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**LA VOZ PASIVA EN INGLÉS Y EN ESPAÑOL EN LOS MEDIOS  
DE COMUNICACIÓN ESCRITOS:  
UN ESTUDIO CONTRASTIVO**

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**ENGLISH AND SPANISH PASSIVE VOICE IN THE WRITTEN MEDIA:  
A CONTRASTIVE STUDY**

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## **Summary**

The following dissertation is dedicated to the passive voice in English and Spanish press. This research aims at tracing the differences between the two languages under study and examining the choice of passive constructions in particular settings. The investigation is divided into a theoretical part, focused on passive voice in English and Spanish as well as on the linguistic contrasts between them, on the structure and style of the newspaper language, and a practical one which entails the methodology and the investigation itself. Articles from eight different sections in qualities and tabloids were scanned in the search of passive structures which then were classified according to their syntactic type. Since the number of words falling on each section was not alike, the figures have been normalized to 10,000. The analysis has been performed on three layers: on the level of the newspaper type, the language and the passive type. The first one establishes a link between the type of newspaper, that is to say, a tabloid or quality and the use of passivized information. The language variable serves as a practical verification of the theoretical issues presented in the second chapter. The last step of this research, the category of the passives, examines the relation of the passive form and the type of newspaper, section or language.

## **Resumen**

La siguiente tesis trata de la voz pasiva en la prensa inglesa y española. El objetivo de este análisis es examinar las diferencias entre estos idiomas y los contextos en los que aparecen las estructuras pasivas. La investigación está dividida en dos partes: teórica, centrada en la voz pasiva en inglés y español, tanto como en los contrastes entre esta cuestión gramatical y en la estructura y estilo de la lengua de prensa. La parte práctica incluye la metodología y el análisis. Se examina los artículos sacados de ocho distintas secciones buscando las estructuras pasivas que luego se clasifican según sus tipos sintácticos. Como el número de las palabras por secciones no han sido comparables, se ha aplicado una normalización de datos hasta las 10000 palabras. El análisis se lleva a cabo en tres niveles: en nivel del tipo del periódico, de la lengua y de los tipos sintácticos de las pasivas. En cuanto al primero, se establece una relación entre el tipo de periódico, la prensa sensacionalista o no-sensacionalista, y el uso de las estructuras pasivas. La variable lingüística sirve como una verificación de la parte teórica del capítulo 2. La última parte de esta investigación sirve para examinar la influencia de varios tipos de pasiva en el periódico, la sección o el idioma.

## **Resumo**

A seguinte tese trata sobre a voz pasiva na prensa inglesa e española. O obxectivo desta análise é examinar as diferenzas entre estes idiomas e os contextos nos que aparecen as estruturas pasivas. A investigación está dividida en dúas partes: teórica, centrada na voz pasiva en inglés e español, tanto como nos contrastes entre esta cuestión gramática e na estrutura e estilo da lingua de prensa. A parte práctica inclúe a metodoloxía e a análise. Examínase os artigos sacados de oito distintas seccións buscando as estruturas pasivas que logo se clasifican segundo os seus tipos sintácticos. Como o número das palabras por seccións non foi comparable, aplícase a normalización de datos ata as 10.000 palabras. A análise lévase a cabo en tres niveis distintos: a nivel do tipo de xornal, da lingua e dos tipos sintácticos das pasivas. En canto ao primeiro, se establece unha relación entre o tipo de xornal, a prensa sensacionalista ou non-sensacionalista, e o uso das estruturas pasivas. A variable lingüística serve como unha verificación da parte teórica do capítulo 2. A última parte desta investigación serve para examinar a influencia de varios tipos de pasiva no xornal, a sección ou o idioma.

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

Contrastive linguistics is a branch of linguistics which first appeared in the 1950s. Its main aim is to serve as a resource for foreign language learning or teaching as well as for translation purposes, and whose main representatives were at that moment Robert Stockwell, Robert Lado and Di Pietro (1971). The study of the differences and similarities between various languages helps us to understand the necessary strategies to overcome the difficulties in learning foreign languages. Likewise, the systematisation of these contrasts contributes to a better organization of language acquisition and learning. Contrastive analysis focuses on the way in which a given universal category is rendered in two languages (James 1980: 142). Since one of the most frequently studied phenomena in contrastive linguistics is transfer, this same author (1980: 145) also states that a transfer from L 1 to L 2 is likely to occur when acquiring a new language. There are three kinds of transfer which depend on the existence or not of one particular structure in both languages:

Transfer 1: both languages have the same structure

Transfer 2: L1 has the structure but L2 does not.

Transfer 3: L2 has the structure but L1 does not.

Contrastive linguistics, however, does not only cover a particular level of linguistic analysis but it may be applied to the study of any level (morphology, syntax, semantics, etc.). Different surveys can be made in order to detect patterns of similarities and differences between the languages being studied providing explanations for their distribution.

This PhD dissertation aims to present a contrastive analysis of the passive voice in English and Spanish. To this end, this research work entails an initial part devoted to the revision of the literature and a second part in which an analysis of journalistic texts written in these two languages is carried out so as to test the theoretical tenets about passive constructions. The research gives a broad framework on the passive voice as a linguistic issue and as a grammatical notion present in English and Spanish, and narrows down to concentrate on the passive voice in the language of qualities and tabloids in both languages. Its aim is to analyse this grammatical structure which is hypothetically more frequent in English than Spanish, and to focus on the possible similarities and differences between its realizations in both languages. It also aims at tracing the consistency of using the passive voice in the press, in the topic-specific sections selected and taking into account certain types of passive structures. Furthermore, it intends to find out the linguistic and extralinguistic reasons for choosing passive constructions in different contexts.

As already mentioned, the two main blocks of this dissertation are further divided into four chapters: Chapters 2 and 3 are devoted to the revision of the literature on the passive voice (chapter 2) and the language of the press (chapter 3). In turn, chapter 2 explores the main characteristics of structures and uses of the passive voice in the two languages under study. Approaches by grammarians such as Huddleston (1989), Jespersen (1993), Givón (1993), Siewierska (1984), and Navas (1989), among others, have been considered for the elaboration of taxonomy of passive constructions. The grammatical category voice is analysed at three levels: syntactic, semantic and pragmatic. In this way, in the corresponding pages we will see how the passive is rendered differently in both languages and this is visible to such an extent that certain structures cannot even be transferred from one language into the other. The main features present in the language of the press in which the use of passive structures will be analysed are tackled in chapter 3. This chapter focuses on the relations of style and structure between the headline and the body of the text as well as on the types of texts in newspapers. These characteristics are examined from syntactic, semantic and pragmatic perspectives. A general outlook on the language of newspapers, with its functions, style, communicative character and manipulative mechanisms, is also provided here. The issue of news values, news structure and production is presented too. The study on newspaper language entails both qualities and tabloids and is based on Martínez (1990), Fowler (1991), Fairclough (1989), Khodabandeh (2007), Bell (1991), van Dijk (1990), Rodríguez (1999), among others. Section 2 contains a description of the British press and the division in the types of newspapers, on the one hand, and the topic-specific sections,

within them, on the other. Similarly, this section provides an account of the different types of Spanish newspapers as well as one of the reasons for the selection of sections. Broadly speaking, in both cases newspapers can be grouped into two main blocks according to their intended readership: qualities on the one hand, tabloids, on the other.

The contents corresponding to the second block are those in chapters 4 and 5. Both delve into the description of the corpus and the methodological issues as well as into the analysis itself. In chapter 4, I go into some detail in the description of the corpus which has been extracted from a total of eight journals, four written in British English and other four in European Spanish. The corpus has been sampled from 2008 to 2010 and amounts to 819,431 words which can be considered enough for this kind of study. Methodological tools will be explained in detail in section 3. The analysis of data is given in chapter 5. In it, sections 5.3 and 5.4 deal with passive constructions in qualities and tabloids and section 5.5 is concerned with the types of passive constructions in these newspapers. As has been mentioned before, the aim of this research is to analyse the passive occurrences in the corpus and classify them into separate types (reflexive, impersonal, periphrastic, etc.) in both languages, in order to trace the parallel constructions between them or indicate the differences in the ways of passivising the information. It might be assumed that the smaller number of passive structures, especially periphrastic, is to be encountered in Spanish newspapers since as a grammatical phenomenon they are not typical of that language (Navas 1989). Moreover, the frequency of occurrence of these constructions should not be conditioned by the type of newspaper (tabloid or quality) since passivising

information in the press is a journalistic technique to convey information. In the Spanish press, active or impersonal constructions with *se* are expected to be commonly found (Babcock 1970, Schroten 1972,) since the typical periphrastic passive is not frequently used and reflexive passive constructions express passive meaning but are encoded in active verb forms. Therefore, it is the aim of this piece of research to ascertain whether these premises are fulfilled in this particular case. Both these blocks with their chapters are recapitulated in chapter 6 devoted to some final remarks. The conclusions reached in the light of the research carried out will be accounted for and accompanied by a tentative explanation of the data obtained.



## **2. PASSIVE VOICE IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH**

The aim of this chapter is to introduce and discuss the voice system of English and Spanish. The chapter focuses on the different uses of passive structures in both languages. The problems of transitivity and intransitivity of clauses and verbs are also mentioned here. The notion of voice is briefly discussed in accusative and ergative languages indicating the differences between these two systems. The major discussion, however, is devoted to the passive voice in English and Spanish, emphasizing the formation and usage of the passive voice in these two languages and showing the contrast and discrepancies concerning the linguistic problem above mentioned.

This chapter is aimed at describing the differences and similarities of the same grammatical issue in two languages as well as explaining why the given rules and syntactic constructions are applied in one language and are not allowed in the other. Therefore, the explanation of English passive auxiliaries and semantic participants of a clause will be provided first. Then, the chapter proceeds to the explanation of

different kinds of passive constructions, as well as borderline cases between true passives and the so-called passive (active) clauses (Huddleston 1989, Givón 1993).

Following this, the passive in Spanish is discussed with an emphasis on the differences in usage and terminology between this language and English. A separate section is devoted to the syntactic contrasts which are observed in the rendition of constructions in Spanish and English. Both differences as well as similarities are discussed and followed by a suitable explanation.

The contents of this chapter have been organized so as to provide a general view of the topic followed by a more specific account of it.

## **2.1. A general approach to voice in language**

The term *voice* comes from Latin *vox/vocis*, which means “voice” or “sound”. In linguistic terms it is “a category that involves the relation of subject and object in a sentence and affects structure of a sentence and form of the verb” (McArthur 1992: 1093). Voice is a grammatical category “by which forms of verbs are opposed as active, passive and middle” (Matthews 1997: 398). This applies to any opposition where “verbs are associated with changes in syntactic roles of units related to them” (Matthews 1997: 398).

“The traditional Greek word for *voice* as a verbal category was *diathesis* which meant a state or function, some linguists still apply this term instead of *voice*” (Lyons 1979: 386). The analysis of grammar posed many difficulties for the Greeks because of the various inflectional endings of verbs in active, passive and middle

voice. A similar problem was faced by grammarians in modern languages when they compared them to classical languages. Their research was influenced by traditional grammar and this caused some problems of interpretation and classification. One of them was that, since the use of passive constructions is more frequent in English than in classical Greek or Latin, traditional grammar knowledge was not very helpful. A similar failure in adapting classical schemes to modern English, for instance, had to do with the middle voice. As its very name indicates, the middle voice was understood as standing between active and passive, between action and state. The use of the middle voice instead of the active voice means that the subject realises the action for its own interest and purpose. Such constructions are rendered in English by means of reflexive verbs.

Likewise, passive constructions, from Latin *passivus* “capable of suffering or being affected” (McArthur 1992: 755), stand in opposition to active (where the verb has a subject marked by an agent role) and forms a construction where the verb is accompanied by a subject that is the patient in an active sentence (Matthews 1997: 398).

Huddleston (1989) claims that voice is a term describing language systems “yielding variation in the semantic role associated with the subject; variation in the verb form of the VP applied to clause and VP system” (1989: 438). In this framework, he offers a different perspective of the passive voice since he considers that it is distinguished by the presence of a marked verb, whereas the active voice is distinguished by an unmarked one. These terms are also conditioned by the role fulfilled by the subject element in a clause. In morphologically unmarked phrases the

subject serves as the agent or active participant whereas in marked phrases it serves as a patient or a passive participant. It is well known that apart from actions, clauses may refer to states. In this case, this division may still be applied because the clause constituents represent the same relations (active and passive participants).

The grammatical process of transforming the active clause into the corresponding passive construction is called passivization. From a syntactic point of view, its rules move the subject to the object position (*by*-phrase) and the active object is changed into the passive subject. Verbs in the passive voice are affected by passive inflection and preceded by a passive auxiliary (McArthur 1992: 755). As Shibatani (1988: 2) has put it: “A central feature of passivization is movement of NP motivated by case absorption which the passive morphology entails”, which means that a direct object moves to a subject position.

As regards its use, some scholars say that the passive voice tends to be eliminated in written prose because it provokes the feeling of “confusion and wordiness” (McArthur 1992: 755). Using the passive in prose may be a symptom of a poor style and is not approved of, whereas the active is a symbol of the writer’s writing skills. The opposition between active and passive in literature is comparable to the opposition between life and death so voice choice marks a significant difference in style.

From the perspective of language typology, the notion of passive constructions is also strongly related to the linguistic structures of accusative and ergative types of languages. An accusative language distinguishes between the nominative and accusative case, that is, it may express a subject and an object. In this

way, it is possible to form passive constructions with the passivization rules above mentioned and distinguish passive from active voice. English and Spanish belong to this type. Ergative languages are those which do not distinguish between nominative and accusative case. Instead, there is an ergative or an absolutive case and the semantic roles are marked by word order. These languages do not form passives but the so-called antipassive constructions. They are related to basic transitive constructions in ergative systems and stand in opposition to basic active clauses. The role of the agent is ergative and the patient is marked by an absolutive case (Matthews 1997: 117).

Many scholars such as Shibatani (1988) claim that in the active voice it is the subject that acts or affects other elements in the clause, whereas in the passive voice the subject is affected by a given process. Thanks to this contrast it is possible to distinguish between active and middle constructions in classical languages. He mentions as well the voice phenomenon observed in ergative languages. The main rule in forming passive ergative clauses consists in choosing the patient as a major element. It is “a grammatically prominent constituent comparable to a subject nominal of an accusative language” (Shibatani 1988: 5). Yet, these constructions are not alike. Ergative constructions do not promote the patient element but the agent one. Thus, ergative languages are patient-oriented and accusative languages are agent-oriented.

Transitivity, intransitivity and valency are other related concepts worth commenting here. Transitivity and intransitivity are notions related to the number of valents (arguments controlled by verbal predicates, like subjects or objects) in the

sentence. Transitive verbs have two valents (a subject and an object) whereas intransitive verbs have only one valent, the subject. As is the case with atoms, valency grammar claims that there is a set of elements that are necessary or acceptable by the verb in a syntactic construction: the verb *to eat* needs a subject agent (an animate, either human or non-human being) and an object patient (thing that is eaten) as exemplified below:

(1) John eats/ is eating an apple.

However, it is possible and correct to say: *John eats/ is eating* excluding the object. Thus, it might be said that *John* as an agent is the obligatory valent of the verb *to eat* and *an apple* which is in turn the object patient, an optional element (Matthews 1997: 394).

In the pages that follow, the chapter will proceed to the description of the different types of passive constructions which can be found in accusative and ergative languages and to the characteristics of the passive voice in English and Spanish, respectively.

## **2.2. A taxonomy of passive constructions**

Although “passive” may seem a very specific concept, it may refer to a wide variety of constructions. Different kinds of passive structures may be encountered in the different types of languages. According to various criteria, such as the presence of an auxiliary verb, the participle, the affected subject and the type of language, we

can distinguish the following types of passives: periphrastic, reflexive, impersonal and antipassive. The first class distinguishes between true and statal passives, the second one deals with constructions whose subject and object is the same entity, whereas impersonal forms entail structures with a dummy subject. As can be seen, these different types are built on different criteria ranging from semantic to formal factors. A note on antipassive constructions as an equivalent of passive forms in ergative languages is also provided here.

### **2.2.1. Periphrastic passives**

Periphrastic or analytical passive constructions are those formed by a conjugated form of an auxiliary plus the past participle form of the main or lexical verb (attending to the formal characteristics of the construction). This is the most typical passive construction in English. Auxiliaries are devoid of semantic meaning and they carry only grammatical information. *Be* is traditionally considered a periphrastic auxiliary in English which allows for static and dynamic interpretations of passive (adjectival and verbal passives) (Siewierska 1984: 127-128).

On the other hand, periphrastic constructions may express different semantic contents regarding voice. *Get* and *be* passive constructions can be interpreted as intransitives, passives or reflexive-actives. Example (2) illustrates a reflexive active use of *get* accompanied by a reflexive pronoun:

- (2) He got himself rescued



The following, on the contrary, expresses a passive meaning (3):

(3) He got rescued

The verb *break* appears in the following clauses as a transitive one, (4) adjectival state passive and (5) *be* passive, and takes a passive meaning (to be discussed later in this chapter).

(4) The glass was broken

(5) The glass was broken at 3.

*Be* and *get* passives will be analysed in more detail as the chapter proceeds. The next subsection deals with another type of passive structures, that is to say, reflexive structures.

### **2.2.2. Reflexive passives**

The term reflexive passive is not frequently used because it may be easily confused with other types of constructions in which reflexive morphemes are used. The original use of reflexive morphemes in Indo-European languages was ascribed to the original middle voice in Indo-European. It described states that affected the subject and was lost in English, where its function was replaced by the active voice.

It is worth mentioning that there may be a relationship between the middle voice and the reflexive passive in the so called reflexive middle type, where the

subject performs the action to him/herself. This can be seen in examples (6) and (7) below:

(6) Spanish *me lavo* vs English *I wash myself*

(7) Spanish *se lavan las manzanas* vs English *one washes the apples.*

As illustrated in example (7), we can detect a reflexive passive where the subject is affected by the action. The reflexive passive is more typical of Romance languages, and in English it is expressed by a structure similar to indefinite active constructions with unspecified *one* (Siewierska 1984: 163, 173).

The so-called “middle verbs” (Kemmer 1994: 195) are intransitive constructions which can be understood reflexively (*I shaved myself*) or which bear a passive relation to the subject as in (8) below:

(8) The stone cuts easily (can be easily cut) (Matthews 1997: 245).

According to Kemmer (1994: 195-196), middle verbs expressing bodily actions are not reflexive from a semantic perspective. *Wash* normally takes a reflexive object if a subject is non-human (9):

(9) The tiger washed himself vs. John washed/ got washed.

As illustrated in the examples above, when accompanying human subjects these verbs appear as intransitive constructions or with *get* as an auxiliary verb which emphasizes a change of state. Therefore, middle verbs are those indicating actions in

changing the overall position of the body (*stand up, sit down, etc.*). Also those that imply a manipulation of the body (*twist, turn, bend, nod, etc.*) can be included within this group. They serve as reflexive verbs when they refer to volitional actions. Such reflexive constructions can be transitive even if the middle meaning is related to morphosyntactic intransitivity (Kemmer 1994: 219). A middle construction involves inherently a transitive verb, it takes a patient as a grammatical subject and does not have an overt agent (see example (10) below):

(10) The glass broke.

Middle verbs will not be analysed here in detail since this dissertation is focused on the way the passive voice is rendered in different structures in Spanish and English and on the ways of their realisation in both languages. Next, the chapter proceeds to the impersonal structures with passive meaning.

### **2.2.3. Impersonal structures**

Impersonal structures are often used to focus more on the action or the recipient itself than on the “doer”. There are two different ways of conveying impersonal meanings in English: by using constructions with the dummy subject *it* (as in (11) and (12)) and by resorting to the indefinite pronoun *one* (see (13)).

(11) It is said that he is a millionaire

(12) It is believed/ hoped/ expected that the headmaster will make a speech (from Byrne 1967: 12).

(13) One has to work a lot these days.

In the first place the dummy subject *it* in impersonal structures does not have any particular reference but provides a general description (we do not know who says, believes or hopes, it is the action or process that is taken into consideration). The verb after *it* is used in the passive form.

The second way of conveying these impersonal meanings implies using the indefinite *one* in an active clause. Using agentless passive constructions facilitates avoiding a direct implication of the writer/speaker or of the interlocutor but, at the same time, it does not intend to exclude any of them from the communicative act. Yet, it may cause certain ambiguities for the interlocutor and leaves a space for his own interpretation. An indefinite subject is safer in use because it excludes both speaker and hearer. *One* and *you* are not exactly the same and they are not interchangeable. The indefinite pronoun *one* is more likely to be used in written texts because it is weaker than *you* and it does not force the reader to get involved as strongly as the latter pronoun does. In spoken language the situation is the opposite. *You* can be used more frequently to show greater interest in the hearer as well as to eliminate the distance between him and the speaker. In this case, the reaction of the speaker or hearer may lighten the weight of the message (Siewierska 1984: 241, 244).

#### **2.2.4. Antipassives**

The antipassive is a type of passive construction that only exists in ergative languages as already mentioned. Its function in those languages is similar to the function of the passives in accusative ones (Matthews 1997: 20). Since English is not an ergative language, there are no constructions which can be identified as such. However, if we adopt a pragmatic perspective, some antipassive features can be ascribed to particular clauses. The antipassive demotes the patient and promotes the agent. In syntactic terms, this process resembles intransitive constructions when the object is omitted since it is habitual or predictable from the context as in (14):

(14) Mary ate the apple vs. Mary ate (in a hurry)

Some of these antipassive features can be observed in the second part of (14). In *Mary ate (in a hurry)* the predictable object *food* is not overtly expressed but can be inferred from the context.

(15) John drank a cup of coffee vs. John drinks (heavily)

Similarly, (15) provides an example of an antipassive interpretation of a clause, where drinking heavily refers to alcohol, which can be deduced from the context.

(16) Mary teaches English vs. Mary teaches (for a living)  
(Givón 1993: 78-79).

Example (16) expresses the idea of teaching as a profession for Mary.

This very brief review may offer a general portrait of the classification of passive structures and passive meanings.

In the following section, the ways in which the passive voice can be expressed in English will be dealt with in some detail.

### **2.3. The grammatical category voice in English**

In formal terms, the active voice is distinguished from the passive voice because it carries an unmarked verb group. The role of the agent is performed by a grammatical subject and the “primary referent-topic of the clause” (Givón 1993: 47). Other participants perform other functions in the clause: direct object or indirect object, for example. In most cases, the direct object is regarded as a patient.

Active and passive voices in English differ in terms of case marking, verbal morphology or the presence of new additional words (*by*). The English passive is regarded as a marked voice in contrast to the unmarked active voice (Comrie 1988: 19). Moreover, Comrie enumerates two or three more characteristic morphemes such as the auxiliary *be*, the participle suffix and the preposition *by* which introduces the agent (1988: 20). In Comrie’s words (2008: 16): “The passive is marked with respect to active by having more morphological material and being less frequent”. In a passive construction the agent is normally demoted from the syntactic function of subject as well as from the pragmatic role of a primary topic. This may be caused by several factors. An unknown agent may be one of the reasons as in (17):

(17) He was killed in the Boer war.

The preceding context may make the agent predictable. Such circumstance is shown in example (18) below:

(18) The soldiers invaded the town; soon it was burned.

