

Functional Grammar

Question FG 00/01

Apply the principles of systemic linguistic analysis explored in the course to a comparison of the style and communicative functionality of two short texts or text extracts of your own choice. (Texts typically shouldn't be longer than 500 words). The texts should have a similar subject matter, be drawn from a similar institutional or discourse domain (science, economics, health care provision, tourism, politics, the arts, etc.) or have some other obvious point of similarity. They need, however, to differ significantly in some aspect of the style, structure, approach, tone.

You should indicate how the texts are similar and how they are different in terms of their general stylistic properties and communicative functionality. Your claims should be backed up by means of an analysis of the lexical and grammatical features explored in the course. That is to say, you should consider whether the texts are similar or different in terms of the types of textual, interpersonal and experiential (ideational) meanings explored in the materials.

by

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I. Introduction

The two text extracts chosen for this analysis come from reports published in the Daily Telegraph and Daily Express on August 18, 2000, covering a disturbance allegedly caused by Euan Blair, son of the British Prime Minister, in a hotel while on holiday in Italy last August. Both newspapers report the same factual events,¹ but one of them projects a hostile attitude, while the other adopts a more tolerant and even amused tone. It should be noted that both newspapers are traditionally seen as right-wing, and can therefore be expected to be critical of everything relating to the present UK Government. The Daily Telegraph is generally considered to be one of the more “serious” British newspapers, whereas the Daily Express is in the “tabloid” category, and for that reason could be expected to have a more sensational style. Tabloid newspapers also tend to seek out personal-interest stories (Fowler, 1991: 91) and even scandal, although the Express is not specially known for the latter.

Before proceeding any further, it is important to state my own personal position in relation to these reports. Having lived outside the UK for over 15 years, my attitude to the present Labour government, headed by Tony Blair, is essentially neutral. On the other hand, I feel considerable sympathy for his son, who is having to grow up in the media spotlight. Thirdly, I personally find much of today’s popular journalism to be gratuitously voyeuristic, sneering, and often highly destructive, and I find this distasteful. For that reason, I feel more comfortable with the article written in the Telegraph, than what seems to me an unnecessarily aggressive report in the Express.

¹ Euan Blair and some friends returned to their hotel in the early hours after a night out on the town and woke up other residents by their boisterous behaviour in the lifts and corridors. The hotel owner was called and told them to go to bed.

These attitudes influence my interpretation of the two newspaper articles, so the ensuing discussion needs to be read with this in mind.

The rest of this paper is organised as follows: Section II presents a visual overview of the two articles, and this is followed by a linguistic analysis of the corresponding headlines, ending with a brief discussion of a number of translation issues arising from it. Section IV makes a lexico-grammatical analysis of the first eight paragraphs of the texts, and this is followed by a discussion of the role of the accompanying pictures. Section VI summarises the lexico-grammatical differences between the articles, and sections VII and VIII conclude.

II. Overview

The full article in the Express occupies about two-thirds of the page, contains roughly 1,000 words and is accompanied by three black-and-white pictures. The headline is printed in large bold-face type using a sans-serif font, in sharp contrast to the main text. The Telegraph report is shorter at approximately 500 words, occupies about one eighth of the page and has a single colour picture. Its headline is more restrained and less distinctive, using a larger version of the same font as in the main text.

III. Linguistic analysis of headlines

Express: Blair's son ordered to bed by hotel boss after rowdy antics

Telegraph: Holiday high-jinks at 5 am land Euan in more trouble

These two contrasting headlines set the tone for the texts that follow. In my view, the lexico-grammatical choices in the Express headline give it an aggressive tone, whereas the Telegraph comes across as mildly amused and sympathetic. Firstly, "Blair's son"

contrasts very sharply with “Euan”. The former is more distant and sounds somewhat contemptuous. The Express could have written “Prime Minister’s son”, “Tony Blair’s son” or even “Euan Blair”. Each of these choices would have been perfectly comprehensible to the newspaper’s UK readership. “Blair’s son”, however, by combining use of the surname and the impersonal “son”, when everyone knows what the boy’s name is, comes across as critical and aggressive. By comparison, the Telegraph, which could also have used any of the three choices mentioned above, chooses the first name “Euan”, which sounds familiar, even affectionate, and acts as a term of endearment (cf. Fowler, 1991: p35 and ch.7). In making this choice, the Telegraph is exploiting the fact that the name “Euan” is relatively unusual in itself so there are not many people it could be referring to, and secondly, at the present time the name is clearly associated intertextually in the UK with Euan Blair, the prime minister’s son.

