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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF COP29 SUMMIT COVERAGE IN ELECTRONIC NEWS RESOURCES

ABSTRACT

The research analyzes the lexical and semantic aspects of linguistic material taken from randomly selected electronic news sources that covered COP29 the major annual environmental summit of global leaders hosted by the Republic of Azerbaijan in November 2024. Adopting John Sinclair's Lexical Grammar Model, the research explores the collocations, semantic prosody, and phraseology utilized in news stories to build public knowledge on climate change issues. The article suggests that language patterns, vocabulary, and semantic devices are used to draw the attention of the entire community to the urgency of the current situation and engage society in instant environmental activity by shaping public opinion and providing insight into the adopted policies. It is determined that facts and figures included in the news articles are taken from the official documents and signed treaties, adding up to the climate terminology, persuasive rhetoric, and emotionally charged language strategically used to establish the tone and contribute to the overall understanding of the catastrophic environmental situation. The importance of the research is providing deep scrutiny of the essential role of the lexical, semantic, and stylistic devices utilized in a wide variety of prevailing electronic news outlets and the determination of the broad impact of language input on framing the concepts of society by the formation of opinions on COP29 events for the eradication of environmental issues.

Keywords: climate terminology, persuasive rhetoric devices, emotionally charged language input, semantic devices, language patterns, COP29 summit, environmental issues, electronic news coverage.

COP29 SAMMİTİNİN ELEKTRON XƏBƏR RESURSLARINDA İŞIQLANDIRILMASININ LEKSİK-SEMANTİK XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ

ABSTRAKT

Tədqiqat, 2024-cü ilin noyabrında Azərbaycan Respublikasının ev sahibliyi etdiyi qlobal liderlərin hər il keçirilən başlıca ekoloji zirvə görüşü COP29-u işıqlandıran təsadüfi qaydada seçilmiş elektron xəbər mənbələrindən götürülmüş dil materiallarının leksik və semantik aspektlərini təhlil edir. Con Sinklərin Leksik

Qrammatika Modelinə əsaslanaraq aparılan tədqiqat, iqlim dəyişikliyi problemləri ilə bağlı ictimai məlumatların formalaşdırılmasında xəbər mətnlərində istifadə olunan kollokasiyaları, semantik çalarları və frazeologiyamı araşdırır. Məqalədə qeyd edilir ki, dil modelləri, leksik vahidlər və semantik vasitələr cəmiyyətin diqqətini mövcud vəziyyətin aktuallığına yönəltmək, ictimai rəy formalaşdırmaq və qəbul edilmiş siyasət haqqında təsəvvür yaratmaqla insanları vaxtında ekoloji fəaliyyətə cəlb etmək məqsədilə istifadə olunur. Tədqiqat vasitəsilə müəyyənləşdirilib ki, xəbər məqalələrində yer alan faktlar və rəqəmlər rəsmi sənədlərdən və imzalanmış sazişlərdən götürülüb, iqlim terminologiyasına, inandırıcı ritorikaya və emosional yüklü dilə əlavə edilərək, xəbərlərin tonunu müəyyənləşdirmək və bütövlükdə ekoloji fəlakət vəziyyətinin anlaşılmasına töhfə vermək üçün strateji şəkildə istifadə olunur. Tədqiqatın əhəmiyyəti ondan ibarətdir ki, geniş istifadə olunan elektron media resurslarında istifadə olunan leksik, semantik və üslubi vasitələrin rolu dərinlən təhlil olunur və bu dil vasitələrinin COP29-la bağlı ictimai rəy formalaşmasında, eləcə də ekoloji problemlərin həllində cəmiyyətin məsələyə baxış bucağının necə istiqamətləndirildiyini ortaya qoyur.

Açar sözlər: iqlim terminologiyası, inandırıcı ritorik cihazlar, emosional yüklü dil daxiletməsi, semantik cihazlar, dil nümunələri, COP29 sammiti, ekoloji problemlər, elektron xəbərlərin işıqlandırılması.

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОСВЕЩЕНИЯ САММИТА COP29 В ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ НОВОСТНЫХ РЕСУРСАХ АННОТАЦИЯ

Исследование анализирует лексические и семантические аспекты языкового материала, взятого из случайным образом отобранных электронных новостных источников, освещавших COP29 главную ежегодную экологическую встречу мировых лидеров, проведенную Республикой Азербайджан в ноябре 2024 года. Применяя лексико-грамматическую модель Джона Синклера, исследование рассматривает коллокации, семантическую окраску лексических единиц и фразеологию, используемые в новостных статьях для формирования общественного понимания о проблемах изменения климата. В статье утверждается, что языковые модели, лексика и семантические средства применяются для привлечения внимания широкой общественности к срочности текущей экологической ситуации, формирования общественного мнения и стимулирования немедленной экологической активности посредством предоставления информации о проводимой политике. Установлено, что факты и цифры, представленные в новостных материалах, взяты из официальных документов и подписанных соглашений, что дополняет климатическую терминологию, убедительную риторику и эмоционально насыщенный язык, стратегически используемые для установления общего тона

и содействия пониманию катастрофической экологической ситуации. Значение исследования заключается в глубоком анализе роли лексических, семантических и стилистических средств, используемых в различных популярных электронных СМИ, а также в выявлении широкого воздействия языка на формирование общественного мнения о событиях COP29 с целью устранения экологических проблем.