Sometimes, we can also predict the agent basing our interpretation on common knowledge, as in (19):

(19) The plane was brought down safely.

Other reasons to avoid mentioning the agent (Givón 1993: 48) may be its unspecific and universal character (example (20)) or to avoid responsibility (example (21)):

(20) It was known that these dogs were fierce.

(21) He got into a fight then, when he was young, and a man was killed.

Contrariwise there are occasions in which it is necessary to mention the agent. In general terms, agents in by-phrases are used when the subject of the passive construction has already been referred to and new and important information has to be made explicit as in (22):

(22) The operation was performed by Sir John Smith.

Particular situations for the overt expression of the agent include an inanimate agent (see example (23)) or an agent which is a heavily modified noun group (see example (24)):

(23) We were all shocked by the news.

(24) The door was opened by one of the loveliest girls I have ever seen.

Byrne (1967: 10) also mentions the speaker's intention to avoid a change of the subject as another reason to include the agent as in (25):

(25) He arrived in London where he was met by his friend.

At this point, the difference between agent and agentive should be mentioned. Agent is a syntactic term and refers only to the subject of the active voice. Agentive is a semantic notion that involves the sense of being affected or being responsible. This role is typically performed by the patient in the active clause (passive subject). However, not all passive subjects are agentive as illustrated in (26) (the tiger is agentive whereas John is an agent) and in (27) the answer is not agentive but everyone is an agent:

(26) The tiger was shot by John

(27) The answer should be known by everyone.

The confusion related to the terms of an agent and agentive might be seen in a causative construction of the kind *have* + participle and *get*+ participle as in (28) and (29):



(28) Max got/ had his hair dyed.

This implies that either Max made it happen or something happened to him and his hair is dyed now. It is not possible to assign the same features to Max in (29):

(29) Max got his nose broken.

In terms of function and use, Huddleston (1989: 439-445) observed that every active transitive clause has a passive corresponding version. However, there are some restrictions as to particular verbs and their occurrence in passive forms in given contexts. The most salient ones are: an object as a reflexive pronoun or a verb that has a reciprocal sense as in *marry*, *resemble*, *equal*.

Likewise, there are passive constructions with no active counterparts especially with verbs like *rumour* or *say* (30):

(30) He was said to have been a docile child.

Catenatives (*seem*, *appear*, *happen*, *change*, *begin*, *start*, *hope* etc.) can also be followed by *to* infinitive forms which admit passivization with no change of meaning as in (31):

(31) He seemed to understand/ This seems to be understood  
(Palmer 1974: 81).

The passive voice, according to Palmer (1987: 84), is likely to occur in narratives where noun phrases are placed in initial position for the purpose of prominence, with a long agent and with modals in perfective clauses. Animate noun phrases are more likely to be placed in the subject position.

Passivization of transitive actives becomes more complex when more than one object appear (ditransitive constructions). In such cases, two types of passive clauses may be found. The first one takes a direct object as a subject and the second chooses an indirect object for the subject of the new clause (as in examples (32) to (34):

(32) Ed gave Liz the money

(33) Liz was given the money

(34) The money was given to Liz (Huddleston 1989: 440-441).

Passive type 1 (33) is more common and likely to occur and is not as marked as the second one (34). In fact, some verbs allow only for the first type. Under this process the ditransitive active clause transforms into passive monotransitive with one object (33) or into passive intransitive (34). Passive verbs may have an object which is retained from the active counterpart. The direct object is promoted to the subject position in passive constructions. Speakers tend to resort more frequently to the use of the indirect object in this subject position. It is caused by the semantic representations of the direct and indirect object. Since the latter is realized by + human nouns, it becomes a subject in a passive clause (Jespersen 1993: 122).

In prepositional verbs, it is the complement of the preposition and not the object of the verb that becomes a passive subject. The passive prepositional clause loses its complement (as illustrated from (35) to (38):

(35) The boss dealt with it – It was dealt with by the boss

(36) No one has slept in the bed - The bed has not been slept in

(37) Somebody sat on the stone bench - The stone bench had been sat on

(38) They had taken advantage of him - He had been taken advantage of

Such passive constructions are acceptable if the process affects the subject (Huddleston 1989: 441).

Passives with no overt agent are more frequent than those containing an agent. Around 75-80% of the passives found in textual studies are agentless (Huddleston 1989: 441). All languages tend to form agentless clauses. In English we can find both agent and agentless passives. The sentence:

(39) Bill was killed

is grammatically correct and sufficient to understand its meaning, a version with agent (40) occurs less frequently.

(40) Bill was killed by John.

The message encoded in the passive makes the text smoother and the connection between the clauses more natural (41):

(41) He rose to speak and was listened with enthusiasm (Jespersen 1993: 122).

Agentless passives are especially common in scientific writing or in reports on research where the writer's intention is to distance himself from the text. It enables writers to avoid the "explicit and constant referring to themselves" also apparent in government's notes in order to avoid revealing public identity information (Huddleston 1989: 447).

Passive structures, from the perspective of language development and change, were investigated by Parker (1976: 452-459) who claimed that the passive evolved from middle constructions. This process was connected with a syntactic shift of the word order between object and verb (from OV to VO). Yet, sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between passives and other constructions, for instance some reflexive clauses (see examples (42) and (43) below):

(42) John shot himself vs John got shot

(43) John killed himself vs John got killed.

Collins (2005: 83) examined the structure of passive sentences together with the roles of their constituents. According to this study, the passive suffix *-en* requires a noun phrase in the accusative case which plays the role of an agent, the prepositional phrase with *by*. Thus, a sentence: *The book was written by John* carries an external agent (an optional item) in an accusative form that is regarded as a complement to the verb *write*, whereas a nominative case playing an obligatory role is assigned to the word *book*. In the case of verbs which take prepositions, the preposition is moved obligatorily to the right of the verb: *John was spoken to by Mary*. The investigation on passive and active structures showed as well that the

position and the role of an external argument, that is, the one to the right of the verb, in both active and passive sentences is conditioned by the verb (Collins 2005: 96) . Hence, in example (44) the word *book* plays the role of an object with the active verb and *John* (45) is the agent of the passive clause:

(44) John wrote the book

(45) The book was written by John.

As was pointed out by Le Coq (1944: 121), a word which cannot be regarded as an object in the accusative case cannot be used as a subject of passive verbs. Although both, actives and passives, convey the same message, that is, the same propositional content, the functions of subject and patient differ. In the active the subject transmits old and given information, whereas in the passive this role is performed by the patient. The agent conveys the new information and carries the main focus. According to other theoretical approaches, the subject in a passive construction may correspond also to benefactor, recipient, instrumental or locative roles (Siewierska 1984: 3).

#### **2.4. Voice and transitivity in English**

The Latin word *transitivus* (*going across*), refers to the transition from a noun agent to noun patient (the object of the active clause becomes the subject of the passive clause), whereas the notion of an intransitive verb is related to only one verb (Matthews 1992: 383). Transitivity is defined as a complementation phenomenon

which involves semantic, pragmatic and syntactic components. A semantically transitive clause is defined by agentivity (the subject of a prototypical transitive clause which indicates an acting agent), affectivity (the direct object of a prototypical transitive clause indicates a particular and visible affected patient) and perfectivity (a prototypical transitive verb realizes a bounded and finished fast-changing event which took place in a real time) (Givón 1993: 100). In a transitive clause, an object is marked by affectedness and individuation whereas the agent is characterised by animacy and volition (Malchukov 2006: 333). For Næs (2006: 318), subject and object cannot be the same physical entities.

In his analysis of passive constructions in English, Kinsuke (1968: 239) pointed out a relation between nominalization and passivization. Verbs that can undergo a process of nominalization are those that can undergo passivization and take adverbials of manner as well as in (46):

(46) The painting of a picture by an artist/ the picture was painted by an artist.

Albentosa et al. (2000: 453) investigated the relation between nominalization processes and the lack of personal participants. A sentence with no explicit personal participant and with a few nominalized participants of the verbal origin is a passive sentence without an agent, as in (47):

(47) “In a combined theoretical and experimental investigation the rotational relaxation in collisions [...] has been considered.” (Albentosa et al. 2000: 453).

The use of nominalizations in passive clauses allows omitting the participant responsible for an action, as in (48):

(48) The solutions to these problems are still not found.

In the above example we do not know who solves the problems (Albentosa et al. 2000: 458). As Givón (1993) has already stated:

“The agent involved in an action is volitional, controls and initiates the action, it is responsible for it and forms its salient cause. The patient stands for the non-volitional inactive event, its role is to indicate the event’s change of a state, that is why it is its salient effect. The verb performs a non-durative, non-perfect and non-hypothetical event which is a completed and a real salient change” (1993: 46).

From a syntactic perspective, Burton-Roberts (1997: 81) classifies verbs according to the number of complements they take. He distinguishes: monotransitive, ditransitive, complex transitive, intransitive, intensive and prepositional. Monotransitive verbs require only one noun phrase, that is to say, a direct complement as regards function (see example (49)):

(49) Phil dreads me.

Intransitive verbs (50) consist only of a subject and a verb group, whereas prepositional ones (51) include a subject, a verb group and a prepositional complement:

(50) Omar sighed

(51) Max glanced at her

Ditransitive verbs have two complements, a direct and indirect one as in (52):

(52) Max showed Marta his collection/ Max showed his  
collection to Marta.

In (52), the *collection* is an inanimate theme and *Marta* is an animate recipient. Three ways of marking the object can be seen here: the object strategy where the objects are marked in a different way than the subject, the animacy strategy where recipient and theme roles are distinguished by their animacy and the role strategy, where they are given certain roles in the clause (Kittilä 2006: 295). Complements including an animate NP, that is to say, indirect complements, can occupy two different positions in the clause: either they precede the direct object or they follow it.

What Burton-Roberts (1997) terms intensive verbs are characterized by one single complement (adverbial, adjectival, prepositional or nominal). This is the case of *be, appear, become, seem, turn, remain, look, taste, feel, smell, sound*. Example (53) illustrates this point:

(53) Ed is rather extravagant.

No passive transformation is possible for intensive verbs. One of the reasons might be the fact that the complement appears in the nominative case.

Complex transitive verbs take a direct complement. In addition, this is followed by another syntactic structure which complements it and is called object complement. This is illustrated in examples (54) and (55):



(54) Melvin found his jokes funny

(55) They are making Stella their spokesperson.

Quirk (1985: 58) distinguishes four syntactic types of passive sentences according to the complements of the active verb:

<b>Active pattern</b>	<b>Passive counterpart</b>
SVO Somebody saw an accident	The accident was seen
SVOO He gave me the watch	I was given the watch/ The watch was given to me
SVOC They considered him a genius	He was considered a genius
SVOA You must have placed the ladder there	The ladder must have been placed there

Table 1. Four complements of the active verb and their passive counterparts

On occasions, verbs either transitive or intransitive tend to overlap. A prototypical transitive verb possesses a subject and a direct complement. Among less prototypical transitive verbs are those which have dative subjects where agents have the feature of volition as in (56) to (58):

(56) He saw her

(57) They heard music

(58) He wanted oranges.

Likewise, dative objects, that is to say, dative participants contrary to prototypical transitive ones are more strongly affected and more patient-like and also belong to a less prototypical category as in (59) and (60):

(59) They insulted her

(60) She spoils him.

If the patient is somehow the cause of the action, it deliberately influences the dative object, as in (61) and (62):

(61) The idea amused him/ He was amused by the idea

(62) The joke entertained them/ They were entertained by the joke.

We can also deal with less prototypical transitive verbs if the passive subject plays at the same time the role of an instrument (examples (63) and (64)) or if there is a locative object which becomes a patient-like element affected by the action (examples (65) and (66)):

(63) The hammer smashed the window

(64) Her fist hit him

(65) She approached the house

(66) They entered the house (Givón 1993: 109-110).

Another possible classification of transitive verbs is the one offered by *Collins Cobuild* (1991: 144) which combines both syntactic and semantic criteria. As a result

of this combination, we can distinguish the following types of transitive verbs: those describing physical objects (*build, buy, carry, catch, destroy, etc.*), verbs of sense (*feel, hear, see, smell, taste*), those describing feelings (*admire, dislike, enjoy, frighten, trust, want, etc.*), those describing facts/ideas (*accept, believe, consider, correct, discuss, forget, know, remember, etc.*) or those involving people (*blame, contact, convince, kill, persuade, please, thank, warn, etc.*)<sup>1</sup>

Transitive verbs which take direct complements but do not form passives include, for example, *resemble, marry, weigh, cost* or *lack*. Kinsuke (1968) calls them pseudo-transitives. Noun phrases expressing quantity do not take the passive voice either (67):

(67) The book weighs a pound (Klaiman 1988: 82).

However, the same verb may be seen as a transitive one which can appear in a passive construction (68):

(68) The gardener weighs the plums.

However, transitivity depends also on the context, for example, the word *mile* when it refers to a race can appear in a passive construction, whereas when it refers to a quantity it is not used in passive clauses. A separate group involves verbs which

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<sup>1</sup> Intransitive verbs, on the other hand, form the following groups:

- Of existence: *appear, die, etc.*
- Of human body: *bleed, blush, etc.*
- Of human noises: *laugh, scream, etc.*
- Of movement: *arrive, fall, run, walk, etc.*

may or may not allow for passive constructions, depending on whether they indicate state or action (*hold, contain, and have*), see examples (69) and (70):

(69) The jar holds the oil but not \* The oil is held by the jar

(70) The police held the thief and The thief was held by the police (Klaiman 1988: 82-83).

In addition, some verbs allow for both transitive and intransitive structures. The patient must be present in both cases. The presence of an agent is crucial in the transitive construction in which other participants can also appear as set out in (71):

(71) The door opened vs. The boy opened the door with a key (Croft 1994: 91).

The concepts of passive voice and transitivity are strongly related. However, the studies carried out by authors such as Givón (1993) and Hopper and Thompson (1980) reveal a significant doubt as to the transitive character of passive clauses (Siewierska 1984: 8).

Still another way of classifying transitive and intransitive verbs is to determine the number of participants that is obligatory for a given verb (this is called valency, mentioned in section 1). It is used as a more consistent means of defining constituent relations. Some authors (Siewierska 1984: 13) consider that verbs may be intransitive when they “govern an NP in the dative case” and do not appear in a passive form. Yet, they differ from typical intransitives (*go, stand, laugh, speak, sit, etc.*) by having two obligatory participants, for example: *believe, trust, help, serve,*

etc. These verbs should not be classified together with the typical transitive verbs like *hit, cut, throw*, etc. (Siewierska 1984: 13).

Hopper and Thompson (1980) provide the parameters of transitivity which are “related to intensity of an action being transferred from one participant to another”. That is why the transfer may occur only when there are two participants involved in an action. It also strengthens the possibility of passivizing the clause in which they appear. The transfer is more likely to happen if the result is given instead of the action (72), if the process of transition is completed (73) and if there is an intention to perform the action (74):

(72) John bought some beer \*not John is buying some beer

(73) Susan kicked him \*not Susan carried him.

(74) I wrote your name \*not I forgot your name.

Besides, the action should rather be expressed in a positive clause (75), in the indicative mood (76) and with a subject marked for [+ agentive] (77) for transfer to occur:

(75) John drinks water not John doesn't drink water

(76) I answered the question not If only I had answered it

(77) George startled me not The picture startled me.

Hopper and Thompson's theory of transitivity places transitive clauses on a scale. Actions that are punctual, volitional and telic are encoded by the verbs of higher transitivity and possess only one participant (see example (78)):

(78) The children danced/ Susan left.

Verbs which have two participants are placed lower on the scale of transitivity (see example (79)):

(79) Mick likes juice/ Sandra understands things.

This seems to indicate that there is a paradox involving the scale theory and that of valency, since the verbs placed higher in the scale are intransitive and the lower ones are transitive (Hopper and Thompson 1980).

In English transitivity is expressed in different ways. The two most frequent ones are those resorting to the verbs *be* and *get* as primary auxiliaries as we shall see in section 2.5.

### **2.5. *Be* and *get* passives**

As we have already mentioned above, the most frequent auxiliary verbs in passive constructions are *be* and *get*. *Be* carries the grammatical information of the verb used in the active version and it agrees with the subject in person and number. In addition, the main verb is transformed into an *-en* form (past participle) as Huddleston (1989: 438-439) explains. In most cases, the auxiliary *be* may be replaced by other auxiliaries such as *look*, *remain*, *seem*, *become*, *get*. However, *be* cannot be replaced by *get* when the verb takes non-finite complementation as in (80) and (81) below:

(80) Ed was heard to observe not \*Ed got heard to observe

(81) The rumour was believed to widespread not \*The rumour got believed to widespread (Huddleston 1989: 442).

Yet, *get* is more likely to occur than *be* in imperatives and reflexive constructions whose subjects play an agentive role (82):

(82) Ed got himself arrested; the mail gets delivered; he got seen by the police; the door got shut (Kinsuke 1968: 232).

It also involves a change of state, an undergoing process or a state resulting from the undergoing process (passive/adjectival) as in (83) where it refers to the process of washing or the state of being washed (Huddleston 1989: 442):

(83) They got washed.

*Get* passives may as well be treated in terms of the state or result of an action (84):

(84) The picture got broken.

The presence of the agent implies that an active counterpart could not be of a stative character (85):

(85) The children got punished.

It is more frequently used in informal, colloquial registers with some sense of disapproval (86):

(86) How did the plate get broken? (Croft 1994: 89).

From a syntactic point of view *get* and *be* are similar. They both have a demoted or not present agent, the patient is promoted to the subject and the verb is morphologically marked. However, the difference is of a semantic character and involves the control or intention of the action. With the verb *be*, it is the agent, even if not present, that controls the event (87). Contrariwise, it is the patient (88) that controls the event in the case of verb phrases with *get*:

(87) John was shot by Mary deliberately

(88) John got shot by Mary deliberately.

In (87) Mary acted deliberately whereas in (88) John acted deliberately and it made Mary shoot him (Givón 1993: 66- 67). Similarly, a semantic difference can be drawn between the following sentences (89) and (90):

(89) How was he killed?

(90) How got he killed?

Examples (89) and (90) show a similar interpretation of *be* and *get* passives. In the former, we ask what someone did to kill him, whereas in the latter what he did to get killed.

This implies that in example (89) the patient is responsible for what happened, whereas in example (90) the event takes place without his responsibility. If there is any intention or responsibility taken by the patient, human animate subjects are preferred, but when there is no intention, the human subject with *get* constructions is not appropriate, see (91) and (92):



(91) A house can be built of brick (\*get built)

(92) She was found wandering on the beach (\*got found).

Yet, the *get* passive can be used when the subject is non-human but involves intention and displays some features of human involvement (the listener or another person). This is shown in (93) (you are responsible) vs. (94) (whoever is responsible):

(93) How did this window get opened?

(94) How was this window opened?

In spoken language *get* passives are used in adversative (negative) contexts with the implication that the patient is strongly and adversely affected by the event (Givón 1993: 68-70). The use of *get* implies that we refer more to an action than to a state. Such contrast can be seen in examples (95) and (96) below:

(95) He was lost/ Several glasses were broken

(96) He got lost/ The glasses got broken (refer to an action, like in get chosen/ invited/ elected) (Byrne 1967: 14).

An agent or experiencer in a passive sentence is defocused whereas a patient is directly affected by an action. According to Takahashi's (2000) study, a passive prototype is characterized by a subject directly affected by an external agent who has the semantic role of patient. We can use the term non-prototype passive if the subject is not an affected patient. In such a case, an experiencer subject involved in a mental state, for instance, can be used (97):

(97) Be impressed by his stamp collection.

This exemplifies a passive imperative structure, which is a construction interpreted dually as imperative and as passive. The passive interpretation implies that the subject/patient is affected by the agent and in the imperative one it is the subject that has the control over the action.

There is also a sharp difference in the usage of *get* constructions in spoken English between middle and upper class speakers. *Get* passives represent 50% of all passive usage by the middle class compared to only 17% of total passive usage by the upper class. This also confirms the colloquial character of *get* which is typical of informal registers (Givón 1993: 71). In English prose, the frequency of occurrence of *be* passives when compared to other structures “ranges from 16% in low brow fiction to 21% in high brow non fiction” (Givón et al. 1994: 141).

*Get* passives in English can be both interpreted as a reflexive active construction where the subject is both patient and agent and as a passive structure where the subject is only a patient. The more active nature of *get* passives is another feature differentiating these from *be* constructions. Moreover, some *get* clauses do not have active counterparts (Arce-Arsenales et al. 1994: 11-12). According to this author, *be* and *get* passives also differ depending on the kind of subject involved. In their study of passives (1994: 14-15), they found that 88% of *get* structures had human subjects, whereas among *be* examples only 47% had human subjects. The reason for this result is that the true passive voice with *be* emphasizes that the subject plays only the role of a patient. As for *get* constructions, they indicate that it is the subject that is affected by the action (98):

(98) He got elected.

*Get* passives describe the final, punctual state of electing, the subject is affected and plays the role of a patient and an agent at the same time.

*Get* and *be* passives have “strong aspectual functions” in which *be* describes a non-dynamic interpretation. *Be* serves to depict a background or event of durative, repetitive character, whereas *get* indicates the punctual event interrupting the setting (99):

(99) He got himself elected = he elected himself.

The above example illustrates a reflexive active structure, the action directed to oneself, the subject is the doer of the action but is also affected by it (Givón and Yang 1994: 121, Givón 2008).

The following sub-section deals with the differences between true and pseudo-passives which will be examined from a semantic point of view (Langacker 1982) and from the perspective of the relations between the constituents of both passive and active constructions (Matthews 1997).

## **2.6. Cases of ambiguity: verbal and adjectival passives**

From a general point of view, a verbal passive is interpreted dynamically, contrary to deverbal passives which are static. Passive processes are determined by derivational markers and verbal morphology as already mentioned. This section focuses on the difference between the adjectival and the verbal passive, regarded as

stative and dynamic, respectively, as well as on the idea of gradience ascribed to adjectival passives.

According to Huddleston (1989: 444), verbal passives encode the performed action that is important, whereas the adjectival interpretation emphasizes the result of the action, the state. The following examples (100) and (101) can be interpreted in two ways:

(100) The vase was broken

which can be interpreted from the verbal point of view as the event that counts (*got* broken) and from the adjectival one, it is a state of being broken that is important and

(101) The gate was closed

implies closing the gate or the state of the gate itself: either closed or opened.

The scale of verbality places verbs which form true passives at the highest verbal position and at the highest adjectival position verbs whose participles are gradable adjectives. A phrase like *a broken vase* or *seemed broken* can be interpreted dually but with a more adjectival meaning because it refers to the final state of the verb *break* and is not gradable since the *vase* cannot be more or less broken and no intensifiers can be used here (Huddleston 1989: 324).

This leads us to the passive gradience issue, according to which some *be+ en* forms are not true passives because they behave more like adjectival constructions and they do not have active counterparts (Klaiman 1988: 85). The static passive

shows state which has a perfective meaning and is represented by a verbal form as in (102) and (103):

(102) They were married at the church 10 years ago/ They have been married for 10 years

(103) The glass is broken/The glass has been broken  
(Cooreman 1994: 86).

