

**Palacký University of Olomouc**

**Faculty of Arts**

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**NEWS VALUES AS A GENRE FEATURE OF NEWSPAPER  
ARTICLES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN MIGRANT  
CRISIS**

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## **Declaration of originality**

I herewith declare that the material contained in my diploma thesis entitled *News Values as a Genre Feature of Newspaper Articles in the Context of the European Migrant Crisis* is original work performed by me under the guidance of my faculty supervisor. The literature and sources used are all properly cited according to the Chicago Manual of Style.

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## **ABSTRACT**

This diploma thesis aims to analyse multisemiotic construction of news values in the chosen British newspapers. A uniting element of hard news reports analysed in this thesis is the European migrant crisis. The newspaper analysed are website versions of *the Guardian*, *the Telegraph*, *the Sun*, and *the Daily Mail*. In the theoretical part, introduction to the migrant crisis, frameworks used in the analysis, notion of news values, news discourse and news report take place. The analytical part then includes a study of news values together with commentary for each news report. Moreover, comparative analysis of the chosen newspapers is done. Finally, the thesis ends with a conclusion of the analysis results.

### **Key Words:**

News values, newspaper, migrant crisis, hard news

## **ANOTACE**

Tato diplomová práce si klade za cíl zanalyzovat multisemiotickou výstavbu zpravodajských hodnot ve vybraných Britských denících. Sjednocujícím prvkem analyzovaných „hard news“ v této práci je téma evropské migrační krize. Mezi zkoumané články patří webové verze deníků *the Guardian*, *the Telegraph*, *the Sun* a *the Daily Mail*. V teoretické části této práce jsou představeny úvod do migrační krize, teoretické rámce použité při analýze, a vysvětleny pojmy zpravodajské hodnoty, novinový diskurz a článek. V praktické části následuje analýza zpravodajských hodnot doplněná o komentář pro každý článek. V neposlední řadě jsou porovnány i výsledky jednotlivých deníků a práce je zakončena konečnými výsledky analýzy a závěrečným shrnutím.

### **Klíčová slova:**

Zpravodajské hodnoty, noviny, migrační krize, hard news

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## INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of 2015, Europe has been confronted with the biggest humanitarian and social crisis since the World War two, when millions of people were escaping Nazi regime and other hostile ideologies. Today, caused mainly by the civil war in Syria, millions of people from the Middle East have fled from the countries of their origin to escape war, persecution or to seek better economic opportunities in other countries, especially in Europe. As most migrants coming to Europe came from Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, the most frequent route leads through the east part of the Mediterranean Sea. While undertaking a big amount of risk, migrants arriving in Turkey set their way to the sea, to reach shores of Greece, opening their way further to East and then Central and West Europe.

Each crisis worldwide always catches attention of world population and the same is the case of newspapers. While the opinion of each newspaper may differ they all share the same aim, to provide their readership with the most relevant news stories they want to hear about. In other words, the news is not only shaped by journalists describing local or world events. It is also shaped by audiences of newspapers, which decide what content is interesting or relevant to them. That is the reason why news values have been studied by many researchers around the globe, in order to analyse, what is it that makes a regular text a newsworthy article.

News values and the notion of newsworthiness is also the focus of this thesis, which aims to analyse four British online newspapers related to the topic of the European migrant crisis. Altogether forty articles were analysed, from both broadsheet and tabloid newspapers including *the Guardian*, *the Telegraph*, *the Sun* and *the Daily Mail*. Moreover, the articles were analysed from the multisemiotic point of view, meaning that both textual discourse and images were analysed on news values. Frameworks and concepts used in the analysis are presented in the theoretical part of the thesis including the notion of register and news discourse.

The analytical part then includes the qualitative analysis of the articles together with a final conclusion of results. As result, the research question of this thesis is how news values are discursively constructed in text and images and how these constructions differ between analysed newspapers.

# 1 THEORETICAL PART

## 1.1 NEWS VALUES

Before we go further into the notion of news values, we must understand their meaning and the role these values play in the world of news production. News values play a significant role in the news stories production as they determine the so-called newsworthiness. But what is the newsworthiness? If we understand the concept of news values we will understand the notion of newsworthiness. News values, or news criteria, were described by various scholars and researchers in the past. As result, many various definitions exist today. Nevertheless, to clearly see the notion of the term, we only need a few, the most relevant ones.

The notion of news values can be traced all the way back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. At that time, Tobia Peucer studied issues concerning news events selection in order to give preference to those that were to be seen as interesting or important (Molnar 2017, 38). Additionally, he created first categories to analyse news. The categories established were: exotic or striking (new or shocking events), fame or power (prominent individuals, governments, movements etc.), and religion, the arts or social life (e.g. literary topics) (Molnar 2017, 38). Although today's news values categories are more numerous and may differ, Peucer made the first step towards the news values typology. The most relevant were established centuries later by the following researchers who also stated their definitions of the term newsworthiness. The researchers are following:

- Bell (1991, 155) – the value by which one 'fact' is judged more newsworthy than another;
- Galtung and Ruge (1965) – the values by which events or facts are judged more newsworthy than others;

- van Dijk (1988) – “values about the newsworthiness of events or discourse, shared by professionals, and indirectly by the public of the news media. They provide the cognitive basis for decisions about selection, attention, understanding, representation, recall, and the uses of news information in general;”
- Cotter (2010, 68) – the qualities or elements, which are necessary to make a news story newsworthy;
- Palmer (2000) – set of criteria, which help to determine the likelihood of an event being reported as news.

The unifying element of the definitions mentioned above is newsworthiness. This term represents the ability of news values to make an event appearing in news stories newsworthy, in other words, worthy of being news (Molnar 2017, 39). Newsworthiness is, therefore, the elementary element of any news stories. In order to determine whether something is newsworthy, various researchers created news values categories. Although these categories differ among the researchers, categories of timeliness (puts story into a time frame), proximity (reflects the closeness, geographical or cultural, to the target audience) and eliteness (established importance by including prominent or elite individuals, organizations, nations etc.) are used by all of them (Molnar 2017, 39). Nevertheless, although using same terms, descriptions of these news values differ among authors, or the match between them is at least questionable, as Bednarek and Caple pointed out (2012, 40).

Since news values have been primarily studied by journalists and communication researchers, most of the effort was devoted from the point of view of these professions. Nevertheless, since 1960s attention has been also given to the linguistic approach. Since I want to examine how news values are constructed in discourse of given British newspapers, I adopt the discursive approach as

proposed by Bednarek and Caple (2017), in order to focus not on cognitive side of the issue, meaning journalists' beliefs and their criteria applied, but on the way these news values are constructed in language by particular choices. This approach will allow me to create a comparative analysis of chosen British newspapers in an online form with a focus on how events are constructed as newsworthy, and what news values are emphasized in their news stories, including both language and images. As images play a significant role in today's news I will analyse them too, choosing the multi-semiotic approach in order to achieve complex results for my thesis.

The new approach to analyse news values created by Bednarek is called discursive news values analysis. Appropriately, any other approaches, i. e. material, social, and discursive will be avoided, in order to eschew any conflation of terms. Nevertheless, to see the difference between the four different approaches to news values analysis, see the table below created by Bednarek (2017, 43).

Material: an event in its material reality holds news values in a given community	<i>What are an event's potential news values?</i>
Cognitive: news workers and audience members have beliefs about news values and newsworthiness	<i>What beliefs do news workers and/or audience members hold about news values?</i>
Social: news values are applied as selection criteria in journalistic routines and practices	<i>How do news workers apply news values as criteria in selecting what events to cover, publish and in how to produce them?</i>
<b>Discursive:</b> news values can be	<i>How are news values communicated</i>

communicated through discourse	<i>through discourse, pre-, during, and post-news production and in news products?</i>
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Figure 1.1 Approaches to news values analysis

The discursive approach will allow me to study news values objectively. This is due to the fact that it does not analyse intentional or unintentional use of a semiotic device, but it strictly seeks to introspect how news values are constructed via discourse. Moreover, it does not aim to answer how the audience reacts to the news stories or why particular news story had been selected by the journalist. Its aim is therefore simply concerned with how the news values are constructed through discourse. In other words, the discursive news values analysis used in this thesis wants to show what elements of news stories are emphasized, or on the other hand omitted, therefore trying to reveal how news events are packaged for target audiences of particular media.

Although most linguistic researchers have not dealt in-depth with a relation between language and news values, comments can be made based on particular resources of certain researchers. One of the researchers who has addressed the issue is Bell (1991), who links several devices to newsworthiness. These are the lexicon, evaluation, superlatives, labels/titles, deixis, and time adverbials. These devices inspired another researchers, including Mahlberg and O'Donnell, to come up with their own typologies and researches. Thanks to these researches it has been shown that identification of linguistic resources establishing news values in news stories is possible (Bednarek 2017, 78). As result, this provides me with an opportunity to examine how news values are constructed in discourse.

### 1.1.1 News Values typology

Because I will follow the discursive news values analysis proposed by Bednarek and Caple, in this thesis the typology of the same author will be used. Although

there have been many typologies from various authors in the past, the typology of Bednarek and Caple works with these values, where there has been general overlap between the authors studying news values. In other words, the only news values with general agreement among authors will be analysed. As result, the news values analysed in this thesis will be the following: Negativity/Positivity, Impact, Superlativeness, Proximity, Timeliness, Unexpectedness, Eliteness, Personalization, Consonance, and Aesthetics.

#### *1.1.1.1 Negativity and Positivity*

The most common type of news value is Negativity (Bell 1991, 156). Although there have been other terms used by other researchers I decided to follow this term for the same reason as Bednarek who states that “it is more general and encompassing than other labels” (Bednarek 2017, 60). Apparently, negativity stands for negative events represented in the news stories. This includes topics of conflict, struggling, opposition, controversy, and others. Moreover, negativity can represent all kinds of various accidents, damages related to natural disasters or criminal activity, injuries in general including death, war or any kind of conflict, or just any type of human suffering etc.

For the purpose of this thesis, I will most often deal with negativity connected to the immigration or in other words to migrants, legal or illegal, themselves. Although immigration itself might not be seen as a negative aspect, Bignell (2002, 93) says that there exists “widespread prejudice against immigrants as people taking advantage of supposed British goodwill and generosity”. As a result, we might expect that the news value of consonance will play an important role. This news value, however, will be described later in this chapter. Nevertheless, as pointed out by Bednarek, it is important to say that negativity should not be confused with a simple “expression of negative bias on the part of a news organization”. In other words, negativity is connected rather to negative lexis

(fight, protest, casualties, etc.), which occurs in the news stories regardless the point of view of the newspaper or its bias (2017, 61). For negative lexis constructing the news value of Negativity see the examples below.

#### Example 1 – Negative lexis

The full **horror of the human tragedy** unfolding on the shores of Europe was brought home on Wednesday as images of the **lifeless body** of a young boy...

*(The Guardian [online], 2 September 2015)*

#### Example 2 – Negative lexis

Asylum seekers are using **horrific methods to avoid** being fingerprinted when they land in Europe, The Sun on Sunday can reveal.

*(The Sun [online], 6 April 2016)*

At the other side, there is news value of positivity. Apparently, this news value represents the construction of a certain event as positive. Contrary to negativity, examples of words, in this case, are generally synonyms for love, peace, friendship, or antonyms to negativity words mentioned above in general. See the example 3:

#### Example 3 – Positive lexis

But France's image among such refugees is so poor that migration officials only managed to persuade 600 Syrians and Iraqis to agree to be bussed from Munich out of a total of 1,000 that Mr Hollande pledged **to welcome to ease** Germany's migrant burden earlier this month.

*(The Telegraph [online], 21 September 2015)*



### 1.1.1.2 Superlativeness

As described by Bednarek, the news value of superlativeness stands for such an event, which is from the discursive point of view presented as a highly intensified or having a large scope or scale (Bednarek 2017, 93). Bell, for instance, speaks of superlativeness as of “forceful words”, words like *pressure*, *rebel* or *seize* that have the ability to “push for the superlative” (1991, 169). Moreover, White points out the importance of superlativeness in hard news headlines and leads, where this news values occurs often. Apparently, this is for the sake of catching the reader’s attention. (1997, 128). In other words, the role of the superlativeness in news-making process is to intensify certain information that is considered important by its author or the audience.

Additionally, superlativeness can be expressed in different ways. Either by grammatical or lexical intensifiers, quantifiers or via intensified lexis, metaphor and simile, comparison or via repetition. See the examples below:

#### Example 4 - Lexical intensifiers

Hans-Olof Andersson, who leads the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats in the local Lund municipality, said that the camp was a sign that Sweden’s refugee intake, with more 150,000 asylum applications this year, had become “**completely unsustainable**”.

(*The Telegraph* [online], 8 December 2015)

#### Example 5 - Quantifiers

More than **one million** migrants streamed into Germany last year, and some regions have complained that they are being overwhelmed.

(*The Telegraph* [online], 2 February 2016)

Last but not least, as Superlativeness constructs news events, Bednarek and Caple point out the need of establishing “cut-off point” that need to be specified before an analysis. (2017, 64) The reason is simple. What might seem superlative for one person, might not be superlative enough for another. In other words, the death of a British pop singer will be of higher importance for the British reader than the death of 50 Syrians, killed in a bomb attack. In other words, analysing superlativeness is a context based procedure and requires pragmatic approach.

### ***1.1.1.3 Consonance***

Another news values is Consonance, which can be defined according to three different approaches. Three different relations as mentioned by Bednarek and Caple are (2017, 57):

1. in relation to the expectedness or predictability of events;
2. in relation to expectations about how events proceed and how they are reported;
3. in relation to the stereotypes that exist around people, organizations, and countries.

The approach number one is the one presented by Galtung and Ruge who define the news value of consonance as something that is expected to happen or what is wanted to happen (1965, 67). On the other hand, the second approach takes a different point of view. It describes consonance in a way of how news events are typically reported in terms of schemas or scripts. In other words, consonance in this approach stands for “familiar contours” in the news stories (Montgomery 2007, 8). The last but not least, the third approach sees consonance in relation to prejudice the audience might have about a certain social group, nation, ethnicity etc., which is the idea represented by Bell (1991, 157). For the purpose of this

thesis, I will use and focus on the third approach as stated by Bell and adopted by Bednarek and Caple as this approach fits the purpose of the discursive approach adopted here. In the case of the first two approaches, as pointed out by Bednarek, they are “concerned with journalistic conventions” which is the reason these two approaches don’t fit the purpose of this thesis (2017, 49). The reason I choose to follow the third approach is that it focuses on social norms or attitudes held by people. These include variety of opinions including these people have about topics related to migration or migrants particularly. As result of their previous experiences and mental scripts adopted by them in the past, they apply the same scripts when reading present news stories. As result, when analysing consonance in news stories, the attention must be given to existing stereotypes the audience might have concerning the current migration crisis (Molnar 2017, 49). For Consonance, see the example below:

#### Example 6 - Consonance

**Six in 10 migrants arriving in Europe are economic migrants** with no right to asylum, one of the EU’s most senior officials has disclosed.

*(The Telegraph [online], 26 January 2016)*

#### **1.1.1.4 Proximity**

As in the case of other news values, Proximity has been approached from different points of views as well, and not only in relation to the newsworthiness of news stories (Bednarek and Caple 2017, 62). The news value of Proximity represents the closeness, either geographical, cultural or moral etc., of the events taking place in the context of the particular news story. For the purpose of this thesis, I will follow the approach of Bednarek and Caple, who conceptualize Proximity from points of view both geographical and cultural and will not deal with proximity from emotional, moral or temporal point of view, nor will I take into account the

closeness of news workers to the place of the event, as these are not important for us. I will strictly focus on a closeness of the events to the news stories audience. Moreover, proximity should be given appropriate attention as it is the second “most important defining characteristics of news” according to Cotter (1999, 168).

Additionally, proximity should not be perceived as a constant value as in case of negativity for instance, where an event either is or is not negative. On the other hand, proximity is to be analysed in geographical and cultural context. In other words, proximity would be analysed on the cline where one event is geographically or culturally closer than the other with respect to the target audience. To set an example, bomb explosion taking place in London constructs more proximity than the same incident taking place anywhere in Syria (figure 1.1). As result, if journalists want to make a news story more newsworthy, he or she will try to bring the event as close to the target audience as possible. Even though my analysis focuses strictly on online hard news stories, which can be accessed from all parts of the world, I will analyse them from the point of view of United Kingdom reader.

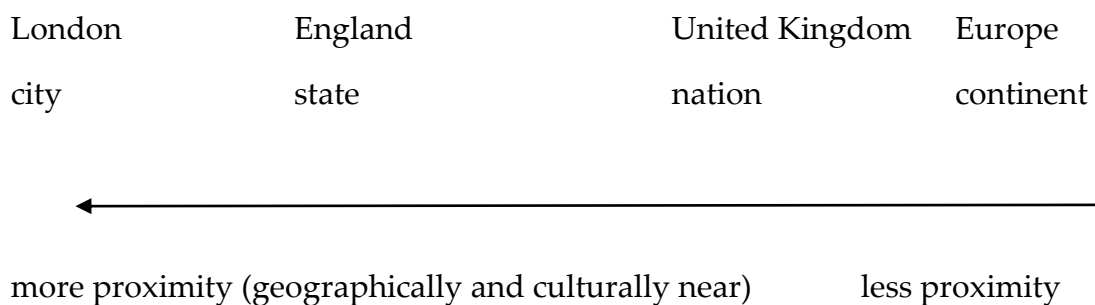


Figure 1.2 Geographical and cultural proximity with respect to a London target audience

Additionally, as mentioned by Bednarek and Caple, “cultural and geographical proximity interact”. This is well documented in their example. They provide an example of an event taking place in New Zealand. To the Australian

audience, this event is close both from geographical and cultural perspective. On the other hand, the same event taking place in Papua New Guinea does not possess such strong sense of proximity. Although it is close geographically, it lacks the cultural closeness (2017, 46). This example shows how important it is to include both parts of proximity when analysing news stories. For this purpose, Bednarek and Caple created a typology. While events taking place in New Zealand would be marked in upper left part, from Australian audience's point of view, the same event taking place in Papua New Guinea would be placed in the bottom left part of the typology. An event taking place in Britain for instance would be then placed in the upper right part etc. (figure 1.2).

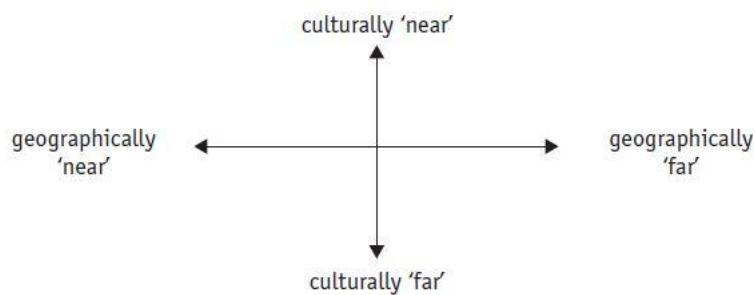


Figure 1.3 A typology of geographical and cultural proximity

#### 1.1.1.5 *Eliteness (Prominence)*

News Values of Eliteness represents the high status of a particular individual, organization or nations, which take place in the news story. In this thesis I will use term Eliteness instead of Prominence. As Bednarek says this term is used in cognitive linguistics referring to perceptual prominence (2017, 58). As the approach of the analysis of this thesis is discursive, I will stick to the term Eliteness, which is therefore less ambiguous than Prominence. Although some authors like Bell divide elite sources to categories, I follow Bednarek and Caple and use the term Eliteness for all the elite sources under one term. Nevertheless, I

will establish subcategories for more detailed analysis (e.g. Politicians, organizations, nations, officials etc.).

Moreover, I conceptualize Eliteness broadly with respect to both human and non-human entities with a wide variety of Eliteness types of prominence, such as status, expertise, celebrity authority etc. An incomplete list of entities by Bednarek and Caple (2017, 58) that may be constructed as elite include:

- countries or nations (e.g. United Kingdom, Syria)
- various kinds of institutions or organizations: cultural (e.g. museums), political (e.g. UN, governments), academic (e.g. universities), sporting (e.g. FIFA), authorities (e.g. police, military, court etc.)
- various kinds of events or happenings: cultural (e.g. Oscars), political (e.g. presidential elections), academic (e.g. Nobel Prize), sporting (e.g. Olympics)
- various kinds of people, including celebrities, royals, politicians, religious leaders, athletes, authority figures, academics, other high-status professionals (e.g. lawyers, CEOs, managers, business groups).

News values of Eliteness must be analysed on the cline as its relevance or strength is dependent on the target audience. In other words, name recognition can be local (a local officials have a high status and recognition in the city or regions, but lack it on the national level), national (a national politician is well known in certain country but not in other), or international (world known individuals like Donald Trump etc.), therefore “the extent to which [an elite individual] is recognized depends on the audience and may vary (Bednarek and Caple 2017, 58).

Additionally, while Eliteness can imply a positive evaluation, it can be also judged negatively. In other words, while a person saving another person from drowning is judged positively, a politician included in a sexual scandal is constructed negatively. As result, Eliteness tend to be bound with

Negativity/Positivity (Bednarek 2017, 59). Examples of Eliteness can be seen below:

#### Example 7 - Organization

Children, including toddlers, received emergency aid from **Médecins Sans Frontières** and other **medical charities** after suffering respiratory problems.

#### Example 8 - Individuals

“Europe is on the cusp of a largely self-induced humanitarian crisis,” **the UN refugee agency’s spokesman, Adrian Edwards**, said.

(*The Guardian* [online], 1 March 2016)

#### **1.1.1.6 Personalization**

Personalization stands for a news event that is discursively constructed as being personal or having a ‘human face’. This only involves non-elite individuals or eyewitnesses (Bednarek and Caple 2017, 55). Importantly, speaking of non-elite individuals is what makes this news value different from the news values of Eliteness as Personalization focuses strictly on ‘ordinary people’ (eyewitnesses, survivors, citizens) who give the certain news story personal point of view, therefore making it more newsworthy to the target audience. As result, Personalization excludes prominent or elite individuals, or individuals speaking on behalf of nations, organizations, institutions etc. Moreover, it excludes references to criminals, militants or terrorists. Nevertheless, elite individuals can construct Personalization if they do not explicitly represent an elite entity Bednarek and Caple (2017, 62). In other words, statement or testimony of an individual is context based. For the example see the sentence below:

#### Example 9 - Personalisation

The clip was posted to Facebook by **local Tom Roth**, 26, who said the fight broke out after one of the refugees put his hand on a woman and was rejected by her.

(*The Sun* [online], 4 January 2016)

### 1.1.1.7 *Timeliness*

Even though various definitions for the news values constructing time, like *recency*, *currency* or *topicality*, exist I follow Bednarek and Caple in following the term *Timeliness*, because I will use it for a wide range of ways where events are timely related to the publication or transmission date (Bednarek and Caple 2017, 64). Although Bell (1991, 156) holds the opinion that the newer the news is the higher quality it has, *Timeliness* does not only concern newly appearing events. The term also represents seasonal events (Christmas related news), events still ongoing (such as breaking news) or these that will happen in the future. In other words, *Timeliness* is not created by a close relation of the event and publication date, but rather it is constructed by temporal relevance to the target audience at the time of publication (Molnar 2017, 44).

As in case of other news values, *Timeliness* needs to be conceptualized on a cline as well. Since I will deal with hard news stories only in this thesis, I will follow both Bell and Bednarek (2017, 65), who says that “the closer the temporal reference point is to the time of publication, the more timely and thus the more newsworthy is the construction of the event,” which can be seen below (figure 1.4).

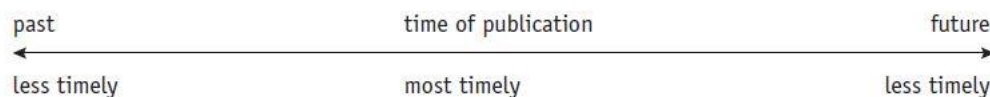


Figure 1.4 *Timeliness as a cline*

Additionally, Bednarek and Caple (2017, 65) raise a question about the point *Timeliness* is to be established. The exact time of this point differs among researchers. Van Dijk says, “recency involves one to several days”, Bell talks about



recency in term of 24 hours and Chovanec mentions it in the sense of “the time between two consecutive issues of the newspaper” (2014). What Bednarek and Caple suggest is that we establish the cut-off point beyond which Timeliness is no longer established (2017, 65). Nevertheless, Bednarek and Caple do not specify the exact cut-off point. While in the past, the cut-off point could be set even a month after the event had taken place, in the world of modern technologies, this point can no longer be so postponed. For the purpose of this thesis, I choose to set a cut-off point to one day which is the point I consider appropriate with respect to the speed online news are being created. To fully understand the notion of Timeliness see the examples below:

#### Example 10 - Timeliness

But critics **last night** branded the claims of no-go areas as 'wild' and 'unsubstantiated'.

*(The Daily Mail [online], 1 April 2016)*

#### Example 11 - Timeliness

Under the previous system, refugees could simply take the train or ferry to Sweden and enter the country unobstructed – a laissez-faire situation that its prime minister **now** says constitutes a threat to security.

*(The Guardian [online], 12 November 2015)*

#### **1.1.1.8 Impact**

The news value of Impact is constructed via significant effects or consequences certain event creates, “without restricting these effects or consequences to the lives or experiences of the target audience” as this conceptualization is already expressed by Proximity, as explained by Bednarek and Caple (2017, 60). In other words, we can analyse any news event impact without distance restrictions as long as the event has real and significant consequences on the target audience. As a

result, the news values of Impact often co-occurs with news values of Superlativeness and Proximity.