Ключевые слова: климатическая терминология, риторические приёмы убеждения, эмоционально насыщенный язык, семантические средства, языковые шаблоны, саммит COP29, экологические проблемы, освещение в электронных СМИ.

1. Introduction

The lexical-semantic aspects of the language used in news coverage of international climate events, like the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP) sessions, play a critical role in shaping public understanding and active participation in climate action. The year 2024 marks COP29, hosted by Azerbaijan in November, as one of the most anticipated climate summits, gatherings of global stakeholders to address the pressing environmental challenges of the modern era as the shocking aftermath of devastating human activity throughout history. During the forum events, and especially the period of initial preparation, a diverse range of electronic mass media resources stood out for their distinguished role in shaping public opinion, enhancing the ambition to take an active part, and keeping the populace tuned in to the debates, the agreements, innovations, and proceedings in general. The language used in delivering breaking news updates by the media partners ignites curiosity with its unique peculiarities and undeniable impact on the social groups as the main tool. Analyzing the lexical-semantic features in electronic news texts related to COP29 reveals how various linguistic devices frame the context, respond to the needs of the people, and convey a wide range of intense feelings, including urgency, responsibility, optimism, or skepticism around climate policies and actions.

Considering the high-level priority of solidarity in imminent activity to overcome the challenges and prevent threats posed by global climate changes, the accurate representation of the realities utilizing the proper use of language is of utmost importance. This study examines the specific lexical and semantic characteristics of digital news texts spread via online websites and social networking platforms about COP29, exploring how vocabulary choices and use of the words and phrases contribute to the overall narrative representation of climate issues, their foreseeable outcomes, and efforts to act promptly. Due to the immediacy and accessibility of online information by a vast number of people, the research is

focused on the predominant electronic press articles, the dissemination of which amplifies COP29's reach and impact.

Research Questions:

1. What are the recurring lexical and semantic elements in COP29 news coverage, and how do they shape public perception of climate change issues?
2. How do electronic news media use lexical-semantic devices to convey urgency, responsibility, and optimism in climate change reporting?
3. What role do emotional and evaluative language elements play in framing the discourse around COP29 and its outcomes?

2. Literature review

In the age of digitalization, the popularity of electronic mass media resources has undeniably increased. Over the last several decades, more and more people have preferred Internet-based news resources over traditional news resources (Mitchelstein & Boczkowski, 2009; Allan, 2006; Tewksbury, 2005). The underlying reasons of paramount importance might be convenience as well as the relevance of these resources to news consumers. These features mainly refer to the fact that people are more likely to consume only the news they are interested in without any delay, which also leads to radical changes in the preparation and delivery of news. As the modern lifestyle is characterized as hectic, in most cases, people just focus on the news headlines to get a quick overview of the daily news. Therefore, news publishers are eager to make the headlines more captivating by including attention-grabbing words and phrases. Even those headlines can potentially mislead the target audience, being quite different from the information presented in the rest of the article (Ecker et al., 2014). Focusing primarily on the headlines rather than reading the entire article till the end is linked to reading habits undergoing certain changes nowadays, as studied by Esiyok et al. (2014). Having considered the importance of the analysis of the lexical-semantic features of news headlines as well as the articles is not neglected.

Even though some scientists have found out that even the most prominent international news organizations in the world do not seem to take into serious consideration their role regarding environmental issues, and the majority of them do not focus on such stories (Antonopoulos et al., 2019), the increasing evidence of climate change and the increase of environmental catastrophes have made it more significant to focus more on the coverage of environmental topics on popular news resources. Climate change is a complicated and multidimensional phenomenon and is one of the most pressing issues confronting humanity nowadays (Fløttum, 2016; Kapranov, 2017). The increased amount of coverage by media outlets has skyrocketed the investigations in this field of science. As climate change makes its way into media reporting, scholars scrutinize the portrayal of climate change and factors that make it newsworthy (Carvalho, 2007; Castrechini et al., 2014; Bowden et

al., 2021). There have been many research studies conducted on the analysis of lexical-semantic features of the representation of environmental issues in news contexts. Since environmental issues can be classified as specialized language, three lexical layers in environmental corpora have been determined by Drouin et al. (2018), such as terminology, general language, and transdisciplinary lexicon. John Sinclair's Lexical Grammar Model provides a powerful model of how words and phrases are used in context to construct meaning. Sinclair (1991) emphasizes the importance of collocations, semantic prosody, and phraseology in the study of patterns of language. Collocation notes how particular words are habitually brought together to construct specific meanings (Sinclair, 1991). For example, the collocation of 'climate' and 'change' or 'crisis' depicts the framing of climate problems as worldwide and critical. Semantic prosody, the positive or negative connotation of words, also has an impact on the way the issues are received by audiences (Louw, 1993).