The passive example describes not only an action but also a result, a state. The reason for calling them static is the ambiguity of their character, whereas the dynamic interpretation of passives avoids the confusion of considering a past participle as an adjectival form (Siewierska 1984: 140). A passive is considered adjectival if a participle is used as an adjective. Deverbal constructions, known as pseudo passives, do not carry a passive meaning since the lexical meaning is encoded in the *be/get* form. The participle describes the state of the subject and not the process it underwent, as in (104) and (105):

(104) I hope you were not disappointed with the results

(105) We were pleased with the way he greeted us (Byrne 1967: 26).

The passive construction provides a way of showing the event from the patient perspective. The change of perspective is caused by the role of the subject. The latter governs verbal agreements and, normally, the feature of topicalisation is also attributed to the subject. The subject of the active clause is certainly important in the passive counterpart since it serves a two-fold purpose: on the one hand, it governs

the grammatical features of the passive verb and on the other, it carries the weight of topicalisation. Passive constructions are, in this sense, marked constructions (Mathews, 1997: 380). The passive subject topic indicates a stronger semantic bond with the verb than any other topic (Siewierska 1984: 228).

Grammatical morphemes forming passive constructions are entities devoid of meaning and have only a syntactic function. However, space grammar or the cognitive approach suggested by Langacker (1982: 56-62), regards passive morphemes as meaningful units which contribute to the passive semantics and distinguish them from the active counterparts. These semantic relations between them lead us to the division into stative and verbal passives. The following sentences (106) and (107) are examples of a stative passive where the perfective participles refer to the final state of the process encoded in the verbal base. The participle is analysed in two layers: the final state of the process and the internal transition of the predicate from active to passive.

(106) My wrist is swollen

(107) The sidewalk is cracked.

The design of passive constructions and the relations occurred in the transition process are illustrated in examples (108) to (111) below:

(108) My arm was so burned (I couldn't move it)

(109) My arm was so burned (as soon as I got into the fire)

(110) The town was destroyed (when we got there)

(111) The town was destroyed (house by house).

Examples (108) and (110) designate the final state of the verbal process: a burned arm or destroyed city, and serve as examples of adjectival, stative passives. Examples (109) and (111) represent the whole process: burning. In the case of an impersonal structure, the dummy subject *it*, which is meaningless, gets inserted in the subordinate clause and raised to object position in the main clause which is then passivized, for example (112):

(112) It was believed to have rained during the night (People believed that it had rained during the night => People believed it to have rained during the night) (1982: 75).

Palmer (1987) and Cooreman (1994: 86-87) call them semi-passives, whereas Kinsuke (1968: 236) uses the term stative passive, in contrast to kinesthetic or genuine passives (dynamic, verbal passives) which are interpreted differently than a stative passive as can be seen in the two following examples (113) and (114):

(113) The door was shut at six

(114) The door was shut.

Example (113) implies an action done by someone, a dynamic interpretation, that is to say, a genuine passive and (114) describes a state, a stative passive.

Le Coq (1944: 119) suggests a similar interpretation although he refers to an ambiguous meaning of the passive sentence. Examples (115) and (116) may illustrate this point:

(115) The school door is closed at 4

(The door is closed at 4, no one can enter; stative meaning)

(116) The school door is closed at 4

(Somebody is closing the door at 4 so there is a chance of entering; dynamic meaning).

If clauses are coordinated with true adjectives, the participles are in an attributive position and intensifiers like *very* or *rather* may appear. They form an adjectival clause (Cooreman 1994: 86). The presence of “prenominal modifiers, bare complements to *seem*, adjectival prefix *-un* or adjectival modifier *very*” also allows to distinguish between adjectival and verbal passive (Estival et al. 1998: 449). However, as it is also claimed by Estival (1998: 449), these features do not distinguish exactly between verbal and adjectival properties but rather between “stative and non-stative predicates”. Participles which are not verbal indicate the stative character of the clause and are “generated by lexical rules” (Estival 1998: 448). Contrariwise, the verbal ones are marked by dynamic and syntactic properties.

## 2.7. The grammatical category voice in Spanish

Spanish also admits several ways of expressing the passive voice although this is not so frequently used as in English, especially the prototypical version with the auxiliary verb *ser*. Another form of expressing the passive voice in Spanish is the reflexive passive which possesses more active features and replaces the periphrastic



one in the language system (Navas 1989: 81). From a generativist perspective, passive constructions are described by transformation rules. The active subject is transformed into a passive agent (usually not expressed), the direct object becomes a grammatical subject and the active verb is changed into a participle, preceded by the auxiliary. Both, the auxiliary and the participle, agree with the subject (in person, number and gender). The auxiliary marks the tense and mood which correspond to the active version (Bon 1992: 132). A Spanish passive structure is grammatically correct when the object of the active transitive verb carries out an action (Núñez 2009: 81).

The periphrastic passive with *ser* requires a grammatical change inside the clause structure, whereas an impersonal construction does not undergo such a change. The latter involves the particle *se*, the agent is absent and the verb is expressed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (López Fernández 1998: 569). The agent is introduced in the clause by the prepositions *por* or *de*. If the agent is not mentioned, the clause has an impersonal character as illustrated in examples (117) to (120) below:

(117) La batalla fue perdida por Napoleon

(118) Era odiado de todos

(119) El periódico es impreso al amanecer

(120) El palacio fue demolido (Navas 1989: 81).

There is no *ser* passive accepted in present or past tense with verbs denoting perfective actions which finish instantly: *abrir* (to open), *acabar* (to finish), *volver*

(*to come back*). Their perfective meaning overlaps with the imperfective character of tenses in which they occur (Navas 1989: 81 - 83).

However, these verbs may appear in a passive form when they indicate habitual actions in newspaper headlines and they are also present in historical narration as in (121)-(123):

(121) La puerta es abierta a las 8 todos los días

(122) Un anciano es robado y muerto por unos desconocidos

(123) América es descubierta por Colón en 1492.

On these occasions, the auxiliary *estar* is used to denote not the action as such but the result and the outcome of a performed event. If the agent is present in the clause, it is introduced by the preposition *por* (124) and (125):

(124) El coche estará arreglado mañana

(125) La emisión está garantizada por varios bancos.

*Estar* is not used in a passive perfect tense, it is substituted by *ser*. The auxiliary *estar* cannot be used to express actions which are regarded as stative verbs: *amar* (*to love*), *querer* (*to want*), *etc.* Moreover, passivisation is blocked if in the active voice a complement is determined by a possessive pronoun referring to the subject. The use of *estar* contributes to the adjectival meaning of the *-en* form.

In the following section, the chapter proceeds to the description of the types of passive constructions in Spanish and to the study of the contrasts with their English counterparts.

## **2.8. Passive constructions in Spanish**

In Spanish, the passive voice is encountered especially in texts dealing with historical narrations or using a journalistic language, as well as guides about monuments or pieces of art. Informal oral language, on the contrary, resorts to alternative ways to express the passive voice, that is to say, to impersonal constructions or reflexive passives (Bon 1992: 125-128).

In Spanish, the reflexive passive is more frequently used than the periphrastic one. It is characterized by an active form of the verb, the lack of an agent and the reflexive word *se*. It may occur in any tense or number, but only in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person as can be seen in examples (126) to (128):

(126) La semana pasada se subió el precio del pan

(127) Se dio la noticia por la radio

(128) Se compran joyas (Navas 1989: 84).

The passive voice is used in order to avoid lack of coherence in the text (Bon 1992) and it makes it possible to manipulate the information by returning to the previous phrases or proceeding to the following ones. It is only the verb and its object that matters and, consequently, no emphasis is put on the agent as set out in examples (129) to (131) below exhibiting a periphrastic passive, an active impersonal and a reflexive passive, respectively:

(129) Estos zapatos son fabricados en China

(130) Estos zapatos los fabrican en China

(131) Estos zapatos se fabrican en China.

In Spanish, contrary to other languages such as English, passive constructions may be formed only from transitive verbs which have a direct object. This is the only constituent that can be put into the subject position. English accepts other than direct object elements for the subject position, for example indirect objects. Expressing them in Spanish involves resorting to other grammatical solutions, like in (132) to (135):

(132) Alguien ha dormido en esta cama (This bed has been slept in)

(133) Nadie me había gritado nunca de esta manera (I had never before been shouted at like that).

(134) La reina se sentó en esa silla (This chair was sat on by the queen)

(135) Le dieron el regalo (He was given a present) (Fernández 2003: 44).

Speakers use the passive voice in order to mention only part of the information so it serves as a manipulation mechanism which allows omitting a given piece of information. The reflexive passive conveys unknown information and emphasizes the aspects which the speaker wants to reveal to the interlocutor (López Fernández 1998: 569). There have been discussions in the past among grammarians

(de Mello 1978: 323-325) as to the proper use of an agent introduced by a *por* phrase in the reflexive *se* construction. A clause like (136) can be dually interpreted. One possible version involves a passive interpretation as in (137):

(136) Se construyeron las casas

(137) Houses were built.

The other is an indefinite construction as in (138):

(138) One built houses.

If the subject is inserted in the clause as in (139) below, it combines the periphrastic passive and reflexive characteristics and sounds strange, but it is still accepted as grammatically correct (140) (de Mello 1978: 323):

(139) Se construyeron casas por carpinteros,

(140) La reclamación se rechazó/ La reclamación se rechazó por todos (The complaint was rejected/ The complaint was rejected by everyone).

The agent does not change the meaning of the sentence. It only introduces additional, more detailed information. Including the *por* phrase in the *se* construction may as well be a form of encoding the way through which the action is done. Observe example (141):

(141) Se vigilaba a los prisioneros por carceleros (The prisoners were invigilated by the prison guards) (de Mello 1978).

Here, the *por* phrase acts as an instrument needed for the action, not as the agent itself.

In some clauses, the *por* phrase must appear because more information is needed to convey the message as in (142):

(142) Las pirámides se edificaron por esclavos (The pyramids were built by slaves).

Although an agent in reflexive passive clauses is possible, its use is not very common and in some contexts it sounds inappropriate and unnecessary. Yet, it can be accepted if a subject is non-animate and plural, as for example in (143):

(143) Se dan por los gramáticos distintas explicaciones (de Mello 1978: 325).

In the following paragraphs, subsection 2.9 presents a brief pragmatic view on the passive voice in Spanish.

## **2.9. A pragmatic approach**

Pragmatic views on active and passive constructions are a matter of perspective. Spanish is an agent-oriented language. This means that it has preference for active clauses which are used more frequently than passive ones. The conceptualization of the verbal action in the passive voice is analyzed not from the agent perspective but from the patient stance. Periphrastic *ser* + participle encodes a patient perspective, whereas a reflexive type deals with a focalization of the event

(event perspective), not of the elements of the clause (Fernández 2002: 76-83). The difference in the syntactic structure used, periphrastic or reflexive, may also cause a change in their pragmatic interpretation.

Talmy's concept of "windowing of attention" (1996) should be introduced here to explain the pragmatics of Spanish *se* clauses. It focalizes given elements, does not mention others and involves a reduction process. Obvious elements are defocalized and the event is elaborated from its own perspective. To illustrate the windowing of attention we may resort to the example of selling cars. The elements seller, client and payment are defocalized, that is, removed outside the window of attention, and the focus is put only on the event itself.

The studies on text grammar by Thomas and Hopper (1980) among others show that texts are organized at various levels of information. Primary information forms the foreground of the text and secondary information forms the background. Different languages use various syntactic strategies to mark those levels. Among the strategies used to mark the foreground we may mention perfective tenses, the indicative mood and the active voice. Similarly, background information is encoded in imperfective tenses, the subjunctive mood, modal verbs and the passive voice. Furthermore, a periphrastic passive involves a change of prominence of participants and carries the main stress of the clause if the topic (main element) has been introduced. The background information of reflexive passives does not involve focalization of any element of the clause. Contrariwise, it is related to a periphrastic passive in the sense that it possesses a definite passive subject and is also related to impersonal in the way in which the event is presented.

Fernández (2003: 36-40) states that although periphrastic and reflexive passives seem to convey the same semantic content, they are not alike from a pragmatic point of view (144):

(144) Las casas fueron vendidas/ Las casas se vendieron.

The periphrastic passive and the reflexive passive from example (144) display two ways of conceptualization which differ in the nature of the subject: personal (somebody must have sold the houses but the agent is unknown) and non-personal (the houses sold/ were sold, where the houses play the role of subject and patient and are affected by the action), respectively. The topic element in the periphrastic passive is not the agent. Reflexive passives and impersonal actives may be distinguished by means of verbal agreement with the subject in the nominative case. Syntactically, all *se* clauses are indeed active but functionally they are all passives (or non-active). In general terms, a passive construction has to fulfill the following functions: the promotion of the patient, the demotion of the agent and the passive character of the verbal action (Fernández 2003: 41).

Basing on the properties of Spanish passive constructions and on the relations between the subjects and the passive forms of verbs, we can distinguish various types of these constructions which are analysed in the following section.



## **2.10. Types of Spanish passive constructions**

There are different ways of expressing the passive voice in Spanish: periphrastic passives, result passives, reflexive *se*, pseudo-reflexives as well as other minor types. Each of these categories will be dealt with in the pages that follow.

### **2.10.1. Periphrastic passives**

This type of passive structure is formed by using the verb *ser* followed by the past participle of the corresponding lexical verb. The auxiliary verb *ser* is in agreement with the subject. And it may be said to be the only auxiliary related to process passives. Nevertheless, the prototypical passive in Spanish is rarely used, especially in spoken language. In English both process and result passives may resort to the same auxiliary *be* since there are no formal differences as is the case in Spanish. An example of these types of passives can be found in (145) below:

(145) Al final de aquel primer juicio fue condenado y fue  
absuelto (Bon 1992: 128-129, 133).

However, when a prototypical passive is used, it distinguishes between process (*ser*) and result (*estar*). The first one pertains to the process or the event which takes place and this action is directly oriented towards the grammatical subject as in example (146):

(146) El monumento ha sido restaurado recientemente (The monument has been recently restored).

### 2.10.2. Result passives

Another periphrastic construction with *estar* + past participle forms the-so-called result passives which can be regarded as a passive from a semantic point of view but not from a syntactic one since, on occasions, it may also be considered an attributive structure. As in the former type of passives the auxiliary verb *estar* agrees with the subject. By contrast, in English result passives are conveyed by an adjectival *be* passive. Examples (147) and (148) below illustrate this type:

(147) ¿Has vuelto a ver la capilla? Está restaurada

The result passive does not focus on the action but on the result of the event, that is, what happens after the process:

(148) La catedral está restaurada ahora (The cathedral is now restored).

It is questioned whether a result passive should be regarded as verbal or rather as an adjectival one since it describes the state or the attribute of the subject. However, they are devoid of passive characteristics from a syntactic point of view, as in example (149) taken from Bon (1992):

(149) Está vieja y restaurada

The word *vieja* is a true adjective. A paraphrase similar to the one with *estar* can be formed with verbs like *resultar* or *quedar* as in the following example extracted from Núñez (2009: 86), like in (150):

(150) Tres personas resultaron heridas.

### **2.10.3. Reflexive se**

*Se* constructions in Spanish have three different uses with different meanings. In one case the subject is at the same time the object of the action as in (151):

(151) Se alquila el piso

The second use is the impersonal *se* construction. Yet, the case of our interest is the third use in which *se* has a passive meaning and its role is to avoid mentioning the agent. Spanish *se* is an example of middle voice marker and serves as a detransitivizing element when it appears in passive or impersonal constructions. In these structures with *se*, the subject is affected by the action. Although *se* constructions imply an affected subject, it is more often than not considered as a middle voice passive and not as a true one. The clause (152) can be interpreted in different ways in Spanish causing ambiguity, referring either to its volitional or non-volitional character. The first possible approach in English is a passive version with *get* (153) which involves the sense of affectedness of the subject without its volition.

Whereas the second one (154) makes the subject both, the initiator of the action and the affected element:

(152) Juan se mató

(153) Juan got killed,

(154) Juan killed himself

Therefore, the latter interpretation is encoded in the active voice. Secondly, these constructions do not take the oblique agent. Providing that the subject in a *se* construction is the prototypical patient, like in prototypical passives, it might be also possible to identify an agent. Here, the subject and agent of a *se* clause, considered to have an active interpretation, is the same constituent. In Arce-Arsenales et al (1995: 4-5) this idea is expressed in the following terms: “If no agent is expressed in subject position, then there is no other place to express an agent”. This observation confirms the active character of these types of clauses and classifies them into the active or middle voice category.

The reflexive passive is characterized by the following features: the presence of a transitive verb, a subject which is a direct complement in an active clause and agreement between subject and verb in number and person as illustrated in (155):

(155) Se han abierto nuevas rías, Se sigue importando petróleo,  
Se retiran cuando están cocidos (RAE 2009: 3088).

Subjects may also be encoded in an infinitive or interrogative construction as in (156):

(156) Se prohíbe fumar, No se sabe cómo salir (RAE 2009: 3091).

The main difference between impersonal and reflexive constructions is to be found in the transitive or intransitive use of the passive clause. This can be seen in examples (157) to (160) below:

(157) Se disparaba incesantemente la munición

(158) El problema se podía haber planteado mejor – reflexive

(159) Se disparaba contra el enemigo

(160) Se podía haber trabajado más en el problema – impersonal.

Another difference between these constructions is the necessity or not of the preposition *a* to be used with the direct complement which is also conditioned by the +human or –human character of the object. Compare (161) which is a reflexive structure with (162) which is an impersonal one (Clements 2006, RAE 2009: 3094-3095, 3099):

(161) Se valora el trabajo; Se deben respetar las fiestas

(162) Se valora a los trabajadores; Se debe respetar a los padres.

Besides the ones mentioned here, there are many other shades of meaning that depend on the particle *se* which do not have a relationship with the passive voice (Schroten 1972, Arce-Arsenales et al. 1994).

The issue of reflexive *se* constructions in Spanish, their English equivalents, as well as the characteristics of Spanish periphrastic passive (*ser* and *estar*) and prototypical English *be* and *get* passives will be examined, mainly, in the analysis of data which will be presented in chapter five. They will be addressed from a formal and a functional point of view.

#### **2.10.4. Other passives**

Although other ways of expressing the passive are not very common, the verb *verse* can also appear in structures considered passive from a pragmatic/semantic point of view, not from a syntactic one. This form precedes the infinitive of the verb meant to be passivized and thus forming a process passive as in (163):

(163) En la cárcel se vio torturar en más de una ocasión.

The past participle may also follow *verse* in order to form a result passive. This is the case of example (164) below:

(164) Me vi obligado a dejarlo todo allí.

Similar uses are also found with intransitive verbs. They belong to a sophisticated register and are not used in everyday language (165):

(165) Una semana después me vi huir de allí (Bon 1992: 129).

Like in English, Spanish participles may as well be regarded as adjectival. They can be ascribed to this category if they do not convey any process but are just

referring to some characteristic of the subject. Furthermore, the subject is not undergoing a process, it is not affected by it but describes it. Such adjectival participles may be preceded by intensifiers such as *very* or *rather*. The Spanish examples illustrating this point are (166) and (167):

(166) Me llamó muy enfadado

(167) Me miró sorprendido.

If the presence of the agent is crucial from a semantic perspective, but the passive is required from a formal one, the agent is introduced by *por* as in (168) and (169):

(168) Gaudí murió atropellado por un tranvía (Gaudi was run over by the tram).

In the case of the result passive, the agent is not normally mentioned. It can be introduced by *de*:

(169) Está rodeado de gente (He is surrounded by people).

It is worth pointing out that there exists a group of verbs in Spanish which are used in the active voice syntactically but semantically they have passive meanings. Their subjects are also affected by the action. Such verbs are *morir* (*to die*), *quedar* (*to become, to get*) and *dejar* (*to leave*, as exemplified in (170) and (171):

(170) Murió asesinado

(171) La ciudad quedó destruida (Bon 1992: 129-131).

A similar passive value can be achieved with: *sentirse*, *hallarse* (172), *encontrarse*, etc.:

(172) Toda la comarca se halla afectada por la sequía (Núñez 2009: 86).

Section 5 presents a contrastive portrait of English and Spanish passive structures.

## **2.11. A contrastive approach to passive structures in English and Spanish**

In general terms, the passive voice in English may be rendered as the passive voice in Spanish (García Arranz 1986: 192-194). This can be seen in the following sentences (173):

(173) The mouse was caught by the cat – El ratón fue atrapado por el gato.

However, in most cases Spanish correspondences are reflexive passive or impersonal active clauses. The following examples (from (174) to (182)) confirm a contrast between the languages under discussion. Their different interpretations have been indicated following the example itself:

(174) It is said that it will rain - Se dice que lloverá  
(impersonal construction)



(175) English is spoken here – Se habla inglés aquí (reflexive passive)

(176) Stamps may be bought/ You may buy stamps – Se pueden comprar sellos (reflexive passive)

(177) The door was opened – Abrieron la puerta/ se abrió la puerta (plural active/ reflexive passive)

(178) Orange peels easily – La naranja se pela bien (reflexive passive)

(179) He was respected – todo el mundo le respetaba/ era respetado por todos (active/ periphrastic passive)

(180) We were given a present – Nos dieron un regalo ( plural active)

(181) My car has been repaired – Me han arreglado el coche (plural active)

(182) The hens were not fed – No le dieron de comer a las gallinas (active)

The impersonal construction with empty subject *there* may also be rendered in an active voice in Spanish or as a construction with the auxiliary *haber* as in (183):

(183) There were 208 people killed – Hubo 208 muertos/  
Murieron 208 personas.

English intransitive verbs may be used as causatives and thus, translated as Spanish *se* clauses. The pairs from (184) to (187) may illustrate this point:

(184) The horse was walked – Se paseó al caballo/ Pasearon el caballo

(185) The bottle must not be left by the fire – Esta botella no debe dejarse junto al fuego

(186) A train will be run on Mondays – Se pondrá un servicio de tren los lunes

(187) The troops were flown to France – Se enviaron las tropas a Francia.

In English both, direct object and indirect object may become subjects in a passive clause, with a preference for the latter since it indicates a human element. In Spanish only the direct object changes into a subject in a typical passive clause. Otherwise, impersonal or plural constructions are used (188) and (189):

(188) A present was given to me - Me dieron un regalo

(189) I was given a present – Me dieron un regalo.

In addition, English passives may be translated as Spanish actives (190):

(190) It hasn't been written by Jane – Jane no ha escrito eso.

It is worth mentioning that there is a difference between the result of an action and an action that is repeated through a given period of time. In English this may be expressed in the passive form, whereas Spanish chooses the impersonal for the latter interpretation and the result passive for the first one as in (191) and (192):

(191) It is done – está hecho.

(192) It is done every year – se hace cada año (García Arranz 1986: 196).

The passive and active form of an English verb takes only an active equivalent in Spanish, see examples (193) and (194):

(193) Se rieron de él – They laughed at him

(194) Se rieron de él – He was laughed at (Sánchez 1995: 191).

