UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID

FACULTAD DE FILOLOGÍA

DEPARTAMENTO DE FILOLOGÍA INGLESA I

(Lengua y Lingüística Inglesa)

TESIS DOCTORAL

Reporting expressions: an English-Spanish contrastive study of quality press

Expresiones citativas y reportativas: análisis contrastivo inglés-español de la prensa de calidad

MEMORIA PARA OPTAR AL GRADO DE DOCTORA

PRESENTADA POR

Lidia Mañoso Pacheco

DIRECTORA

Marta Carretero Lapeyre

Madrid, 2018

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DOCTORAL THESIS

Reporting expressions: an English-Spanish contrastive study of quality press

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Lidia Mañoso Pacheco

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Marta Carretero Lapeyre

Madrid, 2017

A Vega, Manolo, Papa Félix, Sergio y mis queridos amigos,

por hacerme una persona plena de amor y fuerza.

Os adoro

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ABBREVIATIONS (the database)

CATEGORY

N	National news
I	International news

PRE-MODIFICATION

PRE-D	Pre-head determinative
PRE-A	Pre-head adjective
D-E	Descriptor - evaluative
D-M	Descriptor - miscellaneous
C-R	Classifier - restrictive
C-A	Classifier - affiliative
C-T	Classifier - topical
PRE-N	Pre-head noun
C-S	Classifier - simple
C-G	Classifier - genitive
C-NG	Classifier - nominal group

OTHERS

prepP	Prepositional phrase
NP	Noun phrase

POST-MODIFICATION

POST-D	Post-head determinative
POST-A	Post-head adjective
POST-N	Post-head noun

REPORTING STYLE

WDQ	Within direct quotation
WMQ	Within mixed quotation
WIQ	Within indirect quotation

Abstract

The language embedded in quotations in newspaper reports is a powerful tool that can influence readers' thought, in particular their position towards the state of affairs and/or the participants included in the quote (Fowler 1994). This thesis, entitled 'Reporting expressions: an English-Spanish contrastive study of quality press', investigates the subtle ways by which the media restructures the world in the discourse, which jeopardises its efforts to configure itself as an objective and unbiased information medium. Thus, this study aims at answering a broad research question: *is news industry impartial or evaluative?* To this end, I will analyse the linguistic features embedded in reporting expressions that may lead to ideological variations, thus provoking distortions of meaning of what was originally uttered by the information sources.

The parameters that will be studied in this investigation are the following: reporting style; reporting verb, which comprises tense, aspect, voice and writer's commitment; the source of information, considering the specificity and gender factors; reportative evidentiality; news values; and, finally, the prominence parameter, which addresses the study of headlines.

By means of the assessment of the above-listed parameters, the study intends to fill the gaps in the field of journalistic discourse with regard to reporting, as well as to standardise existing taxonomies in the field, especially in the case of the following aspects:

- Writer's commitment or the way in which the stance towards the truth-value of the reported information is suggested in reporting verbs;
- The specificity of the information source, *i.e.*, the degree of precision with which the original author of the reported utterance is defined in the reporting segment;
- And finally, news values or the set of characteristics that confers newsworthiness to newspaper stories.

The thesis is based on a corpus of 68 digital news published in four broadsheet British and Spanish journals: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *El Mundo* and *El País*, with a total number of 40,478 words. Except for the notion of commitment, which has been assessed with the aid of a survey on the basis of reporting verbs taken from the corpus, the rest of the factors have been solely evaluated following a manually annotated Excel database so as to facilitate the comparative study of the English and Spanish corpora.

In general terms, the results uncover the following issues:

i. A preference for the use of indirect reporting style in journalistic discourse, allowing greater freedom to evaluate the content of the reported segment than with other speech modes (direct and mixed);
ii. A preference for using past simple tense as a distancing device on the part of British writers, as opposed to a validation of the quoted opinions on the part of their Spanish counterparts;
iii. High level of subjectivity in the classification of writer's commitment on the basis of the discrepancies found in the survey and my corpus analysis, which would require further examination;
iv. A subtle interplay of voices in the quality press without adversely affecting the supposed intertextual impartiality of the discourse. In particular, the analysis reveals that in the case of the specificity of the information source parameter reporters seem to prefer not to delimit clearly the nature of the author of the assertion in order to strengthen the newsworthy value of the agent, as well as a possible relationship between the discourse and the targeted society;
v. A more extensive presence of reportative markers in the Spanish corpus than in the British counterpart due to the distribution of qualified reporting verbs and non-specified sources in the two corpora;

vi. A noticeable underrepresentation of women in the press media both in the case of information sources and writers;

vii. A tendency to enhance the news values of eliteness and people-centredness in the reporting segment;

viii. Finally, a very limited presence of reporting expressions in newspaper headlines, with discrepancies regarding the use of reporting style and writer's commitment in the two corpora, which may indicate a higher degree of qualification of the reported information on the part of the Spanish writers.

Resumen

El lenguaje incluido en las citas periodísticas es una herramienta poderosa que puede influir en el pensamiento de los lectores, en particular su posicionamiento hacia los hechos y/o participantes incluidos en la cita (Fowler 1994). Esta tesis, titulada 'Expresiones citativas y reportativas: análisis contrastivo inglés-español de la prensa de calidad', investiga las maneras sutiles por las cuales los medios de comunicación reestructuran el mundo en el discurso, lo cual compromete sus esfuerzos por configurarse como un medio de información objetivo e imparcial. Por lo tanto, todo este estudio tiene como objetivo responder a la siguiente cuestión amplia de la investigación: *¿la industria de las noticias es imparcial o evaluativa?* Para tal fin, analizaré los rasgos lingüísticos inmersos en expresiones citativas que puedan llevar a variaciones ideológicas, provocando así distorsiones de significado de lo que fue originalmente dicho por las fuentes de información.

Los parámetros que serán estudiados en esta investigación son los siguientes: estilo citativo; el verbo citativo, que incluye tiempo, aspecto, voz y la implicación del escritor; la fuente de información, considerando los factores de especificidad y género; la evidencialidad reportativa; los valores de las noticias; y, finalmente, el parámetro de la prominencia, que aborda el estudio de los titulares de prensa.

Por medio de la evaluación de los parámetros anteriormente citados, este estudio intenta rellenar los huecos que hay en el campo del discurso periodístico con respecto a la información citativa, así como estandarizar las taxonomías existentes en este ámbito, especialmente en el caso de los siguientes aspectos:

- La implicación del escritor o la forma en la que la postura sobre la verdad de la información reportada se sugiere en los verbos citativos;

- La especificidad de la fuente de información, es decir, el grado de precisión con el que el autor original de la información reportada se define en el segmento citativo;
- Y finalmente, los valores en las noticias o el conjunto de características que confieren interés periodístico a las historias de prensa.

La tesis se basa en un corpus de 60 noticias digitales publicadas en cuatro periódicos británicos y españoles de gran tirada: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *El Mundo* y *El País*, con un total de 40.478 palabras. Con la excepción de la noción de la implicación, que ha sido evaluada con la ayuda de una encuesta basada en los verbos citativos del corpus, el resto de los factores han sido evaluados únicamente siguiendo una base en Excel anotada manualmente para facilitar el estudio comparativo de las dos bases de datos.

En términos generales, los resultados revelan los siguientes hechos:

i. Una preferencia por el uso del estilo citativo indirecto en el discurso periodístico, que permite mayor libertad para evaluar el contenido del segmento reportado que la conseguida con otros modos de habla (directo y mixto);
ii. Una preferencia por el uso del pasado simple como estrategia de distanciamiento por parte de los escritores británicos, la cual se opone a la validación de las opiniones reportadas por parte de sus homólogos españoles;
iii. Alto nivel de subjetividad en la clasificación de la implicación del escritor en base a las discrepancias encontradas en el análisis de la encuesta y mi corpus, lo que requeriría un examen más exhaustivo;
iv. Una interacción de voces sutil en la prensa de calidad que no afecta negativamente a la supuesta imparcialidad intertextual del discurso. En particular, el análisis revela que en el caso del parámetro de la especificación de la fuente de información los reporteros parecen preferir no delimitar claramente la naturaleza del autor de la afirmación para

reforzar el interés periodístico del agente, así como una posible relación entre el discurso y la sociedad a la que este va dirigido;

v. Una notable infrarrepresentación de la mujer en la prensa escrita tanto en el caso de las fuentes de información como en los escritores;

vi. Una mayor presencia de marcas reportativas en el corpus español que en su homólogo británico debido a la distribución de los verbos calificativos y las fuentes no especificadas en los dos corpus;

vii. Una tendencia a realzar los valores de interés periodístico de la elite y focalización en las personas en el segmento citativo;

viii. Finalmente, una presencia limitada de expresiones citativas en los titulares de prensa, con discrepancias en cuanto al uso del estilo citativo y la implicación del escritor en los dos corpus, lo que puede indicar un mayor grado de calificación de la información reportada por parte de los escritores españoles.

A. INTRODUCTION

Background and research question

The use of reporting in news articles can position the readership to take a positive or negative stance towards the state of affairs and/or the participants included in a report (Fowler 1994). According to Bakhtin (1986), reported speech implies an intertextual creation, *i.e.* the quotation and the context in which it is inserted establish a relation of dialogue and evaluation, and this dialogical nature of reporting derives in certain consequences. News reporters can make up a totally new speech full of ideological bias by selecting parts of the source[1] of information on the basis of what they consider more important or by ordering the voices in their articles, resulting in distortions of meaning of what was said previously (Obiedat 2006: 301). Besides, the presentation of the events in news discourse is always "in line with the policy of the newspaper and its potential readership" (2006: 301). Therefore, even though journalists do not show their evaluations explicitly, they select for their articles those utterances that fit better with the underlying ideology of their newspaper and its intended audience, and consequently readers can find identical sources of evidence reproduced differently in distinct newspapers that comply with their ideological orientation.

All these issues may lead us to pose the following question: *is news industry impartial or evaluative?*

Newspaper reporting is traditionally claimed to be objective and unbiased; however, this view has come under challenge considering that the events chosen to be reported in media articles commonly respond not to a *naïve* representation of facts but to "the operation of a

[1] The term 'source' will be used in this thesis as a synonym of the words 'actor', 'agent' and 'author'.

complex and artificial set of criteria for selection" (Fowler 1994: 4). It cannot be denied that the press is part of an industry with its own commercial interests, and as Fowler states, "what is being said is that, because the institutions of news reporting and presentation are socially, economically and politically situated […] anything that is said or written about the world is articulated from a particular ideological position" (1994: 10). The readership should then forget about the faithful representation of events and start thinking about the subtle ways with which the media restructures the world in the discourse.

The language embedded in reports is a powerful tool to influence readers' thought, and changes in the linguistic features frequently lead to ideological variations. Journalists are in fact quite meticulous in presenting states of affairs to suggest the subliminal meanings their newspaper wants them to convey. For instance, a comparison of the fragments that follow, which belong to *El Mundo* and *El País* respectively and appear to be merely informative and, leads to notice that the first writer seems to display a more favourable attitude to Sarkozy than the second, since the first writer, unlike the second, suggests that the 'network' has not been conclusively proven by investigators yet ('try to determine if' vs. 'has revealed'); therefore, the last report leaves less room for doubt that the politician has been getting information illegally to his advantage at court. Notice that the first fragment does not include reported speech nor a reportative expression[2] as such, but it was selected in order to notice the bias of the information portrayed in both newspapers by comparing it with the second fragment.

[2] The present thesis will not consider reported speech and reportative evidentiality as two completely distinct categories; they will rather be regarded as part of a continuum, implying different degrees of commitment to the truth of the reported information on the part of the writer. However, for the sake of clarity the term 'reportative' will be restricted to those reporting expressions that particularly carry evidential overtones, that is, non-specified sources and qualified verbs. This issue will be dealt with in detail in section 4.5 below.

Los investigadores **intentan determinar si** Sarkozy y su entorno crearon una "red" de informadores que les mantenía al tanto de la evolución de los procesos judiciales que amenazan al político conservador y jefe del Estado francés entre 2007 y 2012

[Investigators **try to determine if** Sarkozy and his contacts created an information "network" which kept them up to date about the evolution of the court proceedings that threaten the Conservative politician and French head of State between 2007 and 2012] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 45.

Las escuchas telefónicas a las que fue sometido Sarkozy y su entorno en otoño pasado **han desvelado** esa red informante de la que se servía el expresidente de la República para seguir los procesos judiciales que le persiguen y, muy especialmente, el caso Bettencourt, que investiga el Tribunal Supremo

[The telephone tapping that Sarkozy and his contacts were subjected to last autumn **has revealed** the information network with which the ex-president of the Republic used to follow the court proceedings that persecute him and, in particular, the Bettencourt case, which is being investigated by the Supreme Court] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 46.

Under the guise of describing facts, news reporters often try not only to induce an attitude towards the event itself but also about the source of information (Smirnova 2009; Obiedat 2006). The selection of the words to encode this source in a report takes on a special significance in the use of reporting since the choice holds the potential for positioning the readership to believe that the author of the assertion is more or less reliable and consequently, it affects the degree of acceptance of the reported information. A clear example of the way newspapers manipulate the truthfulness of the source is observed in the following reports:

El vicepresidente del FN, Louis Aliot, en declaraciones publicadas por 'Le Parisien' calificó de "estúpido" y se mostró consternado por el fragmento más polémico de ese vídeo publicado en la web de la formación el jueves y retirado un día después

[**The FN vice-president, Louis Aliot**, has described the video as "stupid" in a statement published by 'Le Parisien' and he was dismayed about its most polemic fragment uploaded in the website of the political party on Thursday and removed the following day] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 47.

Louis Aliot, compañero sentimental de Marine Le Pen y también vicepresidente, ha afirmado que los términos empleados por el fundador "son desoladores y estúpidos políticamente"

[**Louis Aliot, intimate partner of Marine Le Pen and also vice-president**, has stated that the terms employed by the founder "are heart-breaking and politically stupid"] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 48.

El Mundo defines the source (Louis Aliot) using a pre-modifier that alludes to his profession ('the FN vice-president'), while *El País* describes him firstly through his *intimate* relationship with another politician and then mentions his career. The order and inclusion of the reporting elements in the last source description helps to take the author less seriously and, besides, to activate the inferences drawn from the name of Marine Le Pen as leader of the National Front party at a subconscious level.

Therefore, news reporters can *transform* to a great extent the information originally provided by the source of evidence by picking parts from the initial utterance on the basis of what they consider most relevant or by ordering voices, thus provoking distortions of meaning of what was previously asserted (Obiedat 2006: 301). Although journalists may not be likely to

acknowledge this, the selection of the linguistic units in reports very often complies deliberately with the underlying ideological orientation of the newspaper.

This study attempts then to answer a broad issue, *i.e.*, *is news industry impartial or evaluative?* A research question that this thesis will aim to respond by means of a critical study of factors such as commitment, specificity or, prominence, among others, which will be listed in the thesis organisation section below and developed throughout the different chapters of this investigation. Moreover, this study attempts to fill the gaps in the field of journalistic discourse with regard to reporting, as well as to standardise existing taxonomies in the field, especially in the case of writer's commitment and the specificity of the information source parameters.

Corpus

The corpus of the present investigation comprises contemporary articles published in four broadsheet newspapers in Great Britain and Spain, two British and two Spanish. Considering that editorial lines of newspapers tend to be associated with ideological tendencies, I have selected national daily press traditionally defined in their countries as right-wing (*The Times* and *El Mundo*) and left-wing (*The Guardian* and *El País*) to cope with as wide a scope as possible in which the most representative opposing ideological stances were depicted. To simplify data collection, I have opted for digital news published during a two-month period (from May 7 to June 30, 2014); in that time I randomly chose a total number of 68 articles (30 British and 38 Spanish) with an extension that ranged from 164 to 1,122 words in length, including headlines and subheadings. The British and Spanish press constitute a corpus with a total number of

40,478 words (20,001 and 20,477 words respectively) and a total sum of 519 and 461 reporting expressions, respectively, which have been manually annotated in a Excel database that will be fully described in chapter 8 below. Moreover, my thesis has made use of a survey for the study of writer's commitment parameter that is addressed in section 10.2.1 and also included in Appendix section at the end of this thesis.

Furthermore, for the sampling purposes I have restricted my study to journalistic texts whose primary concern was informing the readership about a particular happening, *i.e.* articles which do not overtly persuade readers' perception of the events in a particular direction (e.g. editorials); the news sections chosen for the research have been National news (N) and International (N)[3].

Traditionally, news has been subdivided into two main varieties: hard and soft news, although hard news is commonly regarded as "the core news product" (Bell 1996: 14). According to Patterson:

> Hard news refers to coverage of breaking events involving top leaders, major issues, or significant disruptions in the routines of daily life, such as an earthquake or airline disaster. Information about these events is presumably important to citizens' ability to understand and respond to the world of public affairs (…). Soft news (…) has been described (…) as news that typically is more personality-centered, less time-bound, more practical, and more incident-based than other news (…). Finally, soft news has been described as a change in the vocabulary of news. The news is said to have become more personal and familiar in its form of presentation and less distant and institutional (2000: 3-4).

[3] More specific data about the corpus are given below.

Therefore, as Patterson explains above, hard news basically alludes to "*reports* on recent past events" (Ljung 2000: 141), which mainly include "reports of accidents, conflicts, crimes, announcements, discoveries and other events which have [recently] occurred or come to light" (Bell 1996: 14); whereas soft news is not "time-bound to immediacy" and usually carries "the writer's personal opinions" (1996: 14), which results in a more overt presence of "markers of persuasion" in the lexis (Biber 1988: 148).

In many cases the boundaries between hard and soft news are not as sharp as these authors have described, and then there is usually no consensus about how these terms should be defined and applied in real practice (Bell 1996: 14; Reinemann *et al.* 2011: 221). For instance, the same crime story can be reported by means of its connection with public affairs, e.g. penal policies or consequences of the crime (hard news); or it can be treated as soft news by focusing on the "details concerning the perpetrators and victims, but with no reference to the larger context or implications for public policies" (Curran 2011: 9-10). Therefore, I can say that there is a continuum between both types, and so "the more a news item is politically relevant, the more it reports in a thematic way, focuses on the societal consequences of events, is impersonal and unemotional in its style, the more it can be regarded as hard news", and vice versa (Reinemann *et al.* 2011: 233). However, for the purposes of this investigation I will restrict my study to those news stories which have been traditionally defined as 'hard news' or labelled as such by the online newspapers. Therefore, news articles categorised by newspapers as 'life' / 'lifestyle', 'opinion' / 'opinión' [opinion] or 'sociedad' [society] / 'gente' [people], which lie inside the scope of soft news, will be disregarded in my analysis[4].

Regarding hard news in the quality press, there is also no agreement with respect to the genres within this type of stories, that is, "the groupings of texts which display some kind of

[4] Article 52 published by *El País* and labelled as 'sociedad' [society] is an exception. It has been included in the corpus since its content is more closed to hard news; in fact, *El Mundo* classifies a story with similar content in article 51 as 'Comunidad Valenciana' [Autonomous Community of Valencia] within the 'España' [Spain] news category (hard news).

similarity" (Ljung 2000: 132). According to Lehman-Wilzig and Seletzky, hard news can apply to the following subdivisions:

- Political, social, economic or serious environmental news of a highly significant nature that needs to be reported as soon as possible due to its immediate influence or ramifications on the public and surrounding world;
- A breaking, surprising event of great import on most of the public and/or the environment (e.g. epidemic, natural disaster, terror attack);
- New findings, discovery or reports regarding a continuing story of great significance for most of the public and/or the environment;
- Significant news on the national plane;
- Significant news on the international plane (2010: 46)

In this line, Ljung points out that the main subdivisions that are present in the hard news of all quality papers are frequently home or regional news, foreign or international news, business news and sport (2000: 133).

These taxonomies, together with those suggested by other authors, such as Biber (1989) or Bell (1996)[5], exemplify the problematic issue that entails the genres of hard news in the press media, as well as its definition.

In the case of the online newspapers, there is also a great variety of text categories and so "it is difficult to determine whether we are dealing with a category in its own right or merely

[5] According to Bell, the genre of press news should be divided as follows:
- Hard news
- Feature articles [soft news]
- Special-topic news, e.g. sports, racing, business / financial, arts, agriculture, computers
- Headlines, crossheads or subheadings, bylines, photo captions (1996: 14).

with a variation upon some previously recognised category [e.g. 'national' news]" (Ljung 2000: 133). Thus, I will classify the media articles in my corpus into the following two broad types (see Table 1 below), which are in accordance with the taxonomies proposed by the authors above described:

1. National news (N): this type of home news includes both national and local news;
2. International news (I): it includes all sorts of foreign news stories. This subtype together with the previous one classifies news stories according to their geographical origin[6].

In order to be objective in the categorisation of the articles, I have considered the labels proposed by the newspapers and I have unified their criteria in case of dispute. For instance, if the same story is classified by the right-wing and left-wing newspapers as 'World' news (or 'Internacional' in the case of the Spanish press), the media article will be regarded in my classification as 'I' (International)[7]; and when one of the newspapers in the dyad[8] (or both) classifies a story as 'Politics', 'Society' or any of the labels that may be included within a sort of 'special-topic news' (see footnote 6 below), and the other one classifies it as such or following the other two main subdivisions (national / international), the articles will be classified as 'N' or 'I', as appropriate, solving the deviation in the labelling.

[6] Special-topic news, *i.e.*, news which comprises areas such as politics, business, sports, education or society, have been incorporated within these two general types of hard news.
[7] The same criterion is applied to National news (N).
[8] In terms of story content.

British press			Spanish press		
The Times	*The Guardian*	Categories	*El Mundo*	*El País*	Categories
1	2	I	31	32	N
3	4	N	33	34	N
5	6	N	35	36	N
7	8	N	37	38	N
9	10	N	39	40	N
11	12	N	41	42	I
13	14	N	43	44	I
15	16	N	45	46	I
17	18	I	47	48	I
19	20	I	49	50	I
21	22	I	51	52	N
23	24	I	53	54	N
25	26	I	55	56	N
27	28	I	57	58	I
29	30	I	59	60	I
			61	62	I
			63	64	N
			65	66	I
			67	68	N

Table 1. Articles' classification regarding genre types in the British and Spanish press

Although there is a total number of 68 newspaper articles, they just cope with 34 stories, since the stories are the same for the two English newspapers and for the two Spanish newspapers. Therefore, there is a total sum of 34 National news (14 and 20 articles on the part of the British and Spanish press, respectively) and 34 International news (16 and 18 articles published in the British and Spanish newspapers, respectively). Due to the fact that the number of articles within each group does not mean fifty percent of the total, the news variety will not be considered for quantitative analysis in this investigation.

Thesis organisation

The present study is structured around six main parts. The introductory part (**Part A**), presents the role of reporting in the press, explaining the main research question which has guided this investigation, followed by a description of the corpus used and the structure of the study, which is developed in this section.

The thesis continues with **Part B** (Theoretical Framework), which analyses the key parameters of the study, as follows: reporting style, reporting verb (divided in turn into tense, aspect and voice, and writer's commitment), the source of information (comprising specificity and gender), reportative evidentiality, news values and, finally, prominence, which is focused on the study of headlines. This part ends with a chapter that describes the Excel database, as well as the doubtful cases which were found in the study.

Then, **Part C** (Results and Discussion) deals with the findings of the research, both quantitative and qualitative, resulting from the analysis of the parameters above described, including their contrastive assessment.

Finally, **Part D** (Concluding Remarks) provides the results of the investigation and also offers some lines for future research in this field.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Reporting style

The choice of the quotation mode (direct / indirect) can give a clue about the journalist's attitude toward the author of the report and her/his evaluation of the evidence. Some authors link this reporting style even to the status of the speaker, such as Kuo, who claims that "the more elite the speaker, the more verbatim the presentation is likely to be" (2007: 285). It may not happen in all cases, but what is undeniable is its effect on the readers' persuasion. As Fairclough (1995) states, the reporting of speech is never a mere reproduction, but a representation, and though at first sight it only involves a strategy to give a semblance of factuality and authenticity to the speech, the implicatures go further.

This chapter focuses on the different reporting styles that may be found in the press media, namely direct, indirect and mixed style, though the lines separating the groups are sometimes blurred in actual practice.

1.1 Direct

Basically, direct reporting style implies a distancing from the things that are asserted (the opinion quoted) both linguistically and legally, which is of great importance in journalism. Nevertheless, in spite that the participants in the news or the newsmakers are the ultimate responsible for the content of the claims, the writer still retains some sort of responsibility for the content of the utterance (Fowler 1994: 209). According to Obiedat,

> [Direct quoting can be] considered a mechanism for transferring the atmosphere of objectivity and representational naturalness from the inner to the outer frame of discourse. In this respect, it is precisely this presumed distancing of the quoted utterance that allows the news reporter to harness the authority attached to the quotation, without calling attention to the creative purpose of doing so (2006: 291).

Thus, through this *distancing device*, the journalist hardly ever reproduces exactly the original utterance; by contrast, s/he filters the information source, places it in a new textual context and connects the utterance to a supposed illocutionary force, creating a sense of immediacy and vividness and, at the same time, giving a new meaning to the quoted information. In fact, the reported utterance is semantically subordinated to the newsmaker's voice and to a new communicative goal, and "this decontextualization and recontextualization usually deforms the original meaning to some degree" (Obiedat 2006: 293). According to Matoesian (2000: 884), despite the fact that direct quotes may seem to be more objective since they present a verbatim reproduction of the quoted speech,

> Speakers are able to project their own affective voice and ideological footing into the reported speech through subtle variation in intonation, rhetorical style, silence, repair, and tense variation to accomplish strategic interactional goals – to construct meaning by superimposing affect onto the referential content of talk.

Then, the resulting speech in direct mode which appears to have "intertextual transparency" (Matoesian 2000: 911) is rather a mixture of two voices in discourse, in which the source of the evidence is blurred and the reproduction of the information should no longer be considered verbatim. A clear example of this lack of transparency in the case of direct quotes can be

observed in the following quotes, which are presented as verbatim reproductions of the same speech:

> Mientras que él está tejiendo en torno a ella una finísima tela de araña que la llevó a hacer el mayor ridículo de su trayectoria política en rueda de prensa al explicar por qué el PP le pagaba a Bárcenas la Seguridad Social. **"Una indemnización en diferido en forma efectivamente de simulación... simulación o lo que hubiera sido en diferido en partes de una... lo que antes era una retribución, tenía que tener la retención a la Seguridad Social"**. El trabalenguas la perseguirá durante mucho tiempo
>
> [While he is weaving around her a very fine spider web that led her to make the most embarrassing situation of her political career at a press conference when she explained why the PP was paying the Social Security to Bárcenas. **"A compensation on a deferred basis effectively as a simulation... simulation or what would have been deferred in parts of one... what was once a retribution, which had to have Social Security withholding taxes"**. The tongue-twister will pursue her for a long time] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2013)[9].
>
> ¿Por qué, entonces, la formación siguió abonándole la seguridad social y la vida laboral del exdirigente certifica que se aplicaron retenciones IRPF hasta el pasado enero? **"La indemnización que se pactó fue una indemnización en diferido en forma simulación de lo que hubiera sido en diferido en partes de lo que antes era una retribución",** contestó Cospedal, apuntando a una fórmula que, por sus características, pretendía simular un contrato

[9] http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2013/03/03/opinion/1362272542.html, accessed 05-03-2014.

> [Why, then, did the political party keep on paying his Social Security and does the work life of the former leader certify that income tax deductions were applied until January? **"The compensation that was agreed was a compensation on a deferred basis in the form of a simulation of what would have been deferred in parts of what was once a compensation"**, answered Cospedal, pointing to a formula which, by its nature, intended to simulate a contract] [emphasis added] (El País 2013)[10].

Both newspapers make reference to the same source of information, whose author is the politician María Dolores de Cospedal (this part of her speech became notorious because of its lack of clarity). However, *El Mundo* opts for reproducing the information in a fragmented way, making use of suspension points that represent her hesitations when she was reporting the state of affairs to the press, whereas *El País* offers a more articulated piece of information, linking the ideas with greater coherence than the original statement and hence, steering the evidence away from being considered a trustworthy direct reproduction of the original source.

Many linguists consider direct reporting a sort of dramatisation of a previous statement (Maingueneau 1987: 60). It creates an illusion of a dialogue text in which at least these three voices take part in the *conversation*: the reporter, the source and the reader. To achieve this aim, the deictic elements in the quoted information should be oriented towards the previous speech situation in order to create a touch of interactivity and so that the reader has the "opportunity to witness or experience [the event] more directly" (Urbanová 2012: 41). In this "theatrical show", as Obiedat calls it, the journalist implicitly evaluates the source(s), who are in the end a simple means for "putting [her/his] words into action" (2006: 292). Then, instead of a

[10] http://politica.elpais.com/politica/2013/02/25/actualidad/1361794063_822235.html, accessed 05-03-2014.

stylistic device for reporting facts faithfully, direct style should rather be considered as a way of constructing a new narrative act (Tannen 2007: 125).

Apart from the *dramatic* effect, the other rhetorical purposes that direct reporting can fulfil are that of reliability and truthfulness (Obiedat 2006: 192). The *hypothetical conversations* that imitate dialogic spoken discourse are also used as a strategy for truth and factuality. News reporters want to show readers that "what they are informing them of is an unconvertible fact [which is] […] based upon the assumption that the quoted utterance represents the 'very' form of the words used by the original speaker" (Obiedat 2006: 192). Nevertheless, direct quoting always re-shapes the information to launch a viewpoint which is purely personal (that of the writer), rather than authoritative (the source of information's opinion) as it may appear.

1.2 Indirect

If direct quotation claims to be a verbatim reproduction of a previous statement, indirect reporting purports to paraphrase the original utterance and to that end it normally uses a single deictic centre, which makes it necessary to re-orient (backshift) the deictic elements that depend both on meaning and "intra-linguistic rules and conventions" to show the news reporter's viewpoint (Diewald and Smirnova 2010: 71). In this case, readers are no longer going to find the illusion of dialogism, since the journalist and the author are kept distant (Obiedat 2006: 283). Therefore, whereas direct quotes may appear at first sight as objective as they seem to present exactly the quoted speech, indirect quotes involve a completely constructed discourse that distances itself from resembling a dialogue. For instance, in these examples: a) "He said, 'I'll come back here to see you again tomorrow'"; b) "He said that he would return

there to see her the following day" (Leech and Short 1981: 319); one can notice that in the indirect sample due to the changes that the original source of information has suffered, such as the deictic adverbs or the backshifting of the verb tense, the dialogic style of the former sample in direct mode has been lost. Nevertheless, although in indirect mode the original voice of the assertion is mingled with the voice reporting the evidence in a more overt way than in direct style, both reporting types "mitigate agency and responsibility" (Clark and Gerrig 1990: 729), as I signalled above.

Furthermore, indirect reporting frequently includes a spatio-temporal and/or socio-cultural context description, though this information could be omitted if the surrounding circumstances in which the original information was uttered were easily deducible, as for example in the following report published by *The Times*:

> David Moyes, the former Manchester United manager, is being investigated by police for allegedly assaulting another man in a bar in Lancashire **last night** [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 3.

> Police are investigating reports of an assault in a wine bar in Lancashire allegedly involving the former Manchester United manager David Moyes and another man (The Guardian 2014)- article 4.

In the latter excerpt from *The Guardian*, however, the temporal description ('last night') was considered as non-essential and it does not appear in the report. The lack of this contextual information could probably be owing to the fact that the author considers it sufficient for the full understanding of this piece of news to convey a less specific time reference than 'last night' (for example, 'near past') by means of the date in which the article was published.

Although the tendency is to re-orient the deictic elements, many reports also play the game of ambiguity. In many cases referents are defined vaguely and exceptionally, journalists can decide not to backshift all the elements in the indirect report, e.g. verb tenses. This strategy is used to highlight the updated content of certain pieces of information in the information source, giving the readership "the impression that this is a continuing state of affairs" therein depicted (Obiedat 2006: 281). For example, in the following report:

> David Cameron has told EU leaders they **may** live to regret the appointment of Jean-Claude Juncker as president of the European commission, warning them of the grave consequences on public opinion in Britain [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 2.

The modal verb that appears within the reported evidence ('may') has not been backshifted and according to *The Cambridge Dictionary*, it is used "to refer to weak possibility in the present and future"[11]; thus, the journalist in this case still subscribes to the epistemic qualification expressed by this modal. Hence, when dealing with indirect reporting style a distinction between *de dicto* and *de re* reported speech should be borne in mind. The former implies that the reported words (are claimed to) correspond accurately to those of the source, while in *de re* style the referents are transmitted with different words from the original. For instance, if someone says 'I'd like to speak to the manager', this source of information can be reported in *de dicto* style as 's/he says s/he would like to speak to **the manager**' or in *de re* form as 's/he says s/he would like to speak to **Jim**'. In real conversations *de re* interpretation is the most frequent way, though it can lead to misunderstandings if the speaker reporting the information does not make a proper referential interpretation of the original utterance, or it might happen just the opposite: the report can repair a referential mistake committed by the primary source (Jaszczolt 1997: 316-

[11] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/may, accessed June 29, 2014.

317). On the part of the readers it is quite complicated to distinguish whether the indirect report displays a *de dicto* or *de re* style unless they compare the quotation with the root (the original source) of the information transmitted.

With respect to the rhetorical purposes of indirect quotations, I find contradictions. While some authors assert that this reporting style "appears to indicate agreement on the part of the journalist with what is said" (Kuo 2007: 286), others point to the semantic implicature embedded in the reporting verb as the sole clue to identify the subjective perspective of the journalist[12]. According to Obiedat, these verbs are a subjective reporting device for the reason that they "indicate the political bias and prejudice of the news reporter"; they serve to interpret and even manipulate the pragma-linguistic function(s) of the original statement, which give an account of the writer's stance (2006: 275). The indirect report is ultimately under the total control of the journalist and her/his own interpretation, who organises the information in a way to be in line with her/his ideological perspective. Compare these reports:

> Under cross-examination **Gerrie Nel, for the prosecution**, repeated points he had put to Mr Pistorius when he was on the stand, **accusing him of** not being sorry for killing Reeva Steenkamp but rather sorry for himself [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 17.

> He [Gerrie Nel] pushed **Van Schalkwyk** [Oscar Pistorius's social worker] **to acknowledge** that Pistorius never specifically said to her he was sorry for killing Steenkamp [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 18.

[12] For further information see chapter 2 on reporting verbs.

The first report focuses on Gerrie Nel, for the prosecution, who obviously is going to accuse Pistorius of misbehaviour. However, *The Guardian* has opted for highlighting within the reported quotation prompted by Nel that it has been precisely a social worker, who supposedly should stay neutral towards the accused, the one who has acknowledged the same fact described by *The Times*, making the evidence more trustworthy for the readership. Hence, the ideological bias of the latter newspaper seems to be on the side of the prosecution.

1.3 Mixed

This reporting style is in between the other two forms previously described. Authors do not agree with respect to the proper name for this category. For example, Kuo (2007) calls it a "mixed direct-indirect mode", whereas Calsamiglia and López (2003) describe it as an "integrated citation". In this thesis I will use the terminology proposed by Kuo (2007), using the label 'mixed' to refer to this sort of reporting style. According to Calsamiglia and López, mixed reporting device may be defined as follows:

> It has the form of indirect citation but with segments – of greater or lesser extension – signalled as being cited directly/literally with clear graphic or typographic marking, mainly with quotation marks or marked fonts (boldface or italics). This type of citation allows mixing syntactic traits of direct and indirect style, a phenomenon rejected by grammarians but frequently used by journalists (2003: 155).

Thus, in this kind of reports direct quotations are inserted into indirect reports with its stylistic requirements. The problem that arises now from the mingling of voices is how to differentiate when the direct quotation starts and when the indirect report is marked. Waugh maintains that

"there is no one good source for the criteria by which direct and indirect speech are differentiated from each other" (1995: 167), since in most mixed cases the problem has to do with distinguishing indirect speech from author's speech, as in this report:

> Oscar Pistorius's social worker has told the court that the athlete was "barely coping" in the days after he killed his girlfriend, but not suicidal. Yvette van Schalkwyk became "upset" when Mr Pistorius was accused of faking emotion and vomiting at his murder trial in Pretoria and decided to testify in his defence (The Times 2014)- article 17.

In this report there is a source of information ('Oscar Pistorius's social worker') and an explicit reporting verb ('has told'); however, from the second line onwards the reader cannot differentiate whether the style corresponds to indirect reporting or s/he is actually reading the journalist's own words in both indirect and direct reporting style, as in the reported adjective 'upset'. Then, I might claim that the boundary between indirect and direct modes is frequently blurred in this sort of 'mixed' reports.

The rhetorical purposes of 'mixed' reporting style described in the literature can be summed up into three main points: adding concision, news reporter's distance and giving the journalist the possibility to evaluate the content of the quoted segments.

Leech (1988: 110) points out that this sort of construction adds "concision by allowing the writer to retell someone's word, directly and indirectly, at length and without having to keep inserting expressions like 'he said/he said that…, etc.". Therefore, this is a good device to avoid including once and again reporting expressions or the authorial voice to show the use of the indirect or direct style by the journalist.

On the other hand, Obiedat states that the paramount function of 'mixed' reports is to establish distance with the discourse "by minimizing roles in what is being said", getting to "add what [the news reported] wanted to add"; in consequence,

> [T]he reported material is to a varying degree liberated from narrational control and becomes a sort of direct interaction between the newsmaker and the readership, which results in the newsmaker speaking for him-/herself within a dialogue that contains no authorial interference (2006: 299).

In the end the reader does not know exactly whether the words that s/he is reading belong to the author of the statement or not, and to what extent the information source has been interpreted and restructured by the journalist; and this difficulty in distinguishing each of the styles in the report is the basis for allowing such distance on the part of the news reporter.

Finally, the quoted segments in direct style within indirect reports permit the possibility to evaluate the information contained between the quotation marks. The objective of using direct reporting here may be to emphasise "the foreignness of the quoted words […] [and to] express a whole range of attitudes from admiration for successful wording to (much more frequent) irony" (Smirnova 2009: 83). Hence, if the journalist wants readers to focus their attention on a word or expression in the discourse, by *removing* it from the indirect reporting style s/he can give it an evaluative meaning.

2. Reporting verb

As has been suggested in the previous sections, the reporting verb plays an important role in persuasion of the reader. It mainly shows the journalist's attitude toward the quoted utterance and its author, and aims at influencing the position of readers about the information as well as the source that has stated it. As Smirnova supports, "we cannot unambiguously determine if the journalist has adequately chosen the predicate and correctly interpreted the illocutional force of the utterance" (2009: 85). Depending on the interpretation and/or intentions of the news reporter, the reporting verb can be of the neutral type ('say'), which focuses the attention on the quoted clause or the characteristics of the authority more than on the reporting expression itself (Obiedat 2006: 289; Smirnova 2009: 97); it can also be specific to statements ('remark'), or questions ('ask'), connected with specific rhetorical purposes and even with emotional states, such as 'claim' (Obiedat 2006: 278-279). Moreover, if the addressee of the original speech situation is included after the reporting verb, the credibility of the quoted words increases, since "the reader tends to give more trust to the words uttered before a competent respected audience" (Smirnova 2009: 87). Accordingly, although these reporting verbs are primarily used to indicate the manner of speaking of the original author, they and their discourse context have a significant effect on the way the information is interpreted.

2.1 Tense, aspect and voice[13]

2.1.1 Introduction

The choice of tense, aspect and voice in media texts is another tool for expressing newspaper's bias and depending on the reporter's imagery, information can be reported in one way or another. As Shaw points out, in certain cases "there is no clear cognitive-referential difference" if the journalist changes from, for example, 'present simple active' to 'perfect' in the reporting verb, e.g. "*He is here already* and *He has been here already*", since in these samples "the reporting verb does not change meaning on the sentence level"; nevertheless, users should be cautious considering that, even if the referents are the same and so is the meaning conveyed at sentence level, voice, verb tense and aspect still fulfil certain discourse functions, which makes it necessary to select the proper ones that best fit in a given context (Shaw 1992: 302-303).

Semantically, both verb tense and aspect deal with time distinctions, however, the former focuses on locating events in time, whereas the latter is mainly based on the temporal structure of the event, such as the completion of the events encoded by the verb (Downing 2014: 369-370). Therefore, aspect contemplates not only a specific event in time but its relation to the surrounding circumstances in which it takes place, *i.e.* "aspect expresses a speaker's perspective on an event relative to other events" (Schramm 1996: 145).

Voice together with the reporting verb's tense and aspect, is another essential element to effectively communicate implicatures about the information source and/or the message that the author has previously transmitted. There are discrepancies about whether or not voice, which is divided into passive and active, is part of aspect category (Langacker 1991; Verhagen 1992; Schramm 1996). Basically, the passive is used when it is the writer's intention to portray

[13] In the following sections I will not give much attention to the syntactic description of verb forms, neither to describing in detail every possible verb form than can arise in the text (e.g. future tense), my interest will rather lie in the meanings that may appear in reporting verbs at the implicit level depending on the journalist's choice of the verb form.

"a state as the result of a preceding action" or to express "simultaneously an event and the state that results from the event" (Beedham 1982: 91); therefore, the passive mainly conveys a "stative" factor (Schramm 1996: 159).

2.1.2 Tense: present and past[14]

In news reports, reporting verbs are written expressing mainly present or past time reference, but at the same time, they connect two temporal references: "the time of the utterance and the time of the situation referred to" (Chen 2009: 145). In media texts almost all linguistic expressions are chosen deliberately and "a change of tense often corresponds to a subtle signal that a claim is being made" (Gledhill 2009: 66). As Swales and Feak support,

> A move from past to present perfect and then to present indicates that the [information] reported is increasingly *close* to the writer in some way: close to the writer's own opinion, […] or close to the current state of knowledge (1994: 184).

Normally these variations have to do with the content of the reported information, but they can also be connected with the attitudes towards the reporting source; ultimately, tense is not only a deictic time marker but a medium for encoding ideological attitudes, which in the press are usually in accordance with the stance established by the newspaper policy. Hence, the writer of an article often chooses the verb tense that best suits with her/his perspective and/or the attitude that the newspaper wants her/him to show.

[14] Non-finite and future verb forms will not be described in this section.

2.1.2.1 Present tense

As has been previously said, tense should correlate with the authorial stance determined by a newspaper. Journalists tend to use present tense in the reporting segment to indicate that "the reported information is still valid, even though the communicative process took place in the past" (Downing 2014: 357). The use of present tense gets a *dramatic* effect on the discourse, as occurred with direct reporting style, as if the reported statement were "timeless" and the assertion could be applied to different temporal references (2014: 355-356); this is the reason why Schopf states that events described in present tense appear to have "unlimited duration" (1984: 260).

In previous studies on academic writing, it is claimed that present simple tense is used when someone is reporting information which is considered part of established knowledge, for instance, previous studies, generalisations or general comments, or given information by the time the statement was written (Chen 2009: 144; Gledhill 2009: 70). In media reports, news reporters tend not to use reporting information as a way of supporting, disclaiming or creating a certain theory; on the contrary news reports appear to be used to informing about current state of affairs and somehow to subtly pushing the readership' perception of the events described in a report in a particular direction. Although established or given information does not appear as such in journalistic discourse, the implications about the present tense are still applicable: if journalists use present simple, they claim "the information to be correct not only for the past but also for the future" (Lackstrom *et al.* 1988: 65). Therefore, present tense implies that in a single tense form the writer can be making allusion to a broad time line that includes past, present and future, and the assertion that is being made in the reported information is then open-ended (Schramm 1996: 156).

Clark is one of the few authors that makes reference to the kind of articles in which present simple tense is used in newspapers reports. According to her, it is a frequent device when the reporter refers to "sport, finance and local news"; for instance: "Graham Secker, of Morgan Stanley, says: 'There is clearly an economic cycle' [Telegraph]" (2010: 146-147). However, my research will not test the extent to which Clark's statement is true about our corpus.

2.1.2.2 Past tense

When a journalist uses past tense in reporting, s/he automatically locates the situation described prior to the moment in which the article was written; so these reports do not have a long-lasting duration as it happened with present tense. The *distancing* occurs not just within the time line of the events included in the article but also at the cognitive level of reasoning of the writer, since events are perceived with more temporal distance than with present tense (Downing 2014: 354, 358). Thus, there may be an implied disagreement sense in the use of past tense with reference to either the content of the information source or the source itself.

The focus in these time references moves slightly from the reported information to the illocutionary force in which the statement supposedly was uttered. Consequently, some authors maintain that past tense is frequently used in indirect reporting since they consider that accuracy in this reporting reproduction style is less important (Clark 2010: 147).

In scientific discourse it is said that when findings are reported in simple past tense in a research article it means that "the results are still research-specific: they have not yet been accepted by the discourse community and become part of shared scientific knowledge" (Chen 2009: 144-145). In the press the necessity to accept facts is absent, news reporters using past tense seem to claim instead their lack of acceptance of the reported ideas, as "remoteness and

timeboundness obviously exclude an event's continued operativity and signal low coherence between events" (Schramm 1996: 152).

On the other hand, Swales (1990) observed that when writers include the proper name of the author of the reported assertion the tendency is to use past tense in the reporting expression.

Finally, I should note the fact that in the Spanish language different nuances are conveyed within the past tense depending on whether the speaker uses 'pretérito imperfecto' or 'pretérito indefinido'. According to *Real Academia Española* dictionary, the 'pretérito imperfecto' indicates that "la acción, el proceso o el estado expresados por el verbo se desarrollan de manera simultánea a cierta acción pasada" [the action, the process or state expressed by the verb are developed simultaneously to some past action], e.g. "cantaba" [sang]; whereas the 'pretérito indefinido' or 'pretérito perfecto simple' expresses that "la acción, el proceso o el estado expresados por el verbo se sitúan en un punto anterior al momento del habla" [the action, the process or state expressed by the verb are placed at a point prior to the moment of speaking], e.g. "cantaron" [sang][15]. Thus, 'pretérito imperfecto' refers to a durative action located in a past time reference, while the use of 'pretérito indefinido' involves an action which is already finished. For example, 'cuando **era** joven **tocaba** el piano' [when I **was** young, I **played** the piano] (Pretérito imperfecto) vs. 'cuando **terminé** de tocar el piano, me **fui** a jugar con mis amigos' [when I **finished** playing the piano, I **went out** to play with my friends] (Pretérito indefinido).

[15] http://dle.rae.es/?id=U8HCFgV#EWgF99A, accessed 27-12-2016.

2.1.3 Aspect[16]: progressive and perfect

Generally speaking, the progressive aspect indicates that the content of the information described by the verb is in progress at a particular time, while the perfect aspect "designates events or states taking place during a period leading up to the specified time" (Biber *et al.* 2007: 460).

In media articles the progressive aspect is a discursive device in reports to provide dynamism to the text and it allows readers to *witness* the evidence described by the reporting verb. Several possibilities can come up from this aspect subcategory, such as present simple continuous, present perfect continuous, depending on whether the verb is combined with other aspect connotations and/or tenses.

Gledhill summarises perfect aspect by saying that it is used to report previous facts (given information) within a context of current happenings (new information), that is, the perfect aspect combines reference to previous state of affairs in support of the new information that is being conveyed (2009: 70). Accordingly, present perfect combines the implicatures attached to present tense (it can serve to make generalisations of a certain subject), and at the same time, it entails perfect aspect connotations, in the sense that it refers to a past experience with current relevance. It is then a "retrospective aspect" with which reporting verbs describe events taking place at an "indefinite time within a time-frame that leads up to speech time" (Downing 2014: 361).

The level of agreement with the information source is lower than with present tense (Chen 2009: 147) but, in contrast to past tense, in which journalists disconnect events from the present time-frame, writers who use present perfect implicitly still consider the reported information relevant, and, consequently, they establish a link between past and present reference (Downing 2014: 361, 364; Schramm 1996: 155). I should make clear that,

[16] It can be combined with tenses and other aspect connotations, as in 'present perfect continuous'.

notwithstanding the prevalent relevance implied in present perfect, in no way is the journalist committing herself/himself with respect to the future continuity of the event by using this tense (Lackstrom *et al.* 1988: 65). For instance, in this report:

> Cameron called on Herman Van Rompuy, the president of the European council, to hold a vote on the appointment of Juncker, which he believes will flush out EU leaders, such as Angela Merkel, who **have expressed** reservations about Juncker in private but are publicly supporting his candidacy [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 2.

The use of present perfect ('have expressed') alludes to both past and present time, but at no time is the writer stating that the reservations will still be expressed in the future; the *existence* of the facts contained in the report has a time-limit, as they solely have a meaning in the process for choosing the Commission President and Jean-Claude Juncker's appointment.

2.1.4 Voice: passive[17]

Voice category is subdivided into active and passive, and its main difference is related to the syntactic order of the sentence, though there can be lexical changes as well. In theory, the propositional meaning remains the same in actives and passives, but "it appears that the passive extends the time period for which a particular event is asserted by adding a **stative** component" [emphasis added] (Schramm 1996: 159).

In media reports, when the reporting verb is expressed in passive voice the true author of the reported information is usually left unspecified. Traditionally it has been said that if the

[17] To simplify the verb classification, I will not divide this category into other subdivisions, such as 'present simple active' or 'past perfect passive voice', instead I will focus my study on passives in general and their connotations in reporting expressions.

agency is predictable from context or simply unknown or unimportant, the passive is used, leaving responsibility for the assertion unspecified (Fowler 1994: 78-79).

Passives are frequently used in the press for the sake of brevity, namely in headlines, where length is a must, or in cases where the original author of the report cannot be named for security reasons; for instance, testimonies from victims of abuse, or information reported by members of important organisations that report their disclosures to the press but later on decide not to be included as the reporting source (e.g. 'it is said that', 'are reported to'). For example,

> A picture from the prison of Tal Afar emerged last night showing more than 12 bodies in bloodied civilian clothes piled in a heap. The image, which appeared on Twitter, **was said** to have been taken in the city near the Syrian border that was captured yesterday by the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (Isis) after its Iraqi defenders fled [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 23.

Tarone *et al.* (1998: 126) maintain that passive structure arises when the journalist is more interested in what has happened, rather than the doer of the action; to show it in the discourse the news reporter fronts certain sentence elements of the utterance using passive voice. They also point out that the use of the passive structure can be explained if one considers the rhetorical style of the text; in most cases writers opt for using the passive because it is their "desired voice" in a specific part of the discourse and the verb can be passivised (1998: 118-119). In these cases passive voice is a mere stylistic device. Besides, Tarone *et al.* even support that passive voice can be used deliberately when the reported information is in conflict with the writer's own ideas (1998: 122), a statement which deserves further examination.

2.2 Writer's commitment

2.2.1 Introduction to commitment

The notion of commitment and its connection with reporting verbs has been extensively discussed in linguistics in the last few years (Thompson 1996; Hyland 2004; Chen 2005; Morency *et al.* 2007). Generally speaking, this concept may be claimed to denote "a specific individual's mental state", as it belongs to the "speaker's 'intimate' cognition" (Morency *et al.* 2007: 198). Basically, propositional commitment is connected with the mental representations that people create in their minds about others' *inner* intentions by means of their linguistic production, as well as the *image* that is created in the mind of the speaker about the veracity of her/his statement and the way in which it will be accepted or not by hearers. Therefore, commitment is both message- and addressee-oriented.

In journalistic discourse analysis, and more specifically in the study of media reports, approaches to commitment expressed by reporting verbs are diverse. Conclusions can differ depending on, for example, the unit of analysis (the source of evidence, the reporting verb or the reported information) or the commitment's *recipient* one considers, *i.e.* the element to which the unit of analysis is addressing its *involvement* (mainly the author of the assertion or the reported information).

Citing another source commonly entails an evaluation of the reported information. As Sinclair (1985) supports, media articles are goal-oriented, and journalistic discourse is full of evaluative signals which aim at persuading readers to take a stance on the quoted information, the reporting verb being one of its main elements of assessment.

However, in journalism news reporters' evaluation may concern instead the source of this information. As Kerbrat-Orecchioni points out, writers can also indicate "their attitude towards the speaker rather than the message" (1980: 115), which is often guided by the ideological orientation imposed by the newspaper. This nuance is usually depicted in the citation

segment[18] that defines the source of evidence; for instance, the inclusion of professional modifiers: 'the **pathologist Professor** Gert Saayman' (article 18)[19]; 'the **Foreign** Secretary' (article 23); or the use of capital letters in the definition of the source, which normally indicates positive stance towards the source.

Another level of commitment can be established between the original author of the assertion and the way s/he is committed to the veracity of the information that a writer is reporting in a media article. Nonetheless, as news reports frequently involve evaluation more than reproduction, "there is no way of safely attributing commitment to OS [original speaker] via RS's [reported speech] interpretation of OS's original utterance" (Morency *et al.* 2007: 215). Moreover, sometimes researchers have no direct access to the assertions made in the original utterance; therefore, in most cases whether or not the initial author is actually committed to the implicatures suggested by the journalist in the report can hardly be checked.

However, sometimes it is somehow feasible to analyse the degree to which I myself as a reader "end up entertaining the belief that the speaker [actual author] is committed to the implicature" (Morency *et al.* 2007: 213), for instance, when the author's commitment has to do with future plans. For instance,

[18] This thesis will use the term 'citation or reporting segment' comprising all sorts of cases in which there is reporting, such as clauses, prepositional phrases or adverb phrases. However, since 'clause' is usually the typical configuration for the citation / reporting segment, 'citation / reporting clause' will sometimes be used as a synonym of 'citation / reporting segment' in this investigation. Besides, I should note that the citation / reporting segment can appear either before or after the reported content. For further information see chapter 3 below.

[19] Note that, for ease of reading, in-text citations from the British and Spanish corpora have been signalled in single quotations marks just with reference to the number of the article, with the exception of those fragments that already included single quotations marks, in which case the traditional hierarchical typography has been followed; moreover, elements within the quotations have been signalled in bold. In the case of Tables and Figures these typographical styles of the examples may vary, in order to make them easier to read.

> En un viraje significativo, Estados Unidos anunció este viernes que dejará de producir y adquirir minas antipersona, y **se comprometió** a eliminar gradualmente su arsenal de estos artefactos
>
> [On a significant turn, the United States announced this Friday that it will cease to produce and acquire anti-personnel mines, and **committed itself** to gradually rid its arsenal of these artefacts] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 44.

In this report I can suppose that the journalist uses the reflexive reporting verb 'se comprometió' [committed itself] because the original author has been committed to this *promise* and I expect that the author complies with it in the future. A similar case is found in the following report:

> En los últimos meses, la líder, abogada de 46 años, **había amenazado** con llevar a los tribunales a todo aquel que asociara la etiqueta "extrema derecha" con el FN
>
> [In recent months, the leader, a 46-year-old lawyer, **had threatened** to take those who associate the label "extreme right" with the FN to the courts] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 48.

In both cases the propositional content refers to the future and then, the reported information cannot be safely said to be true or false unless it takes place over time. Nevertheless, even in reports in which the possibilities for misunderstanding in reproduction are reduced, readers are always subjected to deduce meaning wrongly since a report is many times a verbal interpretation of a previous statement.

For the purposes of this investigation, I will restrict the analysis of this parameter to exploring the writer's commitment to the truth of the quoted proposition embedded in reporting verbs. From the range of possibilities described above concerning the degrees of *involvement* that can be exhibited in reports (writer → source of information or source of information → reported information), this overtone (writer → reported information) is somehow more feasible to infer than others taking solely into account the implicatures present in the discourse due to the meaning of the reporting verbs.

2.2.2 Writers' commitment to the validity of the reported proposition

Assessing how news reporters depict their engagement to the veracity of a quoted statement implies an inferential process on the part of readers. As implicit meaning is normally difficult to grasp, it is the readership who is herself/himself "responsible for some of the assumptions mobilized in deriving the implicature" and consequently, writers do not need to retract themselves from what they have implicitly suggested in the text because at no time their intentions have been made "publicly manifest" at the discourse level (Morency *et al.* 2007: 210). This fact attached to the notion of commitment is the paramount *ingredient* upon which journalism relies: in case misunderstandings have not been raised in the inferential process, news reporters still have the possibility of not responding to the inferred implicatures and even "deny having endorsed implicit contents, by communicating to the [reader] that [s/he] was somehow wrong in inferring an implicature which was never intended in the first place" (Morency *et al.* 2007: 211).

Notwithstanding this lack of responsibility on the part of the reporter, it is well-known that "language users are not simply passive recipients of textual effects" (Hyland 2004: 40) and

even if in journalism writers claim not to have suggested any connotations in the text, implicatures can still be ascribed to their perspective.

2.2.3 Existing verb classifications

The commitment expressed by reporting verbs has been the centre of analysis in various linguistic studies. For example, Thompson and Yiyun (1991) distinguish between author and writer acts; according to them, author act verbs are those verbs whose responsibility of the process they describe is ascribed to the author, while writer act verbs refer to "processes for which responsibility is ascribed, as it were, covertly to the reporting writer" (1991: 370); and consequently, "if the writer chooses to present the report in the guise of a Writer act, she excludes the detachment which is involved in an Author act and is therefore committed to the validity of what she writes" (1991: 375). These authors maintain that the commitment parameter of writer's stance is concerned with the truth of the reported information and claim that there are three possible options regarding this factor, which are these:

> Factive: the writer portrays the author as presenting true information or a correct opinion; for example, with the verbs *acknowledge, bring out, demonstrate, identify, improve, notice, prove, recognize, substantiate, throw light on*.
>
> Counter-factive: the writer portrays the author as presenting false information or an incorrect opinion; for example, with the verbs *betray (ignorance), confuse, disregard, ignore, misuse*.

> Non-factive: the writer gives no clear signal as to her attitude towards the author's information/opinion; for example, with the verbs *advance, believe, claim, examine, generalize, propose, retain, urge, utilize* (1991: 372)[20].

In journalistic discourse the presence of a negative evaluation by means of a reporting verb is almost imperceptible. News reporters tend to avoid overt criticism and negative overtones are rather indirectly indicated through linguistic devices such as the context in which the information source is inserted. For instance, the verb 'say' in a constructed sentence like 'Mr. Smith says that entrepreneurs have nothing to do with the detriment of the national economy' could be classified at first as 'non-factive'; but if I analyse the report at the discourse level and see the following (constructed example):

> The Labour leader had stated last month that the companies were a principal element in the recovery of the British economy; however, **now** Mr. Smith says that entrepreneurs have nothing to do with the detriment of the national economy. So, UK citizens are starting to think about (…).

Would I keep on classifying the verb 'say' as non-factive? Explicitly so, but the implicatures of the context of the assertion (in particular the adverb 'now') seem to be telling me that the journalist is presenting an opinion which s/he considers inconsistent with the opinion expressed time ago by the Labour leader; this fact might lead readers to infer that the new opinion is contrary to the writer's own viewpoint, though larger linguistic context would be needed to know for certain to which opinion the reporter herself/himself subscribes. Therefore, the more

[20] This terminology (factive, counter-factive and non-factive) was used in a different way in the study on factivity carried out by Kiparsky and Kiparsky (1970). For instance, according to these authors the verb 'ignore' should be defined as 'factive' since the proposition under its scope is true (1970: 145).

linguistic units I evaluate, the more difficult it is to divide reporting verbs following this parameter. In order to avoid disparities in the interpretation, I have created a corpus-based survey (see section 10.2 below), which will be devoted solely to classifying a few reporting verbs at the sentence-level, without taking into account the surrounding elements in the text. As will be seen, even if participants just have to analyse simple sentences ambiguity is still present, since the status of some verbs is more clearly indicated in some reporting verbs ('tell' or 'say') than in others.

Another author who recognises the value reporting verbs have to convey attitudes towards other sources of information is Ken Hyland. He supports that these verbs serve to indicate "whether the claims are to be taken as accepted or not" (2004: 23). In line with Thompson and Yiyun's ideas, this linguist thinks that "the selection of an appropriate reporting verb allows writers to signal an assessment of the evidential status of the reported proposition and demonstrate their commitment, neutrality or distance from it" (2004: 38). Hence, the reporting verbs in journalism are more than simple discourse markers.

Years later Thompson published another article based on the study of language reports and classifies the attitude of the news reporter towards the message of the original speaker as neutral, positive or negative (1996: 521). These commitment *labels* are more clarifying than the ones described previously by him and are shared by other linguists such as L. Chen (2005).

Chen has created another classification of reporting verbs related to writer's commitment, based on Halliday's description of verbal processes (2004). She subdivides verbal processes into three categories: neutral, positive and negative verbal processes (2005: 36). Neutral verbal processes carry "little indication whatever of the writer's attitude towards what the speaker is saying", e.g. 'say', 'tell', 'describe'; and by choosing these neutral verbs,

> The writer chooses neither to offer endorsement nor disparagement of what the person being reported is saying. It is impossible to tell from the choice of such verbal process whether the writer agrees with what the person whose words he is reporting says, or not (2005: 38).

As I mentioned above, 'say' if considered in a particular context could be regarded as committed to the reliability of the information and also, depending on the tone of speaking in a conversation, it can be viewed to convey scepticism on the part of the reporting voice (Hutchby 1996); but I describe this verb in the reporting segments of my data in accordance with Chen's criterion (neutral-type); that is to say, in order to classify verbs I will focus on the semantic, context-independent meaning of the verb.

On the contrary, negative verbal processes show "a certain negativity of feeling on the part of the writer towards the person whose words the verbal process is being used to introduce" and consequently, they present an "element of doubt or scepticism […] about the veracity of what the speaker is saying", e.g. 'claim' (Chen 2005: 37). In my view, having a negative feeling towards the author is not a necessary requirement, since the journalist can be *on the side of* the speaker but against the information s/he has expressed, though this stance is more difficult to detect. However, both attitudes are usually closely related.

Finally, positive verbal processes "promote in the reader a feeling that the person whose words are being reported is wise, authoritative, benign or in some other sense positive", e.g. 'announce' (2005: 39). Once again, I consider that the focus of the positive evaluation on the part of the writer can also be placed on the quoted information, rather than merely on the agent of the assertion.

Therefore, in Chen's classification[21] evaluation is conceived in the broad sense, referring to the quoted information (neutral verbal processes) and the author as well (positive and negative verbal processes).

Table 2 below shows the implicatures that result from Chen's argumentation (2005, 2007) ascribed to reporting verbs depending on how the writer encodes her/his attitude.

Verbal process	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Negative**
Writer's attitude	Unbiased	Favourable	Critical
Readers' attitude (quoted information)	Impartial	Approving	Sceptical
Source depiction[22]	Up to the reader	Reliable, authoritative, wise, well-informed, respectable	Untrustworthy, weak, dishonest, unkind, lying

Table 2. Consequences derived from evaluative reporting verbs (adapted from Chen 2005, 2007)

2.2.4 Verb division adopted in the thesis

As I indicated above, over the last decades a number of scholars have centred their analysis on the classification of reporting verbs regarding writer's commitment and various attempts to classify them in this fashion have emerged (Thompson and Yiyun 1991; Chen 2005, 2007). Ken Hyland supports that "the selection of an appropriate reporting verb allows writers to signal an assessment of the evidential status of the reported proposition and demonstrate their commitment, neutrality or distance from it" (2004: 38). Nonetheless, previous taxonomies do not always distinguish as clearly as Hyland's between whether the engagement refers to the

[21] Chen (2005, 2007) adds sub-functions of both negative and positive verbal processes referring to the aim of the writer (e.g. represent an action, reveal something about her/his attitude or reveal something about her/his interpretation of relationships between participants in the events which are being reported); as well as an extensive classification of positive verbal processes regarding the nature of the role imparted by the people whose words are reported. However, they will not be included in my investigation.

[22] It can be circumscribed to either conscious participants (human source) or inanimate sources (for example reports), in a more metaphorical sense.

truth of the quoted information or to the author of the statement, considering these levels of analysis as compatible or perhaps correlative. For example, Thompson and Yiyun (1991) defend in their study that the writer's commitment is concerned with the truth of the reported information, but once they describe the possible options with regard to this factor, they mainly allude to the writer's commitment to the author of the quoted information. In my view, being on the side of the author does not necessarily imply approving her/his quoted evidence and vice versa, though there is a tendency to make both positions match in the discourse.

Apart from this lack of consensus in relation to the scope of writer's commitment, there is also no common agreement regarding the commitment connotations encoded in the reporting verbs analysed in previous classifications. For instance, Thompson and Yiyun consider that the verb 'claim' gives no clear signal of writer's attitude towards the author of the reported assertion, whereas Chen (2005) thinks that it presents an element of doubt with respect to the person whose words are being reported. Thus, the former taxonomies should be regarded as not entirely satisfactory.

My division categorises reporting verbs in connection to writer's commitment to the truth of the reported information parameter as follows:

Writer's commitment	General stance	Specific stance	Definition	Examples
Qualified	Negative	Highly sceptical	The writer does not appear to trust the information at all	*Believe, think*
		Sceptical	The reporter seems to be critical of the information	*Claim, suggest*
	Positive	Favourable	There are overtones of approval of the reported information	*Agree, assure*
		Strongly in favour	The reporter appears to believe in the evidence to a great extent	*Confirm, admit*
Non-qualified	Unbiased	Impartial	The writer may keep herself/himself close to a neutral position	*Tell, say*

Table 3. Classification of reporting verbs regarding writer's commitment to the truth of the reported information

My taxonomy divides reporting verbs depending on their lexical meaning, regardless of the linguistic context in which they appear in the newspaper article, even though this procedure increases the level of arbitrariness in the labelling. In qualified reporting verbs the writer gives indications of her/his commitment to the truth of the proposition, either in a positive or negative way; whereas non-qualified ones do not exhibit any sort of engagement to the veracity of the reported information. Within each of the qualified groups, writer's attitude can be measurable, contemplating two grades for each of the writer's possible positioning. Nevertheless, it must be born in mind that the lines separating the groups can be blurred in actual practice and sometimes the implicatures ascribed to reporting verbs might not clearly show the journalist's attitude towards the veracity of the assertion; for this reason, these five subtypes will just be reflected in the survey on writer's commitment that will be explained below. In order to reduce subjectivity in my research and considering that these parameters should be better understood as tendencies, rather than as fixed subdivisions that are firmly conveyed in journalistic discourse, I have restricted the analysis to three subtypes: qualified – negative, qualified – positive and non-qualified (or neutral)[23].

When reporters are positively committed to the truth of the quoted information by means of a reporting verb, they seem to be presenting the reported content as correct, a verbal category that Thompson and Yiyun (1991) previously described as 'factive' and Chen (2005) years later defined as 'positive verbal process'. In general terms, reporting verbs of repetition such as 'echo' or 'insist' will be regarded as 'positively qualified'; as well as those with emotional nuances, since the attitude indicates that what is reported is true or is very likely to be true, for instance 'warn' or 'condemn'.

On the other hand, negative commitment implies that "the writer portrays the author as presenting false information or an incorrect opinion" (Thompson and Yiyun 1991: 372). In

[23] Note that reporting verbs can exhibit distinct commitment overtones in negative statements; however, the influence of negation with respect to commitment attribution has been disregarded in the study.

journalism the presence of a negative evaluation by means of a reporting verb is almost imperceptible or at least, more subtly embedded in the verb. As I indicated above, news reporters tend to avoid overt criticism and negative overtones can instead be implicitly deduced through other linguistic devices, such as the context in which the source of information is inserted. For instance, this is the case of the constructed example included above, where the combination of the verb 'say' and the adverb 'now' referring to an opinion expressed by a Labour leader appeared to indicate that the writer was presenting an opinion contrary to her/his own viewpoint, and even that the reporting voice was conveying scepticism (Hutchby 1996). Since such complex cases may appear recurrently in the analysis of authentic cases, my division has focused on the semantic, context-independent meaning of the verb so as to reduce ambiguities in the interpretation.

Finally, by using neutral verbs, "the writer chooses neither to offer endorsement nor disparagement of what the person being reported is saying" (Chen 2005: 38). These kinds of verbs fulfil satisfactorily the desirable detachment of the reported content that news reporters *pursue* in their articles. In my investigation those reporting verbs that indicate just the way of saying will be included in this subtype, for instance, 'deny' (the negative of say) or 'vociferar' [to proclaim boastfully].

3. The source of information (I): specificity of the source

Each report consists fundamentally of a citation segment, typically a reporting clause (journalist's words), and the reported information (reported message from the source of the assertion or the author), where the evidence is introduced. For example, in 'the Bank announced that it would ration mortgage lending in what was the first use of its new powers to prevent asset bubbles inflating' (article 9), the reporting clause would be 'the Bank announced that' and the rest would be the reported information. Within the reporting segment, there are some elements that usually appear, such as information that contextualises the quoted utterance ['The Bank of England signalled **on Thursday** that' (article 10)], the addressee of the assertion made by the original author ['Cameron tells **EU leaders'** (article 1)] and mostly the source. A question that arises now is: *which are the specific characteristics of the reported author in media discourse?*

As cited above, the press is part of a business with its commercial interests, and as a result reports tend to reproduce the voices of the powerful and the rich[24]. Those "institutions and people with official authority and/or financial power" are frequently represented in the news, and therefore newspapers are full of statements that contain "a lot of discourse in a prestigious and official public style" (Fowler 1994: 22-23). Accordingly, in news reports readers normally find the conclusions of politicians, officials or experts. that add the convincing power to the arguments contained in the quoted words (Smirnova 2009: 98). That is to say, these kinds of persons are frequently mentioned as sources of information.

Another noticeable aspect in the study of information sources is the number of details included in the author's citation segment. As *Reuters Handbook of Journalism* advises,

[24] This is just a tendency; some newspapers claim to defend the interests of the less favoured.

journalists should give “as much context and detail as [they] can about sources, whether named or anonymous, to authenticate information they provide” (Reuters 2008).

Table 4 specifies the principal possibilities writers have *at their disposal* when deciding how to define sources in the press. Modifiers normally correspond to the categories of adjective classifier, adjective descriptor or noun classifier (Downing 2014); but they can also be related to structures, such as prepositional phrases in post-head position, e.g. ‘a Spokesman **for the Emporium** said’ (article 3). The denomination 'determinative' refers to the category of the words that function as 'determiners' (Huddleston and Pullum 2002).

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">CITATION SEGMENT</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">MODIFIERS</th><td rowspan="4">HEAD
(professional or personal basis)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Determinative</td><th colspan="2">Level</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Professional</td><td>Profession or field of expertise
Place of work: name of the company or institution.
Academic degree
Miscellaneous (general or chief)</td><td>To portray the author as a competent person based on the idea of authority and prestige</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Title (Mr, Dr)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal</td><td>Nationality/place of origin
Age
Marital status/family relations
Religious/political orientation</td><td>To humanise the author (they prompt an emotional response)</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4. Source citation segment in news discourse (adapted from Bergler 1992; Calsamiglia and López 2003; Stenvall 2008; Smirnova 2009)

Depending on the ideological bias of the newspaper, the journalist decides which elements will be used and which information should be disregarded in the definition of the source. By means of this definition, together with the reporting verb and the selected content of the quoted information, the reader can presumably deduce if the journalist is trying to keep herself/himself close to a positive, neutral or negative (critical) position, though this is not as easy as one might think. Sometimes writers report a statement previously expressed by a

prominent figure, who is described as such in the citation segment, but the real purpose of the reporter is far from giving legitimacy to the source and her/his discourse; the reporter's intention could be in this case that of refutation, namely revealing the weak points of an argumentation to keep herself/himself in a negative position in relation to the former author of the assertion (Smirnova 2009: 97). Thus, readers cannot start from the assumption that if an important authority or an expert in a field is quoted using professional modifiers that enhance her/his power, the positioning of the writer is going to be positive or at least neutral. In short, at the sentence level and just taking into account the information source included in the reporting segment, the precise stance of writers is quite hard to spot. For this reason, the following sections will be devoted to the classification of authors in terms of specificity, trying to assess the most representative linguistic units that appear in the categories and the ideological implications triggered by the linguistic expressions, regardless of the exact position of the journalist. Obviously, in all instances writers retain responsibility for the selection of the words that describe the source, and then it may be possible to deduce if the definition and its implicit meanings are being used as a sign of consensus or distance on the part of the reporter. For example, the expression 'dice ahora' [s/he says now] indicates distance with respect to the reported information that introduces or in relation to a report previously mentioned and belonging to the same source, whose content is in contradiction with the following report now presented.

This section focuses on a revised classification of sources of information in journalistic discourse. This taxonomy, devised by the author of this thesis, broadens and simplifies at the same time the existing classifications (Thompson 1996; Stenvall 2008; Smirnova 2009; among others) in the domain of reported speech or reportative evidentiality.

A paramount parameter in the study of the source of information is specificity. It makes allusion to the degree of precision with which the original author of the reported utterance is defined in the reporting segment. Taking into consideration this factor and integrating others, such as the animacy feature (human vs. inanimate), information sources can be grouped into these three main branches: identifiable, non-identifiable and non-specified category (Figure 1[25]), which will be defined below.

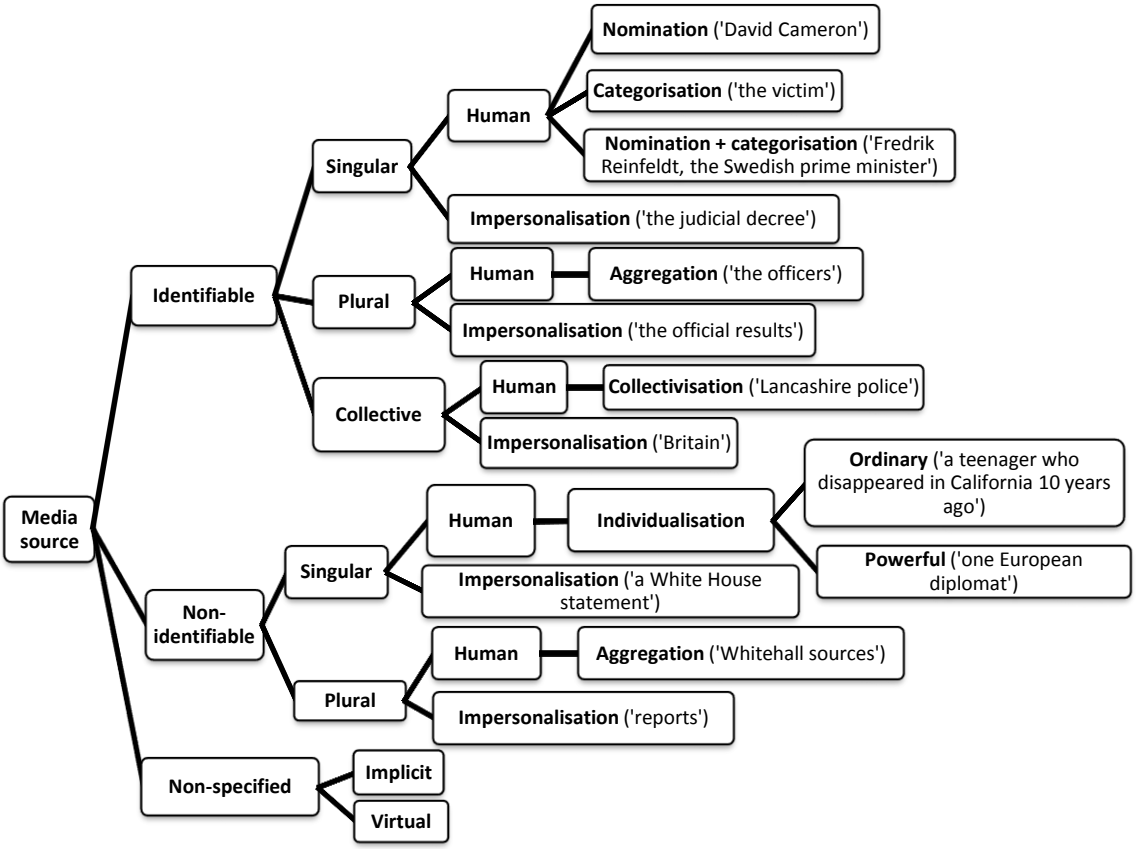


Figure 1. Classification of media sources with respect to the specificity parameter[26]

[25] Figure 1 also indicates subtypes within each branch.