The Conference of Parties is held annually and attended by politicians, scientists, and activists and is no longer perceived as an environmental issue only, as it has been stated in the analysis of COP 28, “the effect of climate change takes shape in social issues and economic conflicts and is perceived as a multilayered problem” (Götzendörfer, 2024). Various research studies have been conducted to analyze various aspects of language used at COP28 and other COP events held in previous years. For example, after the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), one of the remarkable explorations was devoted to the analysis of the linguistic features of news discourse on climate change in China and the United States and the discursive strategy applied to strengthen national ideologies (Huang & Che, 2024).

Another quite interesting and recent research paper sheds light on the metaphors used in speeches in COP28, which was held in 2023 in Dubai, approaching the issue from an ecolinguistic perspective used to convey attitudes to communicate information and influence the audience's perception of this issue, building a positive and progressing image of dealing with climate change (Wang & Habil, 2024). Another author, Carmichael and Brulle (2017), proved that there is a strong correlation between environmental news and the public because public concern is proportional to news coverage. More importantly, by analyzing the gradual change in event sentiments, it is also possible to predict likely events, as stated by Leetaru (2011). While any issue can be reported from multiple angles, the preferred reporting narrative determines how the public understands the nature of an issue (rather than the importance of it) (Storksdieck & Stylinski, 2010).

The 29th United Nations Climate Change Conference convened from 11 to 22 November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan, and is of supreme importance in decision-making on many environmental issues as a pivotal event publicized using various

national and international traditional and electronic news resources. News discourse refers to the discourse spread, used, or manufactured in news media, raising concerns about the relationship between language and ideology (Fairclough, 1992). As Halliday (2007) proposes, language does not passively reflect reality but actively constructs reality. Especially if the language is used in globally recognized electronic news outlets and spreads breaking news on key topics such as environmental problems and milestones in their solution, the Conference of Parties. As the discourse used by news wires during the run-up to and conference period has not been analyzed from the lexical-semantic perspective, there is a need to explore them and their influence on framing public perception of the urgency of finding solutions to the climate issues and better understanding of the conference proceedings. Therefore, this research paper offers a robust foundation for analyzing how COP29 news is structured lexically and semantically, focusing on terms, phrases, framing devices, and underlying discursive strategies common in environmental reporting.

3. Aims of the research

The objective of the research article is to identify recurring lexical and semantic elements that shape public perception. Identification and analysis of the semantic fields and lexical choices used in news coverage of COP29 and investigation of existing discourse patterns that reflect attitudes, ideologies, and power dynamics are the main targets of this paper. This analysis also considers the role of those elements in enhancing emotional engagement and political advocacy in finding solutions to aggravating global ecological problems through the efforts of unified cross-cultural partnership and dialogue. Through examining the ways of the use of lexical-semantic patterns by various press sources, we gain insights into how electronic news media constructs the urgency and complexity of climate change discussions, influencing both public sentiment and policy agendas in the lead-up to as well as on the days of the forum of COP29.

The research focuses on the exploration of the quest of how lexical-semantic features in electronic news coverage of COP29 influence public perception and understanding of climate change issues and policy actions. Deciphering these lexical-semantic characteristic peculiarities can considerably help to identify and endorse effective linguistic ways of expression and news deliverance strategies utilized by online broadcasting channels, making complex scientific and political discussions more accessible and apprehensible to global audiences. This approach ultimately underscores the power of language in shaping the narrative around the effectiveness of climate action, the stance of stakeholders, and the responsibility of individuals as well as organizations. Analysis of the lexical-semantic features of electronic news texts about COP29 (the UN Climate Change Conference) reveals deep insights into how language is shaped by dominant discourses spread by digital news media to convey urgency, authority, and scientific context.

4. Methodology

To carry out this research effectively, first, a news corpus has been retrieved manually from local and global news sources from Google News into a plain text file. This is a practical way of collecting news content from diverse news resources in one unified interface that makes topic-related headlines and articles easily accessible for research purposes and ensures representativeness and balance. For searching, the news date period range was set, being one year passed since COP28, which was held in Dubai on November 30, 2023, and the selection of Azerbaijan as the next host country until the actual conference took place from November 11 to 22 in 2024. The great majority of the articles were published one or two months before the day the event started while including articles published a maximum of one year earlier. The research mainly focused on the written text format of news articles in English presented on national and international high-quality and daily mass media resources, including the most popular British, American, and Azerbaijani electronic news platforms. Table 1 presents the list of all news wires used in this research for gathering COP29-related news corpora over the last year.