It is possible to find examples of passive clauses in one language that will not be expressed as passives in another. However, in most cases passive clauses in English have their Spanish counterparts. According to Sánchez (1995: 194-195) there are certain syntactic correspondences for this. The progressive passive in Spanish is regarded as a syntactic phenomenon not accepted by most linguists because it is taken as a borrowing from English and it combines the temporary character of the verb with a verb denoting permanence. However, this passive structure is often encountered in South America. Such a linguistic issue is possible in English but it breaks the norms of Spanish grammar due to the presence of the verb *to be*. *Ser* + participle corresponds to the structure *to be* + participle, whereas *to be* + gerund is expressed by *estar* + gerund. Since *estar* denotes a durative and progressive character, it cannot be used with perfective verb forms. The phrase *estar siendo* juxtaposes a verb implying a permanent character (*ser*) with a transitory one (*estar*). In other words, a structure like *está siendo publicado* is normally replaced by *se está publicando* (*it is being published*) which sounds more natural in Spanish, but it does

not imply the durative character encoded in the verb *ser*. The clause *está siendo buena* can be interpreted as illustrated in examples from (195) to (197):

(195) *ha sido buena (hoy)* – she has been good today

(196) *es buena hoy* (she is good today)

(197) *se comporta muy bien hoy* (she behaves very well today).

However, these interpretations do not convey the durative character of the cited clause (Ramos 1972: 128-130).

Special attention must be paid to reflexive *se* constructions in Spanish and their English counterparts. In most cases, the Spanish reflexive *se* is rendered as a passive construction or as an impersonal clause in English. Siewierska (1984: 168-182) gives some examples of Spanish reflexive clauses and their English versions that show different interpretations of the Spanish examples depending on the character of the verb, as in the case of (198).

(198) *Se quemó el dulce,*

Example (198) is a Spanish reflexive passive that can be translated as an active intransitive clause (199), an adjectival passive (200), a verbal passive (201) and as a *get* passive (202) which implies a reflexive interpretation:

(199) The jam burnt;

(200) The jam was burnt

(201) The jam was burnt by somebody

(202) The jam got burnt.

Yet, another example of Spanish reflexive passive construction shown in (203) has different English interpretations: a verbal (204) and an adjectival passive (205):

(203) Se cumplieron las promesas;

(204) The promises were fulfilled by someone

(205) The promises were fulfilled.

The difference between the English versions of examples (198) and (203) lies in the nature of the verbs. The verb in example (198) is intransitive and middle, that is to say, the subject performs the action to itself: jam may get burnt itself, whereas the verb from example (203) functions as a transitive verb which needs an agent in the passive clause since promises can only be fulfilled by people. Such relations between English and Spanish clauses were also investigated by Clements (2006) and Givón (2008). They also account for passive interpretations which are the only possible ones in English for the following Spanish reflexive clauses (206) to (210):

(206) Esta novela se escribió en 1938 (This novel was written in 1938)

(207) Las pirámides se construyeron hace muchos años (The pyramids were built many years ago).

(208) En Europa no se nos conoce (In Europe we are not known)

(209) Se vive bien en América (One lives well in America)

(210) Se compran relojes aquí (Clocks are bought here).

In example number (209) no passive interpretation is possible since the verb *vivir* is intransitive. *Se* clauses of transitive verbs which do not manifest verbal agreement, as in (208), and intransitive clauses, as in example (209), are considered active impersonal clauses in Spanish. The reflexive passive denotes an action in which the agent is not important, contrary to what happens with periphrastic constructions whose aim is to place the agent in the background so as to demote its role, see (211):

(211) Se fusiló a los prisioneros (The prisoners were shot by the prison guards) (Siewierska 1984: 182).

Babcock (1970: 43-46) presents a different view on the interpretation of Spanish reflexive *se* constructions. A reflexive passive and its English equivalent differ in their agentive character. The former refers to the process that affects the subject and the latter to the relation between the passive verb and the subject as observed in (212) and (213):

(212) Se cantaron himnos (Hymns were sung)

(213) Se sabe que es verdad (It is known that it is true).

If the word order is changed in the Spanish reflexive structure, the English equivalent corresponds either to a *get* passive or to an intransitive clause in English, as in (214):

(214) La puerta se abre (The door gets opened / opens).

Impersonal constructions, although regarded as grammatically weird by Bello (1960), are rendered with reflexive passive auxiliaries in (215) and (216):

(215) Se habló de la Guerra (The war got talked about)

(216) Se mató a los cristianos (The Christians got killed)  
(Babcock 1970: 46).

A different approach has been suggested for reflexive constructions having stative verbs in Spanish, which leads us to the relation between verbal and adjectival passive constructions in English as in (217), which is a verbal passive and (218) which is a true active structure (Babcock 1970: 56):

(217) Se ven las montañas (The mountains can be seen)

(218) Las montañas se ven (The mountains are visible).

Example (217) describes the possibility of seeing the mountains, whereas example (218) puts the emphasis on the characteristics of the mountains, that is, their visibility. The adjectival or result passive in Spanish is also realized by the verb *estar*. Examples (219) to (221) illustrate the contrast between a result passive, a reflexive passive and their English equivalents. Some indications on their interpretation follow each individual example:

(219) la puerta está abierta (the door is open) ( true adjective in both cases)

(220) se ha abierto la puerta (the door has been opened)  
(reflexive passive in Spanish and periphrastic passive in English)

(221) la puerta se ha abierto (the door got opened/ has opened)  
(reflexive structure with a change in word order in Spanish and get passive or intransitive construction in English (Babcock 1970: 57)).

However, if sentences convey a change of state only the intransitive English version is possible and no *get* passive is admitted as can be inferred from examples (222) and (223) below:

(222) La ropa se secaba (The clothes were drying)

(223) La nieve se derrite al sol ( Snow melts in the sun)  
(Babcock 1970: 58).

The following chapter will be focused on the characteristics of the English and the Spanish press language, emphasizing mainly its syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features, as well as trying to establish a relationship between the journalistic style and the passivization of information.



### **3. THE LANGUAGE IN THE PRESS**

The aim of this chapter is to study the language of the press and discuss the main characteristics of this genre. I will focus on the syntactic and semantic devices used by journalists. Furthermore, I will examine the texts from a pragmatic point of view, emphasizing the author's intention and its comprehension by the readers. The linguistic functions of newspaper texts are also provided here together with the functional and structural model of journalistic prose and the process of conveying information.

Different text types are presented in this chapter: news, advertisements, articles from feminine magazines and articles from more specialized texts. The main characteristics of English and Spanish quality papers and tabloids will be presented as well.

The language of the press is depicted here as a language of power. Thus, a word used in a text serves as a persuasive strategy and is supposed to leave a mark on the reader's memory. Such manipulative techniques are also presented in this

chapter. A separate space is devoted to the production of news and structures of headlines as a main resource to seduce the reader. Both are examined in syntactic and pragmatic terms. The characteristics of newspaper language are presented taking into account different variables: linguistic (embracing syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features) and typological (referred to the type of newspaper). Part of the information provided in this chapter will serve as a basis for the practical analysis to be carried out in chapter 5.

### **3.1. Language in mass-media**

The basic feature of a language is its productivity and flexibility so that it can be successfully adjusted to changing conditions. The language of the media is supposed to use certain manipulation techniques in order to achieve a particular goal. Thus, it might involve a variety of linguistic and journalistic tricks and symbols such as playing with words in an attempt to encourage the reader to join this world of communication (Martínez 1990: 91).

The aim of a journalistic text is to maintain the informative value and catch the reader's attention by the way the information is presented. These texts fulfill the norms of objectivity only to some extent since they are supposed to manipulate the receiver's opinions. As Slusarenko (1999: 2) has stated, "El lenguaje es el modo de captación de la realidad que permite darle forma, aislar dentro de ella unos hechos a los que, por un procedimiento de redacción, se convierte en noticia".

Journalistic prose is, to some extent, emphatic in order to satisfy the needs of an average reader. Persuasion and manipulation used by mass-media can easily be transformed into ambiguity and falseness and present a blurred picture of reality. This can be observed in the language of advertising as well as in the language of political news, where the receiver of the message obtains a caricatured form of the information. This involves a psychological game with the audience because, in turn, it involves a socio-cultural common knowledge (Martínez 1990: 95).

Since there are many kinds of mass media products, individuals should distance themselves from the way in which information is presented to be able to perceive news in a critical way (Slusarenko 1999: 2). The newspaper genre may be considered artistic as it interprets reality and uses particular formal features to convey such a vision of the world (Martínez 1990: 121).

The content given to readers should be created and presented in an unambiguous, understandable and objective form: “What events are reported is not a reflection of the intrinsic importance of those events, but reveals the operation of a complex and artificial set of criteria for selection” (Fowler 1991: 2). The linguistic code is different depending on the social background.

Martínez (1990) considers the following sub-genres within the newspaper genre: news, report, article and essay. News is characterized by a purely objective and direct style, whereas a report is more literary, narrative and creative. Likewise, the style of articles and essays is subjective and entertaining, respectively.

The headlines of newspaper texts try to persuade the reader. They should prepare the public to follow the text, create an interest and provoke reflection. They

influence the reader's preferences due to their artistic forms. It is the reader who becomes the main target of a persuasive mass-media function. Thus, the headline of an article has to increase interest and contribute to increase sales. It is characterized by an artistic function (attracting the reader's attention), a provocative function (seducing the reader) and an evaluative one (decreasing or increasing the value of text and contributing to sales) (Martínez 1990: 121).

Fairclough (1989) states that the language of mass-media involves "hidden relations of power" (1989: 49-50). Media discourse is definitely unidirectional in the sense that journalists write the news accurately to their interests and the reader is not an active participant in this communicative process. The audience is not previously defined. There is no way for producers to know every individual reading their texts. The power of the language of the press rests in the hands of producers because they decide what should be included and what should be omitted so that the information is presented in their own subjective view (in the sense that they create the picture of reality according to their ideas). It might be assumed that the interpretation of the given material is imposed on the audience.

Vultee (2010: 7) uses the term credibility to talk about the audience who trust in the media content. The media have the power to influence the audience but they need to use the adequate devices in order to produce a believable and truthful piece of information. Thus, the news shall be reported without an explicit opinion on facts but produced in a way which allows the reader to rely on the information.

According to Fairclough (1989), the problem of exerting power is quite complex and ambiguous. The journalist is under editorial and newspaper supervision.

Therefore, he might not be directly responsible for the outcome. The ideology involved in presenting the information is conditioned by the editorial board, so “the media operate as a means for the expression and reproduction of the power of the dominant class and bloc” (Fairclough 1989: 51). Thus, journalistic prose crosses the borderline of linguistic and psychological dimensions and overlaps with political and social areas.

The journalistic text is presented on the principle of credibility that is based on objective norms, as stated above. However, in many cases journalists resort to manipulative strategies in order to modify the sense of objectiveness and achieve their purposes. Such a case can be observed when the decision made by journalists does not find the approval of the audience because it causes controversy among social groups. This is particularly common in the relations between the press and the government (Vultee 2010: 4).

In order to achieve some kind of power, these manipulative techniques must be present in a reasonable number of texts. Effects of media power are achieved through their repetition of certain ways of “handling the causality and agency, positioning the reader”, etc. (Fairclough 1989: 54). Exerting power is related to making requests which are performed in various grammatical ways. It can be achieved either by explicit (224), (226) or implicit (225) power. The latter entails some elaborateness and political correctness in presenting the information in a request such as:

(224) Could I possibly ask you to type this letter for me by 5 o'clock?

(225) or by using some sort of hints or allusions, as in

(226) I would like to have the letter in the 5 o'clock post.

The former example representing an explicit power can be realized by imperative expressions, like:

(227) Type this letter for me by 5 (Fairclough 1989: 55).

As is obvious, this kind of elaborate sentence is used for manipulative reasons to achieve a goal, to persuade the receiver and to make him interested in a given topic.

It is known that, as Fowler (1991: 11) claims, news is selected and presented differently by different newspapers. This is due to various attitudes to reported topics or to social or political factors. Every newspaper has its own ways of conveying messages. On occasions, it is likely to encounter some instances of prejudice or hostility towards particular topics, as is the case of *The Sun* when dealing with trade unions in a slightly antagonistic way. Contrariwise, *The Times* style reflects the practice of granting the anonymity to the victims of crimes which provokes a conflict between credibility rules and the maintenance of privacy (Vultee 2010: 10).

The language of the press is characterized by certain formal features. Politeness is one of them; it is connected with the awareness of the different kinds of power and degrees of social distance. The grammar of this type of language is more elaborate and entails complex structures. As for vocabulary, it is restricted to particular lexical fields. Both, vocabulary and grammar must be consciously used in pursuing a particular goal.

### 3.2. Text types in the press

In this part of the dissertation, the characteristics of tabloids and qualities as well as different types of texts will be analysed, focusing on different stylistic approaches of conveying a message.

Jucker (1992: 47-48) claims that qualities are characterized by the high standards of news reporting whereas popular papers (known also as tabloids) are directed to a larger readership (yet, the characteristics of qualities may be understood differently among various quality papers). Apart from quality standards, these two types of periodical publications are also different in format<sup>2</sup>. According to Fowler (1991: 62), tabloids use variations in typography to emphasize differences in pace or stress, deliberately introduced misspellings which associate the style with the oral register, words in italics to contrast stress differences and a fragmented format with incomplete sentences to indicate an interruption in the flow of the message.

Henry (1983) coined three terms concerning the types of newspapers: upper-market (qualities), mid-market and down-market (tabloids). They are distinguished by referring to the social class of readers (Jucker 1992: 48). The readership of upper- and down-market newspapers depends on economic and educational status. Thus, the language in tabloids links a simpler style with the economic and social position of

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<sup>2</sup> Broadsheets (qualities) and tabloids have the following formats: 38x61 cm and 30x40 cm, respectively.



the readers focusing on topics about human interests (Conboy 2006: 15). In this dissertation, I will use the terms quality and tabloid to refer to the content of the newspaper and not to its format.

As Benítez (2008: 3) claims, tabloids search for sensationalism when dealing with news whereas quality papers emphasize the importance of the news, concentrating on political, economic or cultural issues, mainly. As a result of the above, the language of tabloids uses an oral and informal style. Contrariwise, qualities are marked by a formal and more elaborate style which contributes to a better organization of news. Similarly, some other differences can be observed in the lexicon which varies from everyday register in tabloids to more sophisticated vocabulary in qualities. Sentences are simple in the first case but more complex and dense in information in the latter (Benítez 2008: 4).

Jucker (1992: 56-57) provides a brief outlook of the British newspapers selected in this study. According to this author, down-market papers are characterized by a large number of pictures and a more reduced number of sections dealing with foreign or business news, which make them different from mid-market papers. On the one hand, *The Sun* is the only paper which contains a financial section and a well-organised celebrities section. *Daily Mirror*, on the other hand, specializes in human interests and stories about the Royal Family. As for qualities, *The Times* has a good coverage of science and sport, whereas *The Guardian* is considered to provide good information on education, health, art or foreign news<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> The data comes from the survey for the magazine *Which?*, August 1988.

One of such text types which serves to catch the reader's attention and is based on iconic images is advertisements. The language of press advertisements resorts to organizational features (the structure is adequate to the periodical style, headline, lead and the body of the text), the use of independent modal structures, common in advertising language (descriptive, narrative, informative, poetic, etc.), the possibility of free iconic and graphic language selection and the lack of formal style restrictions.

The iconic representation draws the readers' attention in a more expressive way than words do. Illustrations and figures visualize the described concept and have a purely practical function. They easily stay in the memory of the reader and enable him to associate the phrase with the object, encouraging, insisting and persuading him at the same time to buy it (Caro 1999: 973-975). This sort of publicity texts are characterized by shortness, the use of ellipsis and concise clauses, noun phrases, personalized style, present tense and imperative or interrogative mood. As in the case of tabloids, the vocabulary is chosen from everyday life or from the jargon of a particular social group, abundant in colloquial expressions, fixed phrases and borrowings. The style of tabloids resembles in a certain way the style of advertisements. Both are characterized by personal expressions directed towards the reader, both present information with which the reader can identify himself or herself (like in the case of health or beauty sections) and both resort to the use of rhetorical questions, imperative mood or catchy headlines (Silaški 2010: 258).

### 3.3. Feminine magazines

A magazine is “a publication containing articles, fiction and photographs, issued weekly or monthly, whose front-cover image and coverlines are persuasive selling tools” (McLoughlin 2000: 1 and 5). The titles of some English magazines are acronyms that have to be figured out by the reader, others are informative and encode the content of the magazine in the title. Most of the titles aim to attract the readers’ attention by provoking associations with a word of the title and its meaning, for instance cosmopolitan means familiar with different parts of the world and with sophistication. Thus, the name should attract cosmopolitan readers or those readers who want to be cosmopolitan (McLoughlin 2000: 13). The language of feminine magazines is enriched by visual representations, that is to say, by photos which work as centres of attraction in the first place. The texts used in this type of magazines are categorized in two groups: interviews and reports describing the social life of well-known characters or biographies of celebrities. Interestingly, the form and the style of these texts surpass the trivial content. The vocabulary is selected carefully although this register includes repetitive constructions.

According to Forment (1999: 190-191) the language of Spanish magazines is characterised by various features like the usage of determiners rarely occurring in everyday language (*sendos* or *cuya*), the occurrence of verbal forms of imperfect subjunctive *-ra* which carries the value of past indicative, as in (228) or the abundance of syntactic structures derived from past participle forms (see 229). The

occurrence of deverbal structures of descriptive character placed at the beginning of the sentence is another strategy used in magazines examples (230) and (231):

(228) Entre ellos se encontraban Robert Stack que durante muchos años protagonizara la serie televisiva Los Intocables (Hola 11/01/1996)

(229) Convertida en actriz, Sandra Bullock vivió un apasionado romance con Tate Donovan (Hola 11/01/1996)

(230) Sonriente y relajada, la actriz Penélope Cruz, parece saber llevar con entereza el alejamiento de su compañero (Lecturas 22/03/1996)

(231) Llorosa, desencajada y tensa llegó Ana Botella a la clínica Ruber (Lecturas 05/05/1995).

The focalization of temporal expressions (232), the presence of phraseological structures emphasizing the modality and expressiveness of the text (see 233) and the usage of certain vocabulary are some of the linguistic devices which make this language be close to formal register as can be observed below:

(232) Cuando se cumplen ya dos meses del fatidico desenlace del caso de Anabel Segura, la familia ha conseguido ir recuperándose (Hola 21/03/ 1996)

(233) La vida de Tom Hanks no fue siempre un camino de rosas (Hola 11/01/1996).

The vocabulary of English magazines is characterized by the use of effective communication skills which focus the reader's attention and are appealing and

entertaining (McLoughlin 2000: 21-23 and 86). The reader can find rhymes and repetitions, alliteration, superlative forms of adjectives, words of a polysemic meaning, nominalization or personal pronouns, neologisms (Silaški 2010: 261). Examples (234) to (239) below taken from McLoughlin (2000: 21-23, 86) illustrate these uses:

(234) Catch him, snatch him, make him yours

(235) Six simple secrets to keep you looking fabulous

(236) Scrap the rest, we've got the best

(237) How to spring the little lambs

(238) Gorgeous looks for your bathroom

(239) There's never been a better time to immerse yourself in the thrill of being part of the most exciting continent on earth.

Fairclough (1989) studied examples of texts taken from feminine magazines or newspapers which conveyed certain ideas of feminist manifestation. In an extract cited by him, "True story" *Summer Special* (1986), the reader may find indirect assumptions concerning women. The text presents a woman as "independent, traditional and subservient" and thus, is marked by "a superficial colouring of feminism" (Fairclough 1989: 80). The interpretation of the message is supported by a visual image, a photograph showing a couple in such a way that the reader gets the impression of a strong and independent woman a man who needs her companionship. The fragment taken from *Blue Jeans* (1986), "Embarrassed by boys", illustrates the contrast between the two parts of the letter (of request, asking for help), namely: the

overwhelmed girl by her appearance or character (being embarrassed by the boys) and the second contradictory part which states *I'm quite pretty*. The linking element and the word which gives the coherence to the text is encoded in *though (I'm quite pretty)* (Fairclough 1989: 83).

Reports in feminine magazines are full of presuppositions of *wh-* questions or *that-* clauses and adjective constructions. This is confirmed in the extract from *Women's Weekly* (1987) in which we may encounter presuppositions such as the ones in examples from (240) to (242):

(240) It was a lovely day, the crowds were colourful

(241) That TV interview was enchanting

(242) They are committed to the future.

Presuppositions are used to express the information which is already known to the reader, thus through the use of “intertextual experiences” he might presuppose and interpret the delivered information. Presuppositions can be of ideological or manipulative character, depending on the intentions of the producer.

Another fragment from *Blue Jeans* (1986) is constructed with the use of negative assertions whose functions are the same as positive ones. The author's intention is to manipulate or convey some ideological issues since the content of the information is supposed to be already known to the reader, thus he can presuppose the interpretation using negative assertions (Fairclough 1989: 153-155).

A feminist discourse, judging by the choice of vocabulary, is illustrated in “Mysogynist hysteria unleashed over Molesworth rapes”, *Outwrite* (1986). The

article is full of noun phrases which, from a semantic point of view, could be included within the category of “feminist vocabulary”: *male violence, crimes against women, rape survivors* are some of the examples. As Fairclough (1989: 231) has stated, “this wording is politically significant and mobilizing, it is a category in feminist politics”. It is a clear and direct way of transmitting the information.

Depending on the message to be conveyed, these types of magazines and papers resort to various syntactic, pragmatic and semantic solutions which are supposed to either force the readers to think or attract their attention.

### **3.4. Specialized texts**

Journalists who work on articles of specialized scientific or technical language have to translate them or adapt them to the level of knowledge of average readers. In other words, such texts should be comprehensible enough, regardless of specific terminology. All the technical expressions have to be explained in a clear and concise way and, if need be, substituted for their more common and not so complex equivalents.

However, the understanding of given concepts does not require their bare translation into everyday language. Those terms which are most complex and unknown to lay people terms may be rendered by some adequate and related expressions in order to give some hints of the problem examined. Hence, only direct and simple messages with terms which do not cause confusion are conveyed with the highest clarity and truthfulness (Muñoz 1999: 959- 960).

The nature of the specialized language in the press is illustrated by Rodríguez (1999: 367-368), through the language of economy. She focuses mainly on the morphology, syntax and semantics particular to this style. The majority of the words used in this kind of language belong to the lexical category: nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives which are not derived structures. Yet, some changes are often noticed: adjectives turn into verbs, (*maximo- maximizar*), adverbs change into nouns (*bien – bienes*) and adjectives turn into nouns (*activo – activos*). In these cases the morphological process of conversion is well attested.

Syntactically, economy texts do not overtly express the agent so that the most frequent constructions are reflexive passives, impersonal structures or the use of bare past participles. If the agent is expressed in a passive construction, this is mainly for the purpose of emphasis. Furthermore, expressions of modification such as *possibly* are used, copulative clauses are avoided and expressions of doubt beginning with *maybe* are used. Sentences with inanimate subjects like *the results, the discoveries* are preferred.

The language is concise but full of metaphors and personifications whose function is to help readers understand the text. Personifications are present due to the inanimate character of the agent, as in examples (243) and (244):

(243) This article introduces

(244) These lines revise.

Metaphors are an important feature of the language of economy. Their literal interpretation brings about a false and blurred vision of the information which



violates semantic rules since they cannot be interpreted literally. In order to describe situations journalists resort to the use of comparisons and expressions which are related to the described processes and thus, they present the news in more implicit and abstract terms. Examples of metaphors used in economy articles are given below (245) to (247):

(245) Ingeniería financiera/ Mercado deprimido

(246) La inflación está en alza

(247) El despegue de la inflación se produjo en el mes de julio  
(Rodríguez 1999: 368).