Secondly, there is a clear contrast between “rowdy antics” and “holiday high jinks”. The former suggests disorderly behaviour, associated with noise and shouting, and with disrespect for others; “holiday high jinks”, on the other hand, suggests “liveliness”, “fun and games”, and the fact that it occurred while on holiday reinforces its acceptability because holidays are for having fun. There is also a relevant phonological contrast between these two phrases. The word “rowdy”, which derives from “row” is onomatopoeic, and represents loud and unpleasant noise. “Holiday high jinks” contains an alliteration which makes the phrase (an idiomatic fixed expression) more prominent, and so reinforces the “fun” connotations indicated above (Moon, 1994: 134).

Lastly, “ordered to bed by hotel boss” contrasts strongly with “lands [Euan] in more trouble”. The use of “ordered”, as opposed to “told” or “requested” not only indicates a

strongly dominating power relationship, but implies the existence of circumstances making this necessary; these are subsequently made explicit by “rowdy antics”. The whole phrase “ordered to bed” indicates punishment of a child for seriously bad behaviour, often as a last resort. The power relationship is strengthened by “hotel boss”, instead of “hotelier”, “hotel manager” or “hotel owner”; bosses give orders, and expect to be obeyed; they also have the power to fire, i.e. expel. The force of this is further strengthened by the juxtaposition of “hotel boss” with “Blair’s son”. Tony Blair, as Prime Minister, is one of the most powerful individuals in the country; moreover, there is a presumption that he, as father, has a duty to control his son. “Is it not disgraceful that an un-named hotelier is left to perform this responsibility...?”

The contrasting phrase in the Telegraph contains none of these connotations. “... land [Euan] in more trouble.” The metaphorical “land in trouble” suggests falling from the air and landing in something unexpected and unpleasant (water, mud ...), which is possibly amusing. “... *more* trouble” refers to the fact that Euan has (often?) been in trouble before, and exploits the fact that a UK readership will be well aware of this, through intertextual links with earlier newspaper reports.

There are also clear thematic differences between the two headlines, with the Telegraph thematising “holiday high jinks”, and the Express homing in immediately on “Blair’s son”. From a structural point of view, in the Telegraph headline it is the high jinks (*actor*) that lands (*material process*) Euan (*goal*) in more trouble (*circumstance*). This clause structure puts Euan in the position of being acted upon, a victim almost, thereby minimising his responsibility for the events that allegedly took place, which the full text of the article will describe. Thus, before reading the text itself, we are encouraged to think, “Poor old Euan ... in the soup again! Wonder what happened this time?” By

contrast, the Express headline uses an elliptical and arguably modal passive construction: Blair's son (*goal*) [had to be/was] ordered to [go to] bed (*projecting verbal process*) by hotel boss (*actor*) after rowdy antics (*circumstance*). As discussed above, the use of "ordered" seems to imply the existence of circumstances making this necessary, which makes the modal "had to be" a more cohesive replacement for the ellipsis than the non-modal "was". The passive verb construction is wholly consistent with the thematisation of "Blair's son", since putting it into the active voice would require making the hotel boss the theme (e.g. "Hotel boss orders Blair's son to bed after..."), and would also eliminate the modal ellipsis "had to be", which strengthens the rhetorical force of the headline by implying there was no other choice.