Next, the publicly available compilation of materials was preprocessed, and unrelated content, such as advertisements and common words, such as articles, was removed. Frequency lists were created using Excel. The total length of the retrieved material is 56,337 words from 40 randomly selected news articles gathered from 20 local and international online news agencies. 40 stories were selected by a pseudorandom number generator from a date-stratified sample of COP29 coverage to gain proportional representation from each source, which prevents bias. A sample of 40 articles (~56,000 words) exceeds the minimum threshold for reliable lexical analysis (typically 30–50 texts for thematic saturation in qualitative studies) (McEnergy & Hardie, 2012). Randomness excludes the overrepresentation of certain positions to mitigate bias and outlier perspectives. This method ensures lexical patterns reflect natural language use (Baker et al., 2008). The materials have been researched by the corpus-based discourse analysis method, which is a practical approach that combines keyword analysis with qualitative interpretation that enables concluding the use of language, particularly lexical-semantic aspects, for constructing meaning and framing common public perception, and close reading, which enables deep examination of the meaning and use. Corpus linguistics prioritizes empirical patterns in real language use rather than intuitions about meaning (Sinclair, 2004).

The theoretical framework for the research is John Sinclair's Lexical Grammar Model, which is a model utilized to examine the lexical-semantic properties of COP29 news reports since this model prioritizes the significance of collocations, semantic prosody, and phraseology in advancing our understanding of how words can affect the context. Analyzing frequently occurring patterns of language usage,

the research seeks to discover how climate change topics are framed by news media and shape people's perceptions. The analysis aims at finding out keywords, their collocations, and the semantic prosody that they possess. Corpus analysis is effective in revealing that extended lexical units shape overall discourse rather than single words.

Discourse analysis covers a vast range of areas and is also one of the least clearly defined fields in applied linguistics (Stubbs, 1983; Aijmer & Stenström, 2004). In this research, the analysis is conducted from the textual, critical, and discourse approaches, the areas of which overlap oftentimes. Textual approaches focus on language choices, meanings, and patterns in the selected news articles. A critical approach that brings an attitude of criticality, such as critical discourse analysis (CDA), to the representation and perception of the news on environmental issues, in this study, the COP29 conference. Contextual analyses adopt a more sociolinguistic approach to the corpus data, where situational factors are also taken into account (Flowerdew, 2012). Discourse analysis of the lexical-semantic elements has been used as a central guide in the investigation of the news resources chosen for the quest of delving into the depth of the construction of the meaning through lexical and semantic means.

The analysis has revealed how language in electronic news shapes public understanding of climate action and policy negotiations during COP29. Thematic discussions, being basically qualitative research, mean that linguistic features linked to the discourse practices will contribute to a critical understanding of the media's role in framing global climate narratives.

5. Findings and Analysis

The use of John Sinclair's Lexical Grammar Model to analyze the COP29 news corpus reveals some lexical-semantic patterns, collocations, semantic prosody, phraseology, and lexical priming. Integrating corpus linguistics and close reading, the research findings are categorized into the following subcategories.

1. Lexical-Semantic Patterns and Collocations

'Climate' occurs with the words 'change,' 'action,' and 'crisis' of urgency and necessity, for instance, in collocations such as 'urgent climate action' and 'climate crisis.' 'Carbon' collocates with 'emissions,' 'neutrality,' and 'footprint,' indicating the policy-driven and scientific tone of the discourse.

2. Semantic Prosody: Positive and Negative Connotations

The term 'climate' has a negative semantic prosody since it frequently collocates with 'crisis,' 'emergency,' and 'catastrophe.' For instance, 'climate crisis' and 'climate emergency' express urgency and threat, while adjectives like 'sustainable' and 'green' carry positive semantic prosody, being associated with solutions and progress (e.g., 'sustainable development,' 'green energy').

3. Formulaic and Policy-Driven Expressions

Expressions such as 'take action on climate change' and 'reduce greenhouse gas emissions' are semi-fixed and convey the sense of demanding immediate collective action. For instance, 'reduce carbon emissions' and 'achieve carbon neutrality' are formulaic expressions.

4. Thematic Vocabulary: Technical Terminology

Thematic discussions on the key lexical-semantic characteristics commonly used in the analyzed texts include more detailed explanations of lexical-semantic aspects of digital news materials and are supported with examples from the selected resources. The context-specific vocabulary includes environmental technology and technical jargon. 'Climate' co-occurs with urgency ('action,' 'crisis') and policy-related words ('agreement,' 'targets'), which indicates its fundamental position in the debate. Likewise, 'carbon' is used in reduction-related contexts ('reduce,' 'cut') and measurement-related contexts ('emissions,' 'footprint'), highlighting its scientific/technical importance. Articles on COP29 often employ specific environmental terminology, such as "carbon neutrality," "net zero," "greenhouse gases," "renewable energy," and "sustainable development." Technical terms like "carbon sequestration," "climate resilience," and "emission reduction targets" are commonly used in COP29 news wires, since the ultimate goal of the news outlets is to convey scientific information accurately while making terms and technical jargon accessible to a broader audience, including various groups of people. Expressions like "renewable energy" and 'net zero' are reused in reporting global policy and commitments.