[26] The distinction between 'powerful' and 'ordinary' source head, with professional and personal basis respectively, can be applied to more subcategories, e.g. identifiable plural human aggregation or collectivisation subdivision; however, the individualisation group is the one in which this distinction is clearest. Moreover, it is appropriate to clarify that these are not fixed divisions and some cases are fit for more than one category.

3.1 Specified sources

3.1.1 Identifiable singular sources

Although media sources in all categories are varied (see Appendix 8), in the case of identifiable human singular authors, whose source of information is explicitly mentioned and recognisable by readers as a distinctive agent of the assertion, the group is much more extensive and for this reason all their occurrences have not been included in the tables. This category includes two types of sources: nomination, mainly proper names and personal pronouns; and categorisation, which refers to common names indicating the profession or role of the sociological reference, as in 'the governor' (article 10). However, there is an overlap between them since many nomination instances included in the news articles also include references to the profession or role of the human entity; therefore, a third sub-type has been considered regarding identifiable singular sources, the so-called nomination + categorisation, as in 'Vince Cable, the Liberal Democrat business secretary' (article 5). This latter sort of source of information fulfils a twofold function: on the one hand it lends prestige to the reported author, and on the other it provides additional information about the source to readers in the form of a presupposition.

Sometimes newspapers display variations in the treatment of the second kind of identifiable referents, which are meaningful for the analysis of parallel reports; they refer to similar reports published in two distinct journals in which either the reporting clause or the quoted information is expressed in slightly different ways depending on the newspaper viewpoint and/or its potential readership. For instance, 'the Prime Minister' (article 1) vs. 'the prime minister' (article 2); in this case, thanks to the use of capital letters the latter source appears more relevant and reliable.

Parallel reports are not just restricted to the identifiable singular human category; they can also occur in non-identifiable plural inanimate sources, the so-called impersonalisation. I may compare the reports that follow:

> Los suizos rechazaron este domingo en referéndum y por una amplia mayoría la instauración de un salario mínimo legal de 4.000 francos (3.270 euros) o 22 francos la hora (18 euros), **según proyecciones de voto ofrecidas por la Televisión Pública Suiza**
>
> [Swiss citizens rejected this Sunday in a referendum and by a large majority the establishment of a legal minimum wage of 4.000 Swiss francs (3,270 euros) or 22 Swiss francs per hour (18 euros), **according to vote projections shown on Swiss public television**] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 49.

> Los suizos rechazaron hoy en referéndum y por una amplia mayoría la instauración de un salario mínimo legal de 4.000 francos (3.270 euros) o 22 francos la hora (18 euros), **según los resultados oficiales**
>
> [Swiss citizens rejected this Sunday in a referendum and by a large majority the establishment of a legal minimum wage of 4.000 Swiss francs (3,270 euros) or 22 Swiss francs per hour (18 euros), **according to the official results**] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 50.

These reports are a clear sample of how readers' perception of the very same events can be pushed in one or another direction as a consequence of the linguistic elements embedded in the source definition; in this case, the latter description may lead them to approve the evidence to a greater extent ('vote projections shown on Swiss public television' vs. 'the official results'). However, these linguistic variations in the inanimate group are not as noticeable as with identifiable human sources.

3.1.2 Plural and collective sources

The plural human aggregation category refers to a group of identifiable singular human entities whose members have been *added* to adopt the position of a source of evidence as a whole, e.g. 'the officers' (article 24). In the case of the collective source category, it comprises two types of information source: human collectivisation and impersonalisation; however, their source heads frequently overlap with those of the identifiable plural subdivision, as well as with the categorisation subtype, especially in the British press. For instance, 'China's foreign ministry' (article 29), inanimate collective – 'ministers' (article 24), aggregation – 'the Prime Minister' (article 1), categorisation. Nevertheless, there are more instances in the corpus that show the connection between aggregation and categorisation categories, such as 'American officials' (article 24) – 'the official' (article 2), or 'trade union leaders' (article 28) – 'the Ukip leader' (article 13). As can be noticed in these cases, the same source head (or at least its core semantic meaning) is present in different source sub-types thanks to a variation in the modification of the reporting segment.

Collectivisation sources have received different descriptions in linguistics, for instance, Menz (1989) calls these authors 'mythical groups of reference' and Stenvall (2008) defines them as 'unspecified collective sources'. Van Leeuwen also alludes to the fact that sometimes actors can be presented as classes, or as a community composed of "homogeneous, consensual" members (1996: 46). Principally they specify an information source with some implicit *plural* meaning, and regularly the ambiguity of the group description that they denote makes them liable to be conceived as even more influential than identifiable singular sources. The "aura of secrecy" is actually the ingredient through which this group of "anonymous speakers" get to be defined as reliable authors (Stenvall 2008: 233). Of course, just for the sake of indetermination news readers do not trust sources unquestionably; rather than implying source *empowerment* it would be more accurate to say that when authors are presented as representatives of a

collective group the perspective in the discourse changes and the quoted information gains more priority.

In the case of identifiable collective inanimate sources (or impersonalisation), there is such a wide range of possible linguistic configurations for the citation segment of these authors that it is very complicated to determine a shared tendency in the press media. Concerning the inanimate heads, they are closely related to metonymic expressions denoting inanimate entities[27], in particular the institutions where powerful human sources work, e.g. 'el ministerio' [the ministry] (article 32) or 'SNCF [French National Railway Company]' (article 20), or the statistics that their members issue. In the Spanish press it is also possible to find ordinary people *shaped* as inanimate identifiable collective entities by means of their affiliations to associations that defend their interests, such as, 'la Plataforma' [the Platform], referring to 'la Plataforma Víctimas Alvia 04155' [the Alvia 04155 Victims Platform] (article 37).

Similarly, the heads of non-identifiable plural human sources (or aggregation) refer to the profession or the place in the work hierarchy of the authors, e.g. 'officials' (article 15), or 'chiefs' (article 19); but there can also be references to their political orientation, e.g. 'Democrats' (article 5), religious belief, e.g. 'Jews' (article 26), nationality, e.g. 'Israelis' (article 25), among others.

In the case of plural and collective human sources in general, though diversity is still present, a pattern for these authors can be devised: **definite article (identifiable)**-collectivisation **/ zero article or quantifier (non-identifiable) + pre-modifier (British press) [nationality (affiliative adjective classifier)] + head (professional basis) + professional post-**

[27] According to Martínez, these are mainly examples with "passives and subjectless non-finite clauses, or containing an impersonal third person plural pronoun (or its omission in Spanish)" (2004: 198-9), such as in the famous saying 'they say home is where the heart is'. Metonymy also occurs in the identifiable singular impersonalisation category.

modifier (Spanish press) [prepositional phrase]- aggregation. E.g. 'the prosecution' (article 18); 'los promotores del referéndum' [referendum promoters] (article 49).

Recurring occurrences in these collective and aggregation categories been found of *enigmatic* source heads in the sense that the readership cannot easily identify their identity, which are also present in collectivisation sources. *Reuters Handbook of Journalism* suggests using them "when they provide information of market or public interest" and reminds that journalists alone "are responsible for the accuracy of such information" (Reuters 2008). Although they are typically identifiable plural and collective sources, sometimes the determinative in the citation segment clarifies that the author of the assertion is a single person or a few members of a collective group of speakers, and so the head is classified within the non-identifiable plural human aggregation subdivision. E.g. 'some ministers' (article 2).

For the analysis below I have selected the most representative indefinite revealing authors in the corpus[28] –'spokespeople', 'representatives', 'ministers', 'authorities', 'experts', 'analysts', 'officials', 'police' and 'sources'– whose general role can be claimed to be that of elevating journalistic rhetoric as well as strengthening the "text's factuality" (Iedema *et al.* 1994: 226).

Probably one of the best identified news actors in this group is the 'spokesperson'. Since the range of possible spokespeople chosen by, for instance, a country are fewer in number in comparison with other reporting head referents, most of the times newspapers have no reservations about revealing the agent's full name. The duties of spokespeople are clear-cut: they have to "speak officially to the public" for a group or organisation that previously has elected them[29]; accordingly, the more credible the group they represent is, the more seriously

[28] Note that although the discussion of these sources has been included in a section devoted to plural and collective sources, the sources related to the terms 'spokespeople' and 'analysts' have only been found in the 'singular' source type.
[29] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/spokesman, accessed 26-12-2014.

their disclosures will be taken by the readership. The problem with this term has to do with the lack of precision that lies in the modifiers of the reporting segment, which do not allow readers to figure out the real agent(s) behind the information source. An example is 'A spokesman for the Emporium' (article 3).

A 'representative' is another enigmatic concept whose job is unambiguous and its duties are properly defined, but the information should be more extensive to find the specific author(s) to whom it refers. In general terms, representatives' work position consists of speaking or doing something officially on behalf of another person or group of people[30]. People that undergo this function usually perform other activities within their company/organisation and just because of the requirements of a certain event, they represent the institution for which they work; therefore, this is a sort of *temporary* professional status.

The vagueness of the work domain where authors develop their functions is visible in other professions in which the tendency is to clarify it, but in some cases specifying the area bluntly seems to pose an inconvenience for the journalist, for example, 'ministers' or 'authorities'. A minister is defined as "a member of the government in Britain and many other countries who is in charge of a particular department or has an important position in it"[31]; however, *where exactly does s/he work in?* Very likely the news reporter does not specify it in the citation segment to induce the readership to suppose that the reported minister is working for a powerful government division.

Similarly, the field of competence of the term 'authorities' is usually restricted to the government, but their domain can be opened to other areas such as the police[32] and the reporting segment does not always restrict it.

[30] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/representative, accessed 29-12-2014.
[31] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/minister, accessed 05-01-2015.
[32] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/authority, accessed 05-01-2015.

One of the least used *valued* sources that appear in media reports are 'expert(s)'. According to *The Cambridge Dictionary* an expert is "a person with a high level of knowledge or skill relating to a particular subject or activity"[33], and consequently her/his affirmations are supposedly "well grounded" (Smirnova 2009: 92). The scope of knowledge of experts is normally not specified in the reporting clause, but the reader can delimit their expertise by connecting it to the topic of discussion or the kind of information they convey. There can be experts in all work domains but their common feature is that they are in theory top-level workers in a particular area of study.

Another confusing concept is that of the word 'analysts'. Analysts can belong to different realms of expertise, ranging from business analysts to handwriting analysts and their relationship to the subject matter of the event is in most cases not elucidated in the article. News writers appear to think that the term is self-explanatory enough so as not to give many details about their connection with the discussion topic.

'Officials' is at a similar level of unspecifiability to 'analysts' because the word may refer to a wide range of positions as well. According to Wikipedia, an official is "someone who holds an office (function or mandate, regardless whether it carries an actual working space with it) in an organization or government and participates in the exercise of authority (either his own or that of his superior and/or employer, public or legally private)"[34]. From the reports analysed in the corpus it cannot safely be said whether the officials that belong to this generic or collective group hold the same level of authority or not (the variation can increase greatly depending on the domain); and supposing they do, *which is their inherent degree of influence to include their evidence in a media article?* Not one word is said about the rank of officials; frequently their

[33] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/expert, accessed 29-12-2014.
[34] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Official, accessed 26-12-2014.

place of origin is considered to be sufficient to describe them, enhancing their atmosphere of secrecy.

Within the group of enigmatic heads, ambiguities may emerge not only in the specification of the agent's work position, but also in its animacy properties, e.g. 'police'. Police officers' activity has been traditionally related to reporting the activities of criminals and their organisation has been a recurrent source based on the idea that as its members *allegedly* always tell the truth, their reported evidence should rarely receive a reply. Nonetheless, the semantic classification of the term *police* entails difficulties, which are well exemplified in *The Cambridge Dictionary* definition that follows:

> 1. The official organization that is responsible for protecting people and property, making people obey the law, finding out about and solving crime, and catching people who have committed a crime.
>
> 2. Members of this organization[35].

Therefore, this is a sample of a borderline expression that can fit either in human or inanimate identifiable collective category unless reporters state its precise nature more clearly in the reporting clause.

Lastly, there is one more mystifying term that is *la crème de la crème* in the scale of ambiguity and is frequently found in the journalistic rhetoric: the word 'source'. According to *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary* a source is "someone or something that provides what is wanted or needed"[36]. Hence, it can be either a thing or a human being and in case it represents a person, its profession is not properly defined in the citation segment. It can be deduced from

[35] http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/police, accessed 29-12-2014.
[36] http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/source, accessed 29-12-014.

the media discourse that this is not a post in itself, not even a provisional one; it is more a type of time-limited position that arises whenever someone discloses relevant information for other people. Thus, anybody, including ordinary people, can become a source at some point in her/his life just by telling something to someone else whose content is meaningful. Therefore, although normally 'sources' are used with pre-modification or post-modification, which gives more information about them, their definition is usually not fully provided in the text, as in this report: "A Conservative source said that it would be 'entirely wrong' to suggest that the company's connections with Downing Street would have any impact on the proposed merger" (article 5), where there is no other reference in the article about the identity of this 'source'.

In all these mysterious heads news reporters are argued to start from the belief that if they make reference to these authors, understood as authoritative sources, the reported information will be taken "less critically" (Smirnova 2009: 100). Nevertheless, I presume that more probably owing to the fact that readers have been used to reading reports full of this type of sources, they do not put too much into question the credibility of the source; they believe in the reported information *by default*, meaning that they have no reasons to believe otherwise, and, as I inferred before, they focus on the reported information to a large extent. What is undeniable is the value these "elite-type newsmakers" (Obiedat 2006) have for media reports, thanks to which information can be launched without overt attribution to any source.

3.1.3 Individualisation sources

The authors that match with the category of non-identifiable singular human sources are those whose description in both the citation segment and the information details provided in the article are insufficient for readers so as to deduce clearly who the person that has stated the quoted evidence is, though the writer knows exactly who s/he is. Since the exact identity of the agent of the affirmation remains unknown for the readership, the reported information is

claimed not to be challenged (Clark 2010: 148), which would allow journalists to avoid responsibility for the assertions. Nevertheless, if readers have further information from other sources in connection with the content of the quoted information, they can easily challenge the reported evidence. In any case, the reason why a non-identifiable source has decided to reveal the reported information is complicated to infer at first sight; however, certain assumptions can be made in this regard as will be shown below.

Regarding this source classification, there are two types of authors: 'ordinary people' who the journalist chooses not to name, and 'powerful sources', *i.e.* unknown authors in which the nature of the source head is described at professional level (e.g. someone depicted as a member of a large institution). In both groups the reporting segment pattern is generally the following: **indefinite article + adjective modifier[37] [nationality (affiliative classifier) / descriptor[38]] + head (mainly powerful people) + [relative clause]**. For example, 'An expert testifying for the prosecution' (article 18); 'one Israeli analyst' (article 25); 'un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense' [a chief of engine drivers from Orense] (article 38).

The status of non-identifiable singular human powerful authors is normally more convincing than ordinary referents (they are often professionals that base their conclusions on their expertise); however, the standing of ordinary people remains also newsworthy and authoritative in reports because, as Fishman states, the very fact that their information appears in a news article implies that the author is "some competent knower or observer" (1980: 93). Besides, in this subtype it is common to find expressions that make explicit allusion to a desire for anonymity on the part of the speaker, for example,

[37] In the case of the British press, it occupies a pre-head role (pre-modifier), whereas in the Spanish press it is in a post-head position (post-modifier).

[38] Affiliative classifiers are associated with groups/affiliations such as nationalities, religion, politics… to which the referent belongs, and descriptors are prototypical adjectives denoting a wide range of features to describe things, people and state of affairs, e.g. 'satirical', 'devout' (Downing 2014: 480).

> The victim, who **has not been named**, said Garcia, her mother's former boyfriend, abducted her in 2004 and repeatedly physically and sexually abused her. He allegedly gave her false identity documents so they could openly live and work together but kept control through threats and intimidation [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 22.

The inclusion of the expression 'has not been named' in this report is entirely justifiable in the case of a vulnerable victim like this one and reinforces the need for the lack of clarity.

3.2 Non-specified sources

This last category corresponds to instances in which the information has been apparently reported by someone (one or more persons) whose details are left unspecified by the journalist and have been regarded as reportative evidentials in my investigation (for further information see section 4.5 below). Within this category I may distinguish between implicit references, with no sociological type defined explicitly and signalled instead by means of the use of the passive voice, which makes it retrievable from another part of the text or from knowledge of the world, e.g. 'it was reported that' (article 4); and virtual references, in that the sociological type is unknown or has been left purposely unrevealed by the journalist, and they are characterised by the presence of evidential markers, e.g. 'allegedly' (article 3), 'acometería' [would set up] (article 62). All these expressions imply "rumour or unverified claims" (Clark 2010: 148), *i.e.* the quoted information needs to be verified since the evidence seems to be hearsay, as in this report that appears in the subheading: 'El contrabando de gasolina **podría** estar en el origen que ha provocado el accidente' [The smuggling of gasoline **could be** at the origin that has caused the accident] (article 57), where there is no omitted element from the valency, *i.e.*, the number of

obligatory constituents in canonical uses of the verb. By using the adjectives, adverbs, conditional verbs or nouns as the identifiable reporting signals, writers do not necessarily need to add any linguistic expression of temporal deixis, for example, 'yesterday' (2010: 148), and this seems to be an established fact in my corpus.

Another remarkable aspect concerning the non-specified category is the degree to which these sources of information are obscured. According to Thompson, the author does it for "artistic or manipulative purposes" (1996: 507); nevertheless, news reporters frequently obscure sources to such an extent that readers cannot find an obvious connection between the *root* of the evidence and the reported statement, which makes the comparison with the original assertion very complicated in order to verify whether the information matches or not the initial message. The difficulty with these sources arises not only in distinguishing who the source is but also in differentiating the segments in the text that belong to the reported voice, especially if the evidence has been reported in indirect style; this is the reason why Thompson considers that these reportatives are "on the verges of language reports" (1996: 511).

In short, this is an excellent linguistic device entirely sustained by the unspecifiability of the source that allows news writers to make the content of their reported information more effective (Thompson 1996: 510); at the same time, it permits reporters not to give explicit justification for their utterances, avoiding the conflicts that could arise due to their affirmations, which is a serious business in the press media.

4. Reporting and evidentiality

4.1 Evidentiality: a brief review of major works on evidentiality

The phenomenon of evidentiality has been discussed regarding aspects of modality, as well as its grammatical marking, semantic and pragmatic domains. Studies in this field are varied, ranging from typological descriptions to cognitive linguistic researches (Chafe and Nichols 1986; Dendale and Tasmowski 2001; *inter alia*). Most investigations have been done on verbs, in languages where the marking of the source of one's knowledge is compulsory, *i.e.* those languages where evidentiality is grammaticalised; in fact, traditional grammars tend to place evidentials in the category of (semi)-auxiliary verbs (Vliegen 2011: 125). Nevertheless, further analyses also applied evidentials to non-verbal markers.

The term 'evidentiality' was presented in linguistics in 1911 by F. Boas in his introduction to *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, a pioneering work dealing with the obligatory marking of information source, as well as with the works of E. Sapir (1921). Despite this, it took more than four decades till the term came into common usage in general linguistics thanks to the publication of R. Jakobson's *Shifters, Verbal Categories, and the Russian Verb* (1957), with the following definition:

> Evidential is a tentative label for [the] verbal category which takes into account three events — a narrated event (E^n), a speech event (E^s), and a narrated speech event (E^{ns}). The speaker reports an event on the basis of someone else's report (quotative, i.e. hearsay evidence), of a dream (revelative evidence), of a guess (presumptive evidence) or of his own previous experience (memory evidence) (1957: 391).

French scholars, nevertheless, have two terms to make reference to that of evidentiality in English linguistics: *évidentialité* and *médiatif* (Dendale and Tasmowski 2001: 340). The first word was introduced by C. Vet (1988) into French linguistics; however, it is rejected by some scholars as the etymology of the English word 'evidence' has nothing to do with the meaning of the French term *évidence* that stands for "the information communicated [which] is 'evident'" (Dendale and Tasmowski 2001: 340). Instead, many French references advocates using the term *médiatif*, a concept presented by Lazard in 1956 and revised by Guentchéva with the work *L'Énonciation Médiatisée* (1996). Nonetheless, the domain of 'mediativity' is not completely identical to that of 'evidentiality'. According to Dendale and Tasmowski (2001: 341):

> The difference is prefigured by the root elements of the respective terms. Instead of focusing on the kind of evidence at the speaker's disposal, the term *mediativity* focuses on the special character of utterances mediated by references to the evidence, i.e., on distances between speakers and what they say.

This semantic variation has been the origin of latter discussions in linguistic studies on evidentiality.

By the early 80s there was a gradual increasing interest in the analysis of evidentiality in linguistics (Anderson 1986). The first paramount work that examines evidentiality cross-linguistically is *Evidentiality: The Linguistic Coding of Epistemology*, edited by Chafe and Nichols (1986). It is a seminal collection of papers that covers a selection of American, European and Asian varieties, such as Tibeto-Burman languages (Sherpa, Akha or Tibetan) (Ballesteros 2004: 80), with an additional focus on epistemic meanings. From this influential work onwards, the notion of evidentiality was firmly established in linguistics. For Chafe evidentiality does not only imply "the expression of 'evidence' per se" but also "attitudes toward knowledge" (1986: 262),

and comprises different modes of access to the information, which are belief, induction, hearsay and deduction, deduction being the least reliable form (1986: 263). Since this publication, the topic has been dealt with from a wide variety of perspectives.

Another milestone in evidential typological studies is *Mood and Modality*, first published the same year by Palmer, who discussed evidentiality applied to an extensive range of languages and analysed evidentials' connections with epistemic modality (2001: 70). In that decade, Willett (1988) proposed a cross-linguistic analysis of evidential marking, though his corpus is limited and his results may be outdated with respect to more recent references.

From the earliest discussions onwards, references to information source have been related closely to "attitudes about the epistemic status of information, because the linguistic markers encoding these two semantic domains are often the same" (Dendale and Tasmowski 2001: 340). The exact relation between both areas is still a recurring theme in this research field (Van der Auwera and Plungian 1998; De Haan 1999; *inter alia*).

Within the latest investigations, the volume 33 of the *Journal of Pragmatics* (2001) is worth mentioning. It contains significant papers on evidentiality and other topics, for instance, epistemic marking (Fitneva 2001) or mirativity (DeLancey 2001), or the papers written by Plungian, Donabédian and Nuyts, among others.

Plungian suggested a revised typology of evidentials rooted in the idea of 'semantic maps' propose by Anderson (1986) and Willett's proposal. He divided evidential values into direct and indirect evidence, subclassified in turn into reflected and mediated evidence.

Another somewhat recent collective volume was *Perspectives on Evidentiality and Modality*, edited by J. I. Marín Arrese (2004). It shows modern researches on evidentiality conducted by different perspectives and is composed of three defined parts, considering aspects such as evidential diachronic perspectives or evidentials in journalistic discourse, to name but a few.

At that time Aikhenvald published a monograph on evidentiality from a cross-linguistic perspective, entitled *Evidentiality* (2004), and based on an examination of more than five hundred languages taken from different grammars. This author distinguishes six modes of access to the information or evidential types, as follows:

I. VISUAL: covers information acquired through seeing.

II. NON-VISUAL SENSORY: covers information acquired through hearing, and is typically extended to smell and taste, and sometimes also to touch.

III. INFERENCE: based on visible or tangible evidence, or result.

IV. ASSUMPTION: based on evidence other than visible results: this may include logical reasoning, assumption, or simply general knowledge.

V. HEARSAY: for reported information with no reference to those it was reported by.

VI. QUOTATIVE: for reported information with an overt reference to the quoted source (2004: 63-64).

Her classification of information sources marked by evidential forms has a great influence on many publications on evidentiality. For instance, Boye and Harder (2009) who, in connection with Aikhenvald's line of thought, advocated in the journal *Functions of Language* an interesting

overall perspective about the true nature of evidentiality. They defined it as a category on its own, or what they called a 'functional-conceptual domain', including grammar, semantics and pragmatics. In spite of the release of this article, the evidential scope continues to be a source of conflict among scholars concerning evidentiality description.

Later on, K. Boye published *Epistemic Meaning: A Crosslinguistic and Funtional Cognitive Study* (2012), in which he makes a new cross-linguistic descriptive analysis on epistemic modality and evidentiality, and states that evidential meanings are "independent of whether they are situation independent (pragmatic) or conventional (semantic), and whether they are conveyed by means of lexical expressions or by means of grammatical expressions" (2012: 19). In accordance with Aikhenvald (2004), he claims that evidentiality and epistemic modality are distinct categories, though they belong to the superordinate category of 'epistemicity', a category "defined notionally in terms of justificatory support" (2012: 317).

Notwithstanding all these contributions on the study of evidentiality over the last decades, there is still no consensus with respect to its definition and scope. The main obstacle for determining a sole criterion is the variability of evidential expressions across languages. Since the linguistic expression of evidentiality varies drastically depending on the language, the databases that most of these authors have presented cannot fully coincide so as to establish a common pattern of the evidential system, regardless of the language. Hence, either a re-analysis of the data or the introduction of new data to reveal new insights about this category would be required.

4.2 Evidentiality and epistemic modality

Setting the boundaries between evidentiality, the coding of the kind and/or source of information (e.g. '**Mary claims that** John is in London right now'), and epistemic modality, the signalling of the degree of commitment on the part of the speaker to her/his statement[39] (e.g. 'John **might be** in London right now'), has been the target of a heated debate (Van der Auwera and Plungian 1998; De Haan 1999; Dendale and Tasmowski 2001) and it is still an open-ended issue as there is a lack of consensus so as to what the categories actually cover. The debate lies in the value assigned to the different criteria for identifying these cross-linguistic generic categories, and thus, there is a variety of claims on this topic.

Three relations can be found in recent studies on the domains of these two fuzzy categories: disjunction, overlap and inclusion, which will be analysed below.

4.2.1 Disjunction

A number of works (Aikhenvald 2004; De Haan 1999; Plungian 2001; Faller 2002) consider evidentiality and epistemic modality as separate semantic and grammatical categories, and the supporters of this view are called non-conflationists. According to Cornillie "equating the evaluation of the reliability of the evidence with the epistemic evaluation of likelihood [is what] leads to the current confusion between the two categories" (2009: 57). He maintains that the epistemic speaker commitment of evidential expressions does not result from the evidential source of information, but rather has to do with the speaker's and hearer's interpretation of it. Cornillie considers that although there are some scholars who attribute different degrees of reliability to a source of information, they should not automatically be translated into degrees of epistemic speaker commitment (2009: 44).

[39] I have taken as a reference these definitions for evidentiality and epistemic modality since they are basically agreed on in the literature.

Semantically both categories may be considered to differ since “evidentials assert the nature of the evidence for the information in the sentence, while epistemic modals evaluate the speaker’s commitment for the statement” (De Haan 1999: 83). According to this view, epistemic modality and evidentiality deal with evidence in a very different way: the former is restricted to present an utterance based on evidence, while the latter assesses it, assigning a confidence measure to the speaker’s statement. For instance, comparing these two sentences: ‘it must not be a good movie’ and ‘it is said not to be a good movie’, the former should be considered epistemic and the latter evidential, according to De Haan. Another reason to consider evidentials as distinct from epistemic modals is that “they are obligatory in some languages, but […] there are no languages with obligatory epistemic necessity and possibility modals” (Speas 2005: 15). Thus, evidentials are inflectional in a way that epistemic modals are not. Also, the origins of evidential morphemes “differ greatly from the lexical sources of epistemic modals” (De Haan 1999: 83).

4.2.2 Overlap

The most common perspective is held by the conflationists, who support that both categories, although different, are closely enough related so as to cause an overlap cross-linguistically in some languages. The functional overlap is acknowledged by various linguists in languages such as Tibetan or Quechua (Faller 2002).

According to Van der Auwera and Plungian, the interface between the two concepts is located in the epistemic modal region of "epistemic necessity" – or "certainty and a relatively high degree of probability" –and the evidential region of inferential evidence, a subregion of indirect evidence. These two regions, they claim, are identical – one is tantamount to the other (1998: 85-86).

On the other hand, Palmer (1990: 12) notes that evidentiality critically overlaps with epistemic modality in that both systems "present speakers with the means of indicating that they do not guarantee the truth of their statements". This overlap is apparent in the case of the modal 'must' in English, which "usually not merely makes a judgement, but also bases that judgement upon evidence available, and to that extent is evidential". This notion is already present in Coates (1983: 41), who notes that the "epistemic *must* conveys the speaker's confidence in the truth of what he is saying, based on a deduction from facts known to him (which may or may not be specified)".

4.2.3 Inclusion

This perspective supports that one of these categories includes both the source of information and an estimation of its reliability. In some studies, evidentiality is considered as the superordinate domain including part of the subdomain of epistemic modality. Matlock (1989: 215) defines evidentials as "linguistic units comprising part of epistemic modality, code a speaker's source of information, and some degree of certainty about that information."

In other studies, evidentiality is considered a subcategory of modality. Palmer maintains that evidentiality together with epistemic modality should be counted as two subsystems within the domain of modality, evidentiality being part of the epistemic modal system. According to him, both deal with "the degree of commitment by the speaker to what he says" (2001: 51). Moreover, an indirect evidential, which indicates that the speaker has only indirect knowledge concerning the proposition asserted, "implies that the speaker is not totally committed to the truth of that proposition and thus implies an epistemic value" (Bybee *et al.* 1994: 180).

Conversely, Chafe (1986) analyses the evidential category from a cross-linguistic perspective and studies evidential markers in conversations and formal writings. Within the

semantic scope of evidentiality, he includes “a range of epistemological considerations that are linguistically coded” (1986: 262).

Finally, one of the most probably distinct perspectives around the concept of evidentiality is proposed by Boye (2012), who considers that evidentiailty and epistemic modality should be considered neither domains dependent upon each other, nor members of total separate categories, but part of a general ‘epistemicity’ category. According to him, evidentiality or “epistemic justification”, which has connection with information coding, and epistemic modality or “epistemic support”, related to the degree of certainty, are fields belonging to the epistemicity category, “a notion which is a generalization over the notions of epistemic justification and epistemic support: the philosophers’ notion of justificatory support” (2012: 2-3). From his standpoint, the above-mentioned discussions about the relationship between both categories would be suppressed or at least minimised since, as members of the same category, the presence of evidential forms related to epistemic samples would be justified, as well as the existence of epistemic expressions totally different from evidential expressions (Boye 2012: 2).

4.3 Scope of evidentiality

There is no consensus regarding the scope which evidentiality belongs to. The tendency is to establish a sharp distinction between semantics and pragmatics, and between lexical and grammatical coding when defining evidentials. One of the reasons for setting boundaries is that evidentiality is expressed in many different ways across languages, so it is necessary for practical purposes.

4.3.1 Evidentiality as a grammatical category

Evidentials can be found encoded in, for instance, grammatical morphemes, constituting a morphosyntactic category of the language (Donabédian 2001: 428), leading to think that evidentiality has a grammatical status. Following Lazard (2001: 360),

> The evidential may be said to be grammaticalized in a language when, in the grammatical system of this language, there are specific forms *(signifiant)* whose semantic-pragmatic content *(signifié)* is basically a reference to the source of the information conveyed by the discourse.

So the marking of the source of evidence in a statement is at the root of grammatical evidentials' description.

Many authors have focused their studies on exploring the paths of evidential grammaticalisation. The marking of this category came into focus with the analysis of Amerindian languages, although "early (pre-20th century) grammatical descriptions show that what we now know to be the marking of such distinctions was often not recognized as such" (Floyd 1996: 72). Remarkable was the contribution done by Anderson (1986) who "provided a useful characterization of archetypal evidential [markers]" (Floyd 1996: 73). According to him (1986: 274-275), evidentials are a special grammatical phenomenon that can be more precisely defined bearing in mind the following four considerations:

> [a] Evidentials show the kind of justification for a factual claim which is available to the person making the claim, whether
>
> direct evidence plus observation (no inference needed)
>
> evidence plus inference
>
> inference (evidence unspecified)
>
> reasoned expectation from logic and other facts

and whether the evidence is auditory, or visual, etc.

[b] Evidentials are not themselves the main predication of the clause, but are rather a specification added to a factual claim ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.

[c] Evidentials have the indication of evidence as in (a) as their primary meaning, not only as a pragmatic inference.

[d] Morphologically, evidentials are inflections, clitics, or other free syntactic elements (not compounds or derivational forms)

Beginning at the end, condition d) supports that evidentials should be considered grammatical markers as they code secondary meaning. In this example[40] it could be clearly seen how the evidential expression 'they say' codes secondary meaning:

> They call for "population-based assessment and biomonitoring" to try to figure out whether it is doing any harm. Food contact materials, **they say**, "are a significant source of chemical food contamination, although legally they are not considered as contaminants (The Guardian 2014).

However, the distinction between the basic and the derived element(s) or between the one(s) coded as secondary in relation to another element is not obvious in all evidential cases (Squartini 2008: 919-920; Boye and Harder 2009: 38). For instance, in the example "they say that he did, but he didn't" (Boye and Harder 2009: 24), there is a contrast between what 'they say' he did and the assertion made by the author in the second part of the proposition, suggesting that the lexical verbal construction 'they say' is what truly expresses the primary information. Thus,

[40] http://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2014/feb/19/chemicals-food-packaging-scientists, accessed 05-03-2014.

> The same conceptual meaning may constitute both primary and secondary information in actual language use. […] In actual language use, evidential meaning most often, perhaps, constitutes secondary information. It may, however, constitute primary information – i.e. the evidence for a proposition, rather than the proposition for which evidence is expressed, may be primary, foregrounded information (Boye and Harder 2009: 27).

Secondariness is then inadequate to justify that evidentiality is a pure grammatical marker since this property is not consistent in all evidential cases.

In the same volume, *Evidentiality: The Linguistic Coding of Epistemology*, Mithun defines evidentials as markers that "qualify the reliability of information communicated [and] […] specify the source of evidence on which statements are based" (1986: 89); though she does not restrict evidentiality to grammatical devices. Aikhenvald (2004: 10) also admits that the source of the information may be indicated by elements which are not classified as such, thus evidentials cannot be classified as pure grammatical elements.

This is the case of the English language, which does not mark evidentiality grammatically, as its verb system has no morphological evidentials[41]. On the contrary, lexical verbs such as 'allege' or expressions such as 'it is said' can perform evidential functions. Then, thinking that languages just code how the information was acquired or the source of knowledge by means of grammar markers is a generalisation which is applied to certain languages. Nevertheless, even though there are many instances in language of non-grammatical forms that

[41] Nevertheless, there are certain verb tenses and aspects combinations that may be regarded as a way of coding evidentiality in English. For instance, present perfect ('you have been crying' – when I look at your eyes) or simple past ('you had the exam tomorrow' – based on proofs).

perform evidential functions, there are still authors, such as Anderson, who do not consider these forms as proper evidentials. This author maintains this:

> It is important to distinguish true evidential categories from other forms which seem evidential, but are not. The noun form of the term 'evidentials' or 'an evidential' does not simply include anything one might consider to have an evidential function, that is, to express evidence for something else. Rather, evidentials are a special grammatical phenomenon (Anderson 1986: 274).

Moreover, there are grammatical evidentials that have their root in lexical elements, which lead to presume that the boundaries between grammar and semantics with respect to evidentiality are blurred. From a diachronic perspective, the utterance verb 'say', for instance, has developed into an adverbial reportative particle (*unnia*) in Tibeto-Burman languages (Boye and Harder 2009: 19), as follows

> Western Greenlandic (Fortescue 2003: 296; emphasis added)
>
> *unnia* Qaannaa-mi najugaqar-tuq.
>
> ADV Qaannaa-LOC live-3.SG.PART
>
> 'They say he lives at Qaanaaq [sic] (would you believe)'

So an adverbial particle that belongs to the grammatical description can be derived from a diachronic source which consists of a lexical element (2009: 20). Evidential expressions can be then grammaticalised in time.

4.3.2 Evidentiality as a semantic category

There is another tendency that considers evidentiality as a pure semantic category (coded meaning) or a phenomenon pertaining to the linguistic code (Boye 2012: 10). In English, for instance, evidentiality has not been grammaticalised and there are many expressions which are defined as evidential understanding it as a semantic category, such as “it seems”, “it appears” or “reportedly” (Lazard 2001: 360). There are many other authors supporting the theory that evidentiality is basically a meaning, though the connotations attached to it vary. Donabédian supports that evidentiality is connected with the notion of the source of knowledge (2001: 439), while other authors like Mithun (1986) or Mayer (1990) link this category to the concept of ‘probability’ and ‘degree of certainty’ (Boye and Harder 2009: 11). Moreover, some authors maintain that evidentiality is

> A type of epistemic modality where propositions are asserted that are open to challenge by the hearer, and require justification, [which expresses] […] a speaker’s strength of commitment to a proposition in terms of the available evidence (rather than in terms of possibility or necessity)” (Crystal 1991: 127).

This perspective has been defined as inclusive in opposition to the disjunction and overlap positions which do not state categorically that evidentiality is a subtype of epistemic modality. To conclude, the speaker’s attitude toward the proposition is then the core of the evidential description within the semantic view. In the case of reportative evidentials, they serve to “mark that information comes from someone else’s report” (Aikhenvald 2006: 324), which suggests that the speaker/writer of the assertion does not subscribe to the evidence presented unreservedly.

4.3.3 Evidentiality as a functional-conceptual category

Finally, some linguists like Ifantidou relate evidentiality to the notion of pragmatics or inferred meaning, as "the source of knowledge […] can be pragmatically inferred" (Ifantidou 2001: 8, 15); and "even in cases where it is not overtly expressed, evidential meaning may be communicatively significant" (Boye and Harder 2009: 13). For instance, if I consider this example: "John is feeling miserable today" provided by Ifantidou (2001), I may conclude that

> The information in [this case] would be understood as having different sources if produced by a speaker who had just seen John's miserable expression (observation), was reporting what John had said (hearsay), had just observed John's behaviour (inference), and so on; and such implicit assumptions about the source of the information might play a role in the interpretation of the utterance itself. Such pragmatic inferences about the source and reliability of information are interesting in their own right, and may well interact with the linguistic encoding of evidentiality (2001: 18).

Thus, evidentiality can depend on context. There is another case similar to the example provided by Ifantidou (2001): the daughter of a friend of mine usually baked cakes when depressed. One day a sweet smell entered her neighbour's house and she inferred: 'the daughter of my neighbour is depressed' (without knowing it beforehand). This sort of cases will not be considered for analysis in my investigation since they are not marked linguistically. Apart from the difficulty that detecting these samples with no extralinguistic context may pose, journalists are normally unable to express the truth value of a fact which has not been truly verified.

After analysing these three perspectives aimed at describing evidentiality, one can easily deduce that for a full understanding of this category an integrated account is required. From a

cognitive linguistic view, evidentiality should be better understood as a functional-conceptual domain (Boye and Harder 2009: 14), which means a generic category on its own. This new conception of evidentiality still takes into consideration one of Anderson's conditions, which says "evidentials show the kind of justification for a factual claim which is available to the person making the claim" (1986: 274), but considers that, among the four Anderson's conditions, this is the only one that linguistic expressions have to meet in order to be included in the scope of evidentiality. According to this view, considering whether or not the source of information is certainly a grammatical, semantic or pragmatic phenomenon should be kept apart to provide a complete definition of the concept of evidentiality.

4.4 Scope of reportative evidentiality

In journalistic discourse, evidentiality is easily interpreted as reportative, because information is mostly obtained from linguistic messages. There are different categorisations based on typological data which attempt to provide a full understanding of reportatives. Broadly, linguists divide them into several subdomains with reference to the modes of knowing the information (Squartini 2001: 302); however, there is a great deal of confusion with regard to the definition of concepts, as well as the scope they include.

Plungian organises his division taking the term 'quotative' as the hyperonym to encompass all types of reportative evidentials. He describes this concept as an evidential value when the speaker was told about a described situation, for instance, "They say he's leaving" or "He is said to have left" (2001: 354). He distinguishes different additional distinctions applied to quotatives, such as "reported speech (presupposing a known author) vs. generalized, second-hand information (presupposing an unknown or non-definite 'anonymous' author) vs. tradition

or common knowledge (where no personal author is invoked)" (2001: 352). According to him, quotatives normally reject any kind of personal involvement on the part of the speaker, though he admits that "not all languages are equally sensitive to this property of quotative uses, […] there are evidential systems which seem to prefer the parameter of speaker's involvement" (2001: 353).

Other authors, by contrast, prefer using 'hearsay' instead of 'quotative' for samples of reported evidence. This is the case of Chafe, who also states that a 'quotative' is a "hearsay evidential expressed in [its] most precise and deliberate form" (1986: 269). Therefore, for him quotative is a hyponym of hearsay, whose scope is more restrictive than in Plungian's definition.

Anderson (1986), however, chooses a different organisation of reportative evidentials. He takes 'reportive' as the superordinate and divides it into the following co-hyponyms: "(a) hearsay, (b) general reputation, (c) myth and history (these three being evidentials), and (d) 'quotative' (marginally an evidential)" (1986: 289). Hence, he does not endorse the position of considering 'quotative' a pure evidential expression, as in the case of the previous mentioned taxonomies.

One of the most well-known classifications of evidentials is done by Willett, who bases his hierarchy on a study of 38 American Indian languages. The terminological division of reportative evidentials he does is quite different; he distinguishes three subtypes of 'reported' evidence, understood as evidence via verbal report: secondhand, thirdhand and folklore (1988: 57). He defines them as follows (1988: 96):

a. Second-hand evidence (hearsay): “the speaker claims to have heard of the situation described from someone who was a direct witness”. E.g.: “he says”.

b. Third-hand evidence (hearsay): “the speaker claims to have heard about the situation described, but not from a direct witness”. E.g.: “I heard”, “I hear tell”, “it is said”, “they say” (impersonal). Thus, it represents information which has been transmitted from one person to another and finally to the speaker.

c. Folklore: “the speaker claims that the situation described is part of established oral history (fairy tales, mythology, oral literature, proverbs and sayings)”.

This division is very extensive according to some authors, such as Travis, who restricts his classification of reportatives into two categories. He uses ‘reported speech’ in the sense of second-hand evidence and ‘hearsay’ for third-hand and folklore, in Willett’s terms (Travis 2006: 1278). Nevertheless, this revised taxonomy did not fully satisfy all linguists. Cruschina and Remberger (2008) tried to provide a refined typology integrating his division with that of Willett. They divided indirect/reportive evidentiality into second-hand and third-hand. The former included direct and indirect speech and the latter hearsay and folklore.

Another relatively more recent model partly based on Willett is proposed by Aikhenvald. She uses the debatable terms ‘reported’ and ‘quotative’ as distinct categories. Aikhenvald states that “if a language has two reported type evidentials, the most common distinction is that between reported (stating what someone else has said without specifying the exact authorship) and quotative (introducing the exact author of the quoted report)” (2004: 177). Thus, ‘reported’ implies an unidentified authorship, whereas ‘quotative’ evidentials include an overt reference to the quoted source (Aikhenvald 2007: 211). Besides, for Aikhenvald the term ‘quotative’

should be applied to those expressions that are “introducing a verbatim quotation of what someone else has said” (2004: 214). For example, ‘He is said to have committed the crime’ (reported) vs. ‘Tom tells me John is the burglar’ (quotative) (Ifantidou 2001). If we compare Aikhenvald’s and Willett’s division of reportatives, reported would correspond to third-hand or folklore, whilst quotative would be a synonym of second-hand evidence (see Table 5 below). Later on Aikhenvald, together with LaPolla, analysed samples taken from Tibeto-Burman languages and concluded that this distinction (reported vs. quotative) was not a consistent feature in all of them. In Darma and nDrapa, for instance, the difference could not be found (Aikhenvald and LaPolla 2007: 14).

Palmer uses similar terminology to Aikhenvald but with certain divergences. According to him, ‘quotative’ "indicates that the speaker regards what he has said to be something that everyone knows" and ‘hearsay’ "indicates that the speaker was told the information given in the sentence by someone else, but has no evidence of its truth value" (2001: 37). Palmer also specifies the different possibilities in the type of subject of the reportative evidence that can arise in the discourse:

> If the quotative is used where there is a verb of reporting in the context, or at least understood from the context, it is clear who is responsible for what is said. If it is not, there is a possible distinction between ‘Someone told me…’ and ‘People say…’ […]. In other languages it may be that no distinction is made. […] Another possibility is that there is a form to indicate that what is being said is part of a myth or story – that it is what everyone in the society knows (2001: 73-74).

Finally, one of the latest divisions of reportatives is made by Boye, who connects them with these subdivisions, which are taken from previous classifications of reportatives: reportive or

reportative evidence, hearsay evidence, second-hand evidence, third-hand evidence and quotative (2012: 20). He acknowledges that there have been terminological disagreements tied to the quotative term, which has been taken as a synonym of reportative evidence or hearsay evidence in several descriptions, as in Aikhenvald (2012: 32). Furthermore, he disagrees with her in considering quotative evidentials those expressions that literally reproduce other sources (verbatim reproductions of a previous source). According to him, quotatives should indicate "reportive justification", *i.e*. some sort of indirect epistemic nuance (2012: 32); then, those cases in which the quotative expression does not display a reportative justification are not regarded as evidential by Boye.

Reportatives' previous classifications			
AUTHOR	**HYPERONYM**	**CO-HYPONYMS**	
Plungian (2001)	Quotative	Reported speech vs. generalized Second-hand information vs. tradition/common knowledge	
Chafe (1986)	Hearsay	Quotative	
Anderson (1986)	Reportive	Hearsay General reputation Myth and history Quotative	
Willett (1988)	Reported evidence	Second-hand evidence (hearsay)	Reported speech (Travis 2006)
		Third-hand evidence (hearsay) Folklore	Hearsay (Travis 2006)
Cruschina and Remberger (2008)	Indirect/reportive evidentiality	Second-hand	Direct speech Indirect speech
		Third-hand	Hearsay Folklore
Aikhenvald (2004)	Reported Quotative		
Palmer (2001)	Quotative Hearsay		
Boye (2012)	Reportive	Reportive or reportative evidence Hearsay evidence Second-hand evidence Third-hand evidence Quotative	

Table 5. Summary of main existing taxonomies

After analysing the scope of reportative evidentiality in relation to its terminology and subdivisions, I should move on to a more specific issue concerning its extent: the relationship between reportative evidentiality and reported speech itself. According to Chojnicka, reportative evidentiality and reported speech may be defined as follows:

> Reportive evidentiality is concerned with marking information as coming from another speaker(s), i.e. indicating that the current speaker has not witnessed the event him/herself but has merely heard about it from other sources [e.g. *allegedly*] (…). Reported speech, on the other hand, brings together tools and devices used for attributing knowledge to another speaker [and] it is usually divided into direct and indirect speech (…) [e.g.] *He said he was tired* (2012: 173).

Although both terms deal with a similar concept, that is, information which cannot be attributed to the current speaker/writer, the former focuses more on the coding of somebody else's information and the statement that "there is some evidence" (Aikhenvald 2003: 1), rather than the source of the reported assertion itself. Then, reportative evidentiality primarily deals with the qualification of the truth of the proposition, understood as evidence which comprises linguistic content, whereas reported speech is aimed at reporting information coming from another speaker, without entering into details about the qualification of the validity of the reported message.

Although the definition provided by Chojnicka appears to be clear, she acknowledges that the classification of linguistic markers concerning these two phenomena usually poses a problem in linguistics (2012: 173). Summarising, the following positions can be found in the literature departing from the acknowledgement of an interconnection between evidentiality and reported speech:

- Reported speech is a hyponym of evidentiality (Li 1986);

- Reportative evidentiality is a hyponym of reported speech (Fleischmann 1995);
- Reported speech can code the evidentiality function with certain restrictions (Mushin 2000);
- Finally, there is a cline of functions between reported speech and reportative evidentiality (Chojnicka 2012; Lampert and Lampert 2010).

4.5 The concept of reportative evidentiality adopted in this thesis

After presenting all these viewpoints towards the concept of evidentiality, its scope and previous analyses, I would like to remark that throughout my study I will take as point of departure a full understanding of evidentiality as a functional-conceptual domain, *i.e*. I will conceive it as a generic category on its own that includes the expression of evidentiality by grammatical, semantic and pragmatic means, focusing my investigation on the study of reportatives, as well as reporting expressions in general. This investigation supports that reportative evidentials are connected with other forms of reporting, as well as with epistemic modality, as I consider both domains to be members of the epistemicity category defined by Boye (2012), reconciling then, the presence of epistemic nuances in evidential expressions within my research.

Regarding the connection between reportative evidentiality and other reporting forms, this thesis advocates the above-introduced viewpoint claimed by authors such as Chojnicka (2012) or Lampert and Lampert (2010), who state that there is a cline of functions between reported speech and reportative evidentiality. I support this notion since the distinction between reportative evidentiality and reported speech cannot be clearly delimited in real practice due to the fuzzy boundaries that divide both conceptualisations.

Assuming that there is a continuum between these two criteria, some principles can be made in order to classify the linguistic units as reported speech markers or evidential ones *per se*.

Firstly, the presence of the actual source of information of the reported evidence should be considered in order to differentiate reported speech from reportative evidentiality. According to Chojnicka,

> The original speaker's perspective is present to the largest extent in direct speech; in indirect speech, the current speaker attributes knowledge to another speaker from his/her own perspective. As the cline moves towards reportive evidentiality, the original speaker's perspective becomes gradually weaker and is finally lost. When it comes to source, in reported speech it is stated and linked to the reported information, whereas in evidentiality the source is not given. In the middle of the cline, in ambiguous examples, the source is stated implicitly and in context (further away from the reported information, not linked to it) (2012: 178-179).

Hence, following the criterion that "the more [the original speaker's voice] is absent, the more distinctly the example belongs to evidentiality" (2012: 179), I can say that those quotation cases in my investigation that contain expressions such as 'allegedly', 'was reported', 'seemingly', or 'podría' [could be], whose source has been classified as 'non-specified' in the sense that it "indicates that there is some sort of basis for the modified proposition, without stating *explicitly* what this basis is" (Bednarek 2006: 641), would be nearer evidentiality than the rest of identifiable and non-identifiable information source samples.

Moreover, the presence of the original source of the assertion can also be *weakened* by means of the reporting verb (see Figure 2 below). The reporting verbs that have been classified in the analysis as qualified reporting verbs (e.g. 'claim', 'announce' or 'confirm'), which display indications of the writer's commitment to the truth of the proposition, should also be regarded as an indication of evidentiality since they make the original source of information vanish in the biased reporting segment provided by the journalist. On the contrary, following this perspective, non-qualified reporting verbs, such as 'say' or 'tell', in which the writer tends to keep herself/himself close to a neutral position, should belong to the reported speech realm rather than the evidentiality domain due to the lack of an explicit intervention of the reporting voice and consequently, a more overt presence of the original source of information in the reporting segment.

Although there are discrepancies in the literature regarding whether or not include these verbs in the evidential scope (Lampert and Lampert 2010), some authors such as Wiemer (2010) support their exclusion. According to him, these reporting verbs are illocutionary verbs that represent "'trivial' means of marking hearsay (…), i.e., verbs with a 'say'-component in their semantic description, with an 'ordinary' argument structure implying a sentential complement and various subject NPs (e.g., *People say / Somebody said that P*)" (2010: 62), and then, in his opinion, they should be placed outside the scope of evidentiality.

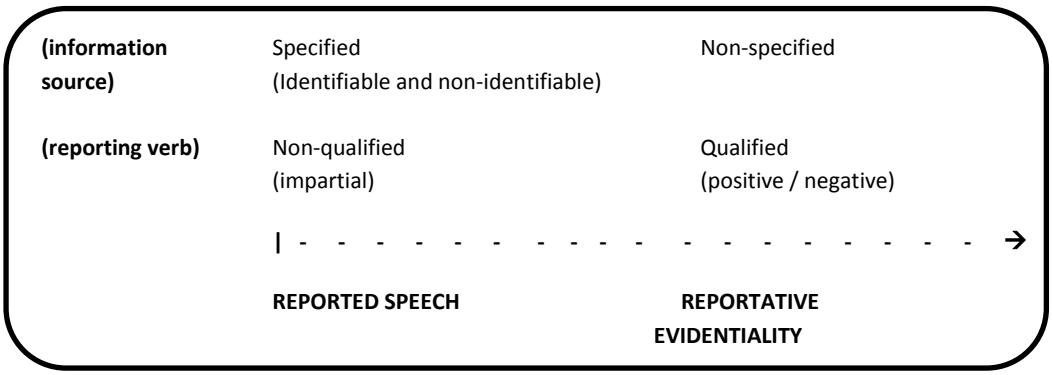


Figure 2. Reportative evidentiality vs. reported speech: the cline applied to the information source's specificity and writer's commitment parameters

Another principle that may be applied to distinguishing reported speech from reportative evidentiality establishes that the reporting segments which are part of the same proposition as the reported content have to be considered closer to evidentiality than those which belong to a distinct proposition (regardless of the degree of writer's commitment, or the way in which the stance towards the truth-value of the reported information is suggested in the reporting verb). As Chojnicka claims,

> There are always two propositions in reported speech, one denoting a speech event and the other denoting the content of that speech event (…), while evidential information does not form an independent proposition. The consequence of such an approach is that the same device may be an evidential or a reported speech marker, depending on the context (2012: 175).

Following this viewpoint, if I compare these two sentences: '**According to the victim**, Mr Garcia, who is now 41, began sexually assaulting her in June 2004' (article 21); '**Whitehall sources said that** Downing Street preferred instead to put its faith in Mrs Merkel to do the hard work for it' (article 1); I can notice that in the former both the reporting and reported segment belong to the same propositional scope, whereas in the latter example the reported segment is a dependent clause, and so the second case should not be regarded as a sample of reportative evidentiality on its own. Summarising, this principle establishes that reportative evidentials are "markers that do specify the type of evidence, but not in a separate proposition [as in 'Whitehall sources said that'] – they encode the information inside the proposition that conveys the content of the report (Chojnicka 2012: 175). I do not fully support this viewpoint since a reporting utterance introduced by 'according to X' can be paraphrased by 'X said that', which clearly implies that the information is being attributed to a distinct person without necessarily

involving any sort of commitment to the veracity of the quoted information by the speaker, that is, it should not be regarded as a form of reportative evidentiality.

Apart from these two principles, more and more criteria might be kept on coming up in order to distinguish reportative evidentiality from reported speech, however, "there will always be a certain overlap" (Chojnicka 2012: 178). As I indicated above,

> The distinction between reported speech and reportive evidentiality [should not be regarded as] a bipolar division, but as a continuum ("cline") of functions, with distinctly reported-speech uses on one end, distinctly evidential uses on the other, and ambiguous or "merging" uses in-between (Chojnicka 2012: 178).

From what has been stated previously, it may be inferred that the line dividing reported speech and reportative evidentiality will always be blurred. For practical purposes, this investigation will use the term 'reportative' to refer specifically to those reporting makers which are closer to the evidentiality domain in my corpus, as opposed to other reporting forms that do not comprise such connotation. Besides, in this research I have adopted non-specificness of the source (non-specified information sources, including cases of rumour reports) and qualified verbs, which belong to specified information sources that comprise both identifiable and non-identifiable sources, as the criteria for signalling the boundary between both categories.

5. The source of information (II): the portrayal of woman in the press media

5.1 Introduction

Language is a powerful vehicle which entails a wide range of referential meanings, as well as attitudes towards our surrounding realities (Lakoff 1973: 45), which makes it capable of symbolising "our different social identities" (Holmes 1997: 195).

One of the linguistic disciplines that studies the relationship between society and the way language is used is sociolinguistics. From the 70's onwards there has been growing interest in this field on gender boundaries in speech, that is, the study of the variations in speech style between women and men. Two remarkable works in this area are *Language and Woman's Place* (1973) by Robin Lakoff and John Gray's *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus* (1992). According to Lakoff, "women are marginal to the serious concerns of life, which are pre-empted by men" (1973: 45). Although this stereotypical[42] belief about the communication concern of women may seem outdated and derogatory from today's perspective, it is still integrated within a wide range of more modern linguistic studies aimed at analysing gender identity differences.

Basically, linguists refer to the fact that men and women use two dichotomous styles when communicating. On the one hand, men are said to go straight to the point and, regarding evidentiality, they seem to express more certainty when talking (Kramer 1977; Voss and VanDyke 2001). On the contrary, women are depicted in general as "more emotional and less confident than men" in speech (Precht 2008: 90). However, in linguistic research women are not

[42] A 'stereotype' is understood in the sense of "an extremely simplified mental model which fails to see individual features, only the values that are believed to be appropriate to the type" (Fowler 1994: 92). Thanks to stereotypes, individuals are categorised, making them comprehensible in the world they are living (1991: 17).

presented as ineffective communicators due to their apparent lack of certainty, as one may deduce from the above-mentioned statement, they are instead said to be "much more able performers than men in the whole spectrum of sociolinguistic situations, [since] they command a wide range of linguistic variants" (Chambers 1992: 199). Thus, linguistic studies have been trying to develop a *mapping* of the gender identity markers in the discourse, which depict women and men as agents using distinct signals to convey meaning.

Although some experts point out that linguistic stereotypes have been weakening over time (Popp *et al.* 2003: 323), there is a prevailing view that women are experiencing linguistic discrimination, not only in "the way they are thought to use language", but also "in the way general language treats them" (Lakoff 1973: 46). In the case of newspapers, it appears that they "continue to encode bias and legitimate assumptions about linguistic behaviour and social asymmetries" (Caldas-Coulthard 1995: 227) that jeopardise the image of women, a fact which deserves further examination.

5.2 Female sources of information

The press media is the excellent arena for the analysis of gender-related differences in speech style. Indeed, *Reuters Handbook of Journalism* (2008) advices news writers to take into consideration 'sexist language'[43], in particular, it literally suggest the following:

> Do not use language that perpetuates stereotypes of women. Sexist references should be avoided. Do not assume police, firefighters or soldiers are men. Do not refer to a woman's looks, hairstyle or clothing unless the details are relevant to the story and

[43] http://handbook.reuters.com/index.php?title=S#sexist_language, accessed 10-10-2016.

> similar remarks would be made about men. Where possible use the same term for men and women, e.g., actor, comedian, poet; not actress, comedienne, poetess. Use chairman, chairwoman not chair (except for Federal Reserve Chair Janet Yellen, who requested it); spokesman, spokeswoman not spokesperson.

Therefore, it seems as if journalists must pay particular attention in their articles in order not to depict women by means of their physical appearance (provided these details are irrelevant to the story), as well as the term that describes their profession. According to Fowler, women were traditionally described by their "irrationality, familial dependence, powerlessness and sexual and physical excess" (1994: 95), attributes which this handbook seems to try to diminish.

These pieces of advice included in *Reuters Handbook of Journalism* are in accordance with *The Guardian and Observer Style Guide*, which also recommends writers to care about the terms used to describe the profession of the female entities, e.g. avoid the use of terms such as "businessmen, housewives, male nurse, woman driver, woman […] doctor", which are considered to "reinforce outdated stereotypes"[44]. Moreover, this style guide suggests not to "gratuitously describe a woman as a 'mother-of-three' [since] family details and marital status are only relevant in stories about families or marriage", which is in accordance with the ideas of the linguist Roger Fowler.

Although nowadays I may find these suggestions addressed to journalists obvious and somehow banal, journalism keeps on being one of the main means by which gender stereotypes are perpetuated, and since most people *consume* news daily (especially in digital format), the way this medium reflects society and the way its actors operate and relate among themselves is of vital importance so as to change people's existing *outdated* mental frames.

[44] https://www.theguardian.com/guardian-observer-style-guide-g, accessed 25-10-2016.

Traditionally it has been said that a proper media article should be able to respond to "the five W's and H's" of events, i.e., who, when, where, how and why (Bell 1996: 175). As on many occasions news reporters are not on the spot when events happen, they largely depend on those who have participated (either directly or indirectly), witnessed or just have an "overall knowledge or demonstrated competence" regarding the state of events that need to be reported, the so-called sources of information (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 820). Hence, journalists need to take two main decisions: who the ones chosen to report evidence are going to be and in which way this information will be conveyed in the article. Depending on those decisions the very same events may be configured in slightly different manners.

From the array of available sources, "those with economic or political power are [said to be] more likely to influence news reports than those who lack power[45]", and then, they are more probable to be contacted by journalists (Zoch and Turk 1998: 764). Taking as a basis this principle, one may deduce that since female population in Spain represents 50.93% of the total[46] (Expansión 2015) and 50.74%[47] of the overall population living in the UK (Statista 2015), the tendency to find a *powerful* female source related to an event is almost the same as a male counterpart. Unfortunately, as we all know, even though women represent half of the population in both countries, these figures do not involve gender equality at top professional levels, either in business or politics.

To prevent this from happening, some efforts have been done on the part of governments. For instance, in 2007 the Spanish government decided to pass the Gender Equality Act, which recommended companies with 250 or more employees to have at least 40% of

[45] The concept of 'power' may be understood as "money, knowledge and status" (Fowler 1994: 105).
[46] http://www.datosmacro.com/demografia/poblacion/espana, accessed 18-10-2016.
[47] https://www.statista.com/statistics/281240/population-of-the-united-kingdom-uk-by-gender/, accessed 18-10-2016.

each gender on their boards by 2015, including both executives and non-executives. The Act specifically demanded companies to "include on their board of Directors a certain number of women that enables them to achieve a balanced number of women and men in the eight years after this law is passed"[48]. However, reality is far from being close to this objective, and according to the gender balance on corporate boards elaborated by the European Commission in October 2015, "women are [still] outnumbered by men in leadership positions in the corporate sector in the EU", which constitutes, according to it, "a waste of talent and a loss of economic growth potential".

Following the statistics and national measures in place done by the Commission, the situation in both countries remains this way:

Member State	**Share of women on boards EU-28 average: 21.2%**	**Quotas in place**	**Other national measures in place**
Spain	16.8%	Yes: 40% (both executives and non-executives) by 2015 (but no sanctions, thus rather a recommendation by nature) in state-owned companies with 250 or more employees. New possible models under discussion.	Soft positive action measures in public sector employment.
United Kingdom	25.9%	No	Self-regulation – from 2012 on the basis of principles of UK Corporate Governance Code (following the Lord Davies' recommendation). The recommended target for listed companies in FTSE 100: 25%, by 2015 is applicable to all board members. FTSE 350 companies recommended setting their own aspirational targets to be achieved by 2013 and 2015.

Table 6. Source: the European Commission

[48] http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2007-6115, accessed 18-10-2016.

The conclusion that can be drawn after presenting this data in relation to women and leadership roles is that due to their lower percentage rate in positions of power, together with the above-described fact that the press media tends to opt for *powerful* sources to report state of affairs in articles, the presence of female sources of information is likely to be reduced in the corpus.

This general hypothesis based on the possible statistical difference between female and male information sources has been extensively supported by researchers. According to Armstrong, "women have historically been both underrepresented and misrepresented in media coverage", a fact which has been commonly described in linguistics as a 'symbolic annihilation' (2004: 139). The linguist Caldas-Coulthard also concluded in a research that there is "a rhetoric of silencing and alienation at work in the way women are excluded from speaking the news"; then, "women are in statistical terms underrepresented linguistically, [and] when given voice, they are not given the same speaking space" (1995: 235). Hence, according to her, women "are part of the unaccessed voice group and the small quantity of female speech reported in the press […] is sufficient to demonstrate that their social role has a special or deviant status" (1995: 226).

At present, despite the fact that women are occupying more and more high-level positions in both the government and the private sector, their progress has not been completely mirrored by the press media, probably due to the lack of newsworthy consideration with regard to female sources, which is in correlation with past beliefs (Armstrong *et al.* 2010: 90; Liebler and Smith 1997: 65).

According to Caldas-Coulthard,

> The discourse of the media in general is an instrument of cultural reproduction, highly implicated within power structures and reflecting values about the world [and] one of

> them is male supremacy. Writers in quality papers seem to abide by and to be dominated by this ideology. [Therefore] […] newspapers in general […] are basically oriented to a male audience and exclude women from the speaking position (1995: 226).

Armstrong *et al.* also support that "men dominate news coverage" (2010: 80), a statement that applies not only to female sources of information, but also to the journalist's gender who reports news in the press media, and the television newscast representation of sources. In fact, a study network television carried out in 1987 concluded that male reporters appeared eight times more than their female counterparts (Ziegler and White 1990).

Focusing on the subject of this section, female information sources in the press media, not only are women outnumbered by men, but also they seem not to fit properly in the traditional definition of 'experts', that is, sources with official status quoted then in official roles (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 831; Zoch and Turk 1998: 771; Irvin 2013: 39). In addition, the source citation segment that depicts female voices is said to use more negatively charged language (Gidengil and Everitt 2000: 2).

Thus, the characterisation of female sources in the media entails certain negative consequences for women, which may result in distorted inferences on the part of the readership, as the following Figure indicates:

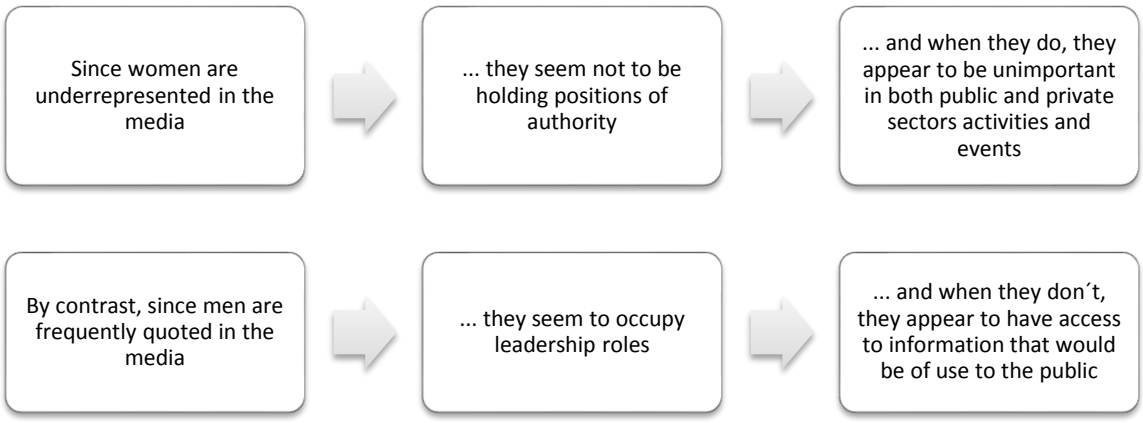


Figure 3. Adapted from Armstrong 2004; Irvin 2013; Zoch and Turk 1998

Figure 3, elaborated by this author, attempts to be a basic representation of readers' possible mental conclusions of men and women as a result of the shortage of women in news content and the way they are portrayed. Even if my Figure does not represent the mental process accurately, it is a fact that the media serves as a "cultural looking glass" (Bridge 1995: 19) that shows the social and cultural patterns that are still ingrained in people's minds, which in turn may affect the readership's cognition.

Researchers have tried to find out a possible explanation for the existing gender disparity within newspaper sources of information. They mainly refer to four possible reasons: accessibility, familiarity, time pressure and institutional bias (Armstrong 2004; Armstrong and Nelson 2005; Liebler and Smith 1997; Zoch and Turk 1998; Turk 1987).

Accessibility (or availability) is said to be one of the central criteria to select the source. It is related to those "people who are willing to speak as representatives for a company or government agency", who are generally "top executives in businesses or interests groups", since "lower-level employees do not appear in news as frequently" (Armstrong 2004: 142). As I

indicated above, due to the present differentiation of status between men and women, "women appear less in newspapers because they do not serve in positions that generally serve as spokesperson for their agencies", whereas male information sources are more likely to be accessible and available because of the fact that they tend to hold more positions of power (Armstrong 2004: 148, 149).

Besides, since male sources tend to belong to the "elites" group, they commonly fit in the criterion of "suitability", that is, they are considered to be suitable for supplying "a great deal of information without unduly taxing their organizations or the resources of journalists, [as they are] more likely to meet standard definitions of reliability, trustworthiness, authoritativeness and articulateness" (Brown *et al.* 1987: 46). Hence, as male sources of information generally fit in the *powerful* source type, they are usually the ones who provide "useful information easily available to reporters" (1987: 46). One may deduce then that, broadly speaking, "journalists are producing one-sided coverage by focusing on high-ranking […] officials [who are commonly men] while generally ignoring the rest of the population [women, in this case]" (Silver 1986: 145).

The fact that the press media tends to include "the opinions and 'arguments' of a privileged body of powerful members of the society" in general is said to be "a reciprocal relationship between the powerful and the media" (Caldas-Coulthard 1995: 232-233), since

> The media conventionally expect and receive the right of access to the statements of these individuals, because the individuals have roles in the public domain; and reciprocally these people receive access to the columns of the papers when they wish to air their views (Fowler 1994: 22).

This "imbalance between the representation of the already privileged, on the one hand, and the already unprivileged, on the other" legitimates "the status quo" (Fowler 1994: 22), which in our

case involves the underrepresentation of female voices as part of the unaccessed voice group. Newspapers tend to reproduce then the discourse and "attitudes of a powerful elite" (1991: 23), in which the female voice appears to be out of place.

The sociolinguistic researcher Allan Bell did an interesting experiment in 1989 (Figure 4) on climate change news in New Zealand and concluded that "nearly 80 per cent of the sources […] were in local and national government" (1996: 191), which reinforces the idea that journalists get information largely from powerful sources. Moreover, in his research he concluded that among all news sources only 10% were women, supporting the fact that women commonly do not belong to the *elite* group of power sources.

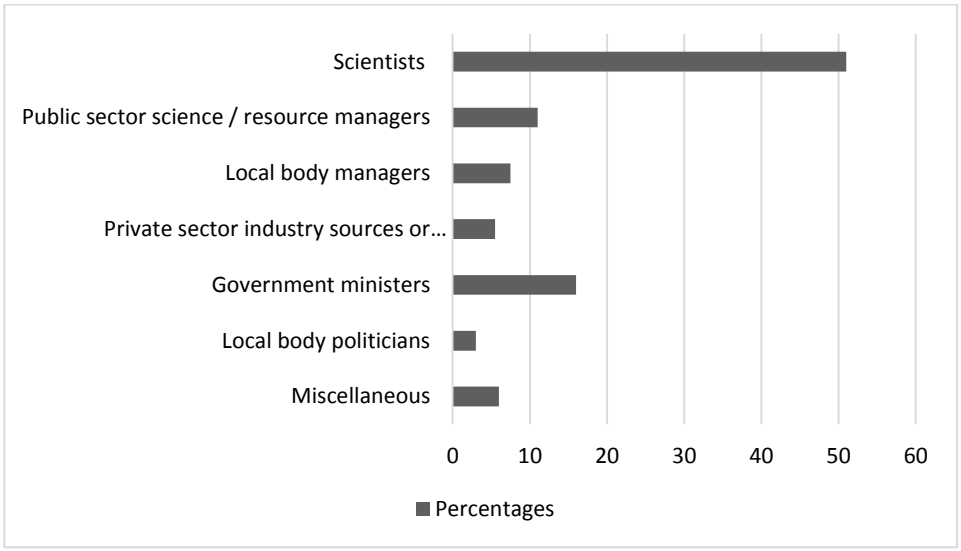


Figure 4. Amount of New Zealand climate change coverage quoting different source types (data from Bell 1996: 192)

Familiarity is another reason commonly alluded to justify the unequal coverage of women in the media. It implies that journalists tend to seek "sources that [they] know instead of seeking out sources with a more diverse background" (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 832). It

is claimed that newspaper reporters have the tendency to seek out people of their same gender to use them as sources for their media articles, with whom they appear to have a better cordial relationship. Therefore, once again, if women do not hold as many positions of power as men in their media agencies, neither in the departments that are contacted to report the evidence, and considering that reporters (mostly men) tend to establish a better relationship with those of the same gender (male sources), statistically women must be quoted less in the press media. Moreover, following this assumption, female writers would use more female sources in their articles, even though their overall representation would be fewer in comparison with their male counterparts that may appear in the rest of the articles.

The third possible reason for the gender inequality in news coverage is time pressure. Journalists commonly allude to the reason of time constraints and working on deadlines to justify the lack of diversity in news sources of information (Zoch and Turk 1998: 764). Since I indicated above, reporters tend to get into contact with the first available sources, who are normally male spokespeople appointed by their agencies; thus, diversity in source representation is not an option when there are more male *official* sources at their disposal and reporters have to meet a deadline previously set in the newspaper.

Finally, the last argument used to justify the predominance of male sources of information is institutional bias, that is, the organisational-level influences and group-level decisions within the editorial department which decide who and what constitutes news and affect the retention of traditional sex-role stereotypes in news coverage (Armstrong 2004: 149; Liebler and Smith 1997: 65; Turk 1987: 614). Hence, there seems to be a dispute between news writer's own criterion and the one imposed by their media agency, which is probably mostly occupied by male top-executives. The argument of the institutional bias would justify the fact

that “although women may constitute a critical mass in network newsrooms, their presence has seemingly had little impact on the way news is reported” (Liebler and Smith 1997: 66). The institutional conventions appear then to be aimed at preserving the male viewpoint. Thus, it seems that even though female writers report news or occupy high-level positions in the departments that are contacted by news agencies, the tendency is to keep the status quo, *i.e*. a male-dominated newsroom.

