Palacký University Olomouc

Faculty of Arts

Department of English and American Studies

Language of Evaluation in Selected British Tabloids and Broadsheets

(Diploma thesis)

Author: Kristina Šišáková

English Philology and Applied Economics

Supervisor: Mgr. Ondřej Molnár, Ph.D.

Olomouc 2018

Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci

Filozofická fakulta

Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

Hodnotící výrazy ve vybraném bulvárním a seriózním tisku ve Velké Británii

Diplomová práce

Autor: Kristina Šišáková

Anglická filologie a Aplikovaná ekonomická studia

Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Ondřej Molnár, Ph.D.

Olomouc 2018

I hereby confirm that I wrote this thesis myself and I integrated the suggestions of improvement of my supervisor. I also confirm that the thesis includes a complete list of sources and literature cited.

In Olomouc ....

List of Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this thesis:

Newspapers

DM = The Daily Mirror

Sun = The Sun

Guardian = The Guardian

Telegraph = The Telegraph

Articles

Number and content:

1. Emergence of new 1 £ coin

2. Debris in space

3. Earthquake in New Zealand

4. Supermoon

5. Donald Trump as President of the United States of America

6. Veg crisis

7. Warm Weather

8. Obesity warning

9. Cyclone Debbie

10. Smog

Key: *DM 1* = news story about 1£ coin published in The Daily Mirror

CONTENT

1. Introduction

In the last few decades, the access to the Internet has changed the whole perception of the world. Journalists had to accept the technological progress and therefore they created online newspapers which can be edited. They need to be available twenty four hours a day and they always have to be up to date. Their main aim is to bring the news to the audience as soon as possible. Newspapers on the Internet provide the readers with access to anything because they are available instantly. The importance of the media in the modern world is incontrovertible (Talbot 2007). The online newspapers publish their news regardless the time of the day. Mass media are said to be impersonal and they lack the direct feedback from the audience.

Online newspapers are redefining what is important in the printed version of newspapers. They play a significant role in our lives. News media cause a constant flow of information to audience. News and information today flows to consumers via many traditional media, but this increasingly is complemented, and in some cases preceded by computers, tablets, mobile phones and other devices.

That is probably why they influence us so much. They provide us with the news from the whole world as well as with the local news. The newspaper media are tailored to satisfy the expectations of the readers. There are various stories which evoke emotions in readers.

Although newspapers are expected to deliver objective reports, journalists very often write their opinions and use evaluative language. Hopkinson et al. (2009) have posited hierarchical relationship according to the type of discourse, stating that "communication is above all an interpersonal activity, and so the ideational and textual strategies are ultimately subordinate to the interpersonal strategic goals" (Hopkinson et al. 2009, 11).

Various approaches to evaluation and evaluative language are mentioned in the introduction of the practical part of the present thesis. To conclude this section, I will briefly introduce the two main approaches – the Appraisal theory and the parameter – based approach of Monika Bednarek (2006).

The evaluative language has been studied by many linguists. Many theories of evaluative language have been established.

Appraisal theory analyses evaluative expressions according to three main categories – attitude, engagement and graduation. The concept of appraisal deals with the subjective expressions of the writer's presence in the text.

Biber and Finegan (1988) employed the term *stance*. This term presents a connection of three domains: epistemic, attitudinal and style stance (Biber and Finegan 1988). They also focused on different adverbial stance used in English. The term stance was described as a speaker's expression of his opinion about his message.

Another approach to evaluative language is presented by Monika Bednarek (2006). In her book she states:

> "Evaluation itself is a significant element of our lives: as a device for interpreting the world and offering this evaluation to others, it pervades human behaviour: when we interact with the world around us, we perceive, categorize and evaluate what we encounter."(Bednarek 2006, 4).

The parameter-based approach to evaluation is created by nine evaluative parameters and these parameters she uses for a detailed analysis of news stories taken from broadsheets and tabloids.

In my thesis I will analyse the evaluative language used in the British press, namely: The Sun, The Guardian, The Daily Mirror and The Telegraph. The selected articles will be analysed on the basis of parameter-based approach described by Monika Bednarek.

One of the most basic functions of language is to create interpersonal relationships between speaker/writer and listener/reader. Through language we are offering or demanding, aiding or attacking or we can emphasize social distance. We know that it is not just what people believe, but also the values we hold about what we believe which tend to shape our actions.

We use evaluative resources of language constitute our own identities and the identities of others, as agents who believe and doubt, desire and detest, and judge importance, appropriateness, comprehensibility and seriousness. For all these actions we need critical function of language: evaluation.

Because language is the source for expressing our attitudes, opinion or stance, we need to better understand what evaluative and attitudinal meanings it allows us to make about propositions and proposals, actions and events, persons, phenomena, and things. Every interaction between the participants, evaluative meaning included, belongs to the interpersonal meta-function. Hunston (2000, 177) stated that "evaluation plays a key role in the construal of a particular ideology by a text or set of texts. It also plays a key role in discourse organization." During an evaluative act, the writer expresses and evaluates with a persuasive intention toward the reader. This is clearly related to the interpersonal meta-function. Evaluative meaning is mostly concerned with an exchange of information.

Evaluative language is a language that expresses some kind of evaluation, attitude, stance or opinion (Biber et al. 1999, Hunston and Thompson 2000). Such expressions can be studied by considering the kinds of evaluative parameters that are expressed through language.

Evaluation is used to express the speaker's or writer's opinion. Evaluative parameters thus refer to the standards and norms according to which we evaluate something through language.

2. Journalism

The typical feature of online journalism is the news preview (Chovanec 2014). It consists of a headline and a lead which the reader uses as a connection with the news article itself. By clicking on the hyperlink the reader access the full news story.

In contrast with the printed version of newspapers, the online journalism applies the internal hyperlinks which act as a connector with other articles within the newspaper's website. This is undoubtedly the most interesting phenomenon of online journalism and was labelled 'contextualized journalism' (Paul 2001).

Newspaper discourse is characterized by following important features. "The newspaper discourse has multiple creator or designers and a complex process of news writing news should be conceived as a product that derives from organizational structures and professional practices" (Bell 1991, 38). The second feature says that the news is always an "embedded talk and each has its own sender, receiver, place and also time" (Bell 1991, 52). Newspapers provide particular ways of representing reality and also have the power to construct social relations between the participants.

According to Knittlová (2010, 169) the form of newspaper is distinguished according to the target reader. Nord also mentions his definition: "… texts are primarily addressed to receivers who have specific expectations." (Nord 2001, 80). According to that, we can distinguish two basic types of the newspapers: the quality papers or broadsheets, and the gossip magazines or the tabloids. The certain type of newspapers does not actually address the individual reader but the reader is addressed as a social group. To define the newspaper style I chose the definition by Galperin (1971, 307) that "the English newspaper style may be defined as a system of interrelated lexical, phraseological and grammatical means which is perceived by the community speaking the language as a separate unity that basically serves the purpose of informing and instructing the reader". That means that the main purpose of the newspapers, both the broadsheets and the tabloids, is to inform the readers as quickly as possible about events which happened around the world. Newspapers, together with the other media – TV, radio, internet or the magazines belong to publicist style – they all provide public with the latest news.

Besides this, there are participants of each news story: the sender, receiver, also time and place are set (Bell, 1991).

2.1.   Broadsheets and tabloids

The journalism distinguishes two main types of newspapers - broadsheets (also called elite or quality press) and tabloids (also known as popular press). One of the definitions says that "elite press addresses its readers' logic and rational thought whereas the popular press plays on its readers' emotions through images and associations" (Lehman-Wilzig and Seletzky 2010, 43). They have the tendency to dramatize and provide trivial stories. The more shocking and "revealing" the article is the better. People love scandals, tragedies or various affairs. The audience is different and the producers of the texts are aware of this fact. Therefore they adjust the style and the topics to the target group. Thus broadsheets are larger sized print-outs, more pages, factual, etc. and the tabloids use large and colourful headlines.

Context is what the journalists take for granted when they're writing, because they assume that their readers already know - the background information necessary to fully understand the latest development in the article. The situational context encompasses the things we see around us and we experience and the social context is about the background knowledge of the world, what people know about each other. (Paltridge 2006, 54).

The broadsheet newspapers address different readerships than the popular newspapers, they are distinct in language and content. They are largely concerned with politics and economics. On the contrary, tabloids cover less politics and they aim more at human interest stories (Bednarek 2006, 13). Both types of papers also differ in political orientation. Talbot (2007) writes that in a "particular discursive event does not happen in social vacuum; it is shaped by situational, institutional and social structures."

Bednarek uses the term context to refer to the textual, the situational and the sociocultural environment of linguistic expressions, although it is mostly the "textual environment that is particularly significant" (Bednarek 2006, 10).

Evaluations in newspapers can be used in order to attract their target audience. In other words, newspapers tries to construct a text which corresponds with what they think are

the opinions, attitude and feeling of their readers. The principle can be called 'audience design' (Bell 1991), in that the journalist writes for his audience.

The interpersonal meta-function is very important in this research as it enables the researcher to investigate the roles taken by the editors and how they express their ideology.

In my thesis I focus on the evaluative expressions used by journalist in the selected British tabloids and broadsheets. Bell (1999, 236) says: "Journalists do not write articles. They write stories." The purpose of the news story is to give the appearance of objectivity – to report on what other people say. That is also one on the research questions – whether broadsheets still preserve their objectivity. But I will talk about this later in my thesis.

2.1.1.   Broadsheets

Journalists in broadsheets are supposed to exclude emotions and their opinion about described events. Instead, terms like truthfulness and accuracy are the principles they are supposed to follow. As for the description, the serious should bring the readers information about what happened. The information given in the broadsheets should be transparent, relevant, objective, accurate and comprehensible (Bartošek 2002, 50). Broadsheets are considered serious or quality press. The layout has usually no colour or the colour is limited and it uses smaller font and subtle images. There are longer articles and the number of pictures is limited.

2.1.2. Tabloids

The British popular tabloids have a long and colourful history, which impacts on the way that they are discussed and read today. Tabloids refers to the specific format of newspapers – they are smaller than broadsheets. Tabloids can be found everywhere: aboard of the trains, cafés, pubs, buses, waiting areas, restaurants and pavements. They appeal to readers' emotions rather than their intellect. The reader can be defined as "working-class residentials of big cities" (Rogers 2018). Fairclough (2003, 23) calls newspaper reporting a social practise to create a product that can attract its readers based on their research on what the readers want.

The recognizable features of the tabloids include the typically sensationalist and personalised news style therefore it is the design of tabloids forces readers to go through all the pages.

The boundaries between private and public are blurred, often offering paparazzi coverage. Despite the controversy of tabloids, they are very popular. The reason might be that the language used in this type of newspapers is very close to spoken English. In the articles they inform about every detail (rely on peoples' observations) required to chock or bemuse.

The language of The Daily Mirror and the Sun and other tabloids tend to be familiar even though the language of newspapers is often formal because of the distance between the author and the audience.

The headlines are more serious and focus on the main and shocking point, they do not make jokes and try to capture the facts of the story. The focus is on the main issues of the day, mainly in politics as well as international news.

This type of newspapers often has a dramatic effect. The contents of tabloid are mainly made up of images which catches reader's attention. They are smaller in size. They have a bold layout, the front page is colourful. There are usually large images and shorter articles which are easy to read. Tabloids tend to use slang in their writing style. It also uses large font which fills majority of the page and it is eye-catching.

The focus lies on controversial or dramatic stories, they are not factual and they aimed at the life of various celebrities. They also tackle serious issues but their approach is different.

TABLOIDS	BROADSHEETS
Short paragraphs (usually one or two sentences), there is a lot of paragraphs in each article	Longer paragraphs (containing more than 3-4 long sentences)
Direct headlines, eye - catching	Impersonal headlines
The text contains videos, photos, colours	The text contains videos or photos when it is needed
Short sentences containing no more than one subordinate clause	Long and complex sentences
Popular press	Quality press
Aimed at lower social groups	Aimed at higher social groups
Less in depth reporting	Detailed reports
'stories of human interest'	Serious headlines rather than making jokes

Table: The main distinction between broadsheets and tabloids

In general, there is another very important difference between tabloids and broadsheets: the way they uses language and tone. The broadsheets use a more formal style and they appeal to reason. On the other hand, tabloids use much more colloquial. The tabloids generally tend to contain information on matters such as entertainment and fashion, while broadsheet are devoted to news on serious matters such as politics, government, business and industry.

Broadsheet newspapers are perceived to be more intellectual in content than the tabloid press.

The distinction between the broadsheet and tabloid is most obvious on the front page. The broadsheet show two or more stories, while the tabloid chooses one main story which is dominated by a large and coloured headline.

2.1.3. Objectivity of the analyzed papers

Fairlough explains this with reference to the fact that "[n]ews tends to be seen as very much a conceptual and ideational business, a matter of statements, claims, beliefs, positions, rather than feelings, circumstances, qualities of social and interpersonal relationships, and so forth" (Fairclough 1988, 134). One can argue that the aim of newspaper is to be objective and therefore journalists should avoid such expressions. Nevertheless, one can never be wholly objective because even the choice of evaluative expressions is subjective. It can be said that the aim of both types of newspapers is to attract the reader and to establish and maintain a relationship with him, but the strategy they do so is different.

2.2.   Discourse orientation of the participants

Participants of the text might be placed in the foreground as well as in the background. Fairclough (1995a, 106) divides degrees of presence in the following way: absent, presupposed, backgrounded and foregrounded. Things which are presupposed are implicitly present in the text, part of its meaning and things which are explicitly present are foregrounded or backgrounded.

The discourse may be either reader-oriented or writer-oriented. This part of the thesis provides a deeper look at the role of the producer of the text and its audience.

Through the interpersonal meta-function the participants establish their position in social relationships. Halliday (1970) says that the participants involved in the discourse are primarily the author and the reader. The reader can be put forward, mostly via the personal pronoun 'you'. For certain readers is simulates private atmosphere. Dušková (2008) explains the distinction between generic you and second personal pronoun – meaning the individual person. That is the way how the author of the article communicates with his audience or with the reader as an individual. The producer of the text is simply on his level when he speaks closer to him using the personal pronoun. For example, when advertising, pronouns help to personalise products and producers and their relationship with the consumer. Li (2002) expresses an opinion that 'you' creates a dialog in the speech and maintains a close relation between the producer of the text and the audience. For example, an advertisement could sound as follows: "You can afford to buy a new car."

The strong presence of the author tends to be implicit in the field-dominated text. These texts involve those ones which are focused on the presented information and the author's opinion remains in the background. On the other hand, there are texts where the author's voice is expressed by the pronoun I (author's self-mentioning).

2.3.   Context

Evaluation is often context-dependent. One of the most important factors that must be considered in an analysis of news stories is their communicative context, or 'production format' (Goffman 1981, 145). Context is viewed as the missing element in reporting today and something that the audience not only needs, but according to this group of thinkers, wants.

It includes the social setting and the status of both the author and the person who's addressed. The situational context encompasses the things we see around us and we experience and the social context is about the background knowledge of the world, what people know about each other. (Paltridge 2006, 54). In order to be able to properly analyse the piece of discourse under consideration, we need to take account of the context in which it occurs. The context covers the background to the utterance. Among addresser, addressee, setting (time and place of the communicative event), code (what language, or dialect, or style of language is used), message- form and event, Hymes (1986, quoted in Brown and Yule 1989) identified another feature/category of context, namely topic, which is defined as what is being talked about. "The notion of 'topic' is clearly an intuitively satisfactory way of describing the unifying principle which makes one stretch of discourse 'about' something and the next stretch 'about' something else" (Brown & Yule 1989, 70).   The producer of the text is called the writer and about the recipient is the reader. Hymes calls the participants addressor and addressee.

Knowledge of his addressee constrains the analyst's expectations even further. The readers of the quality newspapers are better educated than those of the popular press. The broadsheet newspapers address different readerships than the popular newspapers, they are distinct in language and content. They are largely concerned with politics and economics. On the contrary, tabloids cover less politics

and they aim more at human interest stories. Both types of papers also differ in political orientation.

Talbot writes that in a "particular discursive event does not happen in social vacuum; it is shaped by situational, institutional and social structures." Then Talbot adds that the cues to those meanings "are interpreted with the help of other resources beyond the text. A text only has meaning when it is engaged with, but its formal features impose constraints on what it can mean, on how it can be interpreted." (Talbot, 2007)

Halliday (mentioned in the previous chapter of my thesis) mentions context as a vital feature in language analysis because every act of communication functions in context of a particular situation. Halliday (2007) presents three meta-functions: field, tenor and mode; those he defines as "sets of related variables, with ranges of contrasting values." The interpersonal meta-function resonates with tenor and refers to the participants of the situation and focuses on the roles the play in the socio–semiotic activity. Bednarek uses the term context to refer to the textual, the situational and the socio-cultural environment of linguistic expressions, "although it is mostly the textual environment that is particularly significant" (Bednarek, 2006, 10).

3. The role of the Internet in news media

The end of the 20th century is marked by the influence of the Internet. The Internet has become the most influential media in the whole world. It has already been stated that the Internet plays a significant role. Generally, the Internet and technology has improved the processes of identifying stories that are newsworthy. Its effect on news reporting is revolutionary. No longer are there any gatekeepers to information because the cost of distribution has, thanks to the Internet, completely disappeared. It has brought big change in communication as it can be accessed all over the world (which was unthinkable before the Internet arrived). The information presented not only in the news media but also in other webpages can be updated or replaced with another information. According to Askehave and Nielsen (2004) World Wide Web should be seen as a part of web genres.

3.1. Digital editions of British newspapers

Nowadays the Internet became a very important part of everyday life. The Internet plays a significant role in communication with people all over the world, activities like earning money, purchasing products and services and many other important things. The Internet also has a huge impact on all kinds of media. Newspapers are probably more affected than magazines or books because their main function is to inform people about the latest events or accidents.

The readers appreciate the new opportunities associated with the online newspapers. Readers can also bring some more information to the topic by posting their opinion in the comments which is usually located below. Journalists extend the articles published online or they write completely new articles. It can be said that online news have specific character.

All the newspapers mentioned in my thesis have their websites accessible to everyone. The access to these editions is for free. Thanks to the Internet, the readers have continuous access to the articles published by the journalists and they can comment on the events or accidents and share their views. The online editions bring information to the readers immediately after something important happens. Objectivity of the

newspapers and use of the evaluative expressions play a significant role in the way readers evaluate these media.

With the access to the Internet every day there is a stronger tendency to read the papers online. However, there are still people who prefer to buy the printed form of their favourite papers. One of the biggest advantages of online newspaper is that they are updated immediately when something happens or a new piece of information is added to what has already happened. While reading an article online, there are several links in the text or at the bottom of the webpage, concerning the events or information which had happened before and which are associated with the particular topic.

In the online versions of the newspapers, there is usually a place below the article to provide the reader with the opportunity to present their opinion. When comparing a popular press to a broadsheet, the tenors of the articles show big differences. The Daily Mirror and the Sun chooses colloquial language. Casual language is chosen to evoke an informal atmosphere and to be nearer to the reader. The Guardian and the Telegraph, on the other hand, tend to present impersonal atmosphere and uses standard language.

3.2.   The role of hypertext in the news media

The following part of my thesis traces the role of hypertext and its role in newspaper discourse. More specifically, this chapter focuses on the newspaper consumers because the hyperlinks in news content lead to additional information of which they were not aware. This connectedness by links creates a hypertext system which is defined as a "system of non-hierarchical text blocks where the textual elements are connected by links*"* (Askehave and Nielsen 2004, 14).

By using the hyperlinks in the news media the journalists offer possibilities of access to other webpages, emphasize intertextuality and last, but not least, the journalists offer the possibility of active participation of the reader. There are many advantages of hyperlinks, e.g. offering a variety of association with other texts published previously. When using the hypertext, the online newspaper provide context for the event which has happened (by opening other sources on internal or external webpages) and they organise the news.

Most news organizations often provide support and background information to published articles, 'placing news events in a thematic frame' (Coddington, 2012). Hypertext is text with references (called hyperlinks) to other text that the reader can immediately access. Hypertext articles are interconnected by hyperlinks, which are typically activated by a mouse click. By connecting people to more information, hyperlinks can help the news readers to find more information and learn more about important issues.

Hypertextuality presents a dynamic way of reading as it respects readers' individual choice. Newspapers are inherently intertextual and they create a hypertext system. The reader chooses his or her path according to their interests and needs. Hyperlinks are useful for understanding the degree of connectivity between websites, and for mapping the flow of information (Weber and Monge, 2011).

Hypertextuality is to a certain extent related to intertextuality (intertextuality is text-generated, whereas hypertextuality is reader-generated) and makes the text more coherent to readers. Intertextuality allows a large quantity of information to move freely within interconnected network (i.e. newspaper media and other sources). Intertextuality means the extent to which messages are linked with each other. The linking on the online newspaper is done by hyperlinks (either internal or external hyperlinks). The readers decide which link they like to click on (if they want to continue reading and search for more information about a particular event), they can choose where to continue reading. 'For readers with general reading goals or trying to get an overview, the text could be presented as a single path through the text. For readers trying to find specific information, the text could provide search capabilities and appropriate background context of any relevant items.' (Foltz, 1996, 19). The major reason for news websites to refer outwards to other web pages is a way of providing context or support to a story they are publishing.

News media use various strategies to introduce hyperlinks. 'Hypertext readers' can be divided into groups, e.g. most popular section, which lists the most frequently visited pages or recommended websites which is based on the story of the topic and/or of the reader's behaviour on the Internet.
The hyperlinks presented in the analysed corpus are frequently internal, i.e. referring to the same newspaper. The other hyperlinks include news journals or various magazines. The whole hyperlink network provides a great support for the news media.

Tomášková (2009, 128) discusses readers and their reading techniques and explains that "readers repeatedly go back to the same page (looping), jump from one place to another without any recognizable plan (jumping), instead of a close reading they prefer to pass through the text superficially and quickly (skimming)."

Interactivity is considered to be the core of online newspapers. The process of news production consists of several steps like collecting, selecting, editing and transforming material (Fairclough 1995b). The hyperlinks contribute to the flow of information as they enable the reader to trace back the news reporting. They serve as a useful tool in understanding the degree of connectivity between websites. They provide a personalized path of news reading. The importance of hyperlinks is very high due to their ability to provide facts and direct sources which support the credibility for news stories. They also aim at different groups of readers: they make difference between those readers who are interested only in the headlines and those who are more interested in particular articles because hyperlinks the reader context and depth. They enable the writers to tell a story in its complexity, i.e. they can add the links which are connected with the particular topic. In case of breaking news they give further information. This is not possible with the printed version of papers. In that case the whole story is packed into one narrative. When reporting online, the journalist can break a complex story into a narrative with links to similar stories and background. Journalists often depend on information their colleagues have already reported. There are two main reasons why journalists draw upon official sources (Fairclough 1995b). Firstly, it saves time and effort (Fowler, 1991, 21). Secondly, Allan (2010, 21) states that "the relative authority and prestige of these sources helps to enhance credibility of the journalist's account."