In synthesis, the two headlines convey very different attitudes to the same event. The Telegraph headline suggests a fun-loving schoolboy overstepping the mark while on holiday and getting into (yet more) trouble. By making different lexico-grammatical choices, the (conservative) Express highlights the fact that the (Labour) Prime Minister's own son ("ought to know better/badly brought up/spoilt brat?") has had to be punished (by someone else) for boorish behaviour. One can also activate an intertextual reference here to Tony Blair's widely quoted remarks deploring Britain's "yob culture" — a point the Express report explicitly reminds its readers of later on. So here we have his own (teenage²) son behaving in the very ways for which he has strongly criticised British youth (other people's children) in the past ...

The rhetorical force of the two headlines, resulting from the specific lexico-grammatical choices made in each case, are reinforced by the typographical differences mentioned above (Fowler 1991: 62, 127).

VI.1 Translation issues

This lexico-grammatical analysis of the two newspaper headlines raises a number of translation issues, which mostly relate to the knowledge that can be assumed in the respective readership. As Moon (1994: 118), quoting Hoey (1986) points out, although newspaper articles are complete texts in themselves, they also form “part of a colony ... requiring intertextual knowledge for full decoding and understanding”. Hatim (1997: 29) sees intertextuality as “an all pervasive textual phenomenon”, a major source of ambiguity and a “particularly problematic area in translation.” The point is developed further by Widdowson (1998a: 4-5), who argues that we use language “*indexically*” to activate shared knowledge. Readers who do not share that assumed knowledge are like outsiders looking in, for pragmatic meanings cannot be fully retrieved from the semantic meaning on the of the surface text. The name “Euan”, for example, is unlikely to be recognised as referring to the son of the British Prime Minister by a non-British or non-UK resident reader. Thus its force as a term of endearment and in conveying interpersonal attitudinal meaning cannot be directly transferred into a target language. It is interesting to note that this would not always be the case. For example, the first names “Hillary” and “Chelsea” would probably be widely recognised throughout most of the world (the latter not for much longer though), just as “Amy”³ used to be in the late 1970s. “Dodi” will long be recognised worldwide in collocation with “Diana”, and “Wills” would perhaps be recognised in much of the English-speaking world. On the other hand, a literal translation of the more “arm’s-length” and possibly contemptuous “Blair’s son” would probably be understood throughout much of Europe and North

² This is generally known intertextually. It can also be inferred from the photographs that accompany the articles)

³ Amy Carter, daughter of former US President Jimmy Carter.

America, but perhaps less so further afield. Clearly this is a function of the global projection of Tony Blair himself. How readily would a UK readership identify “Aznar’s son”, or still less “Sampaio’s son”?⁴ The translator would have to take these issues into account, and may have to sacrifice rhetorical force in order to maintain referential comprehensibility.

The other intertextual references contained in the headlines may also not be directly transferable from one language to another. The translator would have to consider the extent to which the target audience is likely to be aware of Euan Blair’s previous “escapades”; or understand the meaning of “yob culture”, let alone know about Tony Blair’s previous public criticism of it.

IV. Analysis of main text (first 8 paragraphs)

IV.1 Paragraph 1.

The first paragraph of the text of the Express report essentially repeats the headline and adds a few additional “facts”, namely that he had disturbed “fellow guests”, and that this happened on an Italian holiday island. In addition, the elliptical modality “had to” of the headline is now made explicit. By presenting the whole paragraph as a language report of unspecified source (see Thompson, 1996, especially p.505), the Express is now able to distance itself from direct responsibility for its very emphatic headline, on which it is now beginning to elaborate in the text. By using the rather enigmatic impersonal reporting verb “it emerged”, rather than “according to ... sources” or “the Express learned”, for example, it is also expressing an attitude (*ibid*: 522-3) that suggests an attempt may have been made to suppress the information, which is only

⁴ Jorge Sampaio, President of Portugal.

now coming to light.⁵ In clear contrast to this, the Telegraph's first paragraph, presented as a declarative statement, elaborates considerably on its somewhat more vague headline, while maintaining its more tolerant tone. It refers to "Euan Blair, the Prime Minister son", thereby reducing his implied notoriety compared to the Express' terse "Euan Blair"; he is reported as being "reprimanded", rather than "ordered to bed"; and in the second clause, "high-spirited antics" is the agent that woke guests, whereas in the Express Euan Blair continues as the actor in disturbing *fellow* guests. The classifier here accentuates the negative evaluation attaching to waking up guests.