5. Authority and Legitimacy Through Institutional References and Political Terminology

Furthermore, the lexical choice often includes references to international institutions and organizations, e.g., "Paris Agreement," "United Nations," and "IPCC" for Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and political language, e.g., "treaties," "negotiations," "binding agreements," "commitment," "agreements," "declaration," "targets," "ratification," and "climate finance." These terms are particularly noteworthy for emphasizing the political and diplomatic aspects of the event. The names of the countries and the leaders, as well as the delegations, are frequently mentioned in the researched materials. In the light of highlighting the roles or contributions of different parties, the texts also include terms like "developing countries," "developed countries," "climate negotiators," and "climate activists." The groups taking an active role in the organization of the major global summit COP29 are mentioned in the news articles as the parties pushing for immediate action, for example, "youth activists," "climate justice movements," "NGOs," and "civil society." The phrases like "shared responsibility," "global efforts," "climate justice," and "just transition" involve an ideological framework of

collective responsibility and intergovernmental cooperation in addressing climate change issues and overcoming the hurdles. Apart from political terms, economic terms such as "green economy," "trade-offs," "funding gaps," "sustainable development," and "job creation" are also among the keywords establishing context on COP29 debates.

6. Modality and Temporal Framing: Past, Present, and Future References

Another part of the research exploration has focused on the investigation of the use of modality and the noticeable tone of urgency established by the choice of words that appeal to the emotions straightforwardly and serve to make some predictions about possible escalation or progress in the future. Strong modal expressions, such as "must," "need to," "critical," "could," "may," "likely," or "will," reflect the dire and imminent frame of climate change in the news to convey a sense of certainty versus uncertainty, urgency, and the need for immediate action to prevent impending catastrophes. Future-oriented lexicon, e.g., "will aim," "expected to reach," and "anticipated goals," can also be regarded as crucial and frequently reoccurring elements for the reason that media often discuss possible future scenarios and projections or commitments intended for climate action. Along with the future-oriented language, the texts include a considerable amount of words and expressions focusing on the present, for instance, "this year's conference" and "current commitments." The third group of the temporal lexicon is history-related or contains some historical references to past conferences and treaties, e.g., "COP21," "Paris Agreement," and "lagging behind the targets set in Paris."

7. Emotional and Evaluative Language

The emotional appeal is even more strengthened by the utilization of descriptive and evaluative language elements, which are particularly positively or negatively charged vocabulary prioritized more than neutral vocabulary. Words like "catastrophic," "devastating," and "existential threat" often appear in the context of depictions of environmental impacts of activity versus inactivity in the present situation. Examples of evaluative language are words like "urgent," "critical," "historic," or "groundbreaking" that convey the perceived importance of COP29, the discussions on environmental topics, and agreements to find solutions promoting the collaboration of parties to reach the goals agreed upon. This kind of emotive language is usually deliberately included to underscore the seriousness of climate change issues to draw the attention of individuals showing apathetic neglect instead of taking responsibility. Meanwhile, some articles or parts of articles may still be presented in a neutral tone with soft terms like "challenges" and "opportunities," in contrast to others that employ negatively polarized terms like "crisis" or "failure" to configure the perception of the discourse more dramatically.

8. Repetition and Reinforcement of Key Terms

Additionally, frequent reoccurrence of the same thematic words in the headlines and news articles has also been detected as an effective and scientifically proven means of emphasizing the meaning and reinforcement of certain ideologies. Even those individuals who prefer scanning the headlines and the whole content quickly are unconsciously exposed to being driven by the huge impact of repeatedly used, strongly polarized words emphasizing the importance of finding solutions in this key stage. Frequently used keywords and collocations, such as "climate action," "emergency," "cooperation," "sustainability," "green energy," "climate crisis," "climate change action," "carbon emissions reduction," and "global warming targets," underpin certain approaches, ideas, and concepts stressing current opportunities.

9. Informative and Scientific Lexicon

Lexical-semantic aspects of news materials also include informative aspects that provide the audience with highly demanded pieces of information about the current stage and ongoing changes based on factual information, facts, figures, and those taken from scientific explorations in the related fields. The COP29 context includes references to the prior COP conferences, official documents, infographics, innovations, or statistics enhancing the informative aspects of the electronic news resources. Specific data, e.g., "global temperature rise" and "carbon emissions reduction goals," was added to the vocabulary justifying the trends and data, and examples of scientific vocabulary reflecting the scientific nature of the discussions from the gathered news sources include words like "climate models," "carbon sequestration," and "biodiversity, which are among the common scientific lexicon commonly used in COP29 news coverage on internet sites. "Carbon emissions," "global warming," "sustainability," "greenhouse gases," "mitigation," "adaptation," and "net-zero" are examples of domain-specific terminology adding specific meaning to the environmental and climate science context.