4. Characteristics of the analysed papers

By the 19th century, newspaper language was recognized as a particular variety of style, characterized by a specific communicative purpose and its own system of language means.

Newspaper is a device used to discuss about many things from current world news to sports, entertainment, life or business. A modern newspaper has four main functions:

- to inform – reports news,
- to serve – to provide accurate information, such as weather forecast or daily news from the whole world
- to entertain – comedies, humorous stories, cartoons
- to interpret – additional information which helps the readers understand events and their impact on society

In the world of journalism, there are two main formats for newspapers – tabloids and broadsheets.

4.1. Layout of the webpages

Although the websites of the newspapers generally do not show big differences, some differences can be found between the websites of the selected tabloids and broadsheets. The most remarkable one is the number and function of the photos. The broadsheets do not often show more than one picture for each text. On the other hand, there are a lot of pictures in the tabloids. In both cases it can be said that the picture supports the idea of the story.

Another big difference is the change of headlines. In the tabloids, the headlines are bigger, colourful and bold. Headlines are made to be easily recognizable at first sight: they are bold, written in italics, coloured and (sometimes) in capital letters. Crystal (1973, 174) says that the function of headline is complex and it has to contain a clear message to spark interest in the potential reader.

The online version of the newspapers gives the reader the opportunity to share his thoughts and pass the comments. There is usually a space below the article where the reader can post his comments or questions. Other possibility that the Internet gives the reader is that he can read an up-to-date article. The article does not need to be rewritten but only updated and the date, together with the exact time, is placed usually below the headline. A great advantage of online version of printed media is the possibility to add a video to the article.

4.2. Graphics of the articles

There are many differences between the graphic of the broadsheet and tabloid. The tabloid is a type of newspapers giving the news in condensed form, usually with illustrated and sensational material. It usually tries to catch reader's attention by big, coloured and scandalous headlines. The article usually starts with a lead which summarizes the basic information about the article. They are in bold too as well as leads summarizing the principal message. The whole article is full of graphical features. Words written in bolds stress some important information. Tabloid´s article is very often divided into many paragraphs containing one or two sentences. The article is then very long but easy to read. The Daily Mirror also uses inverted commas and dashes quite often. In most of the cases, when inverted commas are used, they naturally express direct speech.

On the other hand, the article in the broadsheets does not show special graphical devices. There are no bold words, capitals or other devices. The article puts stress on the information itself and that is probably the reason why the journalists leave the article without the graphical devices which are used in the tabloids. The division into paragraphs is a little bit different from the tabloids. The number of the paragraphs is lower, but they are much longer.

The following section of my thesis presents a short overview of the selected British broadsheets (The Guardian and the Telegraph) and tabloids (The Sun and the Daily Mirror).

4.3. The Guardian

The Guardian which was founded in 1821 is a left-wing newspaper which originated in the North and became a national broadsheet in the 20th century. It is closest to the Liberal Democrats and social-democratic. It offers a wide variety of info on arts, books, films and education. It has two sister papers: the Guardian Weekly and the Observer. The Guardian belongs to the Guardian Media Group owned by Scott Trust. Its readership is generally on the mainstream left of British political opinion.

4.4. The Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph, commonly referred to simply as The Telegraph was by Arthur B. Sleigh in 1855 as Daily Telegraph & Courier. It is a national British daily broadsheet newspaper published in London by Telegraph Media Group.

4.5. Daily Mirror

Daily Mirror belongs to the daily tabloid 'red top' newspaper which was founded in 1903 and it is run by the Trinity Mirror Group. From 1985 to 1987, and from 1997 to 2002, the title on its masthead was simply The Mirror. It is a left-wing newspaper that has supported the Labour Party. Its Sunday sister paper is the Sunday Mirror. As it was said, this is tabloid so it attracts readers by publishing guaranteed information about affairs of any kind, revelations, confessions and gossips which are inset with news of a serious matter, but which have to be alerting. Informal style prevails with tendencies to exaggerate.

4.6. The Sun

The Sun is a tabloid daily newspaper. The Sun is part of News Group Newspapers, which is a subsidiary of News International. This company is owned by the News Corporation Group, headed by world media tycoon Rupert Murdoch. Over the years, it has become the most popular tabloid in Britain. The Sun sells more copies than any other daily newspaper in the UK. The sister newspaper is called the Sun on Sunday.

5. Evaluation

Evaluation is a very significant element of our lives because it serves as a device for interpreting the world and offering this evaluation to others. The importance of evaluation also derives from its multi-functionality: it construes the relationship between the author and the audience and to organize the text (Thompson & Hunston, 2000). Trčková (2014, 34) states that by 'portraying social reality in a particular way and imposing world views newspaper media have the power to shape the way readers understand and evaluate events and phenomena.'

Monika Bednarek (2006) analyses the phenomenon of the writer opinion. She adopts Thompson and Hunston definition of evaluation. She identifies this set of values as evaluative parameters (a term adopted from Francis 1995).

Stylistically unmarked language (the language which is not coloured) is considered neutral. Such writing does not raise any emotions, is objective rather than subjective. The tabloids use expressive language in order to surprise or shock the reader. The expressivity in newspaper articles can be performed in different forms. The use of expressional means is conditioned by the newspaper type and language. The whole mass media have the function of persuasion. Subjective attitude, involvement of the author and a point of view of the narrator is expressed through the category of expressivity (Urbanová 2008, 76). Expressivity carries out two main functions: firstly, it reports and secondly, it helps to strengthen the impact on the reader. Besides this, it draws attention of the reader and emerges emotions and feelings. Generally, the expressivity is determined by the style of newspapers (whether it is a broadsheet or a tabloid). The degree of expressivity is reached by a large number of phrasal verbs, word combinations, using passive structures etc. Its aim is to encourage people to adopt a stance on the newspaper article. To support and deepen the relationship between the author and the audience, there are various phrases. Tabloids use many expressive and emotional words in comparison with broadsheets which tend to write simple facts. A concept of emotivity (which goes hand in hand with expressivity) serves for expression of feelings and helps to strengthen the colouring of the sentence. The problem lies in the fact that emotive meaning is not so easily recognizable and the analysis of emotivity is highly subjective (Bednarek, 48) According to Bednarek, emotivity is concerned with the journalist's evaluation of

events because he/she can describe the events as either good or bad, i.e. they express their approval or disapproval. The tabloids are very good at using expressive language because their aim is to shock its reader or surprise him. The example of such persuasive function can be seen in the usage of evaluative adjectives. This is described later in the practical part of my thesis. On the contrary, in the quality newspapers show a restriction in the use of expressive vocabulary. In the following section evaluative language is introduced and described. Language which expresses the opinion, attitude or point of view of a speaker or writer is sometimes called evaluative language. Evaluation includes expressions which are connected with, for example, approval or importance and therefore it tells the audience about the intentions of the writer. 'The importance of evaluation also derives from its multifunctionality: it can simultaneously be used to express the writer's opinion, to construct relations between the writer and the reader, and to organize the text' (Bednarek 2006, 5). Evaluative language is defined as 'the means used by the narrator to indicate the point of the narrative, its raison d'être: why it was told, and what the narrator is getting at' (Labov 1972, 366). Bell (1991) defines evaluation as the means which make the content of the story sound one way or the other. Using the adjectives like important, big, significant etc. makes the story newsworthy. Evaluation is in other words as 'the indication that something is good or bad'. Through the evaluative language the writer expresses his attitude. It is the basis of persuasion not only in the language of newspapers, but in the whole life. Bednarek mentions that 'evaluation itself is a significant element of our lives: as a device for interpreting the world and offering this evaluation to others, it pervades human behaviour: when we interact with the world around us, we perceive, categorize and evaluate what we encounter. Our short-term evaluations may then turn into long-term values, which are as important to our lives as our beliefs. Our values arguably determine to a large part who we are personally, which path of life we choose to take, and which friendships we form' (Bednarek 2006, 4) Sometimes, the reader is not able to recognize good or bad. In this case, the writer provides no obvious clues (lexical or textual means) to inform the reader but he exploits his ability to see the good or bad. On the other hand, there are various ways how to indicate evaluation, e.g. comparatives. Evaluation enables (and in fact forces) the language user to place the participants and events in a particular order and allows him or her to express evaluations of responsibility.

Her concept of evaluation concerns also various elements that are connected with the process of the communicative channel – the sender and receiver and the situation.

I will apply evaluation to study the differences between tabloids and broadsheets. In my thesis I concentrate on the online media, in tabloid Daily Mirror and The Sun and broadsheet press The Guardian and The Telegraph. The corpus on which my analysis is based consists of 40 news stories and about 23.000 words taken from newspapers. I have chosen to keep the subject matter constant in both types of newspapers so that the corpus consists of ten topics that are reported in each of the two newspapers.

Some of the events are negative, therefore negative evaluations appear. They are materialized by the employment of emotionally-coloured words. The force of the evaluations is intensified by two means: the use of intensifiers and the employment of adjectives involving high degrees of intensity (Martin and Rose, 2007).

5.1.   Appraisal

In systemic-functional linguistics, language is seen as a system of choices in which meaning is created by making a choice out of a set of possibilities. According to systemic-functional linguistics, a language performs three major functions: ideational (it constructs experience), interpersonal (it creates relations between the participants of the communication), and textual (it organises instances of discourse). One approach to the linguistic study of evaluative language is Appraisal which was initially developed by Martin and White. Appraisal places the interpersonal function of language at the centre of communication. It is a system of choices to impress attitude, emotion, and evaluation in discourse.

Martin and White (2005, 34) define appraisal as "one of the three major discourse semantic resources construing interpersonal meaning (alongside involvement and negotiation)". Appraisal is divided into three interacting parts: attitude (connected with our feelings, emotional reactions, evaluation of things etc.); engagement (dealing with the play of voices around opinion in the discourse); and graduation.

White (2002) stresses two principal questions explored in this work on appraisal: one is the nature of attitude (how positive or negative evaluations are activated) and the

other the adoption of stance (the negotiation of evaluative meanings and positioning of subjects).

1. Affect – related to feelings and emotional reactions: happy, sad, surprised
2. Judgement - judgement of behaviour, tenacity or capacity: wrong, right, brave
3. Appreciation – the evaluation of phenomena and processes: creative, pleasant, ugly

The basis for affect is personal and the response is emotional, which means we are happy with good news, sad when a disaster happens. Judgement and appreciation vary according to the individual. They presuppose shared values which are linked to the place we live in, e.g. legal, educational or cultural institutions.

Affect is another term used in the relationship with evaluation. Whereas evaluation deals with the expression of opinion, affect is mostly used in connection with expression of emotions or feelings (Bednarek 2006, 19). Although both evaluation and affect are related to the expression of writer's approval or disapproval, evaluation is not always concerned with the writer's emotional engagement.

Because I found Appraisal difficult to follow, I decided to follow parameter-based approach by Monika Bednarek instead.

Linguistic approaches to evaluation are very different, nevertheless, they can be summarised (Thompson and Hunston, 2011, 11-17) in the following points:

Evaluations express personal opinion. They display evaluative meaning. Evaluation is contextual – immediate context of a word can change its polarity from positive to negative) and cumulative – evaluative meanings tend to cluster together. Evaluation involves a target – one evaluates something – a target or an object.

When we identify evaluation "it becomes difficult reliably to identify anything that is not evaluative. Indeed it may be said that subjectivity and ideological value permeate the most objective discourse" (Hunston 2011, 19).

5.2.   Language of evaluation

It can be said that it is almost impossible to speak with a completely objective voice. Journalists always impose evaluations in the texts – they express their opinion. Evaluation also constructs relations between the writer and the reader and it also helps to organize the text (Thompson and Hunston, 2000). The concept of evaluation is a complex phenomenon which is composed of multi-layered meanings. There were

studies describing the framework of appraisal system (Martin and White, 2005, Macken - Horarik and Martin, 2003); the relationship between the writer and the reader (Thompson, 2001); the interaction between the writer and other actors, including meta-discourse (Hyland and Tse, 2004); and the "stance triangle" which was proposed by Du Bois (2007). In his analytical tool for stance, he highlighted the importance of including "the object of stance" as a main component in order to achieve a clear interpretation of the stance meaning. In addition, Martin and White (2005) classified the semantic meaning according to the target of evaluation. White (2001) distinguished between explicit and implicit expressions. According to her, the implicit expressions are determined by the readers' "ideological and social positioning". According to Sinclair (1981) and Hunston (2000), approaches to evaluation can be divided into two groups: evaluation of discourse and evaluation of world entities. Bednarek (2006, 4) mentions that parameter-based approach was applied only by Lemke (1992) and by Hunston (1994).

In my thesis I follow the parameter based approach by M. Bednarek (2006). Her framework follows a 'combining approach' which comprises different types of evaluations, such as Modality and Evidentiality. Evaluative language includes expressions that realize some kind of evaluation e.g. approval, importance, expectedness, reliability and their sub-values. It does not only respond to evaluations of propositions, but also includes evaluations of entities, discourse, actions and processes.

Bednarek classifies evaluative parameters into two sub-categories: Core Evaluative Parameters and Peripheral Evaluative Parameters. She analyses the categories from the text and also combines previous theories of evaluation. Both groups show certain distinction: the Core evaluative parameters refer to "evaluative qualities ascribed to the entities, situations or propositions that are evaluated, and involve evaluative scales with two opposite poles, but [have] potential intermediate stages between them" Bednarek (2006, 44) i.e. the parameters represent the journalists' approval or disapproval. Bednarek stated that the following six categories are regarded as Core Evaluative Parameters: *Comprehensibility, Emotivity, Expectedness, Importance, Reliability and Possibility/Necessity.* Peripheral Evaluative Parameters, on the other hand, "don't involve two opposite evaluative scales" (*ibid*: 53). These parameters include three categories: Evidentiality, Mental State and Style. She draws a line

between evaluation as judgemental act and evaluation as a descriptive act. She also presents a collocation of evaluative parameters as an interplay between the single evaluative expressions (*ibid*: 59).

Bednarek highlighted that there is a difference in the quality of authorial stance between expressions of the peripheral values and those of the core values. Peripheral values primarily assess the evidence of knowledge, the style of language and role of participants. To illustrate, the following tables show a summary of Bednarek's parameter approach.

CORE EVALUATIVE PARAMETERS

Comprehensibility	Evaluation of entities or propositions regarding to human understanding, expressions of clarity, awareness and effort to understand	Mysterious, clear, explicit, ambiguous, vague
Importance	Judgement of entities in terms of their importance	Minor, significant, famous, popular, key, crucial, relevant, serious, critical, severe
Emotion	Evaluation of propositions and entities as good or bad	Happiness, inclination, security, satisfaction, enthuse, beautiful
Expectedness	Judgement of entities as expected, less expected or unexpected	USUALITY: would, usual, common NORMALITY: normal, strange PREDICTABLITY: astonishing, shock, expecting FAMILIRIATY: familiar, new, different to however, but, not, although
Necessity/possibility	Connected with possibility (and) or necessity, related to dynamic and epistemic modality	Have to, not necessary, mandatory
Reliability	Evaluation of the reliability of propositions and their authenticity	HIGH – certainly, fact, must MEDIUM – perhaps, probably

		LOW – may, could, possible, may

Table: Bednarek's model of core evaluative parameters

CORE EVALUATIVE PARAMETERS

Mental states	Belief, disbelief, emotion, knowledge, expectation, state of mind, volition, process	BELIEF: accept, doubt, believe, make sure EMOTION: Happy, angry EXPECTATION: expectations KNOWLEDGE: know, recognize STATE OF MIND: alert, confused PROCESS: forget, fear VOLITION: deliberately, forced to
Evidentiality	Hearsay, mindsay, perception, evidence, general knowledge	HEARSAY: he said it was a lie MINDSAY: PERCEPTION: the moon will be visible, seem, see, hear, show GENERAL KNOWLEDGE: the city is known for…, well - known EVIDENCE: proof that…, prove, evidence UNSPECIFIC: it means that…; it emerged that
Style	Self/other	SELF: frankly, briefly OTHER: promise, threaten

Table: Bednarek's model of peripheral evaluative parameters

Core and peripheral evaluative parameters refer to the norms according to which we evaluate something through the language. One of the reasons to study evaluation is that the paramters construe relationships with the audience (Hunston and Thomson

2000). The interactive dimension describes writer's awareness of the audience and the strategies employed to interact with the reader's knowledge and their expectations. The following sections introduce the individual core and peripheral evaluative parameters.

The following chapter provides practical analysis of the evaluative language in four online versions of British newspapers (The Guardian, The Telegraph, The Daily Mirror, The Sun).

Firstly, the section introduces all the methodological decisions and in the conclusion it describes the results. In deciding how evaluative language contributes to the interpersonal function, I follow parameters of evaluation proposed by Bednarek and Caple (2012). These evaluative parameters refer to the norms according to which we evaluate something through language.

One of the reasons to study evaluation is that they construe relationships with the audience (also Hunston and Thomson 2000).

As mentioned, I follow parameter-based approach which was proposed by Monika Bednarek (2006). Evaluation involves the expression of attitudes, stance or feelings about the entities or propositions in the text (Thompson and Hunston 2000, 5) and it is a major component of interpersonal meaning. Evaluation establishes and maintains the relationship between the writer and the reader. Halliday (1994) considered interpersonal function as 'language as action' to reflect the interactive relation between the reader and the writer.

The interactive dimension describes writer's awareness of the audience and the strategies employed to interact with the reader's knowledge, his interests and also his expectations.

The framework follows a 'combining approach' which comprises different types of evaluations. In her book she includes evaluations of propositions, processes, and actions etc.

6. BEDNAREK'S APPROACH TO EVALUATION

According to Monika Bednarek, the evaluative expressions are classified as either evaluation as a world judgemental act or evaluation as a discourse act. The first group presents the author's attitude (Bednarek, 2006). The core evaluative parameters include the parameters of Comprehensibility, Emotivity, Expectedness, Importance, Possibility/Necessity and Reliability.

6.1.   Core evaluative parameters

Examples for each of the core and peripheral evaluative parameters are included in the practical part of my thesis and all of them are taken from my corpus. The corpus of 40 news stories coming from the Internet versions of two tabloids (The Daily Mirror and The Sun) and two broadsheets (The Gurdian and the Telegraph) are attached on CD. Now, in the following section, I will define the individual evaluative expressions according to Monika Bednarek (2006) as they are important for the upcoming analysis of news stories. I also excluded Monika Bednarek's examples, instead, I present my own examples in the practical part of my thesis.

As mentioned above, I follow the style of Monika Bednarek and I will start with the definition of the Core evaluative parameters.

"Core evaluative parameters relate to evaluative qualities ascribed to the entities, situations or propositions that are evaluated" (Bednarek 2006, 3). Bednarek (2006, 202) claims that "the individual newspapers differ quite considerably in terms of the numbers of evaluations that they contain."

6.1.1.   Comprehensibility

The parameter of Comprehensibility deals with the degree to which something is or is not comprehensible for the audience. It makes the described situation clearer, it also suggests that originally the matter was unclear. It can be connected with

dramatization of the news and it makes the situation more shocking and interesting for readers.

This parameter includes notions of awareness (*conscious*), clarity (*obvious*) and the effort to understand (*easy*). The range of such expressions evaluates situation as being comprehensible or incomprehensible.

6.1.2. Emotivity

The parameter of Emotivity looks at the writer's reflections about their emotions towards the situation. Evaluative expressions reinforce reader's existing opinion rather than manipulating it. Negative emotivity expresses disapproval or criticism; positive emotivity signals approval or praise (Bednarek 2006, 75). Evaluation in general maintains the relations between the writer and the reader (Thompson and Hunston 2000, 6).

The scale of emotivity ranges from positive to negative. The writer assesses the situation and all the circumstances surrounding the participants. The writer evaluates aspects of events as good or bad (Bednarek 2006, 45), therefore it can be said that it is a rather problematic parameter. Every writer can evaluate the situation differently as the negative and positive terms are very relative.

6.1.3. Importance

The expressions of the parameter Importance "evaluate the world according to the speaker's judgement of its states in terms of importance, relevance and significance" (Bednarek 2006, 50). Importance is related to the speaker's evaluation that something as being more or less prominent than something else. It includes notions of importance (*crucial, important*), significance (*significant*), famousness (*popular, unknown*), authority (*leading*), seriousness (*serious*) and relevance. All these parameters are divided into two subcategories – Important and Unimportant. The main function of Importance is to draw attention to the news because these expressions make the text more dramatic. That is why it is used mainly in the tabloids.

6.1.4. Expectedness

The parameter of Expectedness refers to the evaluations of entities and propositions as more or less expected or unexpected (Bednarek, 2006). These expressions include: normality (*strange*), usuality (*extraordinary*), predictability (*terrifying*) and familiarity (*new*).

Unexpecteness

The sub-value of Unexpectedness is connected with shocking the audience because it brings information for which they were not prepared. It is connected with shocking the audience and bringing them some information for which they could not be prepared. It often occurs in a context of positive or negative emotivity, showing something good or bad coming.

Expectedness

These expressions describe something that can be predicted. It could be argued that they are not as frequent as for example the sub-values of Contrast or Unexpectedness as they tell something that is obvious or expected. But, I will talk about this problem later in my thesis.

Contrast

As for the sub-value of Contrast Bednarek (2006, 49) claims that "negative statements are generally used to express something unusual, unexpected or unpredictable."
Expressions of contrast include: *not, no, never, hardly, only, just, without* etc. – those expressions which are opposite to what the reader has expected. Such expressions "contrast and compare propositions with what readers might want or expect to happen" (Bednarek 2006, 93). It also includes situations when something is different from what the reader predicted or something changed unexpectedly. The sub-value of Contrast and Comparison also cover evaluators expressing negation.

6.1.5. Possibility/necessity

Bednarek combines the values of possibility and necessity into a single parameter, as they are logically connected. She establishes the following four sub-parameters: Possible, Not possible, Necessary and Not necessary. The value of necessity is related to writer's judgement of an event as necessary or unnecessary. The value of possibility is related to the writer's evaluation of entities and propositions as possible or not possible. These expressions have been referred to as "circumstantial possibility" (Palmer 1979, 102) which refers to the circumstances under which the situation is possible.

6.1.6. Reliability

The parameter of Reliability incorporates two different groups. The first group contains Genuine and Fake sub-values and the second group focuses on the likelihood includes Low, Median and High reliability sub-values. The parameter of reliability focuses on whether it is possible to rely on the presented information is true or false (incorrect). It shows epistemic authorial stance towards the proposition, where its degree can range from High (*certainly, fact*), Medium (*possibly, perhaps*) and Low (*may, could*). Thus, the subcategories of reliability are as following: True, False, High, Medium and Low. This parameter is connected with the epistemic modality and deals with "matters of reliability, certainty, confidence and likelihood" (Bednarek 2006, 52).

6.2. Peripheral evaluative parameters

Mentioned previously in my thesis, the second group of parameters is called Peripheral and the parameters which belong to this group differ from the set of core parameters in that they are not created by scales of evaluation. The peripheral

evaluative parameters include Evidentiality, Mental State and Style (Bednarek 2006, 53). As mentioned above, all examples are excluded from the theory. All examples mentioned in the practical part of my thesis come from the corpus which can be found on CD.