Among the above-described possible reasons that would explain the continuing inequalities in the coverage of male and female sources of information, accessibility and familiarity are probably the only ones that can objectively be tested in the corpus. It should also be noted that regarding the issue of gender, my research not only will study the relationship between female sources and the other parameters of this investigation, but also the extent to which these sources are associated to the gender of the writer, an issue which will be introduced in the following section.

Before entering the discussion of writer’s gender, I should note the fact that there are certain stereotypical ideas about the kind of workplace roles men and women are more suitable for performing (Armstrong *et al.* 2010: 79). In consequence, women are identified more often than men by “personal information, such as attire, physical description, and marital or parental status, while men were more likely to be identified by occupation, experience and background” (Turk 1987: 614). According to Fowler, men “are not usually presented in […] domestic terms, but often have their professions or jobs mentioned [expressing their] identity *outside* the home and family” (1994: 102).

Hence, some authors consider that the citation segment is a clear reflection of the lack of *powerful* status that characterises women. According to Caldas-Coulthard (1995: 226-227), since women are “generally dissociated from power structures”, they are commonly identified

"with the private sphere", while men are in general "represented speaking in their public or professional roles"; consequently, women in the press tend to be "the mothers, the daughters, the wives, the widows, the page three girls, the stars", marginalised in terms of public speech. This author concluded in her investigation based on the misrepresentation of women in the news that "women are, in the main, characterized in terms of marital or family relations, especially in their relationship with a man, and also in terms of age", that is, on personal basis; whereas "generally male speakers are glossed by their professional designations or position in the government or in some kind of public institution", that is, on professional basis (1995: 237-238). Her conclusions would justify the fact that some readers use unconsciously gender stereotypes regarding the occupation status of the reference to differentiate the gender of the information source. For instance, they may assume that a police officer quoted in an article is male, even though the gender has not been explicitly mentioned in the article (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 822). As a consequence of "the appearance in discourse of a large number of expressions mentioning powerful social categories and referring to men as incumbents of those categories", readers and citizens in general may deduce that "this is the natural order of things, and so strengthens resistance to women actually being admitted to the positions concerned" (Fowler 1994: 104), an issue which would deserve a comprehensive examination.

5.3 Writer's gender

Women journalists had more difficulties than male reporters to break into the broadcast news field decades ago; indeed, as Irvin points out, "in the late 1970s and early 1980s, only 13% of reporters were women, whereas today about half of reporters are women" (2013: 39-40). Although the figures of women representation in the media have been increased over the years, there is a tendency to link the gender of the reporter with the type of news that will be covered.

For instance, “women reporters are frequently relegated to soft news stories, like health and entertainment news, whereas their male counterparts are given stories of political and international importance” (Irvin 2013: 39). This conclusion drawn from Irvin correlates with the findings of Zoch and Turk, who indicate that “female reporters are still more likely to cover local stories, while their male counterparts cover state, national and international news” (1998: 773).

Regardless of the sort of news female reporters are required to cover, there is evidence that there is an underrepresentation either as women journalists or female sources in the press media. It has been claimed that in an attempt to prevent female sources from being overlooked by the press media, women writers are usually more prone to contact and include more female sources of information in their articles. Maybe because of the fact that women reporters are conscious of the many difficulties they have had to overcome to enter the craft of journalism in the past, they may include now more female sources of information in their articles, making the female voice more visible at all levels. According to Irving, the reason why female writers might seek out more female information sources than their male counterparts is just because they want to *combat* their continuous underrepresentation in the media (Irvin 2013: 41).

There is also a widespread belief that female writers chose female sources just because both parties share the same gender (Zoch and Turk 1998; Armstrong 2004; Irvin 2013), *i.e*. as a matter of the familiarity established with the source, which has been introduced above. A study conducted by Liebler and Smith (1997) of 159 stories broadcast on major news networks demonstrated that female information sources were more likely to appear in stories reported by women. Zoch and Turk support this fact by stating that “female journalists might attach greater credibility to female sources than do male reporters and thus use proportionally more of them in their stories” (1998: 772). However, Irvin contradicts this claim by finding out in

another study that “female reporters [rely] on males as expert sources more than male reporters” (2013: 39). In any case, most experts support the idea that “the gender of the reporter of a newspaper story is a statistically significant predictor of the gender of the source given attention and emphasis within the story” (Armstrong 2004: 143). Therefore, the connection between the biological sex of the news reporter and the selection of the sources seems to be a complex parameter that deserves further investigation.

6. News values

6.1 Introduction

Let me begin this section by telling you a short personal story. It is 23rd November 2016 and, as always, I start the day by switching on my mobile phone to check for any incoming messages. Surprisingly, I receive various text messages with a simple and shocking statement: 'Rita Barberá has died of a heart attack'. Immediately, what comes to my mind is: 'this is going to be a bombshell!', and effectively it was. Both *El Mundo* and *El País* decided to head their online newspapers with the following headline: "Rita Barberá muere de un infarto en un hotel de Madrid" (El Mundo, El País 2016)[49] . Then, *which could be the reasons why several friends of mine, myself and two of the most read newspapers in Spain coincided in highlighting this piece of news over the rest of events that happened that day?* I would probably respond by saying that the name 'Rita Barberá' has high news value on its own and so has this terrible occurrence (her death), since it has happened amid an important corruption case which was taking place in Spain in that time; however, the answer for this question requires further consideration.

According to Boyd, "most editors would agree that newsgathering is more of an art than a science" and in order to "select stories to satisfy a given audience [they] are said to need a 'nose' for news" (2001: 18). However, having a nose for spotting top stories, that is, having the individual ability to predict the newsworthy value of a piece of news is not sufficient to produce hot news, the selection is rather exercised "within the constraints of the news organizations

[49]http://www.elmundo.es/comunidad-valenciana/2016/11/23/5835487b46163f32158b45a6.html, accessed 23-11-2016; http://politica.elpais.com/politica/2016/11/23/actualidad/1479887130_732014.html, accessed 23-11-2016.

within which [journalists] operate" (Harrison 2006: 13). At this point, I should remind that in general terms the final goal of the media is to "reduce, shrink, condense and select / repeat aspects of intricate social relations in order to represent them as fixed, natural, obvious and ready to consume" (Ndlela 2005: 3). Therefore, news writers should predict in advance the outcomes of the selection of news, as well as considering the effort employed in the reading process on the part of the readership[50]. Moreover, journalists should not just act as gatekeepers, in the sense that they have to be the ones in charge of selecting important events from the wide range of information that takes place every single day, they should also have to cope with the framing of those news items in an interesting way (Guo 2012: 27). The framing of an event involves that some details surrounding it must be disregarded in the media article, a fact which could be detrimental to readers as they "have little or no control over what is or is not being presented, as they may not have access to other sources of information against which to judge the content of a newspaper" (Reah 2001: 5). That is why, "people who have been involved in newsworthy events that have been ignored or misrepresented by the newspapers often find themselves wondering what else may be excluded form coverage, or presented in a misleading way" (2001: 5). However, the exclusion of elements does not necessarily need to be negative, it may happen that the newspaper has just decided without any ulterior motive to "cover different aspects of the event and therefore put emphasis on different news factors" of the story (Staab 1990: 439).

Although the media institutions are expected to "perform certain tasks and fill certain needs in society" (Allern 2011: 139), editorial priorities usually do not just entail journalistic norms, but also "commercial norms and market objectives" (2011: 137). Thus, journalists in the media institutions should not just consider "the fresh, unpublished, unusual and generally

[50] For further information see section 7.4 on relevance theory below.

interesting" (Randall 2000: 23) when selecting events for publication, but they also must meet an economic objective.

Apart from this demand, reporters (in particular those publishing online), must also be able to cope with time constraints. According to De Nies *et al.*, "the consumer needs for near-immediate reporting significantly limits the time for journalists to select and produce content", which together with "the abundance of (digital) information" present in today's society, make it "difficult for journalists to manage and assess the events in terms of their alleged newsworthiness" (2012: 106).

Therefore, I may conclude that a proper news writer must have the following skills:

- Intuition to detect newsworthy stories;
- Talent to condense those stories for readers, which entails the ability to address the editorial priorities (both journalistic and commercial);
- And finally, capacity to meet the publication deadline.

Taking as point of departure the assumption that subjectivity "is inherent to language" (Blanco-Gómez 2004: 247) and therefore, a certain bias is always going to be present in newspaper writers in both their news selection and portrayal, this chapter will analyse the sort of news values that are usually enhanced in media articles by focusing on the reporting clause. The citation segment coding is considered to have been deliberately made by the news reporter, in agreement with the editorial bias of her/his newspaper, so as to increase the newsworthiness of the evidence (and that of the information source) that is being reported.

6.2 Definition

Although some pieces of news have a salient news value on their own, as in Rita Barberá's sample, "the media do not simply and transparently report events which are 'naturally' newsworthy *in themselves*"; what is understood by the term 'news' is rather "the end-product of a complex process which begins with a systematic sorting and selecting of events and topics according to a socially constructed set of categories" (Hall 1978: 53). This set of categories that confers newsworthiness to the stories have been defined within the media studies literature as 'news values'[51], and they are claimed to "perform a 'gatekeeping' role, filtering and restricting news input" (Fowler 1994: 13).

In journalism research it is indisputable that news values "play an important role in the news process" (Bednarek 2016: 27); however, there has been wide debate regarding the definition and measurement of those values (Guo 2012: 26), which has resulted in the treatment of the term 'news values' as a "slippery concept" (O'Neill and Harcup 2009: 162). Indeed, if I ask a news reporter to justify why a certain event can be regarded as newsworthy, s/he would probably answer by saying: "because it just is!" (Brighton and Foy 2007: 147). Therefore, as I signalled above, journalists appear to "rely on instinct rather than logic" (Sergeant 2001: 226). In all events, news values "drive the way news stories are gathered, structured and presented' (Bell 1996: 247); thus, they have great influence on the selection and presentation of events and consequently, they constitute one of the primary functions of copy editors (1996: 76).

Since "newsgathering is an art, rather than a science" (Boyd 2001: 19), news values are generally subjective and therefore I can approach them through different perspectives. Even though I agree on the scope to define them, the qualities that usually appear in the press media

[51] This term can be treated as synonymous of 'criteria of newsworthiness', since, according to Strömbäck *et al.*, both are "cognitive and normative concepts that refer to what journalists believe should constitute the news" (2012: 719). Though there is no total agreement in linguistics, 'news values' may also be considered as an equivalent of 'news factors' (Galtung and Ruge 1965; Harcup and O' Neill 2001; Caple and Bednarek 2013). In this study I will use these two terms as equivalent to 'news values'.

are not necessarily assessed in the same way, neither their terminology, as will be seen below. According to Caple and Bednarek, news values can be defined from three distinct perspectives, as follows:

> A focus on the potential newsworthiness of an event in its material reality (a 'material' perspective); a focus on news workers' beliefs or judgments about the newsworthiness of an event for their target audience (a 'cognitive' perspective); a focus on how news production texts (press release, interviews, published story...) construct the newsworthiness of an event through language, photography, etc. (a 'discursive' perspective) (2013: 5).

The material and cognitive perspective are indissolubly associated, since the intrinsic newsworthy factors in an event usually coincide with the newsworthy qualities that reporters consider as worth reporting in the press media, and both aspects are determining in the selection and subsequent publication of the event (discursive perspective).

Focusing on the cognitive perspective, it is related to the "often unconscious criteria by which newsworkers make their professional judgements as they process stories" (Bell 1996: 155). According to Van Dijk, "the very use of the notion of value suggests the location of news values in social cognition", and so these properties "provide the cognitive basis for decisions about selection, attention, understanding, representation, recall and the uses of news information in general" (1988: 119). Hence, newspapers reporters appear to select events depending on "the attributes or 'news values' they possess", and consequently, "the more of these news values are satisfied, the more likely an event will be selected" (De Nies *et al.* 2012: 107). Therefore, the 'cognitive' stage mainly comprises predicting decisions about "the [supposed] preferences of the expected audience" (Richardson 2007: 94), which may not be necessarily valid in the end.

Once an event has been chosen due to its implicit newsworthiness potential and agreed on its possible impact on the audience, the event needs to be moulded by means of presenting and ordering the state of affairs in the discourse (the discursive perspective). The way the details of the event are presented in the newspaper article can in turn "enhance its newsworthiness" (Bell 1996: 156); and so not only "the values of news drive the way in which news is presented" (1996: 155), the presentation of news can at the same time increase the impact of those values on the audience. Concerning the written press, this discursive stage is articulated through the dimension of space, that is, the general layout of the media article, together with the linguistic units that configure the discourse, which also includes temporal relations among the events that are reported (Cotter 2010: 75). Although this visual component concerning the reflection of news values in the text is more noticeable in the written press, online newspapers also *play* with space in that they organise their home page depending on the rank of news values present in the media articles and, within each article, the information is organised attending to these values. According to Curran and Seaton news values allow news reporters to "translate untidy reality into neat stories with beginnings, middles, and denouements" (2003: 336), which results in the conceptualisation of the state of affairs happening in reality as news.

Apart from defining news values following the material, cognitive and discursive perspectives, these principles should also be defined in "interdisciplinary terms", since "they involve economic, macrosociological, microsociological, and psychological criteria of newsworthiness" (Van Dijk 1988: 124). Then, although "cognitive models and their underlying social schemata, attitudes and ideologies appear to play a crucial role in the application of these values" (1988: 124), there are other factors that require consideration. Moreover, "the values by which one 'fact' is judged more newsworthy than another" (Bell 1996: 155) "can change over time, from place to place, and between different sectors of the news media" and, although they

are normally regarded as the set of criteria for the selection of news carried out solely by journalists, news values are also connected to "occupational routines, budgets, the market, and ideology, as well as wider global cultural, economic and political considerations", which are normally determined by the newspaper policy (O'Neill and Harcup 2009: 171).

This chapter will be restricted to the presentation of news values approached from the discursive perspective, as described by Caple and Bednarek (2013), since the material and cognitive perspectives, which refer respectively to the inherent newsworthy values and those considered as such by news writers, cannot be just derived and accessed by means of the linguistic units present in the media articles. Nevertheless, since I consider that the three perspectives are inextricably linked, the discursive perspective can be regarded as a reliable predictor of the kind of news values that has been probably considered in the other two previous processes.

6.3 News values and reported speech: a revised taxonomy

Although Walter Lippmann (1922) was the pioneer in the study of news values thanks to being the first person who suggested the existence of certain principles or qualities which are decisive in the selection of news, actually the seminal work by Galtung and Ruge (1965) is the one that has been mostly considered as the first attempt in the identification of values in the news or, in Bell's words, "the foundation study of news values" (1996: 155). Since then, several researchers in the field have proposed various taxonomies taking Galtung and Ruge's ideas as the starting point, for instance, Bednarek (2016), Bell (1996), Caple and Bednarek (2013), O'Neill and Harcup (2009), Van Dijk (1988), amongst others. However, as Caple and Bednarek highlight, there is no

consensus in the existing classifications regarding the list of news values, as well as their conceptualisation (2013: 5).

This section will not review the way previous taxonomies have accounted for the factors deciding what becomes news (see Table 7 below), instead, my study will be restricted to the specific news values that can be encoded or suggested in the reporting segment by means of the application of the different investigations in the literature on journalistic studies.

	TAXONOMIES			
	Galtung and Ruge (1965)	**Van Dijk** (1988)	**Bell** (1996)[52]	**Harcup and O' Neill** (2001)
NEWS VALUES	▪ Frequency ▪ Threshold ▪ Unambiguity ▪ Meaningfulness ▪ Consonance ▪ Unexpectedness ▪ Continuity ▪ Composition ▪ Reference to elite nations ▪ Reference to elite people ▪ Reference to persons ▪ Reference to something negative	▪ Novelty ▪ Recency ▪ Presupposition ▪ Consonance ▪ Relevance ▪ Deviance and negativity ▪ Proximity	▪ Negativity ▪ Recency ▪ Proximity ▪ Consonance ▪ Unambiguity ▪ Unexpectedness ▪ Superlativeness ▪ Relevance ▪ Personalization ▪ Eliteness ▪ Attribution ▪ Factivity	▪ The power elite ▪ Celebrity ▪ Entertainment ▪ Surprise ▪ Bad news ▪ Good news ▪ Magnitude ▪ Relevance ▪ Follow-up ▪ Newspaper agenda

Table 7. Main taxonomies dealing with news values

As I indicated in chapter 3, the reporting or citation segment mainly consists of the information source and the reporting verb, which are followed (or preceded) by the reported clause where the evidence from the original author is introduced (either in direct, indirect or mixed reporting style). For instance, "[reporting clause:] **Britain** [information source] **insists that** [reporting verb + conjunct] [reported clause written in mixed reporting style:] its dissatisfaction

[52] This author refers to this sort of values as 'values in news actors and events'.

with Mr Juncker is 'not a unique view' and that privately other capitals have misgivings about his candidacy" (article 1). As I already signalled, other elements may be included in the reporting clause, such as the addressee of the assertion made by the original author or information about the context of the quoted utterance, for example, the date.

Starting from this general pattern of the reporting clause I will proceed to explain the sort of news values that may be highlighted in the main linguistic units that appear on this clause. The method by which I identified the values is basically impressionistic, *i.e*. the news factors have emerged from the scrutiny of the news I have carried out over the period covered by my investigation.

6.3.1 Information source

According to Kisuke, "the story selection and that of news sources are inextricably related and both depend on journalistic judgments of what constitutes news" (2004: 24). Therefore, there is a threefold relationship between the story content, the information source and the criteria of newsworthiness. According to this author, "news sources are selected on the basis that they enforce or add value to the news they speak to", since "they embody attributes that are newsworthy" (2004: 24).

In this section I will review the main news qualities that may be enhanced by means of the selection and depiction of the reporting source of information, which are mostly eliteness and person-centredness.

6.3.1.1 Eliteness

Journalists normally "move within a relative small and narrow aggregate of sources, which is dominated by the people they contact or who contact them regularly" (Gans 1979: 126), who

can be defined as 'the elite'. However, this factor is not only restricted to human beings, it may well apply to inanimate entities. According to Caple and Bednarek, eliteness is a news value connected to "the prominence or elite status of persons, nations [and] organizations" (2013: 23); and regarding elite people[53], it refers to those who are "highly recognisable on a local, state, national or international basis" (Conley and Lamble 2006: 51). The news selection criteria of 'eliteness' has received distinct terminology in the literature, such as prominence, eminence, importance, worth, status, personalities, attribution or power (Schulz 1982; Bell 1996; Boyd 2001; Masterton 2005; Brighton and Foy 2007; Montgomery 2007; De Nies *et al.* 2012). Galtung and Ruge applied this term to either elite nations or elite persons, which they consider as two prerequisites for events to become news (1965: 70). According to these authors, "the more the event concerns elite nations [and / or elite people], the more probable that it will become a news item" (1965: 68). Thus, they support that those stories containing elite entities are more likely to be included in the news since the eliteness value contributes to the story's newsworthiness. Besides, not only do they acknowledge an "elite-centered news communication system" in the sense that the actions of the elite are regarded by the press as "more consequential than the activities of others", but they also support the fact that "the elite can be used in a sense to tell about everybody" (1965: 68). According to them, elite people usually "serve as objects for general identification", preventing ordinary people from the possibility of representing themselves in the news media (1965: 68). Concerning this idea, Bell points out that, for those who are not elite, the surest way to appear in the news is by means of being "a victim of crime, accident or disaster – that is, to have negative or unexpected things" (Bell 1996: 194). Kisuke also supports this fact by maintaining that the 'less powerful', that is, ordinary people who do not hold leadership or top management working positions, are normally contacted to "supply news information based on the news values of drama" (2004: 26). In this

[53] Within the concept of 'elite people' I will include celebrities, or those "people who are already famous whether or not they are powerful" (Harcup and O' Neill 2001: 278). Nevertheless, since my investigation deals with hard news, celebrities will probably not be frequently represented in the discourse.

regard, Masterton also claims that "what the president/prime minister/acknowledged expert says or does makes news, what an unknown citizen says or does does not, unless it enters the category of Conflict or Human Interest" (2005: 47). Thus, the news value of eliteness leads to an underrepresentation of ordinary citizens in the press media[54]. Following Gans, I can conclude then that "the news divides nation and society into leaders [the elite] and followers [the ordinary people], with the former not only initiating but also being given credit for the activities of the latter" (1979: 63), which reflects an underlying belief in the press that "sources in positions of formal authority [the elite] are considered more trustworthy than others [ordinary citizens]" (1979: 130).

Moreover, I should take into consideration the fact that in order to regard elite people as such, they need to be "socially validated authority" by means of their affiliation to an organisation or institution; in consequence, ordinary folk are normally depicted in the newspapers as unaffiliated individuals (Bell 1996: 158). For instance, 'el experto en riesgos naturales y vocal del **Colegio de Geógrafos de España** Jonathan Gómez Cantero' [the expert on natural hazards and member of the **Association of Geographers of Spain** Jonathan Gómez Cantero] (article 51) vs. 'A teenager who disappeared in California 10 years ago' (article 22). Thus, their organisation facilitates the accessibility of these sources as elite actors, who also "have organized relationships with the press, such as spokespersons, press releases or press conferences"; so the vicious cycle of the existence of elite people and their presence in the news is very difficult to break (Van Dijk 1988: 120). Moreover, due to the "shortages of staff and budget constraints", journalists end up relying more on "institutional, bureaucratic news sources" rather than ordinary citizens (Allern 2011: 144), reinforcing the "conventional opinions

[54] And also to the underrepresentation of women, as I have indicated in chapter 5 above.

and established authority" embodied by these powerful sources[55] (Curran and Seaton 2003: 336). According to Gans,

> Reporters who have only a short time to gather information must therefore attempt to obtain the most suitable news from the fewest number of sources as quickly and easily as possible, and with the least strain on the organization's budget (1979: 128).

Therefore, time constraints and a search of suitability forces them to resort to the same sort of sources: the elite.

To conclude, if I apply the concept of 'eliteness' to reported speech and paraphrase the quote by Bell which literally says: "something is news just because someone elite said it" (1996: 193), I can state the following: *the news media tends to include reports previously expressed by elite sources, such as elite people, organisations, institutions or nations, whose reported information reinforces the traditional social conventions held in our society*.

6.3.1.2 People-centredness

People-centredness is a news value which has been treated as synonymous of other terms and expressions such as 'reference to persons', 'personification' or 'personalization' (Galtung and Ruge 1965; Bell 1996). According to Galtung and Ruge, "the more the event can be seen in personal terms, as due to the action of specific individuals, the more probable that it will become a news item" (1965: 68), since "something which can be pictured in personal terms is more newsworthy than a concept, a process, the generalized or the mass" (Bell 1996: 158).

[55] As have been shown in chapter 5, these powerful sources usually reinforce a male-dominated newsroom.

This news value is quite remarkable in the case of reported speech, where information needs to be linked to the original source of the assertion so as to be presented as objective reports (Harcup and O' Neill 2001: 273). For example, "**a Coast Guard spokesman** in Boston said: 'I can confirm that the United States Coast Guard is resuming the search at the request of the British government'" (article 11). The reason why journalists would prefer choosing people rather than inanimate entities to report quoted information may be due to "the need for meaning and consequently for identification: persons can serve more easily as objects of positive and negative *identification* through a combination of projection and empathy" (Galtung and Ruge 1965: 69). Thus, I as a reader appear to identify myself with other people, more than with inanimate entities (Johnson-Cartee 2005: 129; Montgomery 2007: 7). Besides, this news value makes stories comprehensible by means of "reducing complex processes and institutions to the actions of individuals" (Golding and Elliott 1979: 122), that is, personal sources facilitate low processing effort of the reported information. In the case of negative news, like a tragedy, the news value of people-centredness is shown by means of emphasising a particular victim; and between males and females writers seem to opt for the latter group, since, as have been seen in chapter 5 above, female victims appear to be more newsworthy sources than male actors (Aitchison 2006: 5-6).

Apart from eliteness and person-centredness, news actors can enhance or be representative of other newsworthy criteria, such as consonance or superlativeness. Consonance refers not only to the source's compatibility with "preconceptions about the social group or nation from which the news actors come" (Bell 1996: 157), but also the consonance regarding the newspaper's bias with respect to the social group or nation from which the source comes. Finally, superlativeness [or 'threshold' in Galtung and Ruge's words (1965)] is related to the fact that "the biggest building, the most violent crime, the most destructive fire [frequently]

gets covered" (Bell 1996: 157). If applied to reporting sources, it entails the number of actors represented, e.g. '**many** foreign companies' (article 29), which would contradict the person-centredness news value above described.

6.3.2 Contextual information

As I indicated above, the reporting clause sometimes includes reference to the context of the original assertion, though this reference does not need to be included. Time and place constitute two of the basic 'W's' that shape the setting of a news event (Bell 1996: 198), and these contextual pieces of information may enhance the following news values: recency and geographical closeness, which will be analysed below.

6.3.2.1 Recency

According to *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, 'news' is defined as "a report of recent events"[56]; therefore 'recency' (Van Dijk 1988; Bell 1996) or 'timeliness' (Shoemaker 2006; Bednarek 2016) is one of the basic criteria of newsworthiness. As Papper (2015) points out, "news generally has a life cycle of no more than 24 hours", then if a story has got *old* by means of exceeding this brief time margin, it should compensate through other news values; however, those "events whose duration of occurrence fits into a 24-hour span are [still] more likely to be reported" (Bell 1996: 157). Although traditionally it has been said that "the day[57] is the basic news cycle for the press" (1996: 156), online newspapers usually operate with hourly deadlines (Boyd 2001: 20). Nevertheless, despite the fact that recency is one of the basic dimensions attached to news, "there is no evidence that the audience really expects such timeliness" (Bell 1996: 201). For this

[56] http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/news, accessed 21-11-2016.
[57] Even more than a day, for instance, Van Dijk supports that in order for an event to be considered as recent, it should be "within a margin between one and several days" (1988: 121).

reason, the scope applied to recency must be broadened since, as Bednarek claims, a timely event can be a new, recent ongoing, about to happen or relevant to the present time happening (2016: 29).

On the basis of Bell's study (1996), I can summarise the main ways of portraying time in the reporting clause as follows:

- Calendar or absolute time references, e.g. '**In November 2012**, the UN general assembly overwhelmingly recognised' (article 26);
- Relative time references (temporal references in relation to other points in time), e.g. '**Prior to the lunch**, the official said of Cameron' (article 2);
- Deictic references with the present as reference point, e.g. 'one European diplomat said **yesterday'** (article 1);
- The verb tense, e.g. 'the RCN report **says'** (article 15);
- Or even by means of the absence of time reference, since there is always a "presumption of recency in news" (Bell 1996: 202).

6.3.2.2 Geographical closeness

As I indicated above, the setting of a news event comprises the time and place where the state of affairs has taken place. According to Papper (2015), "the closer the story is to the audience, the easier it is for the story to be considered newsworthy". Therefore, geographical closeness with regard to "the news publication's target audience" (Bednarek 2016: 29) "can enhance news value" (Bell 1996: 157). This idea can be justified if considering the fact that those events locally closed to us are more relevant because they "may provide information needed for direct interaction or other cognitive and social activities […], [since] we know the locations, the circumstances, and many of the actors" involved in the event (Van Dijk 1988: 124). Masterton also supports this fact by stating that "people want to know about their own community first"

(2005: 47). Thus, readers appear to perceive as more newsworthy those news stories which are located near the place they are living, and then, they regard huge problems taking place in remote areas as less important than small problems happening in their nearby regions (Boyd 2001: 19).

In the case of reported speech, the reporting clause can depict the geographical area of coverage in slightly different ways, such as:

- The *virtual* place where the reported information was displayed, as in 'David Cameron welcomed the decision **on Twitter**, writing' (article 11);
- The specific place where the evidence was expressed, for example, 'the US attorney general, Eric Holder, said **at a news conference'** (article 30);
- Or the general place where the reported information was originally uttered, for instance 'aseguran **en Vinaròs'** [it is assured **in Vinaròs**] (article 51).

Due to the spread of new technologies citizens have expanded the scope of the traditionally defined as 'local news', which affects the conceptualisation of 'proximity'. For example, this reporting clause: 'A Coast Guard spokesman **in Boston** said' (article 11) was included within a media article labelled as 'national news', whose scope is supposedly restricted to UK news. Probably, by means of its inclusion in a national news article this 'international' report has gained a national / local angle. Moreover, there are international newspaper articles aimed at broadening their news horizon, rather than enhancing nearness; to do so, they locate their reports in distant places, reaching a wider range of readers. Hence, although geographical closeness is one of the main values in the news, the idea that "the further removed an event from the news centre the less relevance it has for the news outlet" (Montgomery 2007: 8) is not always fulfilled in the current press discourse.

Finally, I should point out that the news value of geographical closeness can also affect the selection of the sources of information. According to Gans, "sources may be eager, powerful, and ready to supply suitable information, but in order to gain access and overcome the isolation within which story selectors normally function, they must be geographically and socially close to the journalists" (1979: 124). Thus, newspapers reporters tend to include those reports whose information sources are more close to them in terms of their geographical proximity.

6.3.3 Reporting verb

The reporting verb is, together with the source of information, one of the main elements that appears in the reporting clause. By means of this linguistic unit, journalists can convey a wide range of nuances, such as writer's commitment to the truth of the reported information, which refers to the qualified verbs that were explained in section 2.2 above, or any other overtones with no necessary connection to the veracity of the reported information, for example, 'positivity' (*agree*), 'novelty' (*announce, reveal*), 'recency' by means of the verb tense, and above all, 'conflict'. Due to its relevance in hard news, the latter news value will be analysed in detail below.

6.3.3.1 Conflict

Conflict is a newsworthy factor related to any battle, dispute, disagreement, controversy, confrontation or difference of opinion that may arise between two or more opposing parties, which can be included within (or related to) the news value of 'bad news' (De Nies *et al.* 2012: 108). According to Shoemaker, "problems dominate the content of the news media" (2006: 108) and therefore, the news media frequently deal with "situations characterized by conflict" (Allern 2011: 141-142); in fact, there is a traditional proverb which says 'no news is good news', assuming that news is tantamount to negative events.

In the case of reported speech, conflict refers to those stories in which the report is embedded within a situation "concerning conflict such as controversies, arguments, splits, strikes, fights, insurrections and warfare" (Harcup and O' Neill 2016: 13), which is normally represented by means of the selection of the reporting verb, e.g. 'warn', 'deny', 'accuse', 'blame' or 'threaten'. In terms of information processing effort, a situation of conflict with negative overtones does not entail high cognitive demand since the "information processing about such events is like a general simulation of the possible incidents that may disrupt our own everyday lives" (Van Dijk 1988: 123); therefore, readers can easily *visualise* the conflictive situation in which the report was originally delivered.

The news value of 'conflict' affects not only the selection of the reporting verb, but also the information source. For instance, in hard news there is usually a presence of pressure groups "who have organized themselves to stir up controversy" (Boyd 2001: 25), as in 'headteacher's **unions**' (article 8) or 'los gremios **patronales**' [the **trade** unions] (article 49). In these cases, "the reporter seeks out the players in the underlying conflict, [and] exposes the points of contention" (Boyd 2001: 25). Moreover, a general overtone of negativity may also be found in stories reporting emergencies or crimes, by means of information sources such as 'police' (article 4), 'the victim' (article 21) or 'detectives' (article 21).

I should note that the notion of 'conflict' does not necessarily have to coincide with negative qualified verbs (sceptical and highly sceptical subtypes). This is due to the fact that this factor is basically affective, not epistemic, thus differing from the degree of commitment to the truth of the proposition. For instance, the verb 'admit' is said to "to disclose against one's will or inclination" (*Merriam-Webster* online dictionary)[58], which can be regarded as a sort of conflict taking place in the source of information herself/himself; nevertheless, this verb has been considered as a positive qualified verb in the writer's commitment classification.

[58] https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/admit, accessed 3-3-2017.

In accordance with the contents of this section, an analysis will be carried out below on the reporting segment in terms of the news values specified in Table 8.

Reporting clause's main elements:	**Information source**	**Contextual information**	**Reporting verb**
News values:	• Eliteness • People-centredness	• Recency • Geographical closeness	• Conflict

Table 8. Interrelation between news values and reporting main elements: a summary

If I return to the example of Rita Barberá presented in the introduction of this section, whose headline in both *El Mundo* and *El País* was: 'Rita Barberá muere de un infarto en un hotel de Madrid' [Rita Barberá dies of heart attack in a Madrid hotel], I may notice that it fulfils many of the news values explained concerning reporting clauses, such as people-centredness ('Rita Barberá'), recency (verb tense: 'muere') and geographical closeness ('un hotel de Madrid'). Besides, if I analyse the story in depth, I notice that Rita Barberá also embodies the elite due to her profession and that this event is full of negatives overtones and controversy, since she was involved in a trial. Hence, although this section has focused on the reporting segment and its relation with the values in the news, these factors may well be extrapolated to other forms of discourse in which there is no reported speech, for instance, a headline like this.

7. Prominence: headlines

Prominence refers to a factor which deals with the placement of the reporting expression within the newspaper article, whether it is present in the headline, the subheading or the lead, which is the leading or first paragraph of the media article.

This chapter will be restricted to the discussion of headlines, in particular their linguistic characteristics and the function they may perform within a newspaper article, with a particular focus on relevance theory, as will be seen below; however, the reporting expressions included in subheadings and lead paragraphs will be considered for the quantitative analysis of this investigation together with those that appear in headlines.

7.1 Introduction

According to Schneider, "headlines are one of the most striking features of modern newspapers" (2000: 45). If I have a look at *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary* and enter the word 'headline', I can see the following entries[59]:

1. Words set at the head of a passage or page to introduce or categorize.
2. A head of a newspaper story or article usually printed in large type and giving the gist of the story or article that follows.

However, senior newspaper editors normally cannot provide that clear definition of what a headline is and when asked to provide an explicit description they normally answer that they do not know what headlines are, but they can spot a good one as soon as they see it, which reflects

[59] http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/headline, accessed 31-10-2016.

a salient aspect in the craft of journalism: "professional knowledge is practical, not theoretical" (Dor 2003: 707). Nevertheless, for the purpose of this study I regard a 'headline' in general terms as "the title or caption of a newspaper article, usually set in large type, which contains important or sensational piece of news" (Dragaš 2012: 27).

Headlines are normally written by other newsworkers distinct from the media writer who has written the article (Reah 2001: 13; Bell 1996: 186), and the process may be summarised as follows:

> Beginning copy-editors […] are assigned a new-item [sic], and are asked to rewrite it and suggest a headline for it. The result is then reviewed by the senior editor in charge, who, in most cases, rejects the suggested headline and writes a different one, which eventually gets published. Sometimes, the copy-editor is asked to suggest the alternative headline, which is, again, reviewed by the editor in charge. Deadline pressure usually does not allow for long explanations: When the process is over, the copy-editor gets another story, suggests a headline, which usually gets rejected, and so on and so forth (Dor 2003: 707).

Therefore, the process to elaborate a proper headline is a matter of routine and, as I indicated above, it does not usually correspond to the result of a single creative mind.

Due to its typographical properties, as well as its position within the media article, headlines are usually the key element that attract the attention of readers when *glancing through*[60] the main events of the day that have been compiled by the newspaper (Van Dijk 1988: 141). Moreover, as Bell points out, "with much press news drawn from external news agencies and shared with competitors, the headline is a newspaper's opportunity to stamp its individuality on what is otherwise a mass-produced product" (1996: 185-186). In consequence,

[60] This verb has been selected by the author of this thesis in a metaphorical sense to apply to online news articles.

I may say that headlines are "ephemeral texts" in the sense that "they are intended only for the day they are delivering the news" (Reah 2001: 13). Moreover, because of its length, that is, the number of words per headline, they often provide readers a summary of the main point that will be covered in the text (Kleinke 2000: 69; Schneider 2000: 48). Nevertheless, as will be seen below, this function of headlines is not always fulfilled.

Finally, regarding the content, headlines are usually "more negative in tone", "exaggerate [the] article gist" and/or in some cases "over-emphasize" the conflict included in the article (Ecker *et al.* 2014: 7). This negative nuance present in headlines is in correlation with one of the news values explained by Bell (1996), the so-called negativity, which was described in section 6.3.31, as well as with other newsworthy qualities, such as superlativeness, magnitude or deviance (see chapter 6 above).

7.2 Main characteristics: linguistic devices

According to Ludwig and Gilmore "the best headlines both 'tell and sell', that is, they tell the reader quickly what the news is and persuade the reader that the story is worth reading" (2005: 107); and to that aim, news workers need to be cautious with the language they use. Although some authors make a distinction between news headlines in quality press and those included in tabloid newspapers (Dor 2003: 695), I can establish some common tendencies regarding the linguistic devices employed in headlines by news writers. The linguistic features can be divided into these three broad levels aimed at getting the greatest effect on the readership: typographical, lexical and syntactic.

In terms of typography, headlines have a distinct layout in comparison with the rest of the text included in the newspaper article. As we can observe in this screen shot taken from a

news article published in *The Guardian*[61] (Figure 5), the headline is configured as the first element in the media article, written in large bold letters, which draw the reader's eye.

Figure 5. Excerpt from *The Guardian* newspaper (screen shot)

The effect obtained by means of the typographical style of the headline is enhanced by the general layout of the whole article. The general structure that appears in the newspapers may be synthesised as follows:

[61]https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/may/20/us-search-resumes-missing-british-yachtsmen-cheeki-rafiki, accessed 08-11-2016.

The Times

Headline

VISUAL ELEMENT
(e.g. a photo)

BYLINE[62] (news writer(s)' full name + work position / city)

Last updated DATE of the article

LEAD

BODY

The Guardian

Headline

SUBHEADING

- [additional LINKS]

VISUAL ELEMENT
(e.g. a photo / video)

Caption

BYLINE (news writer(s)' full name + city)

Last updated DATE of the article

LEAD

BODY

El País

Headline

- Additional LINKS

VISUAL ELEMENT
(e.g. photo / video)

Caption

BYLINE (news writer(s)' full name + city)

Last updated DATE of the article

LEAD

BODY

El Mundo

Headline

SUBHEADING

BYLINE (news writer(s)' full name

city + last updated date of the article)

VISUAL ELEMENT
(e.g. photo / video)

Caption + [news writer(s)' full name]

LEAD

BODY

Figure 6. General structure of online articles in the British and the Spanish press

[62] Although the byline specifies the name of the journalist who is attributed the authorship of the news article, there is no absolute safety that this reporter has actually been the one that has written most of the copy included in the article (Bell 1996: 191).

Therefore, the headline is the first element on top position in all newspapers, sometimes followed by a subheading or additional links to related stories. After these elements, a visual element, such as a photo or a video, is usually included to arouse more interest on the article. Thus, this appealing layout of media articles are ultimately oriented to *tempt* the readership to read the whole content of the story included in the body of the article.

In relation to the lexical level, the selection of vocabulary is one of the most crucial aspects that needs to be dealt with in the elaboration of an appropriate headline. Many qualities have been used to refer to the kind of wording that must be used in headlines, such as short, concrete, eye-catching, attention-getting, effective or crisp (Prášková 2009: 9; Chiluwa 2007: 64; Reah 2001: 16; Saxena 2006: 169). Generally, writers need to make a "careful selection and presentation of elements according to their corresponding perceived significance" (Metila 2013: 72), as well as the targeted society of the newspaper (Chiluwa 2007: 64), using their creativity and expertise on the subject. In its attempt to present the state of affairs included in the media article as briefly and attractively as possible, news workers need to disregard certain elements so as to create an immediate impact on the readership, such those that follow:

- Contextual information, e.g. spatial and temporal markers. This information is in most cases very "rudimentary, i.e. elliptical or underspecified" (Ifantidou 2009: 703), as in 'NHS executives given £45,000 bonuses and cars' (article 15), which does not specify the temporal reference of the event;
- Operator and auxiliary verbs, such as the verb 'to be' or 'to have', which are usually left implicit in the headline, e.g. 'British embassy to reopen in Iran as jihadist horror grows' (article 23), instead of saying 'British embassy **is going to be** reopened in Iran as jihadist horror grows';
- Articles, such as 'a' or 'the', as in this headline: 'California kidnap victim rescued after 10 years' (article 22), in which the definite article 'the' is missing;

- In most cases, there is also an omission of verbs, in particular "the replacement of verbs by nouns", which is a linguistic process called nominalisation (Rohhani and Esmaeili 2010: 69), as in this headline: 'No indication fatal attack on Brisbane bus driver racially motivated' (The Guardian 2016)[63]. Linguists sometimes refer to this fact by making a distinction between nominal and verbal headlines, depending on the presence or absence of the main verb (Schneider 2000: 55).

Although there is not a fixed configuration of newspaper headlines, these elements together with others, such as modifiers, modals or declarative verbs (Chiluwa 2007: 65; Roohani and Esmaeili 2010: 69), are usually left out in the text. This creates a "telegraphic style" with just the most significant details about the event, like a telegram, which allows to draw attention to the subject matter (Reah 2001: 32).

According to Shie, figuration, such as metaphor and metonymies, are also typical elements that appear in headlines (2010: 81). Some authors also recommend the use of alliteration when constructing the headline (Roohani and Esmaeili 2010: 70). Following *The Guardian and Observer Style Guide* (2016), writers should *play* with words by means of the use of puns or unexpected twist in order to give the language a "light touch", provided there is no overuse of these linguistic resources.

Finally, concerning the syntactic structure present in headlines, I should make reference to the end-focus or given-new information principle (Downing 2014). When processing the information in a message it is common to keep a linear representation from low to high informational value. From an informational point of view, 'theme' is the initial part of any structure and when it coincides with the given information, we do have an unmarked form. In principle, the theme lacks stress, that is, it has no emphasis, whereas the focus that contains the

[63]https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2016/oct/28/no-indication-fatal-attack-on-brisbane-bus-driver-racially-motivated, accessed 3-3-2017.

new information is stressed ('rheme'). If I move the focus from its predictable position, special emphasis is conveyed ('marked focus'). In the case of headlines, news reporters tend to place elements in initial position so as to make them more striking, such as noun phrases, adverbial phrases, 'wh' constructions, prepositional phrases or compound structures (noun phrase + verb phrase separated by a colon), amongst others (Chiluwa 2007: 65; Roohani and Esmaeili 2010: 70). Besides, the focal importance of these elements is usually reinforced by the omission of other linguistic units in the sentence, as has been described above. For instance, in this headline published by *El Mundo*: 'críticas a Zoido por su revisión histórica del Descubrimiento' [criticisms against Zoido for his historical review of the Discovery] (article 55), a noun phrase modified by two prepositional phrases heads the sentence, the one with the broader scope being the prepositional phrase that shows its focal status, which has been reinforced by the absence of a verbal form.

The syntax in headlines is in most cases supported by the punctuation, which together with the omission of certain elements in the sentence facilitates economy of language in the headline (Prateepchaikul 2010: 20). For instance, the use of colons in reported speech to omit the reporting verb, as in "Un español que vivió en Venezuela se encara con Pablo Iglesias en el Ritz: '¿Asesoró en la represión contra mi hija?'" [A Spaniard who lived in Venezuela faces with Pablo Iglesias at the Ritz: 'Did you advise on the repression against my daughter?'] (article 39)[64]. Nevertheless, as *The Guardian and Observer Style Guide* highlights, writers need to be careful with the use of punctuation to shorten headlines. This guide literally reminds writers that they "should resist the temptation to save space by replacing 'and' with a comma: 'Blair and Brown agree euro deal' not 'Blair, Brown agree euro deal'", which may result misleading for readers.

As I suggested above, there is not a perfect rule to predetermine the success of a headline. Hence, even though news writers follow all these indications they may fail in their

[64] This headline has not been considered for the analysis since its information source is requesting information rather than reporting it (see section 8.3 below on doubtful cases).

attempt to create a suitable headline for an article. As *The Guardian and Observer Style Guide* claims, "there is no magic formula" for that. In any case, the two principal pieces of advice given by this guide are "strive to be fresh" and "take care over ambiguity". For example, news writers need to take care when making reference to specific facts, such as a music reference, since although the allusion is well known by readers and does not go back many years in time, it will surely "mystify" them. Thus, it recommends that in order to produce "clever, original and witty headlines" journalists need to "think of the readers and remember that [they] are writing headlines for [readers' own] benefit, not for [their] own amusement or to show how clever [they] are", which is a reasonable piece of advice.

7.3 Function

Newspaper headlines have been traditionally defined in terms of the function they perform as "summaries of their news items" (Dor 2003: 697), since they are said to "encapsulate the story in a minimum number of words" (Reah 2001: 13). Therefore, headlines are regarded as an initial short summary that abstracts the main events of the article it heads, which allows readers "to get an abbreviate news update" on the issue covered by the newspaper article (Ecker *et al.* 2014: 7). Nevertheless, the semantic function of summarising has been questioned considering that news headlines do not always summarise the corresponding media article, even those articles published in quality or broadsheet newspapers (Dor 2003: 697). According to Ifantidou, headlines sometimes

> Make a loose, inadequate or misleading substitute for full-text news reports in a number of ways: by directing the reader's attention to an aspect of the story, by highlighting the topic in a non-objective, yet intriguing way, by oversimplifying the full-text content, while consistently masking other 'relevant' information (2009: 700).

On the basis of these facts, Ifantidou concluded that "headlines consistently underrepresent, or overrepresent, and hence misrepresent, news stories", which makes them lack its attributed informative value (2009: 700). For instance, in this headline: "Pistorius was 'heartbroken man who cried 80 per cent of the time'" (article 17) published in *The Times*, the quotation that has been included underlines a detail which may be considered as secondary in the story. Therefore it appears that news headlines usually present "'distorted' interpretations" of the media events, since "unless the story is also read, there is always the risk of retrieving a 'wrong' interpretation" (Ifantidou 2009: 702). The fact that headlines serve as a "rough approximation to information, because unless the accompanying news report is consulted, accurate newsworthy information cannot be safely obtained" (2009: 702) is highly risky, as at present readers do not always end up reading the whole accompanying article due to time constraints and surely retrieve a distorted version of the event. Dor even goes further and suggests that news headlines may not just promote secondary events in the story, but even "material which does *not* appear in the news item itself" (2003: 697); however, none of the headlines in my corpus reflect this fact.

As I indicated above, headlines have also been claimed to have a twofold discourse function, that of attracting the readership, which is a pragmatic function (Bell 1996: 189; Ifantidou 2009: 700). According to Schneider, "the headline should tell you in a glance what the story is, or else intrigue you enough so you want to find out what it is by reading on" (2000: 48). This "pragmatic attracting-device" supposedly helps readers decide which articles to read (Roohani and Esmaeili 2010: 69), and in the case of the print media, the purchasing of the newspaper. Nevertheless, the connection between an appealing headline and the fact that the entire article is actually read is never guaranteed. In any case, the discursive function of attracting the readership is reinforced by the visual layout and page design of headlines. As I indicated above, headlines usually appear in large bold letters in conjunction with other visual elements, such as a photo or a video, which reinforces their persuasive effect. Besides, when trying to attract the attention of readers, news workers do not only pursuit the purpose of the

selection of their article or newspaper over others, many times they also want to influence the opinion of the readership with respect to the story, *i.e*. their positioning towards the events themselves, which is often conveyed in a subtle manner (Reah 2001: 28).

I should point out that the function of catching the reader's attention and that of informing in the form of a brief summary are not mutually exclusive discursive functions in newspaper headlines. According to Dor, the pragmatic function of news headlines (arousing the reader's curiosity) may include the semantic function (headline-as-summary function), since headlines can perform a "plurality of speech acts", such as "urging, warning, informing" (2003: 698). Nevertheless, there is usually some sort of salient function depending on the type of newspaper (broadsheet or tabloid), the article genre (hard or soft news) or the readership to whom the story is addressed (Shie 2010: 81). In any event, the traditional two-fold functional distinction must not be regarded as rigid, but commonly blurred in the press.

The choice between informing over arousing interest or vice versa is not reflected in the language carelessly by news writers. When headlines are presented as a summary of the story they are usually clear and unambiguous; however, when they are aimed at getting the reader's curiosity they are often brief and vague (Ifantidou 2009: 703). According to this author, "in cases where the headline writer wants to make sure that a specific interpretation is retrieved, s/he will use an explicit linguistic construction yielding a partly encoded, partly pragmatically inferred, yet more predictable interpretation" (2009: 704). Ifantidou also did an experiment to test which sort of headlines were preferred among readers, whether misleading headlines or accurate ones, and she concluded that the participants "expressed a clear preference for headlines which are open to more than one interpretation and seemed to reject the explicitly informative type" (2009: 704). Then, *why is this so?*

There is an area in the left hemisphere of the brain, the so-called Broca's area, which has been traditionally associated with language processing. According to Roy H. Williams in his

book *Secret Formulas of the Wizard of Ads* (1999), this area is said to be activated when we are seeing or imitating an action and able to "anticipate what others are about to say" (1999: 50); therefore, predictable information does not *surprise* it. He applied this theory to advertising and concluded that

> While a speaker uses Broca's area to arrange his words into understandable sentences, the listener uses Broca to anticipate and discount the predictable. [Thus] when your listener hears only what she has heard before, it's difficult to keep her attention (1999: 50).

Thus, in journalistic discourse ambiguous headlines seem to arouse more interest on the audience due to the fact that readers' mind cannot predict the content of the corresponding article. Besides, these sorts of headlines enhance the news value of 'novelty', which supports that "a story must contain information not vet [sic] present in the current models of the reader" (Van Dijk 1988: 121).

Nevertheless, news writers should care about balancing between information and attractiveness, otherwise headlines would lose its primary informative value. As Ecker *et al.* support, headlines must "provide context, facilitating comprehension and constraining interpretation of content based on activation of relevant background knowledge", that is, headlines have to activate a certain mindset that facilitates the retrieval of information when the article is read (2014: 7). According to Van Dijk:

> Events and discourse can only be understood on the basis of vast amounts of old information. […] Presupposed information of a particular kind, that is, previous models, may need partial expression or summarization as background or context for actual events. […] In other words, novelty in the news is limited […]: without previous models and schemata, we cannot understand what a news text is about (1988: 121).

Hence, news headlines should somehow establish a link between readers' pre-existing knowledge on a certain event and the new information that will be processed. This *progressivity* when introducing new information in connection with the old one that is initiated by the headline, may be regarded as a device for textual coherence. Moreover, the progression in the introduction of new ideas (or linear sequence) has been said to be one of the properties of texture, together with others such as lexical or grammatical cohesion. According to Crane (1994: 131), "texture is the basis for unity and semantic interdependence within text and a text without texture would just be a group of isolated sentences with no relationship to one another". Then, thanks to the linear sequence or the progression of information in the discourse, texts create "a context of meaning" (1994: 132). In the case of news articles, this *context of meaning* is fulfilled by means of the interdependence between the reader's previous knowledge on the matter and the headline, as well as the relationship between the headline and the main body of the media article.

7.4 Relevance theory

Although in the previous section I have presented a supposed dichotomy between headlines-as-summaries and headlines-as-interest-oriented, "the summarizing-highlighting distinction is simply not that crucial" in actual practice (Dor 2003: 706). According to him, both discursive functions, as well as that of using a quotation in the headline, are just tactical approaches to "relevance optimization" (2003: 706). This author supports the fact that "*newspaper headlines are relevance optimizers,* [in the sense that] *they are designed to optimize the relevance of their stories for their readers*" (2003: 696). In order to fulfil that aim, news writers need to know properly the kind of readers that their article is addressed to, that is, "their state-of-knowledge,

their beliefs and expectations and their cognitive styles", as well as the story itself that is going to be abstracted in the headline (2003: 696).

This leads us to one of the conditions for relevance: the contextual effects. Following Sperber and Wilson's Relevance Theory, when readers have to interpret an utterance of any kind, they work out the consequences of adding the new assumptions it entails in the context of information that has already been processed, and so "the greater the contextual effects, the greater the relevance" (1995: 118-119). Moreover, according to these authors the degree of relevance is affected by the mental processes required to achieve that contextual effects, the so-called processing effort; and so "the greater the processing effort, the lower the relevance" (1995: 124). Consequently, relevance is mainly an issue of balancing contextual effects ('output') against processing effort ('input'), in the sense that the readership usually considers processing effort when it leads to a contextual effect. This balancing is evidently a judgement performed intuitively by readers, which is based on both retrospective and prospective intuitions about the effort that would be needed and the effect that may be derived from a certain action on their part (1995: 125, 127, 131).

In my opinion, the relevance-oriented theory proposed by Sperber and Wilson (1995) together with Dor's (2003), which will be developed below, are better applied to explain the function that headlines perform, since they are more accurate than the ones previously defined and they would justify journalists' objective when dealing with the time constraints readers have to face daily. According to Dor,

> Newspaper readers are flooded on a daily basis with an amount of new information which they have neither the time nor the energy to process. Newspaper headlines help them get the maximum out of this informational flood—for the minimal cognitive investment (2003: 719).

The relevance theory singles out a list of 10 properties in order to define what an appropriate headline is, which are in accordance with the news values introduced by Bell (1996) and also resemble Grice's conversational maxims (1975)[65], which are the ones that follow:

1. Headlines should be as short as possible;
2. Headlines should be clear, easy to understand, and unambiguous;
3. Headlines should be interesting;
4. Headlines should contain new information;
5. Headlines should not presuppose information unknown to the readers;
6. Headlines should include names and concepts with high 'news value' for the readers;
7. Headlines should not contain names and concepts with low 'news value' for the readers;
8. Headlines should 'connect' the story to previously known facts and events;
9. Headlines should 'connect the story' to prior expectations and assumptions;
10. Headlines should 'frame' the story in an appropriate fashion (Dor 2003: 709-715).

In the case of the properties 1, 2 and 3, they are aimed at effort reduction on the part of the readership or at least, the justification of the effort employed in the reading process (3). Besides, number 4 is clearly connected to Broca's area of the brain. As I indicated above, when readers face predictable content which may be easily anticipated, this derives in a loss of attention. Then, "a headline which does not contain novel assumptions cannot bring about contextual effects, and is thus irrelevant" (Dor 2003: 711). Obviously, as I suggested above, there is a risk of failure in the attempt to *surprise* readers if I do not connect new information with the information already stored in the reader's mental frame. As Dor states in reference to property number 5, "the information in the headline should definitely be new—but it cannot be 'overly

[65] *Quantity*: Do not make your contribution more informative than is required; *quality*: do not say what you believe to be false; *relation*: be relevant; *manner*: avoid ambiguity.

new'. Headlines should only presuppose information which is already part of the mutual knowledge established between the newspaper and its readers" (2003: 712). Thus, there should be progression in the introduction of new information, *i.e*. a sort of negotiation between reader's previous knowledge on the matter and the new events of the story. Besides, closely connected with Crane's concept of texture above defined, Dor maintains that the very same article can carry more contextual effects if readers interpret it "within a wider context, which includes previously known facts and events" (2003: 714).

To sum up, Dor's theory supports that

> Headlines can optimize relevance by requiring the *minimal amount of processing effort*- by being short, clear, unambiguous and easy to read. Headlines can optimize relevance by carrying the *maximal amount of contextual effects*- by being interesting and new. Headlines can optimize relevance by making sure the readers construct *the right context for interpretation*, and by making sure that their content is compatible with that context—by avoiding unknown presuppositions, by containing names and concepts with a high 'news value', by avoiding names and concepts with low 'news value', by connecting the story to previously known facts and prior expectations, and by framing the story in the proper fashion (2003: 716).

Evidently, headlines cannot meet all these criteria at the same time, therefore Dor recommends news writers to formulate a headline "which meets the maximal number of the above conditions, thus providing the reader with the optimal ratio between contextual effect and processing effort" (2003: 716).

8. Method of analysis: the database

8.1 Fields of the database

The Excel file contains two tabs: one for the British press and the other devoted to the expressions found in the Spanish newspapers. In each of them, the information has been classified with respect to the following parameters[66]:

A. **ARTICLE**: it refers to the number of the article that includes the reporting expression analysed.

B. **JOURNAL**: this parameter includes the name of the corresponding journal, that is, Times (*The Times*), Guardian (*The Guardian*), Mundo (*El Mundo*) and finally, País (*El País*).

C. **CATEGORY**: it deals with the genre or text category of the article, whether it is N (National news), which comprises both national and local news, or I, which stands for all sorts of foreign or international news.

D. **WRITER'S GENDER**: this parameter addresses the biological sex or gender of the journalist that has by-lined the newspaper article, which contains the following four possibilities:

    a. Female;

    b. Male;

    c. Both, in case the article were written by two or more people whose gender belong to both sexes, as in article 7, which was written by 'Greg Hurst, Rachel Sylvester and Alice Thomson' (The Times 2014);

    d. And finally, unknown. This last subdivision deals with those articles which, instead of including the name of the journalist credited with the story, have opted for by-

[66] The information underlined below indicates the most common subtypes established for each parameter in the database.

lining it with the name of the press agency, such as 'Associated Press in Bethlehem' (article 26), 'EFE' (article 47), or just a mere reference to 'agencias' [agencies] (article 43, 47), among others.

E. **REPORTING INFORMATION**: it refers to the reporting segment, which mainly comprises the source of information (in bold)[67], the reporting verb and any contextual information regarding the quoted information. In case the source of information has been left implicit in the text (for example, by means of a pronoun), the source description immediately preceding the quoted segment has been the one used as the information source and this definition is included in the Excel document within square brackets at the beginning of the reporting segment. For instance,

> Frederic Cuvillier, the Socialist transport minister, blamed what he called the absurd decision by previous conservative governments to split French train operations into separate commercial conceerns [sic]. "When you separate the rail operator from the train company," **he said**, "this is what happens," he said [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 19.
>
> E: [Frederic Cuvillier, the Socialist transport minister] **he** said

Therefore, provided there are several consecutive reporting fragments in the media text, they have been classified within the scope of the same reporting source (as long as their interconnection is clearly deduced from the text). Besides, in some cases information has been found within inverted commas without any reporting description. These samples have been labelled as 'implicit reporting segment' and similarly to the previous example, the source of information chosen has been the one that pre-heads them, as in the second paragraph of this excerpt:

[67] In the case of implicit sources, which are indicated in square brackets, the pronoun is the element that is signalled in bold type.

Dame Ellen, who twice broke the world record for fastest solo circumnavigation of the globe, said earlier: “It seems that there is an element of everyone working in the dark here as the incident happened so far from land and there is no longer contact with the crew.

“However there is every chance that the sailors could be alive either inside the hull of the vessel, or in the life raft which is designed to keep people alive at sea. There are examples of both types of survival, and in both cases for extended periods of time” (The Times 2014)- article 11.

E: [Dame Ellen, who twice broke the world record for fastest solo circumnavigation of the globe] implicit reporting segment

F. **PROMINENCE**: this parameter deals with the placement of the reporting expression within the media article, whether it is present in the headline, the subheading or the lead, which is the leading or first paragraph of the article. If the reporting expression is included within the body of the article, the cells have been left in blank.

G. **SOURCE OF INFORMATION**: it refers to the one(s) to whom the journalist attributes the authorship of the reported information s/he has provided for the readership. This parameter comprises both explicit and implicit sources (such as the case of pronouns or indirect attributions to the information source, as was mentioned in parameter E, since they do not explicitly specify the characteristics of the sources of information in the reporting segment), and for those sources described as ‘non-specified’ (parameter Q below), the cells have been left in blank. For instance,

Dan Poulter, the health minister, [EXPLICIT SOURCE] recently insisted that most were doing that. But **he said** [IMPLICIT SOURCE] that the details supplied by hospitals, contained in a new RCN report, "fly in the face of this assertion" [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 16.

"The government has maintained an iron grip on the pay and benefits of frontline staff whilst the senior managers' pay bill has gone **seemingly** [NON-SPECIFIED SOURCE] unchecked. This is the worst kind of double standard and makes a mockery of their insistence that fairness has been at the heart of their decision-making on public-sector pay" [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 15.

H. **GENDER OF THE SOURCE**: this parameter deals with the gender identity of the information source, whether it is female or male. On some occasions, this information has been left unspecified due to the following reasons:

   a. The source of information is 'non-specified', for example,

      El recurso de usar una red social guarda sintonía con su intento para atenuar el escándalo de haberse convertido en el primer vicepresidente de Argentina imputado en la Justicia de **supuesta** corrupción protagonizando un show mediático y, al arribar al edificio del tribunal, zambulléndose en un mini mitín de sus seguidores a las puertas de la sede judicial

      [The resource of using a social network is in line with his attempt to alleviate the scandal of having become the first vice president of Argentina who is accused in Justice of **alleged** corruption, giving a media show and, when arriving at the Court building, diving into a mini political rally of his supporters at the doors of the courthouse] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 61;

   b. The source is inanimate, for instance, 'the police statement' (article 22);

   c. Or for it belongs to the plural or collective subtypes[68], as in 'China' (article 30).

I. **PRE-D**: it refers to those determinatives that pre-modify the source head. For example, the definite article in 'La Diputación de León' [The León Provincial Council] (article 32).

[68] For further information see parameter R below.

J. **PRE-A**: this parameter addresses those adjectives in pre-head position that modify the information source. This parameter has been divided into the following subdivisions:

   a. Descriptors (D), which are prototypical adjectives denoting a wide range of features to describe things, people and state of affairs, such as colour, size, quantity, weight, extent, time, emotions or evaluative content (E) or those denoting miscellaneous characteristics (M);

   b. Classifiers (C), whose primary function is to restrict the head noun in relation to other referents. They comprise three main types: restrictive (R), affiliative (A), topical (T)[69].

   Notice that these adjectives may be pre-modified by adverbs, as in 'el **recién** elegido eurodiputado' [the **newly**-elected MEP] (article 48).

K. **PRE-N**: it deals with those nouns which pre-modify the source of information and restrict the referent to a subclass, which are defined as classifier (C) and are mainly divided into these subtypes: simple (S), genitive (G) and finally, nominal group (NG)[70].

L. **POST-MODIFICATION**: this parameter has been just included to facilitate the filtering of expressions with respect to the presence of post-modification in the reporting segment. It has been indicated by yes or leaving the cell in blank.

M. **POST-D**: it deals with those determinatives which pre-modify a head that appears in post-information source head position and is directly related to it, for instance, 'Rodríguez, **el** alcalde de Sevilla' [Rodriguez, **the** mayor of Seville] (article 56). In this case the source head is 'Rodriguez' and the second head that appears is 'alcalde' [mayor]; 'el alcalde de Sevilla' [the mayor of Seville] works as an apposition affecting the head of the information source in which 'el' [the] is the determinative.

[69] For further information see section 11.1 below.
[70] For further information see section 11.1 below.

N. **POST-A**: it refers to those adjectives which pre-modify a head which appears in post-information source head position or, in the case of the Spanish press, post-modify the source head in post-head position. This parameter has been subdivided into the same subdivisions concerning the Pre-A cells indicated above.

O. **POST-N**: it deals with those nouns which post-modify a head which appears in post-information source head position, similar to POST-D and POST-A categories, and has been classified in the same way as PRE-N samples.

P. **OTHERS**: these cells include any other elements distinct from determinatives, adjectives and nouns which are present in the reporting segment that post-modify the information source head, as in the following relative clause: 'Russell Hobby, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, **which represents mainly primary school senior staff**' (article 8).

Q. **MAIN BRANCH**: this parameter refers to the main category to which the source of information belongs, which may be:

   a. Identifiable: the source of information is explicitly mentioned and recognisable by readers as a distinctive agent of the assertion, for example, 'Enric Morera, líder de Compromís' [Enric Morera, leader of Compromís] (article 53);

   b. Non-identifiable: in case the description of the information source in the reporting segment does not permit readers to delimit the exact identity of the original author(s) of the quoted evidence, for example, 'a spokesman for the Emporium' (article 3);

   c. Or non-specified category: this last type corresponds to reported information whose details of source of information have been left unspecified by the journalist, for example,

      The image, which appeared on Twitter, **was said** to have been taken in the city near the Syrian border that was captured yesterday by the Islamic State of Iraq

and al-Sham (Isis) after its Iraqi defenders fled [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 23.

R. **NO OF SOURCES**: it deals with the number of referents conveyed either grammatically or in a metaphorical way that comprises the information source(s). It may be:

   a. Singular, in case the source of information is defined as a single entity, for example 'an anaesthetist' (article 17);
   b. Plural, if the information source comprises more than one referent, as in 'Liberal Democrats' (article 5);
   c. And finally, collective, which refers to those sources of information that entail some sort of plural and ambiguous meaning, making their referents function as classes. For instance, 'el gobierno australiano' [The Australian government] (article 60).

As deduced, in the case of non-specified sources the cells have been left in blank.

S. **ANIMACY**: this parameter deals with the human or inanimate nature of the information source, provided it can be deduced from the article. For example, 'the officers' (article 24) or 'la Casa Blanca' [the White House] (article 43), which belong to the human and inanimate subcategories, respectively. Then, the 'inanimate' subcategory includes expressions referring to inanimate entities ('reports'), as well as organisations that consist of people but at the same time are entities on their own in the sense that they have their own regulations, headquarters or economic assets. In these cases a human being or a group of people belonging to these institutions (metonymy) are the one(s) that transmit(s) the information, as in this report: 'the proportion of mortgages to borrowers with multiples greater than 4.5 has risen to 11%, and is particularly high among borrowers in London, **the Bank** said' (article 10).

T. **SUBCATEGORY**: it refers to the specific category to which the information source belongs and mainly comprises the following subdivisions:

a. Sources of information which are explicitly mentioned and recognizable by readers as a distinctive agent of the assertion, such as nomination, which mainly proper names and personal pronouns [e.g. 'Dr Carter' (article 15)]; categorisation, which refers to common names indicating the profession or role of the sociological reference [e.g. 'the president' (article 28)]; and finally, nomination + categorisation, which refers to nomination instances that also include references to the profession or role of the human entity, as in 'Anders Borg, Sweden's finance minister' (article 5).

b. Aggregation sources: this subdivision deals with a group of entities whose members have been added to adopt the position of a source of evidence as a whole, for example, 'vecinos y alcaldes' [neighbours and mayors] (article 51).

c. Individualisation sources: these category comprises non-identifiable singular human sources whose description in both the reporting segment and the information details provided in the article are insufficient for the readership to deduce clearly who the person that has stated the quoted evidence is, for instance, 'un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense' [a chief of engine drivers from Orense] (article 38).

d. And finally, non-specified sources, that include these subtypes:

    i. Implicit: with no sociological type defined explicitly in the text, mostly written in passive voice, e.g. 'it was reported that' (article 4).

    ii. Virtual: the sociological type of the referent is unknown or has been left purposely unrevealed by the journalist, e.g. 'allegedly' (article 3).

U. **IDENTITY**: this category is restricted to the specification of implicit sources, that is, those sources whose explicit definition has been left implicit in the text[71]; as well as ordinary and powerful ones, which belong to the non-identifiable individualisation source division and

[71] This type of sources does not include an analysis of their modification (parameters I to P). For further information see parameter E and G above.

may be defined respectively as sources that prefer not to be named, and unknown sources whose head is described at professional level. For example, 'a teenager who disappeared in California 10 years ago' (article 22) or 'an expert testifying for the prosecution' (article 18).

V. **EXPRESSION**[72]: this parameter refers to the word or expression that, combined with the source if it is explicit, forms the reporting segment, for example, 'Washington **maintains** that' (article 30). In some cases it has been left implicit by the reporter (implicit reporting), as in this report: 'Nel pointed to Saayman's findings [saying] that he could even identify vegetable and cheese matter in Steenkamp's stomach' (article 18).

W. **WORD TYPE**: it classifies the expression signalled in V depending on the part of speech or word class to which it belongs, namely verb (which includes passive voice), adjective, adverb, noun and finally, prepositional phrase, as in 'according to the victim' (article 21).

X. **VERB TENSE**: this parameter categorises verbs depending on the time frame in which they locate the state of affairs or action denoted in the reporting segment. It mainly comprises present simple; present perfect; present continuous; past perfect; past simple, which includes the past with perfective aspect ('pretérito indefinido') and the past with imperfective aspect ('pretérito imperfecto') in the case of the Spanish press; and finally, non-finite, which refers to those verbs that do not specify their verb tense as such, for instance, 'saying' (article 8), 'believed' (article 29) or 'considerar' [consider] (article 49), to mention but a few.

Y. **WRITER'S COMMITMENT**: it deals with the way in which the stance towards the truth-value of the reported information is suggested in reporting verbs, and consists of the following subdivisions:

    a. Non-qualified or impartial reporting verbs, such as 'say', 'tell' or 'explain'.

[72] Attitudinal Adjuncts such as '**A nivel personal**, la hasta ahora portavoz ha admitido que' [**On a personal level**, the hitherto spokesman has admitted that] (article 35), or dependent clauses such as '**Reacting to the resumption of the search**, Dan Carpenter, Mr Warren's son-in-law, said' (article 11), which might affect the reporting expression have not been considered for analysis.

b. Qualified – positive, which have overtones of approval on the part of the journalist, for example, 'admit' or 'recognize'.

c. And finally qualified – negative, which refers to those verbs that express an sceptical or highly sceptical attitude with respect to the veracity of the reported information, as in 'believe' or 'especular' [speculate].

Z. **REPORTING STYLE**: this parameter is connected to the quotation mode chosen by the journalist, whether s/he reports the information in a direct (verbatim reproduction), indirect (a paraphrase) or a mixed direct-indirect mode. Moreover, the combination of two styles has been considered, though for ease of computation this reporting mode has been regarded as 'mixed' in the quantitative analysis of this investigation, as in the following excerpt:

> "The US attacks, infiltrates and taps Chinese networks belonging to governments, institutions, enterprises, universities and major communication backbone networks. Those activities target Chinese leaders, ordinary citizens and anyone with a mobile phone. In the meantime, **the US repeatedly accuses China of spying and hacking**," said the spokesman [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 29.
>
> WDQ indirect (within direct quotation – indirect)[73]

AA. **TIME**: it refers to the contextual information regarding the time when the reported information was supposedly uttered. Tense has been disregarded in this parameter since this element has already been specified in X, as well as other elements, such as 'once' (article 24), since it expresses frequency rather than a temporal situation. For example,

[73] See Abbreviations at the beginning of the document.

Además, el magistrado también recibió en las últimas semanas un documento en el que un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense advertía, **un año antes del accidente**, a sus superiores de Renfe de la necesidad de mejorar los avisos visuales en la curva de Angrois

[Moreover, in the past few weeks the judge also received a document in which the chief engineer of Ourense warned his superiors of Renfe, **one year before the accident**, about the need to improve the visual alerts in the curve of Angrois] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 38.

AB. **PLACE**: this last parameter also deals with the contextual information of the reported information, this time with regard to the place where it was supposedly uttered by the source of information, as in the following excerpt:

Ban Ki Moon, the UN secretary-general, said **at a press conference** today that he was deeply concerned about Iraq's rapidly deteriorating stability, including reports of mass summary execution [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 23.

Some of these parameters have been grouped in turn into broader divisions (see Table 9 below), in particular,

- Modification of the source, which comprises PRE-D, PRE-A, PRE-N, POST-MODIFICATION, POST-D, POST-A, POST-N and OTHERS parameters.
- Specificity of the source, which may be defined as the degree of precision with which the original author of the reported utterance is defined in the reporting segment. It includes the following parameters: MAIN BRANCH, NO OF SOURCES, ANIMACY, SUBCATEGORY and IDENTITY.
- The reporting verb, which comprises VERB TENSE and WRITER'S COMMITMENT parameters.
- And finally, contextual information, which includes TIME and PLACE parameters.

With respect to the distribution of the parameters within the Excel file, the order of the cells has been established from the general (number of the article, journal, and so on) to the specific types (writer's commitment, reporting style, and so forth), trying to emulate the order of the elements within a prototypical reporting clause, *i.e*., *information source – reporting verb – contextual information*.

THE EXCEL DATABASE[74]								
A. ARTICLE	**B. JOURNAL**	**C. CATEGORY**	**D. WRITER'S GENDER**	**E. REPORTING INFORMATION**	**F. PROMINENCE**	**G. SOURCE OF INFORMATION**	**H. GENDER OF THE SOURCE**	
15 *27*	<u>British press:</u> Times, Guardian <u>Spanish press:</u> Mundo, País	N I	Male Female Both Unknown	*The official said* *According to* *nurses*	Headline Subheading Lead	*Mr Nel* *Police*	Male Female	
MODIFICATION OF THE SOURCE								
I. PRE-D (Pre-determinative)	**J. PRE-A (Pre-adjective)**	**K. PRE-N (Pre-noun)**	**L. POST-modification**	**M. POST-D (Post-determinative)**		**N. POST-A (Post-adjective)**	**O. POST-N (Post-noun)**	**P. OTHERS**
The *Her*	<u>D:</u> E & M. <u>C</u>: R, A & T.	<u>C:</u> S, G & NG.	Yes	*Another* *A*		<u>D:</u> E & M. <u>C</u>: R, A & T.	<u>C:</u> S, G & NG.	prepP apposition NG (reduced) relative clause
Specificity of the source								
Q. Main branch	**R. No of sources**	**S. Animacy**	**T. Subcategory**	**U. Identity**				
Identifiable Non-identifiable Non-specified	Singular Plural Collective	Human Inanimate	Nomination Categorisation Nomination + categorisation Aggregation Individualisation Implicit Virtual	Implicit source Ordinary Powerful				
		THE REPORTING VERB					**CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION**	
V. EXPRESSION	**W. WORD TYPE**	**X. VERB TENSE**	**Y. WRITER'S COMMITMENT**		**Z. REPORTING STYLE**		**AA. TIME**	**AB. PLACE**
Said *Allegedly*	Verb (passive voice) Adjective Adverb Noun Prepositional phrase	Present simple Present perfect Present continuous Past perfect Past simple Non-finite	Non-qualified Qualified – positive Qualified – negative		Direct Indirect Mixed <u>Combinations</u>: WDQ (within direct quotation), WMQ (within mixed quotation), WIQ (within indirect quotation) + direct, indirect, mixed		*In 2013* *Today*	*On Twitter* *At a press conference*

Table 9. Distribution of parameters in the Excel database

[74] A few examples have been included arbitrarily in italics in the parameters that do not have fixed options. For further information see 'Abbreviations' at the beginning of the document.