The next part of this chapter is devoted to the characteristics of the press language, focusing mainly on the relations between the headlines and the body of the text as well as the relations between the structure and the style of these two.

### **3.5. Some characteristics of periodicals**

A newspaper text is seen as a piece of work created for some purposes and adapted to the needs of society. In other words, the text is an adaptation of the language to various conditions and purposes with the aim of social communication (Garrido 1999: 69). In linguistic terms, the news can be called discourse and regarded as a grammatical and syntactic entity. Culturally, it represents an entity of the organization of a discourse and is called a text (Garrido 1999: 70).

### 3.5.1. Structure

As Reah (1998: 13) states, “the headline is a unique type of text [...] it encapsulates the story in a minimum number of words, attracts the reader to the story and when appearing at the front page, to the paper, it can often be ambiguous or confusing”. According to Khodabandeh (2007: 92), headlines are more frequently read than articles. They encourage the reader to know the whole text, increase his or her interest, give brief information and summarize the content. The language of headlines has its own proper characteristics: syntactic, semantic and pragmatic. They are also marked by a sense of attractiveness, clarity or brevity.

The language of headlines has been examined by various grammarians who provided their own approaches towards the problem. Straumann (in Khodabandeh 2007) regarded this kind of coding as autonomous and classified its syntactic characteristics into noun groups and verb groups. In addition, the complexity of clauses was studied by Brison (in Khodabandeh 2007) who noticed that headline structure is usually not more complex than two clauses linked together. Other characteristics of headline structure concern the omission of articles, verbs and auxiliaries as well as complex noun phrases in a subject position. Adverbial phrases without subjects tend also to occur quite often in headlines. Journalists in many cases resort to alliteration, they play with word order but also with the structure of the headline and its semantics. By using passive voice, for example, journalists refer to inferior events whereas they seem to refer to superior ones when they use the active

voice. The main idea of the article is also mentioned in the headline (Khodabandeh 2007: 93).

Headlines occupy more space than the bodies of the text since they play a visual function which can also be strengthened by adding an image. In a limited number of words it ought to provide the reader with an outline of what happened answering the following questions: what, who, where and how. Yet, it is not always possible to find all answers in a headline because the action might be nominalised or the reference to an action can be indirect. A contrast between direct (249) and indirect (248) reference to what happened is noticeable in the examples below:

(248) Actress Lisa's amazing jet crash escape

(249) Lucky escape as the plane skids onto motorway (Reah 1998: 26).

The whole body of the text must be adjusted to several linguistic norms and rules: syntactic relations (active-passive, cause-consequence), lexical relations (verbalized or nominal phrases) and semantic relations (synonymy, metonymy, hyponymy, paraphrases, etc.) (Alcoba 1999: 93). The form of the headline depends on the form of the article and should be adequate to the nature of the text. The headline and the text are bound by semantic relations that can be opaque as in the case of reports or transparent as in the case of news.

The relation between a text and its headline can be of a metonymic co-reference: of species/gender (*viabilidad/ viabilidad financiera*) or of individual/institution (*Tiurana/ el Ayuntamiento de Tiurana*). A syntactic relation, on

the other hand, is manifested in the active- passive contrast and the headline and the text differ in the emphasis put on different elements: *X destituye a Y/ Y fue destituido por X, X detiene a Y/ Y detenido (por X)* (Alcoba 1999: 97).

This author (1999: 98) examined the relation between the headline and the body of the text in *El País* and *El Mundo*, among others, and observed a coherent relation between them. Headlines manifest a relation of consequence or effect with the body of the text in (250) and a relation of cause or condition in (251):

(250) Las empresas de defensa pierden la mitad del empleo desde 1989. En 1989 las empresas especializadas en la industria militarista contaban con 26 659 empleos directos [...] El 1994 [...] los trabajadores empleados en el sector de la defensa superaban minimamente los 13000 (El Mundo, 23/02/1996).

(251) La última escuela racista de Suráfrica obligada a abrir sus puertas a niños negros. Suráfrica presencié ayer la caída del último reducto de la discriminación racial de la enseñanza. Dichosos niños negros empezaron ayer el curso, [...], en una escuela pública que se negaba a admitir alumnos no blancos [...] (El País, 23/02/1996).

In these examples the headline expresses an effect or consequence of the following paragraph which implies the cause or condition of the news.

Khodabandeh (2007: 99-107) investigated the properties of English headlines according to their form and function. From the point of view of function, headlines may be divided into statements (describing feelings), questions (asking for opinion), commands (making a request) and exclamations (expressing the writer's feelings).

As for form, both finite and non-finite clauses are used. In the case of finite clauses, there is no one to one correspondence observed between the real time of the event and grammatical tense. Therefore, present tense may refer to actions that happened in the past, whereas infinitive constructions or *-ing* forms may refer to the future, as in examples (252) where the present tense describes a past action, (253) where the infinitive indicates future reference and (254) in which the *-ing* form refers to present or future:

(252) Bush ends the East policy

(253) Books to brighten your shelves

(254) Actress expecting twins (Khodabandeh 2007: 107).

In a piece of news taken from *International Herald Tribune* (12/07/1984) “The professor of ONU in Moscow for the conference about Afghanistan”, an important characteristic of news discourse is revealed: the headline can express the topic which serves as a summary of the text. The headline gives an implicit assumption about the theme, the agent, the object and the place. Moreover, the issue suggested in the headline might be considered a detail for the understanding of the whole text. In the process of inferring ideas from a journalistic text, semantic relations are associated with cognitive representations (van Dijk 1990: 61-62). The shortness of texts implies the incompleteness and the lack of certain information which is assumed to be presupposed by the reader.

In order to transmit a concise and brief message through the lines of a heading, journalists resort to verbless structures, complex noun phrases, adverbial

clauses or non-finite structures. Among the connectors used in discourse, there is a special group typical of the news. They indicate the position of a given element in the discourse and can be based on numbers: *firstly*, *secondly*, on space orientation, *on the other hand* or on a time orientation, as *later*, *at last* (Portoles 1999: 163). These connectors can be classified into three groups: opening, developing and closing. Those belonging to the first group, open a sequence in a speech (*in the first place*, *primarily*, *on the one hand*, etc). The developing connectors form part of a sequence but they are not the initial element, (*in this manner*, *secondly*, *in the third place*, *on the other hand*, *later*, *in my opinion*); closing connectors indicate the end of the sequence (*in the last place*, *at last*, *finally*, *as the last thing*, etc.). Connectors play an important role in discourse. They can contribute as well to the reception of the message by the reader and they may influence the meaning of the news. This is the case of the Spanish connector *sin embargo* which helps the reader to infer that there is a certain contradiction between one argument and another (Portoles 1999: 162), as can be seen in (255):

(255) La exhibición del guipuzcoano en Alcala tiene, sin embargo, un simple valor testimonial (El País, 24/09/1995).

Apart from the structural characteristics of news, Fowler (1991: 13-15) and Bell (1991: 158) analyse those values which decide upon the newsworthiness. The most crucial are the frequency of the news, that is to say, single events (for example the rate of unemployment for a given day) are more likely to be presented than long processes (for example the problem of unemployment in a country), and the so-called threshold which refers to the size and volume of the event and influences its

newsworthiness. Texts should be unambiguous, presented in a clear way and meaningful invoking cultural proximity (for example issues concerning a neighbouring country are more relevant than the ones referring to a far away country).

According to journalistic norms, an event is considered worthier if it is unpredictable or unusual and continuous, namely, when news can be regarded as news for some time. Moreover, the news that can be personalized is worthier than a thing or a process itself. The composition of the news ought to be well thought and organized since not everything can be included. The story which is to be transformed into news needs to be profound in facts and figures, which is called the facticity property of the news.

There are certain topics bound to be reflected in the press such as money, royalty, government, society or trade unions. The press is supposed to criticize the events which do not serve for the common good and to be interested in the relations between government and society (Fowler 1991: 20).

The most typical feature of the news discourse is a partial presentation of the news, according to the theory of relevance. This rule highlights the most crucial and sensational themes at the beginning of the text. The less crucial themes are illustrated later in the article with details which are placed at a lower level of importance (van Dijk 1990: 71). The process of conveying the information is divided into two parts: specific and significant information is provided in the first place and then the themes of a lower significance. Hence, the structuring strategies of the news discourse are the following: the first paragraph delivers the macrostructure of the information,

explaining its topic. Next, the paragraph specifies the content. The information is generalized so that the whole information is specified in the context of the article where the most particular details are provided. Relations of cause and effect can be observed in the body of the text and every article is characterised by having a closing part (van Dijk 1990: 75).

According to van Dijk (1990: 152-153), the production of news is a process in which five different levels play a part:

- Decodification: forms, structures and words are categorized.
- Interpretation: after decodification, words and structures are given a particular meaning, so that the whole paragraph has its own meaning.
- Structuring: this level involves the organization of sentences so that paragraphs are interrelated.
- Macrostructure: it refers to the coherence of the paragraph.
- Superstructure: it is concerned with the coherence of the whole text.

Finally, the last step is the subjectivity of opinions or attitudes concerning a problem or situation which might influence the interpretation of the text.

The journalist can eliminate, reduce the information that is not relevant or necessary and add new details which are considered crucial. According to relevance rules, the most important information is put at the beginning and the less significant at the end (van Dijk 1990: 170).

The information presented is supposed to be unknown to the reader but providing it in a reduced format enables its comprehension. It is possible due to the



common knowledge of the world and the existence of pragmatic and cognitive relations, as in examples (256) and (257):

(256) John loves Mary because she is elegant.

(257) John loves Mary. She is elegant.

The reader is able to deduce the reason why John loves Mary in (257). Although the connector is not mentioned, it is assumed that the second part (*she is elegant*) serves as the cause of the first part (*John loves Mary*), which is the effect of the previous one.

Van Dijk (1990: 94, 96) regards news discourse structure as an iceberg, where only the most significant part of the information expressed is apparent. The major part of the information is implicit and hidden in the text so that the reader has to presuppose it.

A separate space should be devoted to a lead paragraph which is also called an abstract of the story, since it summarizes the content of the article. The lead is a paragraph in which the main point of the story is presented and an introduction to the events of the text is given. Every event is formed by a setting, actors, an action and a background of other events. The answers to who, what and where are normally provided in the leads, the time or some facts encoded in figures can also be expressed there. The actors of the news are very often presented in passive forms because to place the main actor (participant) of the event in the foreground as a focalized element is the most typical device. Headlines are written later by the editors on the basis of the lead (Bell 1991: 180-181, 186).

### 3.5.2. Style

The style of press texts should be didactic and subordinated to the rules of simplicity, clarity and shortness. Many informative texts are characterized by a narrative style and a chronological format (Salaverria 1999: 737).

The style of Spanish texts has to be clear and easily interpretable by the average readers. The language cannot be colloquial but to some extent elaborate and expressive, that is why, syntactically speaking, it is abundant in noun groups, conjunctions are eliminated and the vocabulary is carefully selected. Phrases are characterized by shortness and concision. The text dictates a certain rhythm with short but energetic phrases which include verbs in active form and indicative mood. The language is far from literary and the text is created in order to draw the addressee's attention and to be understood (Gómez 1999: 673).

In order to make a text more sensational and more persuasive journalists resort to direct descriptions, quotations from witnesses, and examples from real life such as giving partial data of the eye-witnesses or the number of victims. Quotations make the news more reliable and truthful because they are not only bare facts, but something taken from real life. Such texts, dealing with crimes, accidents, catastrophes or taboo themes draw the readers' attention because of their negative and sensational character. They touch the emotional sphere and leave open space for opinions (van Dijk 1990: 127).

The Spanish periodical style is quite prolific in interrogative sentences called rhetoric questions (Ortega 1999: 342-343). Their aim is to foster the reader's interest

and encourage him to think about the topic dealt with, as in example (258) from *El País* (07/02/1996):

(258) ...¿que más tiene que pasar para que todos los partidos  
dejen de hacer distingos sutiles entre violencia útil o inútil?...

Modals, like *should* or *have to* are used in a majority of sentences expressing necessity. The imperative mood occurs rarely so as not to offend the reader or force them to do something (see 259):

(259) No se pellizquen ustedes (El Mundo 05/03/1996).

Rebollo (1999) analysed some articles from *El País* and *El Mundo* and observed that different aspects of a given piece of information are highlighted and thus, affect the semantics of the text and shed a subjective light on the information (see examples (260) and (261)):

(260) Ventaja del PP de casi 7 puntos (El País)

(261) El PP aumenta su ventaja hasta casi 10 puntos (El  
Mundo).

Another piece of news concerning the same event is presented in two different ways in *El País* (262) and *El Mundo* (263), respectively:

(262) Asesinado en Gaza con un teléfono trampa el artifice de  
los atentados con bomba de Hamas (El País).

(263) Israel mata a su enemigo número uno (El Mundo).

The apparent discrepancy is observed in the choice of words *matar* and *asesinar*, which bear no semantic resemblance, and in the presence of *teléfono trampa* which only occurs in one of the qualities. The first headline (262) explains the whole event, mentions the doer of the action, the place and the victim, whereas the second (263) draws the attention and encourages the reader to know more about the event. The news presented in a more implicit form challenges the public to interpret it on their own and to establish some connotations.

The subjective attitude to the production of news may result in colloquial expressions as can be observed in (264) and (265):

(264) La base de IU votan una lista plural y dejan la reelección de Mengano en el aire (El Mundo)

(265) La dirección de IU logra imponer sus candidatos y relega a Mengano al séptimo puesto (El País).

The approach to the above-mentioned news is different. *El País* uses a neutral tone, whereas *El Mundo* resorts to colloquial expressions. The contrast in the way of presenting the news is based mainly on the change of subject. The result remains the same but the meaning changes (Rebollo 1999: 176-178).

As for the style of the headlines from English tabloids, Reah (1998) analyses the headlines of *The Sun* and *Mirror*, among others, describing the same event and points out the different perspectives of dealing with that event as in examples (266) to (269):

(266) I will always wear his ring (The Sun)

(267) You will love again (The Sun)

(268) Diana: I will run rings round Charles (Mirror)

(269) No tears, no trembling lip (Mirror).

In both cases, the person of *Diana* is emphasized, she is the center of attention. A reference to prince *Charles* is made in (266) and in (268) using a pronoun *his*. Although *The Sun* pictures the princess as a victim of what happened, in *Mirror* she is depicted as strong and brave, without *tears* and *trembling* (269). Describing the event from different perspectives in the above headlines, journalists shed different lights on the story (Reah 1998: 31). Therefore, the style of the headlines and the ways of presenting the information there are reflected in the presentation of the text.

Bell (1991: 108-109) examined the relation between the style of news in British newspapers and their readership taking into account only one variable, namely the presence and absence of determiners. The investigation of quality papers, like *The Times* or *Guardian*, showed that they omit few determiners whereas tabloids, like *The Sun* or *Daily Mail* omit most determiners. Moreover, the readership of the earlier mentioned newspapers was related to the degree of deletion of determiners. *The Times*, for instance, does not indicate many cases of determiners but has the highest readership.

### **3.6. The language of the press: pragmatic, syntactic and semantic features.**

New information is connected with the old one and thus it is possible to produce more information due to this connection. This is the effect of multiplication of news. The visual and linguistic representations form the structure of the information.

The language of the Spanish press is prolific in phraseological clauses which have an expressive effect or emotional influence on the reader. Thus, it might be said that the language in the Spanish press can be analysed from a pragmatic perspective. Slusarenko (1999: 3-4) investigated Spanish newspapers in search of clichés or phrases carrying a symbolic meaning which can cause an effect on the reader in the sense of using a common ordinary language with which the reader is familiar. As the author points out, the majority of the clichés used in the press is of biblical roots but still common and understandable in ordinary language, as in examples (270) to (272):

(270) En la guerra política que se ha levantado, el PP insiste...  
y echa tierra sobre...

In this example a negative association from the Bible may be inferred to bring about a negative connotation. This may lead to think that a particular newspaper is more in favour of the left-wing party than others.

(271) No va a ser González de los que se sacuden las zapatillas.

(272) Tenía los pies de barro.

They are used to express an ironic view or to indicate the flaws of described institutions by assuming that history or the background of the reported fact is well-known to the readers. Using such expressions allows journalists to distance themselves from the problem and hide their opinion behind the lines of phraseological clauses which also serve as a support for the view that is being adopted here.

According to Corrales (1999: 122-123), we can distinguish between the literal and non-literal meaning, that is, explicit and implicit communication, respectively. If the producer of the information uses a propositional form of communication, the interpretation is literal whereas if the communication is not propositional, the interpretation is non-literal. Implicit forms of communication are called implicatures in pragmatics, as in (273) and its implicature (274):

(273) Pedro es un buen marinero

(274) Es gallego.

In example (273) the implicature, according to Corrales (1999), is that he is Galician (274), which comes from a general knowledge that all people from Galicia are good sailors.

Implicatures allow understanding the message due to mutual knowledge or emotions, even if the information consists of a few words and may seem not clear

enough. The press, texts from advertisements and slogans quite often resort to implicatures and force the reader to make deductions (275):

(275) Bankunión, banco fuerte = The safety is the guarantee of protection, the bank has to protect the money of its clients, if this bank is safe it protects the money of its clients (Corrales 1999: 123).

An opinion hidden behind clichés provides society with a sense of objectivity. It is not expressed directly but carries connotations and reveals the ironic character of the message presented by the journalist. In some cases the original version may be modified to fit better with the nature of the article in a newspaper/ magazine, as is illustrated in example (276) from a Spanish magazine:

(276) No solo de pan vive la mujer (Slusarenko 1999: 5-6).

A properly written text in the press is characterized by cohesion between the paragraphs, sentences and words. Therefore, connectors establish spatial, temporal and logical relations between paragraphs and sentences in a text. Reference words, those which refer to expressions earlier in the sentence (backward reference) or later in the sentence (forward reference) are also included and contribute to this cohesion. The use of different logical connectors in English may change the interpretation of the sentence to some extent (277):

(277) They refused to pay the higher rent when an increase was announced. They were evicted from their apartment (Fairclough 1989: 131).



The meaning of the sentence changes with respect to a chosen connector. The use of *as a result, they were evicted*, implies that not paying the rent may contribute to the eviction and indicates what was expected to happen; whereas *even though*, for example, implies that “what would be expected to happen, failed to happen”. The assumption was that these people were expected to leave their apartment because they did not pay the rent.

Fowler (1991: 69-72) uses Halliday’s functional model to illustrate the connections between linguistic structure and social norms in the English press. Three functions are distinguished in that model: ideational, interpersonal and textual. The first presents the content, the second expresses opinions, questions, evaluates or persuades, whereas the last one establishes a connection between the text and a factual situation. One of the linguistic tools Halliday developed to analyse news is called transitivity, although the term is not related to the existence of transitive and intransitive verbs, but to the possibility the reader has to see and to analyse the text from different perspectives and to interpret syntactic structures in different ways (see examples (278) to (280)):

(278) PC shot boy from 9 inches (Eastern Daily Press)

(279) Raid PC shot boy from 9 inches (The Sun)

(280) PC shot boy from 9 inches (Daily Express).

These three papers indicate the same transitivity (a way of representation, the way the clause is used to analyse the events and situations; allows to analyse the

same event from different perspectives): the policeman is presented as an agent, the boy as a patient and the verb *shot* is used to describe an action.

Using a noun group in a headline makes the sequence shorter and more concise. However, the information encoded in a noun group conceals part of the possible interpretation. The lack of verb implies a lack of tense, hence the time of the action, mood, person and number. The information is unclear and requires a more detailed explanation in the body of the article. Agentless and passive constructions do not mention the agency or causality (the person or thing responsible for the action, what causes it to happen), so that the reader is left with an unclear interpretation. They can be used in order to avoid repetitions and incoherent paragraphs provided that the information was mentioned before (Fairclough 1989: 124-125). Passive forms focus on the event as such and make the reader assume who the agent is (Reah 1998: 88).

Nominalization is a typical feature of the language of the press, which permits having a short and concise clause as well as to omit verbal processes. Another solution used by journalists is a passive transformation. Here, the sense of the clause is preserved but the syntactic position is altered. The use of the active voice together with the presence of an agent put an emphasis on the responsibility for a given action. Passive verbs, on the other hand, appear in headlines where the topic is mentioned but the agent is not revealed. This encourages the reader to read the whole article (Fowler 1991: 71-78).

Changing the subject is a device used by journalists in order to focalize given elements and place others in the background, as in examples (281) and (282) from Spanish newspapers:

(281) Mengano se enfrenta hoy a la solicitud de cárcel que ha planteado la acusación (El Mundo)

(282) Zutano decidirá previsiblemente hoy la libertad bajo fianza de Mengano (El País).

Examples (281) and (282), with the use of *liberty* in *El País* and *prison* in *El Mundo*, represent two different ways of providing information, each favouring a different interpretation as a result of the opposed ideological tendencies of the two quality papers (Rebollo 1999: 178).

The information may be delivered in two moods: indicative (declarative and interrogative) and imperative. The relations between the position of the speaker/reader and producer of the information depend on these moods. In the declarative one it can be distinguished between giver and receiver of the message, in the imperative the producer obliges the receiver to do something, whereas in the interrogative, the receiver is supposed to ask questions and provide the necessary information (Fairclough 1989: 126). Yet, interpretations are not univocal. The imperative message may be a suggestion, the interrogative may have the features of a demand and the declarative may be interpreted as a request, for example.

Modality is regarded as another way of expressing one's opinion and attitude towards a text. Modal verbs are used to represent the certainty of the information (283), obligation (284) or permission (285), as illustrated in the examples below:

(283) The Tories will not make an election pledge to restore capital punishment... (Daily Express, 18/04/1986)

(284) The campaign against terrorism must be continuous (Daily Express, 18/04/1986)

(285) Any time in the next year you can switch the Plan into... (Guardian, 07/02/1987).

Modality can also be encoded in adjectives or adverbs like *certainly*, *unlikely*, *right*, etc. (Fowler 1991: 85-87).

Texts from the press are quite prolific in the use of the indefinite pronoun *you*. The pronoun is called indefinite since it is directed to every potential reader and thus has a universal dimension. Yet, at the same time, the use and meaning of *you* is very personal so that each reader can think that it is addressed especially to him (Fairclough 1989: 128).

Synonymous relations between words in newspaper texts can also be observed. The-so-called “overwording” suggests a high degree of words occurring in the same paragraph and bearing the same meaning, for example: *increase*, *boost*, *develop*, *cultivate*, *build*, *widen*, *enrich*. “Overwording shows preoccupation with some aspect of reality – which may indicate that it is a focus of ideological struggle” (Fairclough 1989: 115). Another semantic relation, next to synonymy, is hyponymy. In it the meaning of a word is included in the meaning of the other, for instance, the meaning of *totalitarianism* can be included in the meanings of *communism*, *Marxism*, *fascis*. The relation of antonymy depicts an incompatibility between words, as is the case of *woman* and *man*.