Another feature in Bednarek's approach is the possibility of interplay between evaluative parameters in a single evaluative expression, which has been referred to as "collocation" of evaluative parameters (Bednarek 2006, 59).

6.2.1. Evidentiality

The parameter of Evidentiality focuses on writers and their opinion about the evidence in the articles. Bednarek (2006, 42) describes six different sub-values of the parameter Evidentiality: Hearsay, Mindsay, Perception, General knowledge, (Lack of) Proof and Unspecified.

The first sub-value Hearsay means that the proposition was uttered by someone else than the writer. Mindsay means that the proposition was experienced by someone else than the writer. Perception involves mental perception, sensory perception and showing (Bednarek 2006, 53).

General knowledge means that there is general knowledge shared by the writers and the readers. Lack of Proof evaluates something based on real proof or the lack of the evidence to prove the happening. The sub-value Unspecified includes the rest which does not belong to any of the previous sub-values.

6.2.2. Mental state

This parameter refers to the writer's evaluation of other social actors' mental states (Bednarek, 2006, 53). According to Bednarek, it describes several sub-values including the following: Belief (Disbelief), Emotion, Expectation, Knowledge, State-of-Mind, Process and Volition (Non-volition).

6.2.3. Style

The peripheral evaluative parameter of Style is again, as the previous parameters, divided into sub-values including Style: Self and Style: Other. Style relates to "the writer's evaluation of the language that is used e.g. to comment on the manner in which the information is presented or evaluation of the kind of language that is used" (Bednarek 2006, 56). Discourse signalling expressions are used to refer to the development of the discourse (e.g. answer, response, added). Neutral expressions (e.g. say, tell) are used to signal the act of saying. The illocutionary expressions (e.g. offered, promised, denied) show the presence of the author in the text, name the speech situation and "make explicit the speaker's purpose" (Bednarek 2006, 57).

7. Analysis of the evaluative language

The following chapter introduces and explains the methodological approach and the research design. The first section will explore the corpus which includes selected newspaper articles. It also explains the data collection. In the following analysis, I will compare the evaluative language in online editions of two British tabloids (The Sun and Daily Mirror) and two British broadsheets (The Guardian and The Telegraph). The goal is to see whether British tabloids publish more evaluative expressions than their broadsheet counterparts. In other words, I will investigate the usage of the language of evaluation in newspaper articles. I also examine the evaluative strategies adopted by the journalists - what kinds of attitude are expressed by journalists while evaluating experience in the reports. These questions are approached through analysing the evaluative journalists' expressions of entities.

For this purpose, I decided to collect a corpus of forty newspaper articles published in two British broadsheets, namely the Guardian and the Telegraph; and two tabloids, namely the Sun and the Daily Mirror. The whole corpus consists of approximately 23.000 words. I collected the newspaper articles during the years 2016-2018 and all of them focus on international (e.g. Trump's election as a president), important (e.g. new one-pound coin in Great Britain) or human-interest topics (e.g. the supermoon). The topics were chosen according to their subject matter which remains constant in all four newspapers.

The analysis integrates corpus based research with text analysis and it also includes quantitative calculation of the distribution of evaluative expressions. To do this, I follow the parameter-based approach by Monika Bednarek (2006). The quantitative analysis also includes comment on the discourse functions.

topic	content
One pound coin	The new one pound coin is released into circulation on March 28, 2017
Debris in space	Space debris orbiting Earth poses threat to satellites
Earthquake in New Zealand	A massive earthquake struck New Zealand, the reports describe the consequences
Supermoon	Full moon will be brighter than normal
Trump as President	Trump was elected American president and the world reacts on a big change
Veg crisis	Problems with vegetable supply because of bad weather conditions
Warm weather	Summer heatwave is leading to many problems, including shortage of meat and vegetables
Obesity	Obesity warning, support of healthy eating habits
Cyclone Debbie	Natural catastrophe in Australia and
Smog	How air pollution causes health problems

Table: List of news stories and their short content

	topic	Daily Mirror	The Sun	The Guardian	The Telegraph
1.	One pound coin	480	577	352	703
2.	Debris in space	514	246	382	406
3.	Earthquake in New Zealand	1496	280	1149	859
4.	Supermoon	476	339	535	628
5.	Trump as President	456	582	1223	919
6.	Veg crisis	436	204	813	423
7.	Warm weather	410	496	643	1425
8.	Obesity	459	137	696	751
9.	Cyclone Debbie	336	516	1049	313
10.	Smog	271	339	535	628
	total	5334	3716	7377	7055

Table: Number of words in the individual newspapers

7.1. Analysis of evaluative language in the selected British tabloids and broadsheets

Since research of evaluation and evaluative expressions in the news media represents a very complex phenomenon, any analysis of it must first of all deal with a particular methodological decision.

When building the corpus of news stories to be analysed, I followed two criteria. First, selected news stories that belong to broadsheet newspapers, since they are perceived to be more objective and factual than showing subjective opinion and intuition. For the tabloids I did the same. The point was to see whether the broadsheets are neutral in tone in contrast to tabloid newspapers which are often associated with sensational news (Conboy 2010).

Second criterion for building the corpus was that the news stories belong to hard news. As for the third criterion, I kept the subject of the selected news articles constant in order to make a proper analysis. Links to all selected news stories are included in the single chapter at the end of my thesis and also they can be found on enclosed CD. The Appendix contains eight articles (four coming from the broadsheets and four coming from the tabloids) giving a thorough distribution of the evaluative expressions.

To summarize, the corpus of data used in the present research consists of hard news published in the online versions of two British broadsheets (The Guardian and The Telegraph) and two British tabloids (The Sun and The Daily Mirror). As mentioned previously in the introduction, the evaluative language pervades communication. Therefore the aim of the present thesis is to investigate whether the British tabloids produce more evaluative expressions than the broadsheets.

The following part of my thesis provides an analysis of evaluative expressions of British newspaper which are accessed free on the Internet. Firstly, I mention the methodology, data collection and research questions, then I describe the approach and the results based on my findings.

Before proceeding any further, I would like to mention that research of evaluation has been performed following various methodological approaches such as stance (Conrad

and Biber 2000), appraisal (Martin and White 2005), discussion of the interactive and interactional resources of the writer-reader relationship (Thompson, 2001), and evaluative parameters (Bednarek, 2006; Bednarek and Caple 2012), metadiscourse (Hyland and Tse, 2004) and the notion of "stance triangle" by Du Bois (2007). I would like to mention at least the work of Biber (1999) and Charles (2004) on stance which is corpus - based. They write about the nature of writer's stance and the evaluative features in various disciplines. Other researches who took the appraisal approach occupy textual analysis over the corpus methods (Martin and Rose 2003, 72). There are also other approaches which combine both attitudes and certainty. For instance, Thompson and Hunston (2000) evaluative parameters are said to denote the good/bad parameter according to the contextual information. All of the listed studies agree on the importance of evaluation in establishing the relation with the reader but they diverge in explaining how the theory of evaluation works. One of the most important decisions before the research could be done is to choose a design frame which perfectly reflects the research purpose and also gives answer based on evidence. But for my thesis I found the appraisal theory problematic and difficult to follow.

In terms of methodological approach, my thesis combines corpus analysis and parameter – based approach by Monika Bednarek (2006). I decided to follow her approach to evaluation which is comprehensible for the reader as she thoroughly describes her intentions and methodology, introduces individual parameters, gives a proper description to each of them and provides several examples in the individual categories. My thesis also sets up the process of creating the framework and categories of evaluation as they were established by Monika Bednarek (2006). This is followed by brief analysis of the collected data.

When establishing the corpus, I collected 40 newspaper articles (10 for each newspaper) during the years 2016 - 2018. In order to make a proper analysis, I keep the subject matter is constant in all four newspapers. The corpus analysis provides a clear picture of the distribution and modifications of the core and peripheral evaluative parameters as they are defined by Monika Bednarek (2006). The main aim of my thesis is to see whether tabloids publish more evaluative expressions than their broadsheet counterparts. Additionally, of the aims of my thesis is to identify the typical evaluative expressions, shed light on the nature of evaluative expressions used by the journalists and investigate their evaluative strategies.

The next section will discuss Bednarek's approach which focuses on classifying categories of evaluative meanings.

The previous section has provided the description of the framework used in my thesis. It indicates there are two types of evaluative acts: a world judgemental act and a discourse act.

7.1.1.   Comprehensibility

Following the distribution of evaluative parameters according to Monika Bednarek (2006), I would like to present the parameter of Comprehensibility. The journalists refer to these evaluators as a strategy to assess their knowledge and context of the situation. The use of such expressions may be connected with the dramatization of the described situation as the journalist try to raise awareness of the discussed problem. This is illustrated in the following examples from my corpus:

> Of course, it might be cloudy – though it can be rather atmospheric to see the bright, full moon through thin cloud," _he said._

> Well, except _the people who obviously don't mind at all_, because that's exactly what their front "garden" _is_ like. (Guardian 6) – clarity

> Greville Richards, managing director of Southern England Farms based in Cornwall, said he had ploughed 40 to 50 acres of the 2,000 acres of cauliflowers he grows back into fields as supply had outstripped demand. (Guardian 7)

> _Convincing Beijingers that they are breathing cleaner air is not easy_, however, not least because official Chinese statistics on air pollution should be treated with caution. (Guardian 10)

> Beijing's "airpocalypse" year of 2013, which saw the Air Quality Index level hit 755 (the top end of the scale is supposed to be 500), caused a spike in _public awareness of the issue_ – reinforced by the recent red alerts. (Guardian 10)

> Sussex Police said _they had been "made aware"_ of the incident, and urged drivers not to pull over to take pictures, although the force has not been officially sworn in to help. (Telegraph 7)

> "The sustainable use of space has been persuasively shown to be at risk, and the status quo is _obviously_ no longer acceptable. We must now start removing dead satellites." (Telegraph 2)

"The poor guy had _obviously_ been trying to escape the torrent or something like that and had beached himself on the road. (Telegraph 9)

Mr Key said _he was well aware its impact could have been much worse_. (Telegraph 3)

"Surely it is _obvious_ that sugar is supposed to be in confectionary and equally _obvious_ that people who are trying to lose weight should give it the swerve," he added. (Telegraph 8)

The _obvious way_ to trade in your round £1 coins is to spend them. (Sun 1)

Dr Lewis was speaking at the Royal Astronomical Society, London, at the launch of Adrift, a new science and arts project aimed at _raising awareness of space junk_. (DM 1)

Bull sharks are aggressive and _regarded as_ one of the most dangerous sharks in the world as they _usually_ live in populated areas and are known to venture inland via rivers. (DM 9) + expectedness

But it is difficult to see anything of the stunning city through the thick fog that hangs in the air. (DM 10)

In the corpus I found several examples which include the evaluators _understand, know_ and _asses_:

"Americans _understand_ that they have no stronger ally, no better friend, than Australia," Mr Turnbull said shortly after Mr Trump's acceptance speech. (Telegraph 5)

New Zealand's capital Wellington was a virtual ghost town with workers ordered to stay away while the local council _assessed_ the risk to buildings. (DM 3)

In the above examples, the writers evaluate their understanding of previous knowledge and combine it with the new information. Journalists use the expressions _understand, know_ and _asses_ as means to demonstrate their awareness of the context.

Sometimes the expressions of sub-value of Incomprehensibility occur with negative emotivity and with the aim to make the article more shocking and/or interesting for the readers. According to Bednarek (2006, 69-70) "evaluating something as incomprehensible here appears to suggest that no rational reason or explanation can be given for the actions or states of affairs involved, and that they are therefore very much questionable indeed." The expressions of Incomprehensibility can be seen in the following examples. All of them come from in my corpus:

(1) *It's unclear* whether the Trump administration's reported intention to make it easier to fire non-appointed government employees will enter into effect while those employees are tasked with making his government function. (Guardian 5) (Incomprehensible)

(2) *Vague statements* about seeing how the current plan turns out are inadequate to the seriousness and urgency of this major public health challenge. (Guardian 8) (Incomprehensible)

(3) Until you have lived day-to-day in the smog, it is *hard to understand* (comprehensibility –effort) that the most serious impacts are psychological, rather than – we hope – physical, although friends with asthmatic children who cough themselves to sleep every night might disagree. (Telegraph 10) (Incomprehensible)

(4) You *never know* what lurks beneath the surface during a severe storm and what will wash up in the aftermath. (DM 9) (Incomprehensible)

The examples of comprehensibility in broadsheets include: *hard to understand, vague statement, asses, unexplained, clear, aware, obvious, did not know, unknown, understand, apparent* and the *evaluators found in tabloids include explained, know, obvious, clear, identify, clarify, never know.*

All the examples 1-4 belong to the parameter of Incomprehensibility. Their occurrence in the news stories is with the negative context and therefore represent negative emotivity. The overall occurrence of the Comprehensibility parameter is quite low in my corpus as it represents only 1% of all evaluations. This is probably because readers are more interested with something that is not clear or unknown because the reader is forced to draw consequences.

7.1.2. Importance

The parameter of Expectedness and Importance belong to the most frequent parameters in my corpus. Both these parameters are encountered in my corpus as denoting positive and negative meanings.

Bednarek (2006, 102-105) found that there are three discursive functions of the positive polarity of Importance in her study of authorial stance in media discourse: Attribution, Relevance and Eliteness. Firstly, Attribution is used to highlight the credibility in the news media (e.g. *senior, leading, top*); Relevance is related to importance of the proposition to the reader (e.g. *important* and *relevant*), while Eliteness is linked to prominent people or nations (e.g. *star, famous* and *leader*). Monika Bednarek noticed that both Attribution and Relevance senses of importance are more prevalent in newspapers than Eliteness. The function of Eliteness is to highlight the status and the value of the participants. The parameter of Importance is used to indicate the Eliteness of the institutions (e.g. *astrologer Richard Nolle*), nations (e.g. *a leading British expert has said*), members of staff (e.g. *experts have advised*) and facilities (e.g. *popular zoo in Sussex*) through using the items e.g. s*ignificance, rare, famous, popular, showing authority/power – leading, top, important, key, crucial, relevant, serious, critical, severe* etc. The use of the previously mentioned expressions more appealing and credible to the reader. That is probably why journalists use it so much. This is shown in the previous and also the following examples from my corpus:

> Adam Lawrence, the chief executive of the Royal Mint, said: "The end of the round £1 is a significant chapter in the Royal Mint's 1,000-year history, and I'm sure that many in Britain who have grown up with the familiar round coin will experience a certain amount of nostalgia when the last one comes off the presses. (Guardian 1).

> Spacewalkers occasionally lose small items like nuts and screws, but *rarely* do large objects slip away. The last such occasion was in 2008 when an astronaut lost hold of her tool bag while struggling with a jammed solar panel. (Guardian 2)

> Eyewitness accounts emerge as strong aftershocks and *severe weather* hamper efforts to reach stranded communities (Guardian 3)

> A state of emergency was declared there and six people with significant injuries were airlifted out. Police said one person died in Kaikoura and another in Mount Lyford, a nearby ski resort. (Guardian 3)

> It was a very *significant shock.* (Guardian 3)

> Clear skies permitting, sky-gazers will be treated to a *rare* astronomical phenomenon (Guardian 4)

…the universe is throwing in _a stunning_ natural phenomenon this week. (Guardian 4)

Trump and his _top aides_ will also receive the same national security briefings as Barack Obama in the coming weeks. (Guardian 5)

Former New Jersey state senator Rich Bagger, who worked for Christie in New Jersey, is executive director. (Guardian 5) – authority - importance

The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health backed the conclusions. (Guardian 8)

It's reassuring to see the committee reiterate the importance of tackling childhood obesity, which has reached a _devastating_ high. (Guardian 8)

A popular zoo in Sussex appears to have been evacuated after a huge fire sent smoke billowing into the tourist attraction. (Telegraph 7)

The new coin has been called _"the most secure in the world"_ and there are more than 1.5 billion of them in circulation. (Telegraph 1)

But there are some designs that are far _rarer_ than others, making them valuable to collectors. The rarest old £1 coin is known as the Edinburgh City 2011 £1 , which has previously sold for up to £35 on eBay – more than 30 times its face value.

Do you have _a rare_ coin in your collection? The Royal Mint could soon start offering valuations

Other _rare_ pound coins include the 2011 Cardiff City £1 coin and the London City 2010 £1. If you have one of these, it might be worth trying to sell it on eBay before trading it in at the bank.

Also known as a supermoon lunar eclipse. It's when the shadow of Earth casts a reddish glow on the moon, the result of _a rare_ _combination_ of an eclipse with the closest full moon of the year. (Telegraph 4)

A rare event when there's a full moon on the same day as the summer solstice. (Telegraph 4)

Earlier this year, a _rare crocodile shark_ was found for the first time on a UK beach. (Telegraph 9)

Experts have advised that you can take £1 coins to banks to change for notes as long as they are in bags of 20. (Sun 1)

In recent months, The Sun Online's inbox has been flooded with emails from readers who think they've found _a rare – and possibly valuable – coin._ (+ possibility) (Sun 1)

Meanwhile, hundreds of new £1 coins have been listed on eBay with sellers claiming they too *are rare.* (Sun 1)

As a general rule of thumb, *the rarer the coin* the more valuable it is, and we've also published a £1 scarcity index, based on data from Checkcheker, so you can find out the value of each of the 24 £1 coin design. Think you've got *a rare coin*? Here's our guide to find out if it's worth a mint and cash in

"As people add these coins to their collection and more are removed from circulation by the banks, they become *significantly rarer,*" experts at Changechecker said on Wednesday. "In change collecting the rarity of a coin has an impact on its value, some of the *rarest £1 coins* can sell for up to 35 times their face value on auction sites" they added. (Sun 1)

But experts warn our sweltering summer is leading to a shortage of so many key ingredients for our traditional lunch that we could soon be left with nothing but the gravy. (Sun 7)

Metal and plastic junk hurtling round the Earth at more than 20 times the speed of sound presents one of the greatest environmental challenges facing humanity, *a leading British expert has said.* (DM 1)

Severe weather with 140 kph gale-force winds was forecast for the area, which could cause more damage, such as from glass loosened by the tremors. (DM 3)

It was not until 1979 that *Astrologer Richard Nolle first coined the word supermoon*. (DM 4)

But experts say it causes no more than a higher tide than usual, and cannot be blamed for freak weather - or werewolves. (DM 4) – importance + unexpectedness

You never know what lurks beneath the surface during a *severe storm* and what will wash up in the aftermath. (DM 9)

From the listed examples it is evident that the parameter of Importance evaluates various entities and events as both significant or not worth mentioning (Bednarek 2006). Overall, the Importance creates 12 % of all evaluations in my corpus. The frequency is higher in tabloids as I expected (almost 13%) than in the broadsheets (slightly over 9%).

7.1.3. Expectedness

Another very frequent parameter in my corpus is the parameter of Expectedness. The journalists primarily use this parameter to show the similarities and the differences. In the discussed newspaper articles the differences lie in various aspects of the described events which demonstrates their awareness of the context because the evaluators of expectedness indicate previous knowledge of the discussed issues and whether they are expected or unexpected. In the listed examples, the journalists highlight the topic for the reader. I would like to mention rhetorical questions as they also belong to the evaluative strategy and draws readers' attention to the problem. Overall this parameter creates 8% of all evaluations in my corpus. Consider the following examples:

> While not a perfect fit, the cover *will help protect the station from impacts and provide thermal shielding, Nasa said.* (Guardian 2)

> "Residents urged to go to higher ground *immediately*," it said on Twitter. Sixteen rafters and six kayakers who went missing were later declared safe. (Guardian 3)

> Farmers say they have been producing 50% to 100% *more crop than usual* in recent weeks. (Guardian 7)

> "Teams are focused on completing the (spacewalk) and *will review the events as they unfolded after it is completed,"* Nasa spokesman Dan Huot wrote in an email. (Guardian 2)

> The state's premier and police commissioner both issued warnings. *"We are going to get lots of reports of damage and sadly I think we will also receive more reports of injuries, if not deaths,"* said the commissioner, Ian Stewart. (Guardian 9)

> Holidaymaker Peter Langtree, of Mackay, said the experience was "quite scary to be honest" and *likened the howls of wind to aircraft taking off.* (Guardian 9)

> But thunderstorms *are expected to provide slight relief from the scorching heatwave*. After weeks without rain, torrential downpours are due to hit parts of Britain from Friday afternoon, with as much as 30mm (1.2in) *expected to fall in just an hour.* (Telegraph 7)

Adam Lawrence, the chief executive of the Royal Mint, said: "The end of the round £1 is a significant chapter in the Royal Mint's 1,000-year history, and I'm sure that many in Britain who have grown up with the familiar round coin will experience a certain amount of nostalgia when the last one comes off the presses. (Guardian 1).

US astronauts were halfway through their mission to prepare a docking port for *upcoming* commercial space taxis when they lost a bag of equipment (Guardian 2)

At the time, Whitson, 57, and station commander Shane Kimbrough, 49, were about midway through *a planned* 6.5-hour spacewalk to prepare a docking port for *upcoming* commercial space taxis and to tackle other maintenance tasks. (Guardian 2)

No other details were *immediately* available about how the shield, which weighs 8 kg, was lost. (Guardian 2)

It was a very significant shock. (Guardian 3)

The moon is coming closer to Earth than is *usual* on its orbit on Monday, and the side facing us *will be* fully illuminated by the sun. (Guardian 4)

That amendment was introduced by Nebraska senator George Norris in 1923 in an effort to crack down on what was then *a common and widely* disliked practice of legislating by lame-duck Congresses. (Guardian 5) - usuality

They will also vet potential nominees and appointees, trying to identify whether there are potential conflicts of interest that *could* scuttle nominations, and help prepare nominees for the security clearance process. (Guardian 5)

Rain, frost and snow in Spain *have resulted* in a shortage of courgettes, broccoli and iceberg lettuce. (Guardian 6)

 "We've had a glut for three or four weeks now… (Guardian 7)

Tesco said it was buying 220,000 more cauliflowers from its producers this month – on top of the 400,000 it usually stocks – to help tackle the cauliflower mountain. (Guardian 7)

The 12-sided one pound coin entered circulation on March 28, replacing the familiar round £1 coin, which has been in circulation since 1983. (Telegraph 1)

A buckled rail usually causes delays and cancellations as the line needs to be closed while engineers wait until the temperature drops to carry out repairs. (Telegraph 7)

The Royal Mint said: "*We would encourage you to spend*, bank or donate your round £1 coins before October 15." (Telegraph 1)

The 12-sided one pound coin entered circulation on March 28, replacing the _familiar_ round £1 coin, which has been in circulation since 1983. (Telegraph 1)

As Britain awoke to Donald Trump becoming the next President of the United States of America, the world _was reacting with shock and disbelief._ (Telegraph 5)

Groening, from Portland in Oregon, said: "_We predicted_ that he would be president back in 2000 - but (Trump) was of course the most absurd placeholder joke name that we could think of at the time, and that's still true. It's beyond satire." (Telegraph 5)

'Supermoon' to give stargazers spectacular night sky show (Telegraph 4)

Forecasters _predicted wild weather_, including strong winds, overnight, hampering rescue efforts. (Telegraph 3)

New Zealand sits on the "Ring of Fire," an arc of seismic faults around the Pacific Ocean where earthquakes are _common._ (Telegraph 3)

Looking at the crestfallen lad (already in his kit), I remembered my own childhood and waking on summer mornings to the patter of rain, _knowing there would be no cricket that day._ (Telegraph 10)

They will usually supply you with a letter to confirm this. (Sun 1)

A SUPERMOON _is set to fill_ the sky this weekend with a moon which will appear 14 per cent _larger than normal_. (Sun 4)

On Sunday the moon will be nearly 26,000 miles closer to Earth _than usual._ (Sun 4)

"If the dry weather carries on for another 40 days then price rises and shortages of your traditional Sunday roast ingredients are _inevitable._" (Sun 7) - predictability

Supermoons will get smaller in the future as the moon is slowly propelling itself out of Earth's orbit, moving 1.5 inches (3.8cm) further from the Earth each year. (DM 4) - predictablity

Recent figures suggest that the cost of obesity for the NHS could be as high as £6.1 billion annually, a figure _predicted to rise_ by a further £2 billion by 2030. (DM 8)
Using a detailed mathematical model, they _predicted the likely outcomes_ of each scenario for both the UK and US. (DM 8)

7.1.4.   Unexpectedness

The basic principle of various media is to bring something new, unexpected or even unpredictable. This sub-value involves the contrast with the expected, as some events are against the expectation of the reader, therefore they are constructed as rare, unusual, strange or unexpected.