8.2 Sample analysis

This section addresses the analysis of a few examples selected at random with regard to the parameters of the investigation above described. The parameters are indicated here with reference to the corresponding cell letter of the Excel file. As can be noticed, some of these excerpts include more than one reporting expression; however, I will restrict the analysis to just one expression per fragment. For ease of reading, the reporting expression[75] which has been chosen for analysis has been written in bold type.

In a statement Lancashire police said: "Police are investigating a report of an assault at the Emporium wine bar in Clitheroe.

"Officers attended the bar at about 10pm on Wednesday and it **was reported** that a 23-year-old local man had been assaulted by a 51-year-old man. He did not require hospital treatment [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 4.

A. 4; B. Guardian; C. N; D. both; E. It was reported that; F. subheading;[76] Q. non-specified; T. implicit; V. was reported; W. verb (passive voice); X. past simple; Y. non-qualified; Z. WDQ indirect.

His comments came as Sir David Barnes, a former AstraZeneca chief executive, **claimed** that Pfizer would act like a "praying mantis" that would "suck the lifeblood" out of its British rival if the takeover bid was allowed to go ahead [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 5.

A. 5; B. Times; C. N; D. female; E. Sir David Barnes, a former AstraZeneca chief executive, claimed that; G. Sir David Barnes, a former AstraZeneca chief executive; H. male; K. C-S (Sir); L. yes; M. a;

[75] As can be noticed, some of these excerpts include more than one reporting expression, however, I will only present the analysis of one expression per fragment.
[76] Parameters from G to P are left in blank since the source is non-specified.

N. C-R (former), C-R (chief); O. C-S (AstraZeneca); Q. identifiable; R. singular; S. human; T. nomination + categorisation; V. claimed; W. verb; X. past simple; Y. qualified - negative; Z. mixed.

William Hague **has announced** plans to re-open the British embassy in Iran as the crisis in Iraq accelerates a rethink in international relations [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 24.

A. 24; B. Guardian; C. I; D. male; E. William Hague has announced that; F. subheading; G. William Hague; H. male; Q. identifiable; R. singular; S. human; T. nomination; V. has announced; W. verb; X. present perfect; Y. qualified - positive; Z. indirect.

British stadium specialists **said** last night that for a ground to be granted the mandatory safety certificates required in the UK, any new stadium would have to be tested at least once "at or around 100 per cent capacity" [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 27.

A. 27; B. Times; C. I; D. male; E. British stadium specialists said last night that; G. British stadium specialists; J. C-A (British); K. C-S (stadium); Q. non-identifiable; R. plural; S. human; T. aggregation; V. said; W. verb; X. past simple; Y. non-qualified; Z. mixed; AA. last night.

Montserrat González Fernández se confesó ante la Policía autora de los disparos que acabaron con la vida de Isabel Carrasco y explicó que cometió el crimen por "inquina personal" y que quiso vengarse por el trato que la presidenta de la Diputación había dado a su hija, **según** fuentes de la investigación

[Montserrat González Fernández confessed to the police that she was the author of the shooting that took Isabel Carrasco out and explained that she committed the crime because of "personal aversion" and that she wanted to take revenge for the behaviour that the

President of the Provincial Council had given to her daughter, **according to** the sources of the research] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 31.

A. 31; B. Mundo; C. N; D. male; E. según fuentes de la investigación; G. fuentes de la investigación; L. yes; P. prepP; Q. non-identifiable; R. plural; S. human; T. aggregation; V. según; W. prepositional phrase; Z. indirect.

Además, el magistrado también recibió en las últimas semanas un documento en el que un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense **advertía**, un año antes del accidente, a sus superiores de Renfe de la necesidad de mejorar los avisos visuales en la curva de Angrois

[Moreover, in the past few weeks the judge also received a document in which the chief engineer of Ourense **warned** his superiors of Renfe, one year before the accident, about the need to improve the visual alerts in the curve of Angrois] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 38.

A. 38; B. País; C. N; D. male; E. un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense advertía, un año antes del accidente, a sus superiores de Renfe; G. un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense; H. male; I. un; L. yes; P. prepP; Q. non-identifiable; R. singular; S. human; T. individualisation; U. powerful; V. advertía; W. verb; X. past simple[77]; Y. qualified - positive; Z. indirect; AA. un año antes del accidente.

Detenidos su abogado y el juez que **presuntamente** le informaba de casos de corrupción [His lawyer and the judge who **allegedly** informed him about corruption cases arrested] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 46.

A. 46; B. País; C. I; D. female; E. presuntamente; F. subheading; Q. non-specified; T. virtual; V. presuntamente; W. adverb; Z. indirect.

[77] This tense has been classified as 'past tense' to facilitate the comparative analysis of the two corpora; however, this parameter should specifically refer to 'pretérito imperfecto'.

Se afirmaba también que la iniciativa hubiese reducido el empleo en sectores de baja productividad, como la gastronomía, la agricultura y el comercio al detalle

[**It was** also **stated that t**he initiative would have reduced employment in low-productivity sectors, such as gastronomy, agriculture and retail industry] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 49.

A. 49; B. Mundo; C. I; D. unknown; E. Se afirmaba también que; Q. non-specified; T. implicit; V. se afirmaba; W. verb; X. past simple; Y. qualified - positive; Z. indirect.

8.3 Doubtful cases

As expected, the classification of reporting expressions has posed some problems when dealing with the Spanish and British corpora. The main problematic issues are the following: a) directives, b) legal implications (directive acts), c) statements about recommendability, d) future references, e) wishes, f) rumour reports using the conditional, g) negations, h) no explicit presence of the reported information, i) information requested and j) mental processes.

a) In the case of directives, the source of information utters a piece of information that issues an order, that is, s/he *creates* a future course of action. Within this type of expressions we may distinguish the following cases: directives that just issue orders, directives that cannot be fulfilled and self-addressed directives, which will be explained below.

1. Directives that just issue orders no opened to freedom of action.

Leaders, **Cameron warned EU leaders to** think "very carefully about what they are setting for the future" [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 2.

Fine parents who don't read to children, **says** schools chief [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 7.

Guidance issued by the Department for Education last summer **says**: "Breaches of the terms of the agreement **will not** be actionable through the courts. Furthermore, a child **must not** be excluded from school, or face punishment, as a result of a parent's failure to sign the agreement or abide by their declaration. Furthermore parents **should** not face any sanction for either not signing the home-school agreement or failing to abide by its requirements'" (The Times 2014)- article 7. [This is a borderline case in between directives that just issue orders and directives that can be paraphrases by 'according to']

The Brazilian president, Dilma Rousseff, who faces re-election in October, **has declared** security **to be a priority**, suggesting unnamed forces are conspiring against her [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 28. [This is a borderline case of directive that issues an order and future reference]

Pero la Plataforma Víctimas Alvia 04155 va más allá y, en base a esta resolución y a los últimos informes periciales, **piden** que los responsables políticos expliquen a las víctimas, a sus familiares y toda la sociedad española, con luz y taquígrafos, "por qué y quién puso en riesgo la vida de miles de personas"

[But the Alvia 04155 Victims Platform goes beyond and, based on this resolution and the last expert reports, **asks** those responsible politicians to explain to victims, their families and all the Spanish society, with light and stenographers, “why and who put the lives of thousands of people at risk”] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 37.

Para aclararlas **reiteran** que es "obligado" crear una Comisión de Investigación en el Congreso de los Diputados y que comparezcan el Ejecutivo anterior y el actual

[To clarify them they **reiterate** that it is "a must" to create a Research Committee in the Congress of Deputies and that the former Government and the current one appear in court] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 37.

Lo acusó de proteger a empresarios, dijo que el expediente era un “mamarracho”, declaró que el juez no se había leído correctamente las leyes, lo **conminó** a sentarse y a leer el expediente para no hacer “un papelón”, añadió que el juez actuaba a las órdenes del grupo Clarín y **pidió** que su declaración indagatoria fuese adelantada, retransmitida por televisión o en su defecto, grabada”

[He accused him of protecting businessmen, said that the file was a "mess", stated that the judge had not read the laws correctly, **ordered** him to sit and read the file in order not to do "a spectacle", added that the judge acted under the orders of the Clarín group and **requested** that his investigation should be advanced, broadcasted on television or in its defect, recorded"] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 62.

2. Directives that cannot be fulfilled since they have a past time reference, for example, 'debería haber cumplido las leyes' [(somebody) should have complied with the laws][78].

3. Self-addressed directives (or commissives), which imply acts of self-committing.

> Jamie Reed, the shadow health minister, said: "Hard-working nurses and midwives will find this galling. David Cameron should have honoured **his promise to** give frontline staff a pay rise" [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 16.
>
> Estados Unidos **ha asegurado que** eliminará gradualmente su arsenal de minas antipersona, así como no producirá ni adquirirá más
>
> [The United States has assured that it will gradually rid its arsenal of these anti-personnel mines] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 43.
>
> EEUU **se compromete a** eliminar su arsenal de minas antipersona
>
> [The USA **committed itself** to gradually rid its arsenal of these anti-personnel mines] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 43 / (El País 2014)- article 44.
>
> En un viraje significativo, Estados Unidos anunció este viernes que dejará de producir y adquirir minas antipersona, y **se comprometió** a eliminar gradualmente su arsenal de estos artefactos"

[78] No cases of this type were found in my corpus.

[On a significant turn, the United States announced this Friday that it will cease to produce and acquire anti-personnel mines, and **committed itself** to gradually rid its arsenal of these artefacts] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 44.

As a rule, the general criteria for including / excluding doubtful directives have been based on the possibility of any of the following three options:

A. Applicability of the question of the Appendix included in the English version of the interview on writer's commitment: *How sure is Angela that what David says is true?*;
B. A paraphrase with 'SOURCE informs that…' (information);
C. A paraphrase with 'SOURCE thinks that…' (opinion).

For example, if we apply these criteria to the first subtype (directives that issue orders), as in 'Fine parents who don't read to children, says schools chief' (article 7), we see that:

A. Answering that question is irrelevant here, because the schools chief is not uttering information that can be true or false, he is just issuing a directive;
B. It is impossible to say 'schools chief informs that…';
C. Finally, paraphrasing the reporting expression by 'school chief thinks that…' could lead to confusion since one can end up inferring that this is the school chief's opinion, rather than the speaker's order. That is the reason why they have been excluded from the analysis.

In the second case (directives that cannot be fulfilled), we may deduce the following:

A. Answering that question is also irrelevant here, since the directive is about a thing that was not done after all, and then can be considered as an opinion.
B. Regarding the second criterion, it would be unlikely to say 'X informs that Y should have complied with the laws'.

C. Thirdly, saying that 'X thinks/thought that Y should have complied with the laws' can be possible. Therefore, this kind of directive has been included.

Finally, in the case of commissives, which is the last type of directives, as in 'EEUU se compromete a eliminar su arsenal de minas antipersona' [The USA committed itself to gradually rid its arsenal of these anti-personnel mines] (article 43, 44), we see that although it is doubtful whether the questionnaire asks about the sincerity of the commitment or the future truth that the arsenal will be eliminated, here the question is relevant and therefore these directives have been included. Moreover, the fulfilment of the second criterion is also possible, since we may paraphrase the quotation by saying: 'The USA informs that it will eliminate its arsenal of anti-personnel mines'.

b) Closely related to directives, we find <u>expressions with legal implications which imply directive acts</u>, as their expressions can be paraphrased by means of a directive that issues orders with future consequences, and thus they have been excluded in the analysis.

> No more than 15 per cent of a bank or building society's mortgage number of loans can be greater than 4.5 times the borrower's income, the Bank **ruled** (The Times 2014)- article 9.

> With unusual swiftness after the US Department of Justice **announced** the indictment of the five PLA officers, China mounted a fierce response, immediately publishing the latest official data on American cyber-attacks on Chinese targets [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 29. [It is something which is decreed]

> El titular del Juzgado de Instrucción número 3 de Santiago, Luis Aláez, **ha decretado** este mediodía la imputación por el accidente del tren Alvia en la capital gallega, el 24 de julio

del año pasado, en el que murieron 79 personas, al último presidente del Administrador de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias (Adif) con el Gobierno de Zapatero, Antonio González Marín, a nueve miembros del consejero de administración de la empresa pública durante esa etapa y al exdirector de Seguridad en la Circulación Andrés Cortabitarte

[This afternoon the presiding Judge of the Instruction number 3 in Santiago, Luis Aláez, **has decreed** the imputation for the Alvia train accident in the Galician capital, on July 24 last year, which killed 79 people, of the last President of the Spanish Administrator of Rail Infrastructures (Adif) during the Government of Zapatero, Antonio González Marín, nine members of the administrative Councillor of the public company during this period and the former Director of Traffic Saffety Andrés Cortabitarte] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 38.

En un viraje significativo, Estados Unidos **anunció** este viernes que dejará de producir y adquirir minas antipersona, y se comprometió a eliminar gradualmente su arsenal de estos artefactos

[On a significant turn, the United States **announced** this Friday that it will cease to produce and acquire anti-personnel mines, and committed itself to gradually rid its arsenal of these artefacts] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 44.

En un auto hecho público este jueves, la titular del Juzgado de Paterna **anuncia** que incoa diligencias previas, según el artículo 774 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal, "para averiguar la identidad y circunstancias de las personas responsables y la realidad de los hechos sucedidos" por si fueran constitutivos de delito

[In a court order made public this Thursday, the presiding judge of the court in Paterna **announces** that it institutes previous legal proceedings, according to the article 774 of

the Criminal Procedure Code, "to find out the identity and circumstances of the responsible persons and the reality of the events" as if they were a criminal offence] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 53.

Este partido **fue declarado** "organización terrorista'"

[This match **was declared** a "terrorist organisation"] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 59.

Un Tribunal de El Cairo ha condenado a siete años de cárcel a tres periodistas del canal en inglés de Al Yazira por colaboración con los Hermanos Musulmanes, **declarados** "organización terrorista", en un nuevo golpe a la libertad de expresión casi un año después del golpe de Estado que derrocó al islamista Mohamed Mursi y aupó al poder al ex jefe del ejército y recién elegido presidente, Abdelfatah al Sisi

[A Cairo Court has sentenced three journalists from the English channel of Al Jazeera to seven years in prison for collaboration with the Muslim Brotherhood, **declared** a "terrorist organisation", in a new blow to freedom of expression almost a year after the coup that overthrew Islamist Mohamed Mursi and raised the power to the former chief of the army and newly-elected president, Abdelfatah al Sisi] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 59.

Fueron acusados de apoyar a los Hermanos Musulmanes, **considerado**[79] "grupo terrorista"

[79] Although the reporting verb 'consider' has been considered for analysis, this particular case has been excluded due to the context in which the reporting verb appears (it adds legal connotations).

[They were accused of supporting the Muslim Brotherhood, **considered** a "terrorist group"] [emphais added] (El País 2014)- article 60.

Pocos días antes, la cofradía islamista había sido **declarada** “organización terrorista” por el Gobierno egipcio, por lo que los reporteros fueron acusados de pertenencia o colaboración con banda armada

[A few days earlier, the Islamist brotherhood had been **declared** a "terrorist organisation" by the Egyptian Government, so reporters were charged with membership of or collaboration with armed bands] [emphais added] (El País 2014)- article 60.

However, the following case has been included, since the reporting verb is aimed at transmitting information, that is, its speaker *declares* the existence of an obligation, rather than issuing an order with legal consequences.

'Tenemos que repensarnos, tenemos que cambiarnos nosotros', **declara**

['We have to rethink ourselves, we need to change ourselves,' he **declares**] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 33.

c) Statements about recommendability: these are also related to directives and are characterised as cases where the order is rather a suggestion that is open to be fulfilled or not. These cases have been included as the writer is reporting that someone (the source of information) said something should be the case since s/he is not able to impose the act mentioned. In these cases, the source of information does not have total control over the fulfilment of the order expressed and the reported information exhibits a propositional quality, *i.e*. it has a truth value. Then, we may continue these examples by saying ‘and it is (not) true’.

Although he **said** that it **should** be held now “to get it sorted out” rather than being delayed until 2017 just to preserve Conservative Party unity over the next three years [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 1.

Mr Cameron’s failure to block the Juncker bandwagon has already set off a “blame game”, with No 10 accused of ignoring **warnings** by Britain’s most senior diplomat in the EU that it **should** have concentrated on the issue earlier. Whitehall sources said that Downing Street preferred instead to put its faith in Mrs Merkel to do the hard work for it [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 1.

Parents **should** be fined if they miss parents’ evenings, fail to read with their children or allow homework to go undone, the chief inspector of schools **said** (The Times 2014)- article 7.

Sir Michael Wilshaw **thinks** heads **should** have power to fine parents who fail to attend school meetings or oversee homework (The Guardian 2014)- article 8.

En su valoración ha abogado por manejar bien los tiempos en el proceso de regeneración interna y en el que ha situado como máxima prioridad consolidar una dirección fuerte y relegar la elección del líder, "no nos vale para nada tener un líder sin un estructura y una dirección sólida"

[**In his assessment he has advocated for** handling well the rhythm in the internal regeneration process in which he has placed as top priority consolidating a strong direction and relegating the leadership election, "there is no point in having a leader without a structure and a solid purpose"] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 33.

Similarly to these statements about recommendability, I have found the following report of necessity, in which the speaker (López) has no power to impose the act reported.

> **Para López** es necesario que la nueva dirección fuerte que salga de un congreso compruebe hasta qué punto sintoniza con los ciudadanos
>
> [**According to Lopez**, it is necessary that the new strong leadership coming out of a Congress should check to what extent it is in line with citizens] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 34. [This is not actually a directive; in fact, the speaker is not absolutely sure of issuing that order]

d) Future references, which deals with those cases in which the journalist has reckoned a future reporting statement that has not been uttered yet. Since the communicative act referred in the report has not actually taken place, these reports have been excluded in the study.

> He **will point out that** positive progress on the reforming the European Union has meant the public have moved in favour of staying inside the UK, according to opinion polls [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 1.

e) Another doubtful case which has been disregarded is wishes, which implies a desire or longing on the part of the information source expressed in the form of a report.

> "Qué [sic] caiga, qué [sic] caiga el gobierno militar!", **gritaban**, mientras en los bancos de la corte se producían escenas de dolor entre los familiares de los condenados

["Let the military government fall down!", they **shouted**, while on the banks of the court scenes of pain were taking place among the relatives of the convicted prisoners] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 60.

Boudou **quería** que el interrogatorio, previsto para el 15 de julio y adelantado a este lunes fuera "retransmitido en vivo" y "sobre todo por el canal TN", la cadena de cable del grupo Clarín, el más poderoso del país y que está enfrentado con el Gobierno

[Boudou **wanted** the police questioning, scheduled for July 15 and advanced to Monday to be "broadcasted live" and "especially by the TN channel", the cable network of the Clarín group, the most powerful in the country and which is struggling against the government] (El Mundo 2014)- article 61.

However, there is a similar case that has been included:

Hague **is hoping** the Iranians will press their fellow Shias in the Maliki regime in Baghdad to take a more conciliatory approach to forming a government [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 24 .

Here is a difference with other wishes: apart from desirability, 'hope' expresses uncertainty too (epistemic modality); in this respect, its meaning is similar to that of is thinking.

f) I should also note those cases that imply rumour reports using the conditional (similar to rumour reports in French), which have been included in the Spanish corpus, since no instances were found in the British counterpart. According to *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, the term

'rumour' conveys a "talk or opinion widely disseminated with no discernible source"[80]. Following the above-introduced criterion established by Chojnicka that says: "the more [the original speaker's voice] is absent, the more distinctly the example belongs to evidentiality" (2012: 179), this sort of rumour reports will be then regarded in my investigation as a sample of reportative evidentiality through grammatical means, since they tend to weaken the presence of the original source of information.

> El contrabando de gasolina **podría** estar en el origen que ha provocado el accidente
>
> [The smuggling of gasoline **could be** at the origin that has caused the accident] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 57.

> Es decir, su hombre de paja, la persona a través de la cual Amado Boudou **acometería** negocios que como ministro de Economía (2009-2011) no estaría autorizado a emprender
>
> [In other words, your straw man, the person through whom Amado Boudou **would set up** business as minister of economy (2009-2011) would not be authorised to undertake] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 62.

Although these 'rumour reports' are usually linked to non-specified sources, there are two samples in the Spanish corpus which have rather been classified as 'identifiable' source cases due to the influence of the preceding information:

> Ambos, según sospecha la oficina anticorrupción especializada en infracciones financieras y fiscales, **podrían** formar parte de una red de informantes que mantenían

[80] https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/rumor, accessed 21-03-2014.

al antiguo inquilino del Elíseo al tanto de los escándalos de financiación ilegal que ahora le acorralan

[Both, according to the suspicion of the anti-corruption office specialised in financial and fiscal offences, **could be** part of a network of informants that kept the former tenant of the Elysee aware of the scandals of illegal funding that corner him now] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 46.

Según las especulaciones de la prensa argentina, el vicepresidente podría ser procesado, aunque eso no **ocurriría** antes del próximo mes de julio

[According to the Argentine press speculations, the Vice President could be processed, although that **would not happen** before the next month of July] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 61.

g) In the case of negations, the following subtypes of negated reporting segments may be distinguished:

1) Those cases which indicate that there is a communicative act and so a source of information, whose information has been reported in the negative. In these cases the reporting segment can be paraphrased by a positive reporting segment and a negative expression within the information and they are similar to the use of reporting verbs such as 'deny'. This type of negations have been included in the analysis.

The FPC does not believe that household indebtedness poses an imminent threat to stability. But it has agreed that it is prudent to insure against the risk of a marked loosening in underwriting standards and a further significant rise in the number of highly indebted households [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 10.

Many foreign companies **do not agree**, and have long believed that they exist under a nearly continuous bombardment of cyber-espionage attempts emanating from China [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 29. [This is a borderline case with non-explicit reported information, though it may be included in the second part of the fragment after 'and have long believed']

Asegura en una carta que no fichará por ningún partido pero **no descarta** participar en política

[She says in a letter that she will not sign by any political party but she **has not ruled out** participating in politics] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 36.

No resta importancia a la actuación del maquinista, al que atribuye el "desacierto" de haber atendido una llamada telefónica del interventor del tren justo antes de la curva de A Grandeira, cuando circulaba a 192 kilómetros por hora, pero sí sostiene que de haber estado activado el sistema ERTMS, este "hubiese intervenido frenando el tren para evitar que transitase por la curva a la velocidad adecuada a la que lo hizo [sic] y, a la postre, descarrilase"

[**He did not diminish the importance** of the action of the engineer, to whom he attributes the "mistake" of having attended a phone call of the train controller just before the A Grandeira curve, when driving at 192 km per hour, but he does maintain that if the ERTMS system had been activated, this "would have produced the braking of the train preventing it from going through the curve at the proper speed to which it did [sic] and, ultimately, from derailing] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 37.

El primer ministro ruso, Dimitri Medvedev, ha acusado a las autoridades ucranianas de estar creando una crisis de gas "artificial" pero **no ha cerrado la puerta a** nuevas negociaciones si Kiev paga todo lo que debe

[The Russian prime minister, Dimitri Medvedev, has accused the Ukrainian authorities of creating an "artificial" gas crisis but **has not closed the door** to further negotiations if Kiev pays for all the scheduled balance] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 65.

2) Those cases which do not indicate the existence of a communicative act, neither an information source as such, but instead the journalist considers that a *source* may have given that information. For all these reasons, this sort of negations has not been considered in the study.

Mr Cameron **refused to respond** to repeated questions from Ed Miliband, the Labour leader, about whether he would be prepared to commit to applying a public interest test to the deal, which is being strongly resisted by the board of AstraZeneca [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 5.

David Cameron has told MPs he wants Pfizer to improve its bid for AstraZeneca with more commitments around jobs, investment and science, but government officials **were reluctant to** set out details of the fresh assurances being sought [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 6.

The NHS Confederation, which represents senior managers, **declined to** comment [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 16.

The woman, who is now 25, **has not been named** [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 21.

No conclusions were reached and the talks **did not touch on** military co-operation, the official added [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 23.

Pese a ser preguntado de manera reiterada López **no ha desvelado si** optará a suceder a Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba al frente del PSOE en un proceso de primarias

[Despite being repeatedly asked, Lopez **has not revealed whether** he will choose to succeed Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba as head of the PSOE in a primary election process] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 33.

La activista **ha rechazado** preguntas o aclaraciones más allá del texto

[The activist **has rejected** questions or clarifications beyond the text] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 36.

La Casa Blanca no especificó un plazo temporal para el fin de la producción de minas antipersona y el desmantelamiento de sus existencias actuales, cuyo alcance tampoco detalló

[**The White House did not specify** a short-term deadline for the end of the production of anti-personnel mines and the dismantling of their current reserve, whose scope was not explained either] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 44.

La organización recuerda que EE UU ya carece actualmente de planes de producción de estos artefactos y lamenta que **no anunció** un calendario temporal de destrucción de las reservas actuales

[The organisation reminds us that the USA at present already lacks plans of production of these artefacts and regrets that it **did not announce** a calendar of temporary destruction of the current reserves] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 44.

La deuda ucrania, según Gazprom, asciende a 4.458 millones de dólares (3.292 millones de euros), una cifra que Kiev rechaza, aunque **no ofrece** su estimación

[According to Gazprom, the Ukrainian debt amounts to 4,458 million dollars (3,292 million euros), a figure that Kiev rejects, although **it does not offer** its estimation] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 66.

La presidenta, Cristina Fernández, **ha evitado** referirse al caso Ciccone durante los últimos dos años. Pero su apoyo resultó inequívoco desde el momento en que decidió mantenerlo en el cargo

[The president, Cristina Fernández, **has avoided** referring to the Ciccone case during the past two years. But her support was unmistakable from the moment she decided to maintain his position] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 62.

h) Finally, another doubtful case is related to those reporting samples with <u>non-explicit reported information</u>, which imply that although the journalist is basing her/his article on previous linguistic messages, that information is not explicitly reflected as such in the discourse and therefore, these samples have not been included in the investigation.

Last night **Mrs Merkel held out an olive branch to** the UK as she met other centre-right leaders at an EPP meeting in the Belgian town of Kortrijk ahead of the Ypres ceremony [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 1.

His remarks drew **an angry response** from Brazilian authorities, although their differences were resolved during a meeting in Zurich two months later [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 27.

En abril de 2012 Boudou ofreció una conferencia de prensa donde **cargó** contra el fiscal general, Esteban Righi y contra el juez y el fiscal que lo investigaban

[In April 2012 Boudou gave a press conference where he **charged** against the attorney general, Esteban Righi and the judge and the prosecutor who investigated him] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 62.

This type comprises the following two subtypes:

1) Anaphoric allusions, which refers back to other ideas expressed previously in the text or in other texts published before.

Pedro Rodríguez ha calificado de “surrealista” y “sin sentido” **la afirmación** que hizo Zoido la noche del lunes durante un mitin del PP y lo atribuye a que le ha podido “la pasión por su ciudad”

[Pedro Rodríguez has described **the assertion** that Zoido made on Monday evening during a political rally of the PP as "surreal" and "meaningless" and attributed it to the fact that he has been overcome by "the passion for his city"] [emphasis added[(El País 2014)- article 56.

2) Presupposed information (mostly nouns): in these cases the information is presented as presupposed, that is, not as newly transmitted information but as assumed common knowledge[81]; therefore, although there is a piece of information connected to an agent, it may not be considered as an information source as such since it does not introduce any reported information in the text. For ease of reading, in the following samples the nouns heading the noun phrase that indicate the presupposition will be signalled in italics, if existing (notice that in the first case the head noun also coincides with the reporting expression and therefore has been signalled in bold as well).

> The prime minister indicated that Juncker's appointment would increase support for a British exit from the EU. His ***warnings*** came as Ed Miliband said Cameron was facing 'utter humiliation' over the issue [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 2.

> Abbas **voiced** his *concern* about the recent breakdown of US-backed talks and **lamented** the difficult conditions facing the Palestinians [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 26.

> Por otro lado, **se ha referido** a la *investigación* que emprenderá el Ministerio del Interior para determinar responsabilidades por algunos mensajes publicados en redes sociales
>
> [On the other hand, **reference has been made** regarding the *research* that the Ministry of Internal Affairs will undertake in order to determine responsibilities for some messages posted on social networks] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 32. [The information that 'he will undertake a research' is presupposed, since the writer assumes that it is already known by the reader]

[81] However, presuppositions can code as assumed common knowledge something that is not so, thus having a great manipulative power.

Las escuchas telefónicas a las que fue sometido Sarkozy y su entorno en otoño pasado **han desvelado** esa *red* informante de la que se servía el expresidente de la República para seguir los procesos judiciales que le persiguen y, muy especialmente, el caso Bettencourt, que investiga el Tribunal Supremo

[The telephone tapping that Sarkozy and his contacts were subjected to last autumn **has revealed** the information *network* with which the ex-president of the Republic used to follow the court proceedings that persecute him and, in particular, the Bettencourt case, which is being investigated by the Supreme Court] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 46.

A ellas se han sumado las continuas **críticas** por la *manipulación* informativa de la cadena a favor del PP valenciano

[Continuous **criticisms** have been added to them due to the informative *manipulation* of the channel in favour of the Valencian PP] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 54. [This case is interesting since 'manipulación informativa' is used here as a presupposition]

Las *palabras* de Zoido se han topado con un **rechazo absoluto** Huelva [sic]. El presidente de la Diputación, Ignacio Caraballo, afirmó en un twiter que Zoido "sitúe en Sevilla la salida de las carabelas solo es fruto de su gran desconocimiento de la Historia"

[The *words* of Zoido have come across an **absolute rejection** in Huelva. Ignacio Caraballo, the president of the Council, asserted in a Twitter that the fact that Zoido "places the departure of the caravels in Seville is only a result of his great ignorance of History"] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 56.

In the following case, the presupposition is different, since it is not triggered by a noun phrase but by a non-finite relative clause: 'the process was sentenced by the international community':

> El proceso, **condenado** por la comunidad internacional, ha estado marcado por la falta de pruebas. La fiscalía presentó vídeos de coberturas informativas en Egipto o Kenia y fragmentos de audio inaudibles
>
> [The process, **sentenced** by the international community, has been marked by the lack of evidence. The prosecution presented videos of informative coverage in Egypt or Kenya and inaudible audio fragments] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 59.

i) Cases where someone is requesting information rather than reporting have also been excluded from the corpus:

> Un español que vivió en Venezuela se encara con Pablo Iglesias en el Ritz: '¿Asesoró en la represión contra mi hija?'
>
> [A Spaniard who lived in Venezuela faces with Pablo Iglesias at the Ritz: 'Did you advise on the repression against my daughter?] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 39.

> Por su parte, desde el PSOE de Huelva han acusado al alcalde de Sevilla de buscar confrontación. Así, el delegado del Gobierno andaluz en Huelva, José Fiscal, **se ha preguntado** si "¿Lo del PP con Sevilla y las carabelas fue lapsus o ganas de incordiar?"
>
> [On the other hand, the mayor of Seville has been accused by the PSOE of Huelva of seeking confrontation. Then, the Andalusian government delegate in Huelva, José Fiscal, has wondered whether "the matter between the PP and Seville and the caravels was a slip of the tongue or an attempt to annoy" [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 55.

> Nervioso hasta perder los nervios, **ha recriminado** a gritos **si** entre sus trabajos de asesoría para el régimen chavista ha estado la represión en las calles contra "su hija", su familia y el país
>
> [Nervous to lose the temper, he **has reprimanded** shouting **if** among his works of counselling for the pro-Chavez regime there has been repression in the streets against "his daughter", his family and the country] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 39.

This last case is a peculiar example, since there is a qualified reporting verb [‘recriminar’ (reprimand)] next to a conjunction expressing doubt [‘si’ (if)] instead of the conjunction ‘que’ [that]. This construction is ungrammatical, since ‘recriminar’ [reprimand] is a factive verb and as such it indicates that what follows is a fact.

Finally, mental processes should be noted. These cases have been included since the information is verbally communicated.

> **It expects** annual house price inflation to remain at current levels until the middle of 2015 [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 10.

> Aunque los términos del acuerdo aún no han sido detallados, **se estima que** el gigante asiático recibirá, a partir de 2018 y durante 30 años, 38.000 millones cúbicos de gas natural al año —casi una cuarta parte del consumo actual de la República Popular, en torno a los 170.000 millones— a través de un gasoducto que conectará los dos países por el este de las regiones asiáticas

[Although the terms of the agreement have not been detailed yet, **it is estimated that** the Asian giant will receive, from 2018 and for 30 years, 38,000 million cubic of natural gas a year - nearly a quarter of the current consumption in the Republic, which is around 170,000 million - through a gas pipeline that will connect the two countries to the East of the Asian regions] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 42.

De momento, lo que sí **parece claro** es que Boudou ha perdido el favor de los argentinos. Un 42,5% **piensa que** debe dimitir y más de la mitad que debería tomarse un tiempo o renunciar definitivamente

[At the moment, what does **seem clear** is that Boudou has lost the support of the Argentines. 42.5% **thinks that** he must resign and more than a half that he should take a time off or renounce definitively] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 61.

However, other cases, such as the one that follows, have been excluded since although they also refer to a mental state, they have no relation to reporting.

Excitement about the tournament is steadily building among the Brazilian public – evident in the growing number of flags in windows and bunting on the streets – but many Brazilians **are still uneasy about** the $11bn (£6.5bn) costs of hosting the tournament and associate the World Cup with corruption, inefficiency, evictions and misplaced priorities [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 28.

In schematic form, the following doubtful cases have been discussed, and finally included or excluded, in this investigation[82]:

	Doubtful cases
Excluded	☒ Directives that just issue orders; ☒ Expressions with legal implications (directive acts); ☒ Future references (*will*); ☒ Wishes; ☒ Negated reporting segments that do not indicate the existence of a communicative act; ☒ Reports with non-explicit reported information (anaphoric allusions, presupposed information); ☒ Information requested.
Included	☑ Directives that cannot be fulfilled (past reference); ☑ Self-addressed directives (commissives); ☑ Statements about recommendability (*should*); ☑ Rumour reports using the conditional; ☑ Negated reporting segments that contain a communicative act and can be paraphrased in the positive way; ☑ Mental processes.

Table 10. List of the main included and excluded doubtful cases in the corpus

Apart from the above described excluded or included cases, other samples have been disregarded in the analysis; the reason is specified in each case after the example:

> They come as anger is growing among unions representing the NHS's 1.35 million-strong workforce at **the decision by the health secretary, Jeremy Hunt*, to*** reject the NHS pay-review body's recommendation that all NHS staff should get a 1% pay rise this year [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 16. [The secretary acts rather than expressing information]

> Ten officers were subsequently arrested, but this case – and several others since then – have added to a sense of anger among many favela residents about the brutal actions of police in trying to **'pacify'** their communities in time for the World Cup [emphasis

[82] On many occasions authentic lines dividing categories and subdivisions are frequently blurred in the language.

added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 28. [These inverted commas should not be considered as a sign of reported information, but as a mark of criticism or double meaning]

El modelo Eurofighter, fabricado por un consorcio europeo en el que participan España, Italia, Alemania y Reino Unido, es un moderno avión de caza y ataque a superficie, **denominado** por el Ejército del Aire español como C-16 Typhoon

[The Eurofighter model, built by a European consortium that includes Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom, is a modern jet fighter and surface attack, **named** by the Spanish Air Force as C-16 Typhoon] [emphasis added] (El Mundo 2014)- article 63. ['Name' is not being used as a reporting verb in this case]

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish reported information from pieces of information used with **double meaning**, secondary senses or any other implications[83], as in these cases which have been eliminated:

Because the five men are very unlikely to face actual trial in the US, the move creates a deliberate marker in a Beijing-Washington relationship that is under increasing strain as China grows more territorially assertive in the South China Sea and President Obama continues America's military **"pivot"**[84] to to [sic] the Pacific [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 29. [The information between inverted commas has not been uttered by Obama, it rather implies a double meaning]

[83] For further information see section 1.3 on mixed reporting style.

[84]This term was supposedly coined by Hillary Clinton (for further information, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asian_foreign_policy_of_the_Barack_Obama_administration#The_.27Pivot.27).

El letrado Thierry Herzog había sido llamado a declarar sobre un caso que afecta a **'Sarko'**

[The lawyer Thierry Herzog had been called to testify on a case which concerns **'Sarko'**] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 45. [It is just a manner of referring to him, that is, his nickname]

Moreover, there are other interesting included cases, as follows:

Deploying the full might of China's state-owned media apparatus in its retort to Washington, an unnamed spokesman for the State Internet Information Office was prominently quoted **warning** the US of "countermeasures" (The Times 2014)- article 29. [This case is interesting since the reporting segment is preceded by a manner clause]

También **se considera** la **posibilidad** de que el conductor, que huyó del lugar pero fue capturado cinco horas más tarde de la tragedia, paró para echarle combustible al vehículo mientras estaba encendido, provocando el incendio. Una tercera versión asegura que el autobús funcionaba a gas pero tenía reservas de gasolina y que explotó cuando el conductor intentó cambiar de un sistema al otro

[**The possibility** that the driver, who fled the scene but was arrested five hours after the tragedy, stopped to fuel the vehicle while it was on, causing the fire, **is** also **considered**. A third version claims that the bus was gas-fired but had reserves of gasoline and that it blew up when the driver attempted to change from a system to another] [emphasis added] (El País 2014)- article 58. [The verb 'considerar' (consider) has scope over a noun phrase, but the noun 'posibilidad' (possibility) is epistemic and therefore it does not presuppose information in the same way as the nouns cited above]

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will be devoted to a quantitative and qualitative analysis of six of the main parameters in this investigation, which are the following: reporting style; tense, aspect and voice; writer's commitment; specificity of the source of information; gender of the information source, by means of the study of female sources; and prominence, which is focus on the assessment of headlines. Although each section within this chapter revolves around a single parameter, as the discussion progresses a contrastive analysis integrating the previous factor is carried out. For example, once the results of the reporting style have been presented, the following parameter (verb tense, aspect and voice) analyses the interrelation between both factors, and so on and so forth for all other cases. Therefore, the last chapter devoted to prominence also addresses the influence of the previously-discussed factors on headlines.

I should also note that for ease of reading the parameter of 'verb tense, aspect and voice' will be solely indicated as 'verb tense' in the contrastive study of the other six factors. Besides, I should point out that the matter of 'reportative evidentiality' will be just integrated in the result sections dealing within qualified verbs (writer's commitment factor) and non-specified sources, which are included in the specificity parameter.

Similarly, the 'news values' factor will be incorporated into the discussion of the rest of the parameters, when appropriate. There are, however, two sorts of newsworthy qualities that are worth mentioning here and cannot be integrated in the other sections, namely 'recency' and 'geographical closeness'[85]. Temporal references are reduced in the British and Spanish corpora (7.90% and 6.29% respectively). Besides, just a few of them are directly connected with the value of 'recency', for instance, 'just' (article 12), 'recently' (article 16), 'hoy' [today] (article 32) or

[85] For further information see Appendix 11.

'este lunes' [this Monday] (article 66). The fact that most time references are not directly related to this news value is probably due to the fact that the quality of 'recency' is rather implicitly suggested by means of other linguistic devices present in the reporting segment, for instance, the present simple verb tense, as in 'The government **insists** it will be able to maintain security during the event' (article 28).

In the case of place references, figures are also reduced (6.16% and 8.03% in the British and Spanish corpora respectively). There is an overall preference for clarifying the specific physical place where the state of affairs is first mentioned [e.g. 'in a press notice', article 5; 'frente al edificio judicial' (in front of the court building), article 61], or is located (e.g. 'on Twitter', article 1; 'en una carta' (in a letter), article 36). Apart from these local references indicating nearness, a few instances have also been found in British International news referring to distant locations, such as 'South Africa' (article 18) or 'in the host city of Porto Alegre' (article 28), thus broadening the horizon of the news report.

9. Reporting style

As was signalled in chapter 1, the parameter of 'reporting style' entails three main speech modes: 'direct', which is aimed at a verbatim reproduction of a previous statement; 'indirect', used for rephrasing information; and finally, 'mixed' mode, which is basically a combination of the other two reporting styles.

Table 11 below shows the quantitative results with regard to these styles in both the British and the Spanish corpora. The results are given in raw numbers (N), as well as percentages (%) so as to normalise the data. Following Butler (1985), this Table includes the calculation of the statistical significance (P) according to the results of the Chi-square test. For purposes of simplifying computation, those instances classified in the Excel database as WDQ, WIQ, WMQ + direct, indirect, mixed[86] will be included within the label of 'mixed' mode, and this procedure will be applied to the rest of the sections in this chapter, since they combine two distinct reporting styles.

	Reporting style						
	Direct		Indirect		Mixed		Total (N)
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
British press	147	28.32	282	54.33	90	17.34	519
Spanish press	140	30.37	196	42.52	125	27.11	461
P	0.4830		0.0003		0.0003		

Table 11. Reporting style distribution in the British and the Spanish press

The results uncover almost parallel trends with regard to the use of reporting styles, indirect being the most used mode (54.33% and 42.52% in the British and Spanish press respectively), direct the second most frequent device and finally, mixed, the least used style (with just 90 out of 519 total occurrences in the case of the British corpus). Therefore, it seems

[86] For clarification, see Abbreviations at the beginning of the document and section 8.1 on fields of the database.

that when news writers are transmitting previously uttered information, they prefer paraphrasing the original utterance rather than a supposed verbatim reproduction of it (direct style) or a combination of two speech modes. The use of the indirect style, whose use in the two corpora is extremely statistically significant ($P<0.05$), allows journalists to re-shape the information to a greater extent, thus subtly evaluating the content of the quoted segment. It should also be noted that the Chi-square test reveals that the distribution of the use of direct reporting style in the two news groups does not lead to a statistical difference ($P>0.05$); in fact, if we compare data, there is just a difference of 2.05 percentage points between both corpora.

10. Reporting verb

10.1 Verb tense, aspect and voice

Table 12 included below shows the distribution of verb tenses, aspect and voice in the British and Spanish press in raw numbers (N), percentages (N) and also, with reference to the calculation of the statistical significance (P) using Chi-square test (for further details see Appendix 1).

Verb tense, aspect and voice			British press		Spanish press		P
			N	%	N	%	
Verb tense	Present	Present simple	42	10.05	131	37.43	0.0001
		Present perfect	29	6.94	99	28.28	0.0001
		Present continuous	2	0.48	0	0.00	0.5033
		Present perfect continuous	0	0.00	0	0.00	1.0000
	Past	Past simple[87]	308	73.68	93	26.57	0.0001
		Past perfect	4	0.96	1	0.28	0.3832
		Past continuous	0	0.00	0	0.00	1.0000
		Past perfect continuous	0	0.00	0	0.00	1.0000
	Non-finite forms		33	7.89	26	7.43	0.8920
Aspect	Progressive		2	0.48	0	0.00	0.5033
	Perfect		33	7.89	100	28.57	0.0001
	Simple		383	91.63	250	71.43	0.0001
Voice	Active		405	96.89	348	99.43	0.0157
	Passive		13	3.11	2	0.57	0.0157
		Total verb occurrences	418		350		

Table 12. Verb tense, aspect and voice distribution in the British and Spanish press

Firstly, if I analyse the statistical significance of the results, I may conclude that there are extremely statistically-significant differences ($P<0.05$) concerning the use of present simple, present perfect and past simple in the two news groups, whereas present / past (perfect)

[87] In the case of the Spanish corpus, it comprises the past with perfective aspect ('pretérito indefinido') and the past with imperfective aspect ('pretérito imperfecto').

continuous and non-finite forms does not lead to such statistical difference. Focusing on aspect, progressive forms are not statistically-significant (P>0.05), whereas simple and perfect aspects do present an extremely significant difference in the two corpora. Finally, concerning voice, both active and passive verb forms do show a statistical difference in the British and Spanish press, since the active voice is much more common, and the passive in Spanish is virtually non-existent.

Notable differences can be inferred with respect to the distribution of verb tenses in the two news groups. While the first most used tense in the British newspapers is past simple (308 out of 418 total verb occurrences), showing a very differentiated percentage with respect to the rest of tenses, the Spanish press appears to opt for using present simple forms, closely followed by present perfect and past simple tenses. Apart from implying a more scattered distribution of tenses in the Spanish corpus, these figures may suggest a more overt attempt on the part of British writers to distance themselves from the reported state of affairs by means of the use of past simple tense, whereas the increased use of present form by Spanish reporters appears to signal a larger degree of acceptance of the reported opinions. This data may uncover a lack of interest by the quality press writers to add a component of dynamism to journalistic discourse.

If I take the most common verb tenses in the two news groups and compare them with the reporting style which is used (see Table 13 below), I can notice that with the exception of present perfect forms in the Spanish press, the most used reporting style is the indirect speech mode, the Spanish past simple tense being the one which presents the greatest difference with respect to the other two reporting styles (42 out of 93 total occurrences). This data seems to coincide with Clark's claim that past tense is commonly used in indirect reporting (2010: 147).

		Reporting style						
		Direct		Indirect		Mixed		Total
	Verb tense	N	%	N	%	N	%	(N)
British press	Past simple	108	35.06	137	44.48	63	20.45	308
Spanish press	Present simple	35	26.71	56	42.75	40	30.53	131
	Present perfect	38	38.38	26	26.26	35	35.35	99
	Past simple	32	34.41	42	45.16	19	20.43	93

Table 13. Most used verb tenses vs. reporting style: a contrastive analysis

With reference to aspect (see Table 12 above), I can say that in general terms the perfect aspect is more used in the Spanish press than in the British press (with a difference of 20.68 percentage points between both corpora). In the case of progressive aspect, the presence in both news groups is very reduced in the corpus, in fact, the Spanish press does not include any single instance of this aspect. Finally, there are no instances of continuous forms in either of the corpora, with the exception of present continuous in British newspapers, though it exhibits a low presence (0.48%).

Regarding perfect aspect, one of the least non-progressive tenses used is past perfect, which refers to an event taking place before another event in the past (Downing 2014: 366). In my corpus it just appears five times, as in the following report:

> While the prosecution's witness Professor Gert Saayman **had testified** that she has probably eaten two hours before she died, Professor Lundgren said there were a number of factors that could have slowed Ms Steenkamp's digestion, including doing yoga and being asleep [emphasis added] (The Times 2014, article 11).

In this sort of cases the past perfect is used to reinforce the location in which the information was originally expressed within the past time line. The readership might get the impression that the reported information is no longer valid as events are presented as very distant in time.

Conversely, present perfect is the most common perfect tense used in the corpus. It can convey several implications, such as "recency" or "resulting state", as situations which are narrated in perfect aspect are "in many cases interpreted as having a visible result" (Downing 2014: 365-366). Although the distribution of present perfect is similar in both groups the presence of present perfect tense is almost unnoticeable in the case of British newspapers in comparison with the Spanish counterparts, where it is more widely used [29 out of 418 total occurrences (6.94%) vs. 99 out of 350 total occurrences (28.28%)]. Two examples are "Oscar Pistorius's social worker **has told** the court that the athlete was 'barely coping' in the days after he killed his girlfriend, but not suicidal" (article 17); "'Pero, una cosa es tener pasión por Sevilla, y otra muy distinta es reescribir la historia […]', **ha señalado** este martes el alcalde onubense" ['But, one thing is having passion for Seville, and another issue is rewriting history [...]', the Huelva Mayor **has pointed out** this Tuesday] (article 55).

Concerning the issue of voice, as I signalled in section 2.1.4 above, Tarone *et al.* maintain that passive voice is used purposely when the reported information is in conflict with the reporter's own ideas (1998: 122). But the question that arises now is: *does the opposition to somebody else's ideas always coincide with passive reporting verbs?* The answer cannot be answered yet, since the use of passive is very reduced in the corpus (3.11% and 0.57% in the British and Spanish press respectively). Journalists appear to use passive reporting verbs mostly motivated by the discourse properties of the text, more than as a rhetoric strategy to present overtones of conflict. However, in a vast corpus a possible link between the negative qualification of the verb and the use of passive voice may well be established, giving indications of the writer's sceptical stance towards the veracity of the reported information, as in 'Moyes **has been tipped** as a possible contender to take over at Celtic from Neil Lennon, who stepped down today' (article 3).

10.2 Writer's commitment

10.2.1 Survey: commitment attribution

The classification of reporting verbs concerning the notion of writer's commitment is initially addressed in this study by means of the creation of a corpus-based survey for both English and Spanish native speakers (see Appendices 2 and 3 below) that attempts to be taken as a guide to minimise possible misattributions in my latter corpus interpretation. The survey is basically aimed at determining the position of a fictitious news reporter (Angela) in relation to the content of the reported clause previously uttered by a defendant (David) on the grounds of the implicatures embedded in the reporting verb that the news reporter uses. The suspect is depicted as someone to whom a supposed illegal contract was given and now he has been taken to court to report against his company.

This pilot study is based on a corpus of 76 verbs present in the four broadsheet British and Spanish journals, namely *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *El Mundo* and *El País*, which have been chosen at random for analysis at sentence level. The examples have been evaluated by a group of 34 participants from different nationalities, who had to decide on the reporters' commitment to the content they were reporting, by means of a 10-degree scale. In the analysis of writer's engagement to the reliability of the information participants have had to follow their intuition as there was not any conclusive nuance in the utterances about whether the journalist was reporting the author's information impartially or otherwise was judging its validity, either in a positive or a negative sense.

In order not to obtain disparities in the interpretation, all reporting clauses have been written in past tense, though their reporting style changes slightly and therefore its content in some examples due to considerations of style (e.g. 'David ACCUSED his employer of hiring him illegally' vs. "David HIT BACK: 'the employment contract I signed wasn't legal'"); direct and indirect reported speech are mixed in the questionnaire because, as Morency *et al.* point out,

"there is no significant difference between direct and indirect reported speech with prefaces signalling faithful reports as to the way the hearer attributes commitment to OS [original speaker]" (2007: 209). Moreover, some verbs have been rejected due to the fact that they are primarily aimed at prescribing a future course of action (directive) rather than reporting information which has been previously uttered, and also as a consequence of the fictitious *stage* that was created for the survey (for further information see section 8.3 above on doubtful cases); for instance, 'to rule' and its Spanish counterpart 'decretar'. According to *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary* 'to rule' is "to make a legal decision about something"[88], and the agent connected with this verb is usually related to justice departments, e.g. 'the Supreme Court', 'the jury', 'the board'; so a supposed ordinary person like David, the fictitious defendant, cannot *rule* in this sense. Besides, one verb chosen at random ('to shoot back' and 'admitir' [to admit] in the Spanish questionnaire) appears twice in each of the surveys in order to check the level of reliability of the results.

10.2.2 Survey results

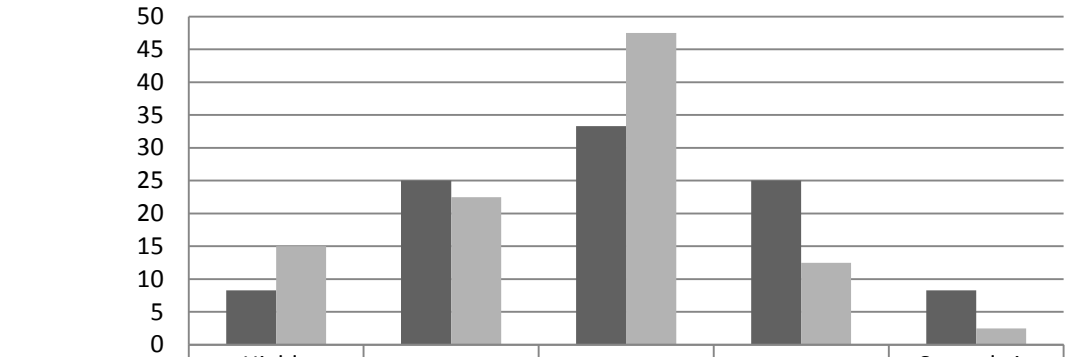
The distribution of reporting verbs in relation to writer's commitment to the veracity of the reported information in the British and Spanish press based on the survey's results is shown in Table 14 below. Groups are distributed according to the mean (M) score commitment obtained in the survey, which ranged from 4.00 to 8.30 and, since the number of verbs chosen for analysis differ in each news group, results are just given in row numbers (N).

[88] https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/rule, accessed 23-02-2015.

Classification	Score (M)	British press	N	Spanish press	N
Highly sceptical	<5	Suggest; think; claim	3	Comentar [comment]; agradecer [thank]; opinar [believe]; considerar [consider]; hablar [talk]; estimar [estimate]	6
Sceptical	5-6	Call; believe; signal; respond; announce; report; blame; say; describe	9	Explicar [explain]; relatar [tell]; anunciar [announce]; hacer [make, do]; señalar [point out]; sostener [maintain]; atribuir [confer]; entender [understand]; recordar [recall]	9
Impartial	6-7	Add; tell; argue; deny; agree; accuse; warm; criticise; inform; caution; explain; point out	12	Justificar [justify]; decir [say]; avalar [support]; comunicar [communicate]; advertir [warn]; apuntar [note]; indicar [indicate]; manifestar [express]; aclarar [clarify]; calificar [describe]; defender [defend]; concluir [conclude]; remachar [stress]; destacar [highlight]; añadir [add]; asegurar [claim]; amenazar [threaten]; insistir [insist]; responder [respond]	19
Favourable	7-8	Maintain; shoot back; stress; recognise; hit back; acknowledge; admit; insist; testify	9	Identificar [identify]; confesar [confess]; afirmar [state]; denunciar [denounce]; comprometerse [commit oneself]	5
Strongly in favour	>8	Reiterate; make (it) clear; confirm	3	Admitir [admit]	1
		Total	36		40

Table 14. Distribution of verbal groups in the British and Spanish press ordered by increasing level of commitment following the survey data

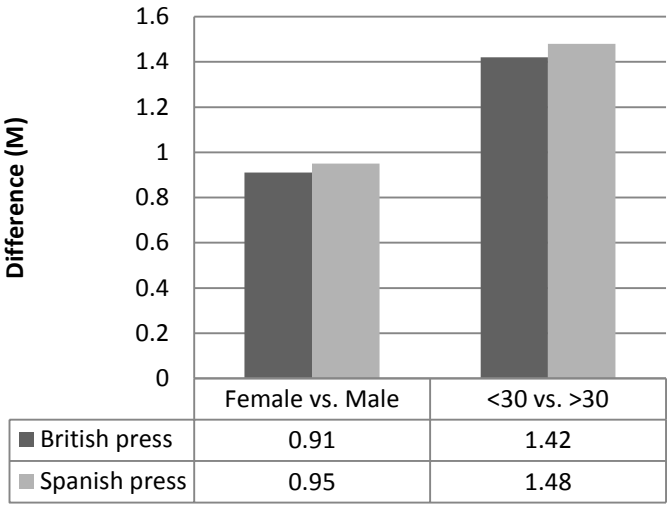
The survey results uncover that the distribution of verbs varies with language. In Spanish newspapers, for instance, the presence of 'favourable' verbs is significantly lower than in British journals, whereas these newspapers prefer using impartial verbs much less than the Spanish press (see Figure 7 below). Besides, writers tend to avoid over-criticism.



	Highly sceptical	Sceptical	Impartial	Favourable	Strongly in favour
British press	8.3	25	33.3	25	8.3
Spanish press	15	22.5	47.5	12.5	2.5

Figure 7. Percentages of reporting verbs in the British and Spanish press

It is also remarkable to notice the presence of few parallel cases in the groups of analysis. Some pairs of verbs, regardless of their similarity in meaning, exhibit great differences in use, according to participants' perception; for instance, 'explain' is classified in the British press as impartial, while Spanish native speakers classify its counterpart ('explicar') as sceptical. These variations in the commitment attribution may be connected with the use of reporting verbs in context, *i.e*. the evaluative signals present in the surrounding information. Then, even though participants have to evaluate commitment at sentence level in the questionnaire they still evaluate verbs on the basis of the news rhetoric in which they are used to seeing these reporting verbs.



	Female vs. Male	<30 vs. >30
British press	0.91	1.42
Spanish press	0.95	1.48

Figure 8. Gender and age differences concerning commitment attribution

Moreover, the age and gender of participants are factors that influence the perception of commitment. Although the total scoring of the reporting verbs in the four groups was not very distinct (see Appendices 9 and 10 below), generally I can conclude that males and young people are more sceptical than females and people over 30 years old (with the exception of Spanish male participants). However, there are some verbs in which the general score was significantly variable with respect to the profile of the participants; for example, the English verb 'deny' was classified by female participants and people over 30 years old as 'favourable', whereas the other groups considered it as 'highly sceptical'. Figure 8 shows the general mean of these differences found in the evaluation of reporting verbs with regard to the profile of the participant. The highest discrepancy among respondents has to do with the age factor, in fact there is over a 1.40 point gap in the scale in both the British and Spanish press, the English native participants under 30 years old being the most sceptical evaluators. This aspect suggests that the age-graded variation in linguistics is a crucial aspect concerning the level of acceptance of the reported information; thus, results are likely to display a variation in a diachronic study depending on the age of the participants that take part in the study.

10.2.3 Contrastive analysis

As will be noted in Table 15 below, my own classification of reporting verbs regarding the commitment attribution differs from the number of divisions made in the survey regarding the writer's commitment to the veracity of the reported information. As I indicated in section 2.2.4 above on verb division adopted in the thesis, I have classified reporting verbs in relation to their lexical meaning without considering the linguistic context in which they are. Basically, 'highly sceptical' and 'sceptical' verbs are just classified in my taxonomy as 'qualified – negative', which usually comprises verbs denoting mental processes with negative overtones, such as 'expect' or 'maintain' (for further details see Appendices 4 and 5). This verb group indicates negative evaluation or disbelief about the reported information, which in some cases is reinforced typographically, as in article 65: "Gazprom **'considera'** un chantaje la postura ucraniana" [Gazprom **'considers'** the Ukrainian position a blackmail]. On the other hand, 'non-qualified' verbs correspond to 'impartial' verbs in the survey, for example 'explain' or 'report'. Even though reporters aimed at detaching themselves of the reported content, if these verbs were assessed considering the linguistic context in which they appear, some sort of qualification would be noticed, as in the following report:

> Regional government chiefs, whose councils subsidise the local train system, demanded guarantees that passengers would not be forced to pay extra for the platform modifications. But Jacques Rapoport, President of the RFF, **played down the blunder, saying** that platforms had to be modernised anyway [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 19.

In this case the expression 'play down the blunder' indicates a positive qualification of the reported information, that is, the reporter seems to support what Rapoport said, otherwise the journalist would have said 'attempted to play down the blunder'.

Finally, ‘qualified – positive’ verbs comprise ‘favourable’ and ‘strongly in favour’ subtypes in the survey. As I indicated in section 2.2.4, these reporting verbs indicate that writers are reporting information regarded as true or very likely to be true, as in ‘recognize’ or ‘testify’. I should note that in some cases, these verbs do not only indicate positive general stance towards the reported content, but also that the information is, for some reason, against the interests of the source of information itself, for instance the reporting verbs ‘admit’ or ‘acknowledge’.

I would also like to remark that both ‘qualified – negative’ and ‘qualified – positive’ verbs will be regarded as markers of reportative evidentiality in my investigation. My classification of reporting verbs is based on previous studies, mainly those carried out by Thompson and Yiyun (1991) and Chen (2005, 2007), though some discrepancies may be found; for instance, the verbs ‘claim’ and ‘believe’ were classified by Thompson and Yiyun as ‘non-factive’ (a category closed to my ‘non-qualified’ subtype), however, I have included them within the ‘qualified – negative’ scope, since I consider that they show scepticism on the part of the news reporter.

Table 15 below summarises the results obtained in the above-explained survey in comparison with the results of my corpus following my own criterion. The results are given in raw numbers (N) and percentages (%) in order to normalise the data. Besides, this Table presents whether the comparison is statistically-significant (P) according to the Chi-square test.

	Writer's commitment													
	Qualified - positive				Non-qualified				Qualified - negative				Total (N)	
	Corpus		Survey		Corpus		Survey		Corpus		Survey		Corpus	Survey
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
British press	70	16.75	12	33.33	319	76.31	12	33.33	29	6.94	12	33.33	418	36
Spanish press	161	46.00	6	15.00	149	42.57	19	47.50	40	11.43	15	37.50	350	40
P	0.0001				0.0001				0.0318					

Table 15. Distribution of verbal groups in the British and Spanish press concerning the level of commitment: contrastive analysis[89]

In general terms, the presence of markers of reportative evidentiality ('qualified – positive' and 'qualified – negative' verbs) as compared with reported speech expressions ('non-qualified' reporting verbs) is reduced in my British corpus (99 out of 418 total number of occurrences). Nevertheless, the Spanish newspapers exhibit a more even distribution of reportative evidentiality and reported speech, having a total of 57.43% reportative evidentials (201 qualified verbs out of 350 total occurrences). These figures appear to indicate a greater degree of qualification of the truth of the reported information on the part of Spanish writers than the one inferred by means of British journalists in my corpus. This assumption is also supported by the results of the Chi-square test, since the distribution in the use of reportative evidentiality, *i.e.* qualified verbs, in the two news groups presents an extremely statistically-significant difference ($P<0.05$).

Regarding the contrastive analysis between the survey data and my analysis results, I may deduce from Table 15 that 'qualified – positive' verbs are the second most used type in the British corpus and they even occupied the first position in the case of the Spanish press (46.00%); nevertheless, the survey results uncover opposing trends. In the case of British newspapers,

[89] The total number of occurrences in the survey does not include the repeated verb that was included to check the level of reliability of the results.

reporting verbs are evenly distributed, showing equal percentages, and regarding the Spanish group, the reporting verbs which were graded with positive connotations appear at the bottom of the list, with a difference of 31 percentage points with respect to my criterion. 'Non-qualified' verbs also show discrepancies in the classification, these verbs being the most used category in the British press according to my criterion. Moreover, both 'qualified – positive' and 'non-qualified' reporting verbs show that there is an extremely statistically-significant difference ($P<0.05$) between the occurrences of these two divisions, whereas the use of 'qualified-negative' verbs just pose significant differences in the distribution of the two corpora. The presence of this latter set of verbs is reduced in my corpus (6.94 and 11.43 in the British and the Spanish press respectively), though participants' perception differs.

Analysing the parameter of writer's commitment in comparison with the above-explained factors (reporting style and verb tense), I notice some interesting findings (see Table 16 below). With regard to the 'qualified – positive' group, this type of verbs was mostly reported in past simple in indirect mode in the case of the British press, whereas the Spanish press opts for a wider range of verb tenses (present simple, present perfect and past simple). 'Non-qualified' verbs also exhibit similar trends with respect to verb tenses and they also converge in the reporting style, the direct mode being the most used reporting style in the Spanish press (44.29%). Nevertheless, the most peculiar finding has to do with 'qualified – negative' verbs. In this verb set, both the British and the Spanish corpora prefer reporting these verbs in indirect mode and present simple (41.38% and 62.50% in the British and the Spanish press respectively). These figures are interesting since, as Downing indicates, this tense is used when the reported content is still regarded as valid (2014: 357); however, these reporting verbs appear to show negative nuances on the part of writer's commitment towards the truth of the reported proposition, which would mean a contradiction in the attribution by the journalist. For instance,

'Devout Jews **believe** the biblical King David is buried there, and disapprove of Christian prayer at the site' (article 26) or 'Washington **maintains** that it draws a clear line between economic and security-related cyber activity' (article 30).

		Writer's commitment											
		Qualified - positive				**Non-qualified**				**Qualified - negative**			
		British		Spanish		British		Spanish		British		Spanish	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Reporting style	Direct	6	8.57	38	23.60	111	34.80	66	44.29	0	0.00	6	15.00
	Indirect	53	75.71	75	46.58	144	45.14	45	30.20	25	86.21	19	47.50
	Mixed	11	15.71	48	29.81	64	20.06	38	25.50	4	13.79	15	37.50
Verb tense	Present simple	9	12.86	52	32.30	21	6.58	54	36.24	12	41.38	25	62.50
	Present perfect	11	15.71	51	31.68	16	5.01	45	30.20	2	6.90	3	7.50
	Present continuous	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.31	0	0.00	1	3.45	0	0.00
	Past simple	42	60.00	49	30.43	255	79.94	37	24.83	11	37.93	7	17.50
	Past perfect	1	1.43	1	0.62	2	0.63	0	0.00	1	3.45	0	0.00
	Non-finite forms	7	10.00	8	4.97	24	7.52	13	8.72	2	6.90	5	12.50
Total		70		161		319		149		29		40	

Table 16. Writer's commitment, verb tense and reporting style: contrastive results

Finally, considering the parameter of 'news values', which have not been analysed quantitatively in Table 16, I should note that there is no precise correspondence between the degrees of qualification and the sort of news values that is exhibited in the discourse. As I suggested in section 6.3.3 above, 'conflict' seems to be the most frequent newsworthy value that is shown in reports; however, the reporting verbs that may well fit into this connotation do not necessarily coincide with 'qualified – negative' verbs. This news value may result either from a dispute between two or more parties, as in 'accuse', 'warn', 'blame', 'negar' [deny] 'criticar' [criticise]; or due to the *inner* conflict of a single agent, for example, 'admit', 'recognize' or 'acknowledge', which belong to 'qualified – positive' verbs.

11. Source of information

11.1 The reporting segment: main word-categories of modifiers in the reporting source

The reporting segment comprises three main elements affecting the source of information, which are determinatives, adjectives and nouns, which will be analysed below.

There are linguists that link the use of some determinatives with the degree of grammatical definiteness of the referent they modify (Downing 2014: 417); however, I consider it *risky* to establish a fixed division for all determinatives in connection with the semantic type of sources they designate. However, it is possible to state certain tendencies regarding the collocations of determinatives in the reporting clause, for example, 'the + plural countable noun' (identifiable plural human or aggregation source) vs. 'the + singular countable noun' (identifiable singular impersonalisation source); e.g. 'the Palestinians' (article 26) vs. 'the Bank' (article 9).

Table 17 shows the spread of determinatives in relation to the main branches of the specificity parameter that appear in pre-head or post-head position within the reporting segment. Divisions have been made following the categorisations made by Downing (2014: 423) and, as can be seen, the results are given in raw numbers (N) and percentages (%) in order to normalise the data.

		British press				Spanish press			
		Identifiable		Non-identifiable		Identifiable		Non-identifiable	
Position	**Determinatives**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Pre-head	Demonstrative	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.10	0	0.00
	Possessive	4	4.39	0	0.00	3	2.00	0	0.00
	Quantifiers	1	1.10	5	17.24	4	2.67	3	27.27
	Definite article	86	94.50	24	82.76	139	92.67	1	9.09
	Indefinite article	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.10	7	63.64
	Total	91	78.45	29	100.00	150	98.04	11	100.00
Post-head	Quantifiers	2	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Definite article	18	72.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	0	0.00
	Indefinite article	5	20.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	0	0.00
	Total	25	21.55	0	0.00	3	1.96	0	0.00
Total		116		29		153		11	

Table 17. Determinatives' distribution in the source citation segment[90]

The above-introduced categorisations refer to the following occurrences from the corpus:

- Demonstrative: 'este' [this];
- Possessive: 'its', 'her', 'su' [his, her, its];
- Quantifier: 'one', 'some', 'many', 'most', 'first', 'another', 'primer' [first], 'tres' [three], 'tercera' [third], 'algunos' [some], 'dos' [two];
- Definite article: 'the', 'el' [the], 'la(s)' [the], 'los' [the];
- Indefinite article: 'a(n)', 'un(a)' [a(n)].

As can be noticed, identifiable sources of information both in the British and the Spanish corpora are mostly pre-modified by the definite article 'the', as well as in those that appear in post-information source head position, for example, 'Ban Ki Moon, **the** UN secretary-general'

[90] The data referring to the source included in this Table does not include determinatives that modify implicit sources of information since these sources do not exhibit an intimate connection between the heads and their modification, as in this report:

> **The** [determinative] **Bank of England** is restricting banks' and building societies' ability to lend out more than 15% of their mortgages to customers needing to borrowing four and half times their income – a move that **it** [implicit source] **acknowledges** will not have an immediate impact as no lender currently is hitting such a ceiling [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 10.

Similarly, those determinatives that belong to the proper name of the referent have not been considered for the investigation. E.g. 'Le Canard Enchaîné newspaper' (article 19); 'The Washington Post' (article 34). I understand that these determinatives have not been a product of the journalist's choice as they belong to the 'compound' (proper name) that defines the head noun of the source.

(article 23), though the figure for Spanish is more reduced (66.67%). Conversely, there are discrepancies regarding non-identifiable sources of information. In the case of the British press, they are mainly pre-modified by the definite article, whereas Spanish writers opt for the indefinite article 'a(n)'. No cases have been found of post-modification in the two news groups.

Regarding the use of adjectives in the reporting segment, I will review basic notions of their semantic groupings in order to proceed with the research of this word-category. Adjectives have been semantically subdivided in most recent grammars (Downing 2014; Biber *et. al* 2007; Huddleston and Pullum 2002; among others) in two categories: descriptors (descriptive adjectives) and classifiers (classifying adjectives).

1. Descriptors: they are prototypical adjectives denoting a wide range of features to describe things, people and state of affairs.
    a. Colour: 'dark'.
    b. Size/quantity [weight]/extent: 'deep', 'wide'.
    c. Time (meanings related to time): 'annual', 'late'.
    d. Evaluative/emotive: 'great', 'poor'.
    e. Miscellaneous descriptive: 'appropriate', 'strange'.
2. Classifiers: their primary function is to restrict the head noun in relation to other referents.
    a. Restrictive: they delimit the referent of a noun particularly in relation to other referents: 'additional'.
    b. Affiliative: they are associated with groups/affiliations such as nationalities, religion, politics to which the referent belongs: 'American', 'Christian'.
    c. Topical: they are connected with areas of study, culture, art, technology, science or institutions: 'political', 'parliamentary'.

(Adapted from Downing 2014: 480, Biber *et al.* 2007: 508-509)

A distinguishing feature between the two types of adjectives is that only descriptive adjectives can be pre-modified by degree adverbs such as 'very'. Some adjectives can be either descriptive ('His mum is very **American'**) or classifier ('an **American** novel'). When they are pre-modifiers, these adjectives are normally classifiers.

Table 18 below gives an account of the different adjectives that have been found both in the British and the Spanish press either in pre-head or post-head position within the reporting segment, whose data is shown quantitatively in the next Table (Table 19).

ADJECTIVES					
TYPE	**SUBTYPE**	**BRITISH PRESS**		**SPANISH PRESS**	
		(pre-)	**(post-)**	**(pre-)**	**(post-)**
Descriptor	**Colour**				
	Size/quantity/extent				
	Time				
	Evaluative/emotive	clear steady devout widespread	leading		sentimental [sentimental]
	Miscellaneous	unnamed		propio [own]	
Classifier	**Restrictive**	central chief former general new official senior social	chief former general shadow senior	citado [mentioned] elegido [elected] ex [former] nuevo [new]	oficial(es) [official] general [general]
	Affiliative	American British California-based China-based Commonwealth Conservative Dem European Finish foreign French Iranian Iraqi Israeli Labour Lib Liberal Palestinian Republican	Democrat Israeli Labour Liberal Palestinian Republican Socialist Swedish Tory		argentina [Argentinian] australiano [Australian] conservadores [conservative] egipcio [Egyptian] estadounidense [US] europeo [European] jurídicas [legal] locales [local] onubense [from Huelva] patronales [trade, employers'] ruso [Russian] sevillano [Sevillian] suizas/o [Swiss] ucraniano [Ukrainian] vasco [Basque]
	Topical	economic financial satirical systemic			delegado [managing] ejecutivo [executive] histórico [historical] popular [popular] técnicos [technical]

Table 18. Distribution of adjectives in the source citation segment[91]

[91] This Table does not include modifying adjectives if they belong to implicit sources since they are directly attached to the source of information. Besides, the noun phrase 'Prime Minister' (article 1, 5) is understood as a 'compound' name that describes the source; therefore, 'prime' will not be analysed as an adjective of the evaluative descriptive type.

		British press				Spanish press			
		Identifiable		Non-identifiable		Identifiable		Non-identifiable	
Position	**Adjectives**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Pre-head	**Descriptor**								
	Colour	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Size/quantity/extent	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Time	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Evaluative/emotive	0	0.00	4	17.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Miscellaneous	0	0.00	1	4.35	1	2.78	0	0.00
	Classifier								
	Restrictive	11	20.37	1	4.35	4	11.11	0	0.00
	Affiliative	19	35.18	17	73.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Topical	4	7.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Post-head	**Descriptor**								
	Colour	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Size/quantity/extent	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Time	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Evaluative/emotive	1	1.85	0	0.00	1	2.78	0	0.00
	Miscellaneous	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Classifier								
	Restrictive	9	16.67	0	0.00	5	13.89	0	0.00
	Affiliative	10	18.52	0	0.00	20	55.55	0	0.00
	Topical	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	13.89	1	100.00
Total		54		23		36		1	

Table 19. Distribution of adjectives in the source citation segment (quantitative results)

From Table 19 it can be inferred that most adjectives tend to be of the classifier type, and within this category affiliative adjectives are the most common in the British and the Spanish corpora in both positions (35.18% and 73.91% respectively). E.g. 'French' (article 20). Nevertheless, there are a few evaluative descriptors as well in the case of British non-identifiable sources in pre-head position (4 out of 23 total number of occurrences), for instance, 'devout' (article 26), referring to Jews. Broadly speaking, I may say that modification by means of the use of adjectives is less frequent in the Spanish than in the British press (37 vs. 77 instances).

With respect to the syntactic division of adjectives in reporting clauses, there have been found only two options:

a. Modifiers: in British reporting clauses adjectives normally pre-modify the head noun, while in the case of the Spanish press adjectives tend to post-modify the head noun; in both cases they occur in an attributive position and belong to the source noun phrase.

E.g. '**French** railway chiefs' (article 19) vs. 'la portavoz **estadounidense'** [the American spokeswoman] (article 43).

b. Noun phrase heads: adjectives can serve as the head of the source noun phrase and practically function as a proper noun, although some of their characteristics (for example, the plural -s inflection) cannot be taken by them, even though the reference is a plural generic one. E.g. '**Labour'** (article 5). As Downing explains, "the adjective-headed noun phrase generically refers to people with the characteristic named by the adjective" (2014: 520), and this is the reason why more occurrences of this sort are expected to be found in the identifiable collective human source category once I expand the corpus.