IV.2 Paragraph 2

Both newspapers indicate Euan Blair's age in paragraph 2, the Telegraph directly and personally ("Euan, 16"), and the Express indirectly and impersonally ("the teenager's latest antics"). In this regard the Telegraph is making a neutral statement (he is 16 years old), but the Express is negatively stereotyping him as a teenager, and by collocating "teenager" with "antics", using this to imply a plausible presumption of bad behaviour. This is further strengthened by the premodifier "latest", thereby reminding readers that Euan Blair is notorious for this (as they can be assumed to know from previous Express reportage).

Both also refer to his previous brush with the law a month earlier. The Telegraph understates this, almost as an aside, in the form of an elaborating dependent clause ("who a month ago..."), while the Express uses an embedded clause ("a month after.."), which acts as a post-modifier, intensifying the rhetorical force of the thematised nominal group "teenager's latest antics". The Express reminds its readers that this earlier episode embarrassed the Prime Minister and strongly predicts that this one will

⁵ This is further supported by the fact that the newspaper reports are dated Saturday; the Express refers to

do so also (“will cause further embarrassment to the Prime Minister”). The lexico-grammatical structure of this clause is particularly interesting, consisting of the modal “will”, on the face of it expressing probability, followed by a material process “cause” and a two-participant goal “further embarrassment” and “[to] the Prime Minister”.

Deeper analysis, however, shows that “cause” is projecting a mental process (embarrass) nominalised as “embarrassment”. The ideational meaning of this clause could have been rendered more simply as “... will further embarrass the Prime Minister”. The combination of projection and nominalisation here seems to suggest distance and an attitude of indifference.

Moreover, it is difficult to see why the newspaper should draw attention to the Prime Minister’s embarrassment at all, unless (i) to invoke sympathy for him (unlikely in this case), or (ii) to suggest that his discomfort (especially while on holiday) is desirable, entertaining or satisfying to its readership. In interpreted as the latter, the modal “will” is really expressing hope or wish, more than prediction or probability — a case of the wish being father to the thought.

Paragraph 2 of the Telegraph report thematises Euan as the actor in a material process (had left), whereas the corresponding paragraph in the Express has “the teenager’s latest antics” as theme, in a modalised material process “will cause embarrassment”.

IV.3 Paragraph 3

The third paragraphs of the two reports are rather different. The Telegraph provides some background information about what Euan Blair had been doing before the events, as reported by hotel staff, took place. In the second sentence, the report thematises the

the information “emerging yesterday”, i.e. Friday; and the Telegraph indicates that the events took place in the early hours of Tuesday morning. The information thus took three full days to reach the press.

nominal group “high spirits” (forming a cohesive repetitive chain with “high-spirited antics” and “high jinks”), and casts this as actor in the material process “took over”. As in the headline, this again diverts direct responsibility away from Euan Blair, who, it implies, was swept along by events; high spirits being the agent. The Express, on the other hand continues to press its case: the night porter did his best to control Euan and his friends, but failed. He decided to wake up the hotel owner at 5am — a pretty extreme step to take, and possibly a risky one for his future employment. This paragraph thematises the hotel owner, who reports events both first-hand (he was roused from his bed) and second-hand (as reported to him by the night porter, “unable to control...”). This casts both the hotel owner and the night-porter as victims: the owner because he was woken up at 5am, and the porter because he is caught in a dilemma involving several conflictive power relationships at once (night porter in charge ~ obstreperous teenage boy; humble porter ~ son of British Prime Minister; low-level employee ~ boss)