Newspaper texts resort to euphemistic words which replace the most unconventional words and avoid the negative effect of reception. The language is adapted to the needs and political views of readers and the characteristics of the paper. Thus, in a left-wing paper the vocabulary is more left oriented and vice versa. The author uses vocabulary which alleviates the negative outcome and makes this more implicit. Newspaper articles resort to the use of metaphors as a “means of representing one aspect of experience in terms of another” (Fairclough 1989: 119).

The theoretical background presented in this chapter, forms the basis for the practical analysis to come in chapter 5. The linguistic properties of newspaper texts, as well as the use and interpretation of passive and active clauses are going to be verified in the light of the material selected. The next chapter will be devoted to the description of the material used for this research and the methodology of the study.

## **4. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The aim of this chapter is to present the material collected from English and Spanish press for the analysis of data. The reasons for choosing particular articles as well as the process of classifying the information are here explained. Samples of articles including source and number of words are shown in the corresponding graphs. Likewise, an account of the methodology used will also be provided.

#### **4.1. Material for the analysis – corpus description**

With the intention of verifying the theoretical aspects of passivisation presented in chapter 1, I have collected material from different newspapers which will be investigated from syntactic and pragmatic perspectives. The material under study shares the same characteristics. I collected similar samples from two tabloids and from two quality papers, both in English and Spanish, trying to extract them

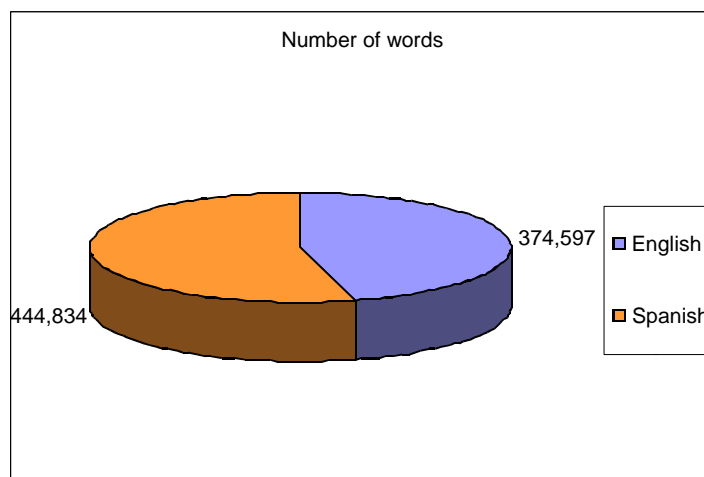
from similar sections, dates of publication or number of words in the sections. Therefore, this material has been chosen by the author of this dissertation and is not based on or related to any existing corpus, but it is an original task-oriented bilingual (English-Spanish) corpus. The register used in quality papers is different from that used in tabloids, ranging from a more formal and sophisticated style to a more informal and everyday one. The different types of passive structures and their functions will be studied in the samples which have been extracted from these two kinds of papers.

The reason for choosing quality papers and tabloids for this analysis lies in the intention of studying the relationship between passive occurrences and the type of newspaper in which they occur. Similarly, the reason for the selection was based on the level of popularity of the newspapers, those that were most common and better known in both countries. In each paper four sections have been considered and each of the examined sections contains a given set of articles. Some of these categories are alike in more than two papers but, on occasions, they are only related in terms of content. A third type of samples was extracted from sections which were completely different from one newspaper to another due to the intrinsic nature of the newspapers themselves.

The choice of these sections was determined by their availability in on-line versions as well as by the character of each section, that is, by the level of formality ascribed to them since more formal and specialized language is, in principle, characterized by the highest occurrence of passive forms.



The total number of words collected from English and Spanish samples amounts to 819,431 which are distributed as graph 1 below shows:



Graph1. Total number of words in English and Spanish press

The words in English have been extracted from the English qualities *Guardian* and *The Times*, (both upper-market) and Spanish qualities are represented by *El País* and *El Mundo*. Interestingly, two of them are of central-left (*Guardian* and *El País*) and two of central-right political ideology (*The Times* and *El Mundo*). More similarities in section names can also be encountered in the politically related papers, for example: economy, technology and society categories appear in the first two qualities, *Guardian* and *El País*, whereas a motor and driving section appear in both *The Times* and *El Mundo*.

As for tabloids, I have selected samples from the English newspapers *The Sun* and *Daily Mirror*, (both down-market). *Hola* and *Diez minutos* (the-so-called “prensa rosa” or “prensa del corazón”) represent the Spanish examples of the same type of periodical. The sections which are present nearly in every paper are celebrities,

travels, beauty, fashion and health. Only *Daily Mirror* has life and advice sections (instead of beauty and health). Therefore, I decided to include these two sections, as the more similar ones, within the group of beauty and health.

The publication dates range from 2008 to 2010 mainly, although some articles from 2007, two from 2005 and one from 2006 can also be found. Samples can be considered from different standpoints:

**a) Type of newspaper**

As already stated, the two types of newspapers involved in this study are qualities and tabloids. I have not collected exactly the same number of words for each of these types due to availability. That is why qualities contain 491,493 words whereas tabloids contain a lower number, 327,938 words as can be seen table 2:

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Total number of words</b>
Qualities	491,493
Tabloids	327,938

Table 2. Total number of words in qualities and tabloids

**b) Language: Spanish vs English**

The samples for the study come from the two languages under examination. Since the amount of words in each language is not equal, due to the availability and character of the language, Spanish newspapers comprise a total of 444,834 words and English ones 374,597, as can be observed in table 3:

<b>Language</b>	<b>Total number of words</b>
English	374,597
Spanish	444,834

Table 3. Total number of words in all English and Spanish newspapers

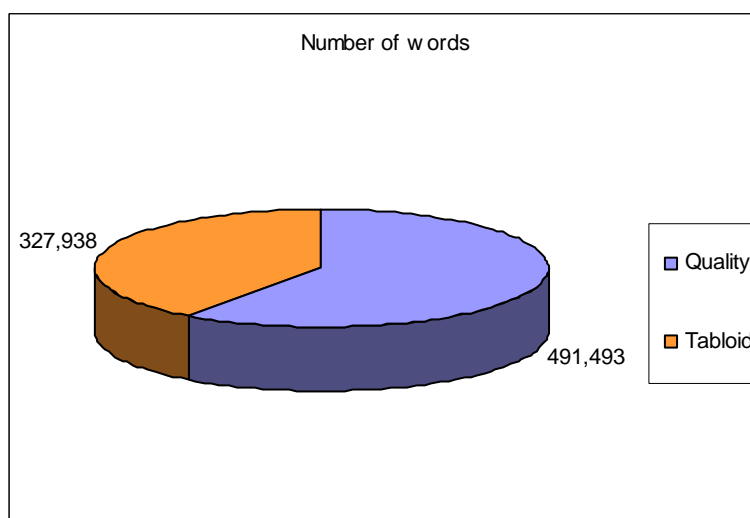
**c) Type of section**

Another variable under study is the type of section that can be found both in qualities and tabloids. Due to the layout and style of quality and tabloid papers, the number varies in each section as illustrated in table 4:

<b>Section</b>	<b>Total number of words</b>
Economy	125,029
Technology	117,176
Culture	124,875
Society	124,413
Beauty	100,017
Health	72,339
Travels	82,402
Celebrities	72,180

Table 4. Total number of words in all examined sections

I have intended to collect a similar number of words for each section in each paper (125,000 words for each newspaper, totalling 500,000 words for each language and ca. 31,250 words for each section). Yet, because of the problem of availability of the articles online already mentioned or because of the layout of the tabloids, the number of words varies in tabloids and qualities, as well as in the corresponding sections. Since figures are not exactly the same in all cases, I have normalized them to obtain more accurate results in the analysis of data. Graph 2 below shows the raw number of words in qualities and tabloids:

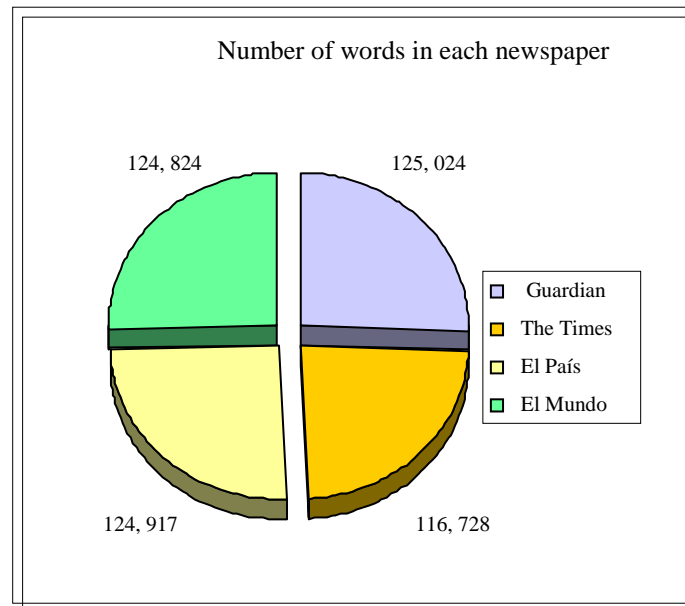


Graph 2. Number of words in quality and tabloid newspapers

After the overall description of the material under survey, a more detailed account of the samples in each section and newspaper will be presented.

**a) Type of newspaper: qualities vs tabloids**

The 491,493 words which have been collected from qualities are more or less equally distributed for each of the four newspapers. The corresponding raw figures are as follows: *Guardian* 125, 024, *The Times* 116, 728, *El Mundo* 124, 824 and *El País* 124, 917. Graph 3 below illustrates this information:



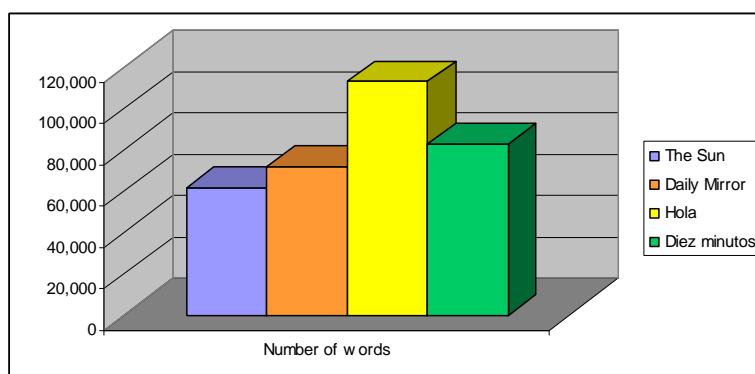
Graph 3. Number of words in each quality

Similarly, the samples from tabloid newspapers are presented. The following table illustrates the total number of words from each tabloid:

<b>Tabloid</b>	<b>Total number of words</b>
<i>The Sun</i>	61, 172
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	71, 673
<i>Hola</i>	112, 664
<i>Diez minutos</i>	82, 429

Table 5. Total number of words in each tabloid

The same data regarding number of words in each tabloid is provided in graph 4 below:



Graph 4. Number of words in each tabloid

Although the samples corresponding to Spanish tabloids contain a higher number of words, 195,093 in contrast with 132,845 in English tabloids, these figures will be normalized in the analysis of data in order to obtain more reliable results.

### **b) Language**

As was mentioned above, the number of words collected in each language is as follows: 374,597 in all English newspapers and 444,834 in all Spanish newspapers (see graph 1). Among these, we can observe that the distribution of words in these languages according to the type of newspaper exhibits 132,845 words in English tabloids and 195,093 in Spanish tabloids, whereas the figures for qualities are: 241,752 in English and 249,741 in Spanish, as shown in table 6:

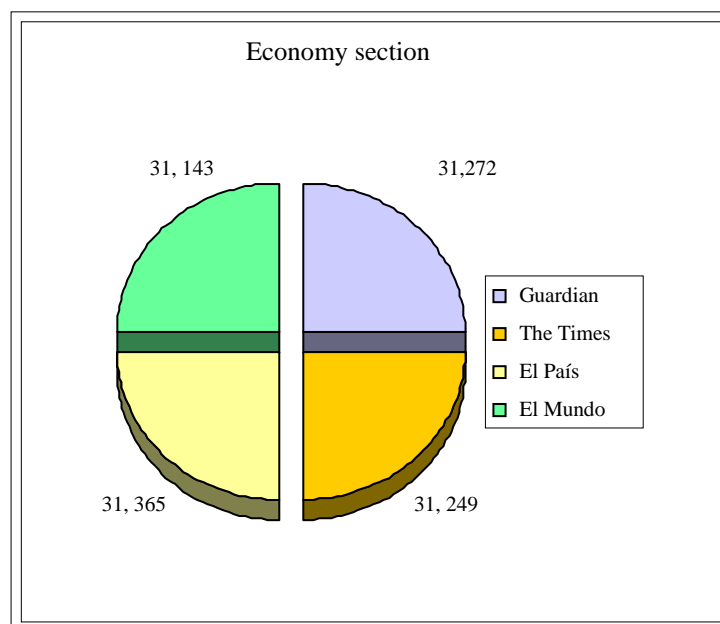
<b>Type of newspaper</b>	<b>English qualities</b>	<b>Spanish qualities</b>	<b>English tabloids</b>	<b>Spanish tabloids</b>
Number of words	241,752	249,741	132,845	195,093

Table 6. Number of words according to the type of newspaper in English and Spanish

These figures will be normalized in the next chapter to provide a reliable picture for the study.

### **c) Types of sections in the newspapers**

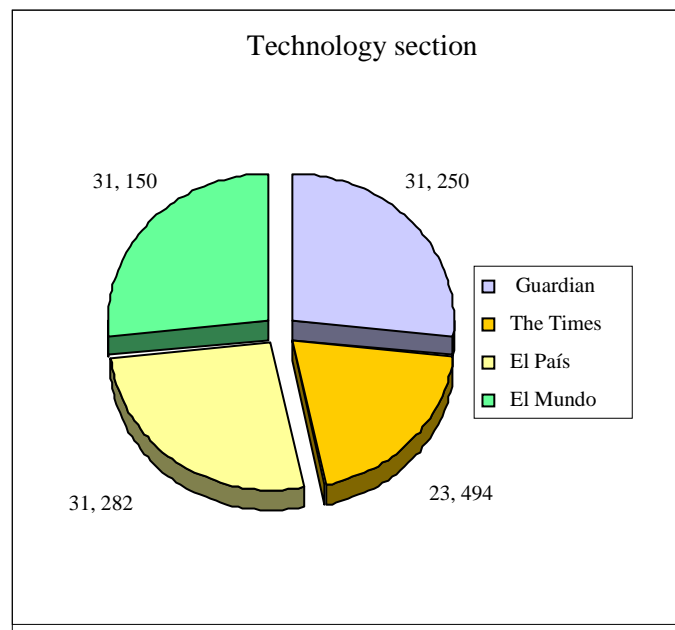
The sections of quality papers I have selected are the following: Economy, Technology, Society and Culture. As for tabloids, the selection includes Celebrities, Travel, Beauty and Health. All quality papers contain a section on economy. The number of words of this section in the different newspapers ranges from 31, 272 in *El País* to 31, 143 in *El Mundo*, as graph 5 below shows.



Graph 5. Number of words in economy section in quality papers

In the technology section the number of words in the four newspapers ranges from 23,494 to 31, 250. Contrary to what happened in the case of economy, not all the sections here grouped under technology are labelled exactly the same. In *The Times* it amounts only to 23, 494 words but the equivalent to the technology section here is the one called driving. In the samples extracted from *Guardian* there are 31, 250 words, whereas the material compiled from *El País* contains 31, 282 words. In *El Mundo* the section called motor has been used and it contains 31, 150 words. Graph 6 represents this information:





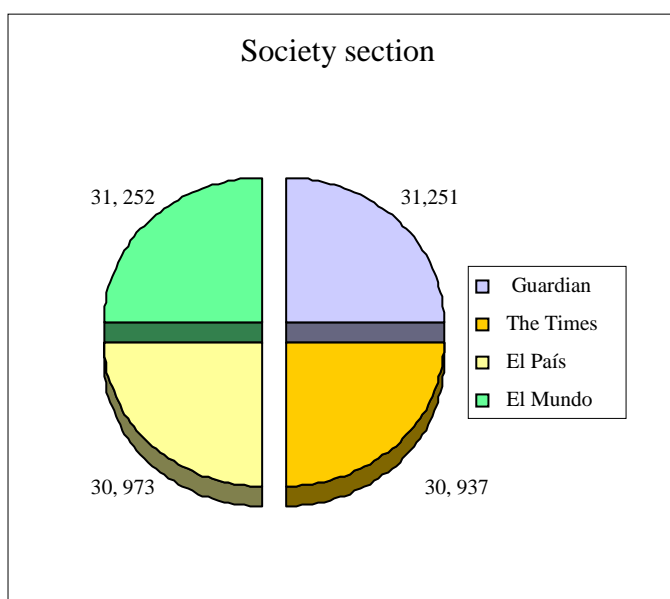
Graph 6. Number of words in the technology section<sup>4</sup>

*El Mundo* and *Guardian* contain a similar number of words for the society section, 31,252 and 31,251, respectively. However, in the case of the first one the society section<sup>5</sup> was replaced by the science one dealing with topics connected with biology, chemistry and the like. The samples from *El País* and *The Times* exhibit once more a similar number of words, that is, 30,973 and 30,937 although in *The Times* the section included was one on life and style whose content is similar to the society section (see graph 7).

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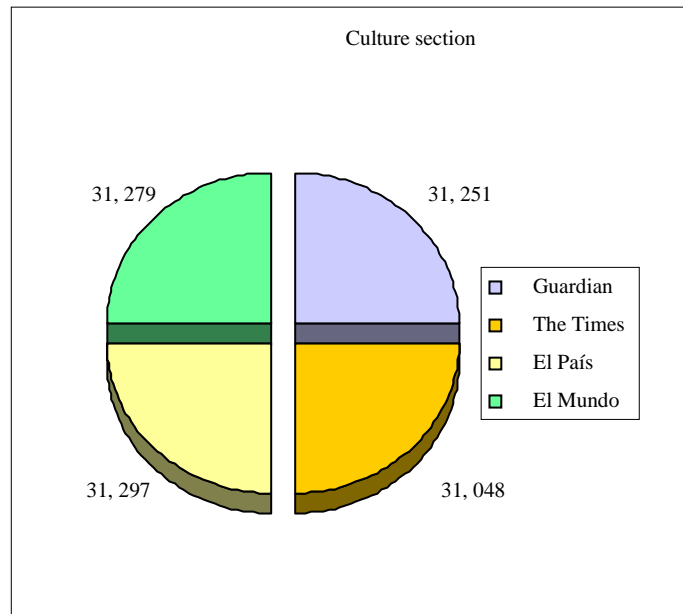
<sup>4</sup> In *El Mundo* instead of technology section we have Motor and in *The Times* Driving

<sup>5</sup> There is no section on Society and I decided to choose a section on Science instead



Graph 7. Number of words in the society section

The culture section in *Guardian* consists of 31,251 words and the samples from *El Mundo* and *El País* contain more words: 31,279 and 31,297, respectively. Yet, the name of the similar section I have chosen from *El País* is people and TV. Art is the name of the corresponding section selected from *The Times*, and it contains 31,048 words. All this information can be observed in graph 8 below:



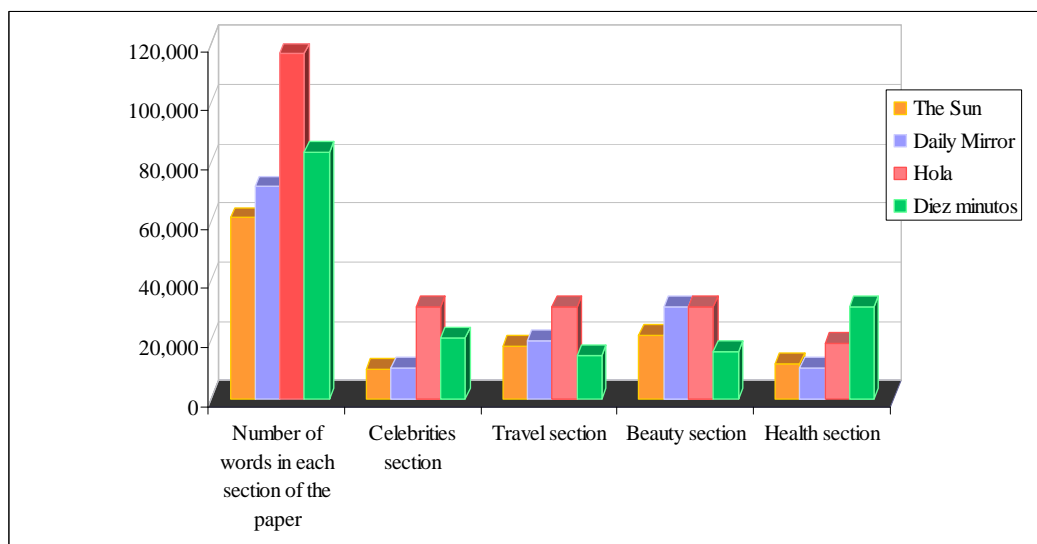
Graph 8. Number of words in the culture section

As regards tabloid papers, the celebrities section appears in all tabloids except for *Hola* where it is called society. The beauty section was joined with decoration in *Diez minutos* and with fashion in *Hola*. *Daily Mirror* calls it lifestyle. The section is called health only in *Diez minutos*. In *The Sun* it appears together with the fashion section, whereas in *Daily Mirror* and *Hola* it does not appear at all. The advice and music sections were used for the purpose of this research instead<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Some sections are mixed, that is, they consist of two subsections, like beauty and decoration or beauty and fashion, etc. The reason for such a combination is a significantly small number of words caused by the unavailability of the material in a given section of a particular tabloid. Thus, the intention was to join two strongly related subsections.

The number of words in the celebrity section of *Hola* amounts to 31,240, whereas in English tabloids it is much smaller: 10,000 and 10,440 from *The Sun* and *Daily Mirror* sections, respectively. The celebrity section of *Diez minutos* has got 20,500 words. The travel section consists only of 31,271 words in *Hola* whereas the figures in the remaining three tabloids are close to each other: *The Sun*, 17,763; *Daily Mirror*, 19,689 and *Diez minutos*, 14,679. The beauty section consists of 31,263 words in *Hola*, 31,194 in *Daily Mirror*, 21,560 in *The Sun* and 16,000 in *Diez minutos*. As to the health section, the sample amounts to 31,250 in *Diez minutos*. In *Hola*, the section I have chosen is music and it contains 18,890 words. This section in English tabloids amounts to 11,849 in *The Sun* and 10,350 in *Daily Mirror*. All this information is displayed in graph 9 below:



Graph 9. Number of words in each section of tabloids

In many cases, sections of newspapers are repetitive or related to each other but in tabloids these may be different. This is caused by the design of the newspaper

itself. Yet, my intention was to choose sections with related contents, both in qualities and in tabloids.

The list including all the titles of the articles used as the material for this analysis, together with the date of publication, the name of the newspaper, the section and the number of words will be included in the final appendix.

#### **4.2. Methodology of the study**

The articles have been downloaded in their full versions starting from the most recent ones. In order to create this task-oriented corpus, I have decided to copy the articles coming from the web pages of each newspaper under study to MS Word and to divide them according to the sections in which they appeared. The material gathered in MS Word files was classified into eight categories corresponding to the sections found in the newspapers: economy, technology, society and culture in qualities and celebrities, travel, beauty, health in tabloids. The same procedure has been applied to each paper, English and Spanish qualities and tabloids.