In the sub-value of Unexpectedness, the event is constructed as unexpected using the expressions such as *unusual, strange, rare* and *new*. Consider the following examples from the corpus:

> Spacewalkers occasionally lose small items like nuts and screws, but *rarely* do large objects slip away. The last such occasion was in 2008 when an astronaut lost hold of her tool bag while struggling with a jammed solar panel. (Guardian 2)

> Clear skies permitting, sky-gazers will be treated to a *rare* astronomical phenomenon (Guardian 4)

> The warm spring has also put British-grown asparagus on shelves *earlier than usual*. (Guardian 7)

> Colder weather then delayed crops that should have been harvested *earlier* but have become ready to cut at the same time as later plantings. (Guardian 7)

> The Commons health select committee said it was "extremely disappointed" with the government's current plans to fight obesity, and said ministers had ignored proposals from experts and *had failed to go far enough*. (Guardian 8)

> Surveying the damage around the island, Langtree said it was *"a lot worse than I thought".* Sheets of roofing steel had been peeled off large buildings, golf carts upended and destroyed. (Guardian 9) + emotion

> *"The noise is like nothing I've ever heard before* – I guess if you had to explain it, it would be similar to standing next to a 747 on take off. (Guardian9) – unexpected + something new

> A resident in Proserpine, named only as Sue, told ABC of her *shock* at watching her neighbour's roof smash into her house. (Guardian 9)

> Trains from Oxford will depart 10 minutes *earlier than normal,* while those arriving in Oxford are expected to be 10 minutes late. (Telegraph 7) – unusual

> The heatwave baking Britain *comes as extreme hot weather grips* northern Europe. (Telegraph 7)

But, he told the newspaper: "(If he gets elected) I think we'll *suddenly* be very inspired. Mr Trump's election, as horrible as it would be, would be great for comedy. (Telegraph 5)

The full moon will appear 14 per cent bigger and 30 per cent *brighter than usual* to stargazers on Sunday evening. (Telegraph 4)

"This year's Cold Moon is *closer to us than the average full moon this year*; close enough to qualify as a supermoon, according to the widely accepted definition," he said. (Telegraph 4)

The crisis began in mid January, when some supermarkets raised the price of courgettes after *unexpectedly cold weather in Spain and Italy*, where European supplies of the vegetable are grown, affected the harvest. (Telegraph 6)

But experts warn our sweltering summer *is leading to a shortage of so many key ingredients for our traditional lunch that we could soon be left with nothing but the gravy.* (Sun 7)

Shocked shoppers vented their rage on the Twitter page "Bring Back Our Aubergines". (Sun 6)

Brits still carrying around old round pound coins can no longer use them to buy goods - *but it's not too late to swap them for new coins.* (Daily Mirror 1)

Any old pound coins sent in to the Royal Mint will be melted down and used to make the new £1 coin - *however with 50 million of them in circulation believed to be fake, it's likely* many won't be recycled. (DM 1) + possibility

Barack Obama promises 'smooth transition' with Donald Trump team after *shock election result* (DM 5)

He added: "It's no secret that the President elect and I have some pretty *significant differences*. *But* remember, eight years ago, President Bush and I had some pretty *significant differences*. (DM 5) + unfamiliar + importance

A virtual reality camera, mounted on what will soon be the biggest building in the city, gives a unique viewpoint of the *shocking* pollution shrouding Beijing below (DM 10)

7.1.5. Contrast

Expressions of the sub-value of Contrast indicate that something is different from what could be generally predicted. The sub-value of Contrast creates 46.1 per cent of all evaluations of Expectedness. The distinction in the distribution of Contrast between tabloids and broadsheets is insignificant (47% in broadsheets and nearly 47%

in tabloids). I listed some examples from my corpus, *but* is the most frequent in broadsheets and tabloids, followed by *not* and *while*:

….however, so, whilst the round £1 has served us well, it is time to turn our attention to the new £1 that in time will be used by millions of people in Britain … (Guardian 1)

Tens of thousands of people fled their homes in the middle of the night on Monday to seek higher ground following a tsunami alert covering the entire east coast, *although* the warnings were later lifted. Across the country, two people have been declared dead. (Guardian 3)

Although, that's not much consolation, given that all the spiralisers were rammed into the back of the Why Did We Buy This? cupboard ages ago, and still they manage to throw that look. (Guardian 6)

Yet despite the approaching storm, Stacey still found time for a joke.

However predictions were later downgraded and waves are thought to be more likely to be around one-metre high. DM 3)

It was originally recorded as 7.4 on the Richter scale *but has since been upgraded* to 7.8 by the US Geological Service. (DM 3)

The 20-year-old told Mirror Online: "When it started it was really big so I thought it was going to be short *but it kept going for a good few minutes* and felt like the second floor was going to fall down. (DM 3)

It's all due to warm air that has moved north from Iberia and calm conditions, *although the weather will be cooler and cloudier* further north. (DM 7)

The new £1 coin was released into circulation on March 28 2017 *but from Friday you will only have a 100 days to spend it.* (Sun 1)

The Royal Mint is unable to value a coin *but it can confirm whether it is real or not.* (Sun 1)

However it will appear large and bright throughout Sunday night after hitting the largest point in the afternoon. (Sun 4)

However, some shops around the country may ignore the Royal Mint's deadline to stop accepting old £1 coins, despite warnings that it could create chaos. (Telegraph 1)

From the graph it is obvious that difference in the amount of expressions of Contrast between tabloids and broadsheets is quite small. Examples from the corpus *include but, not, while, whether* and the group Other represents the distribution of *however, although* and *despite*.
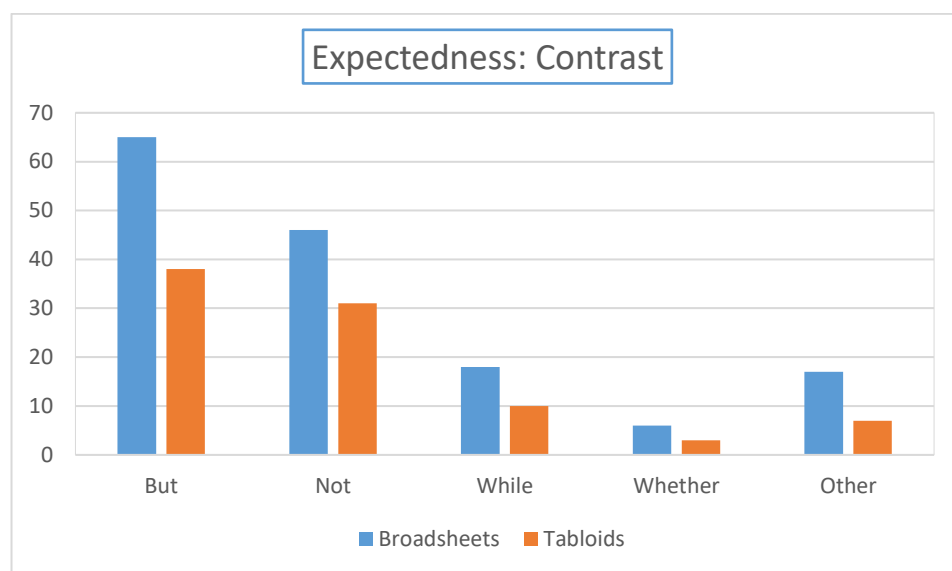
Distribution of the sub-value of Contrast

7.1.6. Contrast/comparison

Contrast and Comparison often express negation as the category uses negative *no, not, never*; and *only, just, without, which* "cannot be ascribed to a particular part of a word, but the word itself is negative in meaning" (Bednarek 2006, 91). The number of evaluators of contrast and comparison is quite large as I predicted. News media inform the audience about something new, unexpected or unpredictable and that is probably the reason why they are used so often. (Bednarek 2006, 94). Evaluators of Contrast/Comparison may trigger negative emotion in the following context:

(1) Brits still carrying around old round pound coins can *no* longer use them to buy goods - but it's *not* too late to swap them for new coins. (DM 1)

(2) Any old pound coins sent in to the Royal Mint will be melted down and used to make the new £1 coin - *however with 50 million of them in circulation believed to be fake,* it's likely many won't be recycled. (DM 1)

In the first example above the proposition using *no* and *not* is made more dramatic for the reader because it shows a certain impact in his life.
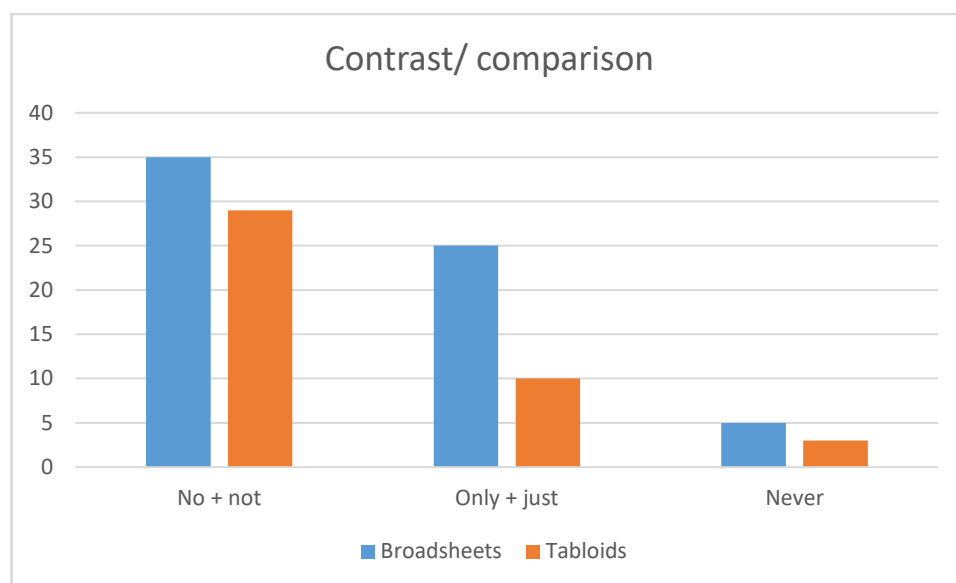
Distribution of the sub-value of Contrast /Comparison

In sum, this section has shown the use of the parameters of Importance and Expectedness. The Expectedness value is used mainly to highlight the similarities and differences. Indications of Unexpectedness found in the corpus are e.g. *different; rare, new* or *unusual,* they show comparison with other events or they refer to surprise or an event which is considered unusual. Typically they are associated primarily with negative events. The parameter of Unexpectedness is in the spotlight of journalists because bringing different, rare, new or unusual information is simply their job.

The analysis proved that the expressions of the parameter of Importance refers to the sources connected with high prestige (e.g. institutions, various experts or politicians) including the expressions such as *senior, top* or *leading* because they contribute to the credibility of the argument. In addition, journalists put big emphasis on both of these parameters.

7.1.7. Emotivity

The parameter of Emotivity is very important for the analysis of evaluative language. References to emotions entail language that has to do something with an emotional process or an emotional reaction. In this case I want to emphasize that images play a very important part in evoking emotions. They contribute to many different news values such as Negativity as they show negative emotions – e.g. *mud and mess after a natural disaster*. Monika Bednarek (2006, 46–48) identifies six different clines which have to be taken into consideration while analysing this parameter. This parameter is also a highly problematic one, which lies in the fact that what is seen as emotive can be influenced by one's subjective point of view. In fact, their role is not only to show the subjective opinion of the journalist but they also contribute to the emotional interaction with the participants. The following examples show instances of the most used positive and negative emotions:

> Nick Kingstone, a 39-year-old marketing manager living downtown, said the repeated shakes felt like *"living on a sleeping dragon who's waking up".* (Guardian 3)

> The aftershocks were *"like being on a big cruise ship in big seas, it's a constant bump and roll,"* he said. (Guardian 3)

> I *weep* when I think of how we gave all those brussels sprouts to that group of guinea pigs, not six weeks ago. I knew that was a mistake, every one of those eight times I watched the viral YouTube video of the rodents eating them. (Guardian 6)

> Still, *there are blessings – and I'm counting them*. (Guardian 6)

> In a report published on Monday, there was *specific criticism* of there being "no mention of price promotions" despite experts recommending there should be controls on supermarkets discounting unhealthy food and drinks aimed at children. (Guardian 8)

> Commons health select committee *'extremely disappointed'* with government's plan to fight obesity (Guardian 8)

The state's premier, Annastacia Palazszczuk, said it would be an *"incredibly scary moment"* for residents. (Guardian 9)

Holidaymaker Peter Langtree, of Mackay, said the experience was *"quite scary to be honest"* and likened the howls of wind to aircraft taking off. (Guardian 9)

Celebrities and world leaders were united in expressing feelings of *uncertainty for the future*. (Telegraph 5)

"Putin *expressed hope for joint work to restore Russian-American relations from their state of crisis, and also to address pressing international issues and search for effective responses to challenges concerning global security,"* the Kremlin said in a statement. (Telegraph 5)

He added: "We were *pretty amazed*, we were turning up to shoot a flooding road, *we weren't expecting to see wildlife as well."* (Telegraph 9)

"The house *felt jellylike*. It was not long and sustained like other ones." (Telegraph 3)

Until you have lived day-to-day in the smog, it is *hard to understand* (comprehensibility –effort) that the most serious impacts are psychological, rather than – *we hope* – physical, although friends with asthmatic children who cough themselves to sleep every night might disagree. (Telegraph 10)

An international team *hopes* to drill boreholes into the subduction zone and place monitoring equipment there to act as an early warning system. (Sun 3)

Shoppers' *fury* after aubergines are discontinued in Cheltenham Tesco (Sun 6)

"*I hope* that he maintains that spirit throughout this transition, and I certainly *hope* that's how his presidency has a chance to begin." positive inclination

"*The authors now hope* their economic model *could be trialled* by policymakers." – importance, positive inclination, reliablity

In the above examples, the positive and negative emotional evaluators denote the stance of the journalists. The journalists express give justification for their opinion, they express their dis/satisfaction and the impact of the described situation. Nevertheless, Bednarek and Caple (2012, 48) state that negative expressions does not tell us that the writer (journalist) disapproves of the reported events and "is thus not strictly evaluative language." Negative emotivity is dependent on the reader, i.e. reader could perceive particular story negative, while the others would not. As Monika Bednarek and Caple (2017, 61) point out: "In analysing texts, researchers could focus

on clear cases—where either the 'preferred' meaning is obvious or where the target audience is unlikely to be divided in their attitudinal point of view."

Negative emotivity is also connected with "disaster vocabulary" defined by Ungerer (1997, 315) which identifies a set of words describing negative events. It involves such expressions as *kill, crime, disaster, damage* etc. which describe negative situation or negative emotion for people involved in them. Some of the disaster vocabulary are found in my corpus too. Some of them, however, are not disaster vocabulary, but they are connected with disastrous event, as in the listed examples:

> "They've just ransacked the house, *it's horrible, it's terrible*," said Melissa Mill. [We're] *pretty shaken, pretty disgusted, disheartened."* (Guardian 3)

> *"Hopefully we've passed the worst* of it now and we've just got a few days of cleaning up and wait for the electricity to come back." (Guardian 9)

> *Heavy rain and high winds* hit the waterfront city by the afternoon. "Let's hope we don't have to make shelter in the rain if we need to evacuate tonight," he said. (Guardian 3)

> The state's premier and police commissioner both issued warnings. "We are going to get lots of reports of *damage and sadly* I think we will also receive more reports of *injuries, if not deaths,"* said the commissioner, Ian Stewart. (Guardian 9)

> "After Brexit and this election, anything is now possible. *A world is collapsing before our eyes. Dizziness" in English.* (Telegraph 5)

> Customers claim the vegetable vacuum has led to *'anger, tears and devastation'* in Cheltenham with an online protest and cops being called (Sun 6)

To conclude, this section has provided us with the types of the parameter of Emotivity. The results reveal that the journalists use the expressions of emotions as inclination, satisfaction/dissatisfaction and security/insecurity as they are explained by Monika Bednarek (2006). As I expected, the sub-value of Negativity is more frequent than the Positive one (71% in broadsheets vs 63% in tabloids).

In sum, evaluators of Emotivity create 12% cent of all evaluative expressions in my corpus. They are more frequent in tabloids with 14% of all tabloid evaluations, while they create 8% of all broadsheet evaluations.

7.1.8. Mental process

Previous section has demonstrated the significant role of emotions in the relationship between the journalist and the reader. The following section, the parameter of Mental process, serves as a powerful strategy to represent thoughts in raising the journalists' awareness of others' emotions.   Previously it has been mentioned that the parameter of Mental process appoints the judgement of the participants in terms of their Volition, Emotion, Knowledge, Beliefs, State of Mind and Expectedness. In comparison with the news articles in my corpus, these values represent the way the journalists describe members of family, students, victims, government and other participants. It is not surprising that journalist put bigger emphasis on emotions rather than other mental processes. Other examples from the corpus show that the journalists also highlight others' knowledge and beliefs. Other sub-values are not so frequent in my corpus.

The following examples present an evaluative effect that is achieved in the description of others' volitions, beliefs state of mind and emotion. There is only one example of Volition in my corpus (*deliberately*). The sub-value of Non-Volition is much more frequent. M. Bednarek distinguished two types of Non-Volition including "unwilling acting" and "refused acting" (Bednarek, 2006, 174). Unwilling acting means that news actors have to do something which is against their will, but they still do it (e.g. *forced to*) causing negative emotions. For instance:

> The smog was so bad it even *forced* a school to reduce outdoor playtime. (Sun 10)

> The storm destroyed tourist resorts, cut power, flattened canefields and *forced* coal mines to shut down. (DM 9)

> In Wellington, the quake *forced* hundreds of tourists on to the streets as hotels were evacuated last night. (Guardian 3)

> East Sussex Fire and Rescue told *The Telegraph* it was too early to tell whether or not the fire *was deliberately started* and locals have been warned to close their windows and doors because of the smoke. (Telegraph 7)

Belief

According to Monika Bednarek (2006), the sub-value of Belief is another source of knowledge. This category is also based on personal statements of belief (Bednarek, 2006). These evaluations reflect knowledge and experience which together lead to a high reliability of the proposition as the journalists highlight the importance of the problem. Among these evaluators in my corpus belong the verbs like *think, imagine* and *believe*. The examples from my corpus, in some cases including the verb *belief* represent the journalist's previous knowledge and also his positive or negative stance. For example:

> The Australian prime minister said that he has every *confidence* Australia-US engagement will be as strong as ever. (Telegraph 5) - belief

> "*Never doubt* that you are valuable and powerful and deserving of every chance and opportunity in the world to pursue and achieve your own dreams." (DM 5) - belief

> But their ceremony on the paradise Hamilton Island tomorrow now *looks in doubt* after most of them were cancelled. (Sun 9) - belief

> Air pollution *is blamed* for 40,000 UK premature deaths a year and two thirds of Brits suffering with asthma say poor air quality makes their condition worse. (Sun 10) - belief

> Any old pound coins sent in to the Royal Mint will be melted down and used to make the new £1 coin - however with 50 million of them in circulation *believed to be fake*, it's likely many won't be recycled. (DM 1) – belief

> Dr Hugh Lewis *believes* the growing problem to be a threat to future generations' hopes of living and working in space. (DM 2) - belief

> "Every day we use and *rely* on services provided by satellites without ever *realising* how *vulnerable* they are. (DM 2) – process + belief + state of mind

> He said: "Her candidacy and nomination was historic, and sends a message to our daughters across the country that they can achieve at the highest levels of politics and *I'm absolutely confident* that she and President [Bill] Clinton will continue to do great work for people here in the United States and all around the world." (DM 5) - belief

> She sent a message to young women across America: "*Never doubt* that you are valuable and powerful and deserving of every chance and opportunity in the world to pursue and achieve your own dreams." (DM 5) - belief

"It's hard to _believe_ that the bill is going to be less than a couple of billion," he told Radio New Zealand, according to their Twitter account. (DM 3) - belief

The moon has to be no more than 226,000 miles (363,711 km) away from the Earth _to be considered 'super'._ (DM 4) - belief

The study _suggests_ that cash incentives, paying overweight and obese people for making healthier food choices, _may_ be the most effective scheme but the running cost would be too high. (DM 8) – belief + deduction

Bull sharks are _aggressive and regarded as one of the most dangerous sharks_ in the world as they usually live in populated areas and are known to venture inland via rivers. (DM 9) – belief + emotion

The particles _are considered_ to be particularly dangerous because they are able to penetrate into our lungs. (DM 10) - belief

A state of emergency was _declared_ there and six people with significant injuries were airlifted out. Police said one person died in Kaikoura and another in Mount Lyford, a nearby ski resort. (Guardian 3) – belief

Tens of thousands of people fled their homes in the middle of the night on Monday to seek higher ground following a _tsunami alert covering the entire east coast_, although the warnings were later lifted. Across the country, two people _have been declared dead._ (Guardian 3) – state of mind + belief

"It's _hard to believe_ that the bill is going to be less than a couple of billion," he said. (Guardian 3) - belief

"The government must set clear goals for reducing overall levels of childhood obesity as well as goals for reducing the _unacceptable and widening levels of inequality."_ (Guardian 8) - belief

"_The last couple of hours have been frightening, actually._ When it crossed the coast, it was just unbelievable," Brunker told Guardian Australia. (Guardian 9) – emotion, state of mind, belief

Miley Cyrus said that she will accept a president Trump in a tearful video posted on Twitter. (Telegraph 5) – belief + emotion

In a telegram to the president-elect he said he _hopes to work_ with Mr Trump on international issues, and said _he believed_ a "constructive dialogue" between the US and Russia _will serve the interests of both countries._ (Telegraph 5) – emotion (positive inclination) + belief + process