IV.4 Paragraph 4

The fourth paragraph in each report essentially describes what Euan Blair and his friends did that caused the disturbance — what the rowdy behaviour or high-jinks actually entailed. The Telegraph version prefaces this by observing, in an elaborating relative clause, that he had been accompanied by plain clothes detectives during his night out. Presumably they were not with him at the time of the disturbance, so why does the Telegraph bother to mention this? The elaborating clause, which is wedged between the theme (Euan) and the description of his actions, thereby distancing actor from process, seems again to dilute responsibility or blame. This is further reinforced by the use of the past simple verb tense (ran), which suggests a once-only event or at worst

something of short duration. The Express, in contrast, omits the diversionary information about the detectives and casts the action in the past continuous (were riding), thereby suggesting an ongoing process. Moreover, this forms an elliptic cohesive link with the previous paragraph whereby the hotel owner “told how he was roused from his bed” (paragraph 3) ... [and he came downstairs to find that] ... the three were riding lifts... (paragraph 4)”. This further strengthens the inference that the disturbance had been going on for some time. Other functionally interesting lexical contrasts in this paragraph include the following: *playing in lifts* (T) ~ *riding lifts* (E); *ran through* ~ *running up and down (the corridors)*; *laughing, screeching* ~ *shouting*. In each case, the Telegraph chooses the softer alternative, in keeping with its general attitude of tolerance, while the Express chooses lexis with more reprehensible connotations. The Express compounds this by explicitly stating that other guests at the hotel had complained (peace and quiet was their main reason for going there), and pointing out that Euan had spent the earlier part of the night in a bar and nightclub (suggesting the influence of alcohol, particularly in view of his problem a month earlier). The Telegraph also mentions that he had earlier been in bars, but this is in the previous paragraph and the link between the bars and the disturbance is made weaker by distance.

There is also an interesting contrast between the last sentence of Express paragraph 4 and Telegraph paragraph 5:

Telegraph	Express
The hotel owner, Mastro Mastropietro, eventually intervened and ordered the teenagers to bed, which they did without further fuss.	Eventually Euan, who had earlier been in a bar and a nightclub, was told by owner Mastro Mastropietro to go to bed.

Here the Telegraph thematises “hotel owner”, and then foregrounds this further by naming him for the first time. He is then actor in the two processes that follow (one

material and the other verbal); by using the collective “teenagers” as goal of the verbal process, the effect is to make blame more diffuse. In contrast, the Express thematises Euan specifically by name, as goal, in the projecting verbal process (“was told to...”), with the result that the focus is very much on Euan individually being punished, rather than the hotel owner taking some action. The different placement of the evaluative adverbial “eventually” is also relevant here. The Express foregrounds this as an interpersonal theme element, while the Telegraph includes it as part of the rheme.

IV.5 Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7

Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Telegraph version are generally extremely positive for Euan, as the hotel owner reports how he obediently went to bed without further noise or fuss when told to do so. The hotel owner is also quoted as saying Euan was very well-mannered.

In stark contrast, paragraph 5 of the Express report reiterates the negatively evaluated contents of paragraphs 3 and 4, this time in direct speech, adding that some of the guests who had been woken up were elderly, which clearly makes the episode all the more reprehensible. In paragraph 6 of the Express article, the hotel owner is reported as saying he was forced (strong obligation) to turn off the power because the boys ignored requests to behave (authority challenged, authority imposed). The lexico-grammatical choices here are particularly interesting and warrant more detailed analysis

Mr. Mastropietro said he was forced to switch the lights out...

Here Mr. Mastropietro is thematised as actor in the projecting verbal process (said), which frames the subsequent clause “he was forced ... out”. In this clause, Mr.

Mastropietro is again the theme (“he”), but now, on the face of it, is cast as the goal in a material process (“forced”), which in turn frames “to switch [the lights] out”, where elliptically he is once again the actor. However, from a functional point of view, “was forced to” is equivalent to the modal “had to”, expressing strong obligation. Thus, a more concise analysis would see Mr. Mastropietro as actor throughout — both in the projecting verbal process (“said”) and in the framed, but modalised material process “switch off”. Expressing the obligation in this way, however, using the agentless passive verb form (“was forced”), strengthens the sense of obligation originating externally and again casts Mr. Mastropietro as victim.