10. Figurative Language and Metaphors in Climate Reporting

Despite the scientific and ideological nature of the COP29 news texts on various electronic news resources, elements of figurative language can also be identified, like metaphors, analogies, or others used to discuss climate change issues. For example, phrases like "race or battle against time," "carbon footprint," "tipping point," "climate emergency," or "green transition or revolution" carry specific connotations as elements of symbolic language. The term "tipping point" refers to a critical threshold beyond which the effects of climate change could become irreversible. "Climate emergency" is a metaphor used to express the urgency of addressing climate change. The word footprint, as in "carbon footprint," symbolizes the environmental impact of human activities. Another example of the "green transition or revolution" symbolizes the shift towards more environmentally friendly

and sustainable practices, often discussed as part of the global response. The variety of metaphors and figurative language elements is already entrenched in the environmental discourse and discussions, no matter how serious the issues are and how formal the language is related to the global summit of COP29.

All the already mentioned specific lexical-semantic peculiarities make the domineering electronic news texts about COP29 both informative and engaging, being aligned with the urgency and complexity of climate change issues and guiding the digitally driven audience in their quest for reliable and up-to-date information.

6. Discussions

John Sinclair's Lexical Grammar Model provides context to analyze lexical-semantic devices in news contexts. The collocations of 'climate' with words like 'crisis' and 'action' create an air of urgency and responsibility, and the positive semantic prosody of words like 'sustainable' and 'green' highlights solutions and action. These language patterns are consistent with the overall discourse of global warming, which is likely to vacillate between fear and hope due to the widespread nature of the global threat.

The use of fixed and semi-fixed phrases such as 'Paris Agreement' and 'take action on climate change' is a demonstration of the policy-oriented nature of the discourse and indicates the need for international cooperation. In the meantime, the negative semantic prosody of 'climate crisis' and 'existential threat' is utilized to invoke emotional responses and build popular legitimacy for action on climate.

These findings demonstrate the power of language in constructing public opinion about climate change and highlight the importance of precise, effective communication in environmental reporting. Through the study of lexical-semantic features of coverage, policymakers and journalists can enhance their messages so that they engage and connect with various publics and provoke effective action.

The analysis of the lexical-semantic analysis of a moderately large number of news texts reveals that the coverage of COP29 events on online news resources includes certain lexical choices that reflect ideological perspectives and context-driven priorities. Urgency and skepticism tones are noticed in the resources gathered for research purposes. For the conveyance of these tones, media agencies choose either a hopeful narrative communicating progress or a desperate portrayal of horrible results. Significantly, the discourse spread on COP29 encompasses a critical sense that echoes global concerns regarding resource management added to other serious issues such as social justice. As a matter of frequency of the words of urgency in environmental discourse. Moreover, the interplay between technical jargon and commonly used language units demonstrates a strategy for targeting diverse population groups.

Besides the use of words with strong meanings, the use of euphemisms is also observed in news resources for making sensitive content more acceptable. The use of

synonyms, antonyms, and terminology has created context and meaning and has ultimately enriched the narrative surrounding critical environmental issues. It is also worth mentioning the dual character of the language used in news articles because of the denotative and connotative meanings of the words while being used in contexts depending on cultural and ideological backgrounds, being another feature that shapes the perception of some context by certain groups of people in different ways. For instance, a phrase that is frequently used by news wires, “climate action,” may carry an urgent connotation in one context while appearing neutral in another. The public sentiment and response will change by the factors shaped by certain lexical-semantic units.

The analysis of all the semantic features of the media agencies of COP29 displays a profound interrelation between lexical devices and scientific discourse as well as social and political narratives. Findings indicate that in most cases the language used for news reporting prioritizes alarmist words and phrases rather than the real and actionable solutions to the problems. Furthermore, the prevailing frame of climate discourse often centers on geopolitical responsibilities rather than local implications. A complex analysis of all these implications will contribute to a more effective presentation of breaking news events to a society better equipped with the key information to behave conductively.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, examining the lexical-semantic features of electronic news texts about COP29 provides a deep understanding of the characteristic lexical structures, stylistic choices, and thematic focuses that define contemporary electronic news resources that cover serious events, such as COP29, which is a milestone in tackling the large-scale environmental problems. The application of John Sinclair's Lexical Grammar Model to the analysis of COP29 news reports demonstrates the importance of collocations, semantic prosody, and phraseology in building public knowledge of environmental issues. Key findings likely include the use of specialized environmental vocabulary, recurring themes of climate urgency, and a reliance on emotionally charged and action-oriented language that assists in the disclosure of the contextual nuances.

