusing upon language" and therefore I would appeal to analyze media discourse critically so that we do not appear to be lay persons, unsuspecting and credulous in the community. In fact, this implication is a *personal* conscious-raising for readers in order to involve themselves actively in the process of discourse by trying to understand and unravel the text and consequently shape and produce their own beliefs.

I hope finally that this research will stimulate further researches in areas beyond media to all areas of text and talk to uncover ideological meanings in them because language awareness is one of the directions for the current life and also for future development.

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Appendices

Tunis Afrique Press TAP news headlines on regions in Tunisia (from January to March 2013)

Ras Jedir: Traffic resumes after shutdown

Published on Saturday, 30 March 2013 14:49

El Kef: Wanted terrorist arrested on Tunisian-Algerian border

Published on Friday, 29 March 2013 15:25

Tunisian-Turkish partnership day to explore investment opportunities

Published on Thursday, 28 March 2013 17:59

Tozeur hosts 35 foreign personalities as part of 'Jerid, Land of Opportunity' Forum

Published on Saturday, 23 March 2013 16:02

Sidi Bouzid: Search ongoing for armed group in Menzel Bouzaïane, Sidi Ali Ben Aoun Mountains

Published on Saturday, 23 March 2013 15:29

Spanish delegation visits Tataouine to establish solidarity-based associative network

Published on Saturday, 23 March 2013 15:13

One fisherman killed, another missing as trawler sinks off Chebba

Published on Thursday, 21 March 2013 15:43

Tunisian trader shot in knee and robbed by Libyan gang on border

Published on Thursday, 21 March 2013 15:32

Bodies of two fishermen recovered off Kerkennah

Published on Tuesday, 19 March 2013 15:26

El Kef: Clashes between security forces and armed group in Tajerouine

Published on Tuesday, 19 March 2013 12:35

Kasserine mountains events: Wanted suspect arrested

Published on Monday, 18 March 2013 19:05

Fishermen missing off Kerkennah: Fourth body recovered

Published on Saturday, 16 March 2013 19:10

Trawler and fishermen missing off Kerkennah: Third body recovered (Civil Protection)