Afterwards, the articles were searched through to find passive structures which were highlighted as a further step for the analysis. These constructions were extracted manually, that is to say, by reading the articles and underlining the structures which were later introduced into an MS Excel spreadsheet with the following fields: passive structure, syntactic type of the passive structure, number of words, name of the newspaper, section and title of the article. The syntactic type of the passive structures together with the section from which the article has been

extracted is the basis for the analysis to be carried out in chapter 4. A sample of a spreadsheet is presented below in figure 1:

<b>Passive structure</b>	<b>Passive type</b>	<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Article's title</b>
se ha visto interrumpida	verse+part	El País	Economy	La morosidad de la banca rebasa el 5% por primera vez desde 1996
se situaba	reflexive passive	El País	Economy	UBS prevé una nueva subida de impuestos para luchar contra el déficit
se dieron	reflexive passive	El País	Economy	Bruselas pide a España reformas en sanidad y pensiones frente al déficit

Figure 1. Spreadsheet with fields

Since the amount of words varies from one sample to another, figures have been normalised in order to obtain a reliable outcome. Each passive structure was classified according to type, source newspaper, section, title of the article and year of publication.

With regard to passive type ascription, two methods were followed. In principle, the structures were assigned to a particular type (reflexive, impersonal, *be+* participle, *get+* participle, etc). Then, they were analysed in more detail, taking into account the context of the clause. This technique was applied mainly to the examples that were ambiguous. Finally, the structures and the types were counted in each section and paper.

The analysis will be conducted in different steps. First, the number of passive structures in every newspaper will be given, then the number of occurrences in tabloids will be contrasted with that in qualities and finally, English examples will be compared to Spanish ones. The material will also be analysed from a twofold perspective: the formal stance in which the different passive structures and their occurrences in the different newspapers or sections will be considered; and the functional perspective, from which the reasons for the distribution of passive constructions in a given context will be offered. The variables to be considered for this study will be type of passive structure, section and type of newspaper, and language. The analysis will proceed as follows:

a) The number of passive structures and their examples from each section of the qualities will be contrasted with the number of passive structures from the sections in tabloids. The analysis will focus on the similarities and differences between passivised information in qualities and in tabloids as well as on the characteristics of each section in order to find a link between the type of newspaper, section and passive types.

b) The number of passive structures in English newspapers will be confronted with the number of passive structures in Spanish newspapers, their types and usage, establishing the relation between language and passivization.

c) The number of different syntactic kinds of passive structures will be studied according to the variables section and language in order to establish the relation between them.

In the following pages the material described in this chapter will be studied according to the theoretical tenets presented in chapter two.



## **5. ANALYSIS OF DATA**

As was mentioned in chapter three, this chapter will provide the analysis of data according to the following variables: language, type of newspaper, newspaper sections and type of passive structure. The hypothetical assumptions mentioned in chapter 1 will be taken into consideration in this analysis. These assumptions will be confronted with the results obtained from my study.

Before proceeding with the analysis itself, it is worth remembering that several hypotheses were assumed:

1. The number of periphrastic passive constructions is to be higher in English newspapers since such constructions are not typical of Spanish (Navas 1989).
2. Periphrastic *be* or *get* passives will dominate in the English press whereas Spanish press should be prolific in the reflexive *se* structures (Babcock 1970).

3. The number of constructions under study is to be higher in the sections related to economy and technology in qualities, since the language is more specialized and the information is likely to be passivized (Rodríguez 1999).
4. Sections related to beauty and health in Spanish tabloids are supposed to have a large number of passive occurrences (with *se*) because of their instructive character.
5. The number of passive structures should not be dependent on the type of newspapers, that is to say, quality or tabloid, since the choice of voice depends on the way the information is presented and is to some extent conditioned by the journalist's style (Fowler 1991).
6. No assumption has been made as to particular tabloids or quality papers.
7. Most passive structures are used to conceal agency and emphasize the action itself or the impersonal character of the clause (Comrie 1988, Givón 1993).
8. The language of the press is not supposed to be prolific in passive structures since its aim is to provide the readers with the most concise and solid information (Fowler 1991, Martínez 1991, Slusarenko 1999, Vultee 2010).
9. The passive voice should be found in formal language characteristic of journalistic jargon (Fowler 1991, Rodríguez 1999).

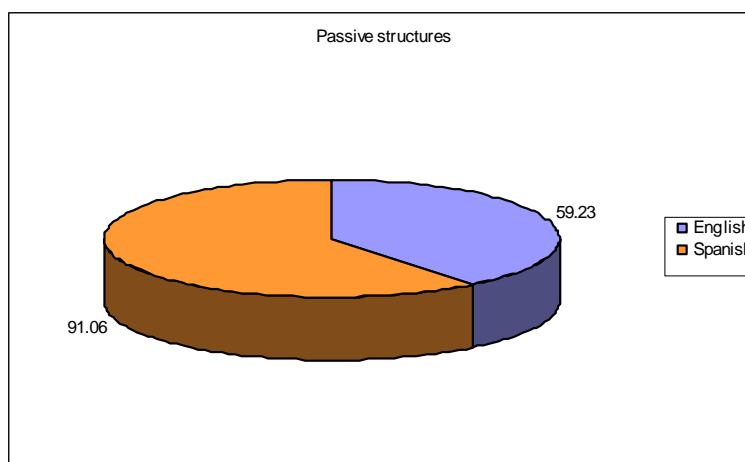
The above assumptions are the point of reference in a further analysis which will contain first an overall description of data according to the above-mentioned levels arranged as English vs. Spanish, tabloid vs. quality and each newspaper section. Second, periphrastic, reflexive and impersonal structures, their meaning and use, will be studied in detail. The final part of this survey will provide information about the presence of less frequent types of passive structures.

### **5.1. Overall description of data**

In the total number of 819,431 words, I have found 6,270 passive structures. The distribution of these structures will be analysed according to the following parameters:

#### **a) Language: English vs Spanish.**

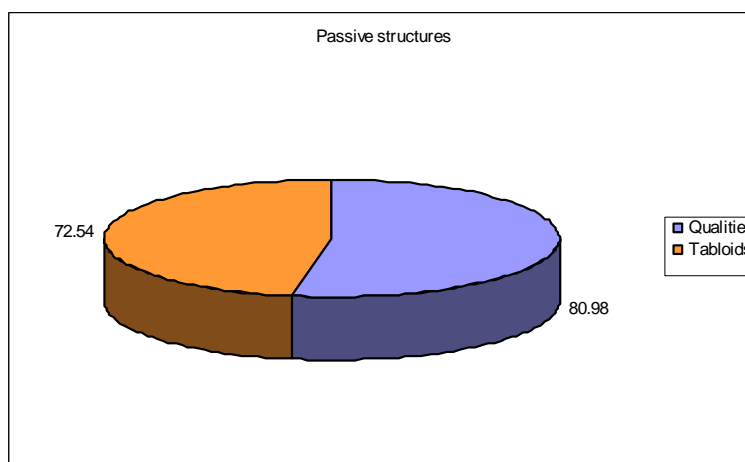
Among those, 4,051 passive structures have been found in Spanish and 2,219 in English newspapers. This means that 35.39% correspond to texts in English whereas 64.6 % are to be found in texts written in Spanish. The normalization of figures to 10,000 indicates that passive constructions are more abundant in Spanish than in English. This distribution is illustrated in graph 10:



Graph 10. Passive structures in English and Spanish newspapers

**b) Type of newspaper: qualities vs tabloids**

According to the type of newspaper, the number of passive structures in qualities in both languages amounts to 3,891 (62.05%) structures whereas only 2,379 (37.94%) were found in tabloids as graph 11 below shows:

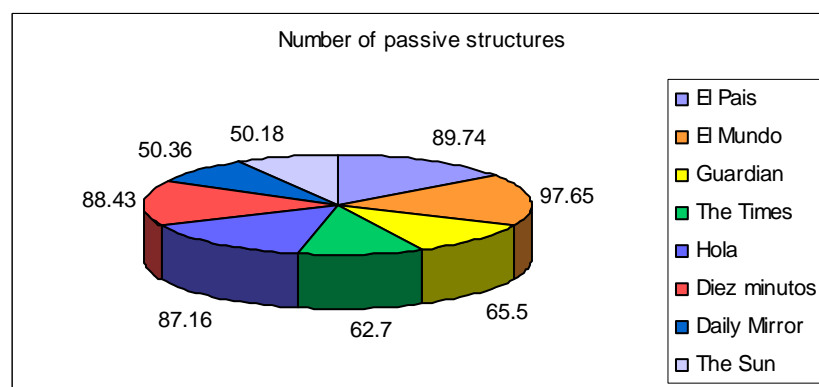


Graph 11. Passive structures in qualities and tabloids

Normalized figures show that qualities are characterized by a higher number of passive structures (80.98) than tabloids (72.54).

### c) Separate newspaper

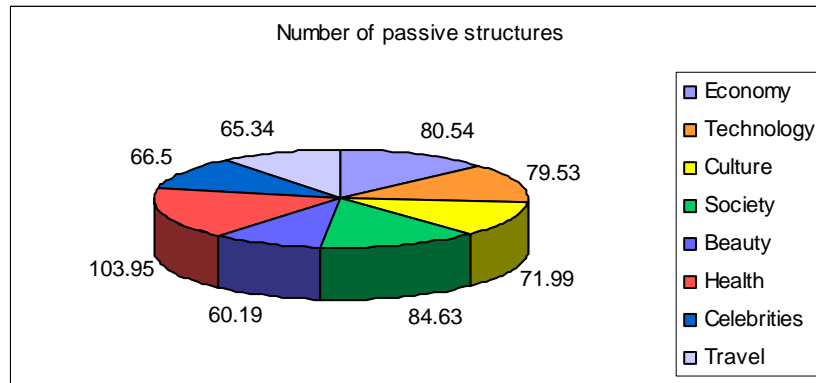
As for each individual newspaper, the biggest number of passive structures has been encountered in *El Mundo* (97.65) and the smallest in *The Sun* (only 50.18). More passives have been found in Spanish newspapers than in English ones. Graph 12 represents the distribution of passives in each newspaper both English and Spanish:



Graph 12. Passive structures in the newspapers

Once figures have been normalized, the distribution of passive structures in each of the analyzed sections in newspapers shows that society contains 1,053 (16.79% of all structures under study), economy 1,007 (16.06%), technology 932

(14.86%), culture 899 (14.33%), health 752 (11.99%), beauty 602 (9.6%), travel 545 (8.69%) and celebrities 480 (7.65%) passives, as shown in graph 13:



Graph 13. Passive structures in each section

A more detailed account of the analysis of data presented above will be provided in the following subsections.

## 5.2. Passive structures in English and Spanish

As mentioned above, of the total of 819,431 words 2,219 structures appear in English newspapers whereas 4,051 are contained in Spanish ones.

Since the number of words of the newspapers collected in each language is not the same (English 374,597; Spanish 444,834), I have decided to normalize figures to 10,000 words. This way, the number of passive constructions to be found in English newspapers corresponds to 59.23, whereas in Spanish newspapers it corresponds to 91.06 as table 7 shows.

<b>Language</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
English newspapers	2,219	59.23
Spanish newspapers	4,051	91.06

Table 7. Passive occurrences in English and Spanish newspapers

This means that Spanish newspapers show 31.83 more examples of passive constructions per 10,000 words.

Passive constructions have been classified according to their syntactic type. They have been analyzed separately in English and Spanish, since each of the languages is characterised by special passive features.

A list of the structures found in English newspapers, including both syntactic types and their number of occurrences in each is presented below (table 8):

<b>Type of passive structure</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Percentage of all passive occurrences</b>
Periphrastic passive with <i>be</i>	2,116	95.35%
Periphrastic passive with <i>get</i>	49	2.2%
Passive with a different auxiliary	24	1.08%
Impersonal structures	29 <sup>7</sup>	1.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>100%</b>

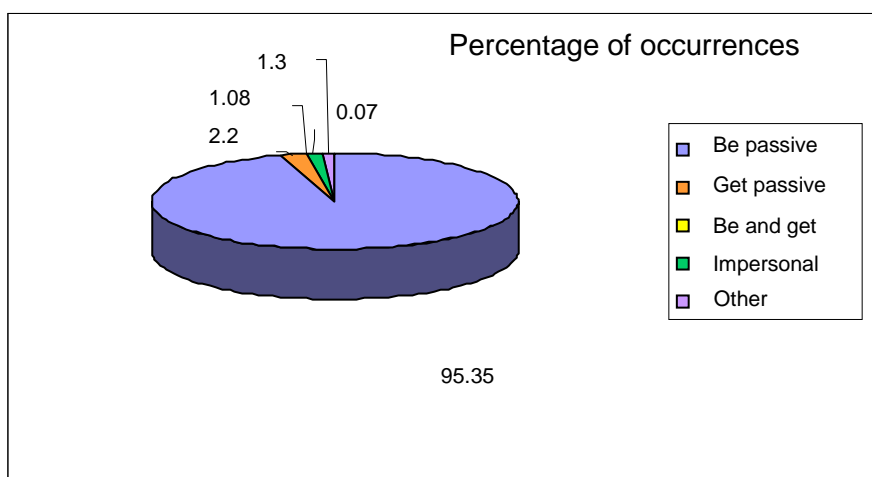
Table 8. Passive types in English newspapers

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<sup>7</sup> Apart from the structures given, one occurrence of *be* followed by *get* in passive voice has been found as well.



The same data are presented in graph 14 to provide a clearer perspective of passives in English newspapers:



Graph 14. Types of English passive structures

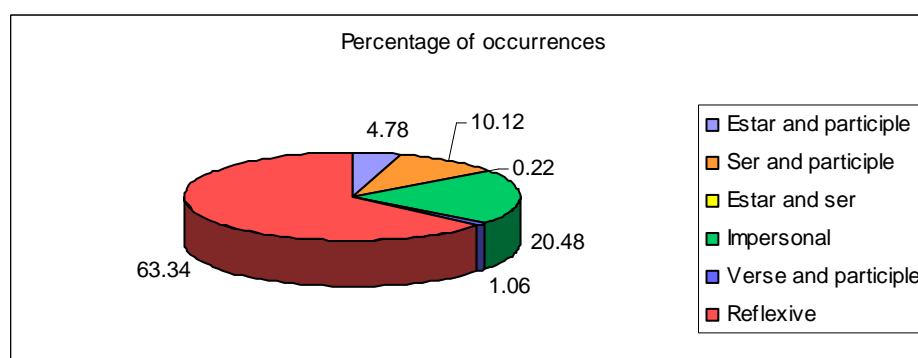
As graph 14 shows, 95.35% of the passive structures found in English newspapers correspond to the periphrastic type. There is a considerable difference in frequency of occurrences between this category and the remaining types: periphrastic passive with *get* (2.2%), passive with a different auxiliary (1.08%) and impersonal structures (1.3%).

In like manner, the data for the passive structures found in Spanish newspapers is presented in table 9:

Type of passive structure	Number of occurrences	% of all structures
Passive of process with <i>ser</i>	410	10.12%
Passive of result with <i>estar</i>	194	4.78%
Impersonal structures	830	20.48%
Reflexive passive	2,566	63.34%
<i>Verse</i> and participle	43	1.06%
<i>Estar</i> followed by <i>ser</i>	8 <sup>8</sup>	0.02%
TOTAL	4,051	100%

Table 9. Passive types in Spanish newspapers

Graph 15 below illustrates, using percentages, the distribution of passive constructions in Spanish newspapers:



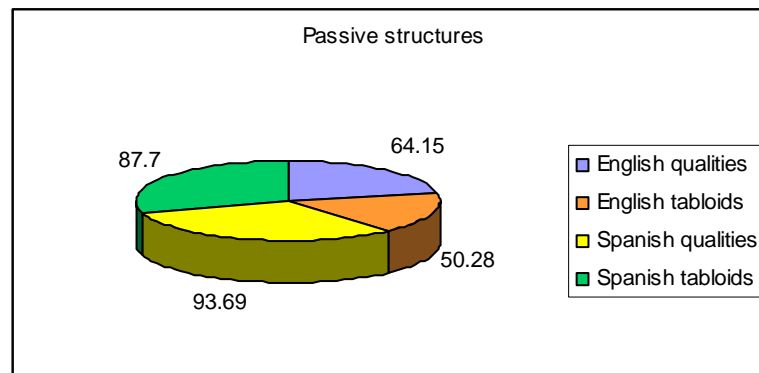
Graph 15. Spanish passive types

<sup>8</sup> Passive structures with both verbs *ser* and *estar* can be compared to English progressive passive constructions

These types will be analysed in the light of differences and similarities between English and Spanish correspondences and of the relation between syntactic variants and type of newspaper in which they occur.

The following part of the analysis pertains to passive structures encountered in English and the Spanish newspapers, both qualities and tabloids. Its aim is to study and discuss the structures examined, focusing on the distribution of passive occurrences in each type of paper and the possible explanations for the results.

As the figures show (table 9), the highest number of passive structures has been encountered in the Spanish qualities which are followed by the Spanish tabloids, the English qualities and the English tabloids, respectively. Graph 16 displays these structures in qualities and tabloids.



Graph 16. Passive structures in English and Spanish qualities and tabloids

The above results show a certain consistency, namely, there are more passive structures in Spanish newspapers, both tabloids and qualities and more passive occurrences have been found in qualities than in tabloids, comparing English and

Spanish separately. The reasons for the distribution of these constructions in the English and the Spanish press have been already pointed out in the previous part of the analysis. Spanish press is more abundant in passive structures because of the reflexive *se* structures interpreted in a passive way and not because of a high number of periphrastic passive occurrences. Here, I would like to focus on the reflexive *se* structures (example 287) in the Spanish press (which will be analysed in the next part of the study from a syntactic and formal perspective) and their realizations in the English press as impersonal structures (example 286). In many cases, the lack of Spanish *se* structures is replaced by active sentences in English, a possible explanation for the higher number of passive occurrences in the former language:

(286) It is unclear exactly what the allegations against Mr Rambourg are, but it is believed that he is suspected of breaking the rules that restrict which brokers Gartmore can hire to execute its trades (The Times, “Gartmore suspends Guillaume Rambourg , its number 2 fund manager” 31/03/2010, Economy).

(287) Relacionando ambas cifras se puede concluir que las familias se hicieron en marzo con casi 57.000 pisos (El Mundo, “El crédito a las familias vuelve a fluir”, Economy).

The structure *it is believed* in example (286) serves as an impersonal passive structure which in Spanish would be translated with the use of reflexive *se*. Yet, from the syntactic point of view, it is formed as a periphrastic passive: with the verb *to be* and past participle. Only the presence of a dummy subject *it* (we do not know what or who believes, thus the subject is not given) makes the structure impersonal. With regard to example (287), impersonal *se puede* can be translated into English as *it can*

*be concluded*, impersonal construction, *we might conclude*, *one can conclude*, also an impersonal structure but with an indefinite pronoun directed towards the reader (you, the person reading it, can conclude) and with an active verb form. However, the other reflexive *se* structure, *se hicieron*, would be translated as an active clause *they purchased*. Hence, the Spanish press is characterized by a higher number of passive occurrences because of the accumulation of reflexive *se* structures which provide the text with a more formal style and objectiveness. In English, on the other hand, this is achieved through active or impersonal clauses with an active verb and a definite pronoun, as in examples (288) and (289):

(288) People have been saying that about records for the past 25 years (Guardian, “I hate the fact that so much of our life is computerized”, 28/03/2010, Technology).

The noun *people* is used as a general concept, impersonal, we still do not know who exactly says that; in Spanish *se dice*.

(289) Obviously the sharp-eyed Cole observers among you will immediately have noticed - immaculate outfit (Daily Mirror, “Cheryl Cole still looks amazing after trans-Atlantic flight”, 07/04/2010, Celebrities).

The pronoun *you* directed personally to each reader could also be replaced by the indefinite *one* (anyone, every person reading); in Spanish *se habrá dado cuenta*, *te habrás dado cuenta*.

*Se* structures will be analyzed in more detail as the chapter proceeds. In the following sections, an insight on passive structures in qualities, tabloids, on language differences and on each of the examined passive types is provided.

### **5.3. Passive structures in qualities and tabloids**

The study of passive structures in qualities and tabloids aims at establishing the connection between the type of newspaper and the passivization process. It considers all newspaper sections under study and deals with them at two levels: the newspaper itself and the sections which can be found in each. The results from qualities are contrasted with those from tabloids, focusing on the possible differences and similarities in the distribution of the investigated structures. Similarly, these correspondences are analyzed in English and Spanish newspapers.

In the first place, a description of qualities is provided attending to the variables of language, type of newspaper and sections. Then, the analysis proceeds to tabloids attending to the same variables.

#### **5.3.1. English and Spanish qualities**

The whole number of words in the samples taken from qualities amounts to 491,493, where 241,752 words fall on the English qualities and the Spanish ones include 249,741 words. The passive structures found in qualities amount to 3,891 occurrences which are distributed so that 2,340 are found in Spanish and 1,551 in

English. In order to estimate the number of occurrences, normalized figures have been calculated ( see table 10).

<b>Language</b>	<b>No of words</b>	<b>Raw figures</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
English	241,752	1,551	64.15
Spanish	249,741	2,340	93.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>491,493</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>79.17</b>

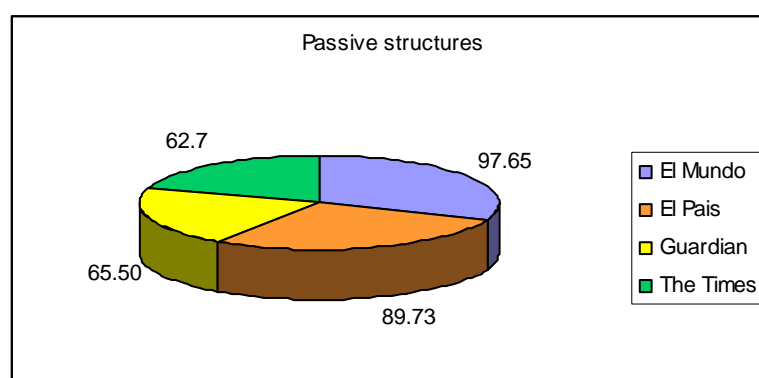
Table 10. Passive structures in English and Spanish qualities

According to normalized frequencies, English qualities show a smaller number of passive occurrences than Spanish qualities. This issue will be discussed in more detail as the chapter proceeds. After analyzing the structures in every sample, a brief outlook of their distribution in every quality paper under study is provided in table 11 below:

<b>Name of quality</b>	<b>No of occurrences</b>	<b>No of words</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
<i>El País</i>	1,121	124,917	89.73
<i>El Mundo</i>	1,219	124,824	97.65
<i>The Times</i>	732	116,728	62.7
<i>Guardian</i>	819	125,024	65.5

Table 11. Passive structures in qualities

The analysis of the passive occurrences in every quality paper shows that the largest number belongs to *El Mundo* (97.65) and *El País* (89.73), whereas the other qualities have smaller numbers of passive structures: 65.5 in *Guardian* and 62.7 in *The Times* (see graph 17).



Graph 17. Passive structures in each quality paper

The difference among the four qualities above mentioned is relatively significant as can be deduced from the figures obtained.