The study incorporates text analysis, critical discourse analysis, and contextual analysis to provide an in-depth understanding of the linguistic characteristics of COP29 news reports. The paper is a significant contribution to linguistics as it broadens the theory behind lexical-semantic analysis and bridges the gap between linguistics and ecolinguistics. By analyzing the lexical-semantic features of COP29 news coverage, the study demonstrates how linguistic choices reflect and influence ecological attitudes and behaviors.

The lexical-semantic features of electronic news texts about COP29 (the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change) typically revolve around specific language choices, terms, and phrases related to climate change, international negotiations, and environmental sustainability. These texts often employ scientific terminology, global political discourse, and expressions of urgency to engage readers and convey the exigency of climate issues because of the multi-dimensional nature of the climate change problem, added to its scientific, political, and social implications and efforts to mitigate its effects.

Additionally, this scientific research is important as it opens up new opportunities for analyzing larger corpora and more variations across different media sources and regions in the future, which could reflect broader socio-political and cultural influences of climate change narratives on the formation of the roles of regions and the level of activity of different regions of the world in the COP29 conference of global leaders. The degree of bias or persuasive strategies in framing news coverage of the COP29 preparations and summit can also be researched from the point of view of the language used. Audience perception could also be analyzed through sentiment analysis or surveys. Lexical-semantic analysis can also evaluate the objectivity of the news agencies and reveal any instances of misinformation or disinformation in society over the last one-year period.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Table 1. List of News Sources and Headlines

No.	Title	Website Link	COP29 News Headlines	COP29 News Link
1	BBC News	https://www.bbc.com/news	1. Starmer: New UK target for 81% emissions cut by 2035	https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cx2ny8zndpxo
			2. COP29: Will rich nations promise more money for climate change?	https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-63478446
2	Reuters	https://www.reuters.com/	1. A guide to COP29 climate jargon	https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/guide-cop29-climate-jargon-2024-11-11/
			2. COP29: What is the latest science on climate change?	https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/cop29-what-is-

No.	Title	Website Link	COP29 News Headlines	COP29 News Link
				latest-science-climate-change-2024-11-12/
3	Euronews	https://www.euronews.com/	1. Pre-COP29: Global leaders meet in Baku to tackle climate change and scale up finance solutions	https://www.euronews.com/2024/10/22/pre-cop29-global-leaders-meet-in-baku-to-tackle-climate-change-and-scale-up-finance-solutions
			2. Azerbaijan and UAE launch joint renewable energy project as COP29 preparations underway	https://www.euronews.com/2024/06/05/azerbaijan-and-uae-launch-joint-renewable-energy-project-as-cop29-preparations-underway
4	Deutsche Welle	https://www.dw.com	1. COP29: Climate funding in the spotlight	https://www.dw.com/en/cop29-climate-funding-in-the-spotlight/a-70724069
			2. Azerbaijan unveils COP29 agenda amid financial deadlock	https://www.dw.com/en/azerbaijan-unveils-cop29-agenda-amid-financial-deadlock/a-70241019
5	Al Jazeera	https://www.aljazeera.com/	1. We need urgent climate action in conflict zones	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2024/8/22/we-need-urgent-climate-action-in-conflict-zones
			2. COP29 opens in Azerbaijan for talks centred on climate funding	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/11/cop29-opens-in-azerbaijan-for-talks-centred-on-climate-funding
6	CNN	https://edition.cnn.com/	1. Planet-heating pollution to hit all-time high, dashing hopes it would start to drop in 2024	https://edition.cnn.com/2024/11/13/climate/planet-heating-pollution-record-high/index.html
			2. Why thousands are gathering around a rancid	https://edition.cnn.com/2024/11/12/climate/whale-baku-cop29-

No.	Title	Website Link	COP29 News Headlines	COP29 News Link
			'dead whale' by the world's biggest lake	azerbaijan/index.html
7	The Associated Press	https://apnews.com/	1. At UN climate talks, nations big and small get chance to bear witness to climate change	https://apnews.com/article/cop29-climate-change-united-nations-baku-azerbaijan-67aa7cd1610c86779c11430afc269b8b
			2. Baku to the future: After stalemate, UN climate talks will be in Azerbaijan in 2024	https://apnews.com/article/climate-talks-cop29-baku-azerbaijan-be1f2a549ca7790f57c2157c92d92aeb
8	Voice of America	https://www.voanews.com/	1. Climate finance to take center stage at COP29	https://www.voanews.com/a/climate-finance-to-take-center-stage-at-cop29/7839343.html
			2. UN: Climate diplomacy averted worst scenario, but more action needed	https://www.voanews.com/a/un-climate-diplomacy-averted-worst-scenario-but-more-action-needed/7640824.html
9	USA Today	https://www.usatoday.com/	1. Climate change talks can't keep ignoring refugees. What to do before COP29.	https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2023/12/29/cop28-refugees-climate-change/71976236007/
			2. World leaders aim to shape Earth's future at COP29 climate change summit	https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2024/11/10/un-climate-change-meeting-cop29-starts-monday/76115563007/
10	ABC News	https://abcnews.go.com/	1. Countries at COP29 give go-ahead to carbon credit quality	https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-11-12/countries-at-cop29-endorse-carbon-credit-