The *Telegraph* also mentions the owner’s having to turn off the power in paragraph 8, but this comes almost as an afterthought (“But he confirmed that...”) following three paragraphs praising Euan’s behaviour which end by describing him as extremely well mannered. The *Express*, on the other hand, repeats that they were riding up and down in the lifts and running “all round the hotel”, before speculating whether Euan’s parents knew about what had happened, given that they were “150 miles away at their holiday villa ... at the time”. The language used clearly raises the possibility that they did not know, while at the same time detaching the newspaper from any commitment to the truth of such a proposition (“It was not known whether...”) (cf. Stubbs, 1996: 196); we are thus invited to contemplate the possibility of gross irresponsibility on their part.

V. Pictures accompanying the text

Johns (1998: 192), quoting other authors (e.g. Fairclough, 1993), points out that visuals can represent ideologies and values, and they can also be used to “sell or distort information”. The pictures accompanying these two newspaper reports clearly reinforce

the attitudes expressed in their corresponding texts. The Telegraph carries a single colour picture of a rather harassed looking Euan Blair outside a car. The photograph does not appear to be posed, and its caption, “Dolce vita: Euan Blair was ordered to bed by an Italian hotel owner” is in keeping with the tolerant tone of the accompanying report. The Express, on the other hand offers three pictures, all in black- and-white. The first and largest shows Euan posing with his mother; he looks uncomfortable and pretty fed up, while she is looking at him in a motherly way. The other two pictures consist of a map of Italy showing how far he had travelled for his night out (150 miles no less), and a photograph of the sign outside the discotheque he had been at. The sign’s logo consists of a topless woman enticing potential clients inside ... just as this photograph, used as visual accompaniment to the article, beckons readers to the text within. This set of pictures, together with joint captions including “ROWDY” and “... away from the eyes of his parents”, invite scurrilous speculation and reinforce the generally disapproving tone of the Express report.

VI. Summary of participants, processes and modality

Two participants predominate in each of the extracts analysed, namely Euan Blair (augmented by friends) and the hotel manager (augmented by staff). Unsurprisingly, given the experiential content of the reports, Euan is associated predominantly with material processes (disturb, cause, ride, run, shout...), while the hotel manager is almost entirely involved in verbal ones (told, said, added, described, confirmed...). In the Telegraph report, however, the hotel owner is also the actor in a material process (“intervened”), as well as a verbal one that has material consequences (“ordered”).⁶ In

⁶ If material processes are defined as those involving “changes in the material world that can be observed in some way” (White, 2000: 112), then “ordered” in this case would indeed appear to express a material process (cf. “*sent* [the teenagers] to bed”). After all, we are told that the order was obeyed. The fact that “ordered” expresses verbal communication and the clause can be expanded as “... ordered the teenagers

both reports Euan is predominantly thematised, and he is cast as actor in most of the clauses in which he is a participant. Exceptions, where he is placed as goal, include “was reprimanded”, “was arrested” and “was told” in the Telegraph extract, and “had to be ordered”, “was found” and “was told” in the Express.

The Telegraph extract is notable for its almost total lack of modality (just one example of strong obligation in paragraph 8), in contrast to several examples in the Express (2 strong obligation; 1 probability/wish, 1 usuality; and 1 ability).

VII. Conclusions

This paper has analysed parallel reports in two UK national newspapers (the Daily Telegraph — broadsheet, considered relatively serious; and the Daily Express — middle-class tabloid), of a human-interest story involving the son of the incumbent Prime Minister. Although both newspapers are unequivocal supporters of the opposition Conservative party, the tabloid report comes across as overtly hostile, while the broadsheet report reads as more tolerant. Analysis of the lexico-grammatical differences between the two reports shows great similarity in terms of the experiential meanings the two reports convey, but significant differences in interpersonal evaluative meanings: the Express taking every opportunity to attach blame to Euan Blair (and by extension his father) and is highly repetitive in doing so. The Telegraph, on the other hand, seems consistently to divert responsibility and soften blame. This is achieved through clearly different lexical choices and modality use, supported by thematic differences and intertextual references.

to go to bed...”, or “ordered *that the* teenagers *go* to bed ...”, giving a surface structure consisting of a verbal process (“ordered”) projecting a material one (“go to bed”), does not alter the deeper underlying material-process meaning. In this respect “ordered” has performative force.