Moreover, Impact can be constructed as positive, negative or even neutral. Nevertheless, in most cases Impact would be constructed as negative, therefore appearing together with Negativity. For the example of the news value of Impact see below:

#### Example 12 - Impact connected to Negativity

How immigration wrecked Sweden: **Tense atmosphere** in do-gooding country after young social worker killed

*(The Sun [online], 30 January 2016)*

#### 1.1.1.9 *Unexpectedness*

Unexpectedness is constructed via events that are in contrast with what is generally expected or stands for events, which are considered rare or out of ordinary in some way. Like other news values, Unexpectedness is to a certain degree dependent on the target audience as each audience may have different expectations. I follow Bednarek (2017, 66) that it is important to be familiar with the target audience of analysed news stories. What she also suggests is that the analysis can also be restricted to obvious assumptions and expectations. The example of the news value of Unexpectedness can be seen below:

#### Example 13 - Unexpectedness

Europe's migrant crisis **likely to last for 20 years**, says International Development Secretary.

*(The Telegraph [online], 5 November 2015)*

#### ***1.1.1.10 Aesthetic Appeal***

The news values of Aesthetic Appeal is constructed via beauty or aesthetic quality of an event. In hard news, this news value is virtually constructed only via photography by both composition and technical qualities as argued by Caple (2013). Such beauty can be seen even in otherwise negative news stories. An example would be for instance an oil spill at the sea that, nevertheless the seriousness of the situation, would be portrayed via beautiful colours (Bednarek and Caple 2010).

Although Aesthetic Appeal can be constructed via discourse, in case of hard news stories it is rather unlikely. In most cases, this is only possible via aesthetic devices occurring in poetry. This is due to the fact that in hard news style the creativity of journalists is more restricted (Renouf 2007, 70). Bednarek (2017, 66) therefore argues that the use of such devices is not valued in these stories.

Nevertheless, aesthetic devices can be found in soft news or narrative news, where linguistic style allows more flexibility (Bell 1991, 14). Moreover, Aesthetic Appeal might be present in headlines of popular press hard news stories where rhetorical devices such as idioms, proverbs, wordplay often occur, especially in the UK (Bednarek and Caple 2017, 67). On the other hand, I follow Bednarek who says that in such cases rhetorical devices are usually not used to construct newsworthiness, but rather to simply attract the audience's attention (2017, 67). Therefore, I will restrict Aesthetic Appeal to the news images only.

#### **1.1.2 News Values in Visuals**

Although news values are primarily studied in terms of linguistic resources, it can be analysed in visuals as well. Moreover, not only it is possible, but it is necessary as photography plays a significant role in today's news, both printed and online. Although visuals include not only photographs, in this thesis, photography will be the only visual analysed.

News values in visuals can be examined in terms of their *content* and *capture*, as proposed by Bednarek and Caple (2017, 17). While *content* represents actual objects depicted in an image, *capture* focuses on technical aspects of photography i.e. camera technique.

Examining image content allows the researcher to identify major questions about the image (photography in our case) like who is in the picture, where the photo is taken or what actions take place in it. In analysing these aspects of the picture focus is put on different features of it like clothing, landmark etc. Bednarek and Caple label these features *attributes* (2017, 17). Moreover, the attention is given to activities the participants of the picture are engaged in. The basic typology of these participants is then *agents* and *patients*, in other words, participants taking action and participants upon whom the action is taken. The action taken is not restricted to a physical level only, but can represent also simple being, thinking, eye-contact, listening and others. These activities represented by the participants are then marked as *activity sequence*. Additionally, the category of *setting* is being analysed. This category represents the context or environment the participants are depicted in (e.g. ship, refugee camp). The setting helps us to identify where the story takes place or further identify individuals and activities they are included in (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, 18).

On the other hand, analysis of capture focuses on the content arrangement like the image frame. In terms of capture, various features can be analysed. Technical aspects of the picture such as *salience*, *shot length*, *cropping*, *angle*, *dynamic asymmetry* and *interrupted symmetry* are all part of the *composition*, as suggested by Bednarek and Caple (2017, 19).

Aspects of *salience* represent the position of participants in relation to the image frame or to themselves. Because there are many ways participants can be portrayed, *salience* must be analysed on a scale. It cannot be said whether the participant is salient or not, rather we analyse it proportionally, in relation with

“how closely or distantly viewers of the image relate to the image content” (2017, 19). In other words, *saliency* analyses, what level of attention is given to a particular participant or object in general.

Closely related to *saliency* is *shot length*. Similarly, as *saliency*, it determines how closely the viewer relates to the content of the image. *Shot length* is to be analysed on a scale as well with one end being close shot and the other on being a long shot. While close eliminates setting information, it creates strong engagement between the viewer and the image. The same is to be applied to the long shot in the opposite meaning (2017, 19).

*Cropping* of the image relates to objects included in the image or excluded on the other hand. Similarly, as in news discourse, not only it is important what is included in the text/image, it is also crucial to know what was excluded. To provide an example, imagine a photo of a boy with a gun pointed at his head. While this image constructs negativity, if we see the whole shot, we might realise it is a gun of a UN soldier rescuing the boy.

Another strand of image capture analysis is camera *angle*. Camera *angle* allows us to analyse power relation or status of an individual/object. While eye-level angle represents equal relationship, low-level angle (looking up to a participant) gives more power or importance to the image participant and high-level angle (looking down to participant) limits his power or importance. Nevertheless, power construction is the one proposed by Kress and van Leeuwen, who use cognitive approach (2006). For the purpose of the thesis I will use camera angle not to examine interactive meanings but rather to analyse its contribution in constructing news values. For example, consider an image of an important statesman standing on a stage, captured from the low angle. Such camera angle constructs Eliteness (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, 109).

Last but not least, the image can be analysed from point of view of *dynamic asymmetry* and *interrupted symmetry* as proposed by Caple (2013). *Dynamic*

*asymmetry* stands for the use of diagonal axis in image composition through which it establishes unequal relations between its participants (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, 19). For instance, if the main participant is placed in the left bottom corner, the composition can be balanced by placing other participants in the top right corner and vice versa. This is in opposition to the image that is balanced symmetrically, where participants are portrayed equally. Dynamic asymmetry, therefore, allows the photographer to set a participant hierarchy. On the other hand, *interrupted symmetry* represents a symmetrical composition with “a slight ‘defect’” (19). An example would be a line of soldiers with one of them looking the opposite direction, therefore destroying the balance of the image composition.

In terms of *capture*, together with *composition technical affordances* can be analysed. This second strand of capture analysis includes *movement, focus and noise*. This strand focuses on imperfections of the image caused either by amateur use of camera or any other reason for which the image is not shot well.

## **1.2 NEWSPAPERS**

This chapter explains production and structure of news. It focuses on hard news stories and explains the term and its distinction from soft news stories. Moreover, it points out the difference between the regular printed newspaper and online articles, which are the focus of this thesis, from the point of view of news values.

### **1.2.1 News production and structure**

Since its first appearance, newspapers have become the tool of mass communication, which function has been to inform the public about the current, world or local, events, stories, etc. Since its arrival, newspapers changed significantly. While for many centuries newspapers lacked images and visual structures in general, nowadays, news images play the crucial role in delivering news stories to its audience. Moreover, in the time of digital media, increasing

attention is given to online forms of newspapers, which are often free, easily accessible and very quick in terms of delivering the newest world news to the reader. While printed newspapers are often issued daily, online versions publish articles virtually immediately. Moreover, online news often include a set of hypertext links, which provide the reader with additional and complex information about the topic. Nevertheless, the basic structure of news remained the same. In order to provide the reader with all the important information of an event, journalists all over the world use the strategy of “five W’s”, which stands for the questions concerned about What?, Who?, Where?, When? and Why?. Additionally, How? is often included as well. With this strategy, it is certain that reader is provided with all the information. Although Hart (1996, 139) admits that “this approach no longer seems to be actively pursued by younger journalists... [and] stories that answer all five question...are uncommon,” the strategy of five W’s remain relevant to date.

Since newspapers provide their readership with different sets of news, different categories are established. Especially in terms of online newspaper websites, pages are divided into several sections, most commonly including economy, politics, opinions, world news, sports, culture etc. Moreover, and what is important for this thesis, news articles can be divided into soft news and hard news, where the second of these is the focus of the thesis. Various authors offer different definitions of these terms. Tuchman (1973) sees hard news as newsworthy events, which have a material impact on the target audience, while soft news is connected to general topics. Bell (1991, 147-148) on the other hand uses the term hard news to describe news stories, which represent violent stories in general (accidents, disasters, crime etc.). This is in agreement with White (1997, 101) and Iedema (1997, 95), who have similar definitions of the term. The connecting element of these definitions is violent events. While I agree with these definitions, I also follow Shoemaker and Cohen (2006), for whom the decisive

element is ungentleness of news items. According to them, “hard news items are urgent occurrences that have to be reported right away because they become obsolete very quickly” (quoted in Reinemann et al. 2011, 224). To me, the major difference between hard and soft news is, therefore, the ungentleness with which the news has to be published. Not only soft news does not need to be published immediately after the news event occurs, but they often also include seasonal topics (Easter, Christmas). Moreover, soft news is “personality-centered, less time-bound [and] more practical” (Patterson 2000, 3-4).

In the following paragraph, I will describe the structure of hard news reporting. As Lavid (2012, 6) summarizes, news report should aim for objectivity and neutral language while at the same time for a diversity of opinions, voice or perspectives of the news event. In other words, news report should not be biased and should provide the reader with a complex set of information. The most important part of any hard news report is headline and lead, or to be more precise, their combination. The reason for this is that these parts of report serve “to position the reader in the heart of the action” (Caple 2009, 23). While the headline is the first thing the reader sees it should represent the most prominent news value of the news story, while at the same time it should catch the reader’s attention and make him or her interested in the event. As Bell (1991, 150) characterises it, “the headline is an abstract of the abstract.” The abstract in this sense is the lead that follows the headline. Its role is to summarize or condense the most important information into the first paragraph. The reason why the lead is important is that, similarly to the headline, it concentrates the most prominent news values of the news story. As result, the chronological order of the event is often broken up. This is due to the typical inverted pyramid story structure. The inverted pyramid represents a story structure in which the most important information comes first, which is then followed by less and less important one. The reason for this structure is that in editorial process news story can be shortened according to the



needs of newspaper employees (editors etc.) who alter the author's text into the final form. Moreover, it provides the reader with the most important information right at the beginning while his attention lasts.

While I described that the news stories are ordered from the most important information to less important one, I shall explain what criteria are being applied in order to decide which information is to be considered important and which not. This topic is to be discussed in the latter part of this work.

## 1.3 METHODOLOGY

### 1.3.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach

In this chapter, I will present methodological frameworks, which I adopted in my thesis. Ideas and procedures included in this thesis are based on the tradition of systemic functional linguistics, and discourse and genre analysis.

Before I proceed further to frameworks relevant to this thesis, let me state how I perceive the term *discourse* as the definition of the term has been rather vague or differed between authors. The important figure in the analysis of discourse and its definition was Stubbs who argued that discourse is to be perceived as texts 'beyond the sentence level' (Jeffries 2011, 23). Nevertheless, this definition has been questioned by Widdowson (2007), who argues that *discourse* can be understood on a scale smaller than a sentence. Another authors studying *discourse* are Brown and Yule (1998, 25) who said that discourse analysts are not only interested in the text itself but also in how the information in the text is processed, both by the author of the text and its recipient. In other words, analysing a discourse means analysing not only the text itself but authors intentions as well. Nevertheless, these authors studied *discourse* mainly from the written point of view. In this thesis I follow Bednarek and Caple (2012, 2) who "consider *discourse* as multimodal, or multisemiotic, that is, not being restricted to the semiotic system

of language alone but, crucially, also incorporating the semiotic system of images.” As result, I see *discourse* as being multisemiotic, which represents both written language and news images. The reason for this is that the photography in today’s news plays a significant role and, therefore, should not be omitted, as it strongly contributes to the news values construction.

The essential methodological framework of this thesis is based on systemic functional linguistics. The main figure of this linguistic approach, and its founding father is Halliday who presented his systemic functional model of language in 1978, and which has been late adopted by members of the Sydney school. What is important about his approach is that it views language as social semiotic. This means that the language is not only accumulation of words or sentences, rather it consists of discourse, via which interpersonal contexts of communication participants are exchanged. In other words, as Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, 30) put it, language constructs human experience. As result, according to Halliday, language is to be comprehended as a purposeful activity (not only as a simple text) which establishes meaning according to the communication context.

Additionally, each text (whether in written form or another) performs three metafunctions. These are ideational, interpersonal and last but not least textual function. The ideational metafunction of text represents human experience, which is transformed into language. In other words, this metafunction is concerned with WHAT is the content of the text. The second of the metafunctions, on the other hand, stands for enacting of personal or social relationships (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014, 30). This is because every text is to be understood as a social encounter, which reflects social roles of the participants. Therefore, it is concerned with WHO are the participants of the communication and what is their relationship. Last but not least is the textual metafunction, which stands for text construction. In others words, this metafunction is concerned with HOW the communication (coherence and cohesion) is established. Halliday’s concept of

metafunctions is broadly accepted among other researchers who adopted it, not only in terms of the written discourse.

Among others, Halliday's concept was adopted by Kress and van Leeuwen, who modified it for analysis of visual content (mainly photography) as their aim of study was multimodality (comparison of various semiotic systems). Social semiotic multimodal analysis introduced by the two researchers was crucial in the development of multimodality. This analysis provides researchers with a method for analysis images. Based on the ideas of Halliday, Kress and van Leeuwen introduced three image functions: representation (stands for Halliday's ideational), interaction (interpersonal), and composition (textual) (Caple 2013, 55). The importance of their research lies in the fact that it proved that images construct meaning as well. Moreover, they were able to provide us with a detailed manual of image analysis. Nevertheless, as this thesis, focuses primarily on news values analysis, I will not be explaining their framework in more detail. Rather I will pay attention to resources constructing news values in images later in this paper. As supported by Caple (2013, 5), news images nowadays "dominate the verbal text they accompany...", therefore, it is important to analyse news values at this discursive level as well.

### **1.3.2 Visual Resource in Images**

Although it is possible to analyse news values constructions in images via various visual resources, there is no given manual. This is due to the fact that analysis of the visual resources is context based and must be analysed individually. As result, following part describes these resources briefly and in examples in order to obtain the basic idea. Detailed explanations of news values constructed in news images will be provided in the practical part of this thesis. See the categories below to fully understand the notion of visual resources analysis.

### 1.3.2.1 *Aesthetic appeal*

In images, news values of aesthetic appeal be can constructed both in terms of *content* and *capture*. In relation to image content, it can be recognised by people, places or environmental phenomena, which are culturally considered beautiful as Bednarek says (2017, 110). Nevertheless, the researcher must be cautious as such an analysis can be considered subjective because there is no given line of what is and what is not to be considered aesthetically appealing. Nevertheless, the objective case of beauty would be Aurora Borealis. Moreover, the Aesthetic appeal can be also enhanced by the technical aspects of image capture (Caple 2013, 115). Such aspects include technical features as ISO, contrast, sharpness, noise or shutter speed. For example, long exposure of running water can construct aesthetically appealing smooth water flow.



Example 14 – Aesthetic appeal in image

### 1.3.2.2 *Consonance*

As Consonance represents stereotypes generally held by the target audience, in terms of visuals it can be constructed by the typical costumes, actions, and attributes considered to be representative elements of the particular nation, religion, ethnical group etc. (Bednarek and Caple 2017, 111). As I focus on the topic of the European migrant crisis, consonance in newspaper images could be found in a photo, where there is a boat filled mostly with young dark-skinned men

reaching the shore. This is due to the fact that many European citizens see these men as a threat, therefore evoking stereotypes.



Example 15 – Consonance in image

### 1.3.2.3 *Eliteness*

Apparently, the news value of Eliteness can be constructed in images in form of an elite person (prime minister) or an institution (court building), nation (flag) etc. Moreover, Eliteness can be constructed by the clothes the individual is wearing (suite, ceremony robe), by the surrounding of the photo (laboratory, oval office in the White House etc.), or by the objects present in the image (microphones during a speech) and many other ways. Nevertheless, all the examples mentioned are again context based and should be analysed carefully. For example, wearing a suit does not automatically make the individual elite etc.



Example 16 – Eliteness in image

#### ***1.3.2.4 Impact***

The visual resources constructing Impact can be found in images portraying aftermath situations of particular news events (destruction, death, injury etc.). In terms of the European migrant crisis, an image construction the news value of Impact would be the famous picture of the drowned Syrian boy being carried away by the Turkish soldier near the resort of Bodrum.



Example 17 – Impact in image

#### ***1.3.2.5 Negativity/Positivity***

Often, Negativity in news images is constructed together with the news value of Impact (the Syrian boy mentioned above). Nevertheless, Negativity can be constructed on its own in many different ways. Such ways are portrayals of violence, negative emotions (screaming, crying etc.), individuals connected with crime (prisoners, terrorists, controversial public figures etc.) and others. On the other hand, Positivity would be constructed in occasions of positive emotions, gestures or postures (love, happiness).

#### ***1.3.2.6 Personalisation***

On the discourse level, Personalisation can be most commonly be constructed individuals' testimonies or mentions of 'ordinary' people. Similarly, on the image level, Personalisation will be constructed by non-elite individuals. Nevertheless, as Bednarek and Caple (2017, 120) point out, this would not be the case of large groups, but rather the case of particular individuals. On the other hand, in my opinion, small groups can construct Personalisation as well (family or its part,

couple etc.). Additionally, individuals being part of the large group photographed from the short distance can also construct Personalisation (2017, 121). For the news image constructing personalisation see the example below. In the image, you can see one of the Angela Merkel's fans taking a selfie with her. Although Angela Merkel constructs Eliteness and both are part of a larger group, the fan constructs Personalisation.



Example 18 – Personalisation in image

### ***1.3.2.7 Proximity***

As stated in the previous part of the thesis, the news value of Proximity stands not only for the geographical closeness, but for the cultural one as well. As result, in the case of the news images, proximity can be constructed via landmarks, cultural features (religion, architecture, language etc.) or generally any features (geographical or cultural) close to the target audience. The example of Proximity is the image below. There you can see a group of Syrian refugees arriving on the Scottish island of Bute. The background of the image clearly signals the geographical closeness due to the typical British architecture of the houses in the back.





Example 19 – Proximity in image

### 1.3.2.8 *Superlativeness*

As mentioned earlier, Superlativeness is constructed by events of high intensity or large scope. In the case of news images, such instances include extreme emotions, extreme scale or size, or repetition of elements (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, 122). For the example see the image below. There you can see migrants in Berlin lying on mattresses. What constructs Superlativeness in this image are two things. First, it is the pattern in which the migrants lay on the ground. Secondly, it is the high number of them being in the picture. Moreover, as the image is zoomed, we do not see the edges of the camp, which leaves us to imagine how big the size of this camp has to be. Altogether, these visual resources create the news value of Superlativeness.



Example 20 – Superlativeness in image

### 1.3.2.9 *Timeliness*

The news value of Timeliness is constructed when the publication date is close to the time the news event took place. As mentioned earlier in this thesis, for this purpose, it is essential to establish the cut-off point, which I set to a few days. This is due to the fact that online news react quickly to world events and, therefore, the point must be set earlier than in the case of printed media for instance. Nevertheless, a longer period of time might be considered as well, as timeliness is to be analysed on a scale. In such cases though, Timeliness would be of rather small importance. As Bednarek and Caple (2017, 123) point out, together with Proximity, for images it is very difficult to construct Timeliness. Nevertheless, there are visual resources that enable this. Among rather rare occasions where the date of any kind is present in the image (e.g. an image of published newspaper), there can be seasonal items proposing the certain time of the year (e.g. Christmas tree, New Year's Eve fireworks etc.). Moreover, in terms of visual resources, Timeliness can be constructed by elements promoting newness of a certain object (e.g. revealing of a new product).

#### **1.3.2.10 Unexpectedness**

The unexpectedness, events constructed as unexpected, can be found not only in discourse but in images as well. Unexpectedness can be constructed in different ways, for example, via facial expressions (expression of surprise etc.), unusual situations etc.

### **1.3.3 Discursive Approach to News Values**

#### **1.3.3.1 Linguistic Devices Constructing News Values**

In order to systematically analyse news values of chosen newspaper articles, I decided to follow a systematic analytical framework introduced by Bednarek and Caple (2017). This framework provides me with a list of linguistic devices, which can construct news values in news stories. Not only is this framework useful for my thesis because it is discursive, but it is constructivist as well as events becoming newsworthy by the construction of exact news values (Molnar 2017, 58). I will describe the following linguistic resources as their understanding is essential for understanding how news values are constructed in news discourse. The linguistic resources described will be: *evaluative language, comparison, reference to emotion, negative vocabulary, word combination, metaphor/simile, story structure, reference to time and place, reference to nation/nationality/community, first-person pronouns, role labels, and quotes from ordinary individuals and references to individuals.*

#### **1.3.3.2 Evaluative language**

The first of the linguistic devices that construct news values, as suggested by Bednarek, is *evaluative language*, which realises any kind of evaluation (Bednarek, 2012). In other words, evaluative language stands for expressions of subjectivity. For instance, the situation in a news story is presented as good or bad. Bednarek created a list of evaluative parameters, which I decided to adopt in my thesis as

well, due to the fact that it provides me with a complex set of categories helping me systematically analyse evaluative parameters. These are parameters of: *un/importance, in/comprehensibility, im/possibility or in/ability, un/necessity, emotivity, un/genuineness or in/authenticity, reliability, un/expectedness, evidentiality, and mental state* (Bednarek 2012, 139). Pay attention to the fact, that many of these parameters are closely related to modal verbs or modality in general. Although evaluative language is topic complex enough to be dealt with in more detail, for the purpose of this thesis, I will only explain it briefly as this linguistic device is not the major focus of my thesis.

- **The parameter of un/importance** - evaluates news events according to their level importance, significance or relevance (Bednarek 2012, 140).

Example 21 – the parameter of un/importance

The United States regards the exodus of Middle Eastern refugees to Europe as a "**global challenge...**"

*(The Telegraph [online], 1 March 2016)*

- **The parameter of in/comprehensibility** – evaluates how comprehensible or incomprehensible (easy or hard to understand) news events are (Bednarek 2012, 141).

Example 22 – the parameter of in/comprehensibility

The risks involved in military action in the conflict-plagued country were **immediately clear** as representatives of its rival governments criticised the plans...

*(The Telegraph [online], 11 May 2015)*

- **The parameter of im/possibility or in/ability** – concerns evaluations of what is or is not possible, or to what extent (Bednarek 2012, 142).

Example 23 – the parameter of im/possibility or in/ability

We [Europe] **can't cope** with the numbers any longer. We need to get a grip on this."

*(The Guardian [online], 21 January 2016)*

- **The parameter of un/necessity** – deals with evaluations of what is or is not considered necessary (Bednarek 2012, 143).

Example 24 – the parameter of un/necessity

"**We must not forget** our humanity. People are fleeing war and need help," the dad of three said outside a Biskopsgården kebab house.

*(The Sun [online], 30 January 2016)*

- **The parameter of emotivity** – is concerned with news events being evaluated as positive (good) or negative (bad) (Bednarek 2012, 145).

Example 25 – the parameter of emotivity

European cities in countries hardest hit by the migrant crisis say the arrival of foreigners has had a **negative impact** on their communities, according to a new survey.

*(The Daily Mail [online], 3 February 2016)*

- **The parameter of un/genuineness or in/authenticity** – is concerned with how genuine (true) or artificial (fake) actors or aspects of the news story are.

Example 26 – the parameter of un/genuineness or in/authenticity

The Dalai Lama, who turned 80 this year, also criticised China's "politics of suppression", which he said makes it impossible for people to express their **real** views.

*(The Guardian [online], 14 September 2015)*

- **The parameter of reliability** – relates to evaluations of how probable it is for event to happen in future (Bednarek 2012, 146).

Example 27 – the parameter of reliability

Roughly 6,000 migrants have entered Austria since midnight, and the number for all of Sunday **could** surpass 10,000...

*(The Daily Mail [online], 12 September 2015)*

- **The parameter of un/expectedness** – involve evaluations of how much something is or is not expected (Bednarek 2012, 147)

Example 28 – the parameter of un/expectedness

Germany raises **estimate** on refugee arrivals to 800,000 this year

*(The Guardian [online], 20 August 2015)*

- **The parameter of evidentiality** – gives information about the evidence of statements. In other words, it provides us with the information source.

Example 29 – the parameter of evidentiality

Turkish media **identified** the boy as three-year-old Alan Kurdi and reported that his five-year-old brother had also met a similar death.

*(The Guardian [online], 2 September 2015)*

- **The parameter of mental state** – is concerned with how participants of a news story feel, what they believe in etc. (therefore it is strongly subjective element) (Bednarek 2012, 152).

#### Example 30 – the parameter of mental state

Others clutched placards bearing the words 'We **love** refugees', while graffiti artists painted 'a warm welcome' in Arabic on the side of a train in Dresden.

*(The Telegraph [online], 6 September 2015)*

### **1.3.3.3 Intensification and Quantification**

Linguistic resources of intensification and quantification are the part of speech that intensifies or quantifies a news event. Apparently, these linguistic resources will most often construct the news value of Superlativeness. Parts of speech with quantifying function vary. They can emphasize the amount (300 migrants dead), size and scale (wall 3 metres high), duration and extent of time (locked in the truck over 72 hours), frequency (the sixth conflict with migrants), comparative and superlative adjectives (Germany's closest ally), and intensifiers (the situation is no longer sustainable) (Molnar 2017, 60).

### **1.3.3.4 Comparison**

Using comparison in the news the writing process can establish various news values. One of them can be Novelty, where comparison emphasises the newly

appearing situation as being different from the past (The number of migrants heading to Europe is estimated to be doubled compared to the previous year.). Moreover, the comparison can construct Consonance as well and Superlativeness (the consequences of the revealed plot would be similar to the terrorist attack in Bataclan club last year).