Speaking before the election results came in on Wednesday morning, he said he _"highly doubted"_ that Mr Trump would win America's top job. (Telegraph 5) - belief

One person was believed to have died at a historic homestead which collapsed at the town, while police were trying to reach the scene of a fatality at a remote property north of Christchurch. (Telegraph 3) – belief

One person *was believed* to have died at a historic homestead which collapsed at the town, while police were trying to reach the scene of a fatality at a remote property north of Christchurch. (Telegraph 3) – belief

Speaking before the election results came in on Wednesday morning, he said he *"highly doubted"* that Mr Trump would win America's top job. (Telegraph 5) – disbelief

In Australia, Malcolm Turnbull has congratulated president-elect Donald Trump and *reassured* Australians that ties with the United States are "profound, strong and enduring." (Telegraph 5) - belief

In a telegram to the president-elect he said he *hopes to work* with Mr Trump on international issues, and said *he believed* a "constructive dialogue" between the US and Russia *will serve the interests of both countries.* (Telegraph 5) – emotion (positive inclination) + belief + process

State of mind

Following the style of Monika Bednarek language evaluation, I investigated the sub-value of State of mind. Similarly to Bednarek (2006, 57), I found it quite difficult to distinguish between emotions and state of mind. When analysing the corpus, I found positive (*realise, happy*, negative (*damn, madness*) or neutral expressions (*emerge, persist*):

Colder weather then delayed crops that should have been harvested earlier but have become *ready* to cut at the same time as later plantings. (Guardian 6)

A customer services rep said they'd been discontinued, adding: "I wouldn't be too *happy* about this myself." (Sun 6)

For most of the time – except when it's impossible, because football is cancelled – you have to learn to shut out the reality, because to dwell on it is a sure route to *madness.* (Telegraph 10)

God, humans are absurd. *Why do we persist* in flying planes full of lettuce to Britain, when you can munch on tasty British lettuce to your heart's content from May until October? (Guardian 6)

Before the election they *damned* him as *"unfit for the presidency".* (Sun 2)

"Every day we use and <u>rely</u> on services provided by satellites without ever *realising* how *vulnerable* they are. (DM 2) – emotion + belief

<u>Fears of secondary disasters</u> <u>emerged</u> after a landslip blocked the South Island's Clarence river. Water built up for hours before breaching on Monday, sending a torrent downstream that *<u>threatened</u>* farms and residents. (Guardian 3) – state of mind, style (other)

Emotion

Emotion includes both evaluators connected with positive expressions (e.g. *stunned, amazed, happy, rejoiced*) as well as evaluators connected with unpleasant emotions (e.g. *painful, unsettling, disaster, fear for lives*). All the examples are taken from my corpus:

In Mexico the authoritative newspaper El Financiero seemed to be *<u>stunned</u>* beyond words. (Sun 2)

The quake ignited *<u>painful memories</u>* for residents in nearby Christchurch, which was devastated five years ago by a 6.3 tremor which killed 185 people. (Telegraph 3)

"We've never had to *<u>brace for a natural disaster</u>* like this and now some backpackers can't get into these cyclone shelters. It is very *<u>unsettling.</u>*'' (Sun 9)

"We *<u>were pretty amazed</u>*, we were turning up to shoot a flooding road, we weren't expecting to see wildlife as well." (Telegraph 9)

Cyclone Debbie leaves Brit backpackers *<u>'fearing for their lives'</u>* as they flee Aussie holiday hotspots in 150mph winds that have left one dead and ruined UK couple's wedding. (Sun 9)

The expressions listed above have various functions in the news stories. Firstly, they attract the readers' interest, especially the negative expressions (e.g. *fearing for their lives, brace for natural disaster*). They also trigger emotional response in readers, as in the example taken from the Telegraph informing about the earthquake opening the sentence with words: *The quake ignited painful memories* (Telegraph 3). Ungerer (1997, 319) claims that "described emotions may invoke either related emotional reactions (e.g. fury, anger, etc.) or the opposite reaction (pity).

Knowledge

Despite the low occurrence of the sub-value of Knowledge, I decided to add it to my analysis. Describing something as officially recognised and generally approved implies the notion of facts that are widely accepted and known. Among the evaluators found in the news stories are the following e.g. *established, well-known, widely accepted, popularly known, doesn't know, known, traditionally known, well-recognised* and *famous.* By these evaluators the journalists refer to something what is previously known to the reader:

(1) There are 24 different £1 coin designs, <u>*the most well-known*</u> of which is the Royal Arms. (Telegraph 1)

(2) Who <u>*doesn't know*</u> that iceberg lettuce is just water in disguise? (Guardian 6)

The descriptions of others' Emotions, Volition and Knowledge are the dominant mental processes. The examples have demonstrated that the description of mental state plays has an irreplaceable role in showing the journalists' attitude and influencing the emotional reaction in the reader. They describe the journalists' interpretation of others' mental state; show reactions to positive or negative situation, therefore they evoke the reader's emotional response. The mental processes implicitly express others' emotions, volition, beliefs and knowledge. The next section will present the distribution of the Necessity and Possibility in the corpus.

7.1.9.   Necessity and possibility

As the previous parameters, the parameters of Necessity and Possibility have been encountered in the corpus to denote both positive and negative expressions (Bednarek 2006, 109). They are used to make predictions that could possibly (thus the parameter of Possibility) happen in the future. The expressions of deontic necessity

should, must and *have to* express the recommendations. They provide a reason for their recommendation drawing on their knowledge.

Let's hope we *don't have* to make shelter in the rain if we need to evacuate tonight," he said. (Guardian 3)

Full moons always rise around sunset which, *cloud cover permitting*, will be a good time to spot the "supermoon", said Dr Chris North… (Guardian 4)

How many posts will Trump *have to* fill? (Guardian 5)

Vetting nominees is an often-fraught process in which administrations quite regularly miss or think unimportant parts of their preferred appointees' backgrounds that *may be disqualifying* (Guardian 5)

That is really happening at the moment, just so that the supermarkets *don't have to* disappoint their customers by revealing to us that the success of crops is somewhat connected to weather. (Guardian 6)

The weather has a big impact on the growth of cauliflower, which *must be harvested* within a short time frame – as little as a week – making it tricky to control stocks. (Guardian 7)

Tough new measures to tackle childhood obesity – including a restriction on supermarkets offering "deep discounts" on unhealthy foods – *must be introduced, according to a committee of MPs* (Guardian 8)

"We are *extremely disappointed* that the government has not regulated to provide the 'level playing field' on discounting and price promotions which industry representatives themselves have told us *is necessary* for the greatest progress," said the committee's report. (Guardian 8)

Queensland's police commissioner *has warned people to prepare for the possibility of deaths* from Cyclone Debbie, the category-four storm that struck the eastern coast of Australia on Tuesday. (Guardian 9) + expectation

Paul Gundersen, chief meteorologist at the Met Office, said: "The heatwave conditions will continue across much of England, with temperatures into the mid to high-30s Celsius in many places from the Midlands eastwards on Thursday and Friday and *it's possible that we could break the all-time UK record of 38.5 C* if conditions all come together." (Telegraph 7)

Mr Gundersen added: *"There is the chance* of thunderstorms breaking out over some eastern parts of England on Thursday, but it is Friday when we see intense thunderstorms affecting many central and eastern areas. (Telegraph 7)

Large hail and strong, gusty winds are also _likely_ and combined could lead to difficult driving conditions as a result of spray and sudden flooding." (Telegraph 7)

Cutting the speed of trains reduces the forces they exert on the track, making it less _likely to buckle._ (Telegraph 7)

From Monday, the old £1 coins will cease to be legal tender and businesses are no longer _obliged to_ accept them. (Telegraph 1)

From 23:59 on October 15, _businesses are under no obligation_ to accept the round £1 coin from customers, so the best thing to do is take any old pound coins to a high street bank, if you have an account with them, or the Post Office. (Telegraph 1)

"_In order to enable innovative services_ for citizens and future developments in space, _we must cooperate_ now to guarantee economically vital spaceflight," he said. "_We must_ sustain the dream of future exploration." (Telegraph 2)

For most of the time – except when it's impossible, because football is cancelled – _you have to learn_ to shut out the reality, because to dwell on it is a sure route to madness. (Telegraph 10)

It said: "The next government's next childhood obesity plan _must_ set out further fiscal measures which are under consideration to cover food groups such as puddings and chocolate confectionary." (Telegraph 8)

These are the worst insults about Trump... said by people who will now _have to work_ with him. (Sun 5)

They said a major clear-up _is needed_ to prevent floating debris from hurtling into spaceships and satellites. (The Sun 3)

And international regulations _must limit_ the junk that is discarded, their report adds. (The Sun 3)

Among those left affected are Brit couple Stacey Wright and Simon Robinson, _who are due to get married tomorrow._ (Sun 9)

From wrinkles and blemishes to loss of elasticity… this is how _air pollution can age you by 10 YEARS_ (Sun 10)

This meant Brits _could no longer use them to make purchases in shops, supermarkets, vending machines and even car parks._ (DM 1)

Those who find themselves still in possession of any round ones _will have to head to_ their local bank, building society or post office branch to have them traded. Most will also only agree to do so if you're an account holder. (DM 1)

But provided the sky is clear, and you have a view to the South, the moon should be clearly visible in most of the British Isles, *though* there *may* be cloud in some areas of Scotland, according to forecasters. (DM 4)

7.1.10. Possibility

As for the parameter of Possibility, the journalists express the options based on conditions that make the probability as possible or impossible to happen. They manifest the interaction between context and knowledge. This value is mostly expressed in the evaluators as *potential, possible, impossible* or *to be able to*.

The earthquake could be felt more than 1,100 miles away, with *potential* for damage well over 100 miles away. (DM 3)

Britons will *be able to* soak up the sun before showers move in (DM 7)

Recovery operations were stalled on Monday afternoon as heavy rain and wind moved into the most affected areas, with forecasters warning of possible flooding. (Guardian 5)

They will also vet *potential nominees* and appointees, trying to identify whether there are *potential conflicts* of interest that could scuttle nominations, and help prepare nominees for the security clearance process. (Guardian 7)

The Royal Mint is unable to value a coin but it can confirm whether it is real or not. (Sun 1)

This could lead to flooding of homes and businesses, difficult driving conditions and *potential* power cuts. (Telegraph 7)

One of the things that occurs to me is the sober writing of political history *is impossible* for this election. (Telegraph 9)

Further north highs between 11C and 14C are more *likely*. (DM 7)

Because of the Democrats' decision in 2013 to eliminate the ability of the minority party to filibuster nominations, Trump *is likely to encounter* little effective opposition in the Senate to confirming his nominees. (Guardian 5)

They'll be EU migrants, *probably.* (Guardian 6)

Around one in every four old £1 coins were thought to be fake, according to the Royal Mint, so there are *probably more fakers in your spare change then you realise.* (Sun 1)

A spokesperson for The Royal Mint said: "We have urged businesses and their frontline staff to, where *possible*, prioritise the new coin when giving customers their change. (Telegraph 1)

So what retailers are *probably* doing is that they are not buying at these prices and would rather go empty in the stores than buy at these silly levels. (Telegraph 6)

Away from the capital, and the heart of state power, officials are more *likely to prioritise* local development over national policy directives on the environment, she says. (Guardian 10)
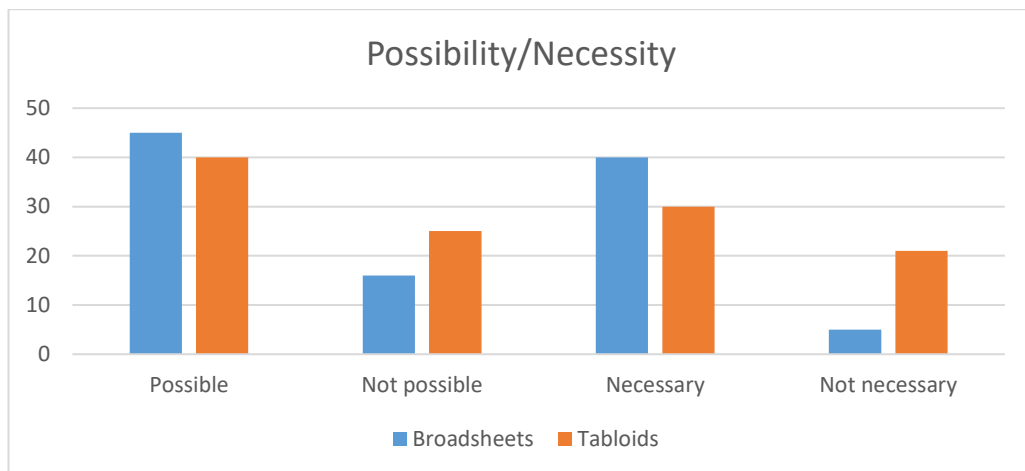
Although the number of expressions of Possibility/Necessity parameter is higher in broadsheets, the stylistic variety is similar. Overall, this parameter creates nearly 4% of the evaluations in my corpus. The frequency is higher in broadsheets with slightly over 4% of all broadsheet evaluations, while it is only 3 per cent of all tabloid evaluations. The most frequent expressions in this category are the evaluative expressions *possible* and *necessary*.

7.1.11. Reliability

Monika Bednarek (2006) divides the parameter of Reliability into two different groups based on whether they are evaluations of propositions (Low, Median and High sub-values) or evaluations of entities (Genuine and Fake sub-values).

The Low, Median and High sub-values are used to comment on the reliability of speakers. The propositions are associated with evaluations of predictability (e.g. *likely to, potential*) made by journalists. For instance:

> However predictions were later downgraded and waves are thought to be more *likely to* be around one-metre high. (DM 3)

> The earthquake could be felt more than 1,100 miles away, with *potential* for damage well over 100 miles away. (DM 3)

Other expressions of the parameter of Reliability are mostly represented by modal verbs (e.g. *may, can, could, would, might*), a verb (*doubt*) and adjectives (*uncertain, certain, definite*). High reliability is expressed by nouns (e.g. *fact*), adverbs (e.g. *certainly* or *inevitably*). The source of information in the presented examples from the corpus is not mentioned, all the statements are predictions by the journalists should be based on evidence. The following examples taken from my corpus illustrate their function:

> During the switchover, there were calls for Brits to get spending or swapping - before the cut off date, but there *may* be some that got left behind. (DM 1)

> But provided the sky is clear, and you have a view to the South, the moon should be clearly visible in most of the British Isles, though there *may* be cloud in some areas of Scotland, according to forecasters. (DM 4)

> Key said the quake was the most significant he *could* remember feeling in Wellington and that his team was clearing up damage in his own offices. (Guardian 3)

Of course, it *might* be cloudy – though it can be rather atmospheric to see the bright, full moon through thin cloud," he said. (Guardian 4)

Adam Lawrence, the chief executive of the Royal Mint, said: "The end of the round £1 is a significant chapter in the Royal Mint's 1,000-year history, and I'm sure that many in Britain who have grown up with the familiar round coin will experience *a certain* amount of nostalgia when the last one comes off the presses. (Guardian 1)

But their ceremony on the paradise Hamilton Island tomorrow now looks in <u>doubt</u> after most of them were cancelled. (Sun 9)

"If the dry weather carries on for another 40 days then price rises and shortages of your traditional Sunday roast ingredients are *inevitable.*" (Sun 7)

Celebrities and world leaders were united in expressing feelings of *uncertainty* for the future. (Telegraph 7)

Speaking before the election results came in on Wednesday morning, he said he "*highly doubted"* that Mr Trump would win America's top job. (Telegraph 5)

He said: "Raising taxes and banning retailers from offering discounts on a vast range of food will *inevitably* lead to bigger shopping bills. Everybody will be hit, not just the obese, and people on low incomes will be hit hardest of all." (Telegraph 8)
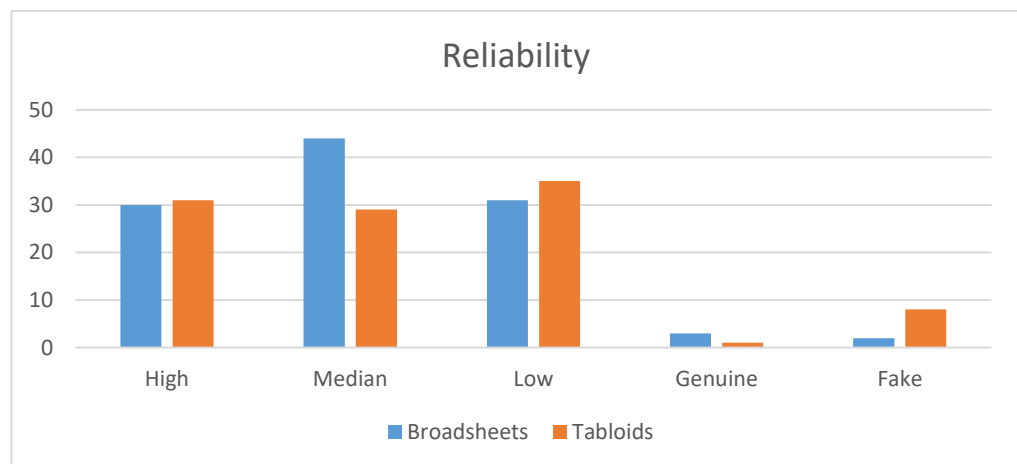
**Distribution of reliability in broadsheets and tabloids**

As Monika Bednarek (2006, 119) compares the Reliability sub-values, they are going from High via Low to Median. However, the table of Distribution of reliability in broadsheets and tabloids shows the preference going from Median > Low > High. While the number of occurrences of Low sub-value is slightly higher in tabloids, the

occurrence of High sub-value is almost the same in broadsheets and tabloids. As for the Median sub-value in broadsheets it is considerably higher than in the tabloids. The most frequent evaluators are *will* (26 % per cent in broadsheets and 18 per cent in tabloids) and *would* (30 % in broadsheets and 40 % in tabloids).

7.1.12. Evidentiality

According to Monika Bednarek (2006) the parameter of Evidentiality has been classified into eight sub-values in terms of the source of knowledge and degree of reliability. The evaluations expressing Hearsay and Mindsay are attributed to external resources, while the journalists base their propositions their Perception, Deduction, Belief, Proof, General Knowledge and Proof/Lack of Proof. The research is again based on my corpus and its aim is to realize how these evaluators are employed by the journalists to persuade the reader.
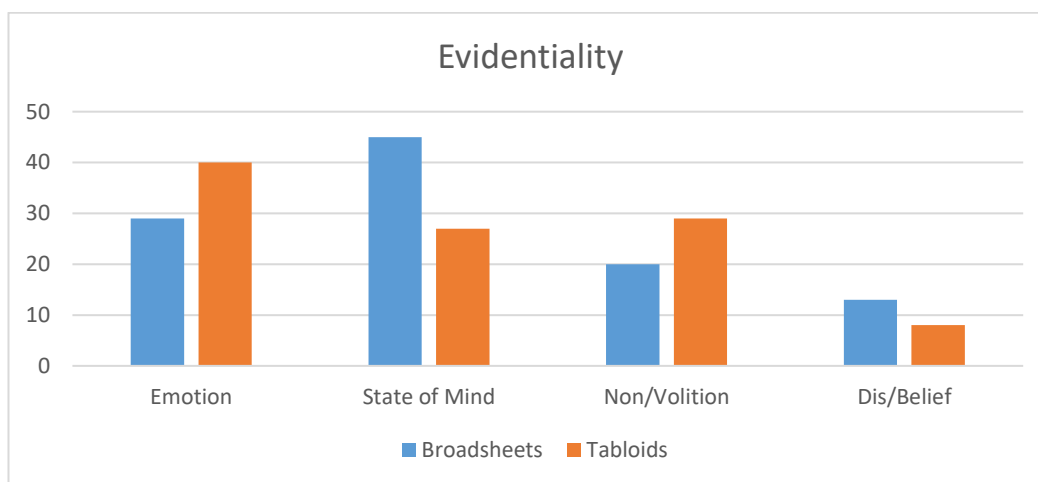
Distribution of the sub-values of Evidentiality

Perception

The evaluative expressions of perception like *find, see, observe* or *highlight* to mention just a few contribute to the credibility of each proposition. When writing, the journalists are very much aware of the need to increase the credibility of their arguments and observation. Monika Bednarek (2006) writes that journalists rely on

this kind of evaluation to support their reporting and critical judgement. This parameter shows high frequency in my corpus but I listed only some of the examples.

These distinct functions of the parameter of Perception are clearly represented in the following examples:

In Mexico the authoritative newspaper El Financiero *seemed to be stunned* beyond words. (Sun 2) – perception + emotion

It will be at its brightest on Monday morning - which unfortunately *means* the sun will have risen and it won't be as *visible.* (Sun 4)

And the 'once-in-a-lifetime' sight makes it *appear* 14 per cent larger and 30 per cent brighter than normal. (Sun 4) - perception

However it will *appear* large and bright throughout Sunday night after hitting the largest point in the afternoon. (Sun 4) - perception

In Nelson, resident Jo Davis grabbed her children and sheltered in a doorway as the quake *seemed to "go on forever".* (DM 3) – perception

Davis said she was *surprised there appeared* to be no damage to the house. (DM 3) – emotion + perception

The so-called 'supermoon' *means* the planet will be closer to Earth than it has been since 1948. (DM 4)

And the 'once-in-a-lifetime' sight makes it *appear* 14 per cent larger and 30 per cent *brighter than normal.* (DM 4) - perception

But provided the sky is clear, and you have a view to the South, the moon *should be clearly visible* in most of the British Isles, though there may be cloud in some areas of Scotland, according to forecasters. (DM 4)

The news reader said: "You can see that the city *appears to be shrouded in a haze.* This was taken at 4pm on Monday. (DM 10)

Other tall skyscrapers are the only buildings particularly *visible* from the high vantage point in the video. (DM 10)

"I *know* from the Christchurch earthquakes how much *it undermines people's confidence*, but I want to reassure people that there will be support there. (Guardian 3) – knowledge + perception

For Beijing's residents, this winter brought *a sense of deja vu:* flights grounded by smog, air quality *"red alerts"* and pronouncements on the city's latest efforts to fight air pollution. (Guardian 10) – perception + state of mind

Traditionally known as the Cold Moon, the full moon *will be visible* at 3:47pm this evening, with moonrise about 45 minutes later. (Telegraph 4) – general knowledge + perception

Tom Kerss, an astronomer at Royal Observatory Greenwich, said the supermoon *will appear at its brightest* at around midnight. (Telegraph 4) – perception

Mr Kerss told PA: "During moonrise and moonset, you might think the moon looks unusually large, but this is an illusion created in the mind when it *appears* close to the horizon. (Telegraph 4) – perception

"In fact, the change in the moon's apparent size throughout its orbit is *imperceptible* to the unaided eye. (Telegraph 4) – perception

We all know what these are. They come around every month and light up the night at night. (Telegraph 4) – general knowledge

Despite the name, the moon does *appear pink or red*. The romantic label was coined by the Algonquin tribes of North America who *believed June's full moon signalled the beginning of the strawberry picking season.* (Telegraph 4) – perception + belief

"The house felt jellylike". (Telegraph 3) – perception

Residents in some areas *reported hearing* land slipping and rock falls as authorities warned about the risk of flash flooding from overflowing rivers. (Telegraph 3) - hearsay

Where the mornings *taste grey*: living under a cloud of smog in Beijing. (Telegraph 10)– perception

It was one Sunday last month when the really painful part of living under Beijing's almost *perpetual smogs* finally hit home. (Telegraph 10) – perception

By selecting the expressions of Perception the journalists attempt to situate the news article in relation to previous knowledge, thereby increasing the credibility of their argument. The analysis reveals that the expressions such as *seem, appear, look* and *apparently* express their attitude.