Concerning modifying nouns, according to Downing, nouns can be pre-head modifiers in the function of classifiers[92], restricting the referent to a subclass (2014: 404). There are different types of noun classifiers, such as simple ('**US** officials', article 23), genitive ('**headteachers'** unions', article 8) or short NGs [or nominal group] ('**a White House statement**', article 24)[93] (2014: 441). There can be as well classified nouns in post-head position or "qualifier" nouns, whose function is to "define and identify the noun referent" (2014: 404). E.g. 'shoes **that size**' (NG).

Table 20 below shows the results found concerning nouns both in identifiable and non-identifiable sources of information in pre-head and post-head position. It seems that the English press prefers the use of noun modifiers more than Spanish newspapers do, similarly to what happened with modifying adjectives. Basically simple noun classifiers in the British press

[92] Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 329) call this type of nouns with pre-head dependent position in a NP structure 'nominals' and define them as modifiers in between nouns and NPs.
[93] Titles of publications, e.g. 'Le Canard Enchaîné' (article 19) are labelled as NGs in my research.

comprise personal titles, such as 'Mr', 'Ms', 'Dr' or 'Professor'. There are also classified nouns in connection with nationalities ('**Israel** Radio', article 25), field of expertise or professions ('**army** and **police** officers', article 24). In the Spanish press, I have not found any genitive and just one short nominal group ['**Le Pen** padre' [**Le Pen**, the father] (article 48)]; on the contrary, there are simple noun classifiers in the corpus whose content is related to professional content: 'El **vicepresidente** Florian Philipott' [the **vice president** Florian Philipott] (article 48).

		British press				**Spanish press**			
		Identifiable		**Non-Identifiable**		**Identifiable**		**Non-identifiable**	
Position	**Nouns**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Pre-head	Simple	66	60.00	8	47.06	8	80.00	0	0.00
	Genitive	16	14.54	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
	NG	9	8.18	7	41.18	1	10.00	0	0.00
Post-head	Simple	12	10.91	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00
	Genitive	6	5.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	NG	1	0.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		110		17		10		0	

Table 20. Distribution of noun classifiers in the source citation segment (quantitative results)[94]

Regarding the cases of postponement found in my corpora (see Table 21 below), I should note that appositive units or apposition NGS[95], such as proper names or acronyms, are very frequent in identifiable sources both in the British and the Spanish corpora (22 out of 38 in the British press and 42 out of 102 respectively); for example, 'The National Union of Teachers general secretary, **Christine Blower**' (article 8). Besides, the Spanish identifiable sources also exhibit the presence of prepositional phrases and to a lesser extent (reduced) relative clauses; for instance, 'una de las hipótesis [prepP] que manejan las autoridades [relative clause]' [one of the hypotheses (prepP) that the authorities maintain (relative clause)] (article 58). Finally, in the case of non-identifiable sources of information, the British and Spanish postponement in non-

[94] These figures disregard those modifying nouns affecting implicit sources since there is no an intimate connection between their heads and the modification. For further information see Appendix 6.
[95] For more information see Downing (2014).

defining segments is generally based on prepositional phrases (80.00% and 70.83% respectively).

	British press				Spanish press			
	Identifiable		Non-Identifiable		Identifiable		Non-identifiable	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
prepP	9	23.68	12	80.00	49	48.04	17	70.83
apposition NG	22	57.89	0	0.00	42	41.18	0	0.00
(reduced) relative clause	7	18.42	3	20.00	11	10.78	7	29.17
Total	38		15		102		24	

Table 21. Postponement in the source citation segment (quantitative results)

11.2 Specificity

The quantitative results for the different source categories concerning the specificity parameter in the British and Spanish press are shown in Table 22 (for further details see Appendix 8). Since the number of words in each group of newspapers differs, the results are given in both raw numbers (N) and frequency per a hundred words (R) in order to normalise the data. Moreover, the Table shows the statistical significance of the results (P) following the Chi-square test.

The distribution of tokens per category in both media groups is almost the same in the case of identifiable singular human sources, the first preferred source group in the two corpora; however, except for categorisation sources, the other two source types do not lead to a statistically-significant difference (P>0.05) in the two corpora according to the results of the Chi-square test. Besides, there is a large proportion in this set of implicit sources (119 out of 519 and 128 out of 461 in the British and Spanish press respectively), probably to avoid repetition, since the identity of these identifiable singular sources is easily retrievable from the linguistic context.

The presence of non-identifiable singular human sources (individualisation) is almost non-existent in the British and Spanish corpora (19 out of 519 and just 1 out of 461 total number of occurrences respectively) and reference to ordinary people within this group has not been found in Spanish citation segments yet. The more prominent existence of powerful sources, which poses an extremely statistically-significant difference ($P<0.05$), is illustrated in Figure 9 below.

The second most used category of reporting sources in the Spanish press is identifiable collective impersonalisation; although they are also widely used by British newspapers, their authors make use of identifiable collective human authors more than their Spanish counterparts. The fact that the ratio of tokens in the identifiable collective impersonalisation subdivision is slightly higher in the Spanish corpus, seems to indicate that the news rhetoric of Spanish articles is more prone to include references to inanimate entities. The only category in which the British press outnumbers the total impersonalisation occurrences with respect to the Spanish newspapers is in the case of non-identifiable plural sources, presenting a decrease of 2 percentage points.

The overall non-specified authors' percentage, which entails signs of reportative evidentiality, is slightly higher in the Spanish press, with a difference of 0.72 points in comparison with the Spanish corpus. This fact may suggest a possible greater approval for the lack of specificity in the reporting style as a newsworthy marker on the part of Spanish readers and consequently, a more extensive use of reportative markers in this news group, which would be consistent with the data obtained in the assessment of qualified verbs in my corpus (writer's commitment parameter). Nevertheless, the distribution of non-specified sources in the two corpora does not represent a statistical difference according to the results of the Chi-square test ($P>0.05$). Besides, I should note that within this source type, implicit sources mostly comprise action verbs written in passive voice, such as 'was reported' or 'is alleged', whereas the virtual

subtype consists of a wide range of word classes, such as adverbs ('seemingly', article 15), adjectives ('alleged', article 21) or prepositional phrases ['al parecer' (apparently), article 63][96].

Specificity of the source					British press		Spanish press		P
					N	%	N	%	
Identifiable	Singular	Human	Nomination		144	27.74	120	26.03	0.5644
			Categorisation		61	11.75	81	17.57	0.0109
			Nomination + categorisation		96	18.50	64	13.88	0.0568
		Impersonalisation			7	1.35	21	4.55	0.0033
	Plural	Human	Aggregation		5	0.96	10	2.17	0.1910
		Impersonalisation			3	0.58	15	3.25	0.0030
	Collective	Human	Collectivisation		17	3.27	2	0.43	0.0009
		Impersonalisation			70	13.49	84	18.22	0.0435
Non-identifiable	Singular	Human	Individualisation	Ordinary	1	0.19	0	0.00	1.0000
				Powerful	18	3.47	1	0.22	0.0001
		Impersonalisation			11	2.12	6	1.30	0.4633
	Plural	Human	Aggregation		32	6.16	15	3.25	0.0362
		Impersonalisation			16	3.08	5	1.08	0.0444
Non-specified	Implicit				17	3.27	23	4.99	0.1973
	Virtual				21	4.04	14	3.04	0.4910
				Total	519		461		

Table 22. Specificity categories and quantitative results

[96] For further information about word class see Appendix 14.

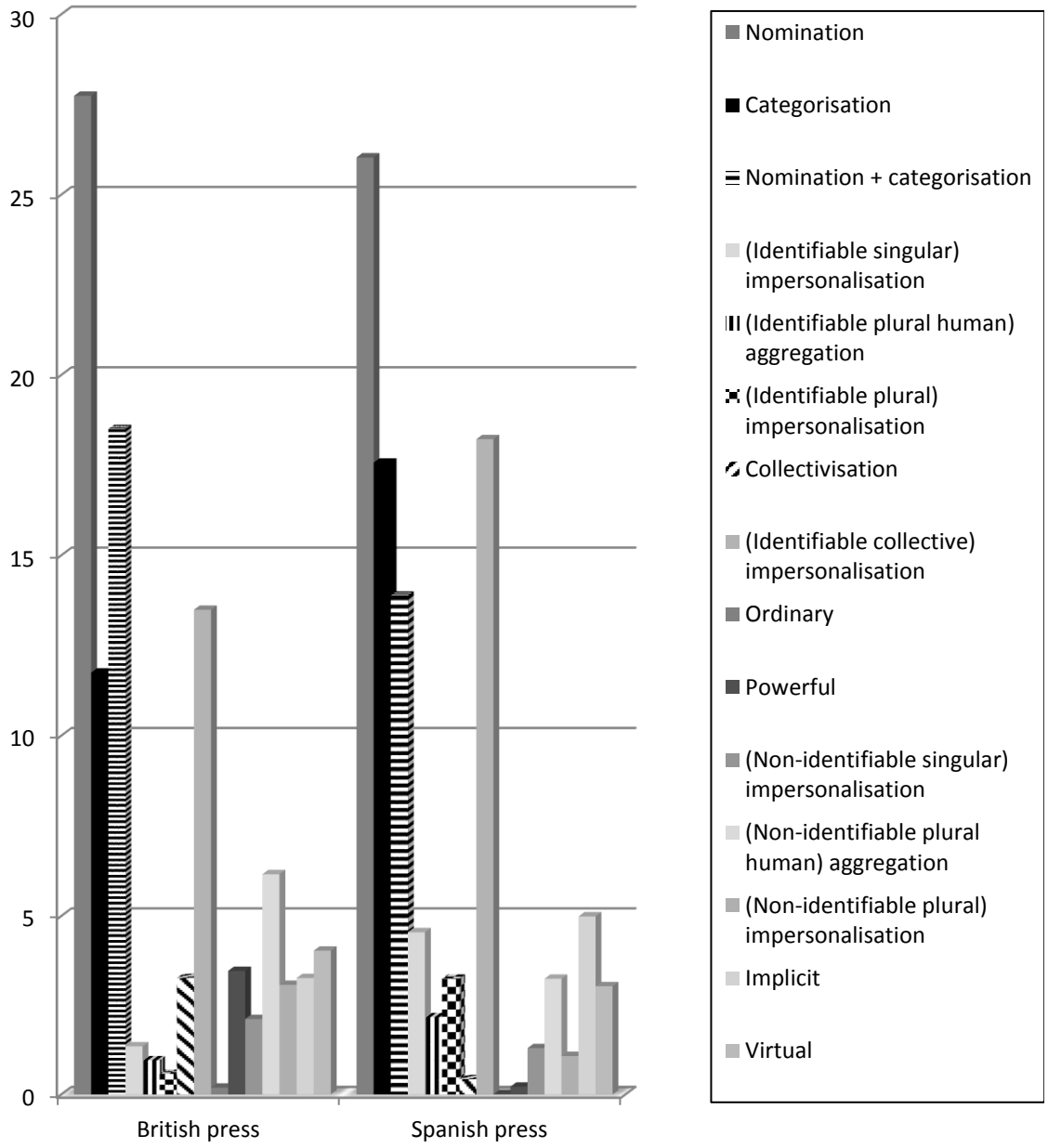


Figure 9. Specificity categories in the British and Spanish press (ratio per a hundred words)

Apart from these findings, there are also some interesting cases which are worth mentioning. For example, the information source 'Montserrat Triana Martínez y su madre, Montserrat González Fernández, de 55 años' [Montserrat Triana Martínez and its 55-year-old mother, Montserrat González Fernández] (article 31), which is a plural source type referring to

two female sources that has been classified as a 'female plural nomination' source instead of placing it in the plural set.

There are also some information sources that function at the same time as reporting expressions. For instance, 'widespread reports' (article 1), 'suggestions' (article 10) or 'la tesis' [the thesis] (article 38). They all belong to the 'identifiable singular impersonalisation' source category.

Regarding the sort of news values exhibited by means of the source of information developed in chapter 6 above, which mainly comprises people-centredness and eliteness, the results seem to confirm them. There are 375 human sources out of 519 total number of occurrences in the British press, which represents 72.25%; and in the case of the Spanish newspapers, this tendency remains (293 out of 461 total occurrences, which means 63.56%). These figures support the objective of identification pursued by news writers (Johnson-Cartee 2005; Montgomery 2007). In the case of the newsworthy value of 'eliteness', it may as well be derived from the distribution of information sources concerning mainly plural and collective sources, as well as powerful individualisation sources. However, this news value can also be integrated in other source categories, such as categorisation ('the Prime Minister', article 5), or by means of professional modifiers, as in 'a White House statement' (article 24).

Finally, with respect to the contrastive analysis of the three most used source categories in the British and the Spanish corpora with respect to the above-explained parameters of the study (see Table 23 below), I may conclude that the British press shows a preference for reporting these sources using non-qualified past simple verbs in indirect mode, while the Spanish newspapers' writers seem to opt for direct mode and a wider variety of verb tenses: present perfect (nomination), present simple (categorisation) and finally, past simple (nomination + categorisation). The overall preference for using present simple in the Spanish

newspaper articles demonstrates that Swales' (1990) consideration that when writers include the proper name of the author of the reported assertion the tendency is to use past tense in the reporting expression is not valid for the Spanish corpus. This difference may well be related to a lack of prestige of direct reported speech in British English (which I perceived informally), not occurring in Peninsular Spanish, which accounts for the more frequent use of this kind of reporting in spoken Peninsular Spanish than in spoken British English.

Concerning the use of the passive voice in identifiable singular sources, for example, 'she **was reported** missing by her mother' (article 21), it is not a frequent device in either of the corpora; the passive is rather more present in non-specified sources where the agency of the reported statement is implicitly shown or too broad to be delimited by means of a specified source in combination with an active reporting verb. For example, 'the image, which appeared on Twitter, **was said** to have been taken in the city near the Syrian border' (article 23).

Finally, in the case of writer's commitment to the truth of the reported proposition, Spanish journalists also opt for an unbiased attitude, with the exception of categorisation sources which appear to be associated with qualified – positive reporting verbs (45.68%).

Specificity of the source												
		Nomination				Categorisation				Nomination + categorisation			
		British		Spanish		British		Spanish		British		Spanish	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Verb tense	Present simple	6	4.17	33	27.50	5	8.20	28	34.57	1	1.04	3	4.69
	Present perfect	14	9.72	38	31.67	2	3.28	19	23.45	2	2.08	23	35.94
	Present continuous	1	0.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Past simple	91	63.19	24	20.00	46	75.41	17	20.99	75	78.12	26	40.62
	Past perfect	1	0.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.23	1	1.04	0	0.00
	Non-finite forms	9	6.25	0	0.00	2	3.28	8	9.88	9	9.37	5	7.81
Reporting style	Direct	52	36.11	53	44.17	20	32.79	41	50.62	39	40.62	26	40.62
	Indirect	64	44.44	27	22.50	22	36.06	16	19.75	43	44.79	21	32.81
	Mixed	28	19.44	40	33.33	19	31.15	24	29.63	14	14.58	17	26.56
Writer's commitment	Qualified – positive	24	16.67	40	33.33	0	0.00	37	45.68	13	13.54	26	40.62
	Non-qualified	92	63.89	48	40.00	52	85.24	30	37.04	71	73.96	29	45.31
	Qualified - negative	6	4.17	7	5.83	3	4.92	6	7.41	4	4.17	2	3.12
	Total	144		120		61		81		96		64	

Table 23. Specificity of the source, verb tense, reporting style and writer's commitment: contrastive results

11.3 Female sources

This section will be restricted to the analysis of the way in which female sources of information are depicted in the press media, and whether there are differences in the treatment and/or the number of instances of these authors. To do so, I have categorised the information sources according to their biological sex, as well as that of the writers reporting their evidence. Therefore, female sources are related to two main factors included in the Excel database: animacy, which deals with the human or inanimate nature of the information source; and gender of the source, which is a parameter that refers to the identity of the human sources of information, whether they are female, male or cannot be exactly determined. The last subdivision within the latter factor is called 'others' and comprises human beings with a non-specified biological gender in the media article that include plural[97] and collective sources (for further information see Appendix 7).

As can be deduced from Table 24 below, whose results are given in raw numbers (N) and percentages (%), the overall presence of these information sources is very reduced in comparison with male sources, whose distribution in both the British and the Spanish corpora is extremely statistically-significant ($P<0.05$) according to the Chi-square test. The underrepresentation of women in the press media is also noticeable if comparing the percentages for female sources and their male counterparts in the two news groups (6.5% vs. 52.02% and 12.80% vs. 43.38% in the British and the Spanish press respectively).

[97] Except for the information source 'Montserrat Triana Martínez y su madre, Montserrat González Fernández, de 55 años' [Montserrat Triana Martínez and its 55-year-old mother, Montserrat González Fernández] (article 31), which is a plural source type that has been classified as 'female' as it clearly refers to two female sources.

	Gender of the source				
	British press		Spanish press		P
	N	%	N	%	
Female	34	6.55	59	12.80	0.0010
Male	270	52.02	200	43.38	0.0072
Others	215	41.42	202	43.82	0.4766
Total	519		461		

Table 24. Gender of the source distribution in the British and Spanish press

The gender role, registered in Table 25, has also been addressed. This Table shows the distribution of newspaper reporters depending on their gender in both the British and the Spanish journals considering also the specific publications within each group, since newspapers are ultimately responsible for recruiting their staff. Four main divisions have been made: 'male', 'female', 'both' (equitable representation of both genders) and finally, 'unknown', which copes with those articles that by-line the story content by means of the name of the press agency, for instance, 'Associated Press in Bethlehem' (article 26), 'EFE' (article 47), or just by making reference to 'agencias' [agencies] (article 43, 47), to mention but a few.

		Writer's gender								
		Male		Female		Both		Unknown		Total (N)
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
British press	*The Times*	9	60	5	33.33	1	6.67	0	0.00	15
	The Guardian	12	80.00	1	6.67	1	6.67	1	6.67	15
	Total	21	70.00	6	20.00	2	6.67	1	3.33	30
Spanish press	*El Mundo*	11	57.89	3	15.79	0	0.00	5	26.31	19
	El País	9	47.37	6	31.58	1	5.26	3	15.79	19
	Total	20	52.63	9	23.68	1	2.63	8	21.05	38

Table 25. Gender distribution of the writers in the British and Spanish press

As can be seen in this Table, there is a general trend to specify the author of the article, which in the case of the quality press is clearly dominated by the presence of men (70% and 52.63% in the British and the Spanish corpora respectively). However, in the Spanish news

industry there seems to be a more balanced participation of men and women, 'both' subtype being the least frequent sort of by-line (one out of 38 total number of articles).

If we further analyse the issue of writer's gender, and connect it to that of the sources of information, we may reach significant conclusions (see Table 26 below). There appears to be a tendency to associate male journalists with the report of state of affairs by male sources in both newspaper groups (65.82% and 55.20% in the British and the Spanish press respectively), which leads to a statistically-significant difference ($P<0.05$) according to the Chi-square calculation. Although the distribution of female writers using male information sources does not lead to a statistically-significant difference, these writers also seem to be prone to using male sources of information in their media articles (22.18% and 19.91% in the British and Spanish corpora respectively). Finally, the total number of female sources that may connect with female reporters is reduced in the corpus (37 total occurrences); however, the data concerning the distribution of women in the two news groups presents a statistically-significant difference, female sources having a more noticeable presence in the case of the Spanish press (11.31%).

These quantitative results seem to highlight the fact that the predominance of male sources of information rather than being tied to the 'familiarity' criterion, is institutional bias, that is, it is due to the organisational-level influences and group-level decisions within the editorial department which decide who and what constitutes news and affect the retention of traditional sex-role stereotypes in news coverage (Armstrong 2004: 149; Liebler and Smith 1997: 65; Turk 1987: 614). The above-explained principle of 'familiarity' supports that journalists have a tendency to seek out sources of their same gender with whom they allegedly keep a better cordial relationship (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 832); nevertheless, my corpus does not seem to adhere to this assumption.

	Gender of the source									
	Female sources					Male sources				
	British press Total (N): 275		Spanish press Total (N): 221		P	British press Total (N): 275		Spanish press Total (N): 221		P
Writer's gender	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**		**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	
Male	21	7.63	30	13.57	0.0370	181	65.82	122	55.20	0.0204
Female	12	4.36	25	11.31	0.0053	61	22.18	44	19.91	0.5810

Table 26. Connection between gender of the source and writer's gender[98]

With regard to the matter of gender-biased reporting, female sources should also be compared with the above-explained parameters, which are reporting style, verb tense, writer's commitment and specificity of the source. Table 27 below summarises the contrastive results in raw numbers (N) and percentages (%), and it also presents the calculation of the statistical significance (P) using Chi-square calculation.

			Female sources				
			British		Spanish		P
			N	**%**	**N**	**%**	
Reporting style	Direct		16	47.06	17	28.81	0.1145
	Indirect		4	11.76	14	23.73	0.1848
	Mixed		14	41.18	28	47.46	0.6663
Verb tense	Present simple		0	0.00	28	47.46	0.0001
	Present perfect		2	5.88	13	22.03	0.0457
	Past simple		24	70.59	8	13.56	0.0001
	Past perfect		0	0.00	1	1.69	1.0000
	Non-finite forms		3	8.82	3	5.08	0.6650
Writer's commitment	Qualified – positive		3	8.82	21	35.59	0.0060
	Non-qualified		25	73.53	26	44.07	0.0090
	Qualified – negative		1	2.94	6	10.17	0.4161
Specificity	Identifiable	Nomination	15	44.12	31	52.54	0.5199
		Categorisation	5	14.70	20	33.90	0.0539
		Nomination + categorisation	13	38.23	8	13.56	0.0095
	Non-identifiable	Individualisation (powerful)	1	2.94	0	0.00	0.3656
		Implicit sources	18	52.94	32	54.24	1.0000
		Total	34		59		

Table 27. Female sources, verb tense, reporting style, writer's commitment and specificity: contrastive results[99]

[98] The total number of occurrences in all the groups disregards 'both' and 'unknown' cases (writer's gender) and 'others' (gender of the source), that is, it only gives an account of those cases in which there is a possible connection between specific gender reference both in writers and sources of information.

[99] Within these groups, nouns with unknown reference or "dual gender nouns", in the sense that the gender of the speaker has not been explicitly mentioned, as in "teacher" or "doctor", have been disregarded (Kleinke 2000: 70).

Firstly, concerning the reporting style, whereas there is a preference for direct style in the British press (47.06%), Spanish newspapers seem to opt for the use of the mixed speech mode (47.46%). According to Zoch and Turk, a sign of prominence when referring to the reporting style of information sources is connected to quoting rather than paraphrasing (1998: 764). Kuo also claims that "the more elite the speaker, the more verbatim the presentation is likely to be" (2007: 285). Therefore, if a journalist is reporting information using an indirect reporting style, it implies that s/he considers the information source as less relevant than a source quoted in the direct mode. This statement seems to be at odds with the observation made in 11.2 that direct speech traditionally has low prestige in British English, but we must remember that journalistic news is a different type of discourse from informal conversation; in journalistic news, direct reported speech claims to adhere most to the way information was actually communicated, and journalists might be more conscious of this adherence when information sources are of higher status. Despite this, I should be cautious of stating that British writers use direct style as a sign of high status devoted to women, since none of the uses of the three reporting styles (direct, indirect and mixed) in the two corpora shows statistically-significant differences ($P>0.05$).

In the case of the verb tense, there are also discrepancies in the two news groups. While the British press reports most female sources using past simple showing an implied disagreement, the Spanish counterpart appears to prefer the use of present simple tense, which reinforces a positive bias towards the reported content. This time distribution of these two tenses does present extremely significant differences in the two groups ($P<0.05$).

As regards the parameter of writer's commitment, both corpora coincide in the non-qualification of the information reported by female sources, which poses a very significant difference. Journalists seem to be cautious on the gender issue and appear to feel more secure in an impartial position, thus avoiding the use of reportative evidentiality by means of qualified

verbs, and when they do, the qualification of the reported information seems to have overtones of approval. These quantitative results seem to contradict the claim made by Gidengil and Everitt (2000). According to these authors, "women's coverage [is] more heavily mediated", which is "evident in their choice of speech verbs" (2000: 12). Nevertheless, the results of my data disagree with their assumption.

Finally, regarding the specificity parameter, although its subdivisions are quite extensive, female sources can only fit in four subcategories, which are: identifiable singular human, which comprises the nomination, categorisation and nomination + categorisation subtypes, and finally non-identifiable human individualisation sources, whose presence is almost non-existent and has only been found in the British corpus (1 powerful source out of 34 total number of occurrences).

Regarding the distributions of tokens per category, the first preferred source group in both media groups is nomination; nevertheless, the second most used category of female information sources in the British press is the nomination + categorisation group, whereas Spanish news writers prefer the use of categorisation sources (38.23% and 33.90% respectively).

Hence, female information sources are mostly defined as identifiable, in particular the nomination subcategory, whereas non-identifiable sources were the last preferred type in both media groups. However, the sampling distribution of these tendencies in the British and the Spanish corpora does not display significant differences considering Chi-square calculation ($P>0.05$), with the exception of 'nomination + categorisation' source type.

In relation to the common patterns within each group of female information sources in the citation segment, which comprises a wide range of details at the professional and personal level, in my corpus the first group of female sources (nomination) presents the following common structures:

- **Social title + surname** [British press], e.g. 'Mrs Merkel' (article 1); 'Ms van Schalkwyk' (article 17); 'Dame Ellen MacArthur' (article 11);
- **Full name**: 'Yvette van Schalkwyk' (article 18); 'Montserrat González Fernández' (article 31);
- **Surname**: 'Lundgren' (article 18); 'Colau' (article 36).

The distribution of tokens per category in the British group is almost the same in relation to these common patterns. Nevertheless, most female sources of information in the Spanish newspapers are called by the last name (a total of 26 instances[100]), without courtesy title, and women's full name was used second in preference. According to Fowler, "the distinction between first and last name for women can symbolize a polarization around the issue of solidarity and dissociation" (1991: 99).

Regarding the use of courtesy titles in naming women, the style guide published by *The Guardian and Observer Style Guide* gives the following advice[101]:

> In leading articles: use the appropriate honorific after first mention (unless you are writing about an artist, author, journalist, musician, sportsman or woman, criminal or dead person, who take surname only); use Ms for women subsequently unless they have expressed a preference for Miss or Mrs.
>
> Everywhere apart from leading articles: generally use first name and surname on first mention, and thereafter just surname. Use an honorific, however, if this strikes the wrong tone, or to identify different members of the same family

[100] This tendency may vary in a broader corpus since all these occurrences belong to the same source of information (articles 35 and 36).
[101] https://www.theguardian.com/guardian-observer-style-guide-m, accessed 24-10-2016.

Therefore, it seems that *The Guardian* newspaper has concerns about the way to present nomination sources within the article, so that the choice of pattern has not been made at random by their journalists. Indeed, the use of titles and address forms should not be considered a trivial thing; following Fowler, "the choice between 'Mrs' and 'Miss'" is an instance of sexism in the language, since it forces "a women to declare her marital status (sexual availability) where a man, with just 'Mr', does not have to do so" (1994: 96).

In the case of categorisation of female sources, these are the typical patterns that have been found in the corpus:

- **Definite article + head (professional basis)**, e.g. 'the president' (article 28); 'la juez' [the judge] (article 54);
- **Definite article + head (personal basis)** [Spanish press], e.g. 'la madre' [the mother] (article 32);
- **Pre-modifier** (Saxon genitive, establishing a relationship with a male source) **+ head (professional basis)** [British press], e.g. 'Oscar Pistorius's social worker' (article 17).

The British newspapers do not include too many instances of this sort of identifiable sources, just 4 out of 34 total number of occurrences. The Spanish news reporters, on the contrary, seem to be more prone to use the first pattern ('the' + 'professional' source); indeed, there have been found 19 instances of this type in the Spanish corpus.

The last group of identifiable singular female sources, nomination + categorisation, presents the following most common patterns:

- **Pre-modifier + surname** [British press], e.g. 'Professor Lundgren' (article 17). However, job titles used to precede the name are rarely used for women sources in British newspapers (only a total of 6 instances);
- **Full name + additional information (professional / personal basis)**, e.g. 'Nicola Evans, a friend of Bridge who started the petition' (article 12); 'la alcaldesa de Fundación, Luz Stella Durán' [the mayor of the Foundation, Luz Stella Durán] (article 57). As deduced, the order of the elements is reversed in the case of the Spanish press.

Finally, the last sort of female sources which was only found in the British newspapers was the individualisation group, which exhibit the following pattern: **indefinite article + head (profession)**, as in 'an anaesthetist' (article 17), which is a 'powerful' source of information.

Therefore, it seems that, contrary to possible expectations, female sources are mostly recognised by their economic role instead of being described by personal details.

12. Prominence: headlines

Before focusing on the distribution of headlines in the British and Spanish corpora, I will initially present the quantitative data concerning the prominence parameter in general terms. Table 28 below summarises the presence of reporting expressions depending on their presence within the newspaper article, dividing results into four main sub-factors: headline, subheading, lead and body. The results obtained from the corpus are given in raw numbers (N) and percentages (%) in order to normalise the data. Besides, Table 28 presents the calculation of the statistical significance using Chi-square test (P) as described by Butler (1985).

	Prominence								
	Headline		**Subheading**		**Lead**		**Body**		**Total**
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**(N)**
British press	10	1.93	11	2.11	28	5.39	470	90.56	519
Spanish press	11	2.39	32	6.94	52	11.28	366	79.39	461
P	0.6633		0.0003		0.0010		0.0001		

Table 28. Prominence factor in the British and Spanish corpora

As can be seen in this Table, the distribution of headlines in the two corpora does not represent a statistical difference according to the results of the Chi-square test (P>0.05); however, the data shows that there is an overall difference in the use of reporting expressions between the two news groups with respect to the occurrences of reporting in subheadings, lead paragraphs and the body of the article. Concerning the percentages, the overall presence of reporting is higher in the Spanish press, having a variation of 4.83 and 5.89 points in the case of subheadings and lead paragraphs respectively. In both news groups, the total number of reporting tokens in the body significantly outnumbers the rest of the placements within the media article (49 vs. 470 and 95 vs. 366 in the British and Spanish press respectively).

Focusing on the distribution of headlines in the corpus, in the British press only 10 instances have been found out of 519 total number of occurrences; similar results are present in the Spanish press (only a total of 11 instances out of 461 samples). These figures indicate that the presence of reporting style in headlines is reduced in online broadsheet newspapers (see Appendices 12 and 13).

Table 29 below shows the comparative analysis of headlines in the two corpora regarding the following parameters: reporting style (direct, indirect or mixed); the presence of the reporting verb (verb tense and its commitment connotations); and finally, the degree of specificity and the gender of the source of information.

PARAMETER	SUBDIVISION			British press		Spanish press	
				N	%	N	%
Reporting style	Direct			5	50.00	3	27.27
	Indirect			4	40.00	6	54.54
	Mixed			1	10.00	2	18.18
Reporting verb	Verb tense		Present simple	3	30.00	6	54.54
			Non-finite	1	10.00	2	18.18
	Writer's Commitment		Qualified - positive	2	20.00	5	45.45
			Non-qualified	3	30.00	4	36.36
Specificity	Identifiable	Human	Nomination	3	30.00	1	9.09
			Categorisation	1	10.00	0	0.00
			Nomination + categorisation	0	0.00	2	18.18
			Collectivisation	1	10.00	0	0.00
		Inanimate	Singular	0	0.00	1	9.09
			Collective	2	20.00	4	36.36
	Non-identifiable (human) - plural		Aggregation	1	10.00	1	9.09
	Non-specified		Virtual	2	20.00	0	0.00
			Implicit	0	0.00	2	18.18
	Implicit sources of information			2	20.00	3	27.27
Gender	Female			1	10.00	0	0.00
	Male			3	30.00	3	27.27
	Others			6	60.00	8	72.73
			Total	10		11	

Table 29. Distribution of parameters in headlines in the British and Spanish press[102]

[102] The subdivisions that do not appear in any of the two corpora are not shown in this Table.

With respect to the reporting style, Bells points out that "there is a hierarchy of talk in news stories which ranks it according to the degree in which the original verbatim input is produced"; as I indicated above, in the case of the press the rank is as follows: 1) direct speech, 2) indirect speech and finally, 3) "unattributed embedding of newsmaker content" (1996: 204-205). This is why in order to strengthen the newsworthy value of the story, and so the elite status of the news source, most headlines in the British press are reported in direct reporting style (5 out of 10 total number of occurrences). As I suggested in section 1.1, direct quotes, apart from presenting supposed incontrovertible facts, allow news writers to distance themselves from the reported content, which is clearer in the case of individual words written in 'scare quotes'[103] (1996: 208), as in this headline published by *The Guardian*: "NHS chiefs' pay rises condemned as 'double standards' by nurses" (article 16). Moreover, British news writers seem to consider that direct speech is more suitable than any other reporting style, since they fulfil Bell's piece of advice when he states that these quotes are "brief, pithy [and] colourful" (1996: 209).

Surprisingly, the Spanish newspapers prefer the use of indirect reporting style more than direct speech (54.54% vs. 27.27%), which suggest a preference for paraphrasing and then interfering with the original information that was reported by the evidence source.

In the case of mixed reporting style, the presence is reduced in both British and Spanish newspapers (only 10.00% and 18.18% respectively).

Regarding the verb tense used in the reporting verb, most headlines in the British and Spanish corpora have been written in present simple tense (30.00% and 54.54% respectively). This tense enhances the news value of the story as it implies recency, that is, "the feeling that the news events have recently happened" (Prateepchaikul 2010: 21). Moreover, when choosing

[103]"Quotation marks used to express especially skepticism or derision concerning the use of the enclosed word or phrase" (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/scare%20quotes, accessed 12-11-2016).

between active or passive verbs, *The Guardian and Observe Style Guide* (2016) recommends to use of the former, a tendency also shown in the corpus.

With respect to the degree of writer's commitment to the veracity of the information which is being reported by means of the selection of the reporting verb, the findings in the British and Spanish newspapers are totally opposed. Whereas the British press prefers the use of non-qualified verbs, such as 'tell' or 'say', the presence of qualified reporting verbs with positive connotations outnumbers non-qualified ones in the case of the Spanish newspapers (45.45% vs. 36.36%), for instance, 'asegurar' [assure], 'comprometer(se)' [commit (oneself)] or 'anunciar' [announce]. This obvious disagreement appears to indicate that Spanish news writers are more prone to evaluate the reported content than their British counterparts, and so the reported information included in their headlines may be more biased.

In relation to the specificity of the sources of information, there is a general aspect that concerns them, which is attribution. According to Prateepchaikul, "attribution in headlines needs to be considered in order to avoid editorializing" (2010: 22). The headlines in my corpus seem to adhere to this tendency and most of them provide a direct attribution to the source of information; in fact, only a total of 2 instances in each of the corpora do not overtly / indirectly[104] indicate the source of information connected to the reported quote (non-specified information source). This finding contradicts Bedřichová's results; in her investigation the headlines "convey the information about who was affected but not about who said these words" (2006: 31). Besides, her research shows that this information was mostly found in the subheading or the lead of the newspaper article, indicating that "news actor is preferred to news source" (2006:

[104] Although the total number of implicit sources in the Spanish and British is high (27.27% and 33.33% respectively), these sources of information have not been categorised as 'non-specified', but they have rather been included in the other subdivisions.

31). Nevertheless, although both British and Spanish writers opt for specifying the information source (8 out of 10 and 9 out of 11 total number of occurrences in the British and Spanish corpora respectively), there are still a few samples in which the attribution should be deduced from the headline and/or the lead of the newspaper article. For example in this headline: "Pistorius was 'heartbroken man who cried 80 per cent of the time'" (article 17), whose attribution appears in the body of the article; or in the case of the following headline from the Spanish press: "Imputada la cúpula de RTVV por un **'agujero'** de 1.300 millones de euros" [the RTVV leadership accused of a **'drain'** of 1,300 million euros] (article 53), whose attribution also appears in the body of the newspaper article. As can be noted, both cases are samples of scare quotes.

As I suggested in section 6.3.1.1, "the quality of a story's source affects its news value", and then "the more elite the source, the more newsworthy the story" (Bell 1996: 192). Since "it is a journalist's interests to present cited news sources in the most authoritative light" (1996: 192), most sources of information in the corpus were depicted by their surname or profession (in the case of human entities), or as a collective source (with respect to inanimate sources), followed in both cases by the reported clause (see Table 30 below).

Press	Information source	Specificity
British	Cameron	Nomination
	Cameron	Nomination
	David Cameron	Nomination
	Nurses	Non-identifiable plural aggregation
	Oscar Pistorius's social worker	Categorisation
	Trial	Identifiable collective inanimate
	Police	Collectivisation
	China	Identifiable collective inanimate
Spanish	el informe de la Diputación de León [the report of the Provincial Council of León]	Identifiable singular inanimate
	la Diputación de León [the Provincial Council of León]	Identifiable collective inanimate
	Paxi López	Nomination
	Estados Unidos [the United States]	Identifiable collective inanimate
	EEUU	Identifiable collective inanimate
	El Frente Nacional [the National Front]	Identifiable collective inanimate
	Vecinos y alcaldes [neighbours and mayors]	Non-identifiable human aggregation
	Enric Morera, líder de Compromís [Enric Morera, leader of Compromís]	Nomination + categorisation
	El alcalde de Sestao (Bizkaia), Josu Bergara (PNV) [The Mayor of Sestao (Bizkaia), Josu Bergara (PNV)]	Nomination + categorisation

Table 30. Portrayal of the sources of information and degree of specificity in the British and Spanish press[105]

Concerning the gender of the sources of information, the tendency is not to reveal the specific gender of the author(s) (60.00% and 72.73% in the British and Spanish press respectively) and, and when they do, there is a preference for male sources, which correlates with the overall findings of the parameter of gender in the corpus. According to Armstrong, if a source of information appears in the headline it implies a more prominent status (2004: 141); thus, the fact that the presence of female sources in headlines is reduced in my research seems to be relegated to their less prominent position in journalistic discourse.

[105] Headines with a non-specified source attribution have not been considered in this Table. Besides, other headlines with specified sources have been disregarded as well, such as "Un español que vivió en Venezuela se encara con Pablo Iglesias en el Ritz: '¿Asesoró en la represión contra mi hija?'" [A Spaniard who lived in Venezuela faces with Pablo Iglesias at the Ritz: 'Did you advise on the repression against my daughter?] (article 39), whose source of information is requesting information rather than reporting it; or 'Fine parents who don't read to children, says schools chief' (article 7), due to the fact that the information source is issuing an order.

With respect to reportative evidentiality, I may conclude the following on the basis of the number of qualified verbs and collective sources of information found in the corpus. The British and Spanish distribution of qualified verbs differs, the Spanish press being the one in which writers commit the most (45.45%). However, in the case of the specificity of the source parameter, both corpora seem to present similar tendencies with respect to collectivisation (3 out of 10 and 4 out of 11 in the British and Spanish newspapers respectively). Even though the Spanish journals appear to show a greater approval for the qualification of reporting verbs, the number of publications in either of the corpora should be expanded so as to see if these tendencies remain.

Besides, regarding the punctuation of the reported content, *The Guardian and Observer Style Guide* (2016) claims that quotation marks should be avoided "unless essential to signify a quote or for legal reasons". In my corpus, contrastive results have been obtained in both corpora (see Figure 10 below).

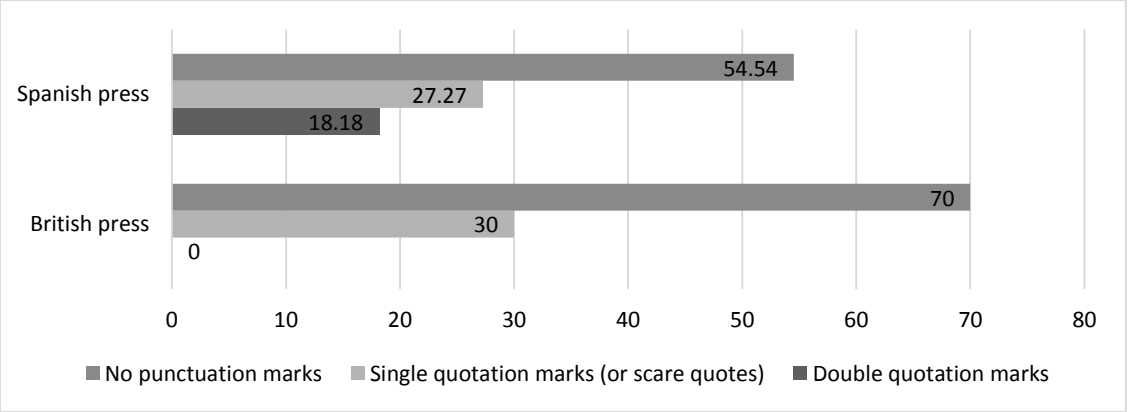


Figure 10. Punctuation used in direct quotes in the British and Spanish headlines (ratio per a hundred words)

As can be inferred from Figure 10, both British and Spanish news writers appear to use either single quotation or no punctuation marks with a similar frequency. However, the Spanish press seems to consider it more necessary marking the reported clause by means of the use of double punctuation marks (18.18%), since no instances have been found of direct reporting style with double quotation marks in British headlines.

The second aspect that is interesting to note is the position of the source of information within the headline so as to deduce the degree of importance attributed to the original author of the information. In my corpus, most sources which were explicitly mentioned in the headline were placed in initial position, for instance, '**El informe de la Diputación de León** defiende que Triana Martínez no fue despedida' [**The report by León Provincial Council** defends that Triana Martínez was not made redundant] (article 31); or '**Cameron** tells EU it may live to regret Jean-Claude Juncker appointment' (article 2). Hence, the general pattern may be summarised as follows: reporting clause [SOURCE + REPORTING VERB] + reported clause.

When the source appears in final position, by contrast, the reported information is presented as a "factual statement voiced by the paper" (Chovanec 2000: 204), as in 'You will live to regret appointing Juncker, **Cameron tells EU leaders**' (article 1). Although according to Bell "in the press, attribution is often postponed, particularly after a direct quotation" (1996: 193), in my corpus the majority of headlines begin with the source of information, which according to this author is typical of spoken style (1996: 193).

Apart from these results concerning the parameters of analysis, it is interesting to note that some headlines have undergone modifications over time (see Table 31 below which shows the diachronic evolution of a few headlines in the British and Spanish press).

Press	Article number	Accessed May – June 2014	Accessed 30 October 2016
British	1	You will live to regret appointing Juncker, Cameron tells EU leaders	Britain moves closer to leaving the European Union
	10	Bank of England moves to limit large loans to housebuyers	Bank will not act on house prices yet, says Carney
Spanish	34	Patxi López sigue a Rubalcaba y convoca un congreso extraordinario del PSE [Patxi López follows Rubalcaba and convenes an extraordinary Congress of the PSE]	Patxi López también se va y pide "una revolución" [Patxi López also leaves and asks for "a revolution"]
	38	El juez del Alvia imputa al exjefe de Seguridad y exdirectivos de Adif [The Alvia judge accuses the ex-chief of Security and former Adif executives]	El juez imputa a toda la cúpula de Adif del año 2011 por el accidente del Alvia [The judge accuses all the Adif leadership in 2011 of the Alvia accident]
	42	China y Rusia firman el acuerdo de suministro de gas [China and Russia sign the gas supply agreement]	China y Rusia sellan un pacto sobre energía de gran alcance estratégico [China and Russia seal a deal on energy with far-reaching strategic consequences]
	44	EE UU se compromete a eliminar su arsenal de minas antipersona [The USA commits itself to eliminate its arsenal of anti-personnel mines]	EE UU anuncia que dejará de comprar minas antipersona [The USA announces that it will no longer buy anti-personnel mines]
	46	La justicia estrecha el cerco alrededor del expresidente francés Sarkozy [Justice tightens its grip on the former French president Sarkozy]	La policía interrogará al expresidente francés Sarkozy por un caso de corrupción [The police will question the former French president Sarkozy for a corruption case]
	54	Una juez investigará a la cúpula de RTVV por malversación y fraude [A judge will investigate the RTVV leadership for embezzlement and fraud]	El desastre de Canal 9 hace caer a la jefa de Comunicación de Fabra [The disaster of Channel 9 makes it fall upon Fabra's head of Communication]
	60	Egipto condena a siete años de prisión a tres periodistas de Al Yazira [Egypt sentences three journalists from Al Jazeera to seven years in prison]	Egipto endurece su represión con un golpe contra la libertad de prensa [Egypt toughens its repression with a blow against freedom of press]

Table 31. Modified headlines in the British and Spanish press

On the part of the British press, only two headlines have been changed. In the case of the headline included in article number 1, which was published by *The Times*, 2014-headline used a quotation to introduce the news events, whereas 2016-headline adopts the form of a less personal assertion. In this way, the actors 'Cameron' and 'you' (referring to European

leaders), have turned into 'Britain' and 'European Union', which denote a broader scope. Thus, using Bell's terminology to refer to news values (1996), I may say that the journalist has preferred to enhance eliteness rather than personalisation in the second headline.

The second and last modified headline found in the British corpus was published by *The Guardian*. This time we face the opposite case: a 2014-headline which did not include a quotation that has turned into a 2016-quotation-headline. Probably the news writers of this article have decided to apply Dor's property number 6 (2003)[106], which literally says: "headlines should include names and concepts with high 'news value' for the readers", in that they consider that the name 'Carney' might carry higher news value for the readership than the reference to England ('Bank **of England**').

On the part of the Spanish press, a total of 7 modified headlines have been found, all of them published by *El País*. In the case of the headline included in the article number 34, I have found a similar example to the British headline in the article number 10: a 2014-headline turned into a 2016-quotation-headline. As can be noticed, the length of the headline has been reduced, using also more concrete words in the 2016-headline, which are probably more effective in the writer's attempt to attract the attention of the readership.

In the case of the headline in the article number 38, the second news actor that appears in the 2016-version may be regarded as more inclusive ['exjefe de Seguridad y exdirectivos de Adif' (former Adif executives) vs. 'toda la cúpula de Adif del año 2011' (all the Adif leadership)], and it also enhances the 'superlativeness' news value (Bell 1996).

The headline of article number 42 also increases the superlativeness of the state of affairs included in the newspaper article, and besides, it modifies the verbal form used to report

[106] For further information see section 7.4 above on relevance theory.

the evidence ['firman' (sign) vs. 'sellan' (seal)]. According to *Real Academia Española* online dictionary, 'firmar' [sign] implies "dicho de una persona: poner su firma [para] […] dar firmeza y seguridad a algo"[107] [referring to a person: put your signature to give determination and security to something]; whereas 'sellar' [seal] means "poner un sello a algo, […] concluir, poner fin a algo"[108] [to put a stamp on something, to conclude, to end something]. Thus, it seems that there is a greater level of commitment on the part of China and Russia to fulfil their agreement on gas supply when using 'sellar' [seal] than with 'firmar' [sign] in the headline. This fact is also reflected in the English verb counterparts 'seal' and 'sign'. According to *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, 'sign' involves showing that "something else exists, is true, or will happen"[109]; while 'seal' does not refer to a possible future time reference fulfilment and means "something that confirms, ratifies, or makes secure", as a synonym of the verbs 'guarantee' or 'assurance'[110]. Moreover, the 2016-headline reinforces the 'superlativeness' news value of the agreement by using the expression 'de gran alcance estratégico' [with far-reaching strategic consequences] at the end of the headline.

The headline in article number 44 is interesting in relation to this section on reporting expressions included in headlines, as the main difference lies in the reporting verb ['se compromete' (commits itself) vs. 'anuncia' (announce)]. According to *Real Academia Española Dictionary*, 'comprometerse' [commits itself] means "contraer un compromiso"[111] [to make a commitment]; whereas 'anunciar' [announce] implies "dar noticia o aviso de algo; publicar, proclamar, hacer saber"[112] [to give notice about something; to publish, to proclaim, to make known publicly]. In terms of writer's commitment to the veracity of the information which is being reported, both reporting verbs may be categorised as 'qualified - positive'; however, when

[107] http://dle.rae.es/?id=HyzbZW1, accessed 14-11-2016.
[108] http://dle.rae.es/?id=XUpKTUW, accessed 14-11-2016.
[109] http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sign, accessed 14-11-2016.
[110] http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/seal, accessed 14-11-2016.
[111] http://dle.rae.es/?id=A3pte1z, accessed 14-11-2016.
[112] http://dle.rae.es/?id=30C6Foc, accessed 14-11-2016.

someone uses ‘anunciar’ [announce] instead of ‘comprometerse’ [commit itself] the speaker suggests that s/he already knows a fact that now has officially become public. Hence, a higher degree of commitment to the reported content as true information seems to be more present in the 2016-version of the headline in this article.

In the case of the headlines in articles 46, 54 and 60, there are no quotations included in either the 2014 or 2016 version. Apart from article number 60, whose 2014-headline version is more concrete than its 2016 counterpart and there is a lack of specification which enhances the relevance of the events [‘condena a siete años’ (sentences to seven years in prison) vs. ‘endurece su represión’ (toughens its repression); ‘tres periodistas de Al Yazira’ (three journalists from Al Jazeera) vs. ‘la libertad de prensa’ (freedom of press)]; headlines in articles number 46 and 54 appear to opt for concreteness when referring to the passive news actors [‘el expresidente francés Sarkozy’ (the former French president Sarkozy) and ‘la jefa de Comunicación de Fabra’ (Fabra's head of Communication)], *i.e*. news actors who are the objects of the action denoted by the verbs [‘interrogará’ (will question) and ‘hace caer’ (makes it fall)].

D. CONCLUDING REMARKS

13. Reporting style

The news articles included in the corpus have been analysed in terms of three main reporting styles: direct, indirect and mixed speech mode. The chapter devoted to this parameter (chapter 1) has defined the terms in detail, as well as the main rhetorical devices that can be achieved by means of these reporting styles, such as distancing (direct), agreement (indirect) or concision (mixed), to name but a few. However, there are still discrepancies in the literature (Matoesian 2000; Obiedat 2006; Kuo 2007; amongst others) regarding the purposes they may perform in actual use.

On the basis of the quantitative results of my investigation, I may conclude that in journalistic discourse writers seem to opt for the mingling of voices by means of indirect reporting style, rather than showing an alleged textual accuracy through the use of the direct and mixed mode, which is a sort of "integrated citation" written in direct style inserted into an indirect report (Calsamiglia and López 2003). This fact appears to reveal an interest on the part of both British and Spanish writers in qualifying the reported information (in its widest possible sense), creating a completely constructed discourse, rather than mitigating responsibility through verbatim quotations. Nevertheless, my conclusions should be regarded for now as preliminary since the Chi-square test reveals that when the data concerning direct reporting style is analysed statistically, the differences are far from being considered significant ($P<0.05$).

14. Reporting verb

14.1Tense, aspect and voice

Chapter 2 has analysed the distribution of verb tense, aspect and voice in the British and Spanish corpora, which are notions dealing with time distinctions. While verb tense locates events in time, aspect “expresses a speaker's perspective on an event relative to other events” (Schramm 1996: 145). Finally, voice has been assessed in this section with a focus on the passive, which usually portrays “a state as the result of a preceding action” (Beedham 1982: 91).

This section continues explaining the possible ideological attitudes attached to these three notions and their possible combinations, such as validity (present tense), distancing (past tense), dynamism (progressive aspect) or present relevance (present perfect), among others. Considerable differences were found with respect to the distribution of these verb forms in the corpus. British writers appear to prefer distancing themselves from the reported content, whereas their Spanish counterparts seem to opt for supporting the quoted opinions by means of the use of present tenses. The findings seem to coincide in the case of the reporting style, since the most used verb tenses in each corpus show a preference for this speech mode. Similar results were also found in the case of perfective aspect as well as passive verb forms, which are reduced in the two newspaper groups. A possible relation between the use of the passive and writer’s qualification of the reported content embedded in the reporting verb remains to be proven.

14.2 Writer's commitment

This thesis has also attempted to clarify the notion of writer's commitment in journalistic discourse in chapter 2 starting from a survey evaluated by a small group of respondents. This parameter may be defined as the way news reporters depict their engagement to the veracity of a quoted statement on the basis of the implicatures present in the reporting verb. The survey dealing with this fact divided verbs into five subcategories: 'highly sceptical', 'sceptical', 'impartial', 'favourable' and 'strongly in favour' verb groups. Nevertheless, in order to reduce subjectivity in my research I decided to restrict the analysis of this parameter to three main subtypes: 'qualified – negative', 'qualified – positive' and 'non-qualified' (or neutral verbs). The quantitative results of the pilot study together with my own classification seem to prove the difficulty in evaluating this parameter. Besides, data indicates how reporting verbs are used in a way that they contribute to the creation of a subtle interplay of voices without putting at risk the supposed intertextual impartiality of the article.

The critical approach with which the survey participants have assigned a degree of commitment to each verb leads to consider that news reporters might be underestimating the power that reporting verbs have to reveal their true intentions, in particular British writers, since the total number of impartial reporting verbs measured in raw numbers was 12, which is one third of the amount of the verbs regarded as biased by the participants. The pilot study also appears to reveal the influence that the readership profile and the language of analysis have in the inferential process, though it still requires further research. It would be advisable then to increase the number of participants in future investigations in order to analyse these variables in depth, as well as to evaluate the writer's commitment at discourse level in order to check the (non-)existence of clear contextual divergences regarding parallel cases in media reports.

With respect to the contrastive analysis (survey results vs. my own criterion findings, writer's commitment vs. verb tense and reporting style), I may conclude that the analysis of the

data keeps on proving the difficulties posed by the classification of reporting verbs regarding writer's commitment to the truth of the reported proposition. Not only were divergences found regarding the classification of verbs, but also contradictions in the use of parameters. Indeed, I cannot provide a reasonable explanation for the possible link between present simple tense and negative qualification that appeared in both Spanish and British corpora. As Morency *et al.* point out, "there is no infallible means of safely attributing commitment to an implicitly conveyed representation" (2007: 198-199); so many times the issue of whether or not the journalist agrees with what is being reported is marked in reporting verbs in such a subtle way that it is rather complicated to determine the attitude of the reporter with complete certainty. Even though I have tried to reduce the possibilities of misattributing commitment by means of a corpus-based survey, the margin of error is ever-present, making my own inferences susceptible to being disputed.

15. Source of information

15.1 Specificity

In chapter 3, three main categories of information sources embedded in news reports were distinguished, according to the specificity parameter: identifiable, non-identifiable and non-specified. Some of them were in turn subdivided into more concrete divisions concerning the animacy feature (human vs. inanimate) and/or the status of the reported speaker (ordinary vs. powerful). It was found that sometimes reporters prefer not to delimit clearly the nature of the author(s) of the assertion in order to strengthen the newsworthy value of the agent, in particular, those heads described as 'enigmatic', e.g. 'police'. Although most writers opt for foregrounding the ambiguity of the source by not giving much information about her/him, legitimacy can be equally achieved through the choice and positioning of the linguistic elements in the citation segment; for instance, when professional modifiers appear first in the source phrase.

The proposed taxonomy is conceived as an analytic tool with which to start an in-depth study of sources used in news rhetoric to *disengage* the parts that facilitate the concealment of the true manipulative purposes of journalists when reporting evidence agents. Due to the limited number of newspapers analysed, it would be necessary to expand both the right- and left-wing publications in order to create a precise pattern of how authors are reported depending on the ideological bias of the newspaper. However, the thesis presents a few tentative impressions in this line, such as the presence of the same identifiable singular sources in parallel reports and their attitudes conveyed in the text; nevertheless, further research in the area is required.

Moreover, the broad distinctions explored in this investigation seem to suggest not only a relationship between the text and the newspaper stance, but also a close connection between the discourse and the targeted society. I can argue that certain source types are preferred in some groups; for example, there have been identified overtones of coded approval involved in non-specified sources in the Spanish press, while inanimate entities appear to be more frequent in British newspapers. However, these aspects need to be explored more extensively to see if these tendencies remain in wider corpora.

15.2 Female sources

Chapter 5 has dealt with the issue of gender focusing on a study of female sources of information and their connection with the biological sex of the writer. Besides, a contrastive analysis has been made with regard to the other parameters of study in this investigation, namely reporting style, verb tense, writer's commitment and specificity of the source. In general terms, the results uncover that there is an overall underrepresentation of women both in the case of writers and sources, which seems to be influenced by the institutional bias of the newspaper. Besides, regarding the reporting style factor, there is a preference for direct mode in the case of the British press, which may mean a sign of high status devoted to women in this news group. This finding contradicts the quantitative results regarding verb tense, since British journalists appear to prefer using past simple, which is commonly regarded as a mark of implied disagreement, as opposed to Spanish writers who make an extensive use of present simple. Finally, contrary to possible expectations, both corpora coincide in the non-qualification of the reported content of these female sources, who are also mostly specified and defined on a professional basis.

Although many experts in the field have been constantly claiming that female underrepresentation in the media does not reflect our present reality, but rather entails an

inaccurate reflection of the society in which citizens are living (Armstrong 2004; Turk 1987), I consider that we should go further in the analysis and start thinking that probably the sex-role stereotyped image of women and their lack of visibility in the press media may not just be a distortion of our reality, but an accurate reflection of their existing low social status. As Zoch and Turk maintain, "the media's 'schema of interpretation' may actually be mirroring reality, as unfortunate and inequitable as that reality might be" (1998: 772). As Caldas-Coulthard states, "language simply reflects 'facts' and the ways society in general treats the genders, but by ignoring the asymmetries we tend to reinforce the stereotypes" (1995: 239).

Following this author, "the representation of people talking in hard news texts is a cultural construct that encodes values" and reflects "cultural belief systems and power structures" (1995: 230). Therefore, "the linguistic differences in the way women are represented in hard news are a reflection of women's lack of access of power, since language is located in a power structure which is, in its turn, reflected in the linguistic production (1995: 239). Thus, readers should be aware of "the discrimination in practice to which we are exposed daily" (1995: 239), so as to prevent the present sexism in the quality papers which reinforces "a system in which women and men are not simply different, but unequal" (1995: 227). In turn, "discrimination in discourse helps maintain intellectual habits that promote discrimination in practice: by constantly articulating a link between a type of expression and a category of referent, discourse makes these socially constructed categories seem to be natural common sense" (Fowler 1994: 105).

Besides, further research is required so as to investigate the journalists' own perception of the frames they construct in their articles, as well as the way the readership deconstruct those frames (Zoch and Turk 1998: 771). Perhaps, if we could understand that in fact the media agencies do not impose deliberately any frames to their workers and that news reporters are

themselves the ones that construct almost unconsciously those biased frames that enhance the male perception on the audience, we would be able to deconstruct the negative image attached to the media industry. Moreover, although the constant exposition to male voices can be detrimental to the inner image of women that readers may construct in their minds, we do not know the impact that the frequent allusion to male sources actually has in their cognition. It would be then necessary to do a more detailed cognitive linguistic research to check whether the number of references is sufficient so as to install the idea of women's weak value for the public opinion, or it is really the way information sources are portrayed in the news what actually matters.

In any case, considering that female sources, though outnumbered by male references, were all depicted in a positive manner reinforcing the power of woman in society, diversity within news content should still be a must (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 832). According to Armstrong and Nelson, "a reporter's selection of sources within a story is a crucial factor toward the story's overall impact for readers" (2005: 832). We should then stimulate a change in "story coverage and source selection" (Brown *et al.* 1987: 47) towards a more comprehensive representation of voices.

Thus, my final suggestion after analysing all the female sources that were included in my corpus is that journalists need to be "more inclusive and less stereotypical" (Liebler and Smith 1997: 67), since "the repeated use of expressions which imply one gender only reinforces the distinct gender categories by making them seem the normal thing" (Fowler 1994: 103). Newspaper reporters should pursue diversity or "a broad range of sources", which is closely related to the concept of representativeness, that is, "a diverse representation of political and social elites and non-elites, or organized and unorganized individuals, and governmental as well as non-governmental figures" (Brown *et al.* 1987: 45). This *evolution* towards a "pluralistic

democracy […] including a variety of sources and viewpoints" (Brown *et al.* 1987: 53) can only come by means of incorporating more female voices in news content, not just focusing on the quality of the female sources that are already represented in the articles. If we want readers to believe that women have equally valuable information than their male counterparts and that they actually have an important place in the community, we should start reflecting it in the media by means of *quantity and quality*.

Therefore, the media should create a new frame that probably does not reflect reality as it is right now, but perhaps through the constant exposition to this news, this *intended* frame can be hopefully incorporated in the citizen's mind. Since "sources, journalists and audiences coexist in a system" (Gans 1979: 81), thanks to this new frame instilled in our minds, we would be able to start working in a more inclusive way, from a more pluralistic angle with our peers regardless of their gender. So I would reformulate the idea suggested in *The Guardian and Observer Style Guide*, which literally says: "our use of language reflects our values, as well as changes in society[113]", by saying that *our use of language should reflect our intended values, which would derive in positive changes in society*.

Unfortunately, as I suggested above, institutional decisions almost always prevail over those taken individually by reporters. Therefore, the directives working in news agencies should be the ones who must start down the path towards the diversity of voices in the media and the "need for more parity among sources" (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 821).

Moreover, we cannot stop here; if we want the same number of female knowledge sources to be broadcasted in the news and consequently, an increase of the visibility and power of women in society, we cannot just *impose* media workers a more inclusive representation in

[113] https://www.theguardian.com/guardian-observer-style-guide-g, accessed 25-10-2016.

their articles on the part of their directives, we should also add “more women to newspaper staffs” (Zoch and Turk 1998: 772) and transmit the idea that they are as competent as their male colleagues. In this way, a greater consistency would exist between the target (to reduce women underrepresentation in the media) and the *efforts* (to hire more female journalists), so that the varying points covered in the news would be truly a reflection of the reality in the journalism industry.

16. Reporting and evidentiality

Chapter 4 has started from a general overview of the principal works on evidentiality (Chafe and Nichols 1986; Palmer 1990; Anderson 1986; Aikhenvald 2004; Boye 2012; *inter alia*), with a focus on the principal positions regarding the relationship between evidentiality and epistemic modality (disjunction, overlap and inclusion), as well as the scope to which evidentiality belongs, whether it is a grammatical, semantic or rather a 'functional-conceptual' category (Boye and Harder 2009), exemplifying the lack of consensus in the literature.

Then, the chapter continues by analysing the role of evidentiality in journalistic discourse which, as I already indicated, is easily interpreted as reportative since information in this medium is mostly obtained from linguistic messages. The latter section within this chapter presents the existing confusion with regard to the definition and scope of reportative evidentiality, to end with a discussion of the connection between reportative evidentiality and reported speech on the basis of Chojnicka's criteria (2012).

Although I support that there is a cline of functions between these two domains, for the practical purposes of this thesis I have adopted non-specificness of the source (non-specified sources of information that imply rumour claims) and reporting verbs whose writer qualifies the veracity of the reported information as the criteria for signalling the boundary between reportative evidentiality and reported speech. The results seem to uncover a greater presence of reportative markers in the Spanish corpus than in the British counterpart due to a noticeable increase in the use of qualified reporting verbs, a fact which is supported by the slight preference for the use non-specified sources by Spanish journalists, though this latter aspect would require further examination.

17. News values

Chapter 6 has reviewed the issue of 'news values' in journalistic discourse, understood as the set of characteristics that confers newsworthiness to newspaper stories. To that aim, this chapter has centred its study on the sort of qualities that are commonly enhanced in the reporting segment, which are: 'eliteness', 'people-centredness', 'recency', 'geographical closeness' and finally, 'conflict'; these values have been assessed by means of the study the parameters of analysis in this investigation. In the case of 'recency' and 'geographical closeness', which relate to the contextual information included in the citation segment, both temporal and local references were reduced in the British and the Spanish corpora, probably due to the fact that in reporting they are implicitly conveyed. Regarding the parameter of the specificity of the source, the results seem to confirm the fact that information sources usually enhance the news values of 'people-centredness' and 'eliteness'. However, the sort of news values exhibited in headlines by journalists remains to be clarified, since the number of reporting instances was reduced in the corpus. Similarly, the 'conflict' news value attached to the use of the reporting verb would require further consideration.

By means of the study of these values, the kind of ideologies, priorities and hierarchies which are (probably) held in our society may be deduced (Bell 1996: 156; Gans 1979: 119). As I suggested above, there is a prevailing trend to reflect the reports of the elite which have just been uttered and exhibit some sort of *conflicting* nuances. Although these news values appear to be primarily in the journalist's mind when depicting the reporting segment, they should not be understood in absolute terms, since few reports, and consequently the news content they refer to, meet these newsworthy requirements. According to Allern,

> In reality, only very seldom do we encounter events that immediately, within the span of a day, have a force or amplitude that is so dramatic, so attention-getting and starkly

delineated that they absolutely *have* to be reported as a national or international news events (2011: 141).

Thus, "journalism practice does not [always] equal journalism theory" (Strömbäck *et al.* 2012: 726), and then, "there is no absolute value judgement by which new information is selected and published" (Hodgson 1990: 10).

Moreover, as I suggested in this chapter, criteria of newsworthiness can vary over time and between news desks (Allern 2011: 140). Besides, these factors are culture and market-bound, which results in the enormous disparities of its practices in the press media round the world (Guo 2012: 27; Allern 2011: 142; Rau 2010: 14). Therefore, "any exploration of news values can only provide a partial explanation of what lies behind journalistic news decisions" (Harcup and O' Neill 2016: 2) since there are many factors intervening. Further research regarding the extra-journalist and organisational selection decisions taken in the editorial conferences is also required to study these values (Clayman and Reisner 1998: 179; Guo 2012: 27). In any case, I might initially conclude that there is a tendency for the media press to strengthen *negative* schemata in reporting verbs, which is in consonance with the ideological consensus held in society that seems to be determined by the elite group, though further investigation would still be need.

18. Prominence: headlines

Chapter 7 has covered the prominence factor partially, since it has rather been focused on the study of headlines. The chapter has started from a definition of headlines, as "one of the most striking features of modern newspapers" (Schneider 2000: 45), discussing their main typographical properties, as well as their linguistic characteristics at the level of lexis and syntax. This chapter has continued with a detailed analysis of the kind of functions headlines may perform in the discourse, which mainly comprises catching the reader's attention and informing; nevertheless, the distinction between these two purposes is not crucial in actual practice since headlines should be rather understood as 'relevance optimizers' (Sperber and Wilson 1995; Dor 2003), in the sense that they usually provide readers "with the optimal ratio between contextual effect and processing effort" (Dor 2003: 716).

When the data concerning 'prominence' and the use of reporting was analysed statistically, the differences between the two corpora were found to be statistically-significant, except for headlines ($P<0.05$). Apart from this fact, the chapter has discussed the relation of news headlines with other parameters of analysis, namely the reporting style, the presence of the reporting verb (its commitment and verb tense), and finally the source of information (specificity and gender parameters). Besides, other factors, such as news values and reportative evidentiality have been considered. The results indicate that, on the whole, the presence of reporting style in headlines is reduced in both the British and the Spanish press.

Moreover, although news articles exhibit similar preferences regarding the tense of the reporting verb, the degree of specificity of the source (main branches), its gender, as well as its positioning within the reporting clause, discrepancies were found concerning the reporting style and writer's commitment. Whereas British news workers seem to prefer the use of non-qualified verbs in direct style, Spanish media writers make more extensive use of qualified reporting verbs with positive overtones in indirect style. Thus, an association could be established between

qualification and indirect style, implying that there is a higher degree of mingling of voices in the Spanish press. Therefore, Spanish news writers seem to be more subjective and biased when reporting content in newspaper headlines, thus making a more extensive use of reportative evidentiality.

Finally, this chapter has finished with a diachronic study of a few headlines which have been modified between the beginning and the end of the time of analysis. The results uncover that there seems to be no fixed tendency regarding the news values that journalists want to highlight. In some cases writers opt for personalising news actors and enhance the factivity of the states of affairs that are introduced in the headline, whereas in other newspaper headlines there is a preference to refer to news actors as elite entities connected to events of a larger scope ('superlativeness' news value). It would be interesting to increase the number of news headlines in future investigations in order to analyse these variables of the news values in depth, in particular the way quotations may be modified in headlines over time.

19. Lines for future research

This thesis has attempted to address the following research question: *is news industry impartial or evaluative?*, by means of the study of eight main parameters, such as verb tense, writer's commitment, specificity of the source or the issue of gender, among others. Although the investigation has tried to interrelate those factors in order to *break* the well-established intertextual impartiality of journalistic discourse, there are still a few aspects that would deserve further attention. For instance, the possible link between the type of publication (right-wing vs. left-wing) and these factors to see if there is any sort of political bias embedded in the use of these parameters. Another aspect that would be worth investigating is the connection between the text category in the quality press and the distribution of reporting sources. In a larger body of newspaper articles the comparison between soft and hard news, and within this latter group, the contrast between the different kinds of story content (Sport, Economy or Education) would surely reveal interesting findings.

Another issue that remains to be completed is the analysis of parallel reports, that is, the study of the linguistic differences found in two reports dealing with the same information and published by distinct journals depending on, for instance, the newspaper bias and/or the targeted readers. The results of this analysis would perfectly be suitable for the completion of my research on sources of information.

Furthermore, in the case of the study of female sources of information, checking whether it is true that readers tend to use gender stereotypes regarding the occupation status of the information source would be enriching for my thesis. For instance, whether they assume that a police officer quoted in an article is male, even though the gender has not been explicitly mentioned in the article (Armstrong and Nelson 2005: 822). To that end, it would be interesting

to create a corpus-based survey in English[114] including real newspaper reports for respondents to deduce the gender behind a singular information source on the basis of their preconceptions, as the ones that follow:

> **An Iranian official** has confirmed that "the disastrous situation in Iraq" was discussed between US officials and Iranian officials in Vienna last night, on the sidelines of the latest round of nuclear negotiations between Tehran, the West and Russia [emphasis added] (The Times 2014)- article 23.
>
> Probably a woman ☐ Probably a man ☐

> **An expert testifying for the prosecution** said a person's stomach is normally empty of food six hours after eating and Steenkamp ate much later on the night of the killing [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2014)- article 18.
>
> Probably a woman ☐ Probably a man ☐

Female sources could even be suitable for the study of topic assignment and length of the attribution. According to Reah, "women are often depicted as weaker – they are victims, they are on the receiving end of action rather than the performers of it" (2001: 69), which could be tested on journalistic discourse. Regarding the issue of length, Caldas-Coulthard points out that when women are described in their professional status, the nominal groups qualifying them tend to be shorter (1995: 238), a fact which probably derives from women's lack of power in society. As this author claims, "the more powerful or established a person is in an institution, the more attributes she/he will have when introduced as a speaker", and so "the categorisation of the speakers depends on his/her role in the power structures" (1995: 237). These issues,

[114] The gender assumption can only be tested in English as this language lacks gender agreement on most nouns.

together with others related to gender, such as the placement of the stories written by female writers, whether or not they appear in the hard news sections of the online newspaper, would well deserve a thorough study.

Apart from these considerations, my investigation would also be appropriate in a vast corpus for the assessment of the person involved in the reporting segment, which would distinguish

- First person reporting expressions: cases where the speaker (information source) claims to know about her/his own actions / ideas because someone else has told her/him about it as a sign of a non-volitional act or untrue statement (Curnow 2002: 4), for example: '**they agreed that I** was walking through the main street after the event'[115]; or just with the aim of making a conjecture, as in this report[116]: "Hay gente que dice que no hay que ser egocéntrico, pero **yo digo que** egocéntrico no es mala palabra. Sí lo es egoísta" [There are people who say that we should not be egocentric, but **I say that** 'egocentric' is not a bad word. The term 'selfish' does] [emphasis added] (Abc 2014), in which 'yo digo que' [I say that] is used to introduce a supposition, which has been regarded by some authors, such as Marín-Arrese *et al.* (2013: 419-420), as a proper evidential marker;
- Second person reporting expressions: interview samples where the interviewer (journalist) is making some sort of preamble using information mentioned by the interviewee (information source) to later check the reported statement, to provide the readership with further information on the matter of discussion or just to contextualise the following question, as in this report: "Early on, I remember **you mentioned that** you

[115] Constructed sample by the author of this thesis.
[116]http://www.abc.es/cultura/musica/20140119/abci-entrevista-daniel-barenboim-201401182150.html, accessed 08-03-2014.

thought your work friend fancied you and as an easily embarrassed child I just giggled and ran off" [emphasis added] (The Guardian 2016)[117].

- And they can be then compared with third-person reportatives, that is, those instances of hearsay evidence that are derived from tradition, common knowledge, a myth or a story, which mean that in theory everyone in society knows or shares the idea(s) mentioned by the writer (Palmer 2001: 73-74); for example, "**It has always been said that** music is the language of feeling and passion, as words are the language of reason" [emphasis added] (The News 2016)[118].

Thus, the scope of my thesis dealing with reporting expression and their implied nuances in journalistic discourse can be easily broadened, even allowing a diachronic contrastive analysis of the parameters already addressed in this research, such as the evolution of headlines over time.

[117]https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2016/oct/01/a-letter-to-my-mother-who-has-been-having-an-affair-for-15-years, accessed 27-02-2017.
[118] https://www.thenews.com.pk/magazine/you/179147-Sound-of-music, accessed 27-02-2017.

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18. http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/may/08/oscar-pistorius-heartbroken-killing-reeva-steenkamp-trial, accessed 08-05-2014.
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23. http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/world/middleeast/article4121736.ece, accessed 17-06-2014.
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25. http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/world/middleeast/article4099821.ece, accessed 26-05-2014.
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41. http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2014/05/21/537c7951ca4741314f8b4572.html, accessed 21-05-2014.
42. http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2014/05/21/actualidad/1400666011_376364.html, accessed 21-05-2014.
43. http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2014/06/27/53ad689b268e3ef4238b4580.html, accessed 27-06-2014.
44. http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2014/06/27/actualidad/1403873662_275237.html, accessed 27-06-2014.
45. http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2014/06/30/53b1530b22601dcb688b4581.html, accessed 30-06-2014.
46. http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2014/06/30/actualidad/1404118143_028264.html, accessed 30-06-2014.