Published on Tuesday, 12 March 2013 14:29

Trawler "la victoire" spotted and third body recovered

Published on Tuesday, 12 March 2013 12:41

Trawler and fishermen missing off Kerkennah: second body recovered

Published on Monday, 11 March 2013 19:23

Dhiba border city celebrates 2nd anniversary of Libyan Revolution

Published on Sunday, 10 March 2013 15:35

Trawler, fishermen missing off Kerkennah: First body found

Published on Saturday, 09 March 2013 15:21

Resumption of search for trawler and missing fishermen of Kerkennah Island

Published on Saturday, 09 March 2013 12:55

Tunisian Chemical Group in Médhila resumes activities

Published on Thursday, 07 March 2013 14:29

Kef: Arrest of fellow providing supplies to terrorist group

Published on Thursday, 07 March 2013 12:50

Wanted arms trafficker arrested by El Kef National Guard officers

- Published on Wednesday, 06 March 2013 15:33
Switzerland funds development projects in Medenine
Published on Tuesday, 05 March 2013 16:08
Bizerte: Large quantities of knives, clubs, incendiary bottles found in mosque
Published on Monday, 04 March 2013 19:15
Nephew of Hechmi Hamdi killed in Lassouda in Sidi Bouzid
Published on Sunday, 03 March 2013 15:20
Two suspects held in Medenine after discovery of equipment to set up camp, security sources report
Published on Saturday, 02 March 2013 08:13
GCT ammonium nitrate fertiliser unit resumes activities
Published on Friday, 01 March 2013 19:52
Le Kef: Large-scale combing campaign in search of alleged killer of Chokri Belaid
Published on Thursday, 28 February 2013 10:29
Tozeur: Multidisciplinary training centre inaugurated at El Hamma
Published on Wednesday, 27 February 2013 19:57
Sidi Bouzid: Policeman seriously injured by buckshot
Published on Wednesday, 27 February 2013 10:45
Security forces discover ammunition hidden in a van in Menzel Bouzelfa
Published on Tuesday, 26 February 2013 19:33
Sidi Bouzid incidents: Suspected shooter arrested in Nafta
Published on Tuesday, 26 February 2013 17:26
Kef: Arrest of two people holding 3 shotguns
Published on Friday, 22 February 2013 12:48
Sidi Bouzid: Police storm mosque where armed group took refuge
Published on Friday, 22 February 2013 09:47
Sidi Bouzid: hiding armed individuals besieged
Published on Thursday, 21 February 2013 19:56
Two people arrested in border area with Libya, ongoing efforts to secure their release
Published on Thursday, 21 February 2013 19:49
Sidi Bouzid: exchange of fire and car chase in Sebbala
Published on Thursday, 21 February 2013 19:23
Thirteen persons arrested in arms seizure in M'nihla
Published on Thursday, 21 February 2013 15:05
Kalashnikovs and RPG rockets seized in a house in Mnihla
Published on Thursday, 21 February 2013 08:30
Qatar Charity funds projects in Zaghuan
Published on Wednesday, 20 February 2013 16:50
Tozeur: slight drop in dates export
Published on Wednesday, 20 February 2013 16:35
Ras Jedir border post reopened
Published on Wednesday, 20 February 2013 12:42
Tribal clashes in Kebili leave 1 dead, 26 injured
Published on Tuesday, 19 February 2013 07:18
Re-opening of Dhiba-Wazen border crossing
Published on Monday, 18 February 2013 20:03
Ben Arous plays host to International Photography Exhibition

- Published on Saturday, 16 February 2013 16:29
Border guard accidentally wounded by gunshot
Published on Saturday, 16 February 2013 15:36
Production stops in Ain Ben Tartar oil field
Published on Friday, 15 February 2013 18:37
AfDB extends loan of more than 44 MTD to governorate of Gafsa
Published on Friday, 15 February 2013 18:28
Tunisian-Belgian pilot project to improve maternal health in Gafsa
Published on Friday, 15 February 2013 16:17
Libyan authorities close borders with Tunisia
Published on Thursday, 14 February 2013 15:14
Whale runs aground off Kerkennah coasts
Published on Wednesday, 13 February 2013 18:37
Preparations under way for closing Shusha refugee camp by late June 2013
Published on Wednesday, 13 February 2013 16:07
Two gunshot Tunisian victims in Libya taken to Ben Guerdane hospital
Published on Wednesday, 13 February 2013 15:36
Supporters of Ennahdha rally in Medenine to denounce violence and support legitimacy
Published on Sunday, 10 February 2013 19:15
National Guard thwarts smuggling of 15 tons of DAP, liqueurs
Published on Saturday, 09 February 2013 15:52
General strike in regions and symbolic funeral of martyr Chokri Belaid
Published on Friday, 08 February 2013 19:11
Regional and local Revolution Protection Leagues in Siliana announce disbandment
Published on Friday, 08 February 2013 13:42
Popular march in Jendouba to denounce assassination of Chokri Belaid
Published on Thursday, 07 February 2013 17:55
General strike, protests in Siliana
Published on Thursday, 07 February 2013 17:50
JICA donates medical equipments to Medenine and Tataouine hospitals
Published on Thursday, 07 February 2013 07:05
Protests erupt in regions after Chokri Belaid's assassination
Published on Wednesday, 06 February 2013 19:22
Medenine Regional Council, General Council of Hérault, sign co-operation agreement
Published on Monday, 04 February 2013 20:06
Dinosaur's tail vertebrae fossils discovered in Tataouine
Published on Monday, 04 February 2013 11:13
El Kef: Second social development project kicked off
Published on Friday, 01 February 2013 17:57
Intervention brigade in Gabes thwarts smuggling of 16.000 tons of phosphate
Published on Thursday, 31 January 2013 17:03
AFD funds project to support economic integration of marginalised youth in Medenine
Published on Wednesday, 30 January 2013 15:57
Libyan national arrested in Tataouine carrying firearm and ecstasy
Published on Wednesday, 30 January 2013 11:29
Kasserine: National Guard officer injured by three wanted individuals
Published on Tuesday, 29 January 2013 14:46

Tunisian-Libyan consultations in Médenine to speed up reopening of Ras Jédir border crossing