Deduction

To the parameters of Monika Bednarek, I added the sub-value of Deduction. From my findings, deduction is expressed in news articles using the items *explain, occur, emerge, imply* etc. these expressions represent the deduction the journalists make. The deduction is based on some kind of evidence and engagement of previous knowledge. The presence of these evaluative expressions supports the credibility of the proposition, as in the following examples found in the corpus:

Dr Marek Kukula, Public Astronomer at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, said: "*If a full moon happens to occur when the moon is also at its closest point* then it will look slightly larger and brighter than usual, popularly known as a 'supermoon'. (DM 4)

But provided the sky is clear, and you have a view to the South, the moon *should be clearly visible* in most of the British Isles, though there *may be cloud* in some areas of Scotland, according to forecasters. (DM 4) – perception + deduction

"We just got up from the couch and stood in the doorway. It does make you *feel very anxious not knowing if it will get worse* or when it *may stop*. (DM 3) – emotion + knowledge + deduction

The study suggests that cash incentives, paying overweight and obese people for making healthier food choices, *may* be the most effective scheme but the running cost would be too high. (DM 8) – belief + deduction

Eyewitness accounts *emerge* as strong aftershocks and severe weather hamper efforts to reach stranded communities (Guardian 3)

Fears of secondary disasters *emerged* after a landslip blocked the South Island's Clarence river. (Guardian 3)

Proof

Stating that the truth value of the knowledge presented in the proposition is justified by a proof obviously expresses high reliability. The evaluative expressions of Proof found in my corpus are: *found, evident, identified* and *proved*. For instance:

"For example, there have been studies that _indicate_ the skin of people who live in larger and more polluted cities, ages 10 years faster than their countryside neighbours." (Sun 10) – evidence (proof)

Over the course of their lifetime, each obese person costs the NHS £1,796, the _research found_. (DM8)

Publicly _identified_ members include former Heritage Foundation president Ed Feulner, former US navy officer and longtime adviser to the Boston Consulting Group Ron Nicol, private equity fund chairman William Walton…. (Guardian 5)

People are less likely to trust healthy lifestyle advice from a fat nurse, _a study found._ (Sun 8)

A 2014 _study found_ that the British public are "ignorant about seasonal fruit and veg" – 90 per cent or more of those asked struggled to name the correct months when certain foods are in season. (Telegraph 6)

General knowledge

Describing something as officially recognised and generally approved implies the notion of facts that are widely accepted and known. Despite the low reference to General Knowledge, in some newspaper articles this evidential marker is used among which belong e.g. _established, well-known, widely accepted, popularly known, famous for, known, traditionally known, well-recognised_ and _famous._ The following examples illustrate the role of general knowledge from the corpus:

Dr Marek Kukula, Public Astronomer at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, said: "If a full moon happens to occur when the moon is also at its closest point then it will look slightly larger and brighter than usual, _popularly known_ as a 'supermoon'. (DM 4)

Also known as a seismic sea waves, tsunamis are a series of waves caused by the displacement of a huge volume of water - in this case, the earthquake (DM 4)

Worst hit was Kaikoura, a coastal town of about 2,000 people _famous for_ whale watching, which had been almost completely isolated with roads closed and phone lines down. (Guardian 3)

There are 24 different £1 coin designs, the most *well-known* of which is the Royal Arms. (Telegraph 1)

Traditionally known as the Cold Moon, the full moon will be visible at 3:47pm this evening, with moonrise about 45 minutes later. (Telegraph 4)

All the above mentioned evidential markers contribute to the credibility of the journalist' claim. It is obvious that the journalists need to be aware of the kinds of belief and knowledge.

7.1.13. Style

The last of the peripheral evaluative parameters has been discussed in Biber's model of Stance and in Bednarek's language of evaluation. As in the previous sections of my thesis, I follow the Bednarek's approach. The last parameter is very specific – it is not concerned with the content of the proposition but the way it is presented and it never occurs by itself but in combination with the parameter of Evidentiality.

Following the Bednarek's classification (2006), the Style is classified into self and others and then analysed into values associated with "others". Bednarek analyses the style according to its source, the manner of speech and illocutionary force. While source includes the style of the authorial self and other speakers, the manner of speech focuses on the method of conveying the message (e.g. frankly). As for sub-value of the illocutionary act, there are six subcategories including: neutral, illocutionary, discourse signal, declarative, emphasis and paralinguistic which offers a valuable insight into the nature of the journalists writing for the tabloids or broadsheets.
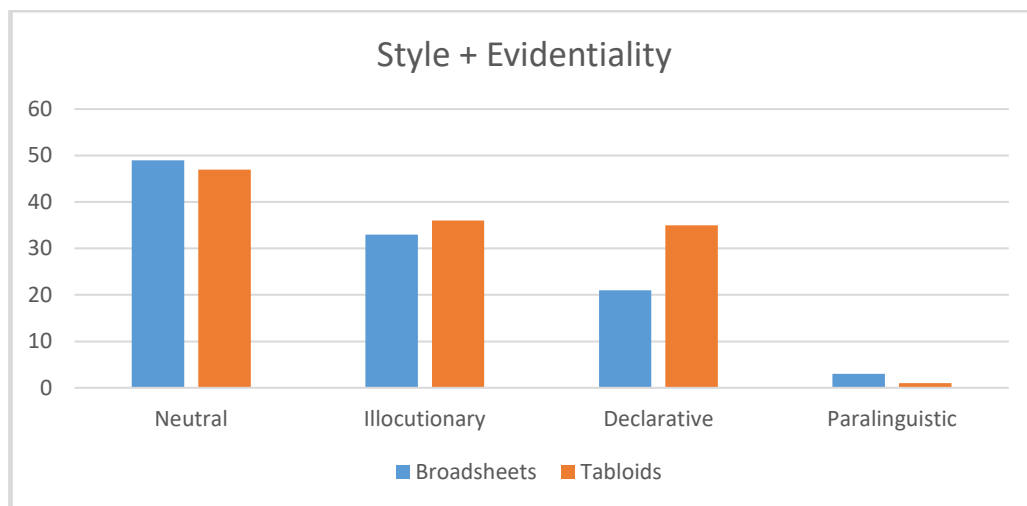
Distribution of Style and Evidentiality

The first group, the neutral expressions signal the act of saying without any indication of authorial purpose, e.g. *say, speak, according to added* and *continued.* Consider the following examples:

It will be at its biggest in living memory, and offer brilliant photo opportunities, <u>*according to*</u> experts. (DM 4)

Around one in every four old £1 coins were thought to be fake, <u>*according to*</u> the Royal Mint, so there are probably more fakers in your spare change then you realise. (Sun 1)

And farmers <u>*say*</u> that potatoes, broccoli, carrots and cauliflower are also at risk, while chicken and pork supplies have been hit by a separate gas-related crisis in our poultry and meat factories. (Sun 7)

On the other side, there are illocutionary expressions which indicate the purpose of the speaker, e.g. *suggest, advise, threaten, warn* and *complain*. These evaluators are "highly interpretive" (Bednarek 2006, 135) as they say something about the target or they inform the reader about something bad is going on (e.g. *complain, warn, threaten*) which can be seen in the following example. These verbs "mark the attitude and the manner of a speaker" (Caldas and Coulthard 1994, 306). In the following examples I also mention other evaluative categories because the source of style ascribed to "others" is often interlinked with other evaluative categories. Consider the following examples from my corpus:

MPs also *suggested* the sugar tax – which currently applies only to fizzy drinks – be extended to chocolate, puddings and milk shakes. (Telegraph 8)

A trade association representing 170,000 small shops has *advised* its members to continue taking the round £1 coins to provide a "useful community service" to customers. (Telegraph 1)

Commuters have *complained* temperatures are dangerous for the elderly and children, as well as those who are unwell or pregnant. (Telegraph 7)

The Donald has *famously threatened* to build a wall to stop illegal Latino immigration (Sun 2) – general knowledge

These are the *worst insults* about Trump... said by people who will now have to work with him. Sun 2) + emotion

But the approaching storm has *threatened* their ceremony after flights were cancelled for the 25 friends and family they paid to fly Down Under (Sun 9) + expectedness

Barack Obama *promises* 'smooth transition' with Donald Trump team after shock election result (DM 5) + significance

Barack Obama has spoken for the first time since the *shock election result, promising a "smooth transition"* with Donald Trump's team. (DM 2) – expectation

Notices in stores *apologised for* empty racks and some branches of Morrisons urged shoppers to use frozen or tinned alteratives. (DM 6)

Fears of secondary disasters emerged after a landslip blocked the South Island's Clarence river. Water built up for hours before breaching on Monday, sending a torrent downstream that *threatened* farms and residents. (Guardian 3) – emotivity

750,000 pieces of *debris orbiting Earth threaten* future of spaceflight, warn experts (Telegraph 2) + significance

More than 750,000 pieces of *dangerous debris are now orbiting Earth and threatening the future of spaceflight*, the largest ever conference on space rubbish has heard. (Telegraph 2)

"*Space debris threaten all working satellites*, including Europe's Sentinels and the Galileo navigation constellation, and any loss of space infrastructure would severely affect modern society. (Telegraph 2)

Durban *promised* a "Platform for Enhanced Action" on climate change by 2020, but *that's the kind of promise that elicits only weary laughter in this city*,

where "action plans" and "strike-hard" campaigns are the earnest mechanisms by which things that need doing never get done. (Telegraph 10)

For my part, *I leave promising* only that I will never again open my bedroom curtains, look out at a blue sky, and not give thanks from the bottom of my heart. (Telegraph 10)

Another sub-value, the declarative expressions are contextually specific as they reflect the "cultural-institutional setting where specific constraining circumstances are fulfilled" (Bednarek 2006, 57-58), as in the following example from the Guardian:

Walking the capital's streets it doesn't feel, or smell, like the "war on pollution" that China *declared* in 2014 is being won. (Guardian 10)

As for the Emphasis, the expressions indicate the journalists' emphasis on the information presented, which reinforces the journalists' commitment, e.g. *indeed, particularly* and *essentially* as in the following examples found in my corpus:

The particles are considered to be *particularly* dangerous because they are able to penetrate into our lungs. (Guardian 10)

The Wall Street Journal suggests they may have trouble recruiting other members for the team, since Trump has announced that anyone working on the transition team will be prohibited from lobbying the administration for five years, *essentially* eliminating anyone who has agency expertise and is currently using that expertise professionally. (Guardian 5)

Its headline concludes that "Trump's US election win heralds a new world era". And *indeed* it has - with right and far-right parties across the world, such as France's National Front, ecstatic. (Sun 5)

Finally, paralinguistic values indicate the "paralinguistic aspects of the act of the utterance" (Bednarek 2006, 57- 58). The corpus contained only a few examples of those, e.g. *scream* and *shout* as in the example:

It's pithy front *screams*: "W.T.F." (Sun 5).

This evaluative expression shows the negative emotion of a paralinguistic speech act.

To conclude, this section has shown the employment of evaluation as the act of discourse; through the parameters defined by Monika Bednarek, i.e. the parameters of Evidentiality, Reliability and Style in which the journalists use their senses, deduction a various degrees of reliability to make an evaluative stance and persuade the reader to their argument. From the corpus it is evident that journalists put big emphasis on the use of illocutionary evaluators which are either positive or negative. There are a large number of these evaluators simply because the journalists adjust to the preferences of the reader.

The section has provided an explanation for designing the corpus and addressed the research questions. I adopted the approach of M. Bednarek to investigate the nature of expressions to investigate the expressions. The procedures revealed that the results of the analysis were both valid and reliable. This chapter was concluded by an explanation of the framework and the process of its development.

8. Headlines

When analysing the 40 articles from broadsheets and tabloids, I also decided analyse the headlines. In the theory of evaluation, the function of the headlines is formulated as short overview of the following news article - it represents a summary of the entire news article (Bell 1991). This is the main reason why I found interesting to analyse the headlines too. The number of words in the headlines of broadsheets is 259 while there are 364 words in the tabloids.

The number of the evaluative expressions in individual newspapaers and the percentage of their occurrence is obvious from the table below. However, I did not find any big differences between the selected newspapers. The numbers for broadsheets and tabloids are quite similar with 13 % in the Telegraph, 15,8 in the Guardian, 14 % in the Daily Mirror and 11 % in the Sun.
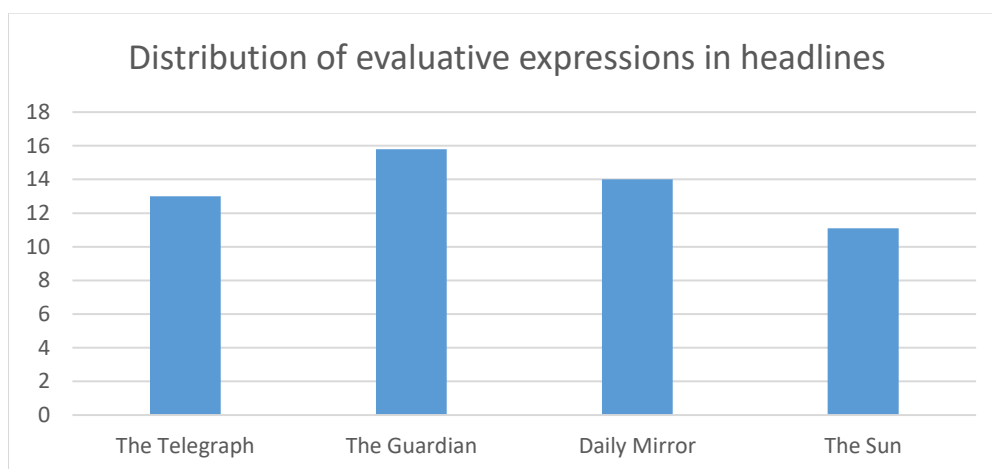
Distribution of evaluative expressions in headlines

8.1. A special kind of headlines – the catchphrases

I believe the catchphrases play a very important role when it comes to evaluation. The journalists use these striking phrases to raise awareness of the news article. In my corpus, the catchphrases in the headlines are used only by The Sun and they are interpreted in a short series of words, only in some cases it is a slogan. Both positive

and negative evaluators of the parameter Emotivity tends to appear in headlines. The catchphrases are used as a dramatic phrase which catches the reader's attention and it also very briefly sums up the content of the following news article. There are several examples found in The Sun:

> *Mint warning* (Sun 1)
> *Trump triumphs'* (Sun 5)
> *Supermoon Sunday* (Sun 4)
> *Deadly Debbie* (Sun 9)
> *Face the facts* (Sun 10)

In the presented examples, the catchphrases represent a person (e.g. *Trump Triumphs'*), idea (e.g. *Mint warning*), an opinion on discussed issue (e.g. *Face the facts, Supermoon Sunday*) or give information about something bad has happened, e.g. a disaster in the example *Deadly Debbie* (Sun 9).

The catchphrases are very short, all of the catchphrases found in my corpus consist of two to three words and they briefly summarize the following text. The journalists use evaluators such as *deadly, triumph, warning* etc. which undoubtedly appeal to the audience.

9. Evaluation in individual news stories

BROADSHEETS	TABLOIDS
1.SUPERMOON	DONALD TRUMP
2. WARM WEATHER	DEBRIS IN SPACE
3. DEBRIS IN SPACE	£1 COIN
4.CYCLONE DEBBIE	WARM WEATHER
5. EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND	OBESITY WARNING
6. £1 COIN	SUPERMOON
7. DONALD TRUMP	EARTHQUAKE IN NEWS ZEALAND
8. VEG CRISIS	CYCLONE DEBBIE
9. SMOG	SMOG
10. OBESITY WARNING	VEG CRISIS

Order of news stories—Number of Evaluations per 1,000 Words

The comparison has shown big difference in the distribution of evaluative expressions in news stories. In the broadsheets the leading position is occupied by the news story of the phenomenon of Supermoon. This article can be found on sixth place in the tabloids. In contrast, the first place in tabloids belongs to Donald Trump when he was elected the president of the USA. The same news story stands on seventh place in the broadsheets. The positions are far from each other and I find the difference quite interesting. There is a big distinction between both of these articles as the story about Supermoon ignites positive emotion, the story about victory of Donald Trump triggers predominantly negative emotivity. I took some examples from the corpus:

Some of the evaluative expressions which trigger positive emotivity published in the Guardian and the Telegraph:

> *Spectacular supermoon* (Telegraph 4)*, dramatic effect* (Telegraph 4), *impressive sight* (Telegraph 4)*, rare occurrence* (Telegraph 4), *stunning natural phenomenon* (Guardian 4), *impressive examples* (Guardian 4)

Some of the evaluative expressions which trigger negative emotivity published in the Sun and in the Daily Mirror:

> *Mixture of glee and horror* (Sun 5), *Dramatic headlines* (Sun 5), *Unfit for the presidency* (Sun 5), *"Trumpocalypse"* (Sun 5), *Horrified* (Sun 5), *"American Psycho"* (Sun 5), *It's pithy front screams: "W.T.F."* (Sun 5), *The Empire is shaking.* (Sun 5), *Shock election result* (DM 5)

I believe the sensational news story about the astronomical phenomenon of Supermoon which occupies the first place in the broadsheets is connected with Positive Emotivity because it describes a rare natural phenomenon, describing it with the words "the spectacular supermoon." On the other hand, the tabloids present the story about Donald Trump as a very bad day for the whole world. World media use the expressions such as *"Trumpocalypse"* connecting the words Trump and apocalypse or *"American Psycho"*, by which they mean a reference to a story of a mentally ill businessman.

At the end of the table, there are three topics which occupy the last two positions. Firstly, there is one interesting thing – the news story about *Smog* occupies the ninth place both in the broadsheets and in the tabloids. In both cases the story is presented negatively and shows potential negative impact on human health living in the polluted areas. Interestingly, the journalists describe only two areas with polluted air, particularly Beijing and London. The journalists describe air quality by using *"red alerts"*. In the Guardian journalist concludes the story by stating: *"If you want to back to China one day, it's Beijing."*

Secondly, on the last place there are two topics *obesity warning* and *veg crisis*. *Obesity warning* which occupies the last place in broadsheets while it is on the fifth place in the tabloids. The news story about *veg crisis* is on the last place in the tabloids and in broadsheets it occupies the eight place. From the headline it could be considered that obesity warning belongs to sensational news. The journalists use the parameter of Importance, especially the sub-value of Elliteness to support their claim and support the seriousness of the topic which is shown in the following examples: *Obesity Heath Alliance,* politicians, *Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health* (all included in the Guardian). The broadsheets suggest restrictions which could be done.

As for the last news story in the tabloids, the Sun use the catchphrase "*They think it's all auber*" and continue by stating the *"vegetable vacuum has led to anger, tears and*

devastation." or the headline "*Lettuce rationed as veg crisis deepens – and it's top of the iceberg with panic buying predicted"* is used probably to highlight the importance of the shortage of vegetable in the market. What is more, these headlines catch the readers' attention as they show impact on everyday life.

From the results it can be stated that evaluation is highly dependent the type of the type of newspaper, on the topic and last but not least on the individual choice of the journalist.

10. Overall conclusion

Before concluding the thesis, let me move back to research questions formulated at the very beginning. The aim of the thesis was to study the evaluative expressions in selected British tabloids and broadsheets and to investigate whether the journalists writing for tabloids produce more evaluative expressions than their colleagues writing for the broadsheets.

All of the above mentioned studies of evaluation indicate the importance of evaluation in establishing the relation with the reader. On the other hand, they show certain differences at the lexical and grammatical level. The majority of the above mentioned approaches (with the exception of the system of appraisal by Martin and White, 2005) of evaluation do not provide a systematic typology that can be applied to investigate the targets of evaluation. For me, the best option was to choose Bednarek's parameter-based approach (2006). I chose this method firstly because it is well arranged and can be easily followed. Secondly, I wanted to combine a corpus based research with text analysis and include a quantitative calculation of the distribution of evaluative expressions. As evaluative language is a complex phenomenon, I delimited the aims of the thesis to two main points, which are the following:

1. Do the selected tabloids produce more evaluative expressions than the selected broadsheets?

2. Broadsheets are often considered to be more objective than the tabloids which offer sensational news. Is the proposition still valid?

The theoretical part provided a thorough description of present-day journalism and the concept of core and peripheral evaluative parameters as they are distributed according to Monika Bednarek. To introduce the source of the news stories I added a brief overview over the selected British tabloids and broadsheets. The main focus of the journalists is to attract reader which is the main reason why I wanted to see whether the evaluative expressions are used more in the tabloids than in the broadsheets.

Another goal was to see whether broadsheets still preserve their objectivity and whether the tabloids prefer sensational news.

Mentioned previously, I followed the parameter-based approach by Monika Bednarek (2006). Firstly, each topic was embraced theoretically, moving on to the practical analysis including the examples from the corpus of 40 news articles downloaded from the online versions of two British tabloids and two British broadsheets. In order to make a proper analysis, I kept the subject matter constant in all four articles. Each of the research questions was thoroughly discussed in my thesis and was presented on the examples from the corpus.

I have demonstrated the parameter-based approach of Monika Bednarek is applicable and provides a useful tool to explore the relations between the journalist (writer) and his readership (audience).

The evaluative parameters give answers to various questions. The parameter of Importance investigates how important is the proposition; the parameter of Comprehensibility investigates how comprehensible is the proposition; the other parameters investigate how possible, how likely or expected are the propositions etc. Thus it can be stated that evaluation and evaluative expressions pervades the communication. The evaluative expressions in the news stories and in the headlines and also the use of catchphrases (see also Appendix at the very end of my thesis) contribute to maintain the reader's attention when encountering a news story.

Besides the parameters established by Monika Bednarek, I added the sub-value of Deduction to the parameter of Evidentiality. I believe that it is an irreplaceable concept connected with belief and knowledge because it supports the credibility of the author. As for the other parameters, they were analysed according M. Bednarek (2006).

The analyses have shown how the evaluative expressions are established in the news stories as well as how it is presented to the audience. Bagnall (1993, 135) emphasizes that "Once you have an audience in mind, then you can decide in what tone of voice you want to address them." But I am not sure that it can be strictly said that evaluation and evaluative expressions used in news stories and headlines (or catchphrases) are intentionally used to manipulate the reader. It is possible they are only used to attract the attention of the readers.

The examples of evaluative expressions involve also problematic evaluative expressions and I am aware that other authors would summarize their findings differently.