#### ***1.3.3.5 Reference to Emotions***

References to emotions are constructed via language used to express participant's emotions, mental state etc. Although it can construct positive emotions (happiness), in the context of hard news, negative emotions, and therefore news value of Negativity, will be more common as this kind of news mostly reports negative news stories. Moreover, if a language is used to describe individual's emotions, Personalisation is constructed as well. Last but not least, news values of Impact (emotion as a result of an event), Superlativeness (emphasizing event by strong emotions) or Novelty (emotions of surprise etc.) can be constructed too.

#### ***1.3.3.6 Negative Vocabulary***

Apparently, negative vocabulary usually constructs Negativity. Lexis constructing this news value will mostly be connected to, as Ungerer (1997) calls it "disaster vocabulary" (e.g. dead; drowned; violence; victims etc.). Nevertheless, as Bednarek and Caple point out (2012, 48), such negative vocabulary is not always connected with the authors' subjective opinion, which is in contrast with evaluative language (Molnar 2017, 62). Moreover, negative vocabulary can also construct not only Impact (negative impact on participant or target audience) but Positivity as well (e.g. dead terrorist).

#### ***1.3.3.7 Word Combinations***

Word combinations are a combination of two or more words that occur frequently together. As result, such combinations can create stereotypes, therefore create the news value of consonance. In terms of the European migrant crisis and examples



would be *the Islamic state; asylum seeker, border protection* etc. Nevertheless, in this thesis, not much attention will be given to this linguistic resource from point of view of statistics due to the fact that I will not be working with corpus data.

#### **1.3.3.8 Metaphor/Simile**

Both metaphor and simile are used often in news discourse as “one concept can be presented in terms of another” (Molnar 2017, 63). Similarly to *word combinations*, metaphor and simile can construct consonance as well. Moreover, news values constructed by these linguistic devices (metaphor, simile, or novelty) are Superlativeness and Impact. Superlativeness is well documented by Fairclough (1995), who identified “water metaphors” in the news discourse (e.g. flood of immigrants). Impact, on the other hand, can be constructed by metaphors like triggered a political upheaval.

#### **1.3.3.9 Story Structure**

Story structure is tightly connected with intertextuality. It is the knowledge of previous similar texts, which creates story stereotypes of stories (hero, villain etc.) and is therefore responsible for constructing Consonance. Having read the similar texts previously, when we read the new one, we already approach it with particular expectations.

#### **1.3.3.10 References to Time and Place**

References to time and place construct news values of Timeliness and Proximity. This is done usually via adverbs (e.g. yesterday), noun phrases (e.g. central Europe) or prepositional phrases (e.g. on Friday). Moreover, Timeliness can also be constructed by different use of tense and aspect (e.g. Five dead in mass shooting today). Additionally, Proximity can be constructed through references to

places, nationalities etc., which are close enough to the target audience (culturally or geographically) to construct this news value.

#### ***1.3.3.11 References to the Nation/Nationality/Community***

Proximity can be also constructed by references to the nation, nationality or community. This happens where local or national communities are addressed (Molnar 2017, 66). Proximity can, therefore, be constructed regardless the geographical closeness, like in the case of references to place (Hungarian prime minister, British citizens opinion is negative, etc.).

#### ***1.3.3.12 First-person Plural Pronouns***

First-person plural pronouns (*we, our, etc.*) are kind of pronouns that can establish both Proximity and Personalization. Nevertheless, with a condition that the pronouns includes the target audience (Molnar 2017, 67). For the first-person plural pronoun constructing both Personalisation and Cultural proximity see the example below:

#### **Example 31 – first-person plural pronouns**

*"We need to resolve this issue today so that we can actually get on with the job of dealing with the wider measures that Europe needs to take to deal with the migrant crisis," Mrs May said.*

*(The Telegraph [online], 23 September 2015)*

#### ***1.3.3.13 Role Labels***

Role labels can construct news values of Eliteness. Such role labels are usually expressed via titles, roles, institutions, professions etc. Additionally, as Bednarek and Caple (2012) point out, Eliteness is often constructed via descriptive noun

phrases (e.g. the EU’s migration commissioner, United Kingdom prime minister etc.)

#### 1.3.3.14 *Quotes from Ordinary Individuals and References to Individuals*

In opposition to the role labels constructing the news value of Eliteness, quotes from ordinary people often establish Personalization. Including human experience of ‘ordinary’ people in the news story helps to connect the target audience to the news story (done by using individual’s name, e.g. Peter Walker).

#### Example 32 – quotes from ordinary individuals and references to individuals

“It’s nice to visit but not to work,” said Abdulrahman, a 26-year-old Syrian living in Sweden.

(*The Telegraph* [online], 23 September 2015)

#### 1.3.4 Text-image relations

Since I explained why analysing news values both on the linguistic and the visual level is important, the same attention should be given to the importance of relation between them that is the relation between a text and an image. This is essential for the analysis in order to be complex as this thesis is analysing news values from multisemiotic point of view. For the purpose of this paper, I follow Bednarek and Caple (2012) who adopter Meinhof’s framework (1994) of three text-image relations and applied it to news report photography. For the three types of text-image relations see the table below adopted from Bednarek and Caple (2012, 121).

Type of relation	Definition
Overlap	- Where the visual track and the verbal track share the same action component, either directly or

	metonymically
Displacement	- Where the visual and verbal tracks represent different action components of the same event (e.g. text reports the causes, images the effects)
Dichotomy	- Where the visual and verbal tracks represent action components of different events

Figure 1.5 Meinhof's framework for the analysis of text-image relations

Even though a relation of image to text can be analysed to all news report parts (headline, lead, body, caption), in this thesis, I will only focus on the relations of the first news report image (the most important one) with a headline and a lead. This is due to the fact, that the headline and the lead accumulate the most prominent news values of the news report, and such relation is, therefore, the most evidential.

### 1.3.5 Analysed newspapers

The following paragraphs are dedicated to the introduction of British newspapers, which were analysed in terms of news values. Since the aim of this thesis is a comparison of newspapers of various press spectrum, in order to achieve more complex results, (conservative, liberal, broadsheet, tabloid), the most prominent ones were picked. These are *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Sun* and *The Daily Mail*.

#### 1.3.5.1 *The Guardian*

The history of *the Guardian* newspaper was written in 1821 when the first edition was published by *the Manchester Guardian* (the Guardian's ancestor), founded by John Edward Taylor. Since 1907, when bought by CP Scott, the Guardian presented itself as a newspaper based on liberal values and started gaining an international reputation. As result, since 1919 the Guardian Weekly has been

released for the readers abroad. In 1936, CP Scott established the Scott Trust in order to secure the newspaper financially and to give it editorial independence. More than 20 years later, in 1959, the Manchester Guardian was renamed to the Guardian to reflect its international reputation and in 1964 the headquarters of the newspaper moved to London. Moreover, in 1993 the weekly published *Observer* was bought. Finally, in 1995, *the Guardian* newspaper revealed its first website, which later on in 1999 led to the creation of *the Guardian Unlimited* domain under *theguardian.com* (The Guardian 2017). In the present day, *the Guardian* newspaper is owned by The Scott Trust Limited (founded in 2008).

In terms of the Guardian's readership, its audience is mostly situated in the left spectrum of the British political opinion. Moreover, it is the newspaper with the highest percentage of Labour voters (73%) (The Independent 2017).

Concerning numbers of daily circulation, in 2017 *the Guardian* printed almost 149,400 copies in the United Kingdom each day. Combined print and the online version in 2012 reached as much as nearly 9 million of British readers (The Guardian 2012).

### **1.3.5.2 *The Daily Telegraph***

In 1855, *The Daily Telegraph* and *Courier* was founded by Colonel Arthur B. Sleigh. Since then, the newspaper was growing. In 1937 the paper merged with its rival *The Morning Post* creating *the Daily Telegraph and Morning Posts*. Moreover, the weekly sister newspaper *the Sunday Telegraph* was established. In 1969, the today's name of the newspaper is established. *The Telegraph* newspaper has been an innovative newspaper. In 1986, it was the first newspaper to publish the first fully colour issue. Moreover, the newspaper was the first newspaper in the United Kingdom to introduce an online website, which happened in 1994 and in 2016 it launched a mobile and tablet app, in order to keep its readers up to date when traveling. Additionally, the size and the impact of the newspaper was proved in

2017, when it became the No.1 broadsheet newspaper in the United Kingdom with over 25 million users (Telegraph 2017).

In 2017, the newspaper daily circulation reached more than 450,000 prints making it the tenth largest newspaper according to circulation (Press Gazette 2017).

The political orientation of the newspaper is right-wing and therefore attracts the voters of the Conservative Party which received votes from 79% of the newspaper's readers in 2007 (The Independent 2017). As result, the newspaper is sometimes referred to as the Torygraph (Curtis 2016).

### 1.3.5.3 *The Sun*

*The Sun* is a tabloid newspaper being published in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Founded in 1964 as a successor to *the Daily Herald*, originally as a broadsheet newspaper, with strong ties to the Labour Party. Nevertheless, in 1969, when bought by Rupert Murdoch, the paper swiftly changed to tabloid (BBC Home). Since then, the newspaper went on the track of shocking headlines, which is best evident on the first headline of the new tabloid version saying: "Horse Dope Sensation" (Greenslade 1991). An important part of *the Sun* tabloid has been sexual content in the form of the Page Three Girl, naked girls, appearing in this paper. This was another element created by newspaper editor Larry Lamb that gained it its controversial reputation (The Telegraph 2000).

Political support of *the Sun* newspaper has been rather unstable. Even though, the beginnings of the paper were characteristic with ties to the Labour Party, throughout the history the political support of *the Sun* have been changing. In present days, the majority of *the Sun* readers favour the Conservative Party as proved in the 2017 general election where 70% voted for this party (The Independent 2017).

According to *Statista* website (2018), *the Sun* is the newspaper of the biggest circulation. In 2017, 1,568,300 copies daily were in circulation making the paper No.1 in the United Kingdom above *the Daily Mail*.

#### **1.3.5.4 *The Daily Mail***

*The Daily Mail* is the middle-market newspaper founded in 1896 by Alfred Harmsworth (Pilger 1998, 440). Since its instant success among readers, news reports of the paper were rather populist. Before and during the World War 2, the newspaper was strongly criticised for its support of fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany (Griffiths 1980). Moreover, the paper, or to be more precise Lord Rothermore (the owner of the paper) sympathized with Oswald Mosley and the British Union of Fascists (British Newspapers Online 2014). In the 1970s and 1980s, thanks to its new editor David English, *the Daily Mail's* circulation rose and the paper enjoyed great success (The Independent 1998). The controversies followed *the Daily Mail* even to the present days. In 2016, Danish company Lego stopped using the paper for the promotion of its products due to the negative coverage of the European migrant crisis and the Brexit referendum (BBC News 2016).

After the brief history excerpt, it is to no surprise that the strong majority of *Daily Mail* readers hold the political opinion of the Conservative Party. Again, this clearly showed in 2017 general elections, in which 74% of the readers voted Tories and only 15% gave their vote to the Labour Party.

Although in the past *the Daily Mail* was ranked the newspaper with the biggest newspaper circulation in the United Kingdom, in 2017 it took the second place after *the Sun* tabloid (Statista 2018). The number of copies in a daily circulation reached up to 1,425,700.

#### **1.3.6 Articles selection**

For the purpose of this comparative analysis, altogether forty articles were selected, ten of each newspaper. The newspapers as introduced previously were

*the Guardian, the Daily Telegraph, the Sun, and the Daily Mail.* The time span for the selection of articles was set from 1 April 2015 to 30 April 2016. This particular time span was chosen for its highest relevance to the topic as the European migrant crisis was at its peak at that time. As result, the media coverage, in general, was intense. For the analysis, only hard news style reports were chosen. In other words, no editorials, opinions or other reports, which can be characterised as soft news were excluded in order to secure a high level of objectivity, which should be one of the main pillars of the hard news reporting. Moreover, for the analysis, only news reports of online forms were used. This was due to the fact that the online articles are the most easily accessible ones. The websites the articles were published on were:

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Website link</b>
The Guardian	<a href="https://www.theguardian.com/">https://www.theguardian.com/</a>
The Daily Telegraph	<a href="https://www.telegraph.co.uk/">https://www.telegraph.co.uk/</a>
The Sun	<a href="https://www.thesun.co.uk/">https://www.thesun.co.uk/</a>
The Daily Mail	<a href="http://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/index.html">http://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/index.html</a> .

Figure 1.6 Newspapers analysed in the thesis

In order to ensure the objectivity of the articles selection, I created a selection key in form of the google advanced search. The key goes as follows: *immigration OR migrant OR migrants OR crisis OR migration OR refugee OR refugees site: (the newspaper site)*. In other words, the criteria for the selection of articles were keywords immigration, migrant, migrants, crisis, migration, refugee, and refugees. After articles for each newspaper were filtered out, first ten for each, meeting all the criteria were picked. As analysis dealt only with the European migrant crisis, any articles dealing with Australian migrant crisis (appeared approximately at the



same time) we excluded. Moreover, as mentioned previously, the time span for years 2015 and 2016 was set in advanced options. Additionally, articles, which included video as main visual feature were excluded as well. This is due to the fact that news values analysis of this thesis only deals with written text and news images. Since online articles include numerous images, I decided to only analyse the first image of every news report. Similarly to the definition of headline and lead from the point of view of news values discussed earlier in this thesis, I consider the first image of the news report to be the most important one. Therefore, I consider the analysis of this one image for each article to be sufficient enough.

## 2 ANALYTICAL PART

### 2.1 The Guardian

The following chapter presents articles analysed in *the Guardian* newspaper.

#### 2.1.1 Dutch PM says refugee crisis could shut down Europe's open borders for good

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Refugee crisis; Shut down Europe's open borders; Warn of threat to Schengen agreement; Mounting concern; Scale of the refugee crisis; Warned; Flow of migrants; could break down; To run the risk; Start to unravel; This issue; Killed off; Kill Schengen; Cannot survive; "Can't cope with numbers"; Security challenge; Existential threats to Europe; "can die"; "unable to face up"; "expressed doubts"; The European Union is at risk;

		<p>Limit the number;</p> <p>Spend billions on a crisis;</p> <p>Refugee problem;</p> <p>Emergency assistance;</p> <p>Crisis;</p> <p>He warned;</p> <p>Humanitarian disaster;</p> <p>Lost generation;</p> <p>Market turmoil;</p> <p>Excuse for inaction;</p> <p>Difficulties in financial markets;</p> <p>“humanitarian crisis”;</p> <p>Displaced people;</p> <p>Refugees;</p> <p>“Epicentre”;</p> <p>“growing problem”</p> <p>“failure”</p>
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	<p>“Hope of finding work”;</p> <p>“make it attractive”</p> <p>“we have to come together”;</p> <p>“constructive, positive response”;</p>
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	<p>Mounting concern;</p> <p>35,000 people;</p> <p>This would quadruple;</p> <p>“very fast”;</p> <p>Capped at 37,500;</p> <p>More than 1 million refugees;</p> <p>To spend billions;</p> <p>Would cost a lot more;</p> <p>Problem had intensified;</p> <p>“Large numbers of refugees”.</p>

	<p>Lexis of growth</p> <p>Metaphor and simile</p>	<p>The greatest humanitarian disaster since the second world war;</p> <p>“great humanitarian crisis”;</p> <p>60 million displaced people;</p> <p>20 million of them;</p> <p>12 million displaced;</p> <p>4 million of them;</p> <p>2 million of them;</p> <p>Strongly backed the idea;</p> <p>“Billions of euros”;</p> <p>“the fastest growing problem”;</p> <p>Bill for refugees was soaring;</p> <p>Breaking point;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Could cope with a similar number this year;
<b>Proximity</b>	<p>Reference to place</p> <p>Inclusive first person plural pronouns</p>	<p>Davos;</p> <p>Europe;</p> <p>The EU’s borders;</p> <p>Austria;</p> <p>Germany;</p> <p>“These countries”</p> <p>Around the world;</p> <p>European Union;</p> <p>We;</p>
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	<p>Dutch PM;</p> <p>EU leaders;</p> <p>The French prime minister;</p> <p>Sweden’s prime minister;</p>

	<p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Germany's finance minister;  President of the World Bank;  UN chief;  Former British prime minister;  UN special envoy for education;  UK's international development secretary;</p> <p>Mark Rutte;  Manuel Valls;  Stefan Löfven;  Wolfgang Schäuble;  Jim Yong Kim;  Ban Ki-moon;  Gordon Brown;  Justine Greening;</p> <p>Davos economic summit;  World Economic Forum;  The EU; the government;  Guardian;  Governments, business and charitable foundations;</p>
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to emotions	"I'm not naive";
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	<p>Within two months;  Six to eight weeks;  First three weeks of this year;  "No in decades or years but very fast";  On Wednesday;  Over the news four years;</p>

		This year; In 2015;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences	
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	A lot more than envisaged; New approach was needed; “what refugees really want – education and a job”;

Figure 2.1 News values in the article: Dutch PM says refugee crisis could shut down Europe's open borders for good

To no surprise, the most often constructed news value of this article is Negativity, which is a regular phenomenon in hard news reports. The article reflects on the World Economic Forum in Davos, therefore Negativity is constructed by negative vocabulary concerned about the topic of the economy or the be more precise financial spends, which are seen as essential for the migrant crisis solution. An especially important economical element is the question of the Schengen zone and the defence of its borders.

The headline of the article includes Eliteness (Dutch PM) together with negativity (refugee crisis) and Proximity (Europe's open borders). The same is the case of the lead where these news values can be found. The negativity here is also constructed by metaphor (flow of migrants). While Eliteness is constructed in the image as well (Mark Rutte sitting in the front) as well as Proximity (World Economic Forum sign in the background), the news value of Negativity is not presented. Nevertheless, the overlap of the text with the headline and the lead is established.

The important news value of this articles is Eliteness. Numerous references to elite individuals (Mark Rutte, Manuel Valls, Gordon Brown etc.) together with role labelling (Dutch PM, EU leaders etc.) as well as the reference to the World Economic Summits and other are present. As a result; the article is more newsworthy and the information provided gains weight. In the article,

Superlativeness is most often established via quantifiers (connected to the number of immigrants) or intensifiers reflecting the cost of operations. Unusually, Positivity is constructed as well. This is done in connection with possible outcomes or hopes in successfully solving the crisis and important questions of the EU.

### 2.1.2 EU prepares to scale back resettlement of Syrian refugees

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary  Reference to emotions	Scale back; resettlement; refugees; controversial pact; flow of refugees; asylum applications; scrambling to finalise; used up; irregular arrivals; kill; people smugglers; warned; risks; compromising its human rights values; fled; wrangling; veto; concerns; bureaucratic hurdles;  Concerned;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Continue to help; “a potential deal-breaker”;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	Scale back; the number of; to hammer out; the final details; more than 1.1 million; around 363,000 Syrians; 143,634 people; so far; only 72,000 places; the number of people; the vast majority; 18,000 places; further 54,000 places; more evenly; painfully slow; 160,000 refugees; 937 being resettled; latest data; will kill the business model; serious

		questions; €3bn; too much; 72 conditions;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Flow of refugees; resettle Syrian refugees; breaking the pattern; asylum standards; to reopen; in addition to €3bn; existing draft needed to be “rebalanced”;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Syrian; Europe; Turkey; Turkish; in Brussels; Coming to Europe; Greece; Germany, Austria; the place they had fled from; France; Schengen-free zone; its borders;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Leaders (of the EU); Turkish prime minister; the bloc’s 28 leaders; UN high commissioner for refugees; European diplomats; vice-president of the European commission; A senior EU official; UN’s human rights chief; EU lawyers; judges;</p> <p>Cypriot president; the president of the European council; ambassadors from the EU’s 28 member states;</p> <p>Ahmet Davutoğlu; Frans Timmermans; Nicos Anastasiades; Donald Tusk; Angela Merkel;</p>



		The EU; summit; UNHCR, EU-Turkey summit; Commission for Syrian refugees; EU law; Human right groups;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Being drawn up; on Thursday; before a meeting; on Friday; in 2015; this year; currently; Wednesday; 10 days ago; are now emerging; last year; June deadline;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Stemming the flow of refugees and migrants; would be sent back; will veto any mote; could mean large-scale resettlement; will have no incentive to come to Europe; would not fall foul of the Geneva convention;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Figures that emerged; will hold a summit; now emerging; came as a shock;

Figure 2.2 News values in the article: EU prepares to scale back resettlement of Syrian refugees

The article analysed for news values is concerned about the negotiations between the European Union and Turkey about resettlement plan of Syrian refugees. As result, the most prominent news value constructed in the article is Eliteness, followed by Negativity and Superlativeness. Throughout the article, numerous references to organisations (the EU, UNHCR etc.), nations (Turkey) and elite individuals (Ahmet Davutoğlu; Frans Timmermans; Nicos Anastasiades etc.) are

made together with numerous role labelling (EU leaders, UN’s human rights chief).

Although not the most prominent; Negativity is often expressed by negative vocabulary linked to deal negotiations (controversial pact), safety, and human rights issues, which are directly linked to the concerns about immigrants from human rights activists. Superlativeness is mostly constructed by quantifiers related to numbers of migrants relocated or money spend in order to do so (363,000 Syrians; 143,634 people). Other news values are of rather small importance. In terms of Proximity, relevant reference is made via mention of the Schengen zone, the United Kingdom is part of. Moreover, various references to Impact were found. These are connected to real a possible scenarios of the deal between the EU and Turkey (will veto any mote) or possible outcomes of the migrants’ routes (migrants will have no incentive to come to Europe).

The image of the article construct news values of Personalisation. This is due to the fact that the focus of the photo is put on the Syrian family. Moreover, Negativity is established by bags in the lower right corner, as this signals the actors of the photo left their home. Last but not least, Consonance is established as well via hijabs worn by the Muslim women. As result, the overlap is established as negativity connected to resettlement is constructed in the headline and the lead as well. Nevertheless, Personalisation constructed in the image is not reproduced in the body of the article, where no signs of this news values were found.

### 2.1.3 Germany unveils integration law for refugees

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Refugees; asylum seekers; cuts to support; reject mandatory integration measures; low-paid; will be suspended; sealing off their borders;

	<p>Negative behaviour</p> <p>Reference to emotions</p>	<p>discourage”; desperate scenes; controversial refugee deal; vulnerable people; the refugee crisis; violations, fear and uncertainty suffered; migrants trapped in limbo; “situation of intense suffering;</p> <p>We don’t know how long the deal will last”;</p> <p>Doskozil expressed skepticism;</p>
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	<p>To make it easier for asylum seekers; agreeing on a deal; will shed light; solidarity; to help;</p>
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	<p>100,000 new “working opportunities”; historic step; more than 476,000 asylum seekers;; the total number; at over million; yet the number; continuous decline; a cap of 37,500 asylum applications; 90,000 applications for asylum last year; desperate scenes; “alarming” numbers”; hundreds of thousands of refugees; controversial refugee deal; the crucial role of local and international solidarity; vulnerable; thousands of refugees and migrants; between 16,000 and 17,000</p>

	Comparison	<p>applications; has so far registered</p> <p>25% fewer than in February; dropped seven-fold; dropped off considerably</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	<p>Classes in language and culture; requiring migrants and refugees to integrate into society; include low-paid workfare jobs; Francis will shed light on the crucial role of local and international solidarity;</p>
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>Germany; in the country (Germany); German labour market; German or EU job applicants; arriving in Central Europe; in Germany; Balcan countries; Austria; Switzerland; 1,992 requests; the Balkan route; Europe; from countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria; his country; Brenner Pass border crossing; Italy; scenes in camps on either side of the Mediterranean; Libya and Sicily; on the Greek island of Lesbos; from Turkey; the island (Lesbos); on Lesbos and elsewhere in Greece;</p>

		Vatican spokesman;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	German chancellor; the vice-chancellor; officials; defence minister; the president of the European council; deputy director for Europe at Amnesty International; Vatican spokesman; the pope;
	References to elite individuals	Angela Merkel; Sigmar Gabriel; Hans Peter Doskozil; Donald Tusk; Pope Francis; Francis; Gauri van Gulik; Federico Lombardi;
	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	The government; the European Union; Turkey; Greece; Austrian broadcaster ORF;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	His country;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Germany has announced; new legal measures; announced on Thursday morning; new “working opportunities”; for three years; in a few years; arriving; in recent weeks; in 2015; earlier this month; entering; on Thursday; in March; in February; continuous decline; for 2016; last year; in 2016; witnesses report desperate scenes; on Wednesday; on Monday and Tuesday; on Saturday; in the

		past year;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Historic step; “a milestone for our immigration law”; would close off the Brenner Pass border;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Germany unveils; new legal measures;

Figure 2.3 News values in the article: Germany unveils integration law for refugees

The analysed article brings information and insight about the new integration law for refugees brought by Germany as well as it describes the current (at that time) statistics on migrants applying for asylum. Moreover, the article deals with the Pope Francis’ visit on the island of Lesbos where he wanted to spread the idea of the importance of solidarity to refugees.

In the article, various relevant news values were analysed. Surprisingly, the Negativity was not the most prominent one. Among the most prominent news values are Superlativeness, Proximity, Eliteness and Timeliness. Superlativeness is constructed in various ways: by intensifiers (desperate scenes, alarming numbers); comparison (dropped seven-fold, dropped off considerably) or simply by quantifiers. All of them are connected either to the topic of new integration law, situation of migrants, pope’s visit in Greece and others. Proximity is established by mentions of various European countries or locations. The Eliteness is constructed very strong. In the article we can find numerous references to European politicians (Angela Merkel, Donald Tusk and others) or to Pope Francis who also construct the news value of Positivity with his indirect speech. The news value of Timeliness is constructed either by temporal reference (yesterday, on Monday etc.) or by present continuous tense.

Moreover, mentioned should the Consonance. Among typical stereotypes connected to the migrants which should integrate, positive stereotypes are constructed by Pope Francis who heads to the island of Lesbos where would “shed light on the crucial role” of solidarity.