No.	Title	Website Link	COP29 News Headlines	COP29 News Link
			standards	standards/104588950
			2. Climate and environment updates: Nations unveil plans to cut greenhouse gas emissions	https://abcnews.go.com/International/live-updates/climate-environment-updates/?id=115115959
11	The Guardian	https://www.theguardian.com/	1. 'Essential to act now' to prevent chaotic climate breakdown, warns UN chief	https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/nov/08/antonio-guterres-cop29-climate-breakdown-tipping-points-fossil-fuels-finance-aoe
			2. We can prepare for hurricanes, heatwaves and flooding -- but only if we are bold at Cop29	https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2024/nov/09/ban-ki-moon-cop29-climate-crisis-hurricanes-heatwaves-flooding
12	MSN	https://www.msn.com/en-xl/news/other/world-is-already-becoming-dangerously-overheated-warns-wmo/ar-AA1tTPuX	1. World is already becoming dangerously overheated, warns WMO	https://www.msn.com/en-xl/news/other/world-is-already-becoming-dangerously-overheated-warns-wmo/ar-AA1tTPuX
			2. COP29: What is the Paris Agreement and how will countries be held to account in Baku?	https://www.msn.com/en-xl/news/other/cop29-what-is-the-paris-agreement-and-how-will-countries-be-held-to-account-in-baku/ar-AA1tuk6M
13	Bloomberg	https://www.bloomberg.com/europe	1. COP29 Negotiators Agree on Global Carbon Market Mechanism	https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2024-11-11/cop29-negotiators-agree-on-some-rules-for-global-carbon-market

No.	Title	Website Link	COP29 News Headlines	COP29 News Link
			2. The World's Best Hope to Beat Climate Change Is Vanishing	https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2024-cop29-climate-change-targets/
14	The Telegraph	https://www.telegraph.co.uk/	1. Cop29 will expose net zero hard truths	https://www.telegraph.co.uk/opinion/2024/11/10/cop29-will-expose-net-zero-hard-truths/
			2. Cop29: Key questions about the UN climate conference	https://www.westerntelegraph.co.uk/news/national/24713799.cop29-key-questions-un-climate-conference/
15	Forbes	https://www.forbes.com/	1. COP 29: Moving Beyond Aspirations	https://www.forbes.com/sites/esri/2024/11/12/cop-29-moving-beyond-aspirations/
			2. At COP 29, Climate Action Requires Data-Driven Solutions	https://www.forbes.com/sites/sap/2024/11/08/at-cop-29-climate-action-requires-data-driven-solutions/
16	President.az	https://president.az/en/news	1. İlham Aliyev attended the International Forum "COP29 and Green Vision for Azerbaijan"	https://president.az/en/articles/view/65580
			2. Baku hosted opening ceremony of World Leaders Climate Action Summit at COP29	https://president.az/en/articles/view/67281
17	Azertag	https://azertag.az/en	1. Mukhtar Babayev: If we don't take action, these devastating impacts will	https://azertag.az/en/xeber/mukhtar_babayev_if_we_dont_take_action_these_devastating_impacts_will_become_norm_around

No.	Title	Website Link	COP29 News Headlines	COP29 News Link
			become norm around world	world-3207074
			2. COP29 Information Centre hosts sessions on climate and inclusivity	https://azertag.az/en/xeber/cop29-information-centre-hosts-sessions-on-climate-and-inclusivity-3144382
18	Report	https://report.az/	1. COP29 President rallies nations for climate action in official letters	https://report.az/en/cop29/cop29-president-rallies-nations-for-climate-action-in-official-letters/
			2. COP29: Azerbaijan's path to sustainability	https://report.az/en/cop29/cop-29-azerbaijan-s-path-to-sustainability/
19	Trend News	https://en.trend.az/	1. Climate change - global crisis requiring urgent action - UN expert	https://en.trend.az/business/green-economy/3967759.html
			2. Azerbaijan's COP29 achieves first success on its inaugural day	https://en.trend.az/business/green-economy/3968756.html
20	Azer News	https://www.azernews.az/	1. COP29: Pushing for climate action and peaceful truce	https://www.azernews.az/analysis/232147.html
			2. Baku to host COP29: Pioneering initiatives aim to tackle climate change challenges	https://www.azernews.az/analysis/232323.html

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