VII.1 Epilogue

In a recent energetic critique of the use of lexico-grammatical analysis to identify the values supposedly embedded in text, Widdowson (1998b: 143) warns against selective scrutiny of linguistic features being used to confirm one's own prejudices and ideology. Can the analysis contained in this paper be accused of this? Has it been a matter of "looking only for textual confirmation of a bias ... attributed to the text in advance" (*ibid*: 144)? In attempt to avoid this, I made a point of stating my "prejudices" at the outset, and deliberately chose the texts for comparison from newspapers known to be on the same side of the political divide. Nonetheless, perception of values is necessarily interpretative, so another person could well read different meanings into the objective lexico-grammatical features on the surface of the two texts. As Widdowson (*ibid*: 150) argues, one needs to be aware of the "necessary indeterminacy of all meaning, which must always give rise to a plurality of possible interpretations of text" — or of communication in any other social semiotic, for that matter.

(4,481 words)

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AnnexArticle extracts analysed

	Daily Telegraph 19.8.2000	Daily Express 19.8.2000
Title	Holiday high jinks at 5am land Euan in more trouble	Blair's son ordered to bed by hotel boss after rowdy antics
1	Euan Blair, the Prime Minister's son, was reprimanded by hotel staff at the end of the family's Italian holiday, after high-spirited antics woke guests at 5 AM.	Euan Blair had to be ordered to bed by hotel staff after disturbing fellow guests during a rowdy night out on an Italian holiday island, it emerged yesterday.
2	Euan, 16, who a month ago was arrested for being drunk and incapable in Leicester Square, had left his parents in Tuscany for a trip south with a few friends and two adults.	The teenager's latest antics, a month after he was found drunk in central London, will cause further embarrassment to the Prime Minister, who is on holiday with his family in Tuscany.
3	After a night out, last Monday, in bars and a nightclub on the island of Ponza, off the coast near Naples, he returned to the Bellavista hotel. High spirits took over, according to hotel staff.	The owner of the Bellavista hotel, on the resort island of Ponza, told how he was roused from his bed at 5 AM by his night porter, who reported that he had been unable to control 16 year-old Euan and two unidentified British friends.
4	Euan, who had been accompanied on the evening out by two plainclothes Italian police officers, ran through corridors with two friends, laughing, screeching and playing in lifts.	The three were riding lifts, shouting and running up and down corridors, prompting complaints from fellow guests who had travelled to the isle in search of peace and quiet. Eventually Euan, who had earlier been in a bar and a nightclub, was told by owner Mastro Mastropietro to go to bed.
5	The hotel owner, Mastro Mastropietro, eventually intervened and ordered the teenagers to bed, which they did without	"I was called by the night staff to come and try to get them to bed. Some of our elderly clients had called complaining

	further fuss.	that they had been woken up by the noise," he said.
6	He said that Euan "closed his door and quietly went to sleep when told to stop making a commotion, and not another sound was heard from him until the next morning".	Mr. Mastropietro said he was forced to switch the lights out and block the lift, in which the party had been riding up and down, after the teenagers ignored requests to behave. The owner, who described Euan's behaviour as "lively", said: "The boys were running all round the hotel. I told them to go to bed." He later took a charitable view, adding: "boys will be boys." It was not known yesterday whether Tony Blair was personally aware of his son's boisterous behaviour. He and his wife Cherie were 150 miles away at their holiday villa in San Gimignano, at the time.
		300 words
7	He added: "He (Euan) was <i>educatissimo</i> [extremely well brought up]."	
8	But he confirmed that he had been forced to turn off the lift's electrical supply and hall lights in order to end the commotion.	
	216 words	