The headline of the article constructs Proximity (Germany), Unexpectedness (unveils) and Negativity (refugees). I chose to include refugees and negative linguistic device not because I perceive refugees negatively, but because they are people fleeing war, therefore bringing negative connotations. The same news values are to be found in the lead. The image of the article shows two European politicians, one of them being Angela Merkel. No other news value is constructed in the image. Nevertheless, the connection to both the headline and lead is obvious, therefore, the overlap is established.

#### 2.1.4 EU refugee crisis: asylum seeker numbers double to 1.2m in 2015

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary  Reference to emotions	EU refugee crisis; warning to member states; apocalyptic warnings; is at stake; emergency; reduce; perilous crossing; emergency summit; clampdown of migrants; fleeing the war-torn country; asylum claims; fenced off his country; may not work; “panic” and “chaos”;  “Surprising to me”
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	reaching a record 1.26 million; almost a third; 362,775 people seeking shelter; urgent action;

	Comparison	<p>in the last 60 years; as quickly as possible; large numbers of refugees and migrants; as soon as possible; increasing control; the latest Brussels plan; decisive steps; perilous crossing; emergency summit; decisive action; especially targeted at people; urged economic migrants; big impact; no longer eligible; 17,699 per million inhabitants; rising recognition; growing understanding; housing more than 2.5 million refugees;</p> <p>Unlike Syrians and Iraqis; Asylum seeker numbers double to 1.2m; more than doubled; second-largest group of people; 178, 200 people; next largest group with 121,500; more than seven times the total for 2014; more than third; Hungary took the highest number of first-time applicants;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	<p>Eight countries have reintroduced border checks; urged economic migrants to stay away from Europe; people seeking protection;</p>
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>EU refugee crisis; in the</p>



		European Union; Syrians; in Europe; Afghans and Iraqis; Brussels; around Europe; Europe's external frontiers; apocalyptic warnings; Schengen travel zone; European integration; EU rules; Brussels plan; the Aegean Sea; Kosovans, Albanians, Pakistanis, Eritreans and Nigerians; Germany; Hungary and Sweden;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	The EU's migration commissioner; other European leaders; EU leaders; the Turkish prime minister; the European council president; Turkish president; Hungary's prime minister; Turkey's ambassador to Brussels;
	References to elite individuals	Dimitris Avramopoulos; Ahmet Davutoğlu; Donald Tusk; Recep Tayyip Erdoğan; Victor Orbán; Selim Yenel;
	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	The EU statistics agency; Eurostat; The European Commission; the Guardian; BBC programme Hard Talk;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	In 2015; on Friday; by November; last 60 years;

		yesterday; on Wednesday; November 2016; Since September; on Monday; on Thursday; on Friday; for 2014; short term; earlier this week;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	To preserve decades of European integration; cannot have free movement; big impact; may not work;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Revealed in the Guardian;

Figure 2.4 News values in the article: EU refugee crisis: asylum seeker numbers double to 1.2m in 2015

The article by *the Guardian* focuses on the topic of the EU refugee crisis and the fact that the number of the asylum seekers is to double. Moreover, it provides the reader with a complex set of elite persons commenting on the issue as well as it describes the situation in particular EU states.

Starting with the headline of the article, it constructs Negativity and Proximity (EU refugee crisis), together with Superlativeness, which is constructed by comparison (double to 1.2m). Timeliness is established as well (2015). The lead of the article constructs the same news values. Moreover, it establishes Eliteness as it mentions the EU statistics agency. The news values constructed in the image are negativity (sad child on the fence) as well as Consonance (mother's hijab). As result, only partial overlap is established.

The strongest news value of the article is Superlativeness. It is constructed mainly by comparison and intensification. Comparison mostly relates to the increased number of asylum seekers compared to the previous period.

Typically for the topic related to the migration crisis reflected in *the Guardian* Proximity is often established. Nevertheless, it is not linked directly to the UK.

Rather it relates to the EU borders, southern EU states etc. Schengen zone or countries of the Middle East. Therefore, the Proximity is not very relevant.

Similarly to Proximity, Eliteness is established in a similar way. It does not relate to any British elite person. Rather it refers to the EU politicians, or politicians in Turkey, where the situation is the most actual at the time the article was published.

### 2.1.5 Germany on course to accept one million refugees in 2015

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Refugees; people fleeing conflict, repression and misery; war-torn country; people smugglers; deterring many; dangerous journeys; sparked a backlash; questioning the approach; influx of asylum seekers; backlog; accused the government; unprocessed asylum applications; unsafe countries of origin;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	An open-door policy; “good development”; has won her praise; speeding up the decision-making process;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	One million refugees; so far this year; a million arrivals; some 206, 101 migrants; in November alone; top European destination; one in three applications; dangerous journeys; “turning point”; estimated 140,000 people;

	Comparison	<p>perilous sea journey; slipping several points; withering criticism; more than 300,000 unprocessed asylum applications; particularly unsafe countries of origin; particularly short; top five groups; dramatically reduces the numbers;</p> <p>Registered 964,574 new asylum seekers; more than four times the number that arrived in 2014; in the first 11 months of the year; more than four times the total for all of 2014; harsher winter weather; around 2,000-3,000 rather than the previous 8,000-10,000; similar trend; had fallen by more than a third; reflecting a 36% drop; record 220,535 landed; taking five months down from seven;</p>
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>Germany; Europe's leading economy; European destinations; in the Middle East, Asia and Africa; nationalities of arrivals; the war-torn country; in Turkey; across the Mediterranean; on Europe's shores; Syrian refugees; west Balkan states; Berlin; Albanians and</p>

		Kosovans;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	The interior ministry; interior minister; Chancellor; senior ministers; EU parliament chef; a German Social Democrat; the ministry;
	References to elite individuals	Thomas de Maiziere; Angela Merkel; Martin Schulz;
	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	The UN refugee agency; UNHCR; federal office for migration and refugees; Die Welt newspaper; the government;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	In 2015; this year; 2014; in October; in previous months; Daily arrivals; were now; last week; in November; Throughout the month; from October; meanwhile; in 2014
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	On course to accept;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Official figures have shown; however;

Figure 2.5 News values in the article: Germany on course to accept one million refugees in 2015

*The Guardian's* article presents a story about a course of Germany to accept one million refugees in 2015. Comparison is made with the previous year. Moreover, opinions of the EU officials are included as well.

The headline of the article constructs Proximity (Germany), Impact (on course to accept), Superlativeness (one million refugees) and Timeliness (in 2015). Two

news values constructed in the image are Negativity (the fence) and Superlativeness (number of migrants). The image together with the headline and the lead establish an overlap.

The main news values constructed in the article is Superlativeness. Superlativeness is established especially thanks to comparison of numbers with previous periods. The numbers compared reflect the amount of migrants to be accepted in contrasts with 2014.

Although other news values like Timeliness, Proximity or Eliteness are constructed as well, their relevance directly to the UK is not that significant as they relate to the European continent in general.

### 2.1.6 Germany raises estimate on refugee arrivals to 800,000 this year

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Refugee; refugees; criticised; not doing more; fleeing war, violence and poverty; challenge; overwhelm; dangerous sea voyages; Nazi past; Adolf Hitler's Third Reich; fled the country; displaced people; Soviet domination; refugees fleeing conflicts; breakup; shortage; Germany struggles; arson attacks and protests; influx of asylum seekers;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	We can handle this; undertake dangerous sea voyages;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	To 800,000 this year; 218,221 asylum applications; only three

	<p>Comparison</p> <p>Lexis of growth</p>	<p>months ago; high numbers for years to come; shot up; dangerous; 500,000 Jews; 13 million displaced people; large numbers; more than a year; almost half of those;</p> <p>More than doubles; from original 300,000; a record 800,000 asylum seekers; four times as many as last year; more than double; 800,000 people coming; to 450,000; “the largest influx”; the biggest annual intake was 438,191; number sank to a low 28,000</p> <p>Raises estimate; raised the original 300,000 forecast; rising numbers of migrants;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	are expected; Germany has a long tradition of welcoming refugees; started climbing again;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Germany; European Union partners; Asia, Africa and the Middle East; news conference in Berlin; federal and local levels; to reach southern Europe; across the continent; west, from eastern Europe; United Germany’s; former Yugoslavia; cities including

		Berlin, Munich and Hamburg; Albania and Serbia;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels  References to elite individuals  References to organisations, institutions, etc.	Interior minister;  Thomas de Maizière; Adolf Hitler;  The government has said; German parliament;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	This year; in the first half of 2015; this year; last year; in January; on Wednesday; in recent months; in 1992;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	More than double the number forecast in January;

Figure 2.6 News values in the article: Germany raises estimate on refugee arrivals to 800,000 this year

This article describes the fact that Germany raised estimates on refugee arrivals to 800,000 in that year. Additionally; it focuses on estimates of asylum applications as well as on other statistics of the European migrant crisis.

Superlativeness and Negativity are the most constructed news values in the text. As the topic of the article focuses on comparisons of figures, Superlativeness is often realised by comparison, nevertheless, it is also done by lexis of growth and intensification. Negativity in this article is connected to migrants fleeing war, dangerous voyages as well as Nazi past of Germany, which is seen as a reason for Germany's open door policy (construct Consonance as well).

Eliteness in the article is established by references to elite individuals like Thomas de Maizière but to Adolf Hitler as well, who construct Negativity as well.



Proximity established in the article is related mostly to European locations in general. No direct mentions of the UK are made. As result, even tough, Proximity is established, it is not very relevant to the British audience.

The image of the article constructs Negativity (people lying on poor mattresses) and Superlativeness (high number of people). Surprisingly, it construct Aesthetic appeal as well as the mattresses are in geometrical order. The topic of the image is the same as the topic of the article. As result, overlap is established.

### 2.1.7 Germany to push for compulsory EU quotas to tackle refugee crisis

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Compulsory; refugee crisis; refugees; avoid perilous journeys; bitter resistance; clashes; opposed; opted out; will not take part; crisis; opposed to being forced; threats posed by Russia; burdens; overruling the dissenters; accusing Merkel; sensitive issues; if no consensus can be reached; the opponents; burden-sharing; asylum; surrendering; detentions and deportation; intrusion into national sovereignty; will be difficult; Europe-wide emergency; expensive; space problems;
	Reference to emotions	difficulty of the plans; will get worse; criticism; forced to bow;

		To be angry;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	Hundreds of thousands of refugees; directly from Middle East; perilous journeys; ambitious and extensive; special EU-wide levy; to trigger a bitter resistance; major clashes; up to 15 of 28 EU countries are opposed; determined to prevail; strongly opposed; for 160,000 asylum seekers; highly unusual; mainly in eastern Europe; more imperialism; such deep; en masse; large but unspecified numbers; large refugee camps; at least some authority; 3,000 extra school classes; at least 1 million refugees;
	Lexis of growth	Growing domestic criticism;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Germany; EU; European Union policies; Berlin's agenda; national authority; Brussels; within the EU; European commission plans; not apply to the UK; EU's passport-free Schengen zone; European refugee-sharing schemes; eastern and central Europe; these EU members states; from Greece to Italy; notably Turkey; asylum in Europe;

		EU's external borders; those frontiers; European policies; in Bavaria; pan-European; Croatia, Slovenia, and Austria;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Policymakers in Berlin; the German chancellor; Hungarian prime minister; Turkish leadership; some senior diplomats and officials; commission president;</p> <p>Merkel; Angela Merkel; Vladimir Putin; Viktor Orban; Jean-Claude Juncker;</p> <p>Frontex;</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Being prepared in Berlin and Brussels; last month; over two years; last month's decision; this year; last week; on Wednesday; for Sunday;
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Description of consequences</p> <p>Intensification</p>	<p>National political impact;</p> <p>Merkel now wants to;</p>
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	New European powers; the new approaches being considered;

Figure 2.7 News values in the article: Germany to push for compulsory EU quotas to tackle refugee crisis

The article analysed provides an information on the fact that Germany is willing to push for compulsory EU quotas in order to tackle the issue of the migrant crisis.

Throughout the article, the will of the EU together with opposing states is described.

Because the article deals mostly with diplomatic issues and policy talks in general, Eliteness is constructed. This includes references to Angela Merkel as a politician wanting to push for compulsory EU quotas, and Victor Orban and others who are opponents of the idea.

Negativity established in the article is connected to compulsory quotas and negative opinion of its opponents. It is established by negative vocabulary and one reference to negative emotion of Angela Merkel, who is said to be angry. Superlativeness is not established only via intensifiers and quantifiers but via lexis of growth as well (growing domestic criticism) again related to compulsory EU quotas.

Lastly, among more important news values, Timeliness is established too. Thanks to this, the article is portrayed as time relevant.

The image of the article constructs several news values. Firstly, it constructs Positivity as we can see smiling people. Secondly, both Personalisation and Eliteness are established since the focus of the image is put on Angela Merkel and her fan (migrant). Lastly, Superlativeness is present as well as there is a crowd of people. The image is not related to the headline nor the lead and, therefore, dichotomy is established.

### 2.1.8 Shocking images of drowned Syrian boy show tragic plight of refugees

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Drowned; tragic plight of refugees; face-down; the full horror; human tragedy; lifeless body; grim-faced; carrying the tiny body away; similar death;

	Reference to emotions	<p>fierce fighting, Islamic state; tragic image; lost his life; fleeing Syria; refugee crisis; escaping Islamic State; died; capsized; hopes were fading; the casualties; fleeing war; the brutal occupation; Islamic fundamentalists; unseaworthy vessels; dramatic; lack of shelter; worsening hygiene conditions; the absence of staff; exacerbating substandard conditions; insufficient state services; utterly overwhelming; Wednesday's dead; died; emergency measures; outbreak of disease; squalor; the problem; the crisis; migrant issue, refugee issue; stop migrants; blocking their path; rightwing nationalist protesters;</p> <p>Voicing fears; frightened migrants;</p>
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	<p>Shocking images; tragic light of refugees; one of at least 12 Syrians; the full horror; extraordinary risks; grim-faced policeman; had gone viral; the top trending picture; fierce fighting; is shocking; 12 people died; a total of 23 people; were</p>

		<p>5 children and a woman; among thousands of people; mostly Syrians; the brutal occupation; 2,500 refugees; more than 60 dinghies; some 15,000 refugees; dramatic in terms of the sheer numbers flowing in; enormous bottle necks; to breaking point; utterly overwhelming; grim toll of some 2,500 people; emergency measure; urgent session; the problem is very big; intervene quickly; thousands risking their lives; some 205,000; hundreds continued to protest; passion also flared; frightened migrants;</p> <p>The biggest migrant crisis in living memory; worsening hygiene conditions; worsened by very limited facilities; swelled to over 2,000;</p> <p>Increasingly chaotic; rising levels of squalor; tension rose;</p>
	Comparison	
	Lexis of growth	
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>Syrian; beach near Turkish resort of Bodrum; to reach Greece; shores of Europe; Greek island of Kos; to reach west; Turkish media; northern</p>

		Syrian town of Kobani; Kurdish forces; the EU; Turkish officials; Akyarlar area of the Bodrum peninsula; in their homeland; Kos; Turkey's Aegean coast; to reach Europe; to Athens' port of Piraeus; Macedonia; Serbia; Hungary; local NGO's; European Union; Hungary's capital; Keleti station;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>CEO of Save the Children; local officials; the UNHCR's spokeswoman; prime minister; the migration minister; Hunagarian government spokesman;</p> <p>Justin Forsyth; Ketty Kehayioy; Vassiliki Thanou; Yiannis Mouzalas; Zoltan Kovacs;</p> <p>Greek authorities; the Guardian; UN refugee agency; Doctors of the World aid organisation; European Union;</p>
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Alan Kurdi; five-year-old brother;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	On Wednesday; Wednesday morning; within hours; earlier this year; now stretched; Wednesday's dead; this summer; on 20 September;

		meanwhile;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Drowned;

Figure 2.8 News values in the article: Shocking images of drowned Syrian boy show tragic plight of refugees

The main topic of the analysed article is the infamously known death of a young Syrian boy whose images went viral all around the world. In the article, this story is used to get the reader familiar with a tragic plight of refugees. Additionally, critical situation of migrants travelling to Europe, many of whom die on their ways is described.

Constructions of Superlativeness and Negativity are very numerous and are therefore the most prominent in the article. Both of the news values are related to negative vocabulary connected to migrants struggle who are travelling to Europe including sheltering conditions, casualties due to drowning etc. Superlativeness is then mostly established by intensification.

Proximity established in the article is related especially to Turkey, Bodrum, where the tragic death of the boy took place. The name of the boy also constructs Personalisation. Moreover, other frequent migrant places are mentioned like Greek island of Athens. Lastly, when describing unrests in Hungary, Proximity is constructed again. Eliteness in the article is related to prominent politicians in Europe including Turkey as well as to organisations, local or global. Timeliness is present in form of temporal references.

In the article, the overlap of image and the headline and the lead is established as they both portray the same event. Moreover, Negativity is constructed in all three.





<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Its prime minister; European counterparts; a spokeswoman of Sweden's migration agency; prime minister; Migration officials; the deputy head of the EU border agency Frontex; spokesman for Migrationsverket;</p> <p>Stefan Löfven; Löfven; Fredrik Bengtsson;</p> <p>Migrationsverket; BBC radio 4's Today; Frontex;</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Is introducing; hours after; now says; on Thursday; by the end of the year;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Introducing;

Figure 2.9 News values in the article: Sweden introduces border checks as refugee crisis grows

The analysed focuses on Sweden introducing its border checks due to the growing refugee crisis. The reason for this, according to the information provided, is that Sweden no more wanted to take all the burden with Germany.

Various news values are constructed in the article starting from Negativity. Negativity is established by references to migrations crisis, the burden it presents for Sweden as well as to political struggles not only in Sweden but in Europe. Superlativeness is constructed mainly by quantifiers, which represent numbers of arriving migrants. Proximity of the article relates to Sweden especially, Britain is, nevertheless, mentioned too, which strengthens this news value. Eliteness, which

is present in the article relates mostly to Swedish elite persons like Löfven or Bengtsson.

The image of the article construct Superlativeness as it presents huge bridge near Malmö. The road which is part of the image is related to border controls, Therefore overlap with the headline and the lead is established.

### 2.1.10 Sweden call on army to help manage refugee crisis

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary  Reference to emotions	Call on army; refugee crisis; weight of numbers; fallout; struggling; surge of arrivals; no room left; natural disasters; humanitarian catastrophes; forced; burden; chaos; greedy landlords; arsonists; vandals; set fire; blames; bureaucracy; delay; struggle; vulnerable; lost patience; Islamic state; criticised; rush;  shocked;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification  Comparison	Far beyond; weight of numbers; unprecedented surge; disproportional burden; total number of refugees; about 170,000; 10,000 people; 4000; unprecedented scale; extra 66,000 arrivals; just under half; too many adjustments; even to register

		quadrupling; double-shifts;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Department usually;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Sweden; Scandinavian; Sweden's army; Swedish shores; European migration trail; Greek island of Kos; Märsta; Stockholm; our society; Germany
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels  References to elite individuals  References to organisations, institutions, etc.	Military chiefs;  Fredrik Bengtsson; Olof Grindemark; Joakim Selen; Emma Weinstock; Anne Ramberg;  Migrationsverket;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Hassanein;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	For several weeks; in recent months; since 2012; for the time being; last three of four nights; end of the year; few years ago; now speculate; on Monday;

Figure 2.10 News values in the article: Sweden call on army to help manage refugee crisis

The article by *the Guardian* describes the migration situation in Sweden which is overwhelmed by the flow of refugees and migrants. Moreover, reactions of migrants are included as well as criticism of the Swedish government.

Negativity of the article is related to the chaotic situation in Sweden as well as bad conditions and long waiting of the refugees waiting in there. Additionally; Negativity is also reflected by emotions as some are being shocked.

Superlativeness is established mainly by high figures of refugees coming to the Sweden. It is established therefore mainly by quantification but comparison is present as well. Eliteness of the article is established around Swedish politicians and prominent people like Fredrik Bangtsson or Olof Grindemark.

The image included in the article portrays a young girl holding two bangs and a pillow. Although the headline and the lead reflect on migrants and refugees, there is no direct link. Therefore displacement is established.

## 2.2 The Daily Telegraph

The following chapter presents articles analysed in *the Daily Telegraph* newspaper.

### 2.2.1 Refugees shun France, land of red tape, unemployment and poor housing

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary Reference to emotions	Unemployment and poor housing; France's unattractiveness; Refugees; Unwelcoming and economically depressed; Unemployment rates; Ban on working; Squalid housing; Difficulties with language; Asylum seekers; Force to live on the street; Fled their country; War; Revelations; Fired tear gas;

		<p>Forced evacuations;          Syrian refugees without shelter;          Sprawling “New Jungle”;          Refusing to move;          The slum-like camp;          “illegal settlements”;          Evacuated;          They cannot be safe;          Refuse to go there;          “insecurity”;          So poor;          Passenger sank;          Massive influx of refugees;          No longer attractive;          Worrying portent;          Squalid conditions;          Risked;          Exile;          No a good land;          The catch;          Woes;          Lost in France;          Civil war;          “people who are going to die”;</p> <p>Red tape;          “slap in the face”;          Worrying sign;          Kafkaesque French rule;          “ a pack of cowards”;</p>
	Metaphor and simile	
	References to negative emotion	

		Should be worried; He warned;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	“Easy papers”; “a 10-year residency permit”; “compliment to the UK” Free guide; help refugees;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	More than 10 per cent; Vast majority of refugees; A lucky few; Only 30,000 beds; For over 60,000 asylum-seekers; Only 7,000 have receive asylum; Nearly 400 people; Some 3,000 migrants; Many say; 31,000 more Syrians; Only managed to persuade 600 Syrians and Iraqis; Lots of difficulties; Massive influx of refugees; Thousands of migrants; Asylum; 85-page guide; 24,000 Syrians; 100,000 White Russians;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Everyday situations;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place or nationality	Compared to UK or Germany; Steering clear of France; Germany;

		<p>Sweden;  Britain;  City of Calais;  To cross the Channel to the UK;  From Munich;  Monastery outside Paris;  Greek island of Lesbos;  Going to Germany;  In Calais;  Reaching Britain;  In the heart of Europe;  French;</p>
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>President;  Officials;  Official from Medecins du Monde (Doctors of the World);  Migration officials;  The immigration office;  A specialist in migration;  The interior minister;  Founder of Routard;    François Hollande;  Mr. Hollande;  François Gemene,  Bernard Cazeneuve;  Sabreen al-Ressace;  Philippe Glouguen;    Migrant experts and air groups;</p>



		French police; Science Po's Centre of International Research; The Telegraph; Organisation Revivre; Facebook; Whatsapp; Le Guide du Routard; Lonely Travel; Routard; Le Journal du Dimanche; "our government";
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Abdulrahman; Sabah; Ahmad;
	Reference to emotions	
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	On Monday; For up to nine months; Since war erupted in 2011; In the next two years; Residency status in 15 days; For now; Meanwhile;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	To avoid France; Would" flee back to Germany"; Refugees don't want to come; "people who are going to die";
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Compared to the average nine months; Should be worried that more refugees do not want to come;

Figure 2.11 News values in the article: Refugees shun France, land of red tape, unemployment and poor housing

The analysed article describes reasons of why refugees heading to Europe preferred ending up in other European countries like Britain or Germany instead of staying in France. The question is answered right at the beginning in the headline. In the headline the news value of Negativity is clearly visible. Moreover, it constructs the Proximity by mentioning France, which has become disliked by migrants. The lead then gives examples of countries, which are in favour of migrants and gives reason for doing so by describing country as unwelcoming and economically depressed. Moreover, Timeliness is included as well.

Example 33 – the example from *the Daily Telegraph*

Refugees shun France, land of red tape, unemployment and poor housing

(*the Daily Telegraph*; 21 September 2015, 15:20 BST)

There is an overlap between the image and the headline and lead. Looking at the photo, we can see the poor housing conditions with young unemployed men (both constructing Negativity). Moreover, in the background, French immigration officer can be seen partially constructing Proximity.

The most prominent news values of the article is traditionally Negativity. In this case it is connected with poor living conditions of the migrants; difficulties connected with an asylum procedures or French bureaucracy. Nevertheless, Positivity is constructed as well. On one hand, this is done by friendly immigration offers, on the other one by individuals offering help to the migrants.

Although Proximity is not constructed often in the article, its importance is high. This is due the fact that the topic of the article takes place near French city of

Calais, just over the Channel. Moreover, there is a mention from migrants expressing their will to reach the Britain.

Example 34 – the example from *the Daily Telegraph*

Officials said that apart from the sprawling "New Jungle", the slum-like camp where some 3,000 migrants are living hoping to cross the Channel to the UK, all "illegal settlements" would be evacuated.

(*the Daily Telegraph*; 21 September 2015, 15:20 BST)

Strong Eliteness is constructed thanks to references to elite persons. These references include links to François Hollande and other politicians, expressing their opinions on the situation in Calais. Eliteness is also established by mentioning *Le Guide du Routard*, a guide book created by Philippe Gloaguen, who on the other hand constructs Personalisation as he gives his opinion of the French government and reason why he created this guide for the migrants.