The advantage Monika Bednarek's approach lies in the systemic and explicit division of individual evaluative expressions and their combinations. Her approach to evaluative language makes it possible to analyse news discourse based on linguistic framework and evidence rather than only on subjective intuition. The analysis gives authentic realisation of authors' intentions and the social construct of the evaluative act. Finally, the analysis has confirmed that evaluative expressions are the driving factor behind the persuasive function of news stories.

The representatives of broadsheets - The Guardian and The Telegraph show greater stylistic variety than tabloids. It is probably because broadsheets often use greater amount of different expressions and the language is more complex. The analysis has proved that the function of constructing evaluative expressions in the news stories are not the sole responsibility of the expressions themselves, but news images also have the potential to evoke emotional reaction in the reader.

In sum, the parameter-based approach of Monika Bednarek (2006) has offered valuable insights into the function of news media. I am much aware of the fact that my data set, comprising of forty news stories, is not enough to make any general conclusions. I dare to say that the present thesis has demonstrated that the evaluative expressions have significant position in the news media. In addition, the results show that the evaluative expressions in broadsheets are very similar those found in the tabloids. Broadsheets (The Telegraph and the Guardian) and the tabloids (The Sun and Daily Mirror) show typical differences which were expected at the very beginning of my thesis, but it cannot be said that the broadsheets are objective. What is more, the choice of evaluative expressions plays a very important part of journalists' work as the media must maintain the interest and the attention of their readers (Cotter 1999). Evaluative language plays a very important role in news media because the reader decides whether he will read the whole article or whether he will purchase the printed version of the newspaper. The newspaper readers also look at the news stories how they hold the text together. There are also other approaches to evaluative language (I listed some of them at the very beginning of my thesis), but I consider them incomplete. The analyses in the present thesis focus only on individual news stories and also on the headlines and evaluative expressions in them. However, the

phenomenon of evaluation and evaluative language is so huge that it cannot be grasped within one single diploma thesis. I believe that topics discussed in my thesis represent a brilliant opportunity for further research.

11. Resumé

Tato diplomová práce analyzuje hodnotící výrazy z článků, které byly publikovány na internetových stránkách novin seriózního tisku The Guardian, The Telegraph a bulvárního The Daily Mirror and The Sun. Zabývá se výskytem hodnotících slov v online verzích čtyř britských deníků, mezi které patří dva zástupci seriózního tisku (The Guardian, The Telegraph) a dva zástupci bulvárního tisku (The Daily Mirror, The Sun). Teoretická část popisuje žurnalistický styl, důsledky publikování novin na internetu, funkci hypertextu a kategorii hodnocení Moniky Bednarek. Krátce popisuje jednotlivé typy vybraných novin a hlavní rozdíly mezi nimi. Tato práce ukazuje rozdíly bulvárního a kvalitního tisku. Dále se věnuje rozdělení kategorii hodnocení, kterou popisuje Monika Bednarek. Pro tuto diplomovou práci jsem zvolila přístup Moniky Bednarek. Monika Bednarek rozděluje hodnotící slova do parametrů, které aplikuje v korpusu. Na základě analýzy deseti článků pro každé noviny popisuje jednotlivé parametry, kombinace, které se v korpusu objevují. Seriózní tisk by měl přinášet publiku objetivní a kvalitní obsah, který je založen na faktech. Na druhou stranu bulvár je pro společnost více subjektivní a evaluativní. Bulvární tisk se zaměřuje na emoce a lidské příběhy, které se odráží i na úvodních stránkách tisku. Praktická část popisuje typické rysy pro oba dva druhy novin. K tomuto účelu bylo vybráno 40 článků dvojic článků na stejné téma, které byly otištěny ve všech vybraných novinách. Hlavním cílem této práce je analýza použitých stylistických prostředků výchozích textů, které se následně porovnají navzájem. V závěru práce následuje shrnutí získaných poznatků.

12. SOURCES

12.1.   Primary sources

Bednarek, Monika. 2006. Evaluation in Media Discourse: *Analysis of a Newspaper Corpus.* London/New York: Continuum.

Bednarek, Monika, and Helen Caple. 2012. *News Discourse*. London: Continuum.

Biber, Douglas, and Edward Finegan. 1989. "*Styles of stance in English: lexical and grammatical marking of evidentiality and affect."* Text 9: 93-124.

Martin, J. R., and P. R. R. White. 2005. *The Language of Evaluation*. Appraisal in English. Basingstoke: Pallgrave/Macmillan.

12.2.   Secondary literature

Bartošek, Jaroslav. 2002. *Základy žurnalistiky*. Zlín: Univerzita Tomáše Bati

Bednarek, Monika, and Helen Caple. 2012b. "*Value added': Language, image and news values."* Discourse, Context & Media 1: 103–113.

Bell, Allan. 1991. *The Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Biber, Douglas, and Edward Finegan. 1988. "*Adverbial stance types in English."* *Discourse Processes* 11, no. 1: 1–34.

Caldas-Coulthard, C. R. (1994) On reporting reporting: The representation of speech in factual and factional narratives. In: Coulthard, M. (ed) Advances in Written Text Analysis. London: Routledge, 295-308.

Crystal, David, Derek Devy. *Investigating English Style*. London: Longman, 1973.

Caple, Helen. 2009. "Multi-semiotic Communication in an Australian Broadsheet: A New News Story Genre." *In Genre in Changing World*, edited by Charles Bazerman, Adair Bonini and Débora Figueiredo. Colorado: WAC Clearinghouse.

Chovanec, Jan. 2014. *Pragmatics of Tense and Time in News: From canonical headlines to online news texts*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Conboy, Martin. 2010. *The Language of Newspapers*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.

Cotter, Colleen. 2010. *News Talk: Investigating the Language of Journalism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Crystal, David, and Derek Davy. 1969. *Investigating English Style*. London: Longman.

Du Bois, J. W. (2007) *The stance triangle. In: Englebretson, R. (ed) Stancetaking in Discourse: Subjectivity, evaluation, interaction*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 139-182.

Dušková, Libuše, a kol. Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny. Praha: Academia, 2003

Fairclough, Norman. 1998. "*Political discourse in the media: An analytical framework." In Approaches to Media Discourse, edited by Allan Bell and Peter Garrett.* 142–162. Oxford: Blackwell

Fowler, Roger. 1991. *Language in the News. Discourse and Ideology in the Press. London and New York: Routledge*.

Fowler, Roger. 1996. *Linguistic Criticism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Galperin, I.R., Stylistics. Moskva: Vysšaja škola, 1971. Knittlová, Dagmar. K teorii i praxi překladu. Olomouc: UP, 2000.

Halliday, M. A. K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.

Hunston, S. and Sinclair, J. (2000) *A Local grammar of evaluation. In: Hunston, S. and Thompson, G. (eds) Evaluation in Text: Authorial stance and the construction of discourse.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 74-101.

Hymes, Dell. 1986 [1972]. *Models of the interaction of language and social life.* In John Gumperz & Dell Hymes (eds.), Directions in sociolinguistics: The ethnography of communication, 35–71. London: Basil Blackwell. *(PDF) Ethnography and Democracy: Hymes' Political Theory of Language*. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/250975784_Ethnography_and_Democracy_Hymes'_Political_Theory_of_Language [accessed Dec 12 2018].

Labov, William. 1972. "The transformation of experience in narrative syntax." *In Language in the Inner City: Studies in the Black English Vernacular*, edited by William Labov, 354–396. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press

Lemke, J. L. 1998. "*Resources for attitudinal meaning: evaluative orientations in text semantics." Functions of Language* 5, no. 1: 33–56.

Martin, J. R. 1995. "*Reading positions/positioning readers: judgement in English." Prospect: an Australian journal of TESOL* 10, no. 2 (July): 27– 37.

Martin, J. R. and White, P. R. R. (2005) *The Language of Evaluation*: Appraisal in English. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Macken-Horarik, M. & J. R. Martin (eds), 2003. *Negotiating Heteroglossia: Social Perspectives on Evaluation.* (Special Issue of Text 23.2.)

Nord, Christiane. Translating as a Purposeful Activity. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, 2001

Palmer, F. R. (1979). *Modality and the English modals*. London: Longman.

Talbot, Mary. 2007. *Media Discourse: Representation and Interaction*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Thompson, G. and Hunston, S. (2000) Evaluation*: An introduction. In: Hunston, S. and Thompson, G. (eds) Evaluation in Text: Authorial stance and the construction of discourse.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1-27.

Paltridge, B., 2006. *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*. Cornwall: MPG Books Ltd.

Ungerer, Friedrich. 1997. "*Emotions and emotional language in English and German news stories." In The Language of Emotions*, edited by S. Niemeier and R. Dirven, 307–328. Amsterdam/Philadephia: John Benjamins.

Urbanová, Ludmila. *Stylistika anglického jazyka*. Brno: Společnost pro odbornou literaturu - Barrister & Principal, 2008.

van Dijk, Teun A. 1988. *News as Discourse*. Hillsdale, Hove and London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

White, Peter R.R. 2003. "*News as History: Your Daily Gossip." In Re/reading the Past. Critical and Functional Perspectives on Time and Value*, edited by John R. Martin, and Ruth Wodak, 61–89. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

12.3.   Secondary sources

Newspaper sources:

Online version of *The Guardian* (2015-2018). Accessed November 2018.
https://www.theguardian.com/international

Online version of *The Daily Mirror* (2015-2018). Accessed November 2018.
http://www.mirror.co.uk/

Online version of *The Guardian* (2015-2018). Accessed November 2018.
https://www.theguardian.com

Online version of *The Telegraph* (2015-2018). Accessed November 2018.

https://www.telegraph.co.uk

Electronic and internet sources

The Guardian https://www.theguardian.com/international

Royal Mint presses last batch of round £1 coins
https://www.theguardian.com/money/2015/dec/17/royal-mint-presses-last-batch-round-pound-coins

Lost in space: debris shield bag floats away from astronauts during ISS spacewalk
https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/mar/31/lost-in-space-debris-shield-bag-floats-away-from-astronauts-during-iss-spacewalk

The Guardian view on President-elect Donald Trump: a dark day for the world

https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/nov/09/the-guardian-view-on-president-elect-donald-trump-a-dark-day-for-the-world

'Like living on a waking dragon': New Zealanders count cost of earthquake
https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/14/like-living-on-a-waking-dragon-new-zealanders-count-cost-of-earthquake-

Watch out for the supermoon that will set a 68-year record
https://www.theguardian.com/science/2016/nov/13/supermoon-brightest-display-for-68-years

Goodbye Obama, hello Trump: how will the presidential handover work?
https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/nov/11/obama-trump-presidential-transition-process-how-it-works

Veg crisis, what veg crisis? If we can't have courgettes, then let us eat kale
https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/feb/03/spanish-vegetables-weather-courgettes-lettuce

Cauliflower prices slashed as UK's warm weather leads to glut
https://www.theguardian.com/business/2017/mar/24/uk-cauliflower-glut-prices-slashed-warm-weather

Too much sugar, salt and fat: healthy eating still eluding many Britons
https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/may/14/sugar-salt-fat-nutrition-national-survey-public-health-england
Supermarkets must stop discounting unhealthy foods to tackle child obesity, say MPs
https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/mar/27/government-plan-on-childhood-obesity-very-disappointing-say-mps

Cyclone Debbie: police fear fatalities with extent of damage unclear

https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/mar/28/cyclone-debbie-queensland-police-fear-fatalities-with-extent-of-damage-unclear

Best photos of the day: Putin and a thirsty chimp
https://www.theguardian.com/news/gallery/2017/mar/30/best-photos-of-the-day-putin-and-a-thirsty-chimp

Beijing hit by dirty smog but observers say air is getting better
https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2017/mar/31/china-beijing-air-pollution-smog-business-crackdown-fines-spot-checks

The Daily Mirror http://www.mirror.co.uk/

When does the old £1 coin expire? Brits only have hours left to cash in round Pounds before they become void
http://www.mirror.co.uk/money/what-old-round-pound-coins-9832465

Space junk is 'one of humankind's greatest environmental challenges' - and could hinder future space travel
http://www.mirror.co.uk/science/space-junk-one-humankinds-greatest-9289084

Barack Obama promises 'smooth transition' with Donald Trump team after shock election result
http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/barack-obama-smooth-transition-trump-9228443

New Zealand earthquake damage will cost BILLIONS, Prime Minister John Key says
http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/new-zealand-earthquake-damage-cost-9255094

Supermoon 2016: Once in a lifetime sight to be brightest in almost 70 years tonight

http://www.mirror.co.uk/science/supermoon-2016-once-lifetime-sight-9254853

What time is Donald Trump's inauguration as President? Who is attending and all you need to know about the schedule as he takes office in 2017

http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/when-donald-trumps-take-office-9223960

Lettuce rationed as veg crisis deepens - and it's the tip of the iceberg with panic buying predicted

http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/lettuce-rationed-veg-crisis-deepens-9752981

Assault on salt. The hidden dangers in your so-called 'healthy' foods'

http://www.mirror.co.uk/lifestyle/health/assault-salt-hidden-dangers-your-10108526

Experts say 10% subsidy on fruit and veg would help fight obesity and could save £7.2BILLION

http://www.mirror.co.uk/lifestyle/health/experts-say-10-subsidy-fruit-10085820

"Don't go into the flood water": Huge man-eating shark found on road as Australia is battered by Cyclone Debbie

http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/weird-news/huge-man-eating-shark-washes-10125146

Thick smog and air pollution covering Beijing's tallest building captured on 3D camera

http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/incredible-photos-capture-stark-reality-9496638

The Sun

https://www.thesun.co.uk/money/3952956/old-one-pound-coin-circulation

https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/2150600/donald-trump-us-election-win-front-pages

https://www.thesun.co.uk/tech/5046032/full-supermoon-december-date-watch-uk-sunday

https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/uknews/6781216/heatwave-sunday-roast-shortage/

https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/3186345/cyclone-debbie-australia-death/

https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/5009833/new-zealand-earthquake-tsunami-risk-faultlines-hikurangi/

https://www.thesun.co.uk/living/2723455/how-air-pollution-ages-you-10-years/

https://www.thesun.co.uk/living/4158996/fat-nurse-untrustworthy-advice-study/

https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/6786295/shoppers-fury-after-aubergines-are-discontinued-in-cheltenham-tesco/

The Telegraph

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/07/25/uk-weather-friday-could-hottest-ever-july-day-36c-thunderstorms/

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/money/consumer-affairs/does-old-1-coin-go-circulation

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/11/09/us-election-the-world-holds-its-breath-as-polls-close-in-america

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/2017/04/21/750000-pieces-debris-orbiting-earth-threaten-future-spaceflight/

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/0/supermoon-give-stargazers-spectacular-night-sky-show/

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/food-and-drink/news/courgette-crisis-do-know-seasonal-fruit-veg

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/03/30/stay-flood-water-bull-shark-found-road-cyclone-hitsaustralia/

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/11/13/74-magnitude-earthquake-hits-new-zealand1

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/china/8970444/Where-the-mornings-taste-grey-living-under-a-cloud-of-smog-in-Beijing.html

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/05/29/slap-higher-vat-unhealthy-foods-combat-obesity-mps-say/

13. Appendix

Appendix

The last part of my thesis includes eight analysed newspaper articles. For the analysis, I have chosen two newspaper articles; the first one about the phenomenon of supermoon published in November 2016; and the second one about heatwave that struck Europe in July 2018. The newspaper articles were published in two selected British broadsheets The Guardian and The Telegraph; and two British tabloids The Sun and The Daily Mirror. In the sample texts, I highlighted all the evaluative expressions, special catchphrases and I underlined all the quotations.

The Telegraph

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/0/supermoon-give-stargazers-spectacular-night-sky-show/

'Supermoon' to give stargazers spectacular night sky show

Spectacular 'supermoon' will brighten up the night sky across the UK later today as it moves closer to Earth.

The full moon will appear 14 per cent bigger and 30 per cent brighter than usual to stargazers on Sunday evening.

Traditionally known as the Cold Moon, the full moon will be visible at 3:47pm this evening, with moonrise about 45 minutes later.

The impressive sight happens when a full moon is at the point in its orbit that brings it closest to Earth.

Tom Kerss, an astronomer at Royal Observatory Greenwich said, the supermoon will appear at its brightest at around midnight.

"This year's Cold Moon is closer to us than the average full moon this year; close enough to qualify as a supermoon, according to the widely accepted definition," he said.

"The moon will reach its highest point above the horizon at midnight local time. This is when, weather permitting, it will appear at its clearest and brightest."

The full moon will be 222,761 miles from Earth, closer than its average 238,900 miles.

Mr Kerss told PA: "During moonrise and moonset, you might think the moon looks unusually large, but this is an illusion created in the mind when it appears close to the horizon.

"In fact, the change in the moon's apparent size throughout its orbit is imperceptible to the unaided eye.

"Nevertheless, the 'moon illusion' can be a dramatic effect, and with the moon rising so early, there will be ample opportunities to see its apparently huge face juxtaposed with the eastern skyline."

The closest full moon of the whole 21st century will fall on December 6, 2052, when the full moon will be just 356,425 kilometres from our planet.

Super tides

When full or new moons are especially close to Earth, it leads to higher tides.

Tides are governed by the gravitational pull of the moon and, to a lesser extent, the sun.

Because the sun and moon go through different alignments, this affects the size of the tides.

There's lots of other moons too

Full moon: We all know what these are. They come around every month and light up the night at night.

Harvest moon: The full moon closest to the autumn equinox.

Black moon: Most experts agree that this refers to the second new moon in a calendar month. The last black moon was at the start of October 2016 and the next one is expected in 2019.

Blue moon: A phenomenon that occurs when there is a second full moon in one calendar month. Joe Rao from space.com explains: "A second full moon in a single calendar month is sometimes called a blue moon. A black moon is supposedly the flip side of a blue moon; the second new moon in a single calendar month."

The infrequent nature of this lunar event led to the phrase "once in a blue moon" to signify a rare occurrence. It does not actually mean the moon will be blue.

Blood moon: Also known as a supermoon lunar eclipse. It's when the shadow of Earth casts a reddish glow on the moon, the result of a rare combination of an eclipse with the closest full moon of the year. There was one in September 2015, and before that in 1982 but the next one won't be until 2033.

Strawberry moon: A rare event when there's a full moon on the same day as the summer solstice. It happened in June 2016 for the first time since 1967 when 17 hours of sunlight gave way to a bright moonlit sky.

Despite the name, the moon does appear pink or red. The romantic label was coined by the Algonquin tribes of North America who believed June's full moon signalled the beginning of the strawberry picking season.

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	Apparent, apparently
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	Spectacular, especially, rare occurrence, rare combination
	Unimportant	
Emotion	Positive	Brighten, impressive, light up, bright, romantic
	Negative	dramatic
Expectedness	Expected	To give, will, every month
	Unexpected	Unusually, early, brighter than usual, sometimes, infrequent, rare occurrence, rare combination, change
	Contrast	Closer than, but, however, even
	Comparison	different
Necessity/possibility	Possible	
	Not possible	
	Necessary	
	Not necessary	
Reliability	Genuine	
	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	would
	Low	Might think
Mental states	Belief	believe
	Emotion	
	Expectation	Is expected
	State of mind	Most experts agree, occur, supposedly
	knowledge	
	Process	happen

	Volition	
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the quotations underlined in the text
	Mindsay	
	Perception	Appear, visible, look, imperceptible
	General knowledge	Traditionally known, widely accepted definition, we all know, also known
	Evidence	The result
	Unspecific	Does not actually mean
Style	Self	
	Other	

The Guardian

https://www.theguardian.com/science/2016/nov/13/supermoon-brightest-display-for-68-years

Watch out for the supermoon that will set a 68-year record

Clear skies permitting, sky-gazers will be treated to a rare astronomical phenomenon

If you're below retirement age, you'll never have seen it so big or so bright. Amid all the political seismic shocks, the universe is throwing in a stunning natural phenomenon this week, with the appearance of the largest "supermoon" to grace our skies in 68 years.

The moon is coming closer to Earth than is usual on its orbit on Monday, and the side facing us will be fully illuminated by the sun. The combination produces what is known as a "super perigee full moon", and we will witness one of the most impressive examples as it passes closer to Earth on Monday than at any point since 1948.

It should be around a third brighter than the smallest full moon and will be a mere 225,623 miles away, compared with the 252,088 miles at its furthest point from Earth. The average distance of the moon, which keeps an imperfect 27-day oval orbit, is 238,855 miles.

Full moons always rise around sunset which, cloud cover permitting, will be a good time to spot the "supermoon", said Dr Chris North, science lecturer at Cardiff University. Writing for the Conversation, he said: "The reason this perigee full moon is quite so 'super' is because perigee and full moons happen at almost exactly the same time, so the moon is at its closest possible when it's also at its fullest. There are a

number of other subtle effects that cause the moon's orbit to vary slightly in size and shape, but this one pips the last few decades' worth of super perigee full moons by a few hundred kilometres.

"These differences are pretty small, and with the moon rising so high in the sky, as it does in the winter, it'll be quite hard to notice any difference without comparing photographs. Of course, it might be cloudy – though it can be rather atmospheric to see the bright, full moon through thin cloud," he said.

"Even if it's completely overcast, there are plenty of other chances to see the moon as it gradually moves past its full phase over the next few nights, so don't be disheartened. It rises at different times of day and night as it orbits the Earth ... but it's not going anywhere."

At around 11.30am on Monday the moon will reach its closest point to us – the perigee moment – and will then begin moving away, very slowly. By 1.30pm the Earth, sun and moon will be almost perfectly in a line – a phenomenon known as a "syzygy" – with the moon directly opposite the sun. So the best time to see it in the UK will be when the sun sets, when it will only be about 50km further away than in the late morning – not much in the grand scheme of things.

Neil deGrasse Tyson, director of New York's Hayden Planetarium, thinks "supermoon" is an unsuitable term. "I don't know who first called it a supermoon," he said. "I don't know, but if you have a 16-inch pizza, would you call that a super pizza compared with a 15-inch pizza?"

If it is cloudy on Monday night then fear not. You will be able to see a comparable display again on 25 November 2034.

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	Rare
	Unimportant	Imperfect, average
Emotion	Positive	Stunning, impressive, bright, grace
	Negative	disheartened
Expectedness	Expected	Usual, average, always, again
	Unexpected	
	Contrast	but, however, even, though
	Comparison	Different, vary slightly, comparable display
Necessity/possibility	Possible	Permit, possible
	Not possible	
	Necessary	
	Not necessary	
Reliability	Genuine	

	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	would
	Low	
Mental states	Belief	
	Emotion	
	Expectation	
	knowledge	I don't know
	State of mind	fear
	Process	cause
	Volition	
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the underlined quotations
	Mindsay	think
	Perception	Appearance, grace, witness, notice, see
	General knowledge	Is known, a phenomenon known
	Evidence	
	Unspecific	means
Style	Self	
	Other	

The Daily Mirror

Supermoon 2016: Once in a lifetime sight to be brightest in almost 70 years tonight

The moon will be the closest to Earth than it has been since 1948 making for an extraordinary spectacle

Millions of star gazers will enjoy the moon at its biggest and brightest in almost 70 years tonight.