Published on Sunday, 27 January 2013 14:20

Libyan delegation to negotiate opening of Ras Jedir border crossing

Published on Friday, 25 January 2013 19:35

Gabes: Mausoleum of Sidi Ali Ben Salem set aflame

Published on Friday, 25 January 2013 15:12

Douz: Mausoleum of Sidi Ahmed Al Ghouth set ablaze

Published on Thursday, 24 January 2013 15:06

Eight tons of smuggled pasta products seized in Tataouine

Published on Wednesday, 23 January 2013 19:03

Transfer of one hundred refugees from Shusha camp to U.S.A.

Published on Wednesday, 23 January 2013 17:23

Mausoleum of Sidi Ahmed Ouerfelli in Akouda torched

Published on Wednesday, 23 January 2013 16:18

Ras Jedir border crossing still closed

Published on Tuesday, 22 January 2013 15:18

Traders from Ben Guerdane block Ras Jedir border crossing

Published on Monday, 21 January 2013 19:15

Two men who crossed illegally into Tunisia, arrested in Sakiet Sidi Youssef

Published on Sunday, 20 January 2013 18:55

Sfax: Resumption of clashes on Sunday between youths and police

Published on Sunday, 20 January 2013 14:28

Ras Jedir border crossing : Tunisian tradesmen's protest disturbs trade traffic

Published on Saturday, 19 January 2013 19:02

Clarifications on discovery of weapons hideout in Medenine

Published on Friday, 18 January 2013 17:10

Two Libyan nationals arrested after exchange of fire with border guards

Published on Friday, 18 January 2013 14:56

Important quantities of arms discovered in two warehouses in Medenine

Published on Thursday, 17 January 2013 16:02

Minor earth tremor in Sidi Bouzid

Published on Thursday, 17 January 2013 08:46

Clashes between protesters and security forces in Kef city

Published on Wednesday, 16 January 2013 15:31

General strike paralyzes economic and social life in Kef

Published on Wednesday, 16 January 2013 15:20

'We will work with Libya to re-open Ras Jedir border crossing' (Abdessalem)

Published on Tuesday, 15 January 2013 19:39

Libyan authorities free 60 Tunisian fishermen

Published on Tuesday, 15 January 2013 18:14

Tunisian citizen from Ben Guerdane shot dead by Libyan armed group

Published on Monday, 14 January 2013 17:34

Inhabitants of Ben Guerdane insist on police withdrawal and army deployment

Published on Saturday, 12 January 2013 14:10

Clashes resume between security forces and protesters in Ben Guerdane

Published on Friday, 11 January 2013 15:26

Calm restored in Ben Guerdane

Published on Friday, 11 January 2013 10:53

Ben Guerdane: police station torched, three injured

Published on Thursday, 10 January 2013 18:57

General strike in Ben Guerdane and violent clashes between protesters and security forces

Published on Thursday, 10 January 2013 18:46

Commercial traffic partly resumes at Ras Jedir border crossing

Published on Thursday, 10 January 2013 18:41

General strike announced for Thursday in Ben Guerdane delegation

Published on Wednesday, 09 January 2013 16:37

Illegal immigration attempt thwarted by Teboulba sea patrol

Published on Tuesday, 08 January 2013 18:04

Announcement of forthcoming re-opening of Ras Jedir border crossing did not calm down protest movement in Ben Guerdane

Published on Tuesday, 08 January 2013 17:16

Protests resume in Ben Guerdane over continued closing of Ras Jedir border post

Published on Sunday, 06 January 2013 17:03

Closing of Ras Jedir border post on Libyan side: Protests in Ben Guerdane

Published on Sunday, 06 January 2013 14:19

Redeyef: General strike to include mining basin victims among Revolution martyrs

Published on Thursday, 03 January 2013 17:43

Monastir: Illegal immigration attempt thwarted, six people arrested

Published on Thursday, 03 January 2013 15:36

Police arrests three brothers of Martyr Mohamed Amri in Thala

Published on Wednesday, 02 January 2013 19:52

Kebili: Pakistani ambassador learns about local experience in dates production

Published on Wednesday, 02 January 2013 15:46