### 2.2.2 Europe ‘face worst refugee crisis since Second World War’

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary Reference to emotions	Refugee crisis; reject “populist”; emergency funding; “urgent” surge; “this problem”; the crisis; communism; the Balkan crises; driven from” “by violence”; opposition to immigration; “unpopular measures”; no evidence; scenes of chaos; deterred tourists; flood of migrants; migrants; deport;

		refused entry;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary Reference to emotions	“civilised and European was”; “solidarity”; “will help;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	“Worst refugee crisis”; “since Second World War”; “urgent” surge; some 50,000 people; in the last month alone; compared to 6,000 the year before; graver than the mass-movements of people after the fall of Communism; 50 million people; Syrian hardest hit; stark example; greater solidarity; torpedoed by national leaders; €30 million; £21 million; a total of €2.4 billion; €474 million;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Flood of migrants; integrate migrants; monitor their borders; deport migrants; refused entry; monitor their borders;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Europe; Greece; Aegean islands; in the Middle East and Africa; Syrian; Calais; situation “there”; Kos; Greek islands;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels  References to elite individuals	EU leaders; EU official in charge of migration; European leaders; national leaders;  Dimitris Avramopoulos; Mr Avramopoulos;

	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	The EU; UN figures; All governments; EU member states; until 2020;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	On Friday; in the last month alone; the year before; "Today"; the Balkan crises of the 1990s; last month; will soon receive; over the next six years;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	More aid to Greece; will help build reception centres;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Greater solidarity;

Figure 2.12 News values in the article: Europe 'face worst refugee crisis since Second World War'

The news values most prominent in the article were Negativity and Superlativeness. These can be observed right in the headline, where the migrant crisis is said to be the worst since the Second World War. In the lead among these two, Eliteness and Timeliness are established as well as there are references to the EU officials of migrations and the fact that their statement was made on Friday. In terms of text-image relation, the partial overlap is established. The focus of the image are migrants travelling by train through Macedonia. This established Proximity as the reader is presented information that the migrants are coming to central Europe. Moreover, Consonance is established as well due to hijab covering the women's heads (typical feature for Muslim women coming to Europe). Additionally, partial Personalisation is constructed by the woman looking out of the window being with her face being the focus of the shot.

Negativity is strongly reflected by negative vocabulary connected to the European migrant crisis, and all the elements of it (violence, deportation, scenes of

chaos etc.). Moreover, Negativity is constructed by metaphor “flood of migrants” which also constructs Consonance.

Although no mentions of particular organisations are present, throughout the article Eliteness is established by references to the EU officials and leaders. Particular Elite references are made by mentions of Greek politician Dimitris Avramopoulos.

Proximity is established in the text as well. Nevertheless, its relevance is rather small as no direct links to the UK are made. The only relevant Proximity established is the one mentioning Calais, which is very close to England. References to Greece or Syrian do establish Proximity, but with rather small importance.

The article establishes Timeliness as well. This is done especially by using temporal references (Today, on Friday).

### 2.2.3 EU quota plan forced through against eastern European states’ wishes

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Forced through against; fierce opposition; risks splitting the continent; the objections; deepening crisis; refugee crisis; a tense affair; toxic rhetoric; refused to take part; economic migrants; not taking part; the migrant crisis; wasted; horse-trading; involuntarily; overwhelmed; complicates task; unwilling refugees; bitter row; the worst fears; political damage; risks failure; to evade detection; unworkable; common sense lost today;

		naïve leaping on idea;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Reach a consensus;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	“large majority”; 120,000 refugees; tens of thousands of refugees; in a highly divisive move; 120,000 people; toxic rhetoric; 66,000 people; further 54,000; just a few hours before; simply won’t work; tens of thousands migrants massing in Greece; just three or four per cent; raises doubts; highly complicated; tens of thousands of unwilling refugees; the worst fears; long-term political damage; big moment; “There will be blood on the walls and on the carpets”. Overwhelming; some 80,935 people; to just 65 people; 105; 250;375; “big ridicule”;
<b>Consonance</b>	Stereotypes and Expectedness	After landing by boat; moved involuntarily; continue their journeys north; raises doubts; complicated; bitter row over national sovereignty; “they are determined to go where they want to”;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Eastern states’ wishes; Eastern countries; A European Union plan; from Italy and Greece; the Czech Republic, Slovakia,

		<p>Romania and Hungary; Finland; southern Europe; Brussels meeting; member states; Slovaks, Romanians, Hungarians and Finland; Greece and Italy; Croatia and Austria; failed to bring; Visegrad bloc; Britain; British concern; to Germany; some 38 per cent; to just 65 people; Estonia; Latvia, Portugal; Romania; Prague; Oxford University; Gothenburg; Lisbon or Poland;</p>
<p><b>Eliteness</b></p>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>EU interior ministers; interior ministers; the Czech interior minister; European leaders; EU leaders; EU'S Luxembourg presidency; the Home Secretary; Diplomatic sources; experts; refugee expert;</p> <p>Jean-Claude Juncker; Milan Chovanec; Jean Asselborn; Theresa May; Mrs May; Mr Juncker's plan; Dr Jeff Crisp;</p> <p>EU; Justice and Home Affairs Committee; Visegrad bloc; national police forces; the European Commission; the European Union; The</p>



		Telegraph;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Wednesday's; after days; just a few hours before; on Monday night; resolve the issue today; in recent weeks; second quarter of 2015;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Splitting the continent; simply won't work;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	However;

Figure 2.13 News values in the article: EU quota plan forced through against eastern European states' wishes

The article analysed in *the Telegraph* on 23 September 2015 describes an uneasy situation in 2015 when the EU member states negotiated about migrant quotas and migrant relocations. While the plan for compulsory relocation passed by the majority of the EU member states, some states (the Visegrad bloc) voted against. As result, the article describes the reason why these states did so.

The headline of the article constructs news values of Proximity (EU quota plan) and Negativity (forced through against). Negativity is constructed even the plan was regularly voted by the majority of the EU states. Therefore, Negativity is constructed by evaluative language. This is, on the other hand, explained in the lead which also constructs Eliteness (EU interior ministers); Superlativeness (relocate 120,000 refugees). Analysing the image of the article, news value of Superlativeness is established as we can see a huge number of migrants walking on the road. Moreover, Proximity is constructed as well as it is obvious the march takes place in Europe. Lastly, Consonance is present too. Marches of migrants walking in the southern parts of Europe became common very fast after the migrant crisis started. As result, partial overlap is established.

The most prominent news values throughout the article are Eliteness, Proximity, and Superlativeness. Eliteness is established as numerous references to politicians' tweets are made. This is due to the fact that the article describes the negotiations which politician took part in. As result names like Junker, May establish Eliteness as these are well known to the British audience. Although Proximity references are numerous, their strength is not very strong, as they point to EU states. Nevertheless, references to Britain are made as well. Therefore, the reader makes the connection with the topic of the article. Superlativeness is either constructed via quantifiers related to numbers of migrants to be relocated or via intensifications related to the negotiations or possible outcomes.

#### 2.2.4 Europe's migrant crisis likely to last for 20 years, says International Development Secretary

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Europe's migrant crisis; warning; engulfing Europe; humanitarian crisis; negligible; war; problem; crisis; not good enough; refugee camps; "political and social tensions"; low skills; could face a wait; refugees; lowest-paid jobs;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	Likely to last for 20 years; three million migrants; yet to come; three million people arriving; even more people fleeing;; 1.1.bn aid package; spelled out the scale; dwarf previous estimates; by the end of 2017; not good enough to just provide food and water; 1.5 million people; increasing Europe's population by 0.4 percent; considerable strains;

	Comparison	would do little boost to the continent's economy; hundreds of thousands of young people; critically depend; the most affected countries;  Three million more migrants; more had to be done; the worst of the crisis; compared to one million this year; plus further 500,000 in 2017; greater than the immediate economic dividend;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Unlikely to return home; typical time that someone spent as refugee from conflict; another 1.5 million people; partially offset the continent's ageing population; refugees tend to take the lowest-paid jobs; how well refugees are integrated;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Europe's migrant crisis; engulfing Europe; Britain's; in Syria; European Union; Russian's; Europe; Britain's; Brussels; 28-nation bloc; Britain; EU's routine economic forecasting; Sweden;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	The government minister in charge of Britain's international response; the Secretary of State of Department for International Development; The European

	<p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Commission; German politicians; the European Commission president;</p> <p>Justine Greening; Mr Greening; Jean-Claude Juncker;</p> <p>International Development Secretary; Department for International Development; European Union;</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	On Thursday; by the end of 2017; now estimates; now had to realise; in 1980s; today that estimate is around 20 years; it is clear now; in 2017; in short-term;
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Description of consequences</p> <p>Intensification</p>	Could arrive in next two years; even more people fleeing the country; if people are going to be refugees; could face wait;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	New EU figures; on the upside; contrary to the hopes; however;

Figure 2.14 News values in the article: Europe's migrant crisis likely to last for 20 years, says International Development Secretary

The analysed article describes new EU figure according to which the European migrants' crisis is likely to last decades rather than years as expected previously. Moreover is focuses on numbers of migrants coming in the next two years.

The most foregrounded news value of this article is Superlativeness and Eliteness. Superlativeness is especially connected to new figures revealing that the numbers of migrants might increase significantly as well as the time of the crisis

might prolong. As result, Superlativeness is often constructed via comparison with previous numbers and decades. In terms of Eliteness, prominent individuals are mentioned (Justine Greening) as well as numerous types of organisations and political institutions.

Lastly, Proximity is constructed too. This is done by references directly to Britain. As result, the proximity is quite strong. Other devices construction proximity are related to the EU, or southern states.

In the headline of the article, Proximity (Europe’s migrant crisis), Negativity (migrant crisis), Superlativeness (last for 20 years) and Eliteness (International Development Secretary) are established. Same news values are to be found in the lead plus we can see the construction of Timeliness (on Thursday). The image of the article constructs Positivity (smiling child). Nevertheless, the overlap is established.

### 2.2.5 Europe’s refugee crisis is a global problem, says John Kerry

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Europe’s refugee crisis; global problem; to stop flow; exodus; refugees; “global challenge”; “somebody’s else’s problem”; “refugee crisis; burden; grip of civil war; refugee camps; the crisis; threat to the survival of the European Union; under pressure;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Peace talks; American support;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	To be global; obviously by Jordan; unbelievable burden; flow of hundreds of thousands of desperate refugees; spent \$5.1 billion (£3.7); largely to

	Comparison	support; only ordered; 10,000 Syrian refugees; just 942;  The biggest single donor; the worst challenge to Europe since the aftermath of the Second World War;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	The United States; Middle Eastern refugees; to Europe; German counterpart; American support; Washington news conference; Jordan Lebanon; Turkey; The European Union; Washington; the European Union;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels  References to elite individuals  References to organisations, institutions, etc.	US Secretary of State; German counterpart; Germany's foreign minister; President;  John Kerry; Frank-Walter Steinmeier; Barrack Obama, Mr. Kerry;  Washington news conference; The European Union;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	On Monday; this fiscal year; in the first five months of this period;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences  Intensification	The impact;

Figure 2.15 News values in the article: Europe's refugee crisis is a global problem, says John Kerry

The article published by *the Daily Telegraph* deals with the opinion of the US Secretary of State, John Kerry. He points out that the European migrant crisis is a global problem.

The article is not very rich in news values, nevertheless these constructed are Negativity, Superlativeness and Eliteness. While Negativity is constructed via negative vocabulary presenting the flow of migrants as a crisis etc., Superlativeness supports this picture as it is constructed by linguistic devices of comparison, which emphasises the scale and seriousness of the crisis.

The Eliteness is probably the most prominent news value of the article. Elite persons stated in the article are such individuals as President Barack Obama or John Kerry, well know world politicians.

The headline and the lead of the article construct Proximity (Europe's), Eliteness (John Kerry) and especially Negativity (refugee crisis is a global problem). Negativity can be found in the image as well (migrants attacking the fence) together with Superlativeness (the number of migrants). Moreover, it established Eliteness as police forces are present as well. Because the image corresponds with the headline and the lead the overlap is established.

### 2.2.6 Germany expects up to 1.5 million migrants in 2015

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Refugee influx; leaked; EU struggles; the migrant crisis; pressure; shock EU leaders; criticised; dangerous sea crossing; has not confirmed; illegal border crossings; threatens; burden; warns; "breakdown of supplied"; took to the streets; to protest; was

	Reference to emotions	<p>set on fire; arson attacks; stranded; “difficult stay”; “danger”; “terrible picture”; “the dead boy”; “shocked”; cities complained; overwhelmed; blocked; restrict; adding pressure; our capabilities are limited; use the military;</p> <p>Emotional scenes;</p>
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Cheering and songs; safe zone;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	<p>Intensification, quantification</p> <p>Comparison</p>	<p>Up to 1.5 million migrants; leaked government figures; 920,000 new asylum-seekers; between October and December alone; the total number; ultimately top seven million; drastically higher; 800,000 asylum-seekers; large numbers of refugees; another half; may be too low; 7,000 to 10,000 illegal border crossing a day; high number; an extreme burden; thousands of people; 2,500 people; tens of thousands; very difficult; “terrible picture”; “all shocked”; 500,000 Syrian refugees; direct relocation; \$7.5 billion; offered just \$417 million; strongly in favour; 75 million people;</p>



	Lexis of growth	<p>Almost twice the official estimate; had dropped to its lowest level in four years; in the latest;</p> <p>Increasing pressure;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	With each migrant having an estimated four to eight family members; of another half a million; remains defiant;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Germany; the EU; of Turkey; in Brussels; the German government; state and local governments; EU leaders; German authorities; Sebnitz; border with the Czech Republic; in Hungary; Munich station; border with Austria;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>President; EU leaders; the vice-chancellor; the German interior minister; head of the European Council;</p> <p>Angela Merkel; Recep Tayyip Erdogan; Sigmar Gabriel; Mr Merkel; Thomas de Maiziere; Mr Tusk; Jean-Claude Juncker;</p> <p>The German authorities; Bild newspaper; DLF radio; the European Commission; from UN, EU;</p>

<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	In 2015; this year; between October and December; this year; meanwhile; is meanwhile discussing; yesterday; a day; in recent days; September 4; the days immediately after; on Monday night;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Could eventually end up; come under increasing pressure; took to the streets;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Leaked government figures; the new asylum estimate; we now expect; leaked;

Figure 2.16 News values in the article: Germany expects up to 1.5 million migrants in 2015

The analysed article describes figures saying that Germany expects up to 1.5 million news migrants in 2015. Moreover, it compares the newest numbers with number know to that date.

There are numerous news values to be found in the article of approximately the same significance. Negativity is constructed often, nevertheless, it is not constructed via evaluative language or offensive language. The Superlativeness is the most appearing news values and is constructed by various linguistic devices like comparison (had dropped to its lowest level), lexis of growth (increasing pressure) and quantifiers reflecting high numbers.

Since Proximity established in the article does not relate directly to the UK, it is of rather small significance. On the other hand, Timeliness is established strongly, not only by temporal references but also by present continuous tense.

Important news value of the article is Eliteness. Although it does not portrait any of the UK politicians, Eliteness is established via reference to European politicians or the Turkish president and others.

The news value constructed in the image is Negativity and Superlativeness. Negativity is reflected by people pressed crowd while Superlativeness is reflected by the high number of people in the picture. Superlativeness of the image is directly linked to the Superlativeness in the headline (1.5 million migrants). Therefore, full overlap is established.

### 2.2.7 ‘Migrant crisis is a security crisis’ says EU foreign policy chief

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Migrant crisis; security crisis; urges; military action; smuggling gangs; defeat; to combat; human trafficking cartels; humanitarian impact; of the Mediterranean migrant crisis; refugees; intercepted at sea; against their will; to be forced; controversial quota system; the gangs; destroy; objections; drone strikes and air bombing raids; ground force; the risks; military action; rival governments; criticised the plans; warning; “act of war”; traffickers’ boats; dangers; came under artillery and aerial fire; unidentified attackers; one crew member dead and several injured;

	Reference to emotions	<p>human smuggling gangs; Islamic terrorist groups; chaos; to tackle; the tide of migrants; perilous journey; humanitarian emergency; security crisis; smuggling networks; finance terrorist activities; it is not clear; military intervention; “smash the gangs”; Royal Navy commandos;</p> <p>People feared;</p>
<b>Superlativeness</b>	<p>Intensification, quantification</p> <p>Comparison</p>	<p>Spelt out; also said; tens of thousands of refugees; long-time leader; some 60,000 people; at least 1,800 people; so far this year;</p> <p>Could double the number; from about 30,000 to more than 60,000; 20-fold increase on the same period in 2014;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Another reminder of the dangers;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>Europe’s foreign policy chief; British diplomats; EU measures; European efforts; the Mediterranean migrant crisis; the EU; in Brussels; Britain; across Europe; in Britain; France’s; his country (France); British officials; European forces; the Royal</p>

		Navy; international waters; Russian; Western diplomats; Europe's chief diplomat; to reach Europe; perilous journey; across the Mediterranean; David Cameron; the general election; Royal Navy's flagship; HMS Bulwark; Royal Marine commandos;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>EU foreign policy chief; British diplomats; France's interior minister; European members of the Security Council; British officials; Western diplomats; Libya's ambassador to the UN; Europe's chief diplomat;</p> <p>Federica Mogherini; Ms Mogherini; Bernard Cazeneuve; Ibrahim Dabbashi; Muammar Gaddafi; David Cameron;</p> <p>United Nations Security Council; the Royal Navy; the BBC; Turkey's foreign ministry; HMS Bulwark; Royal Marine Commandos; UN estimates;</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Being drafted; on Wednesday; on Monday; next week; this year; in 2014;

<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	New accord on migration;
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Figure 2.17 News values in the article: ‘Migrant crisis is a security crisis’  
says EU foreign policy chief

The article by *the Daily Telegraph* published on 11 May 2015 reflects on the situation mainly in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea and is concerned with smuggling gangs and criminality connected to smuggling in general.

Surprisingly, Superlativeness established in this article appears in a limited number of occasions. Nevertheless, a few occasion are constructed by comparison of intensification with quantification. One of the strongest news values appearing in the article is Negativity. Negativity of this article is related mainly to criminality connected to people smuggling, traffickers or military actions against them. While the majority is constructed via negative vocabulary, one occasion of negative emotion is present as well relating to the fear of migrants about their lives. Moreover, reference to Europe’s security are made.

Proximity and Eliteness of this article play an important role as they are highly relevant to the British audience. In terms of Proximity, this is done by mentions of Britain, who is proposing military actions in the Mediterranean Sea. This includes Royal military or reference to its special forces. Eliteness is relevant to the British audience as it concerns not only European politicians but British as well including diplomats.

The image-text relation in terms of the headline and the lead is established in the sense of full overlap. The image constructs Superlativeness (high number of migrants of the boat); Eliteness (members of Italian navy) as well as Negativity (overcrowded boat). The topic of the image directly relates to smuggling gang, which correlates with article’s topic.

## 2.2.8 Migrant crisis to cost Germany €50 billion by 2017

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Migrant crisis; engulfed; cost; tackle refugee crisis; warned; streamed into; complained; are being overwhelmed; concerns about crime; assaulted women; scepticism; to shape up; anti-immigrant;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	€50 billion by 2017; €22 billion this year; €27.6 billion next year; respected veteran; only six weeks before; more than one million migrants;
	Comparison	To reduce the numbers; was bigger now; then it was six months ago; jumped amid; deepening public unease;
	Lexis of growth	Increasing pressure; increasingly doubtful; growing concern; growing doubts;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Germany; The Cologne Institute for Economic Research; in three federal states; in Cologne; Dusseldorf; regional parliaments;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	Chancellor; Finance Minister; a senior member in Merkel's cabinet;
	References to elite individuals	Angela Merkel; Wolfgang

	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	Schaeuble; Schaeuble; Alternative for Germany;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	By 2017; within two years; on Monday; last year; being overwhelmed; now; on March 13;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	New parties were set to enter;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Report has found;

Figure 2.18 News values in the article: Migrant crisis to cost Germany €50 billion by 2017

The article focuses on increased Germany's cost on migration crisis. It provides the reader with numbers of costs needed by the end of 2017.

Negativity in this article is only established via negative vocabulary, which is mostly related to numbers of migrants coming to Germany and possible crime this might bring. Superlativeness is often constructed with Negativity and is related to huge costs and oppositional opinions. It is established by intensification, quantification, comparison and lexis of growth. Proximity established in the article refers to places in Germany. Timeliness is constructed by temporal references such as now, last year etc. Lastly, Eliteness is only constructed in terms of Germany. No links to the UK a present.

The image of the article show Angela Merkel. Therefore it constructs Eliteness. It is connected nor to the headline or the lead, therefore, the relation established between the text and image is a dichotomy.



## 2.2.9 Migrant crisis: Jean-Claude Juncker plans to compensate countries for each refugee taken in

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary Reference to emotions	Migrant crisis; hostility; under fire; the crisis; downgraded; objection; unacceptable; as a threat; will not force; warnings; under pressure; jeopardise Schengen; violate; contradicts; stranded; wrong signal;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification  Comparison	For each refugee taken in; worth thousands of euros; compensation of €6,000 (£4,400); will be paid €500; to relocate some 160,000 refugees; ambitious target; insisted; higher standards of living; thousands of migrants; totally the wrong signal;  Similar plan for just 40,000 people;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Threat to their countries' Christian identity;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place Reference to culture	Eastern Europe; the European Parliament; EU neighbour; from Italy, Greece and Hungary; the Visegrad states; the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia; Schengen; Germany; Leader's of Bavarian's Christian Social Union;

<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels References to elite individuals References to organisations, institutions, etc.	US president; Austrian chancellor; German chancellor; Jean-Claude Juncker; Mr Juncker; Werner Faymann; Federica Mogherini; Angela Merkel; European Parliament; the European Commission; Bild newspaper;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	This week; annually; earlier this year; on Friday; on Sunday;

Figure 2.19 News values in the article: Migrant crisis: Jean-Claude Juncker plans to compensate countries for each refugee taken in

The main topic of the article is Jean-Claude Juncker’s plan to compensate EU states for every refugee they accept. By this act, he wanted to overcome hostility of some eastern EU states.

The main news value of the article is Superlativeness. It is often constructed by quantifiers of high number of rewards for each refugee taken in by a country. Moreover it relates to number of refugees to be relocated. Proximity of the article is linked to the European states, especially to the states of the Visegrad four, who oppose the plan for relocation.

Eliteness is established by references to EU politicians like Juncker, Mogherini or especially Angela Merkel. Consonance is present as well. It is constructed by a stereotypical image of Europe defending its Christian values against those of Muslim countries.

The image construct Eliteness. This is done by Jean-Claude Juncker in the front as well as by European Union flag in the background. As Mr Juncker is also the focus of the headline, overlap between the headline and the image is established.

### 2.2.10 Tougher security in Calais leads migrants to gather in other French ports

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary Reference to emotions	Tougher security; prevented; flooding into; desperate appeal; the crisis; break into; arrested; breaking into lorries; forcing; refugee camp; rat-infested; wasteland; bulldozed part; evacuated; injured; in fights; smugglers; gangs; prostitution; smuggling drugs; mafia; smuggling gangs;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification  Lexis of growth	Tougher; desperate appeal; urgent action; unprecedented influx; extra security measures; limited resources; extra police; about 500 migrants; about 1,000; hundreds remain; 600 migrants; up to £13,500;  Increasingly alarmed;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Jungle camp;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place Reference to culture	In Calais; French ports; the Channel; British police officers; Dieppe, Cherbourg; Ouistreham; Roscoff; Dunkirk; Saint-Malo; Le Havre; to reach Britain; south to Paris; Kosovo

		and Albania; Dover; Tilbury, Purfleet, Hull, Immingham and Newhaven;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels References to elite individuals References to organisations, institutions, etc.	British police officers; the mayor of Ouistreham;  Romain Bail;  Medecins Sans Frontieres; National Crime Agency;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Since the last summer; last month, recent weeks; Thursday night;

Figure 2.20 News values in the article: Tougher security in Calais leads migrants to gather in other French ports

The article by *the Daily Telegraph* reflects on people smuggling to the UK. Also, it describes how migrants are getting over the Channel and reflects of the situation around Calais.

Negativity constructed in the article is mainly established by references to crime. Crime is portrayed in relation to a mafia, smuggling gangs, prostitution etc. Superlativeness is among other devices constructed by quantification as high payment to a mafia for smuggling are shown. The important news value of the article proximity as the article describes the situation not only on the French part of the Channel but relates to port cities in the UK as well, which are being used for smuggling.

The photo of the article shows the Calais Jungle Camp with one man. As result, Proximity is established together with overlap.

## 2.3 The Sun

The following chapter presents articles analysed in *the Sun* newspaper.