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48. http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2014/06/09/actualidad/1402326160_457763.html, accessed 09-05-2014.
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53. http://www.elmundo.es/comunidad-valenciana/2014/05/22/537dabe0ca4741470d8b456d.html, accessed 22-05-2014.
54. http://ccaa.elpais.com/ccaa/2014/05/22/valencia/1400743752_341194.html, accessed 22-05-2014.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Distribution of verb forms with respect to tense, aspect and voice

Tense, aspect and voice	BRITISH PRESS	SPANISH PRESS
Present simple	(does not) believe (do not) agree accuses acknowledges alleges are said believe(s) calls claims consider expects feel insist(s) is alleged maintains say(s) show suggest tells thinks warns	(no) descarta (se le) atribuyen aclara acusa advierte advirtieron afirma agradece amenaza anuncia añade apunta asegura(n) atribuye califica coinciden comienza concluye confía confiesa considera(n) cree declara defiende demuestra denuncia(n) descarta dice(n) digan especulan estima(n) explica habla hace indica(n) informa insiste lamenta llama mantiene (no) resta importancia parece claro piensa precisa rechaza reclama reconoce recuerda(n) reitera relata remarca repite

Tense, aspect and voice	BRITISH PRESS	SPANISH PRESS
Present simple		responde se compromete se considera se define se especula se estima sentencia señala sospecha sostiene subraya utiliza ve
Past simple	accused acknowledged added admitted agreed announced argued believed blamed called cautioned claimed confirmed declared denied described echoed emerged expressed gave the example of hit back indicated informed insisted listed outlined pleaded pointed out recognized reiterated reported responded revealed said shot back signalled stressed suggested testified threatened told tweeted warned was accused was announced was reported was said were told	acusó adelantó admitió advertía advirtió afirmó alertaban anunció añadió aseguraron aseguró atribuyó avanzó calificó concluyó confesó consideraron consideró culpaban declaró desvelaron determinó dijo entendía espetaron explicó fueron acusados garantizó gritaron identificó indicó insistió justificó llamó manifestaron manifestó mantenían negó opinó planteó recalcó recordó replicó reveló se afirmaba se comprometió se mostró se negaba se refería
Past simple		señaló trascendió vociferaban
Present continuous	are saying is hoping	

Tense, aspect and voice	BRITISH PRESS	SPANISH PRESS
Present perfect	has admitted has announced has been tipped has called has confirmed has declared has indicated has insisted has made [it] clear has said has signalled has told has vowed has welcomed have assured have believed have expressed have heard have told have warned	(no) ha cerrado la puerta ha aclarado ha(n) acusado ha admitido ha afirmado ha agradecido ha agregado ha alabado ha amenazado ha anunciado ha añadido ha apostillado ha asegurado ha avalado ha avisado ha calificado ha comentado ha comunicado ha(n) confirmado ha continuado ha criticado ha dejado claro ha denunciado ha destacado ha detallado ha dicho ha elogiado ha explicado ha indicado ha insistido ha lamentado ha manifestado ha(n) negado ha(n) pedido ha proclamado ha recalcado ha rechazado ha reclamado ha reconocido ha recordado ha recriminado ha reflejado ha reiterado ha remachado ha repasado ha señalado ha situado ha sostenido ha subrayado se ha justificado se ha mostrado se ha preguntado se ha referido
Past perfect	had been billed had believed had said had testified	había amenazado

Tense, aspect and voice	BRITISH PRESS	SPANISH PRESS
Non-finite forms	accused accusing acknowledge adding announced announcing believed condemned dismiss explaining identified noting saying suggesting warning writing	acusado(s) afirmar anunciar asegurar calificándolas concluir concluyendo considerado considerar descartando desmarcarse diciendo matizando mencionar recordarle
Passive voice	are said had been billed has been tipped is alleged was accused was announced was reported was revealed was said were told	están convencidas fueron acusados

Appendix 2. Survey on writer's commitment based on the British corpus

NAME: NATIONALITY:

How sure is Angela that what David says is true?

In this survey you will read several sentences written by Angela (a fictitious journalist working for a newspaper), about what David (a fictitious defendant) said in a trial. The aim is to deduce (if possible) Angela's opinion about the veracity of David's information by focusing your attention on the reporting verb (in capital letters) she uses. You have to write in the black box a number from 1 to 10 depending on the degree of certainty that you think Angela has about what David said in the trial (if you are not sure about her positioning just write number 5).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
she is not sure	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	she is very sure

1.		"The employment contract I signed was illegal", David SHOT BACK
2.		David EXPLAINED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
3.		David BLAMED his employer for giving him an illegal contract
4.		David AGREED that maybe he didn't read the employment contract properly before he signed it
5.		David TOLD them that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
6.		David ADDED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
7.		David SAID that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
8.		David INFORMED the court that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
9.		David MADE IT CLEAR that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
10.		David REITERATED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
11.		David INSISTED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
12.		David CONFIRMED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
13.		David WARNED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
14.		David BELIEVED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
15.		David DESCRIBED the employment contract he had signed as illegal
16.		David SUGGESTED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
17.		David REPORTED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
18.		David HIT BACK: "the employment contract I signed wasn't legal"
19.		David RESPONDED "the employment contract I signed wasn't legal"
20.		David CLAIMED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
21.		David CAUTIONED that the employment contract he was signing wasn't legal
22.		David ACKNOWLEDGED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
she is not sure	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	she is very sure

23.		David DENIED that the employment contract he had signed was legal
24.		David ACCUSED his employer of hiring him illegally
25.		David POINTED OUT that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
26.		David CRITICISED the fact that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
27.		David THOUGHT that the employment contract he had signed was legal
28.		David SIGNALLED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
29.		David STRESSED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
30.		David ANNOUNCED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
31.		David ARGUED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
32.		David RECOGNISED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
33.		"The employment contract I signed wasn't legal", David SHOT BACK
34.		David TESTIFIED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
35.		David MAINTAINED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
36.		David ADMITTED that the employment contract he had signed wasn't legal
37.		David CALLED the employment contract he had signed "illegal"

The purpose of this survey is to collect your answers for a quantitative analysis of a PhD research at Complutense University of Madrid (Spain). I will not use your personal information in any of the parts of my investigation; so, if you do not want to include your real name you can use a nick name. I would appreciate it if you could indicate your nationality.

Appendix 3. Survey on writer's commitment based on the Spanish corpus

NOMBRE: NACIONALIDAD:

¿Cómo de segura está Ángela de que lo que dice David es verdad?

En esta encuesta vas a leer varias frases escritas por Ángela (una periodista ficticia que trabaja para un periódico), sobre lo que David (un supuesto acusado) dijo en un juicio. Se trata de que deduzcas (si es posible) la opinión de Ángela sobre la veracidad de la información que dio David centrando tu atención en el verbo (escrito en mayúsculas) que ella utiliza. Tienes que escribir en el recuadro negro un número del 1 al 10 dependiendo del grado de certeza que consideras que tiene Ángela sobre lo que dijo David en el juicio (si no tienes claro su posicionamiento escribe el número 5).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
no está segura	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	está muy segura

1.		David ACLARÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
2.		David SOSTUVO que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
3.		David ADMITIÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
4.		"El contrato que firmé no era legal", ADVIRTIÓ David
5.		David AFIRMÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
6.		David AGRADECIÓ a sus jefes que le dieran un contrato ilegal
7.		David AMENAZÓ con denunciar a su jefe si el juez le condenaba a causa de los papeles que firmó
8.		David ANUNCIÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
9.		"El contrato que firmé no era legal", AÑADIÓ David
10.		David APUNTÓ como culpable de la ilegalidad al jefe de recursos humanos
11.		David ASEGURÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
12.		David ATRIBUYÓ a la empresa la responsabilidad de haberle mantenido este tiempo trabajando ilegalmente
13.		David AVALÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
14.		David CALIFICÓ como "ilegal" el contrato que había firmado
15.		David COMENTÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
16.		David se COMPROMETIÓ a cumplir la sanción que determinara el juez
17.		David COMUNICÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
18.		"El contrato que firmé no era legal", CONCLUYÓ David
19.		David CONFESÓ que no recordaba con certeza si estaba todo bien cuando firmó el contrato
20.		David CONSIDERÓ que el contrato que había firmado era ilegal
21.		David DIJO que el contrato que había firmado no era legal

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
no está segura	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	está muy segura

22.		David DEFENDIÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
23.		David DENUNCIÓ que el contrato que le dieron era ilegal
24.		"El contrato era ilegal", DESTACÓ David
25.		David ENTENDIÓ que el contrato que le dieron para firmar era perfectamente legal
26.		David ESTIMÓ que cerca del 10% de los empleados estaban en sus mismas condiciones laborales
27.		David EXPLICÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
28.		David HABLÓ de que había más irregularidades aparte de su contrato
29.		David HIZO una atribución de responsabilidad a sus jefes directos en la empresa
30.		David les IDENTIFICÓ como responsables de haberle hecho creer que el contrato era correcto
31.		David INDICÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
32.		David INSISTIÓ en que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
33.		David JUSTIFICÓ su despiste de no comprobar bien el contrato que firmaba por tratarse de su primer trabajo
34.		David MANIFESTÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
35.		"No pueden responsabilizarme de haber firmado esos papeles", David OPINÓ en el juicio
36.		"El contrato que firmé no era legal", SEÑALÓ David
37.		David RECORDÓ que no se puede responsabilizar a un trabajador de firmar un contrato ilegal si no es un experto en legislación
38.		David ADMITIÓ que el contrato que había firmado era ilegal
39.		David RELATÓ que el contrato que había firmado no era legal
40.		"El contrato que firmé no era legal", David REMACHÓ.
41.		"El contrato que firmé no era legal", RESPONDIÓ David.

El objetivo de este cuestionario es recoger las respuestas para realizar un análisis cuantitativo para una investigación doctoral en la Universidad Complutense de Madrid. No usaré tu información personal en ninguna de las partes de mi tesis; por lo que si no quieres incluir tu nombre verdadero puedes usar un alias. Agradecería si pudieras indicar tu nacionalidad.

Appendix 4. Writer's commitment in the British press (reporting verbs)

QUALIFIED - NEGATIVE	NON- QUALIFIED	QUALIFIED - POSITIVE
argue	accuse	acknowledge
believe	add	admit
claim	bill	agree
consider	blame	allege
expect	call	announce
feel	deny	assure
hope	describe	caution
maintain	dismiss	condemn
suggest	explain	confirm
think	express	declare
tip	give the example of	echo
	hear	emerge
	identify	hit back
	indicate	insist
	inform	make [something] clear
	list	note
	point out	outline
	report	plead
	respond	recognise
	say	reiterate
	shoot back	reveal
	signal	show
	tell	stress
	tweet	testify
	write	threaten
		vow
		warn
		welcome

Appendix 5. Writer's commitment in the Spanish press (reporting verbs)

QUALIFIED - NEGATIVE	NON-QUALIFIED	QUALIFIED - POSITIVE
confiar	acusar	aclarar
considerar	agregar	adelantar
creer	añadir	admitir
entender	atribuir	advertir
especular	calificar	afirmar
espetar	comentar	agradecer
estar convencido/a	comenzar	alabar
hablar	comunicar	alertar
mantener	concluir	amenazar
opinar	continuar	anunciar
pensar	culpar	apostillar
sospechar	decir	apuntar
sostener	defender	asegurar
ver	definir	avalar
	denunciar	avanzar
	desmarcar(se)	avisar
	detallar	cerrar la puerta[119]
	estimar	coincidir
	explicar	comprometer(se)
	gritar	confesar
	hacer	confirmar
	identificar	criticar
	indicar	declarar
	informar	dejar claro
	llamar	demostrar
	mencionar	descartar
	negar	destacar
	pedir	desvelar
	plantear	determinar
	preguntar	elogiar
	referir(se)	garantizar
	relatar	insistir
	replicar	justificar
	responder	lamentar
	señalar	manifestar
	situar	matizar
	utilizar	mostrar
	vociferar	parecer claro
		precisar
		proclamar
		recalcar
		rechazar
		reclamar
		reconocer
		recordar
		reflejar
		reiterar
		remachar
		remarcar
		repasar
		repetir
		restar importancia
		revelar
		sentenciar
		subrayar
		trascender

[119] This reporting verb is negated in article 65.

Appendix 6. Distribution of modifying nouns in the reporting segment

TYPE		BRITISH PRESS	SPANISH PRESS
CLASSIFIER (pre-head)	**SIMPLE**	2013 attorney autopsy cybersecurity Dame deputy Dr finance firm Israel justice Lancashire leader magazine Mr news newspaper Ofsted police policy Pope president Professor railway RCN risk security Sir spokesman stadium state train Ukip union US Whitehall witness Xinhua	42,5 agrupación *exlehendakari* número rotativo vicepresidente
	GENITIVE	a … friend of Britain's China's Headteacher's nurse's Oscar Pistorius's Sweden's the ... of schools the … of England the … of Health the … of the Association of School and College Leaders the Bank's The government's the prosecution's the subway worker's	
	NOMINAL GROUP	Coast Guard DH Le Canard Enchaîné National Union of Teachers Santa Ana Trade union UN US White House	Le Pen

	TYPE	BRITISH PRESS	SPANISH PRESS
CLASSIFIER (post-head)	**SIMPLE**	AstraZeneca business cabinet Dr health London Mr office secretary transport	anticorrupción
	GENITIVE	a … of Bridge a … of the Palestinian parliament Ofsted's the organisation's Warren's	
	NOMINAL GROUP	UN	

Appendix 7. Animacy and gender of the source of information

Animacy and gender of the information source		
Subtype	**BRITISH PRESS**	**SPANISH PRESS**
Human – female	an anaesthetist Angela Merkel Dame Ellen MacArthur Dame Ellen, who twice broke the world record for fastest solo circumnavigation of the globe Hanan Ashrawi, a Palestinian Christian who is a senior official in the Palestine Liberation Organisation her mother Judge Thokozile Masipa Lundgren Mrs Merkel Ms van Schalkwyk Nicola Evans, a friend of Bridge who started the petition Oscar Pistorius's social worker Professor Christina Lundgren Professor Lundgren social worker who visited Paralympian day after shooting the Brazilian president, Dilma Rousseff, who faces re-election in October the National Union of Teachers general secretary, Christine Blower the president van Schalkwyk Yvette van Schalkwyk	Ada Colau Colau la activista la activista y portavoz de la Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH), Ada Colau la activista, nacida en Barcelona en 1974 la alcaldesa de Fundación, Luz Stella Durán la hasta ahora portavoz la juez la líder, abogada de 46 años la madre la portavoz de la Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH), Ada Colau la portavoz del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad de la Administración, Caitlin Hayden la portavoz estadounidense la presidenta la representante de la ONG, Nekane García la representante de SOS Racismo Nekane García la sucesora Montserrat González Fernández su exesposa, Laura Muñoz Montserrat Triana Martínez y su madre, Montserrat González Fernández, de 55 años[120]
Human – male	a Coast Guard spokesman in Boston a DH spokesman a spokesman a spokesman for Fifa and LOC a spokesman for the Emporium Abbas Alon Liel, a former Israeli diplomat an unnamed spokesman for the State Internet Information Office Anders Borg, Sweden's finance minister Andrew Tyrie, Tory chairman of the Treasury Select Committee Ban Ki Moon, the UN secretary-general Boris Johnson, the London mayor Britain's most senior diplomat in the EU Bryant Cameron Cameron, who visited the Nottinghamshire constituency four times during the campaign Carney Carter Castro Chris Bryant, the Labour frontbencher who ran the party's campaign Christophe Piednoël, spokesman for RFF Curtice Dan Carpenter, Mr Warren's son-in-law Dan Carpenter, Warren's son-in-law Dan Poulter, the health minister David Cameron Dr Cable Dr Carter Ed Miliband Edward Snowden Farage	Aláez Alberto Casillas Asenjo Alberto Fabra, presidente de la Generalitat Amado Boudou Bergara Boudou Boudou, quien ejerce como vicepresidente desde 2011 y tiene 51 años Casillas Colón el alcalde el alcalde de Huelva el alcalde de Huelva, el 'popular' Pedro Rodríguez el alcalde de Peñíscola y diputado de Turismo en Castellón, Andrés Martínez el alcalde de Sestao el alcalde de Sestao (Bizkaia), Josu Bergara (PNV) el alcalde onubense el camarero del 25-S el comisario europeo el comisario europeo, Günther Oettinger el consejero delegado de Gazprom, Alexéi Miller el delegado del Gobierno andaluz en Huelva, José Fiscal el dirigente el dirigente histórico de la extrema derecha francesa, que también había lanzado sus dardos contra artistas como el humorista Guy Bedos o los cantantes Madonna y Yannick Noah el dirigente sevillano el ex lehendakari el *exlehendakari* Patxi López el experto el experto en riesgos naturales y vocal del Colegio de Geógrafos de España Jonathan Gómez Cantero el juez el juez Ariel Lijo el líder de los socialistas vascos, Paxi López

[120] Plural source.

	Francis	el líder de Podemos
	Frederic Cuvillier, the Socialist transport minister	el magistrado
	Fredrik Reinfeldt, the Swedish prime minister	el ministro ucranio de Energía, Yuri Prodan
	George Osborne	el nuevo juez
	George Osborne, the chancellor	el 'número dos' de la presidenta Cristina Fernández
	Gerrie Nel, for the prosecution	el padre de otra niña fallecida, de cinco años
	Gerrie Nel, the chief prosecutor	el portavoz de la Asociación de Vecinos Migjorn de Vinaròs, Sebastià Fabregat
	governor Mark Carney	el portavoz de la coalición nacionalista y de izquierdas, Enric Morera
	Grant Shapps, the Tory chairman	el portavoz de la formación
	Hague	el portavoz del equipo de gobierno de la Diputación de León, Jaime González
	Hobby	el presidente de honor del FN y de nuevo eurodiputado en los próximos cinco años tras los comicios de mayo
	its general secretary, Dr Peter Carter	el presidente de la Diputación -y secretario general del PSOE de Huelva-, Ignacio Caraballo
	Jacques Rapoport, President of the RFF	el presidente de la Diputación, Ignacio Caraballo
	Jamie Reed, the shadow health minister	el presidente de la Federación Onubense de Empresarios (FOE), Antonio Ponce
	Jean-Claude Delarue, from SOS-Usagers	el presidente de los empresarios
	Jenrick	el presidente Juan Manuel Santos
	Jérôme Valcke, the organisation's secretary general	el primer ministro ruso, Dimitri Medvedev
	John Curtice	el primer ministro ucranio, Arseni Yatseniuk
	John Curtice, the leading psephologist	el propio secretario general del PP de Huelva, Guillermo García Longoria
	Jonathan Ashworth, the shadow cabinet office minister	el recién elegido eurodiputado
	Labour leader	el secretario general del PSE, José Antonio Pastor
	Lindsey Graham, another senior Republican senator	el socialista vasco (Portugalete, Bizkaia, 1959)
	Lucian Cook, head of residential research at Savills UK	el tío de seis niños que fallecieron, José Tapia
	Mark Carney, the governor	el vicepresidente
	Mike Golding, who is one of the few yachtsmen to have sailed around the world non-stop in both directions[121]	el vicepresidente de los tribunales
	Miliband	el vicepresidente del FN, Louis Aliot
	Mr Ban	el vicepresidente Florian Philipott
	Mr Cameron	Enric Morera
	Mr Cameron's predecessor in Downing Street, Gordon Brown	Enric Morera, líder de Compromís
	Mr Carney	este camarero que ha vivido 29 años en ese país, donde ahora tiene a su mujer y su hija
	Mr Farage	este hombre, Alberto Casillas, conocido por todos como el camarero-héroe del 25-S después de que se publicara una fotografía suya impidiendo a los antidisturbios entrar en su establecimiento para proteger a unos manifestantes
	Mr Golding	Fabregat
	Mr Hague	Fernando Lázaro
	Mr Juncker	Gómez Cantero
	Mr Kerry	González
	Mr Miliband	Iglesias
	Mr Nel	Ignacio Zafra
	Mr Netanyahu	Juan Ignacio Zoido
	Mr Reinfeldt	Juan Ignacio Zoido, alcalde de Sevilla
	Mr Shapps	Le Pen padre
	Mr Textor, whose business partner Lynton Crosby is at the heart of the Tory election campaign	López
	Mr Valcke	López, que ha comparecido tras la comisión ejecutiva que el PSE celebró ayer
	Mustafa Barghouti, a member of the Palestinian parliament	Louis Aliot, compañero sentimental de Marine Le Pen y también vicepresidente
	Nel	Martínez
	Nigel Farage, who had predicted a Conservative majority of 2,500 at the most	mi amigo el alcalde de Sevilla, Juan Ignacio Zoido
	Osborne	Mike Greste, hermano del reportero australiano
	Patrick McLoughlin, the transport secretary	Miller
	Peter Carter, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing	Mohamed Lotfi, un observador de Amnistía Internacional que ha estado presente en las 12 sesiones del proceso
	Pistorius	Moliner
	PM	Morera
	Pope Francis	Pablo Iglesias
	President Barack Obama	Paxi López
	prime minister	Pedro Rodríguez

[121] In cell number 197 from the Excel database (article 11) the coincidence of words makes it attribute the authorship of the reported content ('very well-equipped') to Mike Golding (implicit reporting segment).

	Republican US senator John McCain Rosenfeld Russell Hobby, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents mainly primary school senior staff Sir David Barnes, a former AstraZeneca chief executive Sir Michael Sir Michael Wilshaw Sir Robin Knox-Johnston, the first man to sail single-handedly around the world spokesman Mickey Rosenfeld The British prime minister the chief inspector of schools the Conservative Leader the deputy general secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders, Malcolm Trobe the education secretary, Michael Gove the Finnish premier the Finnish prime minister, Alexander Stubb the Foreign Secretary the foreign secretary the former US president George W Bush the French minister of transport the governor the Labour leader the Ofsted chief the pathologist Professor Gert Saayman the Pope the pope the prime minister the Prime Minister the prosecution's witness Professor Gert Saayman the runner the spokesman the Ukip leader the Ukip leader Nigel Farage the union president, Altino Melo dos Prazere the US attorney general, Eric Holder Vince Cable, the Liberal Democrat business secretary William Hague Wilshaw Wilshaw, Ofsted's chief inspector Zheng Zuhair al-Nahar, a spokesman for the Iraqi prime minister	Ponce Rodríguez Rodríguez, el alcalde de Sevilla Said Shaaban Said, miembro del equipo de abogados defensores Sixto su director ejecutivo, Daryl G. Kimbal su homólogo Sevillano, Juan Ignacio Zoido un hombre un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense Zoido
Human – others	men's relatives and friends [inferred from the context] a British official a Conservative source a teenager who disappeared in California 10 years ago a US Coast Guard official Abbas American officials an expert testifying for the prosecution an Iranian official army and police officers authorities British stadium specialists China’s foreign ministry detectives devout Jews French railway chiefs Hague	algunos de sus aliados potenciales algunos testigos que presenciaron el accidente Boudou dos centenares de militantes de las agrupaciones oficialistas: la Cámpora, fundada por Máximo Kirchner, hijo de la presidenta Cristina Fernández; y el Peronismo Militante dos jóvenes el Gobierno, en especial el ministro de Industria, José Manuel Soria fuentes de Escal fuentes de la empresa Escal UGS fuentes de la investigación fuentes del servicio de emergencias 112 fuentes del servicio unificado de emergencias 112 de Andalucía fuentes jurídicas gente

	Iraqi security officials Israeli officials Israelis Labour Labour and Lib Dem sources Lancashire constabulary Lancashire police Liberal Democrats ministers nurses nurses' leaders officials one China-based executive of a US energy company one European diplomat one Israeli analyst our own coastguard Palestinian officials people police poverty campaigners prosecutors relatives of the four men — Andrew Bridge, 22, the skipper, and crew members James Male, 23, Steve Warren, 52, and Paul Goslin, 56 some ministers sources at Fifa strike leaders the Conservatives the defence the officers the official the Palestinians the prosecution the senior managers the USCG the victim the victim, who has not been named trade union leaders US defence experts US officials Whitehall sources	journalist[122] la acusación las autoridades suizas las familias de los condenados los analistas los expertos los investigadores los periodistas los promotores del referéndum los responsables de la cadena los responsables de la plataforma de gas miembros del gobierno representantes de ramas de la hostelería y la restauración un par de personas vecinos y alcaldes
Inanimate	a 2013 report by the US computer security Mandiant a cargo vessel which was helping with the search a clear and steady increase in the numbers a court in South Africa a White House statement accusations an article carried by the state news agency, Xinhua an autopsy report on Steenkamp's body Beijing Britain China fears Fifa Fifa and the Local Organising Committee (LOC) freedom of information requests headteachers' unions Israel Israel Radio its central forecast its forecasts	acuerdo Arms Control Now, una organización contraria a las minas antipersona Bruselas cálculos del Ministerio de Industria Compromís datos de la organización Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor Defensa EEUU el anuncio de la Casa Blanca el artículo 350 del Código Penal el artículo 774 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal el auto el auto de la titular del Juzgado de Primera Instancia e Instrucción número 6 de Paterna el citado informe, hecho público por la Diputación tras ser encargado ayer por el equipo de gobierno el Comité para la Protección de los Periodistas el consorcio el Frente Nacional el Frente Nacional (FN) el Gobierno el gobierno australiano el Gobierno egipcio

[122] It is inferenced from the article (article 61, cell number 379).

	Le Canard Enchaîné newspaper, which reported many foreign companies new figures reports research for the Royal College of Nursing Reseau Ferre de France Reseau Ferre de France (RFF), the company that runs the network of national railways used by SNCF, the train operator Santa Ana police satirical news magazine Le Canard Enchainé SNCF SNCF and RFF state media suggestions Tel Avid the Bank the bank the Bank of England the Bank's financial policy committee the Bank's systemic risk system the California-based cybersecurity firm Mandiant the coastguard the Department of Health the Department of Health (DH) the economic newspaper Les Echos the FBI the Foreign and Commonwealth Office the foreign ministry the FPC the government the government's Health and Social Care Information Centre the list of US attacks over just the past two months the news agency the official Xinhua news agency the PLA the police statement the powers in the Lisbon treaty the RCN the RCN report the Royal College of Nursing the Santa Ana police department the story today the subway workers' unions The Times the train operator the Treasury the trust the Ukip leadership the UN general assembly the US the US justice department the USCG trial Washington widespread reports Xinhua	el IGME el IGN el informe el informe de la Diputación de León el informe del IGN el informe, fechado el 23 de enero de 2007 el Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) el ministerio el Ministerio de Defensa el Ministerio suizo de Defensa el PSOE de Huelva el rotativo Le Monde el veredicto esas escuchas Estados Unidos Gazprom informes periciales Kiev la agencia oficial de Xinhua la agrupación Mujeres Socialistas Suizas la asociación la Casa Blanca la Comisión Europea la Diputación de León la empresa la justicia la nota la oficina anticorrupción especializada en infracciones financieras y fiscales la ONG que apoya a los denunciantes la ONG SOS Racismo la organización la PAH la plataforma la prensa argentina la sindicatura las estadísticas oficiales las pesquisas las pesquisas de la policía las plataformas de vecinos afectados Le Monde los gremios patronales y los partidos conservadores los medios locales los resultados oficiales más de la mitad Moscú presidencia de Diputación de Castellón proyecciones al voto ofrecidas por la Televisión Pública Suiza reportes de la Defensa Civil divulgados por Caracol Radio Reuters Rusia SOS Racismo The Washington Post tres informes técnicos de peritos Ucrania un 42,5% un auto dado a conocer este mediodía, al que ha tenido acceso EL MUNDO un cartel un informe de la ONU un informe elaborado por el servicio de recursos humanos de la Diputación de León una de las hipótesis que manejan las autoridades una tercera versión Washington

Appendix 8. Distribution of sources of information in the British and Spanish news

Source type	British press	Spanish press
Identifiable – singular – human – nomination	Abbas Angela Merkel Bryant Cameron Cameron, who visited the Nottinghamshire constituency four times during the campaign Carney Carter Castro Curtice Dame Ellen MacArthur David Cameron Dr Cable Dr Carter Ed Miliband Edward Snowden Farage Francis George Osborne Hague Hobby Jenrick John Curtice Lundgren Miliband Mr Ban Mr Cameron Mr Carney Mr Farage Mr Golding Mr Hague Mr Juncker Mr Kerry Mr Miliband Mr Nel Mr Netanyahu Mr Reinfeldt Mr Shapps Mr Textor, whose business partner Lynton Crosby is at the heart of the Tory election campaign Mr Valcke Mrs Merkel Ms van Schalkwyk Nel Osborne Pistorius Rosenfeld Sir Michael Sir Michael Wilshaw van Schalkwyk William Hague Wilshaw Yvette van Schalkwyk Zheng	Ada Colau Aláez Alberto Casillas Asenjo Amado Boudou Bergara Boudou Casillas Colau Colón Enric Morera Fabregat Fernando Lázaro Gómez Cantero González Iglesias Ignacio Zafra Juan Ignacio Zoido López Martínez Miller Moliner Montserrat González Fernández Montserrat Triana Martínez y su madre, Montserrat González Fernández, de 55 años Morera Pablo Iglesias Paxi López Pedro Rodríguez Ponce Rodríguez Said Sixto Zoido

Identifiable – singular – human – categorisation	Britain's most senior diplomat in the EU her mother Labour leader Oscar Pistorius's social worker our own coastguard PM prime minister social worker who visited Paralympian day after shooting The British prime minister the chief inspector of schools the Conservative Leader the Finnish premier the Foreign Secretary the foreign secretary the French minister of transport the governor the Labour leader the official the Ofsted chief the Pope the pope the president the Prime Minister the prime minister the runner the spokesman the Ukip leader the victim the victim, who has not been named	el alcalde el alcalde de Huelva el alcalde de Sestao el alcalde onubense el camarero del 25-S el comisario europeo el dirigente el dirigente histórico de la extrema derecha francesa, que también había lanzado sus dardos contra artistas como el humorista Guy Bedos o los cantantes Madonna y Yannick Noah el dirigente sevillano el ex lehendakari el experto El juez el líder de Podemos el magistrado el nuevo juez el 'número dos' de la presidenta Cristina Fernández el padre de otra niña fallecida, de cinco años el portavoz de la formación el presidente de honor del FN y de nuevo eurodiputado en los próximos cinco años tras los comicios de mayo el presidente de los empresarios el recién elegido eurodiputado el socialista vasco (Portugalete, Bizkaia, 1959) el vicepresidente el vicepresidente de los tribunales este camarero que ha vivido 29 años en ese país, donde ahora tiene a su mujer y su hija la activista la activista, nacida en Barcelona en 1974 la hasta ahora portavoz la juez la líder, abogada de 46 años la madre la portavoz estadounidense la presidenta la sucesora
Identifiable – singular – human – nomination + categorisation	Alon Liel, a former Israeli diplomat Anders Borg, Sweden's finance minister Andrew Tyrie, Tory chairman of the Treasury Select Committee Ban Ki Moon, the UN secretary-general Boris Johnson, the London mayor Chris Bryant, the Labour frontbencher who ran the party's campaign Christophe Piednoël, spokesman for RFF Dame Ellen, who twice broke the world record for fastest solo circumnavigation of the globe Dan Carpenter, Mr Warren's son-in-law Dan Carpenter, Warren's son-in-law Dan Poulter, the health minister Ed Miliband Frederic Cuvillier, the Socialist transport minister Fredrik Reinfeldt, the Swedish prime minister George Osborne, the chancellor Gerrie Nel, for the prosecution Gerrie Nel, the chief prosecutor governor Mark Carney Grant Shapps, the Tory chairman Hanan Ashrawi, a Palestinian Christian who is a senior official in the Palestine Liberation Organisation its general secretary, Dr Peter Carter Jacques Rapoport, President of the RFF	Alberto Fabra, presidente de la Generalitat Boudou, quien ejerce como vicepresidente desde 2011 y tiene 51 años el alcalde de Huelva, el 'popular' Pedro Rodríguez el alcalde de Peñíscola y diputado de Turismo en Castellón, Andrés Martínez el alcalde de Sestao (Bizkaia), Josu Bergara (PNV) el comisario europeo, Günther Oettinger el consejero delegado de Gazprom, Alexéi Miller el delegado del Gobierno andaluz en Huelva, José Fiscal el *exlehendakari* Patxi López el experto en riesgos naturales y vocal del Colegio de Geógrafos de España Jonathan Gómez Cantero el juez Ariel Lijo el líder de los socialistas vascos, Paxi López el ministro ucranio de Energía, Yuri Prodan el portavoz de la Asociación de Vecinos Migjorn de Vinaròs, Sebastià Fabregat el portavoz de la coalición nacionalista y de izquierdas, Enric Morera el portavoz del equipo de gobierno de la Diputación de León, Jaime González el presidente de la Diputación -y secretario general del PSOE de Huelva-, Ignacio Caraballo el presidente de la Diputación, Ignacio Caraballo

	Jamie Reed, the shadow health minister Jean-Claude Delarue, from SOS-Usagers Jérôme Valcke, the organisation's secretary general John Curtice, the leading psephologist Jonathan Ashworth, the shadow cabinet office minister Judge Thokozile Masipa Lindsey Graham, another senior Republican senator Lucian Cook, head of residential research at Savills UK Mark Carney, the governor Mike Golding, who is one of the few yachtsmen to have sailed around the world non-stop in both directions Mr Cameron's predecessor in Downing Street, Gordon Brown Mr Textor, whose business partner Lynton Crosby is at the heart of the Tory election campaign Mustafa Barghouti, a member of the Palestinian parliament Nicola Evans, a friend of Bridge who started the petition Nigel Farage, who had predicted a Conservative majority of 2,500 at the most Patrick McLoughlin, the transport secretary Peter Carter, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing Pope Francis President Barack Obama Professor Christina Lundgren Professor Lundgren Republican US senator John McCain Russell Hobby, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents mainly primary school senior staff Sir David Barnes, a former AstraZeneca chief executive Sir Robin Knox-Johnston, the first man to sail single-handedly around the world spokesman Mickey Rosenfeld the Brazilian president, Dilma Rousseff, who faces re-election in October the deputy general secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders, Malcolm Trobe the education secretary, Michael Gove the Finnish prime minister, Alexander Stubb the former US president George W Bush the National Union of Teachers general secretary, Christine Blower the pathologist Professor Gert Saayman the prosecution's witness Professor Gert Saayman the Ukip leader Nigel Farage the union president, Altino Melo dos Prazere the US attorney general, Eric Holder Vince Cable, the Liberal Democrat business secretary Wilshaw, Ofsted's chief inspector Zuhair al-Nahar, a spokesman for the Iraqi prime minister	el presidente de la Federación Onubense de Empresarios (FOE), Antonio Ponce el presidente Juan Manuel Santos el primer ministro ruso, Dimitri Medvedev el primer ministro ucranio, Arseni Yatseniuk el propio secretario general del PP de Huelva, Guillermo García Longoria el secretario general del PSE, José Antonio Pastor el tío de seis niños que fallecieron, José Tapia el vicepresidente del FN, Louis Aliot el vicepresidente Florian Philipott Enric Morera, líder de Compromís este hombre, Alberto Casillas, conocido por todos como el camarero-héroe del 25-S después de que se publicara una fotografía suya impidiendo a los antidisturbios entrar en su establecimiento para proteger a unos manifestantes" Juan Ignacio Zoido, alcalde de Sevilla la activista y portavoz de la Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH), Ada Colau la alcaldesa de Fundación, Luz Stella Durán la portavoz de la Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH), Ada Colau la portavoz del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad de la Administración, Caitlin Hayden la representante de la ONG, Nekane García la representante de SOS Racismo Nekane García Le Pen padre López, que ha comparecido tras la comisión ejecutiva que el PSE celebró ayer Louis Aliot, compañero sentimental de Marine Le Pen y también vicepresidente mi amigo el alcalde de Sevilla, Juan Ignacio Zoido Mike Greste, hermano del reportero australiano Mohamed Lotfi, un observador de Amnistía Internacional que ha estado presente en las 12 sesiones del proceso Rodríguez, el alcalde de Sevilla Shaaban Said, miembro del equipo de abogados defensores su director ejecutivo, Daryl G. Kimbal su exesposa, Laura Muñoz su homólogo Sevillano, Juan Ignacio Zoido

Identifiable – singular – impersonalisation	its central forecast report the Bank's systemic risk system the list of US attacks over just the past two months the police statement	acuerdo el anuncio de la Casa Blanca el artículo 350 del Código Penal el artículo 774 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal el auto el auto de la titular del Juzgado de Primera Instancia e Instrucción número 6 de Paterna el citado informe, hecho público por la Diputación tras ser encargado ayer por el equipo de gobierno el informe el informe de la Diputación de León el informe del IGN el informe, fechado el 23 de enero de 2007 el veredicto la Comisión Europea la nota la tesis
Identifiable – plural – human – aggregation	relatives of the four men — Andrew Bridge, 22, the skipper, and crew members James Male, 23, Steve Warren, 52, and Paul Goslin, 56 the Conservatives the officers the Palestinians the senior managers	dos jóvenes las autoridades suizas las familias de los condenados los analistas los expertos los investigadores los periodistas los promotores del referéndum los responsables de la cadena los responsables de la plataforma de gas
Identifiable – plural – impersonalisation	its forecasts the powers in the Lisbon treaty the subway workers' unions	esas escuchas las estadísticas oficiales las pesquisas las pesquisas de la policía las plataformas de vecinos afectados los gremios patronales y los partidos conservadores los medios locales los resultados oficiales más de la mitad tres informes técnicos de peritos un 42,5%
Identifiable – collective – human – collectivisation	Labour Lancashire constabulary Lancashire police police the defence the prosecution the USCG	el Gobierno, en especial el ministro de Industria, José Manuel Soria la acusación
Identifiable – collective – impersonalisation	Beijing Britain China China's foreign ministry Fifa Fifa and the Local Organising Committee (LOC) Israel Israel Radio Le Canard Enchaîné newspaper, which reported the story today Reseau Ferre de France Reseau Ferre de France (RFF), the company that runs the network of national railways used by SNCF, the train operator Santa Ana police satirical news magazine Le Canard Enchainé SNCF SNCF and RFF state media Tel Avid	Arms Control Now, una organización contraria a las minas antipersona Bruselas Compromís Defensa EEUU el Comité para la Protección de los Periodistas el consorcio el Frente Nacional el Frente Nacional (FN) el Gobierno el gobierno australiano el Gobierno egipcio el IGME el IGN el Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) el ministerio el Ministerio de Defensa el Ministerio suizo de Defensa el PSOE de Huelva el rotativo Le Monde Estados Unidos Gazprom

	the Bank the Bank of England the Bank's financial policy committee the California-based cybersecurity firm Mandiant the coastguard the Department of Health the Department of Health (DH) the economic newspaper Les Echos the FBI the Foreign and Commonwealth Office the foreign ministry the FPC the government the government's Health and Social Care Information Centre the news agency the official Xinhua news agency the PLA the RCN the RCN report the Royal College of Nursing the Santa Ana police department The Times the train operator the Treasury the trust the Ukip leadership the UN general assembly the US the US justice department the USCG trial Washington Xinhua	Kiev la agencia oficial de Xinhua la agrupación Mujeres Socialistas Suizas la asociación la Casa Blanca la Diputación de León la empresa la justicia la oficina anticorrupción especializada en infracciones financieras y fiscales la ONG que apoya a los denunciantes la ONG SOS Racismo la organización la PAH la plataforma la prensa argentina la sindicatura Le Monde los gremios patronales y los partidos conservadores Moscú presidencia de Diputación de Castellón Reuters Rusia SOS Racismo The Washington Post Ucrania Washington
Non-identifiable – singular – human – individualisation – ordinary	a teenager who disappeared in California 10 years ago	un hombre
Non-identifiable – singular – human – individualisation – powerful	a British official a Coast Guard spokesman in Boston a Conservative source a DH spokesman a spokesman a spokesman for Fifa and LOC a spokesman for the Emporium a US Coast Guard official an anaesthetist an expert testifying for the prosecution an Iranian official an unnamed spokesman for the State Internet Information Office one China-based executive of a a US energy company one European diplomat one Israeli analyst	un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense

Non-identifiable – singular – impersonalisation	a 2013 report by the US computer security Mandiant a cargo vessel which was helping with the search a clear and steady increase in the numbers a court in South Africa a report a White House statement an article carried by the state news agency, Xinhua an autopsy report on Steenkamp's body research for the Royal College of Nursing suspicion	un auto dado a conocer este mediodía, al que ha tenido acceso EL MUNDO un cartel un informe de la ONU un informe elaborado por el servicio de recursos humanos de la Diputación de León una de las hipótesis que manejan las autoridades una tercera versión
Non-identifiable – plural – human – aggregation	American officials army and police officers authorities British stadium specialists detectives devout Jews French railway chiefs Iraqi security officials Israeli officials Israelis Labour and Lib Dem sources Liberal Democrats men's relatives and friends [inferred from the context] ministers nurses nurses' leaders officials Palestinian officials poverty campaigners prosecutors some ministers sources at Fifa strike leaders trade union leaders US defence experts US officials Whitehall sources	algunos de sus aliados potenciales algunos testigos que presenciaron el accidente dos centenares de militantes de las agrupaciones oficialistas: la Cámpora, fundada por Máximo Kirchner, hijo de la presidenta Cristina Fernández; y el Peronismo Militante fuentes de Escal fuentes de la empresa Escal UGS fuentes de la investigación fuentes del servicio de emergencias 112 fuentes del servicio unificado de emergencias 112 de Andalucía fuentes jurídicas gente miembros del gobierno representantes de ramas de la hostelería y la restauración un par de personas vecinos y alcaldes
Non-identifiable – plural – impersonalisation	accusations fears freedom of information requests headteachers' unions many foreign companies new figures reports suggestions widespread reports	informes periciales datos de la organización Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor proyecciones al voto ofrecidas por la Televisión Pública Suiza cálculos del Ministerio de Industria reportes de la Defensa Civil divulgados por Caracol Radio
Non-specified – implicit (reporting expressions)	accused are said are saying believed[123]	(se le) atribuyen acusa acusado(s) aseguran considerado

[123] Simple past tense.

	emerged[124] had been billed has been tipped implicit reporting is alleged was accused was announced was reported was revealed was said were told	denuncian digan fueron acusados implicit reporting parece claro se afirmaba se especula se estima se le atribuyen supuesta/o trascendió
Non-specified – virtual (reporting expressions)	alleged allegedly seemingly	implicit reporting al parecer presunta/s presuntamente presunto supuesta supuestos

[124] Simple past tense.

Appendix 9. Verb distribution regarding gender and age differences in the British news

Verb	Female	Male	<30	>30
Accuse	7.78	5.25	5.00	7.25
Acknowledge	7.67	7.00	7.80	7.17
Add	6.33	5.63	5.00	6.42
Admit	8.11	6.63	6.80	7.67
Agree	6.67	6.38	8.40	5.75
Announce	5.67	5.75	5.00	6.00
Argue	6.67	5.50	5.60	6.33
Believe	6.33	4.25	4.00	5.92
Blame	6.44	4.88	4.00	6.42
Call	5.33	5.25	4.60	5.58
Caution	7.11	6.38	6.00	7.08
Claim	5.56	3.88	3.00	5.50
Confirm	8.22	8.50	7.80	8.58
Criticise	6.89	6.50	5.40	7.25
Deny	7.56	4.75	3.60	7.33
Describe	6.11	5.50	5.60	5.92
Explain	6.22	7.50	5.60	7.33
Hit back	7.78	6.63	6.40	7.58
Inform	6.67	6.88	7.20	6.58
Insist	8.00	7.00	5.80	8.25
Maintain	7.00	7.13	5.80	7.58
Make (it) clear	8.56	7.88	8.00	8.33
Point out	7.33	6.50	6.40	7.17
Recognise	7.67	6.63	5.60	7.83
Reiterate	8.56	7.50	7.80	8.17
Report	5.56	5.88	4.40	6.25
Respond	5.67	5.63	4.40	6.17
Say	5.78	5.63	5.80	5.67
Shoot back	7.77	6.37	5.37	7.65
Signal	5.44	5.75	5.60	5.58
Stress	7.33	6.88	5.60	7.75
Suggest	3.78	4.38	3.40	4.33
Tell	5.56	6.63	6.20	6.00
Testify	8.11	7.13	6.20	8.25
Think	5.22	3.75	3.60	4.92
Warn	7.44	5.88	5.60	7.17
Total	243.90	219.59	202.37	244.73

Appendix 10. Verb distribution regarding gender and age differences in the Spanish news

Verb	Female	Male	<30	>30
Aclarar	7.08	4.60	5.56	7.25
Admitir	8.20	8.60	8.33	8.31
Advertir	6.00	6.60	6.00	6.38
Afirmar	8.08	6.60	8.11	7.13
Agradecer	5.42	2.80	5.00	4.25
Amenazar	6.33	8.20	6.44	7.38
Anunciar	5.75	5.20	5.44	5.75
Añadir	6.25	7.40	5.89	7.38
Apuntar	5.67	7.40	6.00	6.38
Asegurar	6.75	6.60	7.11	6.25
Atribuir	5.83	5.60	6.56	4.88
Avalar	6.00	6.20	6.11	6.00
Calificar	6.75	5.40	6.56	6.13
Comentar	4.83	3.60	3.44	5.63
Comprometerse	7.67	8.40	7.89	7.88
Comunicar	5.92	6.60	5.67	6.63
Concluir	6.42	6.80	6.56	6.50
Confesar	7.33	8.20	7.33	7.88
Considerar	4.75	4.80	4.44	5.13
Decir	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Defender	6.17	7.40	6.00	7.13
Denunciar	7.58	8.60	7.78	8.00
Destacar	6.17	7.60	5.89	7.38
Entender	5.50	6.40	5.56	6.00
Estimar	5.17	4.40	5.11	4.75
Explicar	5.50	4.60	5.00	5.50
Hablar	5.33	3.60	5.33	4.25
Hacer	5.33	6.40	5.78	5.50
Identificar	6.58	8.00	7.22	6.75
Indicar	6.00	6.80	6.44	6.00
Insistir	6.92	6.80	7.33	6.38
Justificar	5.83	6.40	5.56	6.50
Manifestar	6.33	6.20	5.78	6.88
Opinar	4.92	4.20	4.78	4.63
Recordar	5.25	7.00	5.89	5.63
Relatar	5.67	5.00	4.89	6.13
Remachar	6.00	7.80	6.44	6.63
Responder	6.67	7.60	7.67	6.13
Señalar	5.50	6.20	6.11	5.25
Sostener	6.00	5.20	6.00	5.50
Total	245.45	251.80	245.00	250.04

Appendix 11. Contextual information included in the reporting segment in the British and Spanish news

	TIME	PLACE
BRITISH PRESS	a year away from the general election as he landed at lunchtime during a speech / at the weekend earlier today in 2007 In 2013 In 2015 in November 2012 just last month last night last week last year on Friday On Monday on Monday night on Saturday on Thursday on Tuesday over lunch prior to the lunch recently shortly before the summit the start of the summit's second day this morning today two years ago yesterday	a 15-minute bilateral meeting with Angela Merkel arriving at the Council building at a news conference at a press conference at an EU summit / in some of the strongest remarks by a British prime minister at their summit / in Brussels from the summit in Brussels in a brief meeting with the German chancellor in a letter in a press notice in a statement in a written statement in an intervention that will be unwelcome in No 10 in an interview with the BBC in an interview with the Times in his remarks in its half-yearly financial stability report in Le Canard Enchaîné in South Africa in the Commons in the host city of Porto Alegre in the West Bank town of Bethlehem in a symbolic nod to Palestinian aspirations for their own state on the stand on Twitter Speaking from the RCN annual congress in Liverpool
SPANISH PRESS	A las ocho y media de la noche a primera hora al comentar el resultado al tomar el mando del partido en enero de 2011 antes de ser desalojado de la sala por un guardia de seguridad ayer durante la campaña del referéndum en 2009 en los últimos meses este lunes este lunes, tras el anuncio de Rubalcaba de abandonar el liderazgo del PSOE este martes Hasta hace pocos meses horas antes de declarar hoy la misma noche de las elecciones la noche del lunes Más tarde pasada la tensión del momento tras casi dos años de instrucción tras criticar al cantante de confesión judía Patrick Bruel tras el incidente tras la suspensión de las negociaciones un año antes del accidente	a la salida de su residencia A la salida del juzgado a las puertas de la prisión de Tora, sede de la corte a su llegada al tribunal Al salir de su casa en conferencia de prensa en declaraciones publicadas por 'Le Parisien' en el auto en el mitin que su partido organizó; en Sevilla en esas grabaciones en la carta, que esta mañana ha avanzado eldiario.es en las conclusiones en rueda de prensa en su cuenta de Twitter en su denuncia en sus auditorías en un comunicado en un informe en un largo texto de tres páginas en un mitin con Rajoy en un mitin del PP en un twiter en una carta en una carta interna / difundida por Eldiario.es en una entrevista radiofónica en una grabación en Vinaròs frente al edificio judicial por carta por el camino sus perfiles en las redes sociales su web personal ya fuera del hotel

Appendix 12. Reporting segments in headlines in the British news

ARTICLE	JOURNAL	CATEGORY	REPORTING CLAUSE
1	*The Times*	International	Cameron tells EU leaders
2	*The Guardian*	International	Cameron tells EU
3	*The Times*	National	alleged
4	*The Guardian*	National	alleged
6	*The Guardian*	National	says David Cameron
16	*The Guardian*	National	NHS chiefs' pay rises condemned as […] by nurses
17	*The Times*	International	[Oscar Pistorius's social worker] implicit reporting clause
18	*The Guardian*	International	trial hears [says that has heard]
21	*The Times*	International	[police] implicit reporting segment
29	*The Times*	International	China warns US

Appendix 13. Reporting segments in headlines in the Spanish press

ARTICLE	JOURNAL	CATEGORY	REPORTING CLAUSE
31	*El Mundo*	National	El informe de la Diputación de León defiende que
32	*El País*	National	La Diputación de León afirma que
33	*El Mundo*	National	Patxi López anuncia
35	*El Mundo*	National	[Ada Colau] asegura que
43	*El Mundo*	International	Estados Unidos se compromete a
44	*El País*	International	EEUU se compromete a
47	*El Mundo*	Internacional	El Frente Nacional, obligado a desmarcarse de
51	*El Mundo*	National	[Vecinos y alcaldes]
53	*El Mundo*	National	[Enric Morera, líder de Compromís]
62	*El País*	International	acusado de
67	*El Mundo*	National	Denuncian al alcalde de Sestao por
68	*El País*	National	[El alcalde de Sestao (Bizkaia), Josu Bergara (PNV)] implicit reporting segment

Appendix 14. Word type (reporting expressions)

Word type	British press	Spanish press
Adjective	alleged	presunta(s) presunto supuesta supuesto(s)
Adverb (phrase)	allegedly seemingly	presuntamente
Adverbial clause (manner)		como lo muestran
Noun	accusations angry claims claim(s) comments fears promise report(s) revelations suggestion(s) suspicion threats warning(s)	la tesis amenaza
Prepositional phrase	according to by virtue of the fact	A (al parecer) en (virtud de, opinión, su valoración…) para según (apuntan, confirmó, explican, ha confirmado, ha denunciado, ha dicho, ha informado, ha manifestado, han confirmado, informa, sospecha…).
Verb	418 (N)	350 (N)

Appendix 15. Open-access newspaper articles[125]

Article 2

[33] Cameron tells EU it may live to regret Jean-Claude Juncker appointment

[34] Prime minister says 'railroading through' candidate for European commission will have grave impact on British public opinion

[35] David Cameron has told EU leaders they may live to regret the appointment of Jean-Claude Juncker as president of the European commission, [36] warning them of the grave consequences on public opinion in Britain.

The British prime minister, [37] who told EU leaders that the appointment of Juncker marked a "sad moment", [38] tweeted his frustrations from the summit in Brussels.

[39] "I've told EU leaders they could live to regret the new process for choosing the Commission President. I'll always stand up for UK interests."

[40] In some of the strongest remarks by a British prime minister at an EU summit, Cameron condemned a "backroom deal" to appoint Juncker, who was being "railroaded" through against the wishes of two EU member states; Britain and Hungary.

Cameron, [41] who warned of "wafer thin" support for the EU in Britain, [42] told EU leaders over lunch at their summit in Brussels: "[Jean-Claude Juncker] is the ultimate Brussels insider who has been at the table for the last two decades of decisions. If you want change is that the type of person you want for the future?"

[43] The prime minister indicated that Juncker's appointment would increase support for a British exit from the EU. His warnings came as [44] Ed Miliband said Cameron was facing "utter humiliation" over the issue.

"If Mr Juncker is appointed today, it represents – after weeks of spin and bluster from the prime minister – a total failure to deliver and an utter humiliation," [45] the Labour leader said. "Instead of building alliances in Europe, David Cameron burns our alliances and it's Britain that loses out."

Cameron called on Herman Van Rompuy, the president of the European council, to hold a vote on the appointment of Juncker, which [46] he believes will flush out EU leaders, such as Angela Merkel, [47] who have expressed reservations about Juncker in private but are publicly supporting his candidacy.

[48] Cameron outlined his concerns about Juncker in a brief meeting with the German chancellor shortly before the summit. [49] A British official said [50] Cameron told Merkel that the appointment of Juncker would mark a "worrying moment for Europe and for Britain".

Cameron later made what [51] officials described as a "strong and passionate intervention" to the EU's leaders over lunch. [52] The official said of the prime minister's remarks: "He thinks today is a sad moment for Europe and is disappointed we have reached this point."

[53] The prime minister suggested the appointment of Juncker would undermine his attempts to persuade voters that he can reform the EU.

[125] The corresponding cell number of the Excel database has been included between square brackets.

[54] Prior to the lunch, the official said of Cameron: "[On] the debate in Britain about Britain's role and its place in the EU, he will remind people [that] of the plan he has for dealing [with that], there is wafer-thin support – the strategy he set out in [his January 2013] Bloomberg speech, remind them it is working and [55] there is a clear and steady increase in the numbers saying they want the UK to stay in the EU from the speech to the recent polls."

Cameron objects to Juncker's appointment on two grounds: that he will not be able to lead EU reform, and that the *spitzenkandidaten* system has no legitimacy. The system was devised by European parliament leaders who are using the powers in the Lisbon treaty [56] that say EU leaders need to take account of last month's European parliamentary elections in nominating a candidate. Juncker is the candidate of the centre-right European People's party, the largest group in the parliament.

[57] The official said Cameron would tell EU leaders that the *spitzenkandidaten* has "no resonance or legitimacy" in the UK, where it is opposed by all the main parties, and that Juncker did not bother to campaign in the UK.

[58] The prime minister said: "This is a huge change, the result not of a democratic decision but of a backroom deal.

"While, since Lisbon, there is a role for the European parliament to approve the European council's choice, it is not their role to dictate the choice. The approach being pursued in the council so far would railroad over the fundamental objections of two member states. Countries should think carefully in the future about whether or not they would want their major objections overridden if they found themselves in a similar situation."

To reinforce his message that the *spitzenkandidaten* system posed a threat to the authority of EU leaders, Cameron warned EU leaders to think "very carefully about what they are setting for the future".

In an attempt to reach out to the likes of Poland, [59] he gave the example of a future *spitzenkandidaten* candidate who might want to prioritise the EU's relations with Russia over central and eastern Europe.

The prime minister chose his words with care over the impact of the appointment of Juncker on public opinion in Britain. [60] Some ministers have expressed concerns that Cameron is preparing to say that he will have no choice but to campaign for a no vote in his planned in/out referendum in 2017 if the appointment of Juncker is followed by a failure to embrace major reform.

But [61] in his remarks over lunch Cameron limited himself to saying that his success in achieving reform in recent years – in cutting the EU budget and tightening access to benefits – had led to a noticeable increase in support for British membership of the EU. [62] His warning of "wafer-thin" support for the EU was designed to show that that support could easily fall again.

For their lunch, EU leaders started with tomato gazpacho soup followed by turbot with chervil and baby vegetables, and chocolate and apricot millefeuille for dessert.

Article 4

David Moyes investigated by police over [72] alleged bar assault

- Police investigating [73] report of assault at wine bar in Clitheroe
- [74] '[75] It was reported a 23-year-old local man had been assaulted'

Police are investigating [76] reports of an assault in a wine bar in Lancashire [77] allegedly involving the former Manchester United manager David Moyes and another man.

Moyes, 51, who was sacked last month by Manchester United with four games to go before the end of his first season, was in a wine bar in Clitheroe on Wednesday evening.

[78] Police said there was an incident in the wine bar, the Emporium, which was now under investigation.

[79] In a statement Lancashire police said: "Police are investigating [80] a report of an assault at the Emporium wine bar in Clitheroe.

"Officers attended the bar at about 10pm on Wednesday and [81] it was reported that a 23-year-old local man had been assaulted by a 51-year-old man. He did not require hospital treatment.

"Inquiries are ongoing and we are speaking to a number of people to try to establish the circumstances.

"There are a number of differing accounts, which we need to work through to try to establish exactly what has happened. No one has been arrested at this stage."

Police are examining CCTV footage from the bar and speaking to people who were in there at the time.

Moyes, 51, was sacked by United last month after the team finished seventh in the Premier League.

Article 6

I'm not satisfied with Pfizer's bid for AstraZeneca, [108] says David Cameron

[109]PM says he wants more assurances from Pfizer but [110] Labour leader accuses him of cheerleading for the US drugs firm's bid

[111] David Cameron has told MPs he wants Pfizer to improve its bid for AstraZeneca with more commitments around jobs, investment and science, but government officials were reluctant to set out details of the fresh assurances being sought.

The prime minister was pushed on the issue by Ed Miliband at prime minister's questions on Wednesday, with the Labour leader repeating [112] his claim that Cameron has been "cheerleading for this bid, not championing British science and British industry".

[113] Cameron hit back: "Our entire approach is based on trying to secure the best possible deal in terms of jobs, investment and science. And that is why I believe it was absolutely right to ask the cabinet secretary to engage with Pfizer, just as we're engaging with AstraZeneca, and I do find it extraordinary that we've been criticised for this."

[114] The prime minister said the commitments that had been made so far were encouraging. But [115] he added: "Let me be absolutely clear: I'm not satisfied; I want more. But the way to get more is to engage, not to stand up and play party politics. The more we can do to strengthen the assurances the better."

The news comes after the business secretary, Vince Cable, refused to rule out putting the US drugs firm's takeover bid for AstraZeneca to a public interest test.

Miliband called on the government to amend the Enterprise Act to allow the government to assess the bid independently and if necessary block a Pfizer takeover, [116] saying his MPs would support Cameron if he did so.

At present the Enterprise Act only allows ministers to intervene in the case of mergers affecting national security or media ownership. [117] Labour claimed this adjustment to the act could be made without requiring primary legislation.

[118] Challenging the prime minister, the Labour leader said: "Is he ruling out or ruling in using the public interest test on this takeover? We could make it happen. If he does not take action now and the bid goes through without a proper assessment, everyone will know that he was cheerleading for this bid and not championing British science and British industry."

[119] Miliband said: "The deal will have an impact for decades to come on British jobs, British investment, British exports and British science."

The shadow business secretary, Chuka Umunna, also asked If the prime minister was not cheerleading for Pfizer, why did the chair of AstraZeneca have to ask that he adopt a position of neutrality on the bid?

[120] The Treasury hit back saying the first contact between either company concerning the bid came when George Osborne contacted AstraZeneca.

[121] Cameron also pointed out that it had been the last Labour government that had narrowed the terms of the Enterprise Act, [122] adding that he would never take lectures from people who had wrecked the economy.

Article 8

Ofsted chief's suggestion that errant parents should be fined not welcomed

[133] Sir Michael Wilshaw thinks heads should have power to fine parents who fail to attend school meetings or oversee homework

[134] Sir Michael Wilshaw's suggestion that headteachers and principals need powers to fine errant parents who fail to attend school meetings or help their children with homework has met with a lukewarm response from unions and teachers' representatives.

[135] Wilshaw, Ofsted's chief inspector, said in an interview with the Times that heads needed to demand more from parents, [136] saying: "If parents didn't come into school, didn't come to parents' evening, didn't read with their children, didn't ensure they did their homework, I would tell them they were bad parents.

"I think headteachers should have the power to fine them. It's sending the message that you are responsible for your children no matter how poor you are."

[137] Wilshaw said the issue wasn't about income or poverty: "Where families believe in education they do well. If they love their children they should support them in school."

[138] The National Union of Teachers general secretary, Christine Blower, said: "Not satisfied with the endless criticism of teachers, Sir Michael Wilshaw has now turned his attention to parents. What he fails to recognise is that poverty can have a huge impact on the lives of children and their parents. It is a plain fact, not an excuse."

[139] Headteachers' unions were wary of backing Wilshaw's suggestions, saying that an aggressive relationship between schools and parents would not necessarily solve the problems he wants to address.

[140] The deputy general secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders, Malcolm Trobe, said schools ultimately need parents onside, and that there was a difference between challenging parents and confronting them.

[141] He said: "It's important for schools to engage with parents, and to tell them what the school expects from parents in support of their child's education. There needs to be a positive relationship.

"We're not convinced that fines would actually help, because that's a coercive system to force parents to engage. We're not sure that heads want to be in a position of fining parents for children not completing their homework. That doesn't help anyone."

[142] Russell Hobby, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents mainly primary school senior staff, said he was sceptical that the use of fines would change behaviour.

[143] He said: "If these parents were making rational calculations about the pros and cons of their actions, they wouldn't be undermining their children's education in the first place. Fines will risk being ignored and unpaid, costs risk being passed on to the children themselves, reinforcing the cycle of poverty."

[144] Hobby said that punitive measures such as fines could be used as a last resort, but were unlikely to solve a complex problem such as parental involvement. "Outreach into troubled families is critical – visiting them, discovering the barriers and building trust. None of these will be helped by an adversarial climate," [145] he said.

[146] Wilshaw also said part of the problem lay with "white British children who do worst of all in the system. If we are going to catch up with the best nations in the world we have got to close the gap between white British low-income children and other ethnic groups."

[147] The education secretary, Michael Gove, recently said that he was again considering plans to fine parents – through benefit cuts in some cases – for truancy and misbehaviour.

The Department for Education has also toughed rules on absence during term-time, with escalating fines being levied on parents who take their children out of school without permission.

Article 10

Bank of England moves to limit large loans to housebuyers

[157] The Bank of England signalled on Thursday that it would not impose draconian measures to cool the housing market unless house prices rise by more than 20% over the next three years.

Governor Mark Carney imposed the first limits on the mortgage market – restricting the amount that homeowners can borrow relative to their income and tightening the affordability tests would-be homeowners face when applying for a mortgage – but [158] he acknowledged there would be no immediate impact on fast-rising property values.

"These actions should not restrain current market housing activity … these actions will have minimal impact in the future if the housing market evolves in line with the bank's central view," [159] Carney said.

[160] The governor said they would only bite "if there is sustained momentum in the housing market over the coming years and that's accompanied by further sharp increases in high loan to income lending".

House prices in London have already breached their 2007 peak and the bank now expects house price inflation to remain at similar levels for the next 12 months. [161] Its forecasts suggest it would be relaxed about house prices rising 20% over the next three years.

The Bank of England is restricting banks' and building societies' ability to lend out more than 15% of their mortgages to customers needing to borrowing four and half times their income – a move that [162] it acknowledges will not have an immediate impact as no lender currently is hitting such a ceiling.

As well as imposing a limit on the amount lent by banks and building societies, the bank is also slightly tightening the interest rate being imposed on new borrowers through the new mortgage market review which tests customers' ability to repay their loans. [163] The bank also acknowledged that the demand that customers' ability to repay a loan at interest rates three percentage points higher than prevailing market expectations was similar to the current "stress" of a 7% interest rate imposed by most lenders.

"This action is designed specifically as insurance against the risk that there is greater momentum in the housing market than currently anticipated and that, as a result, lenders face growing demand for loans at very high loan to values," [164] the Bank said in its half-yearly financial stability report.

[165] Carney added: "These actions will bite if there is sustained momentum in the housing market over the coming years and that's accompanied by further sharp increases in high loan to income lending."

There was some scepticism that the Bank's moves would dampen the market, reflected in a jump in share prices of Britain's leading housebuilders immediately after the statement. Persimmon, Barratt Developments and Travis Perkins all rose between 3% and 4%. The Bank also pointed to the lack of supply of housing which was 110,000 in 2013 – below the 180,000 average of 2000 to 2007.

[166] Lucian Cook, head of residential research at Savills UK, said: "The measures put in place today are clearly designed to limit banks' exposure to lending that will pose risks in a higher interest environment rather than cool the market per se. Accordingly the measures announced today are not nearly as draconian as they might have been had the FPC applied absolute loan to value or loan to income caps at an individual mortgage level."

[167] Carney rebuffed [168] suggestions the Bank was not taking swift action to tackle potential risks, saying: "This is action. We're acting early. We can do it in a way that doesn't slow the economy."

The Bank is more concerned about a potential rise in the indebtedness of would-be housebuyers who may be tempted to borrow increasing sums for mortgages compared with their income. [169] Carney said that UK households start from a "vulnerable position" with debt at 140% of disposal income. "This is the limits of our tolerance and that's why there is a cap in place. We will evaluate [and] if we need to recalibrate, we will," [170] he said.

[171] Carney has already welcomed new powers [172] announced by George Osborne, who is relying on policymakers to ensure there is no risk to the financial system from rising house prices.

[173] Making its half-yearly assessment of risks to the financial system, the Bank's financial policy committee said: [174] "The FPC does not believe that household indebtedness poses an imminent threat to stability. But it has agreed that it is prudent to insure against the risk of a marked loosening in underwriting standards and a further significant rise in the number of highly indebted households."

The bank is relaxed about house prices rising 20% between now and the first quarter of 2017, [175] according to its central forecast, which has a top end of 45%. [176] It expects annual house price inflation to remain at current levels until the middle of 2015.

Its policymakers are concerned that a rise in indebtedness could pose a risk to financial stability if customers are unable to keep paying. The proportion of mortgages to borrowers with multiples greater than 4.5 has risen to 11%, and is particularly high among borrowers in London, [177] the Bank said.

"The measure is designed to capture risks associated with excessive household indebtedness. It is not designed to capture all aspects of credit risk associated with the borrower or the other factors that a lender might take into account for the purpose of the lending decision," [178] the Bank said.

[179] It added: "Although a single firm undertaking very high loan-to-income lending may not itself pose risks to the financial system, the aggregate effect of many firms undertaking such lending could pose a risk."

[180] The Bank's systemic risk system reported that "the perceived probability of a high-impact event in the UK financial system has fallen to its lowest level since the crisis". But there were signs that investors, in searching for better returns, may be increasing the financial system's vulnerability to shocks.

Article 12

US coastguard resumes search for missing British yachtsmen

Four men have been missing at sea since Thursday after their yacht Cheeki Rafiki ran into difficulties 620 miles off Cape Cod

The US coastguard has agreed to resume its search for four British sailors who have been missing at sea for five days after their yacht capsized in the Atlantic ocean.

The development comes after days of pressure from the men's relatives and an intervention by the health secretary, Jeremy Hunt.

[206] A US Coast Guard official informed the family of Steve Warren, one of the missing sailors, that the air search would resume within the next few hours.

[207] Dan Carpenter, Warren's son-in-law, said: "We are holding out hope. We are aware that it is still a long shot but while there is some hope, we are concentrating on that."

[208] David Cameron tweeted: "My thanks to the US Coastguard, which has resumed its search for our missing yachtsmen."

The four have been missing at sea since Thursday after their yacht, the Cheeki Rafiki, ran into difficulties 620 miles east of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, on its way back to Southampton from Antigua.

They are Paul Goslin, 56, from West Camel, Somerset; skipper Andrew Bridge, 22, from Farnham, Surrey; James Male, 23, from Southampton; and Warren, 52, also from Somerset.

On Monday the coastguard explained at length its difficult decision to end the search on Sunday after more than 50 hours. [209] It said it had scoured 4,000 square miles of ocean and that the men could have only survived for 20 hours in the treacherous conditions.

An online petition calling for the US to continue the search was backed by more than 190,000 people, including several relatives of the missing men.

[210] Nicola Evans, a friend of Bridge who started the petition, said: [211] "We have just heard that the US Coast Guard will be resuming the search for the Cheeki Rafiki crew. This is amazing. I'm overwhelmed.

[212] "When we started this campaign, we didn't know who would listen, just that our boys were lost at sea and we refused to let go of hope. The support we have had has been incredible and we are so grateful for the US Coast Guard for listening to all 180,000 of us who signed the petition on change.org The skill and expertise they have is invaluable, we will keep our hope alive until there is more news."

Article 14

Tories win Newark byelection comfortably with Ukip second and Labour third

Robert Jenrick holds seat for Tories with wider-than-expected majority, denying Nigel Farage a further boost

David Cameron has led the Tories to their first byelection victory in a quarter of a century as a governing party after they easily beat off a challenge from Ukip to hold the safe seat of Newark.

In a significant boost for Cameron, who made four visits to Newark, the Tory candidate Robert Jenrick won with a majority of just over 7,000.

Jenrick, who became the first winning Tory byelection candidate under a Conservative prime minister since William Hague in 1989, secured a comfortable victory with 17,431 votes. The Ukip MEP Roger Helmer came second place on 10,028 votes – a healthy Tory majority of 7,403. Labour came third on 6,842. The turnout at 52.79% was high for a byelection.

The Liberal Democrats suffered a humiliating result as they finished in sixth place behind the Greens and a local hospital campaigner. David Watts won just 1,004 votes, losing his deposit, as the party's vote fell by 17.4 points. [233] Labour and Lib Dem sources said that some of their natural supporters voted tactically for the Tories to keep out Ukip.

The Tory leadership, which ran one of its most energetic byelection campaigns involving four trips by the prime minister to Newark, will use the result to downplay Ukip's recent performance in the European elections. George Osborne is expected to lead the Tory charge on the Today programme on Friday morning where he is due to say that the result shows that voters make serious choices in Westminster elections.

[234] Cameron, who visited the Nottinghamshire constituency four times during the campaign, said on Friday that it was a “very good result” for his party. [235] George Osborne, the chancellor, said it was a “disastrous” result for Labour given that it actually won the seat in 1997.

“All that shows is if you have got a plan that is working for the country ... people respond to that. And if you don’t have leadership, you don’t have a plan, you pay the price for it,” [236] Osborne told the Today programme.

But [237] John Curtice, the leading psephologist, cautioned that the Tory result did not necessarily signal a breakthrough. Its vote fell by 8.9 points, slightly lower than the average 10.5% fall in Tory support in byelections in this parliament. The Ukip vote increased by 22.1% while Labour's vote fell by 4.6 points.

[238] Jenrick said that his victory, announced around 3.45am, showed Labour to be in deep trouble. [239] "The people of Newark have voted to back this government - to back this government's long term economic plan to secure the future of this constituency and of this great country.

[240] "Newark elected a Labour MP in 1997. It is clear from tonight's result that the people of Newark believe that Ed Miliband and the Labour party have no answers for the challenges this country faces."

The Tory win did not come as a surprise to the Ukip leadership [241] which had believed that it would struggle to overturn the Conservatives' 16,152 majority at the last election. The byelection was caused by the resignation of Patrick Mercer, who first won Newark in 2001, over a cash-for-questions scandal.

[242] Nigel Farage, who had predicted a Conservative majority of 2,500 at the most, admitted that he had hoped his party would do better. He was aiming to beat the 27.8% share of the vote Ukip achieved

when it came second in Eastleigh, although the 25.9% share Helmer achieved is still Ukip's second best performance in a byelection.

[243] Farage insisted the result still showed that Ukip was a threat to the Conservatives. "I think there'll be an awful lot of Conservatives with a majority of less than 10,000 who will look upon this result tonight in sheer horror," [244] he said.

[245] He also said the timetable had made it difficult for his party.

[246] "We couldn't mobilise anybody until after the European elections and so we have really had 10 days at this. The Conservatives have probably put more into this than any byelection they have ever fought in their history. All round I can assure you that the people's army are going to be very happy with this result."

There were worrying signs for the Ukip leadership that female voters declined to support the party. The final Survation byelection poll found that 36.8% of men supported Ukip while just 16.8% of women supported the party. Nearly half of women (47.6%) supported the Tories.

[247] Patrick McLoughlin, the transport secretary, said the Tory victory showed that voters make a serious choice in Westminster elections as [248] he said the result showed his party was well placed for the general election. [249] He told the BBC: "What we have shown today is, when it comes to elections for parliament, people will trust us, people know we are taking very tough decisions but we are seeing employment levels going up and we are seeing confidence that foreign companies are investing in this country.

[250] "In a byelection people are not electing a government. They are expressing a view. For us to win this byelection, 11 months before the general election, gives us very very good progress towards that general election campaign."

[251] Chris Bryant, the Labour frontbencher who ran the party's campaign, played down the significance of the Tory win as he pointed out that Newark is the party's 44th safest seat. [252] Bryant told the BBC: "They threw the kitchen sink, they threw the butler's sink, they threw the crockery, all the silverware, the Aga, the butler, the home help – everything at it."

But [253] John Curtice said Labour's third place raised questions about whether it could win the general election next year. Labour held Newark between 1997-2001 though the boundaries were different.

[254] Curtice told the BBC: "The truth is that they should be on tenterhooks as to whether they will win the seat."

[255] Jonathan Ashworth, the shadow cabinet office minister, said the result showed that Labour needed to do more to put its message across. [256] He said the party also needed to do more to understand the appeal of Ukip.

Article 16

[271] NHS chiefs' pay rises condemned as 'double standards' by nurses

Anger as figures show senior managers' salaries rose 6.1% on average – almost four times rate for frontline staff

Hospital bosses' pay has been rising far faster than that of frontline NHS staff during the service's unprecedented financial squeeze, prompting [272] angry claims by nurses' leaders of double standards.

Senior NHS managers' salaries have risen by an average of 6.1% over the last two years – almost four times the average rate of 1.6% for nurses, midwives and health visitors, [273] according to new figures.

Some hospital trust chief executives and other senior figures have received bonuses of at least £40,000 – more than a ward sister's annual salary – pay rises of up to £30,000 and benefits in kind, such as a leased car, worth £10,000, [274] freedom of information requests show.

The disclosures have led the Royal College of Nursing (RCN), which conducted the research, to condemn what [275] it says are unfair and growing disparities on pay in England at a time when most NHS staff who look after patients have had pay freezes or tiny pay rises.

They come as anger is growing among unions representing the NHS's 1.35 million-strong workforce at the decision by the health secretary, Jeremy Hunt, to reject the NHS pay-review body's recommendation that all NHS staff should get a 1% pay rise this year. Many of the unions are considering undertaking a coordinated programme of industrial action in the autumn, ranging from an overtime ban to potential strike action, in protest.

[276] The RCN said: "People already on the highest salaries in the health service are seeing their rewards accelerating ahead of the earnings of the staff they lead." [277] Its general secretary, Dr Peter Carter, described the findings as "yet another kick in the teeth for hardworking and loyal nursing staff".