The so-called 'supermoon' means the planet will be closer to Earth than it has been since 1948.
And the 'once-in-a-lifetime' sight makes it appear 14 per cent larger and 30 per cent brighter than normal.

It will be at its biggest in living memory, and offer brilliant photo opportunities, according to experts.

Dr Marek Kukula, Public Astronomer at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, said: "If a full moon happens to occur when the moon is also at its closest point then it will look slightly larger and brighter than usual, popularly known as a 'supermoon'.

"It is a natural part of the moon cycle and happens around once a year.

"The differences in apparent size and brightness amount to few per cent but they can enhance the already beautiful sight of the full moon, making a supermoon worth looking up for. It will be at its best around 8.09 pm GMT tonight, at a distance of 217,000 miles (350,000 km) from Earth, and it is best to avoid light pollution, such as street lights, when viewing it.

But provided the sky is clear, and you have a view to the South, the moon should be clearly visible in most of the British Isles, though there may be cloud in some areas of Scotland, according to forecasters.

Colin Stuart, astronomy author, said: "Like any full moon it will rise above the ground in the East at sunset and reach its highest point in the sky at midnight before descending to set with the rising sun. This is the same for everyone on Earth."

It was not until 1979 that Astrologer Richard Nolle first coined the word supermoon. It is 'a new or full moon which occurs with the moon at or near (within 90 per cent of) its closest approach to Earth in a given orbit'.

The moon has to be no more than 226,000 miles (363,711 km) away from the Earth to be considered 'super'. It normally happens only once every 14 months. But there will be no supermoons in 2017.

Supermoons will get smaller in the future as the moon is slowly propelling itself out of Earth's orbit, moving 1.5 inches (3.8cm) further from the Earth each year.

Previous supermoons took place in 1955, 1974, 1992 and 2005 - all years which had extreme weather events. The tsunami that killed hundreds of thousands of people in Indonesia happened two weeks before the Jan 2005 supermoon. On Christmas Day 1974, Cyclone Tracy laid waste to Darwin, Australia.

But experts say it causes no more than a higher tide than usual, and cannot be blamed for freak weather - or werewolves.

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	regarded
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	Extraordinary, expert
	Unimportant	
Emotion	Positive	Brilliant, beautiful, worth looking up for, at its best, super

	Negative	Extreme weather events, killed, laid waste, blamed for
Expectedness	Expected	In the future, each year, once in a lifetime, once a year, usually, predicted to rise, new, normally, natural part of the cycle
	Unexpected	Extraordinary, however, but, though, shock, freak
	Contrast	but, however, even, though
	Comparison	previous
Necessity/possibility	Possible	It's likely
	Not possible	
	Necessary	
	Not necessary	
Reliability	Genuine	
	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	would
	Low	may
Mental states	Belief	
	Emotion	
	Expectation	
	Knowledge	
	State of mind	enjoy
	Process	Cause, enhance
	volition	
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the underlined quotations
	Mindsay	
	Perception	Sight, see
	General knowledge	Popularly known
	Evidence	
	Unspecific	means
Style	Self	
	Other	

The Sun

SUPERMOON SUNDAY

Brits to get a glimpse of 'full supermoon' on Sunday that will be 30% brighter than normal

The phenomenon occurs at the point in the lunar cycle when the moon is closest to the Earth, and the position of the moon to the Earth and the sun means it can be most clearly seen

A SUPERMOON is set to fill the sky this weekend with a moon which will appear 14 per cent larger than normal.

The astronomical display will take place on Sunday evening in a treat for Brit stargazers.

The first supermoon in December has a number of names.

It is called the full cold moon, the big spirit moon and blue moon.

It will be at its brightest on Monday morning - which unfortunately means the sun will have risen and it won't be as visible.

However it will appear large and bright throughout Sunday night after hitting the largest point in the afternoon.

The phenomenon occurs at the point in the lunar cycle when the moon is closest to the Earth, and the position of the moon to the Earth and the sun means it can be most clearly seen.

When these two moments match up, this forms a supermoon.

On Sunday the moon will be nearly 26,000 miles closer to Earth than usual.

Tom Kerss, of the Royal Observatory, in Greenwich, South East London, said: "It's close enough to qualify as a supermoon.

"It will reach its highest point above the horizon at midnight. It's perfectly safe to look directly at it, even with a telescope or binoculars."

The last supermoon was in November 2016 and was the biggest moon seen for a generation.

Keen photographers captured stunning images of the large and bright moon hanging over cities worldwide.

The next time a full moon ==will come== ==even== ==closer== to Earth will be on November 25, 2034 - so space fans should stick the date in their electronic diaries now.

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	occur
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	stunning
	Unimportant	
Emotion	Positive	bright
	Negative	
Expectedness	Expected	
	Unexpected	Brighter than normal, larger than normal, closer, than usual
	Contrast	but, however, even, though
	Comparison	
Necessity/possibility	Possible	
	Not possible	
	Necessary	
	Not necessary	
Reliability	Genuine	
	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	would
	Low	
Mental states	Belief	
	Emotion	
	Expectation	
	knowledge	
	State of mind	
	Process	reach
	volition	
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the underlined quotations
	Mindsay	
	Perception	Glimpse, see, look, appear
	General knowledge	Seen for a generation
	Evidence	
	Unspecific	means
Style	Self	

	Other	

The Telegraph

UK heatwave: Britain soars towards hottest day ever as Met Office says all-time record of 38.5C could be broken

Sweltering Britain is soaring towards what could be the hottest day ever, as trains are delayed to prevent tracks from buckling in the heat and reservoirs run dry.

The Met Office said Friday could be the UK's warmest July day as temperatures are expected to rise to at least 37C (98.6F), with the possibility the all-time heat record of 38.5C (101.3F) will be broken.

But thunderstorms are expected to provide slight relief from the scorching heatwave. After weeks without rain, torrential downpours are due to hit parts of Britain from Friday afternoon, with as much as 30mm (1.2in) expected to fall in just an hour.

With a chance of hail and strong winds alongside the torrential downpours, the temperature could drop back to the high 20s, the Met Office said.

Temperatures reached a high of 32C on Wednesday as the warm weather continued in parts of the UK.

Wisley, Surrey, was the warmest place in the UK, while the lowest temperature of 4.2C was recorded in Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

A high of at least 37C (98.6F) is forecast for London and the south-east on Friday.

An amber "heat health watch" warning remains in place for parts of England, with people being warned to try to stay out of the sun between 11am and 3pm.

The all-time UK high is 38.5C set in August 2003 in Kent, while the highest recorded temperature for July is 36.7 C at Heathrow on July 1, 2015.

Zoo 'evacuated' as grass fire rages in Sussex

A popular zoo in Sussex appears to have been evacuated after a huge fire sent smoke billowing into the tourist attraction.

Footage posted on social media showed visitors to Drusillas Park in Alfriston, East Sussex, leaving the zoo with their clothes covering their mouths as thick smoke was sent skywards.

Photographs showed huge flames ripping their way through arid farmland and there was growing concern for the animals at Drusillas, which is home to meerkats, red pandas, lemurs, monkeys and llamas.

Farmers expressed their worry and roads were closed in the surrounding area as the fire department dealt with the fire.

East Sussex Fire and Rescue told *The Telegraph* it was too early to tell whether or not the fire was deliberately started and locals have been warned to close their windows and doors because of the smoke.

Firefighters were called to the scene off Alfriston Road in Berwick at 2.55pm. Motorists have been told to avoid the A27 - the main trunk road that connects East and West Sussex.

Sussex Police said they had been "made aware" of the incident, and urged drivers not to pull over to take pictures, although the force has not been officially sworn in to help.

Workers in the local area also reported being evacuated.

thunderstorms could bring flash floods and power cuts

Thunderstorm warnings are in place for parts of northern and eastern England and the Midlands for Friday, with people warned of flash flooding, lightning strikes, hail or strong winds.

This could lead to flooding of homes and businesses, difficult driving conditions and potential power cuts.

Paul Gundersen, chief meteorologist at the Met Office, said: "The heatwave conditions will continue across much of England, with temperatures into the mid to high-30s Celsius in many places from the Midlands eastwards on Thursday and Friday and it's possible that we could break the all-time UK record of 38.5 C if conditions all come together."

Mr Gundersen added: "There is the chance of thunderstorms breaking out over some eastern parts of England on Thursday, but it is Friday when we see intense thunderstorms affecting many central and eastern areas.

"Whilst many places will remain dry and hot, the thunderstorms on Friday could lead to torrential downpours in places with as much as 30mm of rainfall in an hour and 60mm in 3 hours.

"Large hail and strong, gusty winds are also likely and combined could lead to difficult driving conditions as a result of spray and sudden flooding."

Hospitals in chaos, harvest starts early and reservoirs running dry - UK in meltdown

Nurses have warned that some hospital wards have reached more than 30C (86F), leading to patients and relatives passing out or vomiting.

The Local Government Association said social workers, community wardens and maintenance staff are all on high alert to identify those who could be struggling in the heat.

And pet owners have been urged to avoid exercising their dogs and other animals in the hottest parts of the day due to the risk of burnt paws on scorching pavements, as well as the chance of heatstroke.

As the harvest begins early in many places following the driest first half of summer on record, farming leaders warned crops are being hit.

They added that reservoirs for watering vegetables were running dry and livestock owners were having to use winter feed for their animals as summer grass had withered away.

Meanwhile, the heatwave has also seen a day's play lost in the India warm-up match against Essex. The fixture will now be a three-day affair following concerns about the prolonged hot weather.

Trains delayed to prevent tracks from buckling

Rail journeys are being disrupted by the hot weather as train speeds are reduced to stop tracks from buckling.

Chiltern Railways trains between London and Oxford are being rescheduled between noon and 6pm each day until Friday because of high track temperatures.

Trains from Oxford will depart 10 minutes earlier than normal, while those arriving in Oxford are expected to be 10 minutes late.

Speed restrictions were also introduced by Northern on Tuesday and Greater Anglia on Monday because of the soaring temperatures.

Cutting the speed of trains reduces the forces they exert on the track, making it less likely to buckle.

Twitter Ads info and privacy

A buckled rail usually causes delays and cancellations as the line needs to be closed while engineers wait until the temperature drops to carry out repairs.

A spokeswoman for Network Rail, the Government-owned company responsible for maintaining Britain's rail infrastructure, said: "On very sunny days, rails in direct sunshine can be as much as 20C above air temperature causing the steel to expand

markedly and could, if not carefully monitored and action taken, buckle causing travel disruption.

"Our engineers and specialist extreme weather teams are monitoring track-side temperatures and vulnerable locations and will, if necessary, introduce temporary speed restrictions during the hottest part of the day to keep trains running, albeit more slowly than normal."

Britain's driest half of summer on record

The heatwave baking Britain comes as extreme hot weather grips northern Europe.

The UK has seen the driest half of summer on record, with just 47mm (1.85 inches) of rain between June 1 and July 16.

The Met Office said several places have had 54 consecutive dry days, starting on May 30, including a few which have had less than 1mm (0.04in) of rain in the entire 54-day period - the longest spell since 1969, when 70 days passed with no significant rainfall.

The longest run of days with no rain at all this summer so far is 48 days at Brooms Barn, near Bury St Edmunds, since June 5.

Conditions this week have been nearer normal for the time of year in Northern Ireland and western Scotland, which are seeing lower temperatures and rainy spells.

As Tube tops 40C, passengers told air conditioning will be installed... by 2030

Overheated London Underground passengers have mocked officials who reassured them that air conditioning will be installed - in 12 years.

Temperatures on the Central Line have hit 40C during the heatwave - above the 30C maximum temperature at which cattle can legally be transported.

Thermal imaging by company Flir showed the extent of the heatwave on the Underground. Commuters have complained temperatures are dangerous for the elderly and children, as well as those who are unwell or pregnant.

How much water should you drink to avoid dehydration?

A leading surgeon has recommended people drink three litres of water a day and said a "radical culture change" towards drinking water is required to help the country stay hydrated during the heatwave.

Bhaskar Somani, a consultant urological surgeon at University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, said attitudes towards water consumption "remained poor" even among those at higher risk of health problems.

He said: "We should take this opportunity to remind people that consumption of three litres of water a day is a small price to pay to help maintain and improve your health, particularly during heatwave spells such as the one we are in right now."

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	Made aware, report
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	Popular zoo, nurses
	Unimportant	Slight relief
Emotion	Positive	
	Negative	Scorching, torrential, warning, evacuate, difficult, struggling, heatstroke, hit, wither, disrupt, vulnerable, unwell, dangerous, risk, problem
Expectedness	Expected	Expected, are due, usually, normal
	Unexpected	Earlier than normal
	Contrast	But, while, even, whilst
	Comparison	
Necessity/possibility	Possible	Possibility, a chance, potential, possible, likely
	Not possible	
	Necessary	
	Not necessary	necessary
Reliability	Genuine	
	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	
	Low	May, could, possible
Mental states	Belief	
	Emotion	
	Expectation	
	knowledge	
	State of mind	Worry, vulnerable, attitude
	Process	
	volition	deliberately
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the underlined quotations
	Mindsay	
	Perception	Appear, see
	General knowledge	
	Evidence	
	Unspecific	
Style	Self	
	Other	

The Guardian

Cauliflower prices slashed as UK's warm weather leads to glut

Supermarkets forced to cut cauliflower price despite recent growth in sales as UK farmers bring bumper harvest to market

Get the cheese sauce on. Supermarkets are slashing the price of cauliflower because a relatively warm start to the year has produced a glut of florets.

Farmers say they have been producing 50% to 100% more crop than usual in recent weeks. A new harvest of produce from Lincolnshire is about to come on the market, adding to stocks already coming from Cornwall, the Isle of Wight and Suffolk.

Morrisons is to cut cauliflower prices to 75p early next week, after Tesco cut its prices from £1 to 79p this week. Asda cut its price to 70p on Thursday, compared with the 95p it was charging in late February.

The glut comes after shortages of courgettes, spinach, lettuce and other leafy vegetables earlier this year when snow and wet weather in southern Spain held up harvests. Iceberg lettuces soared in price by nearly 70% as some supermarkets shipped them in from the US.

Sources said supermarkets were struggling to clear cauliflower stocks despite a 12% rise in the number sold in the three months to the end of February compared with the same period the previous year, according to the market research firm Kantar Worldpanel.

The extra sales have been driven by cheaper prices and by a trend to serve cauliflower as a low-carb alternative. The fashion for clean eating has sparked demand for cauli rice and cauli couscous – basically cauliflower blasted in a food processor – and for cauliflowers to be roasted whole or cut into "steaks".

The warm spring has also put British-grown asparagus on shelves earlier than usual. The first spears of the season have already gone on sale at Marks & Spencer. British asparagus is usually not in season until late April or early May but good weather

combined with new early varieties and growing methods have helped produce an early crop.

Farmers say they have been harvesting 50% to 100% more cauliflower than usual in recent weeks. Photograph: Mint Images/Rex/Shutterstock

Richard Mowbray, commercial director of the vegetable grower TH Clements and vice-chairman of the Brassica Growers Association, said the cauliflower glut had been building up since November. Colder weather then delayed crops that should have been harvested earlier but have become ready to cut at the same time as later plantings.

The weather has a big impact on the growth of cauliflower, which must be harvested within a short time frame – as little as a week – making it tricky to control stocks.

"We've had a glut for three or four weeks now. The colder weather this week should slow it down, but we've got maybe another week or so," Mowbray said.

Tesco said it was buying 220,000 more cauliflowers from its producers this month – on top of the 400,000 it usually stocks – to help tackle the cauliflower mountain.

Greville Richards, managing director of Southern England Farms based in Cornwall, said he had ploughed 40 to 50 acres of the 2,000 acres of cauliflowers he grows back into fields as supply had outstripped demand. But he has also been exporting cauliflower to northern Europe, including Denmark, and had sold more cauliflower than usual in the UK in January as crops expected to be supplied from Spain had been held back by poor weather there.

Richards said it had been tricky dealing with the overstocks but he was "financially pleased" with his growing season. "We did win business when Spain was out of action and the lower exchange rates have helped exports," he said.

Mowbray said he had also ploughed in some of his cauliflower crop and had frozen some but had been able to export nearly a fifth of his recent crop to Europe, mainly Scandinavia, as the fall in the value of the pound had made British produce more attractive.

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	farmer
	Unimportant	
Emotion	Positive	Good, help, financially pleased
	Negative	Slash, shortage, struggling, poor weather

Expectedness	Expected	Is about to come, usually
	Unexpected	More than usual, glut, earlier, but, although, not, however, outstrip
	Contrast	But, while, even
	Comparison	Compared with
Necessity/possibility	Possible	must
	Not possible	
	Necessary	
	Not necessary	
Reliability	Genuine	
	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	
	Low	May, could, possible
Mental states	Belief	
	Emotion	attractive
	Expectation	
	knowledge	
	State of mind	
	Process	
	volition	Forced to
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the underlined quotations
	Mindsay	
	Perception	
	General knowledge	
	Evidence	impact
	Unspecific	
Style	Self	
	Other	

The Daily Mirror

UK weather: Temperatures soar as Britain basks in hot air from Iberia - but it won't last long

Parts of the country will feel as warm as sunny Mediterranean hotspots as temperatures soar to double the average for this time of year

Britons will be sorry to say goodbye to March as the month goes out with a balmy bang before trademark showers usher in April's arrival.

Parts of the country will feel as warm as sunny Mediterranean hotspots on Thursday as temperatures soar to double the average for this time of year.

In the South East highs of 22C are forecast in the London area, while temperatures are expected to peak near 20C in Norwich and 18C in Bristol and Nottingham.

It's all due to warm air that has moved north from Iberia and calm conditions, although the weather will be cooler and cloudier further north.
Britons will be able to soak up the sun before showers move in (Image: Getty)

Met Office forecaster Alex Burkill said: "We are dragging up really warm air from Iberia and with relatively calm conditions in the South East that's what is allowing temperatures to climb quite high."

However a split across the country running from south-west Wales to Yorkshire means those north of the line will have a cooler, cloudier day with a risk of rain.

Belfast, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh will peak at 14C, while the mercury will top out at 13C in Newcastle.

The warm air mass will edge south and eastwards on Friday, with heavy rain expected across Northern Ireland and western Scotland earlier in the day.

But temperatures are expected to remain well above average for southern parts before a wet start to the weekend.

Saturday will be cooler with sunshine and showers and a risk of frost overnight, Sunday will be dry with sunny spells, and Monday will be breezy with rain in the north and west.

Mr Burkill said: "Saturday is looking quite showery across the whole of the UK, although Sunday will be a pretty decent day for most with calm and bright conditions."

In the sunshine, highs of 16C and 17C could be seen in the south on Sunday - <mark>good news</mark> for the crowds <mark>expected</mark> to turn out for the Cancer Research UK Oxford and Cambridge Boat Races on the Thames.

Further north highs between 11C and 14C are more <mark>likely.</mark>

It's still to early to say what the weather will be like over the Easter weekend, but <u>bookies have slashed the odds to 8-1</u> on it being the hottest ever.

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	
	Unimportant	
Emotion	Positive	Warm, decent, calm, bright, good news
	Negative	breezy
Expectedness	Expected	average
	Unexpected	Although, however, earlier
	Contrast	But, while, even
	Comparison	
Necessity/possibility	Possible	A risk, likely
	Not possible	
	Necessary	
	Not necessary	
Reliability	Genuine	
	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	
	Low	May, could, possible
Mental states	Belief	
	Emotion	Be sorry
	Expectation	expected
	knowledge	
	State of mind	
	Process	
	volition	
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the <u>underlined quotations</u>
	Mindsay	
	Perception	feel
	General knowledge	
	Evidence	
	Unspecific	means
Style	Self	

	Other	

The Sun

THE LAST ROAST

The summer heatwave is leading to a shortage of meat and vegetables – meaning our Sunday roasts could soon be nothing but the gravy

Experts say the recent scorching weather is being compared to the great drought of 1976, 'when the vegetables just stopped growing'
EVEN in the current heatwave, it is hard to imagine a weekend without a Sunday roast.

But experts warn our sweltering summer is leading to a shortage of so many key ingredients for our traditional lunch that we could soon be left with nothing but the gravy.

Peas are the latest vegetable to come under threat as a lack of rain has resulted in crops being 20 to 30 per cent below their normal levels.

And farmers say that potatoes, broccoli, carrots and cauliflower are also at risk, while chicken and pork supplies have been hit by a separate gas-related crisis in our poultry and meat factories.

Guy Smith, the deputy president of the National Farmers Union (NFU), runs Wigboro Wick Farm in St Osyth, Essex, which has been left parched by the sunshine.

He said: "I haven't seen rain for 40 days and my fields are turning the colour of a digestive biscuit.

"People are comparing this weather to the great drought of 1976 when the vegetables just stopped growing.

"We are already having problems with potatoes because they don't do well in temperatures over 25 degrees and we've had that every day for some time now.

"Peas, broccoli, carrot and cauliflower production will also be hit if this continues.

"We are very worried about fires right now as the heat is turning the countryside into a tinderbox, so we are pleading with people not to use portable barbecues or release sky lanterns with flames.

"If the dry weather carries on for another 40 days then price rises and shortages of your traditional Sunday roast ingredients are ==inevitable==."

Britain is normally self-sufficient when it comes to producing the staples of the perfect Sunday lunch.

For instance, around 97 per cent of the carrots we eat are grown on our own shores.

But ==farmers== say that a "perfect storm" of weather conditions is leading to a poor harvest in which the only thing ==flourishing== is hay.

Huge numbers of carrots pulled from the ground this summer are pencil- thin and ==experts== say supplies could be disrupted for up to 11 months.

The lack of rain also ==means== that peas do not have enough water to fully grow, resulting in a smaller crop less suitable for dinner plates. Broccoli and cauliflower ==shortages== are ==expected== for the same reason.

Potatoes were ==already== ==scarce== after the Beast From The East cold snap in March hit production levels — and the heatwave has pushed up prices by around ten per cent, according to the NFU.

Meanwhile, chicken and pork supplies are coming ==under pressure== because of a shortage of carbon dioxide (CO_2) gas, which is used in the slaughter process and to preserve fresh poultry and meat.

Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	
	Incomprehensible	
Importance	Important	Key ingredients, scarce, experts, farmers
	Unimportant	
Emotion	Positive	flourish
	Negative	Shortage, nothing, scorching, stopped growing, warn, sweltering, lack of rain, crisis, don't do well, under pressure, slaughter
Expectedness	Expected	Normal, inevitable, continue
	Unexpected	
	Contrast	But, while, even
	Comparison	Compared co, comparing

Necessity/possibility	Possible	Risk of, at risk, could be, is likely, has to
	Not possible	Doesn't have to
	Necessary	scarce
	Not necessary	
Reliability	Genuine	
	Fake	
	High	
	Medium	
	Low	May, could, possible
Mental states	Belief	
	Emotion	
	Expectation	
	knowledge	
	State of mind	worried
	Process	
	volition	
Evidentiality	Hearsay	All the underlined quotations
	Mindsay	
	Perception	
	General knowledge	
	Evidence	
	Unspecific	
Style	Self	
	Other	