### 2.3.1 I've burned off tips of my fingers to get to UK

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	<p>“burned off”;</p> <p>Mutilated fingerprints – which he BURNED in a desperate bid...”;</p> <p>Using horrific methods;</p> <p>Set them alight; melt them in battery acid;</p> <p>Minimal welfare provision;</p> <p>Used a naked flame on his fingerprints;</p> <p>“I’ll be stuck”;</p> <p>Detention centres;</p> <p>“burn their fingerprints”;</p> <p>War-torn parts of Africa;</p> <p>Treacherous trip;</p> <p>Is desperate;</p> <p>Refugee camp;</p> <p>HIV sufferer;</p> <p>Crammed onboard;</p> <p>It was sinking;</p> <p>Throwing bodies in the sea;</p> <p>Either dead or unconscious;</p> <p>Forcing him;</p> <p>Tragedy;</p>

	Reference to emotions	Migrants died; Ship sank; Illegal immigrants; To force; Prison; Fighting; House had been destroyed; Asylum crisis; Cannot take them all;  "I was going to die";
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	"Their wounds have been healed";
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	"healing too quickly"; "biblical exodus"; 800,000 waiting; Traacherous trip; Paid £2500; 230 people crammed onboard; One of around 200 immigrants; 300 immigrants died; 42,000 illegal immigrants; Unprecedented numbers; Would be much higher; Mass migration of people; Far less costly;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Refugees...are taken to detention centres;  Britain has a proud tradition of providing a safe haven for people fleeing persecution;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	"To get to UK"; To reach Britain;

	Reference to culture	<p>They land in Europe  Italy and Greece;  Italian island of Lampedusa  “I know many people in  England”;  “In Italy”;  “The UK and Germany”  By the time they land on  British soil;  In Sicily;  “They are now I Sweden.”;  “biblical exodus” to Europe;  Across the Mediterranean;  Will head to Britain;  Sicilian coast;  Three brothers in London;  In town of Mineo  Port in Catania;  Beaches near Lampedusa;  Arrived in the EU;  European law states;</p>
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations,  institutions, nations etc.</p>	<p>Sicilian government  administrator;  Vice chairman of the  Concervative Parliamentary  Foreign Affairs and Defence  Committee;</p> <p>Mahamed Said;  Syrian refugee Rudin Napouri;  Francesco Puglisi;</p>

		<p>MP Mark Prtichard</p> <p>The Sun;  Italian authorities;  Save the children;  Authorities;  Italian navy;  Italian government;  Britain;</p>
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	<p>“burned off my fingers”;  Eritrean refugee Isaias;  “I had to do this to stop them from forcing me to claim asylum here.  “I have no interest in staying in Italy. There are no jobs and I do not know anyone.  “I know many people in England but if they take my fingerprints, I’ll be stuck.”  Eritrean Afewerki Abraham;  Farah Yassir Abdou;  The father-of-three;  “The traffickers showed us a picture of a big boat and took my money.  Syrian refugees Jamal Kurd and his wife Sara;  Baby daughter Lemar;</p>



	Reference to emotions	<p>“I thought I was going to die.”</p> <p>Is desperate to join his three brothers;</p> <p>“I’m doing everything for my daughter”;</p> <p>“To be in Europe is like a dream come true for us;”</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	<p>On Sunday;</p> <p>October’s tragedy; between January and April;</p>
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Description of consequences</p> <p>Intensification</p>	
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of new or unexpected events	Unprecedented numbers

Figure 2.21 News values in the article: I’ve burned off tips of my fingers to get to UK

The analysed article explains why some migrants heading towards Europe are destroying their own fingerprints. Since the article features many individual statements, Personalisation is the foregrounded news value. By describing several stories of runaway migrants, the target audience gets more connected with struggles of the migrants. Personalisation is not only constructed by names of the migrants, but with their direct speeches included in the text. As result, Personalisation is not only established by reference to individuals but by references to emotions as well. One of the examples would be Farah Yassir Abdou, fearing for his life by stating: “I thought I was going to die.”

Together with Personalisation, Negativity and Proximity are strongly established as well. Negativity is constructed by negative vocabulary mainly connected with damaging of fingerprints and everyday struggles of migrants heading towards the Europe, including topics of sunken ships, dead migrants, detention centres etc. In terms of Proximity, this news values is strongly constructed around the United Kingdom, therefore making it very relevant for the British. Although the article describes mainly the situation in Italy (Sicily), the UK references are numerous, sometimes including hypothetical scenarios like the one below.

Example 35 – the example from *the Sun*

*They are effectively free to leave and make their way to countries offering more generous welfare packages, such as the UK and Germany.*

*(The Sun, 14 June 2014, 18:04 BTS)*

News values constructed in the headline of this article are Negativity (burned off), Personalisation (my fingers) and Proximity (to get to the UK). Additionally, in terms of image-text relations, the type of relation between the two is dichotomy. While the main focus of the headline is put on burned fingers (negativity) and heading to the UK (proximity), the analysed image captures a group of migrants calmly waiting on a huge ship with hardly any news value established.

**2.3.2 Migrant ‘fed to sharks by trafficker’**

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Migrant; fed to sharks; trafficker; suspect; quizzed by police; suspected human trafficker; would-be illegal immigrant; the victim; to have



		capsized;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	In the Mediterranean; to Italy; from North Africa; Sicilian port of Ragusa; nearby Pozzallo; from Guinea; west Africa; the Med; Europe; at the centres it has in Sicily; across the mainland;
<b>Eliteness</b>	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	Police; coastguards; local police; spokesman; the International Organisation of Migration; Europe;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	In his 20s; his body;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Since the start of the year; during the last weekend; in the coming weeks; this year; the same period last year;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences; Intensification	Have died; numbers are expected to increase; devoured instantly by sharks; incident was discovered;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Shark species found in the area; reveal;

Figure 2.22 News values in the article: Migrant 'fed to sharks by trafficker'

The analysed article describes an event, which took place on a boat driven by human traffickers in the Mediterranean Sea. On its way, young migrant suffocated from petrol fumes and was thrown to sharks. Right from the start of the article, starting with the headline, Negativity and Superlativeness are constructed. This is due to the negative lexis (Migrant, sharks, trafficker). Superlativeness is constructed by the phrase fed to sharks, showing brutality of the act.

### Example 36 – the example from *the Sun*

#### Migrant ‘fed to sharks by trafficker’

(*the Sun*, 14 April 2015; 14:03 BTS)

Negativity and Superlativeness are established in the image as well as there is a group of sharks hunting for their prey catch. Nevertheless, the image does not capture the exact situation. As result, the full overlap is established, both with the headline and the lead of the article.

Two most prominent news values of the article are Negativity and Superlativeness. Negativity is constructed especially by references to the death of the young migrant, sharks and human trafficker who was responsible for the act. As for Superlativeness, linguistic devices used are intensified lexis (horrified by what they saw; man-eating beasts) and various examples of intensifiers as well as quantifiers. Although the news report describes the story of a young man with numerous victims, Personalisation is constructed rarely. The Positivity is constructed as well in the article (good weather), which also helps to construct the news values of Impact (numbers are expected to increase). Last but not least, Unexpectedness is present as well when the species of Great White shark is said to be present in the Mediterranean Sea, the fact not many people realise.

#### 2.3.3 Migrants laying siege to Budapest

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Laying siege; angry protests erupt; refugee exodus; besieging Budapest; epicentre; migrant crisis; chanted; line of cops; swamped authorities; stampede; by breaking EU

		rules; economic migrants; stranded outside; riot cops; to clear the station; clashes or resistance; refugees poured in; the crisis had divided; emergency talks; struggling to manage; asylum seekers; threatened to veto;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Havens; solidarity;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	Hundreds of asylum seekers; main international train station; exploding migrant crisis; crowds of frustrated refugees; the chaotic scenes; angry migrants; just 24 hours alter; around 500 people; 50,000 people; strife-torn Syria; no longer cope; vast migrant camps; the highest number of migrants; in a single day; 3,650 arrived; the biggest movement of people; since the Second World War; with more than 300,000; more efforts; to take thousands more asylum seekers;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Frustrated refugees; they face a line of cops; angry protests; arrived without visas; angry migrants; free movement between member states; order and legality must be restored at the borders;

<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	To Budapest; Budapest; Germany! Germany!; to boards trains west; Keleti station; train to Austrian capital Vienna; Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan; entered EU member Hungary; further west; Germany; the UK; near Budapest's two main stations; entering Austria; in Vienna; countries on its eastern borders; the first European country they enter; Britain; the British;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Western European leaders; Hungarian government spokesman; Austria's leader;</p> <p>Zoltan Kovacs; Werner Faymann; Mr Faymann;</p> <p>Hungarian authorities; riot cops; EU's Schengen Agreement; authorities; police; the European Union;</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Yesterday; on Monday; 24 hours alter; last month; on Monday; this year; fresh emergency talks; September 14; current EU regulations; while their applications is being processed; the European Union; meanwhile; last night;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences	Chaotic scenes; movement of

	Intensification	people;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	The new epicentre;

Figure 2.23 News values in the article: Migrants laying siege to Budapest

The article published by *the Sun* newspaper on 1 September 2015 describes protest of migrants in Budapest's main Keleti station who were denied trains boarding after buying tickets. Moreover, it describes numbers of migrants reaching Hungary on their way to Austria in the first months of the migrant crisis.

In the headline, Negativity together with Proximity are established. While proximity is constructed by reference to the capital of Hungary, Budapest, Negativity is established by evaluative language in form of metaphor "laying siege", which can be considered as Superlativeness as well. The lead of the article follows the same pattern and Negativity, Proximity and Superlativeness are constructed too.

The initial image of the article established Superlativeness together with Personalisation and Proximity. While Superlativeness is represented by the big crowds in front of the Keleti train station (construct Proximity), two children reflect established Personalisation as the reader can link them to his own. Moreover, two children construct Negativity, as one is crying and the other is scared. As result, the overlap is established.

Negativity is the most prominent news values in the whole article. It is constructed by the negative emotions of the angry crowd protesting against the fact they cannot board trains to Vienna. Moreover the news value is established by using metaphors (migrant exodus; migrants poured in), references to breaking of the EU law, or threats of veto from Hungarian politician.

Superlativeness is mostly constructed by intensifiers and quantifiers. Intensifiers are often related to the protest (chaotic situation) while quantifiers



refer to number of migrants coming from third world countries in general (more than 50,000 people).

The proximity established in the article is focused mainly on Budapest and Hungary. On the other hand reference to the UK is made as well. As result, the strength of the Proximity is increased. Together with Proximity, the news value relevant in this article is Timeliness as numerous references to time are established. These are temporal references (yesterday, on Monday) as well as by present continuous tense (is being processed). Lastly, Eliteness is constructed too by reference to elite individuals and others.

#### 2.3.4 Migrant boats sink killing 46 as Europe struggles with human tide

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Sink killing; struggles; human tide; FORTY-SIX refugees; drowned; three migrant boats capsized; Died; sank; engine failed; wreck of the boat; died in hospital; refugees drowned; remain missing; fleeing the war; unseaworthy boats; rickety boats; series of tragedies; the death of three-year-old Syrian boy; pictured face down; dinghy overturned; died in hospital; killing nearly 200; illegal traffickers and people smugglers; put people I danger; ongoing chaos; threatened to tear apart;

	Reference to emotions	seizing jewellery; swamped by migrants; curb migrants' rights; blocked the passage; feared dead;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Saved one girl; safety; helping the operation;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	Killing 46; FORTY-SIX refugees; including 20 children; dozens more; feared dead; 49 people; 40 others; just hours later; up to 100 people; but 16 women, seven men and 11 children; at least 144 migrants have died already in 2016; absolutely shocking; so many people; at least 12 refugees; dozen more remain missing; the latest tragedies; rocketing numbers; 1,600 migrants a days; a staggering 2,100 per cent; almost 37,000; arrived so far; more than 800,000 people; most of them refugees; rickety boats; series of tragedies; significant increase; including a baby; carrying hundreds of people; killing nearly 200; the escalating migrant crisis; so far; around 1.1 million asylum seekers; dreadful numbers of dead; more than a million

	Comparison	<p>migrants; last year alone; huge amount of pressure; so overwhelmed by asylum seekers; lost track of 600,000; swamped by 320,000 migrants; drastic reforms; for the first time in 50 years;</p> <p>including children; triggered the biggest movement of humans across Europe since World War Two;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	<p>Migrant boats; another wooden sailboat; third shit sank yesterday; and last August; "Today, once again;" boats full of migrants;</p>
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>Europe; between Greece and Turkey; the isle of Farmakonisi; eastern Aegean Sea; British boat; island of Kalolimnos; Izmir in Turkey; to land; boat from the UK; near the coastal resort of Didim; Lesbos; travelling to Europe; EU entry point in Greece; from Turkey; the Mediterranean; to reach Europe; Reach Germany or Scandinavia; Turkish beach; Libyan city of Zuwara; in the country; in Syria and Iraq; France; Germany; Greece; Italy</p>

		'; Denmark; Sweden; Austria; Hungary; Macedonia; Calais; make it to Britain; border with Germany;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Hellenic Coastguard; A Greek shipping ministry spokesman; the Home Office; Turkish authorities; Spokesman for the UN Refugee Agency; German Chancellor;</p> <p>Angela Merkel; Ms Merkel;</p> <p>The Sun; The International Organisation of Migration;</p>
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Private boats; Aylan Kurdi; the body of Aylan;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Yesterday; in the early hours; at 3am; migrant boats sink; lat night; yesterday; heading to Farmakonisi; later died; are dying while trying; on Thursday; since the new year; January 2015; last year; on September 2; In December; last August; so far; ongoing chaos; in the past two years;
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Description of consequences</p> <p>Intensification</p>	Drowned, feared dead; boats sink; remain missing; while trying to reach the Greek island of Lesbos; the body of Aylan was pictured face down;

		continue travelling through the country and beyond;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	New future in Europe;

Figure 2.24 News values in the article: Migrant boats sink killing 46 as Europe struggles with human tide

The article published by *the Sun* on 23 January 2016 reports on tragedies taking place in the Mediterranean Sea, where three migrant boats sank leaving many dead behind. Not only it describes the newly capsized boat but refers to young Syrian boy who drowned the year before.

Throughout the article, Negativity is strongly constructed. Negative vocabulary often refers to deaths of drowned people. Moreover, negative evaluative language is common as well as typical metaphors are used to describe the migrant flow to the Europe (swamped by migrants etc.). Among the negative references to deaths of migrants, the death of Aylan Kurdi is mentioned as well. This mention construct Personalisation. Negativity is followed by Superlativeness on numerous occasions. This is established especially by intensification (absolutely shocking, significant increase) followed by quantification references referring to high numbers of migrants reaching Europe.

Importantly, Consonance is established. Its construction is done by reference to boats' sinking by phrases "once again" or "another boat". Moreover, Consonance is established simply by mentioning the sunk boats as this negative phenomenon fits the stereotypical images of migrants' rout to EU.

The article includes various references to Proximity. Although most of them refer to place in the southern part of Europe including Turkey, links to Britain are made as well, especially with connection with the city of Calais which is the last stop of migrant before reaching the UK. Moreover, proximity is established by mentioning British ship helping the sunk migrants.

The deaths of migrants after the boats sunk construct Impact. It is reflected either by references to dead migrants or negative emotions showing their fear for life.

Last but not least, Timeliness is often constructed, which makes the article timely relevant to the reader. Not only is it established via temporal references, but by present continuous tense as well.

The image construct the news value of Negativity as it portraits four dead bodies packet in black bags. The sea in the background then construct Proximity as the audience links it to the Mediterranean Sea. As result, overlap is established both between headline and the lead.

### 2.3.5 Migrant gang who attacked pensioners on Munich subway were REFUSED asylum four years ago

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Migrant gang; attacked pensioners; refused asylum; the gang of migrants; cannot be deported back; deemed too dangerous; fined; appalling attack; roughly seized by the arms; pinned against a wall; grabbed by the neck; rejected; aren't able; war zones; "aren't here legally"; "civil wars"; "not everyone has a chance"; the fight; rejected by her; smashed his hand; patting; on the head; angry exchange; spat; grabbing her; crime; fined 200 euros; the incident; were attacked, robbed, raped and sexually



		Cologne;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	Munich police spokesman;
	References to elite individuals	Sven Muller; Mr Muller; party's speaker Frauke Petry;
	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	MailOnline; Pro Asyl; Police; Alternative for Germany;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Local Tom Roth; an older lady; two gentlemen;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Four year ago; two days ago; in a few months; on New Year's Eve; last year; two days ago;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Fight broke out;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	It has emerged; the revelations; patting;

Figure 2.25 News values in the article: Migrant gang who attacked pensioners on Munich subway were REFUSED asylum four years ago

The analysed article describes a situation, which took place in Munich subway, where group of migrants attacked pensioners. The fight broke out after of the Afghans put his hand a woman sitting in the carriage.

Since the article describes the situation in the carriage, the news value constructed most strongly is Negativity. Negativity is constructed by negative vocabulary related to the fight itself, asylum procedures or deportation possibilities or sexual attacks in Cologne in Germany. Moreover, intensification helps to construct Superlativeness. The incident is related to as shocking. Moreover the Superlativeness is constructed in relation to deportation to the country of migrants' origin, which can be "too dangerous" etc.



Although Proximity is established, it is only constructed in terms of Germany. No direct relation to the UK is made. The same goes for Elitenes, which is present as well in the article. Again, references to Eliteness are limit to Germany.

Moreover, the article includes testimonies and opinions of common individuals who give the article and the story a human face. An example is the local Tom Roth or several anonymous people from Germany.

News values established in the headline are Negativity (migrant gang, attacked), Proximity (on Munich subway) and Timeliness (four year ago). The first image of the article was taken right at the place of the incident and it portraits one of the attackers. Therefore, full overlap between the photo and headline is established. Overlap is also established with the lead.

### 2.3.6 Migrant Mr Big exposed: Birmingham gangster who smuggle thousands of illegals into the UK in 24 hour a day operation

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Gangster; smuggles; illegals; Afghan gang's network; underworld boss; smuggle people; trafficker bragging; kicked out of the UK; under cover of darkness; illegal immigrant; smuggled people; the gang; the smugglers; security risk; fears; Jihadi fighter; kicked me out; "deporting me"; invasion; illegal immigrant; Abdelhamid Abaaoud's;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	Mr Big; thousands of illegals; exclusive; taking £4,000; up to

		27 migrants per night; kingpin; international empire; the Truck King; boasted; huge Afghan network; Jungle camp at Calais; major security risk; heightened fears; all the time; 25,27 people going; for years; almost 15 years; up to 60 members; Paris mastermind; greatly appreciated;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Birmingham gangster; into the UK; into Britain; UK and France; out of the UK; across the channel; from Paris; Birmingham City University; quiet suburb of Alum Rock; in and out of the UK; Jungle camp at Calais; 20 miles inland; Paris attacks; northern France; there (northern France); camp outside the town; going to England; British sister-f***ers; England's south cost ports; out of the UK; into Europe; including Britain; National Crime Agency;
	Reference to culture	Manchester United shirt; Afghan hat;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	A Birmingham City University spokesman;
	References to elite individuals	Abdelhamid Abaaoud's;

	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	Sun investigation; Birmingham City University; the Sun; National Crime Agency;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Usmat Ullah Sahak; trafficker; Khalil; Faisal;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	In 24 hour a day operation; exposed today; in the two-month investigation; in 2011;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Arriving shortly after;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Exposed;

Figure 2.26 News values in the article: Migrant Mr Big exposed:  
Birmingham gangster who smuggle thousands of illegals into the UK in 24  
hour a day operation

The topic of the article by *the Sun* is concerned with an exclusive investigation it made in order to expose a migrant gang smuggling people into the UK. The most prominent members of the gang are included together with the way the smuggling takes place.

Very important news values established in the article are Personalisation and Proximity. Personalisation is established throughout the whole article as it includes excerpts of direct speech between the trafficker and the Sun investigator undercover. As result names of the gang members are included.

Since the article is concerned about smuggling people into the UK, Proximity constructed in the article, refers to locations in the UK. This establishes very strong Proximity as the closeness of the story is very high.

Negativity constructed in the article is established via negative vocabulary related to criminality (gang) and terrorism (Jihadi fighter). It is followed by Superlativeness if often constructed together with Negativity.

The headline of the article constructs various news values. These are: Superlativeness (Mr Big, thousands of illegals), Unexpectedness (exposed); Proximity (Birmingham, into the UK), Negativity (gangster, smuggles, illegals), and Timeliness (in 24 hour a day). The image on the other had constructs Personalisation as the focus is put on the Sun reporter undercover. Moreover is established negativity due to shaken camera focus (took by mobile phone probably). As the image reflects the same topic an overlap is established.

### 2.3.7 One million migrants heading this way

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Fled; illegally crossed; erecting fencing; migrant tide; objected; bombing; rubber boat; fence; resign; enforcing plan; compulsion; desperately; fleeing war zones; lack of action by the French; pack of cowards; failure; heads down; address concerns; ignore it at the election;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Solidarity; rubber boat; free edition; hello;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	One million migrants; we took 558,000 last year; shock report; around 500,000; another 300,000; further 200,000 are expected; from developed countries alone; only 120,000

	Comparison	<p>asylum seekers; the last chance; desperately need our assistance; many migrants; special free edition for refugees; thousands of would-be asylum seekers; full of pictures; a third of Labour voters;</p> <p>The worst migrant crisis since World War Two;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Arriving by sea;
<b>Proximity</b>	<p>Reference to place</p> <p>Reference to culture</p>	<p>Heading this way; we; fled to Europe; EU borders; the UK; The Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania objected; the Mediterranean; Brussels summit; in the UK last year; Britain's political parties;</p>
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>European Commission president; Slovakian PM; Tory MEP; EU leaders; a spokesman for Home Secretary;</p> <p>Jean-Claude Juncker; Timothy Kikhope; Theresa May; Philippe Gloaguen;</p> <p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; French travel guide Routard; Britain's political parties; British Future think-tank;</p>

		Tories;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	By the end of this year; next three months; last year; was yesterday warned; today; the first arrived yesterday; in the first six months of the year; last year;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Immigration's effect on communities;

Figure 2.27 News values in the article: One million migrants heading this way

Similarly to some of *the Daily Mail* articles, *the Sun* comes with a story concerned about new, shocking report and its figures. According to these bigger numbers, than estimated, of migrants are about to come to Europe and Britain.

Negativity is the most prominent news value of the article. It is constructed by references to illegal border crossing, tide of immigrants, war zones or lack of action. Nevertheless, Negativity is constructed by negative vocabulary and not by evaluative language. Superlativeness constructed in the article typically relates to number of migrants. As was the case of other news article, even here the migrant crisis is said to be the worst migrant crisis since the World War Two, which establishes strong Superlativeness.

Proximity in the article is established by reference to European states, EU institutions and Elite persons. Moreover, direct reference to the UK are made, making the article more relevant for the British reader. Same goes for Eliteness which is not only established around European leaders in general, but includes British politicians as well as links to British political parties and their opinion on the crisis.

Timeliness is constructed solely by temporal references like yesterday or today. As result, the article becomes relevant in terms of its novelty.

Although the headline and the lead describe high number of migrants coming to Europe, the image portrays nothing similar. The image included in the article show the cover of travel guide created especially for migrants. As result, dichotomy is constructed.

### 2.3.8 Refugee crisis: Berlin so swamped by migrants city is in ruins

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Refugee crisis; swamped by migrants; city is in ruins; humanitarian crisis; close to meltdown; “we can’t cope”; was in ruins; overwhelmed; sub-zero temperatures; public doubts deepen; fury; sex mob scandal; were robbed or sexually assaulted; by gangs; the migrant-led sexual assaults and robbery; banned; women complained; sexually harassed; cancelled over security fears; fast running out; delays; no signs; Beleaguered; was warned; humanitarian crisis; is breaking down; backlogs; hypothermia; forced; was abused and killed; sexual predator; queue chaos; German paedophile; found strangled;

		deprived of their human dignity; desperate refugees; unpaid 17-hour shifts; is close to collapse; no sense; lost control; ; the ugly concrete; shunted; wrestling; practical issue; biting cold; stupid people; attacked; harder for us; big problem; Islamic State; crazy; rubbish everywhere; war; migrant gangs; sex-pest sprees; punish; to blame; culture clash; uncontrolled immigration; harassed volunteers; struggling to cope; thugs; NEO-NAZI thugs; anti-Muslim rampage; tensions; boil over; naked violence; the far right; attacking; was attacked; criticised; slow response; Nazis; murdered; The Night Of The Broken Glass; Kristallnacht attacks;  fears;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary  Reference to emotions	Warm welcome; incredibly kind; good people;  I feel safe here;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	So swamped; influx of 90,000 refugees; sheer volume of refugees; a rate of 400 a day; at least 90 women; spread to five



	<p>Comparison</p> <p>Lexis of growth</p>	<p>more cities; owing £45billion; fast running out; huge delays; 90,000 influx; part of a 1.1 million-strong throng; so huge; desperate refugees; unpaid 17-hour shifts; mammoth miscalculation</p> <p>Enough refugees to fill Wembley Stadium; public doubts deepen; biting cold; herder for us; incredibly kind; too many of us; very crowded; arrive every day; lots of young men; waited for six days; disgusting spectacle; influx of 3,200 refugees per day; 91 Jews</p> <p>More migrants;</p> <p>Fury continues to grow; the numbers will rise;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Cool Teutonic efficiency; her open-door policy towards refugees; was already facing a financial crisis; Germanic order; coming back regularly;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Berlin; capital's social security HQ; Wembley Stadium; in Cologne; including Berlin; town of Bornheim; public swimming pool; carnival parade in Rheinberg; to the West; Berlin's LaGeSo

		reception centre; the local government; Tunisia; Syria; Poland; German city of Leipzig;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>German Chancellor; a vice-president of Germany's parliament; Berlin's mayor; boss LaGeSo HQ; minister; Mayor;</p> <p>Angela Merkel; Claudia Roth; Michael Muller; Franz Allert, Christiane Beckhann; Ms Beckhann; Ole Schroeder; Burkhard Jung;</p> <p>LaGeSo HQ; Moabit Hilft; Islamic State; Pegida;</p>
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Bosnia Mohamed Januzi; Ali Amar; Roula Khalid; Maria; Assam Nasri; student worker;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Last night; the New Year; over the past year; in October;

Figure 2.28 News values in the article: Refugee crisis: Berlin so swamped by migrants city is in ruins

The analysed article described an uneasy situation in Berlin in January 2016, which was overcrowded by migrants waiting in long queues and living in poor conditions in camps. Moreover, the article includes interviews with migrants as well as it describes anti-Migrant demonstrations, organised by Neo-Nazis.

In the whole article Negativity and Superlativeness are strongly are often constructed. Negativity is linked by negative vocabulary and sometimes by

evaluative language to conditions in Berlin, which is overcrowded by migrants waiting in long queues. Moreover, Negativity is related do security threats of possible terrorists, Islamic state as well as extremists on the other side, Neo-Nazis. Lastly, Negativity is also established by reference to a paedophile who sexually assaulted a young migrant boy a killed him. Superlativeness also constructed with links to the overcrowded city as well as to growing numbers of incomers etc.

Among the two mentioned, important news value constructed in the article is Personalisation. This is due to several short interview with migrants waiting in queues in Berlin. Surprisingly, in relation with Personalisation, Positivity is sometimes constructed as well. This is the result of a positive portrayal of Germans in the eyes of migrants and refugees.