NHS hospital trusts are able to decide without ministerial interference how much their senior staff should be paid but are expected to do so [278] "with responsibility and sensitivity to the position of staff who are subject to national contracts and restraint over their pay".

[279] Dan Poulter, the health minister, recently insisted that most were doing that. But [280] he said that the details supplied by hospitals, contained in a new RCN report, "fly in the face of this assertion".

For example, the chief executive of Oxford University Hospital NHS Trust, which runs the city's John Radcliffe hospital, received a bonus of between £40,000 and £45,000, while one executive got one of £5,000-£10,000 and six others of between £10,000 and £15,000.

Similarly, the then chief executive of West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust, which runs Watford general hospital and other hospitals, also got a £40,000-£45,000 bonus, while three executives got bonuses of £15,000-£20,000 and one of £20,000-£25,000.

The chief executive at 10 other hospital trusts and deputy chief executive at one other each enjoyed pay hikes of between £15,000 and at least £30,000 during 2011-12 and 2012-13. For instance, the salary of the chief executive of York Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust rose from £160,000-£165,000 to £190,000-£195,000.

"It's extremely worrying that the government believes that trusts are acting responsibly when it's clear many are failing to show the leadership they should on senior management pay," [281] said Carter.

"The government has maintained an iron grip on the pay and benefits of frontline staff whilst the senior managers' pay bill has gone [282] seemingly unchecked. This is the worst kind of double standard and makes a mockery of [283] their insistence that fairness has been at the heart of their decision-making on public-sector pay."

[284] Jamie Reed, the shadow health minister, said: "Hard-working nurses and midwives will find this galling. David Cameron should have honoured [285] his promise to give frontline staff a pay rise."

Bosses have been awarded enhanced packages at a time when the service has been receiving the smallest budget increases in its history and struggling to deliver £20bn in efficiency savings between 2011 and 2015 – the so-called Nicholson Challenge.

The NHS Confederation, which represents senior managers, declined to comment.

[286] The Department of Health (DH) said the RCN's findings were not reliable because they had included exit packages awarded to some of the 7,250 NHS managers who had lost their jobs since 2010 but not done the same with nurses. There are now 16,300 more clinical staff and 7,250 fewer managers in the NHS than when the coalition took power in May 2010, [287] a DH spokesman said. [288] He claimed that the government's radical overhaul of the NHS was saving £5bn, which was far more than the costs of the 7,250 redundancies.

[289] In a separate matter, Carter said that the NHS would be forced to rely on increasing numbers of agency and foreign nurses to bridge the gap caused by cuts to the number of student-nurse training places.

[290] Speaking from the RCN annual congress in Liverpool, Carter said: "The NHS, having cut the number of places for student nurses, is now not getting the through-put, they're now having to go off to all points of the compass.

[291] "As an example, three years ago, the NHS in London cut training places by 24%. Now the effect of that is beginning to come through."

Article 18

Oscar Pistorius heartbroken after killing Reeva Steenkamp, [309] trial hears

[310] Social worker who visited Paralympian day after shooting said he cried most of the time and talked about future with girlfriend

Oscar Pistorius was heartbroken after he killed his girlfriend Reeva Steenkamp, [311] a court in South Africa has heard.

As the South African Paralympian's murder trial continued in Pretoria on Thursday, the defence team called a social worker and probation officer who visited Pistorius in a police cell a day after he fatally shot Steenkamp. [312] Yvette van Schalkwyk said she observed an emotionally devastated Pistorius who was grieving for his girlfriend and concerned for her parents.

"I saw a heartbroken man," [313] she told the court. "He cried 80% of the time. He talked to me about what they planned for the future, his future with her," [314] said Van Schalkwyk.

[315] She told the court that she had decided only two days ago to testify because she was upset by [316] suggestions that Pistorius was feigning grief to sway the judge in his favour.

[317] The prosecution maintains Pistorius killed Steenkamp intentionally by shooting her through a toilet door in the early hours of 14 February 2013 after a fight.

[318] Gerrie Nel, the chief prosecutor, objected to Van Schalkwyk's testimony, saying it was not relevant to the charges against Pistorius. But Judge Thokozile Masipa allowed her to proceed, [319] noting that Nel had asked Pistorius during the runner's own testimony if he was trying to use his emotions to his advantage. Pistorius has cried and broken down sobbing on numerous occasions during the trial.

[320] Nel said it was hardly surprising that Pistorius would be traumatised immediately after killing his girlfriend amid intense global interest in the case. [321] He pushed Van Schalkwyk to acknowledge that Pistorius never specifically said to her he was sorry for killing Steenkamp. That omission, [322] according to Nel, supported his contention that Pistorius was feeling sorry for himself and was unwilling to take responsibility.

"It's all about him," [323] the prosecutor said.

Van Schalkwyk's evidence followed that of Professor Aina Christina Lundgren, an anaesthetist who testified at the start of the 28th day of the trial.

Lundgren's evidence related to [324] an autopsy report on Steenkamp's body that said she still had food in her stomach after she was killed by Pistorius, leading prosecutors to challenge [325] his story that the couple last ate around eight hours before he shot her. [326] An expert testifying for the prosecution said a person's stomach is normally empty of food six hours after eating and Steenkamp ate much later on the night of the killing.

[327] Prosecutors say Pistorius is lying about events and that the couple were up arguing late into the night before Pistorius shot Steenkamp multiple times. [328] Pistorius testified that the couple ate dinner at around 7pm on the night she was killed, and they were in bed around 10pm. Pistorius shot Steenkamp soon after 3am.

[329] Lundgren, [330] who described herself as a specialist anaesthetist, said there were several factors that could have delayed the digestion process and explain the food found in Steenkamp's stomach, including that she was a pre-menopausal woman and had been sleeping.

Lundgren was presented by the defence to try to undermine the testimony of the pathologist Professor Gert Saayman, [331] who said he believed Steenkamp ate much later than Pistorius says, possibly even at around 1am when [332] the runner claims they were in bed. [333] Lundgren said it was difficult to be exact about the rate of digestion and it was "speculative to attempt to estimate when she had last eaten".

[334] Nel pointed to Saayman's findings that he could even identify vegetable and cheese matter in Steenkamp's stomach.

Article 20

French railway operator SNCF orders hundreds of new trains that are too big

SNCF's failure to verify measurements results in cost of €50m to modify 1,300 platforms in one in six regional stations

The train due on platform one will not be arriving for the foreseeable future – because it is too big.

France's national railway operator SNCF has ordered 2,000 new trains that are too large for many of the stations they are due to serve.

[345] The train operator has admitted failing to verify measurements it was given by the rail operator before ordering its new rolling stock.

The costly mistake has sparked an urgent €50m operation to modify 1,300 platforms on the regional network. [346] SNCF has admitted that one in six regional train stations is affected. In the worst cases it has discovered two trains can no longer pass each other on adjacent lines.

The new regional trains, known as TERs (trains express regionaux), are intended to upgrade the network and were based on measurements provided by national rail operator RFF. However, RFF sent SNCF the dimensions of stations built less than 30 years ago. It was then discovered – after it was too late – that the trains, due to go into service from now until 2016, were too big by several centimetres for stations built more than 50 years ago.

[347] SNCF said only 341 trains – 182 from Alstom and 159 from Bombardier – were affected.

However, [348] satirical news magazine Le Canard Enchainé insisted 1,000 of the trains had been ordered from Alstom and 860 from Bombardier, making a total of 1,860 trains that were too wide for many of the stations they are to service.

[349] The French minister of transport described the situation as absurd and a "comic drama". [350] He blamed the previous centre-right administration's decision to separate the rail network from the train network.

[351] The rail farce was revealed in Le Canard Enchaîné, [352] which said: "The clever engineers at SNCF forgot to verify the facts on the ground."

[353] Christophe Piednoël, spokesman for RFF, told France Info radio: "It's as if you have bought a Ferrari that you want to park in your garage, and you realise that your garage isn't exactly the right size to fit a Ferrari because you didn't have a Ferrari before. We discovered the problem a little late … we are making our mea culpa."

[354] SNCF and RFF said in a joint statement on Wednesday: "Putting this network of new generation and larger trains in order to satisfy public demand will require the modernisation of 1,300 platforms out of the 8,700 in the French rail network."

[355] The economic newspaper Les Echos said: "It could have been an arithmetic exercise from the old days."

Article 22

California kidnap victim rescued after 10 years

A woman who was 15 when she disappeared 10 years ago from her California home has come forward to police

[374] A teenager who disappeared in California 10 years ago has contacted police and said she was held against her will by a man who repeatedly raped her and forced her into marriage.

The woman, now aged 25, came forward on Tuesday, prompting the arrest of her [375] alleged kidnapper, a 41-year-old man named Isidro Garcia, [376] the Santa Ana police department said.

[377] The victim, who has not been named, said Garcia, her mother's former boyfriend, abducted her in 2004 and repeatedly physically and sexually abused her. [378] He allegedly gave her false identity documents so they could openly live and work together but kept control through threats and intimidation.

"Even with the opportunity to escape, after years of physical and mental abuse, the victim saw no way out of her situation and lived a life with Garcia under sustained physical and mental abuse," [379] said the police statement.

Garcia forced her into a marriage in 2007 and in 2012 she bore him a child, [380] police said.

The case bore echoes of Ariel Castro, who imprisoned three victims in a Cleveland house for over a decade, and [381] a couple in London who allegedly brainwashed three "slaves" for three decades.

[382] Garcia was held on suspicion of kidnapping for rape, lewd acts with a minor and false imprisonment.

[383] According to police, he was living with the victim, her sisters and their mother in Santa Ana, a largely latino city in Orange County. [384] He allegedly assaulted the mother, drugged the girl and drove her 26 miles north to Compton, a suburb of Los Angeles, where he initially locked her in a garage. As time passed [385] he allowed her out but allegedly retained close control.

"Garcia repeatedly told the victim her family had given up looking for her, and if she tried to go back to them, the family would be deported. The two moved on several occasions to avoid police detection."

He arranged for them to work at a night cleaning service to maintain a close eye on the victim, [386] police said. After the victim contacted a sister through Facebook she found the courage to contact police. The fate of her child remained unclear.

If the victim or her family were undocumented migrants the threat of deportation would likely have carried a lot of weight. Despite recurring crackdowns by authorities it remains relatively easy for latinos without papers to find work in the informal economy.

A black market in false papers operates semi-openly in MacArthur Park, just 12 miles from Compton.

The rescue of three women – Michelle Knight, Amanda Berry, and Georgina DeJesus – from their house-turned jail in Cleveland last May shone a light on so-called cold cases of missing people. [387] Castro pleaded guilty to 937 criminal counts of rape, kidnapping, and aggravated murder and later committed suicide.

Article 24

British embassy reopens in Tehran as Iraq crisis helps thaw Iran relations

[406] William Hague says diplomatic base in Tehran to be restored as west looks to Iran to help tackle Isis-led insurgency in Iraq

[407] William Hague has announced that the British embassy in Iran will be reopened as jihadist gains in northern Iraq have forced the west to reassess its relations with Tehran.

[408] The foreign secretary said the circumstances were right to restore the diplomatic mission after a significant thawing in relations in recent months.

"Our two primary concerns when considering whether to reopen our embassy in Tehran have been assurance that our staff would be safe and secure, and confidence that they would be able to carry out their functions without hindrance," [409] Hague told MPs in a written statement.

[410] Hague's announcement came amid reports of clashes in the city of Baquba less than 40 miles north of Baghdad, the closest the fighting has come to the Iraqi capital since jihadists led by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Isis) took over most of the northern part of the country last week.

Insurgents took control of parts of Baquba overnight but were pushed back, [411] army and police officers told Agence France-Presse. The attack took place in the centre of the capital of Diyala province and, [412] according to the officers, militants temporarily occupied several neighbourhoods.

Fighting also took place in the village of Basheer, nine miles south of the city of Kirkuk in northern Iraq, where an attack by militants was repelled after an hour of clashes.

Isis fighters supported by disaffected Sunnis have swept through towns in the north but appeared to have halted their advance on Baghdad. The swift advance has faced little opposition from US-trained Iraqi forces, triggering fears that extremists will end up controlling a swath of territory from eastern Syria to northern Iraq.

The prospect of Iraq breaking up has forced the US and Britain to look to Iran. [413] Hague said on Tuesday that the circumstances were right to reopen the British embassy in Tehran once "a range of practical issues" had been resolved. The embassy closed in 2011 after being ransacked by a mob protesting against sanctions.

"There has never been any doubt in my mind that we should have an embassy in Tehran if the circumstances allowed," [414] he said. "Iran is an important country in a volatile region, and maintaining embassies around the world, even under difficult conditions, is a central pillar of the UK's global diplomatic approach. I have therefore now decided the circumstances are right to reopen our embassy in Tehran."

However, [415] Hague has said there is no prospect of a British military intervention in Iraq, although counter-terrorism support could be offered. A Ministry of Defence (MoD) team has been sent to Iraq to assist embassy staff in contingency planning.

The rapprochement has been in the making for months following the Iranian elections and the new regime's more conciliatory approach to its civil nuclear programme, but it has been given an urgent push by the need to involve Iran in preventing Sunni extremists from capturing power in Iraq.

[416] The foreign secretary said the UK would continue to "press for a wider change in the foreign policy of Iran", which [417] he said played a divisive role in the region.

But [418] he also told MPs it was important to discuss the crisis in Iraq in the light of the surge of Islamist violence there. "Iran does have the capability to play a more positive role across the region," [419] he said at Foreign Office questions.

[420] Hague is hoping the Iranians will press their fellow Shias in the Maliki regime in Baghdad to take a more conciliatory approach to forming a government.

[421] Ministers insist the decision is not simply born of a panic-led recognition that the Isis movement represents a big threat to stability in the region, but is also a response to the change of mood in Tehran.

A small diplomatic team led by a charge d'affaires will be present in the country, with an ambassador sent later if progress is made.

In Vienna, US officials held brief discussions about Iraq with their Iranian counterparts at a meeting about Tehran's nuclear programme. But [422] American officials have been quick to dismiss [423] reports of military collaboration with a country [424] the former US president George W Bush once described as part of the "axis of evil".

[426] In a letter to Congress, [425] President Barack Obama said 275 military personnel were being sent to Iraq to protect US citizens and the embassy in Baghdad, and would remain there until the security situation improved.

[427] A White House statement said their main role would be to help embassy staff to relocate to US consulates in the cities of Basra in the south and Irbil in the north, and provide airfield management and security.

Obama has ruled out sending in ground troops to fight alongside Iraqi government forces, but drone strikes remain a possibility. The aircraft carrier USS George HW Bush has been deployed to the Gulf, accompanied by two more warships.

Separately, [428] US officials said the White House was considering sending a contingent of special forces soldiers to Iraq. Their limited mission – not yet approved – would focus on training and advising Iraqi troops, many of whom have fled their posts in the face of the jihadist advance.

As Obama weighs up his options on how to prop up the Shia-led government of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki, Iran is already deepening its involvement in Iraq. Qassem Suleimani, commander of Iran's Quds force, is in Baghdad providing advice on how to deal with Isis and the Sunni insurgency. [429] Iraqi security officials said the US had been notified in advance of the visit by Suleimani, whose forces are a branch of Iran's Revolutionary Guards which in the past has organised Shia militias to target US troops in Iraq and, more recently, has helped the Syrian president, Bashar al-Assad, against Sunni rebels in Syria's civil war.

Zuhair al-Nahar, a spokesman for the Iraqi prime minister, appealed for help from the US and Britain. "The government and the armed forces and the volunteers have stopped any advance of the Isis terrorists," [430] he said in an interview with the BBC. [431] "The Iraqi air force is carrying out continuous sorties and attacks on convoys and strategic areas of the terrorists. However, Iraq needs all the support it can get. Iraq has asked the US for air strikes to be conducted. Iraq would like support in counter-terrorism, intelligence activities and advice and training."

He also asked for assistance from the UK, calling for help with "intelligence capabilities, training capabilities, pressure – political pressure on countries that are supporting this terrorist group that are a scourge on this whole area"

Article 26

Pope Francis calls Israeli-Palestinian stalemate unacceptable

Pope also chose to arrive in West Bank from Jordan rather than via Israel in a symbolic nod towards Palestinian statehood

[442] Pope Francis has called the stalemate between Israel and the Palestinians unacceptable, as he landed in the West Bank town of Bethlehem in a symbolic nod to Palestinian aspirations for their own state.

Jubilant, flag-waving crowds greeted the pope on the second day of his Middle East pilgrimage, which featured a mass in Manger Square next to the Church of the Nativity. Giant Palestinian flags in red, white, green and black hung alongside the yellow and white of the Vatican's.

Previous popes have always visited Tel Aviv on their way to the West Bank, but Francis arrived by helicopter directly from Jordan to an official welcoming ceremony and a meeting with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas.

[443] Standing alongside Abbas, the pope said: "The time has come to put an end to this situation, which has become increasingly unacceptable." [444] He said both sides needed to make sacrifices to create two states with internationally recognised borders, based on mutual security and rights for everyone.

"The time has come for everyone to find the courage to be generous and creative in the service of the common good," [445] he said.

Abbas voiced his concern about the recent breakdown of US-backed talks and lamented the difficult conditions facing the Palestinians. [446] He also expressed hope for peace.

"Your visit is loaded with symbolic meaning as a defender of the poor and the marginalised," [447] he said.

[448] Abbas listed a series of complaints against Israel, including continued settlement construction, the plight of thousands of Palestinian prisoners, its control of east Jerusalem, the Palestinians' would-be capital, and the construction of the "ugly wall" that encircles Bethlehem.

"We welcome any initiative from you to make peace a reality in the Holy Land," [449] Abbas said. "I am addressing our neighbours, the Israelis. We are looking for the same thing that you are looking for, which is safety, security and stability."

Bethlehem is surrounded on three sides by Israel's separation barrier, which [450] Tel Aviv says is a necessary security measure. [451] The Palestinians say it has engulfed land across the West Bank and stifled life in Bethlehem. After meeting Abbas, Francis stepped out of his vehicle to inspect the barrier.

He spent a few minutes at the wall, surrounded by Palestinians waving Vatican flags and taking pictures with their mobile phones.

Security was lax by papal standards, even for a pope who has shunned the armoured popemobile that his predecessors used on foreign trips.

[452] Palestinian officials welcomed Francis's decision to come directly to Bethlehem and to refer to the "state of Palestine".

"The fact that he is coming straight from Jordan to Bethlehem without going through Israel" is a tacit recognition of a Palestinian state, [453] said Hanan Ashrawi, a Palestinian Christian who is a senior official in the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

[454] In November 2012, the UN general assembly overwhelmingly recognised a Palestinian state in the West Bank, Gaza and east Jerusalem, land Israel captured in the 1967 war, as a non-member observer.

The recognition has little meaning on the ground, with Israel in full control of east Jerusalem and the West Bank, but it has enabled the Palestinians to start seeking membership of UN agencies and accede to international conventions. Israel objects to the Palestinian campaign, [455] saying it is an attempt to bypass negotiations.

Francis is expected to press the Vatican's call for a two-state solution when he arrives in Israel. He is also expected to offer a word of encouragement to Palestinian Christians, whose numbers have been dwindling as the conflict drags on.

Christians make up around 2% of the population of the Holy Land, down from about 10% when the state of Israel was established. In Bethlehem, they make up less than a third of the population, down from 75% a few decades ago.

Police arrested 26 Israelis on Sunday for throwing stones at officers and causing disturbances at a holy site in Jerusalem where the pope will celebrate mass at the end of his trip, [456] spokesman Mickey Rosenfeld said.

[457] Rosenfeld said 150 people demonstrated in response to rumours that Israel would give the Vatican control of the site, which according to Catholic tradition marks the Last Supper of Jesus.

[458] Devout Jews believe the biblical King David is buried there, and disapprove of Christian prayer at the site. [459] Israeli officials said there were no plans to turn the site over to the Vatican, but that they may reach a deal to allow more Christian prayer.

The pope's day will see him celebrate mass in Manger Square, where many in the waiting crowd wore black-and-white chequered scarves around their heads or necks, a symbol of the Palestinian cause, and held clusters of balloons in the colours of the two flags.

He is then due to have lunch with Palestinian families and visit a refugee camp before arriving at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion airport for a welcome ceremony.

His final event of the day will be a prayer service with the spiritual leader of the world's Orthodox Christians at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, where Christians believe Jesus was crucified, buried and resurrected.

[460] Francis has said the encounter marking the 50th anniversary of a landmark meeting between Pope Paul VI and the ecumenical patriarch, Athenagoras, which ended 900 years of Catholic-Orthodox estrangement, was the primary reason for his three-day pilgrimage.

Article 28

Brazil braces for uneasy start to World Cup as strikers' protests hits São Paulo

Teargas fired by police at transport workers as mood about hosting tournament remains sour among many

Less than four days before it hosts the opening game of the World Cup, São Paulo became the scene of protests, street fires and teargas on Monday as striking subway workers brought chaos to the city.

The strike – which disrupted half the metro stations and worsened traffic in South America's most populous city – was the latest headache for organisers as national teams from the United States, Spain and Argentina flew in for the start of the tournament on Thursday.

Security is also a major concern, particularly in Rio de Janeiro – the base of the England team – following a recent flare-up of unrest in the city's favelas. Players from Roy Hodgson's England squad were due to visit Roçinha, the nearest shanty town to their hotel, on Monday night as part of an outreach programme.

[473] On Monday night the subway workers' unions announced the strike was being suspended for two days, with a vote to be held to decide whether it would resume on Thursday, when the tournament's first match is due to be played in São Paulo.

Excitement about the tournament is steadily building among the Brazilian public – evident in the growing number of flags in windows and bunting on the streets – but many Brazilians are still uneasy about the $11bn (£6.5bn) costs of hosting the tournament and associate the World Cup with corruption, inefficiency, evictions and misplaced priorities.

Opponents have launched anti-Fifa campaigns on social networks, trade unions have organised strikes and activists have mounted protests in city centres and close to the 12 World Cup stadiums – several of which are still the focus of frantic last-minute construction work.

Although the demonstrations are far smaller than last June's protests of more than a million people, they continue to rattle the government.

The Brazilian president, Dilma Rousseff, who faces re-election in October, has declared security to be a priority, [474] suggesting unnamed forces are conspiring against her.

"Today, there is a systematic campaign against the World Cup – or rather, it is not against the World Cup but rather a systematic campaign against us," [475] the president said during a speech in the host city of Porto Alegre at the weekend.

[476] Trade union leaders feel the imminent start of the tournament will strengthen their hand against a government that will not want to be embarrassed by disruptions when the eyes of the world are on the country.

Subway workers in São Paulo on Monday went into the fifth day of a strike for a 12% wage increase. Station closures forced commuters on to the road and led to 125 miles of traffic jams last week – the worst congestion of the year.

Their protest was being supported by activists from the Landless Workers' Movement, who blocked roads and occupied a station in the centre of the city until they were dispersed by riot police using percussion grenades.

[477] The union president, Altino Melo dos Prazeres, said the tough response from the authorities could lead to a further escalation. "If the beating continues we are going to talk to all the sectors. If our people

bleed we are going to ask for help from the metalworkers, from the bank workers, and have a day of general strike at the opening of the cup," [478] he said.

The industrial action followed a march last week by about 10,000 activists on the Arena Corinthians, which will host the opening match between Brazil and Croatia. Earlier in the month indigenous protesters in the capital, Brasilia, fired arrows at police during a standoff over land rights.

The Brazilian team has also come under pressure. Last month their bus was attacked by demonstrators; last week the team was booed by sections of the crowd during a drab warm-up game against Serbia.

[479] The government insists it will be able to maintain security during the event. Almost 100,000 police and 57,000 troops will be deployed to protect stadium perimeters, team hotels and training areas, in addition to the private security inside the grounds.

With 500,000 foreign fans now starting to arrive, another challenge will be to countering street crime Police in Rio are several years into a long-term pacification programme to reassert control over favelas that were long the domain of armed gangsters, but the policy has shown signs of unravelling in recent months following several high-profile cases of police brutality.

Last year thousands of residents from Rocinha took to the streets to protest about the disappearance of Amarildo de Souza, a bricklayer who was last seen at police headquarters being interrogated with electric shocks and asphyxiation.

Ten officers were subsequently arrested, but this case – and several others since then – have added to a sense of anger among many favela residents about the brutal actions of police in trying to "pacify" their communities in time for the World Cup.

Article 30

China reacts furiously to US cyber-espionage charges

[501] Beijing calls indictment of five Chinese officials preposterous, [502] accuses US of double standards and summons ambassador

China's foreign ministry summoned the US ambassador on Tuesday after the US indicted five Chinese military-affiliated hackers for stealing commercial secrets in an unprecedented cyber-espionage case.

[503] China's foreign ministry called the allegations preposterous and [504] accused the US of double standards. The assistant foreign minister, Zheng Zeguang, summoned the US ambassador, Max Baucus, to lodge a formal complaint, [505] according to state media. The authorities in Beijing also suspended China's role in a joint anti-cybertheft group with Washington.

[506] Zheng told Baucus that China would "take further action on the so-called charges", [507] according to the official Xinhua news agency.

[508] On Monday the US justice department accused China of stealing sensitive information from five US enterprises and a trade union. [509] The FBI printed wanted posters accusing the People's Liberation Army (PLA) officials Wang Dong, Sun Kailiang, Wen Xinyu, Huang Zhenyu and Gu Chunhui of a series of offences, including conspiring to commit computer fraud, aggravated identity theft and economic espionage.

[510] In 2013, the California-based cybersecurity firm Mandiant said Chinese had launched cyber-attacks on 141 organisations across 20 industries. Targets included a range of government departments, private companies, from the Pentagon to the New York Times. NGOs were also targeted. Mandiant linked a number of attacks to a military-affiliated group based in nondescript building on the outskirts of Shanghai.

The five suspects the justice department named [511] allegedly worked from the same building. "The range of trade secrets and other sensitive business information stolen in this case is significant and demands an aggressive response," [512] the US attorney general, Eric Holder, said at a news conference . [513] He said the case should "serve as a wake-up call to the seriousness of the ongoing cyber threat".

Without China's co-operation, the officials are highly unlikely to ever stand trial.

[514] China has long denied US hacking allegations, but its response to the current indictments has been unusually strong. "Up to now, relations between the China and US militaries had been developed well overall," [515] the foreign ministry said in a statement. [516] "The US, by this action, betrays its commitment to building healthy, stable, reliable military-to-military relations and causes serious damage to mutual trust between the sides."

[517] China also accused the US of hypocrisy, tacitly recalling [518] Edward Snowden's revelations last year that Washington had overseen the hacking of Chinese companies, including the Shenzhen-based telecommunications company Huawei.

[519] Washington maintains that it draws a clear line between economic and security-related cyber activity.

Last week, Beijing banned Microsoft's Windows 8 operating system on government computers, laptops and mobile phones, [520] according to Xinhua. [521] The news agency called the ban "a move to ensure computer security after the shutdown of Windows XP," Microsoft's previous operating system.

Article 31

[3] El informe de la Diputación de León defiende que Triana Martínez no fue despedida

- [4] Sostiene fue interina en la institución hasta 2011, cuando no superó la oposición
- [5] Se le reclamaban 6.586,60 euros 'indebidamente cobrados'

[6] Un informe elaborado por el servicio de recursos humanos de la Diputación de León ha avalado que esta institución no despidió a Montserrat Triana Martínez, de 35 años, detenida y encarcelada junto a su madre por el asesinato el pasado lunes de la presidenta Isabel Carrasco.

[7] El citado informe, hecho público por la Diputación tras ser encargado ayer por el equipo de gobierno, sostiene que su salida de la institución en 2011 se debió a que no superó la oposición convocada para cubrir la plaza que ocupaba de manera interina y que ganó otro aspirante por una diferencia sustancial.

Dado que la Policía baraja la venganza personal como el principal móvil del crimen, ya que tanto Montserrat Triana Martínez como su madre, Montserrat González Fernández, de 55 años, [8] culpaban a Carrasco de ser la responsable de la salida de la joven de la Diputación, donde ejercía como técnico en calidad de ingeniera de telecomunicación, la institución encargó ayer un informe para aclarar la situación.

La plaza que ocupaba la joven fue creada en 2006 y ella la desempeñó desde el 1 de junio de 2007, pero salió posteriormente a concurso público y se adjudicó en propiedad a otro aspirante, Javier Casado Marcos, que tomó posesión de la misma el 4 de abril de 2011.

Este opositor fue el único que superó la primera prueba con una puntuación de 5,905 mientras que el resto de aspirantes, entre los que se encontraba Montserrat Triana Martínez, fueron eliminados.

En este primer ejercicio (test de conocimientos) se exigía como mínimo una puntuación de 5 y Montserrat Triana Martínez obtuvo 2,275, lejos de la nota de corte.

Ese mismo día cesó la relación laboral de la joven con la institución como interina, aunque el titular de la plaza pidió poco después la excedencia y la institución optó por amortizarla.

Posteriormente, la institución abrió un proceso de reclamación para pedirle 11.046,78 euros "indebidamente cobrados" aunque la Justicia estimó un recurso.

El fallo judicial propició que la Diputación rebajase su reclamación a 6.586,60 euros.

[9] El informe precisa que la vista oral de este juicio estaba fijada para el próximo 14 de julio.

Sus retribuciones anuales brutas fueron de 33.015,84 (2007), 33.946,68 (2008), 34.921,76 (2009), 33.908,72 (2010) y 33.953,90 (2011) euros.

Primeras horas en prisión

Las dos detenidas por la muerte a tiros de la presidenta de la Diputación de León han pasado hoy sus primeras horas en prisión bajo el protocolo de prevención de suicidios.

Las arrestadas han sido trasladadas esta madrugada a la prisión de Villahierro, en el municipio leonés de Mansilla de las Mulas.

[10] Montserrat González Fernández se confesó ante la Policía autora de los disparos que acabaron con la vida de Isabel Carrasco y [11] explicó que cometió el crimen por "inquina personal" y que quiso vengarse por el trato que la presidenta de la Diputación había dado a su hija, [12] según fuentes de la investigación.

Article 32

[13] La Diputación de León afirma que Triana Martínez “nunca fue despedida”

La institución encarga una investigación sobre la situación laboral de la detenida

[14] Afirma que no constan amenazas de la joven a Isabel Carrasco

- Isabel Carrasco fue asesinada después de cinco intentos fallidos
- [15] La madre confiesa que mató a sangre fría a Carrasco por rencor

[16] El portavoz del equipo de gobierno de la Diputación de León, Jaime González, ha dicho hoy que se ha encargado al jefe de Personal un informe sobre Montserrat Triana Martínez, de 35 años, la hija de la [17] presunta autora material del asesinato de Isabel Carrasco, y [18] ha dicho que "nunca fue despedida" de la institución.

[19] González ha explicado en rueda de prensa que, de esta forma, se pretende realizar una "recopilación de hechos objetivos" de la relación laboral de esta mujer, que ocupaba un puesto de interina que, después, se sacó a concurso, y "alguien lo ganó".

"Lo normal es que haya un disgusto por parte de la afectada, pero no un disgusto diferente al de cualquier otro trabajador que ve cómo no consigue una plaza porque ha llegado alguien mejor", [20] ha comentado González, que [21] ha lamentado que, al respecto del móvil del crimen de Carrasco, existan "demasiadas hipótesis".

Además, [22] ha asegurado que la relación de esta mujer con el resto de trabajadores fue "de carácter interno", mientras que [23] ha asegurado que "no hay constancia de amenazas" previas hacia Isabel Carrasco. [24] Sobre la posibilidad de que la Diputación debiera alguna cantidad de dinero a la mujer arrestada, ha indicado que deberá determinarlo el informe encargado al jefe de Recursos Humanos para "no especular".

Por otro lado, se ha referido a la investigación que emprenderá el Ministerio del Interior para determinar responsabilidades por algunos mensajes publicados en redes sociales en los que, [25] según el ministerio, se hacía "apología del odio y de la violencia".

"No estamos en ese debate", [26] ha aclarado González [27] quien, sin embargo, considera que "hay momentos en que es conveniente tener un poco de decencia".

Article 33

[28] Patxi López anuncia su salida de la secretaría general del PSE-EE

- 'Tenemos que repensarnos, tenemos que cambiarnos nosotros', [29] declara
- Pide que las primarias sean tras las municipales de 2015

[30] El líder de los socialistas vascos, Patxi López, acaba de anunciar que, como Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, convocará un congreso extraordinario para renovar el PSE. De este modo, el ex lehendakari abandonará la secretaría general del partido en Euskadi tras ocuparla durante doce años. [31] López ha asegurado que adopta la decisión tras los malos resultados del domingo y la tendencia que la formación acumula durante los últimos años. [32] Ha confiado en que el proceso de renovación de la secretaría general del socialismo vasco se extienda a todas las organizaciones territoriales y liderazgos del PSE en Euskadi.

[33] Respecto a su futuro personal ha señalado que, "no hay ningún guion escrito. Estoy para ayudar al partido". Pese a ser preguntado de manera reiterada López no ha desvelado si optará a suceder a Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba al frente del PSOE en un proceso de primarias. En cambio [34] si ha alabado la figura de Susana Díaz, la secretaria general del partido en Andalucía, como un valor a tener en cuenta. [35] Respecto al proceso interno del PSOE ha señalado que comparte la celebración de un congreso extraordinario en julio y unas elecciones primarias posteriormente. [36] En cuanto a la fecha en la que éstas deberían celebrarse [37] ha manifestado que su opinión personal es que tengan lugar tras las elecciones municipales de 2015.

[38] López, que ha comparecido tras la comisión ejecutiva que el PSE celebró ayer, ha asegurado que el socialismo en España "no ha sabido ser ese gran referente de las personas que querían un cambio en este país y que necesitaban de una izquierda fuerte",. [39] Ha insistido en que la dirección del PSOE tiene que tomar decisiones: "Tenemos que repensarnos, tenemos que cambiarnos nosotros".

[40] En su valoración ha abogado por manejar bien los tiempos en el proceso de regeneración interna y [41] en el que ha situado como máxima prioridad consolidar una dirección fuerte y relegar la elección del líder, "no nos vale para nada tener un líder sin un estructura y una dirección sólida".

López (Portugalete, Bizkaia, 1959) ha sido líder del PSE-EE, federación vasca del PSOE, desde 2002. Entre 2009 y 2012 fue lehendakari, el primero no nacionalista en la historia.

Article 34

Patxi López sigue a Rubalcaba y convoca un congreso extraordinario del PSE

El PSE quedó en tercera posición en el País Vasco, tras Bildu y PNV

[42] El *exlehendakari* Patxi López ha anunciado que abandona la secretaría general de los socialistas vascos (PSE-EE). Los malos resultados de su formación en las elecciones europeas del domingo pasado —tercer puesto en el País Vasco, por detrás del PNV y Bildu, con un 13% de los sufragios (casi el 28% hace cinco años)— han llevado a López a adoptar la decisión de convocar un congreso extraordinario en septiembre para renovar el PSE. "En Euskadi también estamos obligados a cambiar la dirección", [43] ha explicado el dirigente.

"No me ha forzado nadie, lo que quiero es provocar una reacción, una catarsis en el PSE", [44] ha explicado el ex *lehendakari*, sin precisar después si su decisión busca un efecto dominó en todas las estructuras del partido en Euskadi, es decir, si abarca a los secretarios generales provinciales. [45] Sobre el perfil de quien vaya a sustituirle ha dicho: "Tiene que ser savia nueva, gente con ilusión y ganas casi de revolucionar el PSE, y de esos tenemos varios", tras eludir dar nombres.

El paso atrás del político vasco sigue la senda de Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, [46] quien este lunes anunció su retirada y la convocatoria de un congreso extraordinario para este mes de julio, en el que se renovará por completo la cúpula del PSOE. "En nuestro caso, en Euskadi habrá en septiembre un congreso de regeneración y apertura. Llevo ya 12 años desde que, en 2002, fui elegido secretario general y toca ya cambio y nueva dirección", [47] ha remachado el socialista vasco (Portugalete, Bizkaia, 1959), que ha figurado en las quinielas para las elecciones primarias en las que el PSOE elegirá a su cabeza de cartel electoral. Aunque, [48] respecto a su futuro inmediato, López responde así: "El guión no está escrito".

"No hemos sido capaces de hacer entender nuestra propuesta. No hemos recuperado la credibilidad que perdimos hace tiempo. Necesitamos unos planteamientos más cercanos a los indignados", [49] dijo López la misma noche de las elecciones. En esta línea, el socialista ha alabado este martes la decisión de Rubalcaba, [50] cree que tiene que haber primero un congreso del PSOE del que salga una "dirección fuerte". Su [51]"opinión personal" es que las primarias no deberían celebrarse inmediatamente después de esta cita del PSOE, sino una vez pasadas las elecciones municipales.

[52] Para López es necesario que la nueva dirección fuerte que salga de un congreso compruebe hasta qué punto sintoniza con los ciudadanos. "Las primarias debieran de producirse después de ver cómo se comporta el partido en las elecciones municipales", [53] ha reiterado. A renglón seguido [54] ha explicado que en cualquier caso las primarias abiertas son estatutarias "y las va a haber" en uno u otro momento, según lo que decida el próximo congreso nacional.

[55] Este lunes, tras el anuncio de Rubalcaba de abandonar el liderazgo del PSOE, Patxi López opinó que su decisión de convocar un congreso extraordinario era "absolutamente razonable, porque no se trata solo de darle la vuelta a un cartel, sino de darle la vuelta al partido". Además, [56] admitió que los ánimos en el partido con los malos resultados de las elecciones europeas no estaban "para tirar cohetes". [57] Concluyó: "Estamos en la tesitura de dar la mejor solución, y creemos que hemos acertado".

Article 35

Ada Colau deja de ser la portavoz de la plataforma antidesahucios

- [58] Asegura que no va a 'fichar' por ningún partido político pero que puede 'hacer otras cosas'
- [59] En una carta a sus compañeros explica que 'en ningún caso' va a dejar la PAH

[60] La portavoz de la Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH), Ada Colau, ha anunciado que deja de ser la portavoz de este movimiento porque necesita "salir de los espacios de coordinación" y sentir que puede "hacer otras cosas y opinar sin ser las 24 horas la cara de la PAH", y porque "lo lógico" es que se produzca rotación en los roles.

[61] En una carta interna dirigida a sus compañeros de la asociación y difundida por Eldiario.es, Colau explica que ha vivido "momentos duros" como portavoz, como "amenazas" y "difamaciones". Además, [62] ha dejado claro que "en ningún caso" va a dejar la PAH, sino que seguirá trabajando con la plataforma, y que no va a "fichar" por ningún partido político.

[63] Colau ha indicado que desde 2009, cuando se creó la PAH, ha ofrecido una "entrega total" de "24 horas al día, los siete días de la semana", y que el último año ha sido "muy pero que muy intenso", con la presentación de la iniciativa legislativa popular a favor de la dación en pago, su comparecencia en el Congreso – [64] donde llamó "criminal" al vicesecretario general de la Asociación Española de la Banca, Javier Rodríguez Pellitero-- y los escraches. "Gestionar eso no ha sido fácil", [65] ha reconocido.

[66] Según ha manifestado, se han producido "contradiciones por el exceso de personalismo", pese a lo cual se ha "intentado siempre resaltar la dimensión colectiva" de la asociación. En este contexto, [67] ha dicho que no todos en la PAH veían bien que ella acudiera a programas como 'El gran debate' de Telecinco u otros similares, aunque, [68] a su juicio, esta participación ha dado "un resultado más positivo que negativo" porque se ha llegado a "millones de personas".

[69] A nivel personal, la hasta ahora portavoz ha admitido que ha vivido "momentos duros", por ejemplo cuando [70] el Gobierno la identificó como la "lideresa filoterrorista" y después empezó a recibir "amenazas de todo tipo". "Denunciar en la comisaría, que los mossos vengan a tu casa a decirte qué precauciones debes tomar, que la prensa de la caverna empiece a publicar tu vida distorsionada, difamando a toda tu familia", [71] ha detallado.

Sin embargo, [72] Colau también considera que ha sido un "privilegio" ser la cara visible del movimiento porque ha recibido "todas las muestras de apoyo y de cariño que la PAH ha despertado", que la han ayudado a soportar "la parte infame, los insultos, los programas de telebasura, las amenazas".

Intentos de [73] "cooptación" de algunos partidos

[74] Al referirse a los partidos, ha afirmado que la PAH se ha convertido en algo "muy atractivo" para algunos de ellos porque se ha puesto "de moda". Eso ha causado "distorsiones" en el movimiento, porque algunas formaciones políticas han hecho "burdos intentos de cooptación" o han "trasladado sus propias impotencias" a las asambleas de la asociación.

Colau ha aprovechado para aclarar que no va a integrarse en ningún partido, aunque se lo hayan propuesto varias veces y "en algún momento" llegara a planteárselo. [75] En su opinión, esa posibilidad era "totalmente incompatible con ser portavoz de la PAH", que "no puede vincularse a ninguna candidatura", y además la descarta porque [76] considera que "el actual sistema de partidos forma parte del problema".

Por último, [77] ha subrayado que siempre será activista de la PAH, una asociación que es "más necesaria que nunca, para hacer efectivos derechos fundamentales como el de la vivienda", y que su renuncia a la portavocía se debe a que [78] cree que "ha llegado el momento de tomar distancia", tanto por ella como por el propio movimiento.

[79] La PAH le agradece que haya soportado la presión

[80] A través de un comunicado, la PAH ha destacado la "ingente tarea" que ha desempeñado Colau durante estos cinco años y [81] ha elogiado su "carisma, sencillez, valentía, coherencia y humildad". Tras [82] mencionar la "sobreexposición" a la que se ha visto sometida y las "amenazas" que ello le ha acarreado, [83] ha agradecido que haya "soportado esa presión en beneficio del movimiento".

Por otra parte, [84] la asociación ha aclarado que no aspira a sustituir a una portavoz estatal por otra, sino que va a "reforzar la encomiable tarea que ya hacen sus múltiples portavoces", tanto a nivel local como en las diferentes campañas.

Article 36

Ada Colau deja de ser portavoz de la PAH

[85] La activista dice que "necesita poder opinar sin ser las 24 horas la cara" de la plataforma

[86] Asegura en una carta que no fichará por ningún partido pero [87] no descarta participar en política

[88] La activista y portavoz de la Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH), Ada Colau, ha comunicado por carta a la organización su intención de abandonar el papel de portavoz "para tomar distancia". "Tanto por mí como por el propio movimiento", [89] dice. Colau es el alma máter y la cara de la PAH desde su creación hace cinco años, aunque oficialmente, las decenas de plataformas existentes en otras tantas ciudades no tienen la figura de portavoz. El movimiento nació en Barcelona y Colau leyó ayer por la tarde personalmente la carta en la asamblea semanal del local de la capital catalana. "En clave democrática del movimiento, lo lógico es que se produzca rotación en los roles, incluido el de portavocía", [90] afirma. A partir de ahora, pues, no habrá un único portavoz, sino que en función del tema del que se trate o del lugar en que suceda, la voz de la PAH variará.

[91] Colau explica en un largo texto de tres páginas que deja la portavocía por la sobreexposición de su figura como cara del movimiento, por salud democrática de una organización que no tiene líderes y que lo hace en un momento en el que la PAH es una organización consolidada. [92] La activista también aclara que dejar la portavocía no supone dejar el activismo y que no fichará por ningún partido político. Tanto la CUP como ICV lo han intentado. "Necesito sentir que puedo hacer otras cosas y opinar sin ser 24 horas la cara de la PAH", [93] dice y se refiere a las veces que se ha "mordido la lengua" y ha evitado dar su opinión para que ésta no fuera atribuida a la plataforma. La activista ha rechazado preguntas o aclaraciones más allá del texto.

Con todo, aun [94] descartando el "fichaje individual" por ningún partido, [95] advierte de que "como ciudadana" estará "encantada de apoyar y participar en procesos amplios que planteen un cambio real en las formas de hacer política". "Ojalá seamos capaces de crear nuevos dispositivos que nos permitan reapropiarnos de las instituciones para hacer que de verdad sirvan para el bien común, porque nos va la vida y la de nuestras hijas e hijos en ello", [96] afirma. [97] La activista habla de la necesidad de "impulsar otros espacios de confluencia donde unir fuerzas para cambiar las reglas del juego", pero [98] mantiene que si estas expresiones concurren a unas elecciones "habrá que recordar que la PAH no puede vincularse a ninguna candidatura".

[99] En la carta, que esta mañana ha avanzado *eldiario.es*, la activista, nacida en Barcelona en 1974, se muestra "orgullosa y agradecida por la experiencia de transformación social e incidencia política más potente en la que haya participado jamás". [100] Colau habla de una dedicación de "cinco años en los que 24 horas al día, los siete días de la semana" ha estado volcada junto a su pareja, el economista Adrià Alemany, con el único paréntesis del nacimiento de su hijo hace tres años.

Pero [101] Colau también relata como en el último año y sobre todo a raíz de su comparecencia en el Congreso durante la tramitación de la ILP por la dación en pago y con la campaña de escraches se convirtió en un personaje mediático. “Gestionar eso no ha sido fácil”, [102] dice, aunque [103] se muestra satisfecha de la gestión que el colectivo ha realizado ante una situación que, [104] asegura "ni buscábamos, ni estábamos preparadas, a pesar de que en líneas generales supimos estar a la altura y pensar siempre en el bien común”. [105] Colau explica que a nivel personal "hubo momentos duros" al "recibir amenazas de todo tipo". La hasta ahora portavoz llegó a ser denunciada por Manos Limpias por coacción a los diputados. Pero también [106] asegura que convertirse en la cara del movimiento "ha sido también un enorme privilegio" y que ha recibido muchas muestras de apoyo "cada día, en la calle".

[107] A nivel interno, relata, "no todo han sido alegrías" y [108] explica como la popularidad del movimiento lo ha hecho atractivo "para determinados partidos, que a veces han causado distorsiones en el movimiento, con burdos intentos de cooptación o simplemente trasladando sus propias impotencias (como las luchas internas entre distintas corrientes) a asambleas que luchan cada día por encontrarr nuevas formas de hacer política que respondan a las necesidades de la gente". La organización también se ha enfrentado "al monstruo del individualismo y el consumismo [...] que a veces han generado desconfianzas entre compañeros, desviaciones asistencialistas o luchas personalistas en no pocas asambleas".

Article 37

El juez imputa a 11 ex altos cargos de Adif por el accidente del Alvia en Santiago de Compostela

Tras el análisis de los últimos informes periciales, el juez instructor del accidente del Alvia de Santiago, Luis Aláez, ha citado a declarar como imputados a 11 ex cargos del Administrador de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias (Adif) por su [109] presunta implicación en el siniestro en el que fallecieron 79 personas el 24 de julio de 2013.

[110] Un auto dado a conocer este mediodía, al que ha tenido acceso EL MUNDO, hace una "provisional atribución de responsabilidades penales" a personas de Adif encargadas de la seguridad en la circulación ferroviaria como "potenciales autores" de un delito de contra la seguridad colectiva y partícipes en los delitos de homicidio y lesiones por imprudencia grave por los que hasta ahora sólo estaba imputado el maquinista del Alvia, Francisco José Garzón Amo.

[111] El delito contra al seguridad colectiva del artículo 350 del Código Penal castiga "a los que en la apertura de pozos o excavaciones, en la construcción o demolición de edificios, presas, canalizaciones u obras análogas o, en su conservación, acondicionamiento o mantenimiento infrinjan las normas de seguridad establecidas cuya inobservancia pueda ocasionar riesgos catastróficos, y pongan en concreto peligro la vida, la integridad física de las personas o el medio ambiente".

Entre los imputados están el ex director general de Adif Antonio González Marín, que ocupó el cargo durante la época de José Blanco como ministro de Fomento y cuando se construyó la línea Ourense-Santiago en la que se produjo el accidente; antiguos vocales del Consejo de Administración; y el director de Seguridad de la Circulación del ente en el momento en el que empezó a funcionar ese tramo ferroviario, Andrés Cortabitarte López.

De los 11 citados, cuatro mantienen vinculaciones en Adif actualmente. Se trata de Andrés Cortabitarte López, Juan Carlos Cáceres Díez, Mercedes Rodríguez Arranz y Félix Díaz Martínez y deberán declarar como imputados en el Juzgado de Instrucción número 3 de Santiago los días 22 y 23 de mayo. El resto de imputados (Juan Ángel Mairal Lacoma, Carlos Bartolomé Marín, Javier Hurtado Domínguez, Carlos María González Colera, Mercedes Caballero Fernández y Gerardo Luis Gavilanes Ginerés) pasará por el despacho del juez la semana siguiente, del 26 al 28 de mayo.

En el presente procedimiento el juez Aláez llego a imputar a 28 personas con responsables en Adif, entre ellos los tres últimos presidentes, pero la Audiencia Provincial de A Coruña decidió retirarles la imputación. Tras recibir cuatro de los seis informes periciales encargados y numerosa documentación remitida por las partes, el juez ha vuelto a apuntar al ente ferroviario, de tal forma que entre los ahora imputados figuran cargos de aquella primera lista.

[112] El juez apunta como responsables de Adif a "los que idearon esa conexión ferroviaria compleja y novedosa entre las estaciones de Ourense y Santiago de Compostela y los que sancionaron su materialización y puesta en servicio" y [113] le atribuye que la instalación de seguridad implantada en la vía para eliminar el peligro que representa la curva de Angrois "no es la exigible y adecuada con arreglo a las pautas técnicas consolidadas recogidas en la normativa del sector".

[114] Ve en su actuación "una infracción de las normas de seguridad ferroviaria" que "ha puesto en peligro a cualquier persona que viajase por la línea" y que generó "un riesgo intolerable que a la postre se ha traducido en el descarrilamiento de un tren con desastrosas consecuencias".

Más seguro el proyecto inicial

La imputación se sustenta en informes periciales que [115] coinciden en que si Adif hubiese mantenido las condiciones de seguridad diseñadas en el proyecto inicial de la línea, "el accidente nunca habría tenido lugar". [116] El juez concluye, como ellos, que "sin duda" el escenario contemplado en el proyecto original "es más seguro", centrándose en la cobertura del sistema de seguridad europeo ERTMS, pues en el diseño inicial alcanzaba hasta la estación de Santiago, pero en julio de 2010 Adif lo modificó y ocho kilómetros antes (a cuatro kilómetros del lugar del accidente) fue sustituido por el sistema ASFA, [117] decisión que "ha sido determinante de lo ocurrido el día 24 de julio de 2013".

[118] No resta importancia a la actuación del maquinista, al que [119] atribuye el "desacierto" de haber atendido una llamada telefónica del interventor del tren justo antes de la curva de A Grandeira, cuando circulaba a 192 kilómetros por hora, pero [120] sí sostiene que de haber estado activado el sistema ERTMS, este "hubiese intervenido frenando el tren para evitar que transitase por la curva a la velocidad adecuada a la que lo hizo y, a la postre, descarrilase".

[121] El auto aclara de forma especifica que "no se hace una crítica indiscriminada del sistema ASFA ni del nivel se seguridad que proporciona a la circulación", pues se aplica en líneas ferroviarias de toda España, sino que "pura y exclusivamente, se censura una utilización o aplicación del mismo a una determinada situación" como la que se analiza.

[122] En opinión del juez, "debió protegerse el paso por la curva de A Grandeira con ERTMS" como sistema que supervisa de modo constante la velocidad del tren y, de no haberlo hecho, se debió suplir la ausencia de esa instalación de seguridad con señalización lateral de limitación permanente de velocidad y, además, asociar balizas ASFA a esas señales, de modo que en caso de fallo del maquinista el sistema interviniera frenando el tren.

'Satisfacción' de las víctimas

El último auto del juez Aláez ha dejado una sensación de "satisfacción" entre los perjudicados por el accidente, pero la Plataforma Víctimas Alvia 04155 va más allá y, en base a esta resolución y a los últimos informes periciales, piden que los responsables políticos expliquen a las víctimas, a sus familiares y toda la sociedad española, con luz y taquígrafos, "por qué y quién puso en riesgo la vida de miles de personas". [123] La plataforma denuncia que "decisiones al más alto nivel dentro Adif y Renfe comprometieron la seguridad de los viajeros" y [124] atribuye responsabilidades tanto al ministro de Fomento cuando se inauguró la linea, José Blanco, como a la titular actual, Ana Pastor. Para aclararlas reiteran que es "obligado" crear una Comisión de Investigación en el Congreso de los Diputados y que comparezcan el Ejecutivo anterior y el actual.

Article 38

El juez del Alvia imputa al exjefe de Seguridad y exdirectivos de Adif

El magistrado se apoya en los peritajes para culparles por la falta de sistemas de control

El titular del Juzgado de Instrucción número 3 de Santiago, Luis Aláez, ha decretado este mediodía la imputación por el accidente del tren Alvia en la capital gallega, el 24 de julio del año pasado, en el que murieron 79 personas, al último presidente del Administrador de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias (Adif) con el Gobierno de Zapatero, Antonio González Marín, a nueve miembros del consejero de administración de la empresa pública durante esa etapa y al exdirector de Seguridad en la Circulación Andrés Cortabitarte. Todos ellos ocupaban cargos de responsabilidad en Adif en diciembre de 2011, cuando se abrió la línea Ourense-Santiago, con el socialista José Blanco aún al frente del Ministerio de Fomento pero ya en funciones tras perder las elecciones generales del mes anterior. A todos ellos el juez les imputa un delito contra la seguridad colectiva y [125] les considera posibles "partícipes en los delitos de homicidio y lesiones".

Alaéz ya había imputado en su día a toda la dirección de Adif, pero finalmente la Audiencia Provincial de A Coruña anuló esa medida y ordenó al juez que recabara más pruebas. [126] El magistrado entendía que la señalización y los sistemas de seguridad de la curva de Angrois, a la entrada de Santiago, eran insuficientes para paliar un posible error del maquinista, como ocurrió el pasado 24 julio, cuando el conductor del tren, Francisco José Garzón Amo, se despistó y entró a casi 200 kilómetros por hora en un tramo limitado a 80. Desde la decisión de la Audiencia, el juez Aláez ha recibido [127] tres informes técnicos de peritos que coinciden en avalar [128] la tesis de que las condiciones de seguridad a la entrada de Santiago eran deficientes.

Además, el magistrado también recibió en las últimas semanas un documento en el que [129] un jefe de maquinistas de Ourense advertía, un año antes del accidente, a sus superiores de Renfe de la necesidad de mejorar los avisos visuales en la curva de Angrois. [130] Basándose en esos nuevos datos, en su auto el juez atribuye las deficiencias de seguridad que le han señalado los peritos a “la pronta apertura de una línea ferroviaria que resultase atractiva al público”. “Se trataba de publicitar, transmitir, a la sociedad el logro de la prometida llegada de la alta velocidad a Galicia”, [131] indica Aláez, [132] quien añade que “había un objetivo propuesto, poner en servicio [la línea Ourense-Santiago] en un plazo determinado como aparente línea de alta velocidad, es decir, sin serlo, o mejor, sin serlo íntegramente, aún a precio de rebajar la seguridad”. Por ello imputa al expresidente de Adif, al exdirector de Seguridad en la Circulación y a los diez miembros del Consejo de Administración de la empresa pública cuando se abrió la línea, entre los que se encuentran el exjefe de Gabinete del exministro socialista José Blanco.

Article 39

Un español que vivió en Venezuela se encara con Pablo Iglesias en el Ritz: '¿Asesoró en la represión contra mi hija?'

- El hombre que le ha increpado es un camarero que se enfrentó a la Policía el 25-S
- [133] 'Jamás he asesorado a nadie para que reprima a alguien o golpee a nadie', le responde

Todo iba sobre el guión, con un Pablo Iglesias mordaz contra los poderes fácticos y la [134] "casta política" en un desayuno informativo en el Hotel Ritz cuando, de repente, un hombre se ha puesto en pie y se ha encarado con el líder de Podemos. Nervioso hasta perder los nervios, ha recriminado a gritos si entre sus trabajos de asesoría para el régimen chavista ha estado la represión en las calles contra "su hija", su familia y el país.

"En Venezuela están matando a los jóvenes", [135] ha denunciado este hombre, Alberto Casillas, conocido por todos como el camarero-héroe del 25-S después de que se publicara una fotografía suya impidiendo a los antidisturbios entrar en su establecimiento para proteger a unos manifestantes. "Mi esposa no puede comprar papel ni comida ¿Ha asesorado al Gobierno de Venezuela en eso?", [136] ha insistido, de pie frente a Iglesias. Finalmente, Casillas ha tenido que ser desalojado por un miembro del equipo de seguridad.

[137] Pasada la tensión del momento y con el hombre expulsado, el líder de Podemos se ha defendido de las acusaciones diciendo: "Jamás he asesorado a nadie para que reprima a alguien o golpee a nadie". "No he asesorado para que dejen a nadie en una situación económica difícil ni para que muerdan el cuello a los niños y le saquen la sangre", [138] ha continuado.

[139] Iglesias ha sostenido que actitudes como la que acababa de ocurrir con "sintomáticas del miedo que tienen quienes no se atreven a discutir con argumentos". En este sentido [140] ha rechazado a quienes utilizan "la amenaza, el grito o la crispación", y [141] se ha mostrado "encantado" de discutir sobre Venezuela y todo lo que ha pasado en América Latina en los últimos años.

[142] Preguntado a la salida por el incidente, Iglesias ha dicho que no se ha sentido ofendido, pero [143] ha explicado que lo que esto revela es que "algunos utilizan la descalificación porque saben que no tienen nada que ganar".

[144] **Casillas: 'Podemos es el discurso del chavismo'**

Más tranquilo y refugiado en el bar Prado, donde trabaja, Casillas ha justificado en declaraciones a este periódico sus reprimendas a Iglesias y a otros impulsores de Podemos por asesorar al Gobierno venezolano. "Si él y (Juan Carlos) Monedero han asesorado. ¿En qué ha sido? ¿En seguridad, donde hay 25.000 muertos? ¿En reprimir estudiantes?", se ha preguntado. "A mi hija le han golpeado por pedir libertad. Mi mujer no puede comprar comida", [145] ha continuado.

Con dos pines en la solapa con la bandera de Venezuela, [146] este camarero que ha vivido 29 años en ese país, donde ahora tiene a su mujer y su hija, ha insistido en comparar Podemos con el chavismo. "Es el mismo discurso fácil, lleno de amor y esperanza, pero que luego se convierte en un tragedia brutal y criminal. Es el mismo sistema pero más perfeccionado. Para algo han servido 15 años de represión y

gobierno", [147] ha explicado. "¡Cómo voy a permitir que este régimen copie a Venezuela y se instaure en mi país. No lo puedo permitir!", [148] ha denunciado.

"He perdido las formas, pero si tuvieras a una hija y esposa implorando clemencia, golpeados...", [149] se ha justificado Casillas, que [150] se define como de la "casta obrera". "Un día defendí a la izquierda, siendo militante del PP. Hoy defiendo a todos los españoles por lo que pueda venir", [151] ha proclamado, "peor que el comunismo".

[152] **'Nacionalizando el Ritz'**

El desayuno informativo de Iglesias había despertado cierto morbo por el hecho de que tuviera lugar en el Ritz, un hotel asociado por todos al lujo y a los poderes económico, financiero y político, precisamente los [153] 'grandes enemigos' de Podemos y a los que día a día atiza en las tertulias. El líder de Podemos ha comenzado su conferencia ironizando al respecto. "Soy consciente de la expectación. Algunos sólo me imaginaban aquí entrando con un grupo de militares para nacionalizar el hotel y expropiarles los visones a las señoras y los relojes a los caballeros", [154] ha dicho con sorna. Pero ya que estaba en este escenario [155] "idóneo", decidió aprovecharlo. [156] Ha repasado el precio de las habitaciones (622 euros la normal y 1.1.80 euros si es "de lujo") y después las ha comparado con [157] "los 1.200 euros que gana un ayudante de cocina". [158] Ha recordado que aquí se alojan "caballeros cuya ropa vale tres veces el salario medio" en España. "Habrá gente aquí [159] que considera que lo que estoy diciendo es un ejercicio de demagogia y populismo y otros que estarán sonriéndose para dentro porque tenía ganas de escuchar verdades como puños", [160] ha recalcado. Por todo ello, [161] Iglesias ha asegurado que el Ritz era "una magnífica representación de las contradicciones sociales" de España y la Europa del Sur. En su aproximadamente media hora de conferencia, Iglesias ha vuelto a ser fiel en su denuncia del poder económico y político. "Quienes han gobernando y gobiernan están vendiendo la patria y actuando como un gobierno de Vichy de poderes exteriores", [162] ha criticado. Y ha vuelto a urgir a recuperar la democracia.

Article 40

El camarero del 25-S increpa a Pablo Iglesias en un desayuno informativo

Pregunta al líder de Podemos si asesoró al Gobierno venezolano en la [163] "represión" contra su hija

El líder de Podemos, Pablo Iglesias, ha sido increpado este lunes durante un desayuno informativo por el camarero que se enfrentó a los antidisturbios durante los incidentes registrados en Madrid tras la protesta Rodea el Congreso del 25 de septiembre de 2012. Alberto Casillas Asenjo residió en Venezuela durante más de 20 años y ha interrumpido el acto de Iglesias para preguntar al politólogo si asesoró al Gobierno venezolano en la [164] "represión contra su hija".

"Mi esposa no puede comprar papel higiénico ni comida ¿Ha asesorado al Gobierno de Venezuela en eso?", [165] ha denunciado a gritos Casillas. "En Venezuela están matando a los jóvenes", [166] ha agregado, antes de ser desalojado de la sala por un guardia de seguridad.

[167] Ya fuera del hotel, Casillas aseguró a EL PAÍS que le ha enviado a Iglesias varios mensajes por Twitter para que le responda si ha asesorado o no al Gobierno venezolano, pero este no le ha respondido. “He vivido por más de 20 años en Venezuela, antes y después de Chávez. Me tuve que venir porque no se puede vivir en la represión de ese país”, [168] ha añadido.

[169] Tras el incidente, Iglesias ha asegurado que "jamás" ha asesorado "para que repriman a nadie ni para que golpeen a nadie" —líderes de la fundación relacionada con Podemos, entre ellos Iglesias, cobraron 3,7 millones de Chávez en 10 años—. "No he asesorado para que dejen a nadie en una situación económica difícil ni para que muerdan el cuello a los niños y les saquen la sangre", [170] ha manifestado el portavoz de la formación, antes de [171] asegurar que la intervención del hombre es "sintomática del miedo que tienen los que no se atreven a discutir con prudencia y buenas formas y con argumentos".

"En América Latina, en los últimos años, han pasado cosas muy interesantes, y se puede debatir con argumentos. Pero, desde la amenaza, desde el grito y desde la crispación, es muy difícil discutir. Estaré encantado de discutir de cualquier tema con cualquier persona", [172] ha apostillado.

Article 41

China y Rusia firman un histórico acuerdo de gas natural en Shanghai

- La firma entre Gazprom y CNPC tuvo lugar en presencia de Vladmir Putin y de Xi Jinping
- Se exportará gas natural desde territorio ruso hasta la potencia asiática

El consorcio gasístico ruso Gazprom y la Corporación Nacional de Petróleo de China (CNPC) han firmado un histórico acuerdo para la exportación de gas natural a la potencia asiática durante la visita del presidente Vladimir Putin a Shanghai, [173] según confirmó la agencia oficial Xinhua.

Tras casi una década de negociaciones, el acuerdo fue firmado hoy por Gazprom y la CNPC en una ceremonia en presencia de Putin y de su homólogo chino, Xi Jinping.

[174] En virtud del acuerdo, Gazprom suministrará 38.000 millones de metros cúbicos de gas natural anualmente a la segunda economía mundial a partir de 2018 y en los siguientes 30 años.

El pasado año, China consumió unos 170.000 millones de metros cúbicos de gas natural, procedente, sobre todo, de Asia Central.

Article 42

China y Rusia firman el acuerdo de suministro de gas

Rusia exportará al gigante asiático unos 38.000 millones cúbicos de gas natural

Se construirá un gasoducto que conecte a los dos países al este de la región

El consorcio gasístico ruso Gazprom y la Corporación Nacional de Petróleo de China (CNPC) han firmado este miércoles un acuerdo para la exportación de gas natural a la potencia asiática desde Rusia. Durante esta semana, el gigante asiático ha presionado para lograr un mejor precio en el suministro del combustible en una visita del presidente de Rusia, Vladímir Putin, en Shanghái.

Tras casi una década de negociaciones entre las dos potencias, el acuerdo fue firmado este miércoles en una ceremonia en presencia del presidente Putin, y de su homólogo chino, Xi Jinping.

Aunque los términos del acuerdo aún no han sido detallados, [175] se estima que el gigante asiático recibirá, a partir de 2018 y durante 30 años, 38.000 millones cúbicos de gas natural al año —casi una cuarta parte del consumo actual de la República Popular, en torno a los 170.000 millones— a través de un gasoducto que conectará los dos países por el este de las regiones asiáticas.

El contrato fortalece a Rusia al diversificar sus exportaciones hacia su vecino asiático cuando se enfrenta a sanciones económicas por parte de EEUU y la Unión Europea por su actuación en la crisis en Ucrania.

Article 43

[176] EEUU se compromete a eliminar su arsenal de minas antipersona

- Washington da un giro radical a su política sobre el uso de estas armas

[177] Estados Unidos ha asegurado que eliminará gradualmente su arsenal de minas antipersona, así como no producirá ni adquirirá más. El anuncio lo ha realizado una portavoz del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional durante una conferencia que se celebra en Maputo, la capital de Mozambique.

La decisión supone un giro radical en la política de Washington, que se había negado anteriormente a ratificar diferentes acuerdos contra el uso de estas armas (la última vez, el año pasado en la Convención de Ottawa). "Buscamos, de manera diligente, soluciones que cumplan con la Convención de Ottawa", [178] ha señalado precisamente la portavoz estadounidense.

La conferencia en Maputo es la tercera para la revisión de la Convención sobre la Prohibición de Minas Antipersonal (Convención de Ottawa), sobre la prohibición del empleo, almacenamiento, producción y transferencia de minas antipersonal y sobre su destrucción.

"Este anuncio marca otro paso importante en nuestra política sobre las minas explosivas", [179] afirma asimismo en un comunicado la Casa Blanca, que [180] añade que "sigue a pasos previos encaminados a poner fin al uso de minas no detectables y todas las minas persistentes que pueden seguir activas durante años después del fin de un conflicto".

Article 44

[181] EE UU se compromete a eliminar su arsenal de minas antipersona

La decisión llega tras haberse negado en el pasado a ratificar un acuerdo internacional

En un viraje significativo, Estados Unidos anunció este viernes que dejará de producir y adquirir minas antipersona, y [182] se comprometió a eliminar gradualmente su arsenal de estos artefactos. La decisión supone un punto de inflexión en la política de Washington en este campo: pese a que [183] en 2009 avanzó que estaba revisando su estrategia, hasta ahora se había opuesto a firmar la Convención de Ottawa que prohíbe la fabricación y el uso de estas armas, y promueve su desmantelamiento.

La decisión se adoptó en el marco de la Convención de Minas Antipersona celebrada en Maputo (Mozambique). "Nuestra delegación dejó claro que estamos trabajando con diligencia a la hora de buscar soluciones que estén en concordancia con la Convención de Ottawa, y finalmente permitan la incorporación de Estados Unidos", [184] señaló en un comunicado la portavoz del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad de la Administración, Caitlin Hayden. “Estados Unidos comparte los objetivos humanitarios de la Convención de Ottawa”.

La Casa Blanca no especificó un plazo temporal para el fin de la producción de minas antipersona y el desmantelamiento de sus existencias actuales, cuyo alcance tampoco detalló. “Estamos llevando a cabo un esfuerzo de simulación de alta fidelidad para determinar cómo mitigar los riesgos asociados con la pérdida de las minas antipersonas”, [185] añadió la nota. Estados Unidos no ha usado minas antipersonas desde 1991 y [186] se estima que mantiene almacenadas más de 9 millones, [187] según *The Washington Post.*

En 2012 el número de personas fallecidas o mutiladas por el estallido de estos artefactos colocados en el suelo descendió, pero aún se mantuvo en una cifra significativa, alrededor de 4.000 personas, [188] según datos de la organización Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. En 2008, [189] según un informe de la ONU, las minas mataban cada año a entre 15.000 y 20.000 personas, la mayoría niños, mujeres y ancianos en países que habían sufrido un conflicto bélico en el pasado. [190] Se estima que más de 100 millones de estos artefactos están almacenados en los arsenales de todo el mundo. También se cuentan por millones las minas que ya están colocadas, y con el riesgo de estallar, en 59 países.

El tratado para la erradicación de las minas antipersona se convirtió en ley internacional en 1999. Desde entonces el número de países que se han sumado al acuerdo se ha triplicado, de 45 a 161 -entre ellos todos los europeos y casi la totalidad de latinoamericanos-, pero siguen sin suscribirlo otros grandes actores internacionales, como Rusia, China, India o Pakistán. [191] Los analistas consideran que la incorporación de EE UU a la Convención de Ottawa puede suponer un detonante que lleve a otros grandes países a seguir sus pasos.

En 1997, el entonces presidente estadounidense, el demócrata Bill Clinton, manifestó una primera voluntad de adscribirse al tratado. Pero su sucesor, el republicano George W. Bush, dio marcha atrás en 2004 a esa iniciativa. No fue hasta 2009, con la llegada del demócrata Barack Obama a la Casa Blanca, que se produjo una nueva promesa, que finalmente se ha materializado cinco años después. En el pasado, Washington había justificado su oposición a suscribir el tratado al distinguir entre las minas [192] "inteligentes", que pueden desactivarse automáticamente y que pueden servir para proteger a tropas estadounidenses, y las minas [193] "tontas", que pueden detonar muchos años después de ser instaladas.

Paradójicamente EE UU no es parte oficial del tratado, pero es el mayor donante mundial en proyectos de desminado y tratamiento de víctimas. Desde 1993, [194] según la Casa Blanca, destina alrededor de 2.300 millones de dólares (unos 1.700 millones de euros) a iniciativas de desmantelamiento y

rehabilitación de heridos en más de 90 países, 15 de los cuales han logrado eliminar por completo las minas escondidas en su territorio.

Desde Arms Control Now, una organización contraria a las minas antipersona, aplaudieron el anuncio de la Casa Blanca pero [195] lo consideraron insuficiente. “Es útil porque [196] subraya que las minas no son esenciales para la seguridad de EE UU y están de salida, pero se queda corto en lo que debería hacerse”, [197] manifestó su director ejecutivo, Daryl G. Kimball, en un comunicado. [198] La organización recuerda que EE UU ya carece actualmente de planes de producción de estos artefactos y [199] lamenta que no anunció un calendario temporal de destrucción de las reservas actuales.

Article 45

Arrestro preventivo para el abogado del ex presidente francés Sarkozy

- El letrado Thierry Herzog había sido llamado a declarar sobre un caso que afecta a 'Sarko'
- El caso es sobre un [200] presunto tráfico de influencias y violación del secreto de instrucción

El letrado Thierry Herzog, abogado del ex presidente de Francia Nicolas Sarkozy, se encuentra en arresto preventivo para ser interrogado por la Oficina Anticorrupción de la policía judicial.

Herzog y dos altos magistrados habían sido llamados hoy a declarar sobre un caso de [201] presunto tráfico de influencias y violación del secreto de instrucción que concierne al político conservador.

Los investigadores intentan determinar si Sarkozy y su entorno crearon una [202] "red" de informadores que les mantenía al tanto de la evolución de los procesos judiciales que amenazan al político conservador y jefe del Estado francés entre 2007 y 2012.

[203] Según 'Le Monde', fuentes próximas al caso anticipan que el propio Sarkozy será convocado también a declarar ante la Oficina Central de Lucha contra la Corrupción y las Infracciones Financieras y Fiscales (OCLCIFF).

Los responsables de esa oficina llamaron a declarar, en calidad de detenidos, a dos alto magistrados del Tribunal de Casación, Gilbert Azibert y Patrick Sassoust. Herzog, por su parte, acudió por su propio pie a prestar declaración ante la Dirección Central de la Policía Judicial de Nanterre, a las afueras de París.

Article 46

La justicia estrecha el cerco alrededor del expresidente francés Sarkozy

Detenidos su abogado y el juez que [204] presuntamente le informaba de casos de corrupción

La justicia francesa no da tregua al expresidente de la República Nicolas Sarkozy. En la madrugada del lunes, y [205] según ha informado a primera hora el rotativo *Le Monde*, la policía judicial ha interrogado y detenido al abogado del político, Thierry Herzog, y al magistrado del Supremo Gilbert Azibert. Ambos, [206] según sospecha la oficina anticorrupción especializada en infracciones financieras y fiscales, podrían formar parte de una red de informantes que mantenían al antiguo inquilino del Elíseo al tanto de los escándalos de financiación ilegal que ahora le acorralan.

Las detenciones se han producido en el marco concreto de la investigación sobre tráfico de influencia y violación del secreto de instrucción en manos de dos jueces de París y no se descarta que el propio Sarkozy sea convocado por la oficina antifraude de Nanterre en los próximos días para ser interrogado sobre este asunto.

Sarkozy está inmerso en varios casos de corrupción. Uno de ellos, el concerniente a Bernard Tapie, involucra también a su exministra de Economía y ahora directora del Fondo Monetario Internacional, Christine Lagarde. Se trata de una indemnización estatal de 403 millones de euros otorgados al empresario francés en el marco de la venta de Adidas. Otros dos casos están relacionados con la financiación de la campaña del político para las elecciones de 2007, que ganó frente a Ségolène Royal. [208] Según apuntan las pesquisas de la policía, Sarkozy habría recaudado dinero ilegalmente de la heredera del imperio L'Oreal, Lilianne Bettencourt, y del presidente libio ya desaparecido Muamar Gadafi.

Las escuchas telefónicas a las que fue sometido Sarkozy y su entorno en otoño pasado han desvelado esa red informante de la que se servía el expresidente de la República para seguir los procesos judiciales que le persiguen y, muy especialmente, el caso Bettencourt, que investiga el Tribunal Supremo.

Esas escuchas fueron las que [207] desvelaron a la policía que Sarkozy utilizaba un teléfono móvil clandestino, a nombre de un tal Paul Bismuth, para hablar justamente con su abogado Herzog. [209] Las pesquisas indican que Herzog tenía hilo directo con su amigo, el juez de la sala de lo Civil del Supremo Gilbert Azibert, ahora interrogado por la oficina anticorrupción.