The first image of the article constructs Aesthetic value. It portraits a video-mapping on the Brandenburg Gate. However nice this is, it is not related the events of the article. Therefore, dichotomy is established.

### 2.3.9 Refugee decamp: Family living in £2m mansion funded by taxpayer move to new pad worth £1.3m just a mile away

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary  Reference to emotions	Refugee decamp; jobless refugee; no links to the area; strange and rude; do not open the door; it's not right; others are struggling; blaster the Labour; to end abuse; undermine; has not worked; physical disabilities; vulnerability as a family; go away; illness and disability;



		TaxPayers' Alliance;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals  Reference to nation	Saeed Khaliif; his brood; Khaliifs; one neighbour; Pedro Rodriguez;  Funded by taxpayer;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	In 2011; has now; recently renovated; in 2008; last night;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	New pad; their news street;

Figure 2.29 News values in the article: Refugee decamp: Family living in £2m mansion funded by taxpayer move to new pad worth £1.3m just a mile away

The article published by *the Sun* on 17 February 2016 is surprisingly not dealing with migration in terms of politics but rather of personal story of one migrant family, who is portrayed in a negative way as it was given luxurious housing by the city council.

Foregrounded news values of the article are Eliteness and Proximity. Eliteness is established by references to famous people like Emma Thompson or Kate Moss. Moreover, UK politicians are referred to as well. Similarly, Proximity is established on local references. London, Camden, West Hampstead are included, therefore evoking feeling of closeness of the topic.

Of the same importance is Personalisation which is constructed throughout the article. It is constructed by references to family members of Khaliif. Moreover, opinion of other individual is included as well. With temporal references like "last night" or recently, the article is being time relevant. In other words, Timeliness is constructed.

Personalisation is also one of the news values constructed in the image as it portrays the wife of Saeed Khaliif. Moreover, Consonance is established as well as she wear traditional Muslim clothes. In terms of text-image relation, displacement is established.

### 2.3.10 Tony Blair let in 2MILLION migrants against the rules ‘in master plan to deceive the British people’

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Against the rules; deceive; deporting, failed; public outrage; unskilled; removal;
	Reference to emotions	It’s emotional;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	2MILLION migrants; master plan; TWO MILLION more immigrants; an explosive new book; dramatically; too “emotional”; 350,000 asylum seekers; 150,000 work permits; takes too long; it was clear; interviewed more than 200 senior;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place Reference to culture	Let in; British people; into Britain; to stay in the UK; UK citizens;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	Former prime minister; immigration minister; head of Home Office immigration; ex-ministers;

	References to elite individuals	Tony Blair; Barbara Roche; Stephen Boys Smith;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Between 1999 and 2001;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Explosive new book has revealed;

Figure 2.30 News values in the article: Tony Blair let in 2MILLION migrants against the rules ‘in master plan to deceive the British people’

The short article published by *the Sun* on 27 February 2016 deals with a new publication in which is revealed Tony Blair and others let in 2 million migrants into the UK during their rule.

Negativity constructed in the article is established around negative vocabulary related to rules breaking, public outrage, unskilled work power or removal of immigrants. Moreover, it includes reference to emotion as well, when the process of deportation is said to be emotional.

Superlativeness is constructed mainly by quantifications foregrounding 2 million migrants were allowed into the country, number of work permits allowed or number of ex-politicians interviewed in the book. While Proximity relates directly to Britain or British people its relevance and strength is high. The same is the case of Eliteness. In the article Tony Blair, Barbara Roche and Stephen Boys Smith are mentioned. These well-known British individuals established clear Eliteness.

The image included in the article portrays a line of migrants waiting for food. Therefore Superlativeness is established as well as Negativity as we can see poor conditions of a camp. Nevertheless, the image is not very content relevant as it does not show a book, or Elite person included in it. Therefore dichotomy is established.

## 2.4 The Daily Mail

The following chapter presents articles analysed in *the Daily Mail* newspaper.

### 2.4.1 Now even Merkel admits European refugee crisis is 'out of control': Thousand take to the streets of Germany shouting 'take your Muslims with you' after mob sex attacks

News values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	<p>European refugee crisis;</p> <p>Is "out of control";</p> <p>Shouting "take your Muslims with you";</p> <p>Mob sex attacks</p> <p>Vulnerable;</p> <p>The refugee crisis;</p> <p>Europe was "vulnerable" in the refugee crisis;</p> <p>It was not yet in control;</p> <p>Challenge;</p> <p>"without much difficulty";</p> <p>"market would "suffer acutely";</p> <p>The EU has struggled to cope with;</p> <p>Tide of refugees from war and poverty;</p> <p>The bulk of them (migrants);</p> <p>Have been abolished</p> <p>Floundered;</p> <p>They demonstrated against a refugee influx;</p> <p>A number of incidents of</p>



		<p>sexual violence;</p> <p>The rally;</p> <p>xenophobic group PEGIDA;</p> <p>“Deport them!”;</p> <p>Vented their anger and frustration;</p> <p>Accused of destroying Germany;</p> <p>“Refugees not welcome”;</p> <p>Three men armed with knives pursuing a woman;</p> <p>“Islam = terror”;</p> <p>Heavy police presence;</p> <p>Water canon;</p> <p>Counter-demonstrators;</p> <p>“State of injustice”;</p> <p>“breaching constitution”;</p> <p>Close the borders;</p> <p>“illegal migrants”;</p> <p>“mobs attacks”</p> <p>Reported being groped and robbed”</p> <p>“the violence of foreigners”</p> <p>The rally;</p> <p>Vigilante mobs have been attacking people”</p> <p>Leaving at least two in hospital”;</p> <p>“Revenge”;</p> <p>New Year’s Eve assaults;</p> <p>Targeting foreigners;</p> <p>Investigation on asylum seekers and migrants;</p>
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	Reference to emotions	<p>Criminal complaints;  Six men were attacked by a mob of 20 people;  Press charges of ‘serious bodily harm’;  Kicked, beat and abused them verbally;  “Group of hooligans, rockers and bouncers”;  Facebook vigilante groups;  “orderly clean up”;  “manhunt”;  “Syrian man was also hurt in an attack”;  Was injured;  Medical treatment;  Racially motivated;  Racial tension;  Tougher rules;  Break the law;  Deportation procedures;  Security measures;  More police;  “we are vulnerable”;</p>
<b>Positivity</b>		<p>“freedom of movement”  “fight to defend freedom of movement”;  “borders more secure”;</p>
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	<p>Thousands take to the streets;  “directly linked”;  Taken in the bulk of them;  Thousands of protesters;  “has existed for years”;</p>

		<p>1.1 million asylum seekers;          Hundreds of women;          Has risen to 516 – 40 per cent;          More than 120,000 practicing Muslim residents;          Fasten deportation;          Increased security measures;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	References to stereotypical attributes	<p>“Islam = Terror”;          Water canon;          Groups of young man;</p>
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>To the streets of Germany;          Europe;          At an event in Mainz near Frankfurt;          Europe;          “Refugees are coming to Europe”;          “freedom of movement in Europe”;          At the centre of the European Union”;          Greece or Italy;          Northern EU states;          Germany;          Within the passport-free Schengen zone;          In the eastern German city of Leipzig;          Across EU member states          Schengen zone within the EU;          External borders;          Events in Cologne;          In the western city of Cologne;</p>

		In Germany; Cologne;
	Reference to culture	“European single market”;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	German Chancellor; The minister of North Rhine- Wetphalia; Interior minister from the state of North Rhine-Westphalia;
	References to elite individuals	Angela Merkel; Ralf Jaeger;
	References to, organisations, institutions etc.	The EU; LEGIDA; PEGIDA; the Patriotic Europeans Cologne police; Against the Islamisation of the Occident; The government; German police; Cologne Express newspaper; Federal police; A regional parliamentary commission;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals Reference to emotions	44-year-old demonstrator Luka Richter; He (Richter); People from Pakistan and Syria; The 39-year-old man; “testimony from witnesses”;
	Reference to nation/EU	We;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Now; Yesterday;

		“We do not yet have the order”; At New Year’s Eve; In 2015; “has existed for years”; On Sunday; Just 20 minutes after the first; On Monday;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences	Market would “suffer acutely”;
	Intensification	
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of new events	It does not have the “order or control”; “now all of a sudden we are facing the challenge”;

Figure 2.31 News values in the article: Now even Merkel admits European refugee crisis is ‘out of control’: Thousand take to the streets of Germany shouting ‘take your Muslims with you’ after mob sex attacks

The headline of the analysed article construct various news values. The most prominent one of Negativity with phrases like “refugee crisis is ‘out of control’” or “mob sex attacks”. This news values is then followed by Superlativeness (“not even Merkel” and “thousands take to the streets”). Moreover, Eliteness is included as well, when Angela Merkel is one of the central points of the news report.

Negativity is the most prominent news value throughout the whole article as it describes anti-migrant demonstration carried out by PEGIDA and LEGIDA in the city of Cologne, which resulted from sexual assaults on local women from men of Arabic appereance. As result numerous occasions of negative vocabulary are presented (“mob sex attacks” or “incidents of sexual violence”). Moreover, the negative vocabulary is completed by mentioning revenge attacks on people of

non-white appearance, police presence and procedures of criminal investigations. Additionally, construction of Negativity via negative emotions is present in Angela Merkel speech who admits that European citizens are “vulnerable”, reflecting her and other emotions. Nevertheless, the news value of Positivity is constructed as well by fighting to defend the freedom of movement in the Schengen zone.

Throughout the article, Eliteness is constructed. This is done most often by relation to Angela Merkel. Other elite individuals are mentioned mainly by role labelling (“the minister of North Rhine-Wetphalia”) and Eliteness is also constructed by references to institutions or organisations like PEGIDA, Cologne Express newspaper or Cologne police.

Even though Proximity is established often in the article, its relevance is rather low. The report describes events taking place in the city of Cologne or describes the situation in Germany in general. Nevertheless, relevant proximity is constructed by mentioning EU borders or institutions, which the UK is the part of (“migrants coming to Europe”; “Schengen zone”; “EU member states”). No direct reference to the United Kingdom is made.

Other news values were found in the article as well, but their importance I rather low. To mention the Timeliness, strongest constructions are made by using adverbs of time like “now” or “yesterday”. Although not very numerous, Consonance is present as well. This is done by connecting Islam ideology directly to terror on one of the rally’s transparent saying “Islam = Terror!” Since there are references to individuals (“44-year-old demonstrator Luka Richter”) Personalisation is constructed as well.

The initial image of the news report constructs Eliteness. Eliteness is constructed by Angela Merkel giving her speech. No other news value is present in the image. While there is clear overlap between the picture and the lead, in the

case of the headline, it is only partial, as headline also mentions the demonstrations and mob sex attacks, which are not part of the image.

#### 2.4.2 Cities with largest influx of migrants say they've suffered a huge drop in living standards, European Commission Study finds

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Influx of immigrants; Suffered a huge drop; Migrants crisis; Arrival of foreigners; Negative impact; Discontent; Huge influx of migrants; Fleeing conflict; Thousands of refugees; The negative view; Asylum seeker; Negative; Migrants; scrapped; Collapses; The migrant crisis; Warned; terror threats; Public safety; Will deteriorate; "Defence...line"; The influx; Strain; the migrant influx; Border guards; to stop migrants; cutting the country off; suspends; an emergency meeting;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Presence of foreigners was positive; viewed as positive;

	Reference to emotions	Satisfied; good for their city; happiness
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	<p>Countries hardest hit;</p> <p>Less than half of respondents;</p> <p>Around 40 per cent of the places;</p> <p>Athens (76%); Greater Athens (75%); Malmö (65%); Roma (64%); Istanbul (64%);</p> <p>Opinion dropped significantly;</p> <p>Huge influx of migrants;</p> <p>Thousands of refugees;</p> <p>Huge numbers;</p> <p>All six Italia cities;</p> <p>Lowest with just 65 per cent;</p> <p>Palermo (67%); Athens (67%); Greater Athens (71%); Napoli (75); Miskolc (79%);</p> <p>Both 99%; all 98%;</p> <p>Majority of respondents; more than one million migrants; 500 people; in each city; effectively; to finally halt;</p> <p>Will increase; strong southern defence line; increasing strain; at least partial border checks;</p>
	Intensified lexis	Suffered a huge drop;
	Comparison	<p>The highest levels;</p> <p>The highest levels of</p>



		<p>discontent;</p> <p>Among the lowest ranking;</p> <p>Significantly more negative;</p> <p>In all but five cities;</p> <p>Satisfaction is highest;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	<p>Negative impact;</p> <p>Foreigners have been well intergrated; arriving by boat;</p>
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	<p>European cities;</p> <p>Communities;</p> <p>In 83 cities;</p> <p>Turkey's Istanbul;</p> <p>Ankara;</p> <p>In Sofia in Bulgaria;</p> <p>Italy;</p> <p>Greece;</p> <p>From across the Mediterranean;</p> <p>Istanbul;</p> <p>Sofia;</p> <p>Palermo; Athens; Greater Athens; Napoli; Miskolc;</p> <p>Oslo; Zurich; Aalborg; Vilnius;</p> <p>Belfast; In Germany; Berlin;</p> <p>Europe's cross-border train services; Schengen system; the European Union; the rest of the EU; the rest of the continent;</p> <p>Greece's membership; the Schengen zone; mainland Europe;</p>
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	<p>The head of Germany's national railway; Hungary's</p>

	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	foreign minister; EU leaders;  European Commission study; Quality Of Life In European Cities;  The European Union;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Their city;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Since the last survey;  Over the last four years; in the last year; between May and June last year; in recent months;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences or intensification	A negative impact;  The impact of migration;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Huge drop in living standards;  New survey;  Since the last survey;  Down 28% to 33%;  Down 16% to 46%;  Fallen 18% to 31 per cent;  Down 25% to 43%;  Down 20% to 45%;  Down 17% to 57%;  By contrast;  The study did however find that the presence of foreigners was generally viewed as positive;  Up 10% to 40 per cent;

Figure 2.32 News values in the article: Cities with largest influx of migrants say they've suffered a huge drop in living standards, European Commission Study finds

The article published on 2 February 2016 reflects on the survey asking inhabitants of European cities how they perceive the presence of the migrants in their cities. While the opinion of some cities is strongly negative, like in the case of Istanbul, Athens or Rome, others perceive the presence of the migrants positively, which also construct the news value of Positivity (good for their city). Nevertheless, Negativity is more dominant. As result, migrants are portrayed as a security threat, which is reflected on the usage of words related to security, defence, border guards etc. Negativity is supported by Superlativeness, which is constructed by quantifiers (thousands of migrants); lexis of growth (increasing strain) or intensifiers (opinion dropped significantly).

Although Proximity is established, its significance is rather low. The article mainly focuses on the cities of southern Europe including Istanbul or Sofia. The only relevant proximity established in the article are mentions of the EU or its institutions, which also established Eliteness. In terms of Consonance, the news value is constructed around negative image of migrants or foreigners presenting danger or the unknown. The same goes for the Impact, which is connected with negative consequences of the migrants' arrival. As the article presents the news study concerned about the opinion on migrants coming to the EU, Unexpectedness is often constructed as well, as this survey brings new information. Personalisation constructed in the article is very rare.

The image of the article show migrants walking in Turkey on their way to Greece. While the focus is put on the whole group, personalisation is not established. The news values constructed in the image is rather Superlativeness, which is constructed by relatively big number of migrants in the image. Moreover,

Consonance is established as well, as pictures of migrants walking towards the inner parts of Europe have been seen before. As result, partial overlap is established. While the headline and the lead establish Superlativeness as well, the image lacks negativity connected with drop in living standards.

### 2.4.3 More than 130,000 migrants have ‘vanished’ in Germany – 13 per cent of arrivals in the last 14 months – the government reveals

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	‘Vanished’; asylum seekers; migration crisis; concerns; unaccounted for; Islamic extremists or criminals; refugees; flooded; black economy; sneak into; missing people; failed to arrive; unknown identities; forged passports; source as those by some of the terrorists; murdered; the attacks on Paris; gone underground illegally; asylum seeker; no genuine claim; deportation; restricting family reunions; convicted criminals; rampage; being sexually assaulted and robbed; two year ban; planned to restricts; tightening their controls; Fears;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary Reference to emotions	Sanctuary; designed to help;

<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	More than 130,000 migrants; 13 per cent; in the last 14 months; more than 130,000 asylum seekers; raising fears; man; one in seven of the 1.1 million people; flooded into the country; Thousands; even be on their ways; up to 400,000 people; murdered 130 people; the latest admission; inflated; tighten asylum rules; this key measure; hundreds of women; crows of mostly migrant men; 2,5 million migrants; slumped dramatically; as few as 150 turning up; to 580 migrants; daily cap of 80 asylum seekers; thousands of people; the main entry point;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Raising fears that many try to head to the UK; Islamic extremists; black economy; are given accommodation, benefits, healthcare and education; economic migrants; on top of 1.1 million that arrived; Mrs Merkel threw open the doors to refugees;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	In Germany; arrived in Germany; to the UK; into the country (Germany); left Germany altogether; to France; Belgium; sneak into the UK; in

		Berlin; in Cologne; to the country (Germany); Germany; turning up on the frontier with Austria; Slovenia and Croatia; Greece; the main entry point into Europe for refugees;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>The head of Germany's migration office; Chancellor; the interior ministry; Croatian police spokesman;</p> <p>Angela Merkel, Mrs Merkel; Jelena Brkic;</p> <p>The government; German government; Left Party;</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	During last's year migration crisis; yesterday; last November; in recent months; on Thursday; after the new year's rampage; the rest five years; in recent days; said yesterday; daily number; on Thursday evening; last week;
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Description of consequences</p> <p>Intensification</p>	The new rules; we will stick to that figure also;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	The government reveals; figures...reveal; admitted yesterday;

Figure 2.33 News values in the article: More than 130,000 migrants have 'vanished' in Germany – 13 per cent of arrivals in the last 14 months – the government reveals

This article published by *the Daily Mail* describes the situation where migrants seeking life in Europe might often be avoiding assigned accommodations in Germany in order to illegally continue to the United Kingdom, as the newspaper puts it. Moreover, it describes Germany's tightened asylum requirements and statistics of migrants' arrivals.

With no doubt, the most foregrounded news value is Negativity. In contrast with broadsheet newspaper, in this article *the Daily Mail* links construct negativity not only with negative vocabulary but often with negative evaluative language. As result, migrants or refugees are portrayed as criminals or terrorists.

Example 37 – the example from *the Daily Mail*

Concerns have also surfaced that those unaccounted for could include Islamic extremists or criminals who posed as refugees.

(*the Daily Mail*, 26 February 2016, 8:27 BTS)

Moreover, Negativity is constructed also via favourite verb "flooded". The metaphor "flood of migrants" is the one that also establishes Consonance as it realises typical stereotypes connected with migrants or refugees. Additionally, without any further evidence migrants are said to be working as part of black economy, therefore constructing another Negativity.

Concurrently, Superlativeness is realised in the same way. This is done by emphasizing numbers of immigrants potentially coming to the UK, evoking the feelings of fear of possible increased criminality, or by using quantifiers relating to "hundreds of women [which] reported being sexually assaulted and robbed in"

the city of Cologne in Germany. This also constructs proximity as the reader is given an information that such accidents happen in European city. The most important part of proximity is, nevertheless, constructed by phrases saying that migrants are sneaking into the UK or that the migrants might be heading that ways.

Together with news values already mentioned, Consonance is constructed often as well. This is done by evoking typical stereotypes connected with migrants coming to Europe and includes relations to Islamic extremists, migrants aiming for accommodation and health and social benefits, or mentioning economic migrants (these are not favoured in Europe in general by many groups). Lastly, Timeliness is often established as well. This is done usually by temporal references (yesterday, on Thursday etc.)

Although the headline and the lead construct negativity (by mentioning vanished migrants and raising fear), Superlativeness (more than 130,000 migrants), Proximity (in Germany, will try to head to the UK) or Timeliness (in the last 14 months), not all of the news values are present in the image as well. In the image we can see Angela Merkel with other politicians voting. The news values constructed in this image are Eliteness (Mrs Merkel), Superlativeness (number of politicians). With regard to the headline and the lead it therefore creates dichotomy.

#### **2.4.4 ‘Staggering’ number of European jihadis: EU’s own border agency admits terrorists are exploiting refugee crisis and lax controls – but has no idea how many illegal immigrants there are**

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	European jihadis; terrorists are exploiting refugee crisis; lax



		controls; has no idea; illegal immigrants; sneak; Paris attacks; jihadists were exploiting the refugee crisis; jihadists; taking advantage of lax border controls; irregular migratory flow; penalties; false declarations; risk; a security threat; foreign crime suspects; deported; imprisoned in degrading jail conditions; left voiceless; harmful meddling; act of self-harm; have vanished; damming indictment; from crime to terrorism; fraudulent Syrian documents; the (Syrian conflict); irregular means of travelling; 'Islamist extremists will exploit'; 'exploit irregular migration flows'; smuggling weapons; 'conflict regions'; weapons; illegal civilian possessions; pistols; hand grenades; Kalashnikov rifles with ammunition and explosives; suspect behind the atrocity; illegal entries; illegally; poured into Germany; failed to register; black market; criminal underworld; no control; a threat to Britain's national
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		security; terror plots;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	<p>“staggering” number; its own border agency; mass migration; devastating report; proved jihadists; clearly demonstrated; irregular migratory flow; highly-charged day for the referendum debate; ‘giant federation of Eurozone states’; the billionaire founder; huge job losses; half of the one million refugees; damming indictment; the very EU body; ‘all too starkly the risks’; around 800,000 weapons; in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone; the largest proportion of the 1.82 million; only one in three journeys; the share of Aghands rose; more than one million people; the higher, 1:8 million figure; multiple crossings; half a million refugees; sign welcoming terrorists to Europe; kick out more terrorists;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	<p>Terrorists are exploiting refugee crisis; mass migration is allowing terrorists to sneak into the EU; huge job losses in the event of Brexit; to leave the EU in order regain control over our borders and immigration</p>

		policy; and again when they crossed; Britain could be safe outside the EU;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	European jihadis; EU's own border agency; the EU; European citizens; abroad; the UK; Brussels club; Germany; entered the country (the UK); Europe's external border; leave Britain open to; for Britain to leave the EU; Paris attackss; Greek island of Leros; Western Balkans; in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone; Montenegro, France; Afghans; EU external borders in the Western Balkans; the border of Syria is now at Calais; Schengen open-border agreement; sign welcoming terrorists to Europe; EU membership;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p>	<p>Officials; EU judges; Cabinet minister; Tory justice minister; German police officers; former Tory frontbencher; former Tory leader; former MI6 chief; Home Secretary;</p> <p>Chris Grayling; David Cameron; Dominic Raab; David Davis; Lord Howard; Sir Richard Dearlove; Theresa</p>

	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	May;  Frontex's risk analysis; Phones4U; authorities; Federal Criminal Police office;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Admitted last night; in 2015; Frontex's risk analysis for 2016; November 13 Paris attacks; a few days before the Paris attack; toward the end of the year; in 2015; over past 18 months; the border of Syria is now at Calais;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Could be used by terrorists to enter the EU; 'exploit irregular migration flows'; Britain could be safe outside the EU;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Border agency admits; the revelations;

Figure 2.34 News values in the article: 'Staggering' number of European jihadis: EU's own border agency admits terrorists are exploiting refugee crisis and lax controls – but has no idea how many illegal immigrants there are

The article focuses on the new information from the Frontex agency, revealing a detailed information on illegal crossing of migrants into the EU. Moreover, it uses opinions of various British elite individuals, most of whom have negative opinion on the EU and the immigration.

The most foregrounded news values are Negativity, Superlativeness and Eliteness. Negativity is constructed very strongly and often. This is mostly done by negative evaluative language referring to the national security, threats connected to migrants who are seen as potential terrorists and the EU, which is presented as an institution preventing Britain from protecting its borders. Moreover mentions of Paris attacks are mentioned. The language which construct Negativity is sometimes sensational which goes for Superlativeness as well. That is expressed by negative intensifiers (destructive report), high numbers of incoming migrants expressed by quantifiers and other intensified lexis or metaphors. The topic of terrorism, security a Brexit is permanent. In terms of Eliteness, it is constructed by opinions of the British elite individuals, especially former Tories, whose opinion on the migration, Islamic terrorists or the EU is very negative. The consonance is again very often linked to the typical stereotypes connected to migrants seen as threat to national security and potential jihadists.

The headline of the article construct Negativity (jihadis, refugee crisis, illegal immigrants etc.) together with Proximity (EU), Superlativeness (staggering) and Consonance (border agency). The image analysed in the article construct the news value of Superlativeness (huge number of migrants present) and Negativity (high fence). As result, overlap between the text and the image is established.

#### 2.4.5 How many more can we take? Number of migrants entering Britain breaks all records in humiliating blow to Cameron

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Immigration crisis; illegal immigrants; trying to sneak; flooded across; the bodies; including children; the wrath of the electorate; cannot cope; physical limits; are under





	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	Cameron; David Cameron; Sir Gerald Howarth; Mr Cameron; Theresa May; James Brokenshire; Lord Green of Deddington; Johannes Hahn; This government; the Office for National Statistics; MigrationWatch; the ONS;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Last night; yesterday's figures; since 2014; yesterday; last night; this year's General Election; now; right now; in 2005; said yesterday;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	The true scale; revealed net migration; new attempt;

Figure 2.35 News values in the article: How many more can we take? Number of migrants entering Britain breaks all records in humiliating blow to Cameron

The focus of this article is put on the new statistics of migrants coming to the European Union and Britain, which are being marked as record. It describes the new figures revealed the day before.

The three most prominent news values of the article are Superlativeness, Proximity and Eliteness, although Negativity is often constructed as well.

The reason Superlativeness is so strongly constructed is that the article present new figures, which are being compared to previous periods. As the new figures break new record and increased dramatically, Superlativeness is strongly constructed via comparison. Moreover, Superlativeness constructed by intensification which often uses evaluative language or even exaggeration.