Este nuevo paso de la justicia contra Sarkozy se produce en un momento político especialmente delicado para la formación conservadora que antes lideraba, la UMP (Unión por un Movimiento Popular). Tras la dimisión de Jean-François Copé como presidente del partido hace solo un par de meses por otro caso de [210] presunta financiación ilegal (esta vez para las elecciones presidenciales de 2012 que Sarkozy perdió frente a Hollande), la UMP está sumida en una crisis de liderazgo que, previsiblemente, se resolverá en el próximo otoño. Se disputan el puesto el que fuera primer ministro de Sarkozy, François Fillon, su exministro de Exteriores, Alain Juppé, y el propio expresidente de la República, animado, quizá, por la crisis que aqueja al Partido Socialista Francés y a su cabeza visible, el presidente François Hollande, que registra una históricamente baja valoración en las encuestas.

Article 47

[211] El Frente Nacional, obligado a desmarcarse de una nueva salida antisemita de Le Pen padre

[212] El Frente Nacional (FN) se vio obligado a desmarcarse de una nueva salida antisemita de Jean-Marie Le Pen, su fundador y padre de la actual presidenta, Marine Le Pen, en un vídeo finalmente retirado de la web del partido de extrema derecha, ganador de las elecciones europeas en Francia el 25 de mayo.

[213] El vicepresidente del FN, Louis Aliot, en declaraciones publicadas por 'Le Parisien' calificó de "estúpido" y [214] se mostró consternado por el fragmento más polémico de ese vídeo publicado en la web de la formación el jueves y retirado un día después, en el que Jean-Marie Le Pen cargaba en tono jocoso contra algunas personalidades que se han significado por sus declaraciones contra su formación.

[215] Tras criticar al cantante de confesión judía Patrick Bruel, el presidente de honor del FN y de nuevo eurodiputado en los próximos cinco años tras los comicios de mayo dijo: "Haremos una hornada la próxima vez", en lo que no resulta difícil de ver la alusión a los hornos de los campos de exterminio nazis.

En una línea paralela, Jean-Marie Le Pen comentó un libro sobre el primer ministro francés de origen español que está teniendo éxito entre los medios de extrema derecha, "Le vrai visage de Manuel Valls" (El verdadero rostro de Manuel Valls).

[216] **Acusa a Valls de pro-israelí**

"Una obra llena de interés sobre la verdadera personalidad de un hombre que fue durante una gran parte de su vida pro-palestino y que se ha convertido en pro-israelí al casarse", [217] señaló en referencia a su enlace con la violinista de origen judío Anne Gravoin.

"Está unido eternamente a la comunidad judía y a Israel", [218] añadió el dirigente histórico de la extrema derecha francesa, que también había lanzado sus dardos contra artistas como el humorista Guy Bedos o los cantantes Madonna y Yannick Noah, que se han significado por sus declaraciones contra el Frente Nacional.

Le Pen padre ha sido condenado por la justicia en varias ocasiones por declaraciones racistas y de contenido antisemita. Su hija, desde que está al frente del partido, ha intentado desmarcar su imagen de esas salidas de tono.

Article 48

Le Pen padre hace una broma antisemita y arruina la estrategia de su hija

La presidenta del Frente Nacional critica por primera vez a su padre en público

Marine Le Pen ha pasado tres años maquillando el discurso del Frente Nacional, poniendo capas de bótox sobre las arrugas racistas y xenófobas del viejo partido de extrema derecha. En un instante, su padre, Jean-Marie Le Pen, octogenario fundador del FN y presidente vitalicio, ha echado por tierra esa estrategia con uno de sus habituales comentarios. El domingo, [219] el recién reelegido eurodiputado atacó a los artistas que critican al FM y afirmó sobre el actor y cantante Patrick Bruel, que es judío: "La próxima vez le pasaremos por el horno".

El chiste antisemita ha llevado a dos asociaciones pro derechos humanos a denunciar al exparacaidista en los juzgados, donde ha sido condenado dos veces por negacionismo. La novedad es que la broma ha dejado en el peor lugar posible al Frente Nacional justo después de que Marine Le Pen lograra su sonada victoria en las elecciones europeas, que ha convertido a su partido en la primera fuerza política del país.

Por primera vez, la sucesora se ha enfrentado en público a su padre y [220] ha calificado como un "error político" sus palabras, [221] matizando que debería haber previsto que iban a ser malinterpretadas, y [222] concluyendo que el Frente Nacional "condena con toda firmeza toda forma de antisemitismo".

En otros escalones del partido, Gilbert Collard, uno de los dos diputados nacionales del FN, ha aconsejado a Le Pen padre que haga como el Rey de España y piense en la jubilación. [223] El vicepresidente Florian Philipott ha afirmado que el fundador ha utilizado palabras inapropiadas y excesivas, pero [224] ha negado que sean antisemitas. [225] Louis Aliot, compañero sentimental de Marine Le Pen y también vicepresidente, ha afirmado que los términos empleados por el fundador "son desoladores y estúpidos políticamente". [226] Le Pen padre ha replicado a Aliot diciendo que, si hay gente en su campo que piensa eso, "es porque son unos imbéciles".

La polémica supone un duro golpe para la imagen de normalidad edificada por [227] la presidenta desde que, al tomar el mando del partido en enero de 2011, aseguró que los campos de exterminio nazis fueron "el súmmum de la barbarie". [228] En los últimos meses, la líder, abogada de 46 años, había amenazado con llevar a los tribunales a todo aquel que asociara la etiqueta "extrema derecha" con el FN.

Estos días, Marine Le Pen está intentando formar un grupo en el Parlamento Europeo, y está encontrando serias dificultades para hacerlo precisamente porque [229] algunos de sus aliados potenciales (necesita convencer a seis partidos de otros tantos países) consideran que el FN es antisemita.

El objetivo a largo plazo de Le Pen es liderar un partido nacionalista, moderno, respetable y republicano, capaz de gobernar Francia y despojado de sus viejas alianzas con los grupúsculos violentos nostálgicos del nazismo y del colaboracionismo.

La penúltima provocación del anciano fundador y la reacción tibia de su sucesora parecen demostrar que bajo la gran capa de bótox ideológico, el Frente Nacional sigue siendo fiel a sus rancias y delictivas esencias de extrema derecha.

Article 49

Suiza rechaza en referéndum fijar el salario mínimo legal en 3.270 euros

- También han votado en contra de la compra de aviones de 22 aviones de caza Gripen

Los suizos rechazaron este domingo en referéndum y por una amplia mayoría la instauración de un salario mínimo legal de 4.000 francos (3.270 euros) o 22 francos la hora (18 euros), [230] según proyecciones de voto ofrecidas por la Televisión Pública Suiza.

El 77% de los votantes votó en contra de la propuesta patrocinada por los sindicatos y apoyada por el Partido Socialista y Verde y que pretendía ser una forma de contrarrestar la creciente desigualdad salarial en uno de los países más caros del mundo. De haber ganado el sí se trataría sel salario mínimo más alto del mundo, por delante de Francia 9,43 euros la hora, España, 5,05 euros, o Alemania, 8,50 euros.

Aunque cada vez gana más espacio en el debate público el aumento de la desigualdad salarial y social en el país, los suizos son reacios a pedir al Estado que regule cuánto debe ganar un trabajador y a imponer una decisión de ese tipo a los pequeños y medianos empresarios, que generan dos de cada tres empleos en Suiza.

La Confederación Helvética forma parte de la minoría de países europeos que carece de una legislación que regule una remuneración mínima, como sí la tienen 21 de los 28 países de la Unión Europea -bloque al que Suiza no pertenece-, aunque a niveles muy inferiores al propuesto en el referéndum de hoy en Suiza.

[231] Los gremios patronales y los partidos conservadores se oponían a la medida por considerar que perjudicaba justamente a los que pretendía proteger y [232] alertaban de que provocaría la destrucción de empleos, un argumento que caló entre los votantes.

Los salarios más bajos en Suiza corresponden, de manera general, a las actividades de limpieza, a la restauración, la hostelería, la venta y al cuidado de personas, ocupaciones en las que se utiliza ampliamente el trabajo a tiempo parcial.

Esta modalidad de empleo, muy común en Suiza, penaliza al trabajador que percibe proporcionalmente menos de lo que ganaría en un empleo a tiempo completo.

[233] Durante la campaña del referéndum, representantes de ramas de la hostelería y la restauración advirtieron repetidamente de que establecer un salario mínimo de 4.000 francos obligaría a los pequeños y medianos empresarios a eliminar puestos de trabajo.

Ambas actividades económicas constituyen la cuarta fuente más importante de empleo en la Confederación Helvética.

[234] Se afirmaba también que la iniciativa hubiese reducido el empleo en sectores de baja productividad, como la gastronomía, la agricultura y el comercio al detalle.

[235] Al comentar el resultado, la agrupación Mujeres Socialistas Suizas consideró que el rechazo al salario mínimo es una "bofetada" para las trabajadoras, que son – [236] como lo muestran las estadísticas oficiales- las más afectadas por los bajos salarios.

El otro referéndum

En cuanto al referéndum sobre la compra de aviones de 22 aviones de caza Gripen el resultado es, con el 90% de los votos escrutados, incierto. En Ginebra fue rechazado por 67,5% y en Basilea por 67,42%.

[237] Los promotores del referéndum consideran que esta adquisición militar es innecesaria y que los aviones de combate operativos con los que cuenta el Ejército suizo son suficientes para cumplir las tareas de vigilancia aérea.

[238] El Ministerio suizo de Defensa ha justificado esta compra por la necesidad de reemplazar 54 Tiger F-5 que entraron en funcionamiento hace treinta años y que [239] considera obsoletos.

Article 50

Suiza rechaza imponer el salario mínimo más alto del mundo

Socialistas y Verdes pretenden combatir la creciente desigualdad salarial en el país alpino

Los suizos rechazaron hoy en referéndum y por una amplia mayoría la instauración de un salario mínimo legal de 4.000 francos (3.270 euros) o 22 francos la hora (18 euros), [240] según los resultados oficiales. El 76% de los votantes se pronunció en contra de esta propuesta de los sindicatos, y el no venció en 19 de los 26 cantones del país.

Los sindicatos, apoyados por el Partido Socialista y Verde, lanzaron esta iniciativa como una forma de contrarrestar la creciente desigualdad salarial en uno de los países más caros del mundo.

La Confederación Helvética forma parte de la minoría de países europeos que carece de una legislación que regule una remuneración mínima, como sí la tienen 21 de los 28 países de la Unión Europea -bloque al que Suiza no pertenece-, aunque a niveles muy inferiores al propuesto en el referéndum de hoy en Suiza. De haberse aprobado, esta remuneración mínima habría sido la más elevada del mundo.

[241] Los gremios patronales y los partidos conservadores se oponían a la medida por considerar que perjudicaba justamente a los que pretendía proteger y [242] alertaban de que provocaría la destrucción de empleos, un argumento que caló entre los votantes.

Los salarios más bajos en Suiza corresponden, de manera general, a las actividades de limpieza, a la restauración, la hostelería, la venta y al cuidado de personas, ocupaciones en las que se utiliza ampliamente el trabajo a tiempo parcial. Esta modalidad de empleo, muy común en Suiza, penaliza al trabajador que percibe proporcionalmente menos de lo que ganaría en un empleo a tiempo completo.

[243] Durante la campaña del referéndum, representantes de la hostelería y la restauración advirtieron repetidamente de que establecer un salario mínimo de 4.000 francos obligaría a los pequeños y medianos empresarios a eliminar puestos de trabajo. Ambas actividades económicas constituyen la cuarta fuente más importante de empleo en la Confederación Helvética. [244] Se afirmaba también que la iniciativa hubiese reducido el empleo en sectores de baja productividad, como la gastronomía, la agricultura y el comercio al detalle.

[245] Al comentar el resultado de hoy, la agrupación Mujeres Socialistas Suizas consideró que el rechazo al salario mínimo es un "bofetada" para las trabajadoras, que son – [246] como lo muestran las estadísticas oficiales-las más afectadas por los bajos salarios.

En la actualidad, un trabajador con un sueldo mínimo en Suiza cobra aproximadamente el doble que un británico. A pesar de esto, [247] las autoridades suizas estiman que cerca de 1 de cada 10 trabajadores tiene dificultades para pagar la el alquiler de su vivienda aunque trabajen a tiempo completo, debido al alto coste de la vida en el país. El sueldo medio por hora en Suiza es de 33 francos suizos (27 euros).

Las diferencias salariales han ocupado un destacado espacio en el debate público en los últimos meses, con la iniciativa de los jóvenes socialistas de limitar el salario de los directivos, que fue rechazada el pasado noviembre. El texto proponía que ningún directivo ganara 12 veces que cualquier otro asalariado de la empresa. Aun así, el resultado de hoy ha demostrado que los suizos son reacios a permitir al Estado que regule cuánto debe ganar un trabajador e imponer estas reglas a los pequeños y medianos empresarios, que generan dos de cada tres empleos en Suiza.

Article 51

Vecinos y alcaldes piden cerrar Castor [248] 'sin excusas ni demoras'

- [249] 'El informe es incontestable, la garantía de que los seísmos no van a volver debe serlo'
- [250] Moliner: 'El Gobierno está trabajando para solucionar la nefasta gestión del PSOE'
- 'Los vecinos ya sabíamos que existía esa relación causa-efecto', [251] aseguran en Vinaròs

Si existía un ápice de duda respecto a la relación entre los movimientos sísmicos en la costa norte de Castellón y las inyecciones de gas en la plataforma marina Castor, éstas han quedado despejadas tras el informe del Instituto Geográfico Nacional hecho público este lunes por el diputado de IU en el Congreso Ricardo Sixto.

Las reacciones se suceden por momentos en los municipios y Administraciones Públicas de la provincia de Castellón cuyos responsables políticos se unieron en diciembre de 2013 con los del sur de Tarragona para acordar las medidas conjuntas de presión que tomarían con la finalidad de evitar que la empresa Escal UGS retomase su actividad en la planta marina frente a las costas de Vinaròs.

Uno de los primeros en pronunciarse tras conocer el resultado del informe técnico ha sido el alcalde de Peñíscola y diputado de Turismo en Castellón, Andrés Martínez. [252] "Finalmente, tenemos la certeza de la causa-efecto reconocida por los informes técnicos, entre la inyección de gas de Castor y los seísmos registrados en el norte de Castellón y el sur de Tarragona". [253] "No caben excusas ni demoras, desde la Administración tenemos la responsabilidad de actuar en consecuencia y en beneficio de la seguridad de los intereses de los ciudadanos que está, por supuesto, por encima del interés particular y económico de un grupo empresarial". "La claridad del informe es incontestable, la garantía de que los seísmos no van a volver a suceder por esta causa, debe serlo también", [254] sentencia Martínez.

[255] En el mismo sentido, desde presidencia de Diputación de Castellón recuerdan que la entidad que preside Javier Moliner ha reiterado en numerosas ocasiones el compromiso del Gobierno central y de la Conselleria de no permitir la reactivación de la planta Castor si no existía la "certeza absoluta" del Ministerio de que no existe ningún riesgo para la población.

Las mismas fuentes han recordado los recelos del presidente de la Diputación hacia las decisiones tomadas por dos gobiernos distintos del Partido Socialista, que impulsaron este proyecto.

[256] Según Moliner, "el Gobierno de Mariano Rajoy está trabajando para poner una solución a la nefasta gestión de dos gobiernos socialistas y cuatro ministros del PSOE", y para que esta gestión "no afecte a los ciudadanos".

Por su parte, [257] fuentes de la empresa Escal UGS consultadas por EL MUNDO consideran que este informe no aporta más novedades de las que contemplaba en diciembre de 2013. La firma prefiere no hacer declaraciones, [258] dicen fuentes de Escal, ya que "seguimos a la espera de lo que decida el Ministerio".

[259] Hasta hace pocos meses, los responsables de la plataforma de gas mantenían que la planta de gas era completamente "fiable" y pedían al Gobierno permiso para poder reiniciar su actividad.

[260] Las plataformas de vecinos afectados también han pedido al Gobierno que "asuma los gastos" que se puedan generar con el cierre definitivo de la actividad en la planta Castor, situada frente a las costas de Vinaròs.

[261] El portavoz de la Asociación de Vecinos Migjorn de Vinaròs, Sebastià Fabregat, ha recordado a Efe que antes de que se construyera la planta [262] les aseguraron que los informes garantizaban la seguridad, y ahora "ha quedado demostrado que esto no era así".

[263] El informe del IGN asegura que no se tuvo en cuenta el informe de "impacto de sismicidad inducida" para determinar la peligrosidad del proyecto Castor.

Pese a no ser expertos, "los vecinos ya sabíamos que existía esa relación causa-efecto", [264] según Fabregat, [265] quien ha pedido a las autoridades que "asuman las responsabilidades" y los vecinos no paguen "en la factura de la luz" los efectos del "mal proceder de los políticos".

[266] Por su parte, el experto en riesgos naturales y vocal del Colegio de Geógrafos de España Jonathan Gómez Cantero ha explicado a Efe que con el informe del IGN se confirma "lo que ya se podía intuir".

La relación causa-efecto entre los seísmos y la actividad del Castor, [267] según Gómez Cantero, "pone de manifiesto las carencias en la normativa ambiental española" que "expone a la población a riesgos naturales sin haberlos estudiado previamente".

En cuanto a la existencia de una falla sin cartografiar que recoge el informe, [268] el experto ha dicho que "ya se podía prever su existencia al observar la alineación y situación de los seísmos".

Article 52

Los expertos confirman la relación entre los seísmos y el proyecto de gas Castor

[269] El Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) concluye que la inyección de gas despertó una falla

[270] El Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) concluye en un informe que hay relación directa entre los cerca de 400 seísmos que se registraron en septiembre del año pasado en el entorno del proyecto Castor y la inyección de gas en este almacén situado en el mar, frente a las costas de Vinaròs (Castellón). "Todo indica que la sismicidad inducida es resultado de la actividad de inyección de gas", [271] asegura el informe, al que ha tenido acceso EL PAÍS, en las conclusiones.

El Gobierno encargó a este organismo que evaluara la relación entre los temblores registrados en la zona de Vinaròs y el proyecto gasístico. El diputado de IU en el Congreso Ricardo Sixto pidió conocer el contenido del informe a principios de este año. Pese a estar fechado el 17 de diciembre, le fue remitido el 10 de abril pasado. [272] "Los expertos aseguran que los estudios aún son insuficientes, es decir, que no se sabe lo que puede pasar. La plataforma debe permanecer cerrada ", [273] señala Sixto. "La clausura no debe costar dinero a los ciudadanos; no tenemos que pagar por las decisiones equivocadas que tomaron algunos", [274] añade.

[275] Tras un análisis detallado, el informe descarta que los seísmos tengan su origen en la falla de Amposta. "Se trataría de otra falla, no cartografiada", [276] señala, la que provocó los temblores. El almacén de gas se levantó sobre una falla de 51 kilómetros perfectamente registrada por el Instituto Geológico y Minero de España (IGME). En los alrededores hay otras dos grandes fallas, de 18 y 35 kilómetros, y muchas más de tamaño más pequeño que no están cartografiadas. Una de ellas es la que, [277] según el IGN, tiene "relación directa" con la actividad sísmica.

La crisis del Castor comenzó en septiembre pasado, cuando empezaron a sucederse pequeños terremotos cuando Escal UGS, controlada por ACS, comenzó a inyectar *gas colchón* para probar que la instalación funciona correctamente. El Proyecto Castor aprovecha un antiguo yacimiento petrolífero situado a unos 21 kilómetros de la costa, frente a Vinaròs (Castellón), y a 1.700 metros de profundidad. Se trata de un depósito estratégico, pensado para almacenar una cantidad de gas natural equivalente al consumo total de España durante 17 días.

La plataforma Castor lleva cerrada desde que se registraron los seísmos y [278] el Gobierno, en especial el ministro de Industria, José Manuel Soria, repite desde entonces que está esperando las conclusiones de los científicos para decidir si el cierre es definitivo o si se reabre la instalación.

[279] Según cálculos del Ministerio de Industria, el proyecto ha costado 1.702 millones. De ellos, 1.273 millones pertenecen a la infraestructura, 186 millones son del gas colchón, cantidad mínima de gas que es necesario inyectar previamente para que el almacenamiento pueda ser utilizado como tal, y 243 millones corresponden a costes financieros.

El Tribunal Supremo rechazó en octubre pasado la petición del Gobierno de anular la indemnización al almacén de gas Castor en el caso de que mediara negligencia o dolo por parte de la empresa que lo gestiona. El abogado del Estado pidió --en mayo de 2012, mucho antes de la crisis de los seísmos-- la anulación de una cláusula del real decreto de 2008 con el que se autorizó la concesión administrativa por considerarla abusiva y contraria al interés general.

El Instituto Geológico y Minero de España (IGME) validó en 2007 los estudios técnicos que presentó al Ministerio de Industria la empresa que iba a construir el proyecto Castor. Las propuestas de la compañía “se estiman procedentes”, [280] concluye el informe, fechado el 23 de enero de 2007, [281]

considerado de “carácter confidencial”, pero al que tuvo acceso este diario. [282] El IGME, que realizó el informe a petición de la Dirección General de Política Energética y Minas —entonces bajo Gobierno socialista— determinó que la posibilidad de que la falla de Amposta, sobre la que se asienta el almacén, se reabriera por la presión era “muy pequeña”. Escal UGS acababa de presentar la solicitud para optar a una concesión administrativa y explotar el Castor.

El Gobierno, con los votos del Partido Popular, aprobó a finales del año pasado la Ley de Evaluación Ambiental que, entre otras cosas, obliga a someter a evaluación de impacto ambiental todos los proyectos en los que se use la técnica de fracturación hidráulica (*fracking*), incluye multas a las prácticas de *bunkering* que hacen las llamadas gasolineras flotantes (buques que suministran combustible mientras están permanentemente fondeados) y obliga a incluir en los proyectos estudios de peligrosidad sísmica. Esta última obligación fue incluida a última hora, en forma de dos enmiendas presentadas por el PP después de que estallara la crisis del proyecto Castor, el almacén de gas que se relaciona con centenares de seísmos frente a las costas de Vinaròs (Castellón).

Article 53

Imputada la cúpula de RTVV por un [283] 'agujero' de 1.300 millones de euros

- La juez cita a declarar el 8 de julio a los ex directores de TVV Lola Johnson y Luis Redondo
- Lola Jonhson, ex consellera de Camps, fue nombrada secretaria autonómica por Fabra
- Un día más tarde acudirán a declarar los también ex directivos Lluís Motes y Nuria Romeral
- En cuanto al ex director general José López Jaraba, la juez dirige un exhorto a Madrid
- [284] Se les acusa de apropiación indebida, administración desleal y malversación de caudales

El juzgado de Primera Instancia e Instrucción número 6 de la localidad valenciana de Paterna ha admitido a trámite la denuncia presentada por Compromís contra la antigua cúpula de Radiotelevisión Valenciana por su [285] supuesta responsabilidad en la gestión económica y patrimonial que llevó a la empresa a su cierre.

El juzgado investigará la posible comisión de los delitos de apropiación indebida, administración desleal y malversación de caudales públicos, lo que provocó [286] según Enric Morera, líder de Compromís, un "agujero" de 1.300 millones de euros, y ha citado a declarar como imputados a los ex directivos de RTVV José López Jaraba, Luis Redondo, Nuria Romeral, Lluís Motes y Lola Johnson, ex consellera de Francisco Camps y actual secretaria de comunicación de la Generalitat Valenciana.

En un auto hecho público este jueves, la titular del Juzgado de Paterna anuncia que incoa diligencias previas, [287] según el artículo 774 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal, "para averiguar la identidad y circunstancias de las personas responsables y la realidad de los hechos sucedidos" por si fueran constitutivos de delito.

En el auto, la juez cita a declarar para el 8 de julio a los ex directores de Televisión Valenciana Lola Johnson y Luis Redondo.

Un día más tarde acudirán a declarar los también ex directivos, respectivamente, de la televisión y la radio públicas Lluís Motes y Nuria Romeral, secretaria autonómica de la Generalitat en tiempos de Francisco Camps.

En cuanto al ex director general de RTVV José López Jaraba, la juez dirige un exhorto a los Juzgados de Madrid.

[288] Según Compromís, la denuncia presentada instaba a investigar "la gestión económica y patrimonial que llevó a la empresa a su cierre, y a dejar una deuda a la Administración pública valenciana cercana a 1.600 millones de euros".

Article 54

Una juez investigará a la cúpula de RTVV por malversación y fraude

La magistrada cita a declarar a Johnson, Romeral, Jaraba y Motes en condición de imputados

El portavoz de Compromís, Enric Morera, anuncia la admisión de su denuncia

Un juzgado de Paterna ha admitido a trámite la denuncia presentada por el grupo de Compromís en las Cortes contra directivos de Ràdio Televisió Valenciana (RTVV) por un [289] supuesto delito de malversación de caudales públicos, fraude a la administración y apropiación indebida contra cinco exdirectivos de Canal 9 y Ràdio 9, cerradas el pasado 29 de noviembre, entre ellas la actual secretaria autonómica de Comunicación de Presidencia de la Generalitat, Lola Johnson, que fue responsable de la televisión autonómica.

Lo acaba de anunciar [290] el portavoz de la coalición nacionalista y de izquierdas, Enric Morera, que ha reclamado saber el paradero de los 1.300 millones de euros de pérdidas acumuladas por Canal 9 y Ràdio 9 y quienes han sido los beneficiarios del "despilfarro" y "del uso de los recursos públicos".

La denuncia de Compromís se centra en las contrataciones efectuadas fuera de los presupuestos aprobados por las Cortes Valencianas y que fueron asumidas por la Generalitat en sucesivas ampliaciones de capital. El consiguiente y progresivo endeudamiento de la Administración autonómica obligaba a esta a endeudarse con créditos bancarios y eso es, [291] según ha dicho Morera, es una "causa directa" del actual "empobrecimiento" de la Comunidad Valenciana.

La denuncia se fundamenta en los informes anuales de la Sindicatura de Comptes, que audita las cuentas de la administración valenciana y de sus empresas públicas. [292] La sindicatura ha reflejado en sus auditorías múltiples irregularidades en el último decenio en las contrataciones y modo de proceder de RTVV. A ellas se han sumado las continuas críticas por la manipulación informativa de la cadena a favor del PP valenciano. [293] Alberto Fabra, presidente de la Generalitat, justificó la decisión de apagar las emisiones de RTVV por la imposibilidad de asumir el coste económico de la readmisión de un millar de trabajadores, que fueron despedidos mediante un Expediente de Regulación de Empleo (ERE) declarado nulo por el Tribunal Superior de Justicia de la Comunidad Valenciana (TSJ). [294] Para Compromís, ha sido la gestión del PP la que ha llevado al cierre.

Esta misma mañana del jueves, se ha recibido el auto de la titular del Juzgado de Primera Instancia e Instrucción número 6 de Paterna, en el que [295] anuncia que incoa diligencias previas, [296] según el artículo 774 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal, "para averiguar la identidad y circunstancias de las personas responsables y la realidad de los hechos sucedidos" por si fueran constitutivos de delito.

La juez cita a declarar para el 8 de julio a los exdirectores de Canal 9 Lola Johnson, y Luis Redondo; un día más tarde acudirán a declarar los también exdirectivos de la televisión y la radio públicas Lluís Motes y Nuria Romeral (que fue secretaria autonómica de Comunicación bajo la presidencia de Francisco Camps), respectivamente. En cuanto al ex director general de RTVV José López Jaraba, la juez dirige un exhorto a los juzgados de Madrid, dado que ha fijado su residencia en esta ciudad.

[297] "Compromís reclama en su denuncia que se les responsabilice personalmente del quebranto económico que han producido, considerando esa deuda pública como ilegítima", [298] ha explicado

Morera, acompañado por Rafael Xambó, ex miembro del consejo de administración de RTVV y también denunciante, y Jordi Sebastià, cabeza de la lista europea de la coalición y exalcalde de Burjassot, municipio cercano a Valencia donde está emplazado el Centre de Producció de Programes y sede de Canal 9. Compromís irá ampliando las pruebas de la denuncia.

[299] La juez utiliza en el auto la expresión “inculpado” y “denunciados”. Pero esa terminología es aplicable a los procedimientos por faltas. A la antigua cúpula de la extinta RTVV [300] se le atribuyen delitos en la denuncia de Compromís. Por ello su situación, más allá de la literalidad de la resolución judicial, es equiparable a la de imputados, y como tales deberán declarar acompañados por un abogado, a diferencia de los testigos, [301] según explican fuentes jurídicas, [302] informa Ignacio Zafra.

Article 55

Críticas a Zoido por su revisión histórica del Descubrimiento

- "Los siento: a Zoido hay que ponerle un cero en historia", [303] afirma el alcalde de Huelva
- [304] El dirigente sevillano dijo que las carabelas salieron de Sevilla y no de Palos

"En este caso, lo siento, a Zoido hay que ponerle un cero en historia". [305] Así se ha referido el alcalde de Huelva, el 'popular' Pedro Rodríguez, a la polémica desatada por las declaraciones de [306] su homólogo Sevillano, Juan Ignacio Zoido, que en el mitin de este lunes -en el que participó el presidente del Gobierno, Mariano Rajoy- aseguró que las naves que descubrieron América partieron de Sevilla, y no de la localidad onubense de Palos.

"Tengo que mandarle una copia del Diario de Colón a mi amigo el alcalde de Sevilla, Juan Ignacio Zoido, [307] quien ayer, en un mitin con Rajoy, aseguró que las naves colombinas partieron de Sevilla, cosa descabellada, fruto, estoy seguro, del inmenso amor que mi amigo Zoido tiene por su ciudad. Pero, una cosa es tener pasión por Sevilla, y otra muy distinta es reescribir la historia, que es la que es. No la que quiera el alcalde de Sevilla, por mucho que quiera situar a su ciudad en el punto de partida", [308] ha señalado este martes el alcalde onubense tanto a través de sus perfiles en las redes sociales como en su web personal, [309] donde concluye que "el alcalde de Sevilla ha cometido un error".

Pero no ha sido Rodríguez el único dirigente del PP onubense que se ha pronunciado sobre el tema, reprochando a Zoido sus declaraciones. [310] El propio secretario general del PP de Huelva, Guillermo García Longoria, ha señalado al respecto que "Huelva es la Cuna del Descubrimiento y estamos orgullosos de ello. No caben dudas ni confusión".

Por su parte, [311] desde el PSOE de Huelva han acusado al alcalde de Sevilla de buscar confrontación. Así, el delegado del Gobierno andaluz en Huelva, José Fiscal, se ha preguntado si "¿Lo del PP con Sevilla y las carabelas fue lapsus o ganas de incordiar?"; mientras que [312] el presidente de la Diputación -y secretario general del PSOE de Huelva-, Ignacio Caraballo, ha llegado a asegurar que el hecho de que Zoido "sitúe en Sevilla la salida de las carabelas solo es fruto de su gran desconocimiento de la historia", [313] para concluir que "aquí se la contamos".

Article 56

El viaje de Cristóbal Colón enfrenta a los alcaldes de Huelva y Sevilla

[314] Juan Ignacio Zoido afirmó en un mitin del PP que las naves que descubrieron América zarparon desde la capital andaluza

[315] El alcalde de Huelva, Pedro Rodríguez, le ha dado un tirón de orejas a Juan Ignacio Zoido, alcalde de Sevilla, ambos del PP, por afirmar que las tres carabelas que zarparon un tres de agosto de 1492 lo hicieron desde Sevilla. [316] Pedro Rodríguez ha calificado de “surrealista” y “sin sentido” la afirmación que hizo Zoido la noche del lunes durante un mitin del PP y lo atribuye a que le ha podido “la pasión por su ciudad”. “Una cosa es tener pasión por Sevilla, y otra muy distinta es reescribir la historia”, [317] reitera Rodríguez.

[318] “Querido Mariano, en la Edad Moderna Sevilla fue el kilómetro cero. De aquí salieron las naves para descubrir América y aquí se empezó a construir la Europa del futuro. “Aunque [319] os digan que las naves salieron de Palos, es mentira, las naves salieron de aquí”, [320] dijo Zoido en el mitin que su partido organizó la noche del lunes en Sevilla y en el que, además del candidato popular a las elecciones europeas, Miguel Arias Cañete, estaba el presidente del Gobierno, Mariano Rajoy.

[321] El alcalde onubense ha echado mano del diario de a bordo de Cristóbal Colón para recordarle a su compañero que “no lleva razón”. [322] Pedro Rodríguez le refresca la memoria: [323] Así comienza Colón su diario recogido por fray Bartolomé de las Casas: “Vine a la villa de Palos, que es puerto de mar, adonde armé yo tres navíos muy aptos para semejante hecho, y partí del dicho puerto muy abastecido de muy muchos mantenimientos y de mucha gente de la mar, a tres días del mes de agosto, en un viernes, antes de la salida del sol con media hora, y llevé (...) el camino de las islas de Canaria de vuestras altezas ".

[324] Pedro Rodríguez subraya que fue Huelva y no Sevilla la que desempeñó un papel protagonista en el descubrimiento de América. [325] “Todo el mundo sabe que las naves partieron de Huelva y que los marineros eran de aquí, entre los que destacaban los hermanos Pinzones, de Palos de la Frontera, los hermanos Niño, de Moguer, y Rodrigo de Triana, de Lepe, quién el 12 de Octubre de 1492, diera el grito más repetido en la historia de tierra a la vista”. “Tengo que mandarle una copia del Diario de Colón a mi amigo el alcalde de Sevilla, Juan Ignacio Zoido”, [326] afirmó este martes Pedro Rodríguez. [327] El alcalde onubense remarca que “en ese hecho concreto” los historiadores no tienen duda y, por tanto, “Zoido no lleva razón, pues todos los libros de Historia sitúan al Puerto de Palos de la Frontera, y a Huelva, como el lugar del que partieron las naves colombinas”. [328] Para Rodríguez, el alcalde de Sevilla “está suspenso en Historia”.

Las palabras de Zoido se han topado con un rechazo absoluto Huelva. [329] El presidente de la Diputación, Ignacio Caraballo, afirmó en un twiter que Zoido “sitúe en Sevilla la salida de las carabelas solo es fruto de su gran desconocimiento de la Historia”. [330] El presidente de la Federación Onubense de Empresarios (FOE), Antonio Ponce, restó importancia a lo sucedido y [331] lo atribuyó a una “broma” del alcalde de Sevilla. “Esas bromas se gastan todos los días. Zoido sabe perfectamente de donde partieron las carabelas”. [332] Ponce recordó en su día también surgió una polémica a cuenta de El Rocío a raíz de que se creara [333] un cartel diciendo que El Rocío era sevillano. Pero [334] el presidente de los empresarios insiste en que “todo el mundo conoce que las carabelas partieron de Huelva”.

Article 57

Al menos 33 menores mueren en Colombia calcinados tras estallar el autobús en el que viajaban

- El contrabando de gasolina [335] podría estar en el origen que ha provocado el accidente
- Es el accidente vial con mayor número de niños fallecidos en el país
- También se ha confirmado el fallecimiento de un adulto en el suceso

Al menos 33 niños han muerto calcinados por el fuego en un autobús al oeste de Colombia y otras 20 personas han resultado heridas, algunas de gravedad, en una tragedia que cubrió de luto la campaña electoral.

El estallido de un autobús que circulaba por una calle de Fundación al mediodía del domingo, población de departamento del Magdalena, al oeste del país, provocó el fallecimiento de los pequeños, que venían de unas actividades lúdicas organizada por una iglesia pentecostal.

Los vecinos del barrio Altamira corrieron a ayudar a los pequeños, que pedían ayuda con gritos desgarradores. Otros intentaron en vano apagar las llamas, pero no pudieron hacer gran cosa.

Aún no han podido identificar todos los cadáveres por su estado. El propio conductor del vehículo, que cometió todo tipo de irregularidades e imprudencias y salió ileso, perdió a dos hijos. Nada más ocurrir el desastre, huyó pero la policía le detuvo horas más tarde.

Las autoridades comenzaron a investigar las razones para que el vehículo explotara, pero todo apunta a que se debió a que el conductor llevaba unos bidones de gasolina dentro del vehículo, una práctica muy extendida en la costa. La traen de Venezuela y la transportan en autobuses y coches particulares hacia distintas ciudades costeras.

Además, no solo llevaba casi el doble de su capacidad, sino que estaba llenando el depósito con el motor encendido y los pasajeros dentro. Saltó una chispa y explotó. No sólo eso, tampoco contaba con la documentación en regla y no había pasado la revisión técnico-mecánica obligatoria por su mal estado.

[336] La alcaldesa de Fundación, Luz Stella Durán, explicó que la policía hace controles rutinarios para detectar el contrabando de combustible, pero en lo que va de año, ocho vehículos ardieron por esa causa.

"El bus estaba botando gasolina, a pesar de esto, el chófer insistió en seguir conduciendo el carro. Cometió una irresponsabilidad, debió bajar los niños y seguir solo", [337] dijo el tío de seis niños que fallecieron, José Tapia.

[338] El padre de otra niña fallecida, de cinco años, recordó que aunque no pertenecía a la Iglesia Pentecostal, mandó a su pequeña para que rezara por él, que estaba enfermo.

Se trata del accidente vial con mayor número de niños fallecidos. En Bogotá, fueron veintiún los pequeños que perdieron la vida cuando una grúa cayó encima de su autobús escolar.

Article 58

Al menos 30 niños mueren al incendiarse un autobús en Colombia

Se investiga si la tragedia pudo deberse al transporte ilegal de gasolina

Los fallecidos regresaban de un oficio religioso en el norte del país

Colombia está de luto por la muerte de 32 niños que quedaron atrapados bajo las llamas cuando el autobús en el viajaban explotó en Fundación, una población a 700 kilómetros al norte de Bogotá. Por lo menos otros 20 niños resultaron heridos y fueron trasladados a clínicas de Santa Marta, capital del departamento del Magdalena en el caribe colombiano.

[339] Según los medios locales, los menores acababan de salir de una iglesia evangélica a la que asistían todas las semanas y que quedaba en todo el centro de la localidad. Allí, pasado el mediodía del domingo, abordaron el autobús que habitualmente los transportaba a sus casas y a las pocas cuadras este se prendió en llamas y explotó en cuestión de minutos sin que nadie pudiera ayudarlos. Los niños murieron incinerados en el vehículo, que carecía de salida de emergencia, y los pocos que pudieron escapar tras romper los vidrios traseros, sufrieron graves quemaduras. El menor de ellos tenía dos años.

Hasta el momento se desconocen las causas del incendio, pero [340] una de las hipótesis que manejan las autoridades es que se produjo tras un corto circuito en el vehículo y [341] se especula que el conductor llevaba “pimpinas” de gasolina, una práctica común en esta zona del país en donde se comercializa combustible de contrabando en envases de plástico sin ningún tipo de seguridad.

También [342] se considera la posibilidad de que el conductor, que huyó del lugar pero fue capturado cinco horas más tarde de la tragedia, paró para echarle combustible al vehículo mientras estaba encendido, provocando el incendio. [343] Una tercera versión asegura que el autobús funcionaba a gas pero tenía reservas de gasolina y que explotó cuando el conductor intentó cambiar de un sistema al otro.

El Gobierno se hará cargo de los gastos funerarios y de los tratamientos que requieran los heridos

Ante la dimensión de la tragedia, los diferentes cuerpos de emergencia instalaron una sala de crisis de la que participan la policía, Defensa Civil, Cruz Roja y los bomberos de esa región, para evacuar a los heridos y coordinar su atención. [344] Según reportes de la Defensa Civil divulgados por Caracol Radio, al menos unos 17 niños fueron atendidos de emergencia en centros de salud cercanos al lugar de los hechos, pero se trasladaron a clínicas de mayor complejidad en donde se pueden tratar los casos de quemaduras.

El presidente Juan Manuel Santos suspendió actos de su campaña por la reelección en Bogotá, para viajar al lugar del siniestro a acompañar a las familias que perdieron a sus hijos. “Dolor inmenso de padre y colombiano ante tragedia de nuestros niños. Solidaridad, oración y apoyo a sus familias”, [345] aseguró en su cuenta de Twitter y [346] reveló que el autobús no tenía desde hace dos años el seguro obligatorio para accidentes de tránsito y por lo tanto, tampoco contaba con la revisión técnico-mecánica requerida, ni con extintor. También [347] trascendió que el conductor no tenía licencia para conducir.

Los cuerpos de los 32 niños fueron trasladados a Barranquilla, otra ciudad cercana al lugar de la tragedia, para iniciar el proceso de identificación, una labor que puede tardar hasta cuatro días. El gobierno correrá con todos los gastos funerarios y también, con la recuperación de los niños que se encuentran hospitalizados.

Article 59

Egipto condena a siete años de prisión a tres periodistas de Al Yazira

- Se les condena por colaboración con los Hermanos Musulmanes
- Este partido fue declarado "organización terrorista"

Un Tribunal de El Cairo ha condenado a siete años de cárcel a tres periodistas del canal en inglés de Al Yazira por colaboración con los Hermanos Musulmanes, declarados "organización terrorista", en un nuevo golpe a la libertad de expresión casi un año después del golpe de Estado que derrocó al islamista Mohamed Mursi y aupó al poder al ex jefe del ejército y recién elegido presidente, Abdelfatah al Sisi**.**

Los tres condenados son el australiano Peter Greste, el egipcio con pasaporte canadiense Mohamed Fahmi y el egipcio Baher Mohamed, detenidos el pasado diciembre en un hotel de la capital egipcia. [348] La justicia les acusó de servir a los intereses de los Hermanos Musulmanes y dar una imagen "falsa" del país árabe. El proceso, condenado por la comunidad internacional, ha estado marcado por la falta de pruebas**.** La fiscalía presentó vídeos de coberturas informativas en Egipto o Kenia y fragmentos de audio inaudibles.

Además, Baher Mohamed ha recibido tres años más de prisión por posesión de armas. Otras cuatro personas han sido condenadas a siete años entre rejas y dos han sido absueltas. Al resto -11 acusados juzgados en rebeldía- se le ha impuesto una pena de 10 años de cárcel. En el último año, 12 periodistas han perdido la vida en Egipto. Al menos 16 reporteros se encuentran actualmente en prisión. Algunos han sido juzgados por tribunales militares

Periodistas locales y extranjeros han sufrido decenas de ataques y agresiones tras una prolongada campaña mediática contra los medios de comunicación extranjeros y su cobertura del golpe de Estado. [349] Según el Comité para la Protección de los Periodistas, la tierra de los faraones fue en 2013 el tercer país más peligroso para la profesión tras Siria e Irak.

Article 60

Egipto condena a siete años de prisión a tres periodistas de Al Yazira

Fueron [350] acusados de apoyar a los Hermanos Musulmanes, considerado "grupo terrorista"

Las autoridades egipcias no han sido permeables a las presiones internacionales en favor de la libertad de prensa. Un tribunal de El Cairo ha condenado este lunes a penas de entre siete y 10 años de cárcel a un grupo de periodistas de Al Yazira [351] acusados de difundir noticias falsas para favorecer las tesis de los Hermanos Musulmanes, el movimiento islamista que gobernó Egipto hasta el golpe de Estado del verano pasado. Entre ellos, figura el reportero australiano Peter Greste.

El juicio, que había suscitado un gran interés a nivel internacional, representa un nuevo ejemplo de la campaña represiva lanzada por el régimen egipcio para silenciar cualquier voz disidente, ya sea en el plano político o mediático. Durante el último año, han muerto más de 2.000 personas en enfrentamientos con las fuerzas de seguridad,y se han arrestado más de 20.000 personas, la mayoría simpatizantes de la Hermandad.

De los 20 imputados en este proceso, 11 fueron juzgados en rebeldía, y todos ellos recibieron un castigo de 10 años de cárcel. Idéntica pena correspondió al productor de la cadena Al Yazira en inglés Baher Mohamed. En cambio, sus compañeros Peter Greste y Mohamed Fahmy fueron sentenciados a siete años, así como también cuatro estudiantes que habían suministrado imágenes a la emisora catarí sin ser empleados suyos. Otros dos jóvenes, uno de ellos hijo del líder de la Hermandad Mohamed Beltagy, fueron absueltos.

Los tres reporteros de Al Yazira en inglés fueron arrestados a finales de diciembre del año pasado, tan solo horas después de entrevistarse en su hotel con un representante de los Hermanos Musulmanes. Pocos días antes, la cofradía islamista había sido declarada “organización terrorista” por el Gobierno egipcio, por lo que [352] los reporteros fueron acusados de pertenencia o colaboración con banda armada. [353] Las familias de los condenados están convencidas que son víctimas de la guerra entre Al Yazira y las autoridades egipcias que se desató tras el golpe de Estado.

El ministro de Exteriores británico ha convocado al embajador egipcio en Londres tras conocer el veredicto

[354] “El veredicto demuestra que este es un juicio político. Durante las vistas, no se ha presentado ninguna evidencia de que ellos hubieran manipulado la información. No nos esperábamos este resultado. Estamos destrozados”, [355] explicó Mike Greste, hermano del reportero australiano, a las puertas de la prisión de Tora, sede de la corte. Por su parte, [356] el gobierno australiano se ha mostrado “consternado” por la sentencia.

“Vamos a presentar recurso al tribunal de casación porque se han producido numerosos defectos procesales graves. Por ejemplo, no se nos ha permitido ver las pruebas presentadas por la fiscalía, lo que es absolutamente ilegal”, [357] declaró Shaaban Said, miembro del equipo de abogados defensores. [358] Como muestra de hasta qué punto el juicio constituye una farsa, Said explicó que los tres años de cárcel adicionales impuestos al productor Baher Mohamed se deben a que tenía en su habitación un casquete de bala recogido como souvenir de una manifestación.

Después de que el juez dictara sentencia, los ocho procesados presentes en la jaula de los acusados entonaron una canción revolucionaria, que acompañaron luego de proclamas contra el régimen. “Qué caiga, qué caiga el gobierno militar!”, gritaban, mientras en los bancos de la corte se producían escenas de dolor entre los familiares de los condenados.

La libertad de expresión fue una de las primeras víctimas de la asonada militar, ya que en cuestión de semanas se clausuraron varias cadenas de televisión de tendencia islamista. [359] Según el Comité para la Protección de Periodistas, actualmente, cerca de una veintena de reporteros se encuentran detenidos en Egipto, que se ha convertido durante el último año en uno de los cinco países más peligrosos para el desarrollo de la labor periodística.

“Este es un mensaje muy claro dirigido a todos los periodistas sobre qué puede pasar si uno va en contra de la narrativa oficial de los hechos”, [360] advirtió Mohamed Lotfi, un observador de Amnistía Internacional que ha estado presente en las 12 sesiones del proceso. [361] El Gobierno egipcio ha acusado en reiteradas ocasiones a Al Yazira de presentar una información sesgada de lo que sucede en Egipto de acuerdos con los intereses de la Hermandad, [362] algo que los responsables de la cadena siempre han negado. Al Yazira es propiedad de la familia gobernante en Catar, que fue el más estrecho aliado de la administración del ex raïs Mohamed Morsi.

Article 61

El vicepresidente argentino declara ante el tribunal entre gritos de ¡ladrón, ladrón!

- [363] Amado Boudou califica de 'patraña' la acusación de corrupción
- El juez no deja al número dos de Kirchner grabar el interrogatorio

El vicepresidente argentino Amado Boudou pasó este lunes casi nueve horas declarando en el juzgado de Ariel Lijo, que le imputa tráfico de influencias para que [364] supuestos testaferros suyos se apropiaran en 2010 de la empresa que detentaba el monopolio de la impresión de billetes para el Estado.

[365] A la salida del juzgado el 'número dos' de la presidenta Cristina Fernández afrontó a los periodistas, pero solamente aseguró que había hecho su "declaración jurídica". Y [366] aseguró que "la declaración política" la hará más adelante. Además [367] anunció que subirá una copia de esa declaración a su página de Facebook**.**

El recurso de usar una red social guarda sintonía con su intento para atenuar el escándalo de haberse convertido en el primer vicepresidente de Argentina imputado en la Justicia de [368] supuesta corrupción protagonizando un show mediático y, al arribar al edificio del tribunal, zambulléndose en un mini mitín de sus seguidores a las puertas de la sede judicial.

En vez de elegir un perfil bajo las horas previas al interrogatorio ante el juez se mostró eufórico y apostó por conceder entrevistas a los medios afines. **"**Yo voy a ir al juzgado y voy a contar toda la verdad**.** Lo que está en juego en estos años, desde la llegada de Nestor Kirchner y Cristina Fernández, es si el poder está en el pueblo o en muy pocas manos que toman las decisiones", [369] adelantó Boudou a la salida de su residencia.

[370] Más tarde, a su llegada al tribunal, el vicepresidente insistió en atacar al magistrado Ariel Lijo - "Vengo a defenderme, no a acusar. Más allá de las causas políticas, la verdad está en el expediente, pero el juez no la quiso ver**"-** y [371] a las acusaciones calificándolas de "falacia" y "patraña".

Sus seguidores, mientras tanto, le gritaban mensajes de apoyo. "¡Vamos Boudou!", [372] vociferaban frente al edificio judicial dos centenares de militantes de las agrupaciones oficialistas: la Cámpora, fundada por Máximo Kirchner, hijo de la presidenta Cristina Fernández; y el Peronismo Militante. El vicepresidente respondía con saludos y alzaba sus brazos como si se tratase de un candidato en campaña.

No todo fueron muestras de apoyo

Sin embargo, no todo eran muestras de apoyo. "¡Ladrón, ladrón!", [373] le espetaron dos jóvenes a la entrada del tribunal, mientras el vicepresidente apuraba el paso para entrar en volandas en el ascensor rodeado por guardias de la Presidencia.

La audiencia en el juzgado empezó con un primer encontronazo entre el delfín de Cristina Kirchner y el juez**,** cuando éste denegó al acusado la posibilidad de grabar su interrogatorio. Los operadores de vídeo y audio que acompañaban al número dos de la Presidencia se vieron obligados entonces a retirarse. La semana pasada, el vicepresidente ya pidió que su declaración fuera televisada, solicitud que fue denegada por el juez.

Boudou quería que el interrogatorio, previsto para el 15 de julio y adelantado a este lunes fuera "retransmitido en vivo" y "sobre todo por el canal TN", la cadena de cable del grupo Clarín, el más poderoso del país y que está enfrentado con el Gobierno. Sin embargo, el magistrado le negó esta posibilidad.

Antes de ser nombrado vicepresidente, Boudou, de 51 años, fue ministro de Economía en el primer mandato de Cristina Fernández (2007-2011). Su nombre figuraba, antes del escándalo, en la lista de presidenciables para 2015 como heredero de la presidenta.

[374] **Un 42,5% piensa que debe dimitir**

Pero el llamado caso Ciccone hizo saltar por los aires esta pretensión. [375] El vicepresidente está acusado de haber comprado, junto a José María Núñez Carmona, empresario y amigo, la imprenta de papel moneda Ciccone Calcográfica en septiembre de 2010**,** cuando estaba al frente del Ministerio de Economía argentino.

Ciccone Calcográfica se encontraba en quiebra y detentaba el monopolio de la impresión de billetes, matrículas y bonos del Estado. [376] Según la acusación, el número dos de Cristina Kirchner, habría ordenado como ministro de Economía que la oficina tributaria le concediera un plan de facilidades de pago de deuda impositiva a la imprenta. Y habría pedido a la Casa de Moneda que le contratara la impresión de 410.000.000 de billetes**.**

Boudou declaró este lunes ante el juez Lijo en una causa que le investiga por [377] presuntas negociaciones incompatibles con la función pública tras la compra de la citada imprenta.

Este delito está castigado con penas de uno a seis años de prisión**,** más la inhabilitación perpetua para ejercer cargos públicos. [378] Según las especulaciones de la prensa argentina, el vicepresidente podría ser procesado, aunque eso no ocurriría antes del próximo mes de julio. De momento, [379] lo que sí parece claro es que Boudou ha perdido el favor de los argentinos. [380] Un 42,5% piensa que debe dimitir y [381] más de la mitad que debería tomarse un tiempo o renunciar definitivamente.

Article 62

Un juez interrogó al vicepresidente de Argentina, [382] acusado de corrupción

Amado Boudou ofreció durante ocho horas su versión sobre la [383] supuesta adquisición de una empresa de impresión de billetes mientras era ministro de Economía

Finalmente, ocurrió. Por primera vez en los más de 30 años de democracia un juez interrogó a un vicepresidente de Argentina durante el ejercicio de sus funciones. Amado Boudou entró a las once y diez de la mañana en el edificio de los tribunales federales en Buenos Aires para ser interrogado sobre un caso de corrupción. En la tercera planta le esperaba [384] el juez Ariel Lijo, quien sospecha que el vicepresidente del Gobierno compró una empresa de impresión de billetes mientras era ministro de Economía.

[385] Al salir de su casa, Boudou declaró: “Estamos saliendo con mucha tranquilidad, sabiendo que vale la pena, que hoy se va a empezar a saber toda la verdad. Estoy muy tranquilo con mucha confianza en lo que he hecho, en todo lo que voy a seguir haciendo por los argentinos. Yo podría no haber ido, no presentarme, haber contestado por escrito, pero voy a ir, voy a contestar a todas las preguntas y las voy a evacuar”. Minutos después accedía al edificio de Tribunales arropado por cientos de militantes kirchneristas de La Cámpora y otras organizaciones juveniles. Levantó dos dedos en señal de victoria y subió al encuentro de Ariel Lijo. [386] Por el camino, un par de personas le gritaron "ladrón", escena que fue difundida en numerosas ocasiones por el canal Todo Noticias, del grupo Clarín.

La deposición, interrumpida por varios recesos, se prolongó durante más de ocho horas. [387] A las ocho y media de la noche salió el vicepresidente de los tribunales y anunció que subiría la declaración a su página de Facebook. [388] Indicó también que se había limitiado a efectuar una declaración jurídica y que en los próximos días solicitaría acudir de nuevo ante el juez para completarla con una "declaración política" del caso.

La acción indagatoria implica que el juez posee indicios de que las acusaciones contra Boudou en el llamado caso Ciccone —en referencia al nombre de la compañía impresora— pueden ser verdaderas. La indagatoria permite a la persona interrogada ejercer su derecho de defensa ante el juez sin necesidad de prestar juramento para decir la verdad, como ocurre en el caso de los testigos.

Después de Boudou, Ariel Lijo interrogará a lo largo de la semana a varias personas involucradas en el caso. A continuación, el juez dispone de diez días para determinar si procesa al vicepresidente. En ese caso el paso siguiente sería un juicio oral. La indagatoria tiene, por tanto, una enorme trascendencia política. La presidenta, Cristina Fernández, ha evitado referirse al caso Ciccone durante los últimos dos años. Pero su apoyo resultó inequívoco desde el momento en que decidió mantenerlo en el cargo.

[389] Los periodistas más críticos con el Gobierno especulan con la posibilidad de que el vicepresidente implique a altos cargos del Ejecutivo si se ve acorralado. [390] Pero en una entrevista radiofónica efectuada horas antes de declarar, Boudou aseguró: "Mi intención siempre fue no involucrar a nadie. El ataque está centrado en mí; se tiene que resolver en mí, porque yo tengo la verdad".

El caso Ciccone arrancó en febrero de 2012, cuando el fiscal Carlos Rívolo decidió seguir la pista de Alejandro Vandenbroele, un empresario autónomo al que [391] su exesposa, Laura Muñoz, acusó de ser el "testaferro" de Amado Boudou. Es decir, su hombre de paja, la persona a través de la cual Amado Boudou [392] acometería negocios que como ministro de Economía (2009-2011) no estaría autorizado a emprender. [393] Boudou, quien ejerce como vicepresidente desde 2011 y tiene 51 años, siempre negó haber conocido a Vandenbroele.

En abril de 2012 Boudou ofreció una conferencia de prensa donde cargó contra el fiscal general, Esteban Righi y contra el juez y el fiscal que lo investigaban. A los pocos días, renunció el fiscal general. Y el fiscal Rívolo y el juez que lo investigaba, Daniel Rafecas, fueron apartados del caso. Pero [394] el nuevo juez, tras casi dos años de instrucción, estima que hay suficientes indicios para pensar que Boudou adquirió la empresa de impresión de billetes a través de su amigo y socio José María Núñez Carmona. [395] El juez señaló: "En razón de que el Ministro de Economía no podía adquirir el monopolio de la producción de billetes, y que Nuñez Carmona tampoco podía hacerlo debido a su pública relación con él, asignaron a Alejandro Vandenbroele ese rol".

Tras conocer su citación, [396] Boudou planteó graves acusaciones contra el juez Lijo. [397] Declaró que Lijo había tomado la decisión de procesarle sin escuchar su defensa. [398] Lo acusó de proteger a empresarios, [399] dijo que el expediente era un "mamarracho", [400] declaró que el juez no se había leído correctamente las leyes, lo conminó a sentarse y a leer el expediente para no hacer “un papelón”, [401] añadió que el juez actuaba a las órdenes del grupo Clarín y pidió que su declaración indagatoria fuese adelantada, retransmitida por televisión o en su defecto, grabada. El juez no respondió a ninguna de las descalificaciones. Se limitó a concederle el adelanto del interrogatorio y a denegarle la retransmisión y grabación.

La diferencia entre la situación de abril de 2012, cuando Boudou logró apartar a tres juristas, es que el Gobierno se encuentra ahora a solo un año y medio de las próximas presidenciales. Y su capacidad de influir en los otros poderes del Estado va menguando conforme expira el tiempo de mandato.

Mientras tanto, la Sala I de la Cámara Federal rechazó el pedido efectuado por los abogados de Boudou para declarar nulos los testimonios de dos testigos pertenecientes a la familia Ciccone, antiguos propietarios de la impresora de billetes.

El caso sigue su curso.

Article 63

Un capitán del Ejército del Aire fallece al estrellarse el Eurofighter que pilotaba

- Es el tercer Eurofighter accidentado en España desde 2002
- Se trata de Fernando Lluna Carrascosa, natural de Madrid

Un cazabombardero modelo 'Eurofighter' perteneciente al Ejército del Aire de España ha sufrido este lunes un accidente poco después de despegar de la base aérea de Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla), cuyo uso comparten España y Estados Unidos. El piloto, un capitán del Ejército del Aire**,** único ocupante de la aeronave, ha fallecido, [402] según informa Fernando Lázaro.

Se trata de Fernando Lluna Carrascosa, natural de Madrid, que estaba casado y tenía una hija, [403] según ha confirmado el Ministerio de Defensa.

El accidente ha ocurrido, por circunstancias que se desconocen inicialmente, pasadas las 14.00 horas, mientras el caza, que pertenecía al Ala 11 del Ejército del Aire, realizaba un ejercicio práctico de rutina.

[404] Al parecer, el Eurofighter se estrelló prácticamente en picado contra el suelo en la cabecera de pista de la base de Morón de la Frontera cuando procedía a realizar el aterrizaje.

[405] Fuentes del servicio unificado de emergencias 112 de Andalucía, de su lado, han confirmado que ha sido a las 14,23 horas cuando los bomberos han alertado de un accidente aéreo en el entorno de la base aérea de Morón, siendo movilizados la Guardia Civil, la Policía Local, el 061, la Policía Nacional y Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea (AENA).

Tercer accidente

Este accidente es el tercero que sufre este modelo desde 2002. Aunque entró en servicio en 2003, durante su periodo de pruebas, un avión Eurofighter 2000 (EF-2000) se estrelló el 21 de noviembre de 2002 en las proximidades de Belvis de la Jara (Toledo) cuando volaba a 15.000 metros de altura.

Los dos militares que pilotaban el aparato resultaron ilesos tras usar el sistema de eyección de la cabina (el mecanismo para impulsarse fuera del aparato).

El 24 de agosto de 2010, un militar de Arabia Saudí falleció al estrellarse el avión de combate Eurofighter que pilotaba cerca de la base de Morón. En el accidente resultó ileso un oficial español al eyectarse en el momento del accidente.

El percance se produjo durante un vuelo de adiestramiento ordinario pilotado por un comandante instructor del Ejército del Aire español y un teniente coronel del Ejército del Aire de Arabia saudí.

El modelo Eurofighter, fabricado por un consorcio europeo en el que participan España, Italia, Alemania y Reino Unido, es un moderno avión de caza y ataque a superficie, denominado por el Ejército del Aire español como C-16 Typhoon.

El C-16 tiene una longitud de 15,97 metros, una envergadura de 11,09 metros y una altura de 5,29 metros. Su techo máximo de vuelo son los 65.000 pies -19.812 metros- y posee una autonomía de 3.500 kilómetros con una velocidad máxima de dos veces la velocidad del sonido.

Article 64

Muere un piloto al estrellarse un Eurofighter del Ejército en Morón

El avión sólo llevaba un tripulante, que se precipitó con la nave al suelo sin dar aviso de avería

El accidente ha ocurrido pasadas las dos de la tarde, durante un vuelo de rutina

Un cazabombardero modelo Eurofighter Typhoon perteneciente al Ejército del Aire de España ha sufrido este lunes un accidente cerca de la base aérea de Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla), cuyo uso comparten España y Estados Unidos. [406] El Ministerio de Defensa ha confirmado que el piloto madrileño Fernando Lluna Carrascosa, un capitán casado de 30 años y con una hija pequeña, ha fallecido en el accidente, que se produjo cuando regresaba a la base, tras realizar un vuelo rutinario.

El avión se disponía a aterrizar cuando se precipitó al suelo, sin que se produjera ningún aviso de avería por parte del piloto y cuando se encontraba aproximadamente a un kilómetro de la pista. Los hechos se registraron pasadas las dos de la tarde en la cabecera de la pista.

Antes de aterrizar, el cazabombardero comenzó a evolucionar, momento en el que, repentinamente, cayó prácticamente en picado hasta impactar plenamente contra el suelo. [407] Algunos testigos que presenciaron el accidente manifestaron que no vieron desprenderse de la aeronave el asiento eyectable del piloto, que resultó muerto. Lluna Carrascosa tenía una hoja de servicios con más de 600 horas de vuelo en el caza Eurofighter.

Los bomberos alertaron a las 14.23 horas de un accidente aéreo en el entorno de la base aérea de Morón, siendo avisados la Guardia Civil, la Policía Local, el 061, la Policía Nacional y Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea (AENA), [408] según han confirmado fuentes del servicio de emergencias 112.

El avión, designado por el ejército como C16, realizó su primer vuelo en marzo de 1994 y presta servicio en el Ala 11 de la base aérea de Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla), además de en el Ala 14 de la base aérea de Albacete.

Este accidente es el tercero que sufre el avión de combate Eurofighter en España desde 2005. El primero fue un prototipo y el segundo se estrelló con un militar saudí que se encontraba haciendo instrucción.

Article 65

Rusia le cierra el grifo del gas a Ucrania

- [409] Kiev amenaza con quedarse con el gas destinado a Europa, [410] según Gazprom

Cero rublos se han pagado, y cero metros cúbicos de gas corren ahora por las tuberías que nutren de gas a Ucrania. Rusia ha cumplido sus amenazas y ha cortado el suministro de gas a Ucrania tras fracasar la última ronda de negociación celebrada en Kiev entre el director del monopolio gasístico ruso, Alexei Miller, el primer ministro ucraniano, Arseni Yatseniuk, y el comisario europeo de Energía, Günther Oettinger. [411] Kiev se negaba a seguir pagando recibos de gas si no se rebajaba el precio a un nivel similar al que había cuando el poder ucraniano estaba en manos de aliados de Moscú. [412] Según Gazprom, [413] Ucrania ha amenazado con quedarse con el gas destinado a Europa que pasa por sus tuberías, "tanto como necesite", [414] según ha denunciado Miller.

[415] El primer ministro ruso, Dimitri Medvedev, ha acusado a las autoridades ucranianas de estar creando una crisis de gas "artificial" pero [416] no ha cerrado la puerta a nuevas negociaciones si Kiev paga todo lo que debe.

[417] Gazprom "considera" un chantaje la postura ucraniana y [418] ha anunciado el paso a un sistema de pago por adelantado de los suministros de gas a Ucrania, lo que supone el corte inmediato del bombeo de combustible al país vecino. [419] Según la empresa, esta medida figura en el contrato inicial firmado con Ucrania y son el resultado de la postura "poco constructiva" de Kiev.

"Los términos del acuerdo ofrecido a Kiev eran bastante mejores de los ofrecidos al gobierno de [Viktor] Yanukovich**",** [420] dijo Miller en referencia al anterior régimen ucraniano, que consiguió notables descuentos tras abortar las negociaciones comerciales con la UE. Aquella 'tarifa de amigo' duró apenas dos meses porque tras el derrocamiento de Yanukovich en febrero de este año Rusia eliminó todos los descuentos por el gas a Ucrania.

El problema para la UE, que obtiene de Rusia el 24% del gas que consume, es que Gazprom bombea más de la mitad de ese gas destinado a Europa a través del sistema de gasoductos ucranianos. Y Kiev no distingue entre el gas para su uso y el que es para terceros.

[421] Moscú ha aclarado que seguirá cumpliendo con los volúmenes contratados con los países europeos y [422] recalcó que la gasística Naftogaz "tiene la obligación de garantizar el tránsito [del combustible] a terceros países". [423] Según el consorcio, "se han hecho y harán todos los esfuerzos posibles" para impedir problemas en el tránsito del gas ruso hacia Europa. No obstante [424] Rusia ha avisado a Europa de posibles incidencias en el servicio si Ucrania se queda con gas destinado a los países de la UE.

El antecedente de 2009

Ucrania ya ocasionó este problema a la UE en invierno de 2009, cuando Rusia le cortó el suministro por impago.

La decisión de este corte de gas fue anunciada después de que a primera hora de esta mañana venciera el plazo que Rusia había dado a Ucrania para que abonase 1.400 millones de euros, que es parte de su deuda por anteriores suministros. Moscú ha retrasado la fecha de su ultimátum varias veces. Pero el único avance ha sido que Kiev ha sufragado parte de la deuda del gas, concretamente 580 millones de euros. La suma corresponde al gas suministrado por Rusia a Ucrania en febrero y marzo de este año con los precios antiguos (198 euros por 1.000 metros cúbicos), cuando todavía se aplicaban descuentos.

Moscú reclama el pago de 1.441 millones de euros antes de hoy y otros 1.367 millones antes del 26 de junio, y ofrece a Kiev una rebaja de 100 dólares (73 euros) por cada 1.000 metros cúbicos de gas.

[425] Ucrania, sin embargo, rechaza la oferta por considerar que se trata de un precio demasiado elevado e insiste en pagar 198 euros por mil metros cúbicos del hidrocarburo, aunque en la reunión de hoy ha aceptado un precio intermedio de 240 euros mientras la disputa se dirime en el Arbitraje de Estocolmo.

Article 66

Rusia inicia una ‘guerra del gas’ con cortes en el suministro a Ucrania

[426] Bruselas advierte de posibles problemas de abastecimiento a final de año

[427] Rusia ha abierto una nueva *guerra del gas* al cumplir [428] la amenaza que llevaba semanas lanzando: cortar el suministro a sus vecinos ucranios. El gigante ruso del gas, Gazprom, ha interrumpido el abastecimiento a Ucrania ante la falta de acuerdo entre Kiev y Moscú sobre el precio de la energía. El cierre del grifo energético pone en riesgo también el bombeo a la Unión Europea, que recibe a través de Ucrania la mitad del gas que importa de Moscú. [429] Bruselas advirtió este lunes de que habrá problemas a finales de año si no se llenan los depósitos ahora.

[430] Moscú rechaza la propuesta de pacto presentada por la Unión Europea

Cuando los detalles técnicos del acuerdo parecían casi cerrados, el diálogo entre los representantes de Rusia y Ucrania, con la mediación de la Comisión Europea, se frustró. Gazprom optó por introducir, como ya había advertido, el régimen de prepago en los suministros de gas a Kiev. Es decir, mientras Naftogaz, la compañía estatal ucrania, no pague la millonaria deuda que tiene por el combustible, no recibirá más gas ruso.

La medida, que retrotrae a Europa a los cortes energéticos que aplicó Moscú en 2006 y 2009, se produce en pleno recrudecimiento del conflicto entre prorrusos y ucranios en el este del país. [431] El consejero delegado de Gazprom, Alexéi Miller, acusó a Kiev de adoptar “una posición que solo se puede denominar chantaje”, mientras [432] el primer ministro ucranio, Arseni Yatseniuk, replicó: “Esto no tiene que ver con el gas. Es un plan general para destruir Ucrania”.

[433] El ministro ucranio de Energía, Yuri Prodan, anunció el cierre del grifo, aunque [434] garantizó el abastecimiento a los clientes europeos de Rusia a quienes el gas les llega a través de Ucrania, [435] informa Reuters. Si no se encuentra un acuerdo relativamente rápido, esta situación podrá influir en el abastecimiento a Europa: la UE depende en un 39% del gas ruso y necesita los flujos que circulan por Kiev para almacenar energía para el invierno. De momento, las reservas se encuentran al 59% de su capacidad, pero la situación apremia. “Si no llenamos ahora los depósitos [ucranios], tendremos probablemente problemas en Navidad”, [436] aseguró el comisario europeo, Günther Oettinger, en conferencia de prensa tras la suspensión de las negociaciones.

La deuda ucrania, [437] según Gazprom, asciende a 4.458 millones de dólares (3.292 millones de euros), una cifra que [438] Kiev rechaza, aunque no ofrece su estimación. Rusia exigía el pago inmediato de 1.951 millones de dólares para no cortar el gas y rechazó una oferta de Oettinger para que Kiev pagara 1.000 millones este mismo lunes y el resto en seis plazos. Ucrania sí había aceptado el pacto.

Tras varios días de negociaciones, las partes no pudieron ponerse de acuerdo ni en el pago de esas facturas ni en el precio para las entregas futuras. [439] El comisario europeo aseguró, no obstante, que Ucrania pretende cumplir con el tránsito de gas hacia la UE y [440] se mostró confiado respecto a la voluntad rusa de suministrar gas a la Unión. En 2009, cuando Rusia cerró el grifo, Ucrania optó por quedarse con parte del gas que circulaba hacia Europa.

Ucrania dispone de 13.500 millones de metros cúbicos almacenados, lo que garantiza su suministro y el europeo durante el verano. Pero debería llegar a unos 20.000 al final del verano para lograr la normalidad en invierno, [441] según la Comisión Europea. Los cortes aplicados desde este lunes lo dificultan, aunque [442] Bruselas confía en reanudar las conversaciones.

Article 67

[443] Denuncian al alcalde de Sestao por negarse a empadronar a inmigrantes y llamarles 'mierda'

- SOS Racismo aporta las grabaciones de dos reuniones del alcalde con inmobiliarias
- [444] Denuncian que 'selecciona' para evitar que inmigrantes conflictivos alquilaran viviendas
- [445] En una grabación les llama 'mierda' y [446] asegura que les sacaría del municipio 'a hostias'

El alcalde de la localidad vizcaína de Sestao, Josu Bergara (PNV), ha sido denunciado hoy por cinco familias y dos personas más por un [447] presunto delito de prevaricación por omisión, con agravante de racismo, por negarse a empadronarlas en el municipio por ser inmigrantes extranjeros.

[448] La representante de SOS Racismo Nekane García ha explicado que el problema por la negativa a empadronar a estos inmigrantes en Sestao se da desde 2012 y que primero intentaron solucionarlo directamente con Bergara.

Ante la negativa del alcalde, los denunciantes pidieron la intervención del Ararteko (el Defensor del Pueblo vasco), que instó al regidor a empadronar a los inmigrantes sin que tuviera efecto, y también recurrieron a la vía administrativa y al Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), entidad responsable del padrón, para tratar de solucionar el problema.

En la denuncia presentada hoy en el juzgado de Barakaldo (Bizkaia), municipio vecino a Sestao, se aportan como pruebas las grabaciones de dos reuniones del alcalde con inmobiliarias de la localidad para, [449] según SOS Racismo, usar una base de datos con antecedentes policiales para hacer una "selección" y evitar que inmigrantes "conflictivos" alquilaran viviendas en Sestao.

[450] En esas grabaciones, el alcalde califica como "mierda" a los imigrantes y [451] asegura que él se encargaría de que se fueran de su municipio "a base de hostias" y [452] según la ONG que apoya a los denunciantes, [453] Bergara reconoce que "incumple" la ley "todos los días, a todas horas".

[454] El secretario general del PSE, José Antonio Pastor, ha considerado "intolerables y xenófobas" las manifestaciones realizadas por el alcalde y ha pedido una rectificación.

[455] En su opinión, las palabras de Bergara no sólo son "indignas moralmente, sino también inasumibles en un representante institucional que pronuncia estas gravísimas declaraciones en el propio Ayuntamiento".

Article 68

[456] “La mierda ya no viene a Sestao, yo me encargo de que se vayan a base de hostias”

SOS Racismo denuncia al alcalde de Sestao por negarse a empadronar inmigrantes

"La mierda ya no viene a Sestao, si no la echo yo y ya me encargo yo de que se vayan a base de hostias". [457] El alcalde de Sestao (Bizkaia), Josu Bergara (PNV), se refería con estas palabras a los inmigrantes que solicitan empadronarse en su localidad; [458] según ha denunciado la ONG SOS Racismo, que ha presentado como prueba una grabación con las declaraciones del regidor vasco. Un caso que ya se encuentra en los juzgados, puesto que más de cinco familias han denunciado al primer edil por un [459] presunto delito de prevaricación por omisión, con agravante de racismo, por negarse a registrarlas en el municipio por ser extranjeros.

[460] La representante de la ONG, Nekane García, ha explicado que detectaron problemas de empadronamiento en 2012 y que, entonces, intentaron solucionarlo directamente con Bergara. Pero, ante la negativa del alcalde, los denunciantes pidieron la intervención del Ararteko (Defensor del Pueblo vasco), que instó al regidor a empadronar a los inmigrantes. Una medida que no tuvo efecto, por lo que recurrieron a la vía administrativa y al Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), entidad responsable del padrón, para tratar de solucionar el problema.

Finalmente, el colectivo ha optado por los tribunales. En la denuncia presentada este jueves en el juzgado de Barakaldo (Bizkaia), municipio vecino a Sestao, se aportan como pruebas las grabaciones de dos reuniones del alcalde con inmobiliarias de la localidad para, [461] según SOS Racismo, usar una base de datos con antecedentes policiales para hacer una "selección" y evitar que inmigrantes "conflictivos" alquilaran viviendas en Sestao. En esas grabaciones, [462] según la ONG que apoya a los denunciantes, [463] Bergara reconoce que "incumple" la ley "todos los días, a todas horas".

Appendix 16. The English and Spanish manually annotated Excel database (included in the CD attached)