Proximity is very important in this article. Compared to other articles, especially with ones from broadsheet newspaper analysed in this thesis as well, linguistic devices constructing Proximity in this article relate directly to the UK. Moreover, such relations are very numerous. As result, the reader feels the issues discussed in this article, which are of his/her great concern (wandering on the M5, our infrastructure; our society; sneak into Britain). Proximity is often constructed directly with Negativity.

Eliteness in this article is established via link to the UK elite person (this also establishes Proximity). Lastly, Timeliness constructed in this article makes it very time relevant se numerous temporal references are present.

The image of the article establishes Negativity. This is constructed by barbed wire on Hungarian-Serbian border. As both the headline and the lead construct the same news value and reflect the same topic, overlap is established.

#### 2.4.6 Revealed: How more than 100,000 migrants found their way to Europe's shores in just one month

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Pleaded for help; influx of migrants; refugees; unprepared registration; struggling to deal; unofficial channels; detections; creaking under; struggling; massive numbers of migrants; emergency situation; challenges; urged the EU; trafficking gangs; the crossings; organised attack; to abuse; razor-wire fence; problem; imposing; accused; smugglers; fleeing war; fighting; dangerous; risk their lives; the

	Reference to emotions	<p>smuggler; disappears; fraught with danger; five people dying; perilous passage; sleeping rough; eight years in prison; illegal violation; fine of; losing hope; overloaded rubber boats;</p> <p>“We are scared”; desperate migrants; he said, frustrated;</p>
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	<p>More than 100,000 migrants; in just one month; 21,000 refugees; last week alone; growing crisis; almost 110,000 people; nearly 340,000; 280,000 in all of 2014; more help; creaking under; unprecedented pressure; massive numbers; emergency situation; significant financial assistance; 40,000 migrants; several thousand police officers; rising flow of migrants; organised attack; 100 mile razor-wire fence; desperate Syrian migrants; €1,200 per family member; the main gateways; tens of thousands of refugees; increasingly dangerous; up to 2,500 migrants; wealthier countries; even Bodrum’s; finally take turn; \$1,200 each; just disappears; roaring trade</p>

	Comparison	<p>selling lifejackets; desperate migrants; at least five people; Far from; some other 100 other refugees; four times; after more than four years; rescued almost 18,300 migrants; overloaded rubber boats; some even take inflatable rings used by children; roaring trade catering; 100 to 150 lifejackets in a week;</p> <p>Compared to just 70,000 people; to register 750,000 refugees this year; compared to just 203,000 claims last year; compared to 123,500; additional equipment; one of the narrowest waterways; more than 5,275 in the last week alone;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	By boat; a small inflatable dinghy; a new life in the EU; pledges of better life;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Their way to Europe's shores; Greece; its shores; crossed into Europe; Germany; EU member states; Italy; Hungary; southern border with Serbia; European leaders; the UK; the European Union; Turkish; Bodrum; Greek island of Kos; the Aegean Sea; Afghanistan,

		Africa; Bodrum peninsula;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Frontex director; Europeans leaders; police officers; Prime Minister Viktor Orban's chief of staff; Government spokeswoman; Greek officials; president of the Ankara-based Research Center on Asylum and Migration;</p> <p>Fabrice Leggeri; Janos Lazar; Viktor Orban; Olga Gerovassili; Metin Corabatir;</p> <p>Frontex; the EU border agency; national authorities; European Commission; Turkish security forces; office of the Turkish migration agency; Turkish coastguards;</p>
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Duaa; her family; Hasan; one eyewitness; souvenir shop seller; another seller; river who gave his name as Memduh;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	In July; in June; last year; this year; between January and July; in the same period last year; 2014; earlier this year; is to send several; is currently building; bringing in laws; currently; tonight at 11:00 pm; today; daily attempts; in the last month; last week; are now

		focusing;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	Become the main gateways; sent to an office of the Turkish migration agency;
<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Revealed; new data has revealed; new effort;

Figure 2.36 News values in the article: Revealed: How more than 100,000 migrants found their way to Europe's shores in just one month

The article published by *the Daily Mail* on 18 August 2015 deals with new revealed numbers of migrants reaching the EU shores, as said by Frontex agency. Moreover, personal testimonies made by migrants trying to reach the EU.

In the article numerous news values are constructed. Superlativeness is one of the most important as it is constructed very often, both by intensification and quantification; and comparison. It is done mainly by reference to numbers of migrants coming to the EU, the comparison of various periods and evaluative language. Another news values constructed in the article is Negativity. This news value is constructed by negative vocabulary as well as via negative emotions of migrants which are scared or frustrated. It is connected to dangers of the journey or criminality related with human traffickers. Although Proximity is established mainly by references to southern EU states, the UK is once mentioned as well. This helps to strengthen the notion of Proximity.

Eliteness is constructed by references to European a Turkish politicians like Fabrice Leggeri, Janos Lazar, Viktor Orban, Olga Gerovassili or Metin Corabatir. Elite institutions and role labels are present as well and are linked to these elite individuals. No UK elite person is mentioned though.

Very important news value established in the article is Timeliness. This is done by temporal references like last month, currently or daily attempts. Moreover, the

important device used to establish this news value is present continuous tense (are now focusing; is currently building) which is established together with temporal references.

The first image of the article constructs Negativity (blurred person in the boat, dark surroundings) and Consonance (inflatable boat is typical). Consonance related to boats is established also in the article. With regards to the headline and the lead of the article, displacement is established as the picture does not fully relate to them.

Last but not least, in the article Personalisation is constructed by references to common individuals. The focus is put on migrants trying to reach Europe (Duaa, Hasan) as well as on locals selling equipment or taxi drivers.

#### **2.4.7 Four out of five migrants are NOT from Syria: EU figures expose the ‘lie’ that the majority of refugees are fleeing war zones**

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	Expose the ‘lie’; refugees; fleeing war zone; fleeing the Syrian civil war; war-torn state; accusing; to risk their lives; torn apart by the Islamic State terror group; human cost of the crisis; drowned; people smugglers; deaths; bodies were washed up; chaos; lying razor wire; violence broke out; migrants fighting; riot police; illegal immigrant; come under fire; dangerous journey; isn’t working; it ignores the crisis; tragic deaths;
	Evaluative language	

		Vulnerable Syrians;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification  Comparison	Four out of five; majority of refugees; only one in every five migrants; logged 213,000 arrivals; only 44,000 of them; vast majority of migrants; doing too little; vast numbers; many of those; extremely disturbing; a large number of economic migrants; another 17,700 claims; further 13,900 applicants; so far this year; 156,000 coming in August alone; 3,000 migrants; perilous crossing; highlighted by the deaths; more than 250,000 migrants; breaking point; fuelled the chaos; 14,000 migrants; closed seven of eight road crossings; “totally unacceptable”; 200 migrants; 7,470 asylum applications; tragic deaths;  Running at double the level of the same period; is up four-fold, from 6,300 to 27,000; half a million migrants; more quickly and effectively;
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Have done so for economic reasons; could claim asylum;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	EU figures; in Europe;

		Monmouth; Albanians; first EU country; wealthy northern states; the Mediterranean; tourist beach of Bodrum in Turkey; reached Greece and Italy; Croatia; Hungarian border; border with Serbia; Slovenian riot police; Britain; the UK; Britain's approach; Britain;
<b>Eliteness</b>	<p>Role labels</p> <p>References to elite individuals</p> <p>References to organisations, institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Left-wing MPs; Campaigners; Tory MP for Monmouth; a fellow Tory; German Chancellor; Home Office spokesman;</p> <p>David Davies; Sir Bill Cash; Angela Merkel; David Cameron; Yvette Cooper;</p> <p>The Government; Eurostat; the EU's official statistical agency; last months;</p>
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Three-year-old Aylan Kurdi and his brother Galip, five;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	In April; May and June; from April to June; in 2014; in August; this month; last month; in the past two days; was last night; yesterday; last night; between April and June;
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Description of consequences</p> <p>Intensification</p>	Close to breaking point;



<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	Expose the 'lie'; this exposes the lie;
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Figure 2.37 News values in the article: Four out of five migrants are NOT from Syria: EU figures expose the 'lie' that the majority of refugees are fleeing war zones

The main focus of the article is put on new EU figures that expose 'lie', as stated by *the Daily Mail*, that most of the migrants are coming to Europe from war zones like Syria. According to news information majority of refugees are economic migrants, among other countries, coming from Afghanistan.

As figures are being compared in the article, Superlativeness is often constructed by comparison or simply by quantifiers. Throughout the story, high numbers of migrants coming to Europe, asylums seekers and other numbers are present. Negativity is often constructed with Superlativeness and is linked to war zones of the Middle East, illegal trespassing or violence. Surprisingly for *the Daily Mail* in this article, evaluative language is not used often.

Important news value of this article is proximity and Eliteness. Although both refer mainly to Europe as continent, various references directly to the UK are done. In terms of Eliteness links to Tory MPs can be found for instance.

The headline of the article constructs Superlativeness, Negativity, Proximity and Unexpectedness. The first image of the article then constructs Superlativeness (number of migrants) and Negativity (razor fence). Overlap is not established as the headline and image do not meet in topic. Therefore, dichotomy is established.

Lastly, Personalisation established in this article is important as well. It is constructed via relations to young Syrian boy who infamously drowned on Turkish beach together with his older brother.

**2.4.8 Europe’s refugee crisis rumbles on: Macedonia uses tear gas on migrants trying to pull down border fence while Italy rescues 4,000 in the Mediterranean in the past two days – sparking fears of ‘alarming’ rise in illegal sea crossings**

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<b>Negativity</b>	Negative vocabulary	Europe’s refugee crisis; rumbles on; tear gas; pull down border fence; fears; ‘alarming’; illegal sea crossing; stun grenades; refugees; Italy warns; it is feared; fired; desperately; crowd control measures; razor-wire fence; injuries; clashes; closed; severe clashes; stone-throwing migrants; rubber bullets; water cannon; informal tent city; adding to fears; warned of impending explosion; ‘alarming’; war-torn; jump-off point; got into trouble; concerns; ; police using tear gas, stun grenades, rubber bullets and a water cannon;
<b>Positivity</b>	Positive vocabulary	Rescues, all passengers survived;
<b>Superlativeness</b>	Intensification, quantification	Rumbles on; 4,000; desperately to pull down; about 30 people; just a few hundred metres away; severe clashes; left scores injured; about 11,000 people; adding to fears;

	<p>Comparison</p> <p>Lexis of growth</p>	<p>impending explosion; 'alarming'; 2,154 migrants; on top of the 1,850 rescued; a total of 25 rescue operations; 16 dinghies; all passengers; the main jump-off point; further six inflatable boats; carrying 649 migrants; the perilous crossing;</p> <p>Sharply recedes; the more dangerous;</p> <p>'alarming' rise;</p>
<b>Consonance</b>	Expectedness	Used tear gas and stun grenades; further six inflatable boats; Europe's prosperous heartland;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place	Europe's refugee crisis, Macedonia; Italy; in the Mediterranean; sparking fears; bordering Greece; Italy; 'Balkan route'; Idomeni border; northern Greece; Gevgelija reception centre; Croatian and Slovenian; Italian coastguard; Strait of Sicily; Greek cargo ship; Italian navy; Mediterranean passage;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	President; counterparts; European Union President; A

	References to elite individuals  References to organisations, institutions, etc.	spokesman for the Libyan navy;  Gjorge Ivanov; Donald Tusk;  Macedonian police; Greek authorities; EU border agency Frontex; Italian navy;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Rumbles on; in the past two days; today; on Sunday; meanwhile; on Tuesday; on Monday;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences  Intensification	Left scores injured;

Figure 2.38 News values in the article: Europe’s refugee crisis rumbles on: Macedonia uses tear gas on migrants trying to pull down border fence while Italy rescues 4,000 in the Mediterranean in the past two days – sparking fears of ‘alarming’ rise in illegal sea crossings

The analysed article by *the Daily Mail* reflected on the fact, that the migrant crisis is nowhere near to its end in 13 April 2016 when the article was published. It describes a violent situation on Macedonian borders where police and migrants were found in a clash.

Since *the Daily Mail* traditionally uses very long headlines that almost function as leads, majority of news values can be found. The most prominent news values of not only headline but the whole article as well are Negativity, Superlativeness, Eliteness, Proximity and Timeliness.

Negativity constructed in the article is mostly connected to violent clashes at Macedonian borders, where tear gas, a water cannon, rubber bullets were used then migrants tried to climb over a razor-wire fence. Superlativeness on the other hand is established around devices related to number of migrants rescued or arriving to Europe. Although Eliteness is constructed in the article as well, no mention to Britain is made and only reference to other European states are present. Therefore, proximity is not very strong, which is unusual for this newspaper that very often works with this news value. Timeliness, on the other hand, is more relevant as it uses temporal references like today, on Monday etc.

The first image of the article constructs two news values. Firstly, it is negativity as the reader can see the clash between migrants and local police. Police is the element that also established Eliteness as it represents power. As result, overlap is established between the image and other parts of the text, especially the headline and the lead.

#### 2.4.9 Migration ‘has created 900 no-go areas in EU’: Devastating report shows order breaking down – including London

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
Negativity	Negative vocabulary	No-go-areas; order breaking down; lawless ‘no-go’ areas; little or no control; terrorist threat; threaten the culture; opposition and anger; unsubstantiated; terrorist risk; imperils our culture; illegal immigrants; unchecked; disguised terrorists; lambast plans; to force; warnings;



		culture; Europe's cultural and religious identity;
<b>Proximity</b>	Reference to place Reference to culture	In EU; including London; European cities; including London; Hungary's government; the British capital; Paris, Stockholm and Berlin; EU scheme; on all member states; host nations; referendum in Hungary; across the continent; Hungary; police officers in London; Britain; into Europe; Hungarians; Slovakia; Greek island of Lesbos and Samos;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels References to elite individuals References to organisations, institutions, etc.	UK politicians; US candidate; Hungarian government spokesman; former defence minister; Tory MP; Hungarian Prime Minister; Mr Orban;  Donald Trump; Zoltan Kovacs; Sir Gerald Howarth; David Davies; Viktor Orban's;  Hungarian parliament;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	Last night; this week; last night; last year; yesterday; in September; in December; in February;
<b>Impact</b>	Description of consequences Intensification	No-go areas as result of high migration; making European countries more unsafe;

<b>Unexpectedness</b>	Description of news or unexpected events	The news comes;
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Figure 2.39 News values in the article: Migration ‘has created 900 no-go areas in EU’: Devastating report shows order breaking down – including London

In this article, the main topic described is Hungarian statement claiming that migration created 900 no-go areas all around Europe, including London. However, no relevant source is given by the Hungarian government. Moreover, reactions of other politicians, including British ones, are present.

As usually, Negativity and Superlativeness are two news values constructed the most. Negativity is not only established by negative vocabulary by reference to fear as well. In most cases it is related to possible threats of terror attacks or terrorist themselves. Additionally, Negativity is constructed around the concerns of defending the traditional European values and culture. Superlativeness is established by intensification and quantifications as well as by lexis of growth, which emphasises increasing risk of terror attacks.

Timeliness is very relevant in the article as it refers to events taking place the day before, or even hours before. As result, the article is very time relevant. In terms of Consonance, which is also constructed, it is connected to the general topic defending the original traditions and religion of Europe in Hungary or to no-go areas, which are stereotypical construct for migrants living in big cities.

Eliteness constructed in the article not only concerns continental politicians, but former British ones as well like David Davies who agree with Mr Orban in his opinion on Migration. Proximity is constructed as well as references to London and Britain are made.



The first image of the article constructs Negativity and Eliteness. Eliteness is constructed by Viktor Orban, who is the focus of the photo, while Negativity relates to his facial expression. While the headline and the lead focus on no-go zones a do not mention Viktor Orban directly, relation established is dichotomy.

**2.4.10 Refugees from war-torn Syrian claim racism in Germany is so extreme they want to GO HOME as growing unrest and anti-Muslim feeling sees attacks on foreigners soar**

News Values	Linguistic devices	Excerpt
<p><b>Negativity</b></p>	<p>Negative vocabulary</p>	<p>Refugees; war-torn; racism; unrest; anti-Muslim feeling; attacks of foreigners; anti-foreigners rallies; violence and arson attacks; asylum seekers; of the attacks; risking his life; fleeing the atrocities of war-torn Syria; difficult journey; been attacked by a gang; hit him; xenophobia; ugly protests; withdrawn; political asylum; currently struggling; influx of refugees; ugly reactions; darkest days; poverty; Nazi past; was forced; racist and full of hatred; the charge; communist; hostility; tensions; blew up; far-left; threatened; far right or racist groups; Nazi uniforms; Berlin Wall; target of abuse; was shot; neo-Nazis; war-time</p>



		Wall; in Hamburg; Serbia, Bosnia and Macedonia; Bavarian;
<b>Eliteness</b>	Role labels	Chancellor; a spokesman; Bavarian premier;
	References to elite individuals	Angela Merkel; Michael Richter; Til Schweiger; Quentin Tarantino's; Horst Seehofer;
	References to organisations, institutions, etc.	Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamization of the West (PEGIDA); PEGIDAS's clone groups; FRIGIDA; Linke party; Red Cross; NDP party;
<b>Personalization</b>	Reference to individuals	Taher; Kurdish student;
<b>Timeliness</b>	Reference to time	This year; a month ago; this week; at the end of last year; this week; in 1989; in April; last week; in Friday;
	Use of tense	Is currently struggling;

Figure 2.40 News values in the article: Refugees from war-torn Syrian claim racism in Germany is so extreme they want to GO HOME as growing unrest and anti-Muslim feeling sees attacks on foreigners soar

The analysed article focuses on growing hostility towards migrants and refugees in Germany as it describes anti-Muslim movements, far-right protests and attacking rhetoric. The focus is also put on fear migrants and refugees have.

Negativity is with no doubt the most prominent news value of the article. It is constructed around negative vocabulary related to anti-Muslim movements in

Germany, which are put in direct link to Germany's neo-Nazi past as protesters in German cities are using Hitler saluting etc. Moreover, attack on migrants are mentioned as well as racism, threats and others. Moreover, Negativity is constructed by references to emotions, which in this case are fear of migrants. Superlativeness constructed in the article either established by intensification, quantification or lexis of growth which serves to point out the growing tension in Germany at that time.

Other news values are established as well, like Consonance, which is constructed by links to the city of Freital, which is known for its far-right protests. Proximity and Timeliness are established as well. Proximity relates mostly to Germany, while Timeliness uses temporal references.

The image of the article shows line of migrants or refugees. It constructs Superlativeness. The image is not linked to the headline nor the lead and therefore dichotomy is established.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of news values of hard news genre of 4 newspapers, namely *the Guardian*, *the Daily Telegraph*, *the Sun*, and *the Daily Mail*, revealed differences as well as similarities between them. The central theme of articles analysed was the European migrant crisis. As result, the most prominent news values of the article were Negativity and Superlativeness. Although their construction differed between the newspapers, they often related to the same events such as drowning of young Syrian boy. While in case of broadsheet newspapers negativity was constructed by negative vocabulary, tabloids often used evaluative and expressive language. This resulted in tabloids' Negativity being more aggressive, which on the other hand strengthened the overall feeling of negativity the reader has. The same can be applied in terms of Superlativeness, which was constructed among all of the analysed newspaper. Again, in case of tabloid, more shocking words and phrases were established, in other words, intensification was often evaluative.

The analysis showed differences in using news values of Proximity, Eliteness, and Personalisation. While *the Guardian* and often *the Daily Telegraph* too, constructed Proximity only in relation to Europe, the EU member states etc., *the Sun* and especially *the Daily Mail* constructed stronger Proximity as they often used direct references to the British soil. As result, tabloids often constructed Proximity via British cities or French city of Calais, which is very close to the United Kingdom. This was especially the case of *the Daily Mail*, where proximity was often established in terms of sneaking into Britain etc. In terms of Eliteness, the similar pattern was discovered. While broadsheets constructed Eliteness mostly via the EU and world politicians, tabloids, especially *the Daily Mail*, on the other hand often used references to British politicians, including those former (mainly from the Conservative Party), whose opinion on migrants and refugees was mostly negative. Nevertheless, thanks to this, tabloids were able to portrait events as more relevant in terms of closeness. Moreover, the construction of

Personalisation was found to be more frequent in tabloid newspapers. References to individuals, both migrants/refugees, and natives, were used, thanks to which certain articles showed more intense human face of the events. Additionally, this was to a certain degree caused by the fact that some of tabloids' articles focused predominantly on domestic issues and not migrant crisis on the European scale. Broadsheets, on the other hand, relied more on opinions of elite individuals. The most quoted politician of all was, to no surprise, Angela Merkel.

Throughout the articles, Consonance was constructed as well. While broadsheets used Consonance, for instance, in terms of boats used by migrants and refugees in order to reach Europe, the tabloid newspapers often constructed Consonance in relation to negative stereotypes connected to migrants/refugees. In other words, these people were often related to crime in general, organized crime in terms of traffickers and people smugglers etc.

The analysis of news values constructed in news images show no significant difference. The most constructed news values among the newspapers were Negativity, Superlativeness, and Eliteness. While *the Guardian*, *the Daily Telegraph* and *the Daily Mail* used only professional photos, *the Sun* sometimes used mobile pictures of worsened quality. On the other hand, in these cases, images were more relevant to content of articles and full overlap was established.

In terms of text-image relation, which focused on relation between an image and a headline and a lead, only slight differences were revealed. While at least partial overlap was established in decisive majority of articles of *the Guardian*, *the Daily Telegraph*, and *The Daily Mail*, in case of *the Sun* overlap was established only in four cases out of ten.

Although the sample of 40 analysed articles from four British newspaper is not statistically sufficient, this analysis showed an interesting insight into news values construction in articles concerned with the European migrant crisis. As result, to fully develop news values construction of this topic I suggest analysing broader

set of articles in order to gain statistically more precise results. Moreover, higher importance should be given to news values constructed in news images as this semiotic channel show growing importance in today's news production, especially online.

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## LIST OF APPENDENCIES (AVAILABLE ON CD)

No.	The Guardian – Article Headlines	Publish date
1	Dutch PM says refugee crisis could shut down Europe's open borders for good	21. 1. 2016
2	EU prepares to scale back resettlement of Syrian refugees	16. 3. 2016
3	EU refugee crisis_ asylum seeker numbers double to 1	4. 3. 2016
4	Germany on course to accept one million refugees in 2015	8. 12.2015
5	Germany raises estimate on refugee arrivals to 800,000 this year	20. 8. 2015
6	Germany to push for compulsory EU quotas to tackle refugee crisis	23. 10. 2015
7	Germany unveils integration law for refugees	14. 4. 2016
8	Shocking images of drowned Syrian boy show tragic plight of refugees	2. 9. 2015
9	Sweden calls on army to help manage refugee crisis	10. 11. 2015
10	Sweden introduces border checks as refugee crisis grows	12. 11. 2015

No.	The Daily Telegraph – Article Headlines	Publish date
1	EU migrant crisis_ Refugees shun France over red tape, unemployment and poor housing	21. 9. 2015
2	EU quota plan forced through against eastern European states' wishes	23. 9. 2015
3	Europe 'faces worst refugee crisis since Second World War'	14. 8. 2015
4	Europe's migrant crisis likely to last for 20 years, says International Development Secretary	5. 11. 2015
5	Europe's refugee crisis is a global problem, says John Kerry	1. 3. 2016
6	Germany expects up to 1.5 million migrants in 2015	5. 10. 2015
7	'Migrant crisis is a security crisis' says EU foreign policy chief	11. 05. 2015
8	Migrant crisis to cost Germany €50 billion by 2017	2. 2. 2016
9	Migrant crisis_ Jean-Claude Juncker plans to compensate countries for each refugee taken in	6. 9. 2015
10	Tougher security in Calais leads migrants to gather in other French ports	16. 4. 2016

No.	The Daily Mail – Article Headlines	Publish date
1	Angela Merkel admits Europe has lost control of the refugee crisis	12. 1. 2016
2	European cities say influx of migrants has had a negative impact	2. 2. 2016
3	Europe's refugee crisis rumbles on	13. 4. 2016
4	Four out of five migrants are NOT from Syria_ EU figures expose the 'lie'	18. 9. 2015
5	How over 100,000 migrants found their way to Europe's shores in one month	18. 8. 2015
6	Mass migration is allowing terrorists to pour into Europe, EU's border agency admits	5. 4. 2016
7	Migration 'has created 900 no-go areas in EU'_ Devastating report shows order breaking down - including in London	1. 4. 2016
8	More than 130,000 migrants have 'vanished' in Germany	26. 2. 2016
9	Number of migrants entering Britain breaks all records in blow to David Cameron	27. 8. 2015
10	Refugees from Syria claim racism in Germany is so bad they want to GO HOME	30. 7. 2015

No.	The Sun – Article Headlines	Publish date
1	I've burned off tips of my fingers to get to UK	14. 6. 2015
2	Migrant 'fed to sharks by trafficker'	14. 4. 2015
3	Migrant boats sink killing 46 as Europe struggles with human tide	23. 1. 2016
4	Migrant gang who attacked pensioners on Munich subway were REFUSED asylum four years ago	4. 2. 2016
5	Migrant Mr Big exposed_ Birmingham gangster who smuggles thousands of illegals into the UK in 24 hour a day operation	8. 2. 2016
6	Migrants laying siege to Budapest	1. 9. 2015
7	One million migrants heading this way	22. 9. 2015
8	Refugee crisis_ Berlin so swamped by migrants that city is in ruins	17. 1. 2016
9	Refugee decamp_ Family living in £2m mansion funded by	17. 2. 2016

	taxpayer move to new pad worth £1	
10	Tony Blair let in 2MILLION migrants against the rules 'in master plan to deceive the British people'	27. 2. 2016