As was assumed in the hypothesis mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, the higher number of passive occurrences seems to depend on the language of the quality. *El Mundo* (97.65) and *El País* (89.73) show a higher number of passive instances than the corresponding English qualities (65.5 and 62.7). Thus, we may speculate that the nature of the language may influence the way of presenting the news. Hence, in the case of Spanish qualities the news is depicted from an impersonal perspective, avoiding pointing out the agent and focusing on events. English qualities, contrariwise, seem to deal with news in a more personal manner



without it being necessary to establish any distance between the writer and the information provided.

Firstly, I would like to focus on a relatively large number of passive structures in Spanish qualities. Navas (1989) claimed that the passive voice, especially in its periphrastic form, is not a common linguistic phenomenon in Spanish, whereas Schroten (1972), Arce-Arsenales (1995), or López (1998) discussed the reflexive passive in Spanish emphasizing its frequency of usage. Hence, it is presupposed that Spanish reflexive constructions (which are considered a passive type) should be analysed on the verge of the passive and the active voice. They do not have direct English correspondences, since syntactically *get* passives are considered a separate type inside the periphrastic passive, although their meaning might be relevant to reflexives. As was put by Babcock (1970: 46), the difference between reflexive passives and their English equivalents lies in the agency factor. In the first case, the process affects the subject directly, whereas in the second it is rather a relation between the subject and the passive object, hence a passive form is used. However, the number of occurrences of the structures examined includes all types which have been encountered in quality papers. This might be one of the reasons why Spanish qualities seem to contain a higher proportion of passive constructions when compared to English ones.

The ratio between passive structures and the total number of words is relatively low. It amounts to 0.9% in *El País*, 0.97% in *El Mundo*, 0.65% in *Guardian* and 0.62% in *The Times*. This can lead us to the assumption that Spanish journalists resort to passive structures only to a very low extent encoding information

mainly by means of active constructions. The style of the press should be formal but still devoid of complex sentences and specialized terminology, should be characterized by concise active sentences or nominal clauses (Vultee 2010). Besides this, passivized information allows the journalist to manipulate the text and avoid problems of repetitions or lack of cohesion, as Fairclough (1989) claims, whereas Bon (1992) regards journalistic jargon as one that resorts to passive forms in Spanish. Headlines, as the main carriers of information, ought to present it in the shortest form, where passive structures denote the inferiority of the described event (Khodabandeh 2007). Examples of passivized headlines have been encountered in all quality papers analyzed (see examples (290) to (293)):

(290) La Casa Blanca prevé que el déficit se dispare un 19% en diez años (El País, 25/08/2009)

(291) La última caída del Euribor índice de referencia de las hipotecas, en el 1,31%, se acerca ya al interés oficial (El Mundo)

(292) Police will target dealers when mephedrone is outlawed (Guardian, 29/03/2010)

(293) Red driving school is saved (The Times, 21/02/2010).

Therefore, we could reach the conclusion that passivizing the information in the quality press is considered a linguistic device which provides readers with an objective perspective of it. By using passivization in headlines, the reader is ushered into the text with the need of getting more information.

The structures under study have also been examined in English and Spanish tabloids as will be seen in the following paragraphs.

### 5.3.2. English and Spanish tabloids

Passive structures in tabloids amount to 2,379 in 327,938 words where 195,093 words belong to Spanish tabloids and 132,845 words to the English ones. Passive structures in these samples amount to 1,711 and 668, respectively as shown in table 12.

<b>Language</b>	<b>Raw figures</b>	<b>No of words</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
English	668	132,845	50.3
Spanish	1,711	195,093	87.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>327,938</b>	<b>72.54</b>

Table 12. Passive structures in English and Spanish tabloids

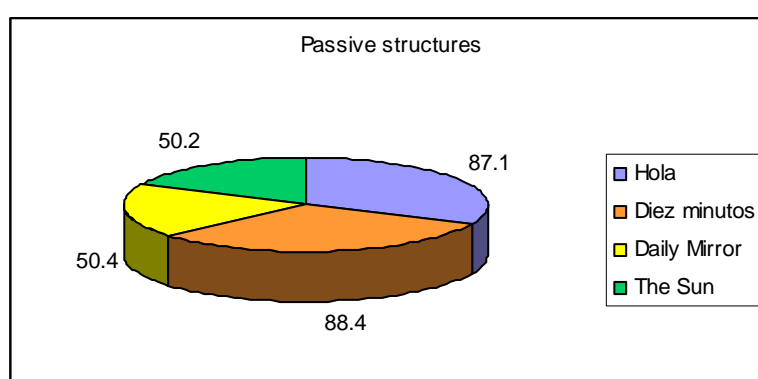
These results seem to indicate that Spanish tabloids, like Spanish qualities, are more abundant in passive structures than English tabloids. A description of the passive structures found in each sample is provided for both English and Spanish tabloids.

The figures representing passive constructions in each tabloid are presented in table 13:

Name of tabloid	No of passive occurrences	No of words	NF 10,000
<i>Hola</i>	982	112,664	87.1
<i>Diez minutos</i>	729	82,429	88.4
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	361	71,673	50.4
<i>The Sun</i>	307	61,172	50.2

Table 13. Passive structures in tabloids

The highest number of passive structures has been found in *Diez minutos* (88.4) and the lowest one in *The Sun* (50.2). *Hola* occupies the second place with 87.1 tokens, followed by *Daily Mirror* with 50.4 occurrences (see graph 18). There is not a significant difference between the two tabloids in each language (1.3 in Spanish; 0.2 in English papers). The main gap is found in the language used as table 12 above shows.



Graph 18. Passive structures in each tabloid

Yet, we should bear in mind that these figures refer to all kinds of passive constructions including reflexive structures typical of the Spanish language.

The reasons for using passive structures, both in qualities and tabloids, depend on various factors, such as type of texts, section, how and what is being communicated to the reader and the journalist's personal choices. In the majority of the cited examples, it is a process that is crucial in the information provided. Such process, which might serve as instructions (health and beauty sections in tabloids), can be encoded in a specialized formal language (economy sections in qualities) or explain everyday social issues at a formal level and without mentioning enough details (society sections from qualities). In all these cases, the journalist may choose to manipulate the language revealing or concealing information. Passive structures make the text smooth, avoid the repetition of already mentioned information and indicate the connection of inferiority and superiority between passive and active clauses (Khodabandeh 2007). The omission of the agent in these constructions enables the author of the text to distance himself or herself from the information, to express objectivity and to avoid revealing his or her opinion (which can be especially noticed in the cases of Spanish *se* reflexives).

Comparing the two types of newspaper, the highest number of passive occurrences has been found in qualities (contrary to assumption 5: the type of paper should not influence the number of passive structures). When dividing them between English and Spanish, the highest position is occupied by the Spanish quality whereas the lowest one is occupied by the English tabloid, as was shown in the description of data.

No assumption has been made as to the highest occurrences of passive structures in qualities and tabloids. Still, the larger number detected in the former may indicate a tendency to passivize the information in formal registers, as was put by Bon (1992). Yet, Fowler (1991) and Vultee (2010) state that the journalistic style should be simple, concise and understood by average readers. The information should be provided through simple and preferably active sentences. The use of passive constructions allows journalists to avoid mentioning certain details or to distance themselves from the topic. Thus, the highest number of passives in qualities can be interpreted in two ways: as a manifestation of a formal style typical of the character of the newspaper and as a journalistic technique to manipulate the information when dealing with the matters discussed in qualities. Examples (294) and (295) could serve as an illustration of this:

(294) El modelo que se les propone es el de la sociedad de consumo, aquello que funciona. Por ejemplo, se niega la pubertad, etapa en la que salen afuera y se despiden de su infancia. Se busca que pase cuanto antes y se adelanta la adolescencia por influencia de la televisión. Se les roba así parte de su niñez y se les empuja a adoptar un prematuro rol juvenil (El País, “Reino Unido nacionaliza las escuelas privadas en crisis”, 02/02/2009, Society)

(295) Ministers are expected to propose a compromise on this timetable as long as the basic principle of free care at home for those who are most disabled is accepted by peers before parliament is dissolved ahead of the election (Guardian,

“Government in 'utter retreat' over social care plans, say Tories”,  
30/03/2010, Society).

In the first fragment (294) seven reflexive *se* structures appear in which the agent is not overtly expressed. That is why we cannot judge who is responsible for all those actions mentioned. The doer is pushed to the background, whereas the process and the described problem are focalized and seem to be more important. At the same time, not mentioning the agent and passivizing the information puts the author in the so-called safe position. By being politically correct and avoiding finger-pointing, journalists mention and recognize the problem but do not name who is responsible for the action. Similarly, example (295) is focused on the event which affects the parliament (*is dissolved*) and the ministers (*are expected*). Yet, the usage of those structures is different, since it does not aim at concealing or not revealing the agent known through common knowledge, but at presenting the superiority of the event as such: accepting the principle (*by peers*) or dissolving the parliament.

On the basis of the above examples and the results of the study, we could affirm that reflexive *se* allows journalists to manipulate the information and is used quite frequently. Moreover, English *be* passives (often with a present agent) provide the reader with more accurate and precise information.

#### **5.4. Passive structures in the different sections (qualities and tabloids)**

In what follows I will concentrate on the analysis of passive structures found in the different sections of the newspapers under examination: qualities and tabloids.

##### **5.4.1. Sections of qualities**

As mentioned in chapter 3, the sections selected for scrutiny in qualities are economy, technology, society and culture. After a close examination of the material I have observed that the largest number of passive occurrences has been found in society sections (338.26), whereas culture ones contain the lowest proportion of cases (287.8). Economy sections occupy the second position (322.1) followed by technology sections (314.52). Each of these sections will be analyzed in some detail in what follows.

##### **A. Passive structures in economy sections**

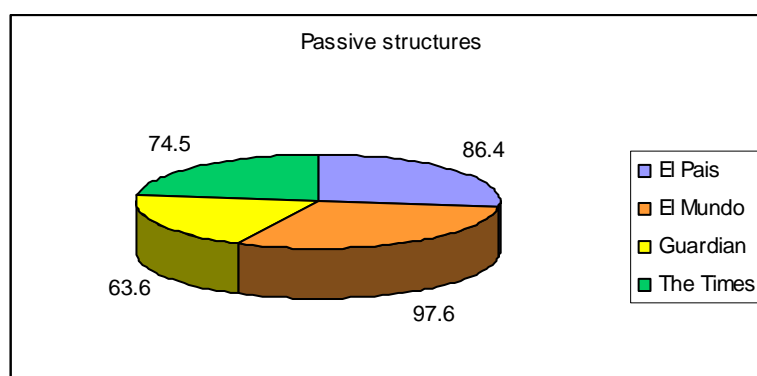
The 1,007 constructions under study encountered in the economy sections of each quality are distributed as shown in table 14 below:



Name of quality	No of occurrences	No of words	NF 10,000
<i>El País</i>	271	31,365	86.4
<i>El Mundo</i>	304	31,143	97.6
<i>The Times</i>	233	31,249	74.5
<i>Guardian</i>	199	31,272	63.6
TOTAL	1,007	125,029	80.54

Table 14. Passive structures in economy sections

As can be seen, after normalizing initial raw frequencies, the difference in occurrences among the four newspapers is relatively significant since all the results range between 63.6 to 97.6 (see also graph 19 below). Interestingly enough, these figures may be due to the nature of the newspaper itself and, to a certain extent, to the language used (higher frequency in Spanish, lower in English).



Graph 19. Passive structures in economy sections

I have found more passive structures in *El Mundo* (97.6) than in *El País* (86.4) and more in *The Times* (74.5) than in *Guardian* (63.6). Thus, the conclusion can be drawn from the above that left-wing newspapers tend to resort to passive, devoid of agent structures when dealing with economy matters more than right-wing ones.

### **B. Passive structures in technology sections**

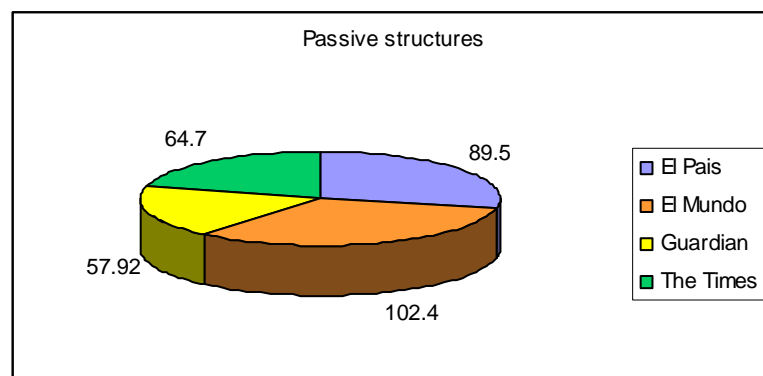
The raw and normalized figures corresponding to passive structures in the technology sections of qualities are presented in table 15:

<b>Name of quality</b>	<b>No of occurrences</b>	<b>No of words</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
<i>El País</i>	280	31,282	89.5
<i>El Mundo</i>	319	31,150	102.4
<i>The Times</i>	152	23,494	64.7
<i>Guardian</i>	181	31,250	57.92
TOTAL	932	117,176	79.53

Table 15. Passive structures in technology sections

After the normalization of figures (see graph 20), *Guardian* stands out with the lowest number of passive constructions. *El Mundo* contains the highest number

tokens (102.4) followed by *El País* (89.5) and *The Times* (64.7). These results imply that passivizing the information in technology sections is more common in Spanish than in English qualities which can be explained by the nature of the language and style used by journalists.



Graph 20. Passive structures in technology sections

The gap between Spanish and British newspapers is higher in technology than in economy sections.

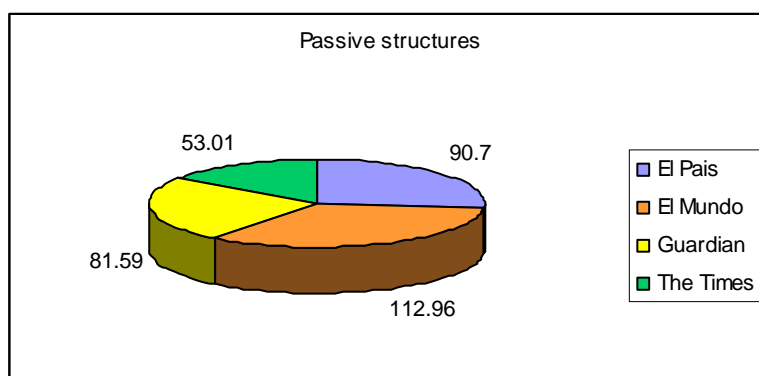
### C. Passive structures in society sections

The following table (table 16) sets out the number of passive occurrences in society sections:

Name of quality	No of occurrences	No of words	NF 10,000
<i>El País</i>	281	30,973	90.7
<i>El Mundo</i>	353	31,252	112.96
<i>The Times</i>	164	30,937	53.01
<i>Guardian</i>	255	31,251	81.59
TOTAL	1,053	124,377	84.66

Table 16. Passive occurrences in society sections

In the case of society sections the same tendency as in the case of economy and technology sections can be observed. Spanish qualities lead in the number of figures when compared with English ones (see graph 21).



Graph 21. Passive structures in society sections

In society sections, like in economy or technology ones, Spanish qualities are placed in the leading position according to the abundance of passive forms. This may

be conditioned by a more formal and objective style of presenting the news in Spanish newspapers regardless the topic or thematic area of information. On the contrary, English qualities may use less passive constructions in order to reveal all the information and avoid distance from the news.

#### **D. Passive structures in culture sections**

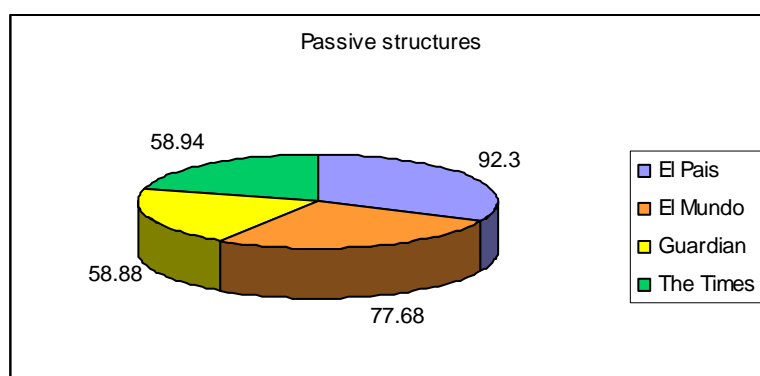
The following figures of passive occurrences have been found in the analysis of culture sections in qualities (see table 17):

<b>Name of quality</b>	<b>No of occurrences</b>	<b>No of words</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
<i>El País</i>	289	31,297	92.3
<i>El Mundo</i>	243	31,279	77.68
<i>The Times</i>	183	31,048	58.94
<i>Guardian</i>	184	31,251	58.88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>124,875</b>	<b>71.99</b>

Table 17. Passive occurrences in culture sections

According to normalized figures, the highest number of passive occurrences in culture sections belongs to *El País* (92.3) and *El Mundo* (77.68), whereas the lowest number has been found in *Guardian* (58.88) and *The Times* (58.94). Yet, the numbers in *Guardian* and *The Times* are almost the same (graph 22). There is no

evidence in my data allowing for any conclusive statement concerning the relation between ideology and use of passives in this particular case.



Graph 22. Passive structures in culture sections

In the following paragraphs, a comparison among the frequencies obtained for the four sections under study will be offered. Such comparison indicates that society sections are the most prolific in passive constructions (84.66) whereas culture sections have the lowest number of these structures (71.99). Economy sections are placed after society, followed by technology ones as table 18 displays:

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Economy section</b>	<b>Technology section</b>	<b>Society section</b>	<b>Culture section</b>
<i>El País</i>	86.4	89.5	90.7	92.3
<i>El Mundo</i>	97.6	102.4	112.96	77.68
<i>Guardian</i>	63.6	57.92	81.59	58.88
<i>The Times</i>	74.5	64.7	53.01	58.94
<b>TOTAL</b>	80.54	79.53	84.66	71.99

Table 18. Passive constructions in sections from qualities

These results seem to confirm the assumptions regarding passive voice and the formal, specialized language of economy sections (assumption 3). Yet, technology sections (79.53) appear behind society ones (84.66). This seems to contradict the initial assumption about the relationship between the level of formality and the use of passive structures (assumption 9). My data reveal that the language of society sections is abundant in passive constructions which provide an impersonal, objective touch that can be used by journalists as a way of distancing themselves from the issues discussed (assumption 8). The language of technology sections, on the other hand, with less passivization, may seem to be more dynamic and direct since the authors' intention could be to provide the reader with a more updated and dynamic piece of news.

The high quantity of passive occurrences in economy sections which outnumbers technology or culture ones confirms the investigation done by Rodríguez (1999) on the characteristics of the language used in economy texts. The specialized language and the formal style of these texts allow journalists to use passive constructions, especially reflexives, which can be particularly observed in Spanish qualities. Examples (296) and (297) below illustrate the use of Spanish passive reflexives in economy sections:

(296) Almunia señaló que Bruselas no va a reclamar que el grueso de la consolidación se realice en el primer año (El País, Economy, 12/11/2009)

(297) La aerolínea echó el cierre el 21 de diciembre, un mes después de que se cerrase la auditoría (El Mundo, Economy).

However, in technology sections characterized also by a formal style and specialized terminology, the number of passive occurrences is smaller than in society or economy sections. The passive constructions encountered in the latter amount to 80.54, in the former to 84.66 which are the highest figures in the sections examined from qualities. Thus, it seems that the passivization of the information does not depend on the content or on the variety of language used, but also on the writer's intention to present the topic.

The formal style of society sections, although devoid of specialized vocabulary, is still prolific in passive structures, as in examples (298) to (302):

(298) Further work is needed to create a political consensus, something he will argue can be reached by creating an independent commission (Guardian, Society, 30/03/2010)

(299) I didn't react at first because I didn't think it was possible that I could be labelled with a psychological condition (The Times, Society, 06/04/2010)

(300) She was waiting to be examined (The Times, Society, 06/04/2010)

(301) Esta es la primera vez que se reconoce que Ascó será candidato y que su alcalde, Rafael Vidal (CiU) convocará un pleno (El País, Society, 22/01/2010)

(302) Sus científicos fueron pagados por farmacéuticas (El Mundo, Society).



The analysis of sections in qualities will be followed by a similar study concerning sections in tabloids. As already done, passive constructions will be looked at in detail in each separate section and the results will be compared to those obtained from qualities.

#### **5.4.2. Sections of tabloids**

The sections from the tabloids analyzed for the present study are not exactly the same as the ones analyzed from qualities since different kinds of newspapers offer the reader different sections. In tabloids, health, beauty, celebrities and travel form the sections selected.

The highest number of passive occurrences has been found in health sections (86.81), whereas the lowest one occurs in travel sections (65.35). Beauty sections occupy the second position followed by celebrities sections (66.5). Health (86.81) and beauty sections (72.59) stand out with the highest number of passive occurrences (see table 23). The topics of their texts are more or less similar and, consequently, contain similar structures and vocabulary. These results can be due to the instructive character of these sections (assumption 4) where the reader can find tips to follow and where the focus is put mainly on the process itself, especially in beauty sections. Travel sections, because of the dynamic character of the texts which often guide the reader through the described places, exhibit the lowest number of passive occurrences (65.35).

Next, each individual section will be dealt with in more detail.

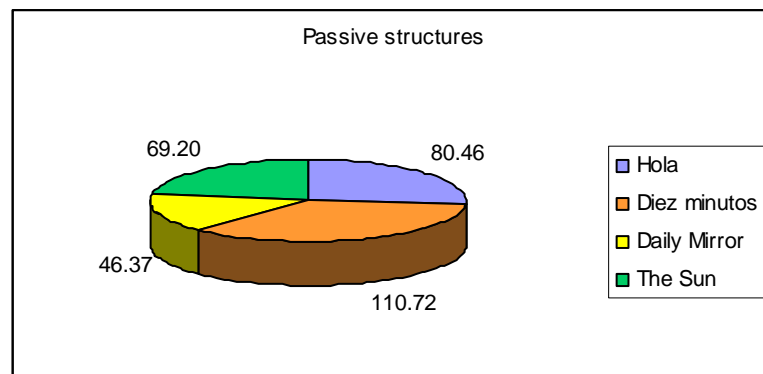
### A. Health sections

The distribution of passive structures encountered in health sections is shown in table 19 below:

<b>Name of tabloid</b>	<b>No of occurrences</b>	<b>No of words</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
<i>Hola</i>	152	18,890	80.46
<i>Diez minutos</i>	346	31,250	110.72
<i>The Sun</i>	82	11,849	69.2
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	48	10,350	46.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>72,339</b>	<b>86.81</b>

Table 19. Passive occurrences in health sections

As can be seen in graph 23 below, the highest number of passives in the samples from health sections has been found in *Diez minutos* (110.72) and *Hola* (80.46), whereas *Daily Mirror* (46.37) and *The Sun* (69.2) have the lowest numbers. In the light of these results, it can be assumed that Spanish tabloids resort to a larger number of passive structures when dealing with health issues than English ones. It is especially noticeable that the difference between *Diez minutos* and *Daily Mirror* surpasses even 50%.



Graph 23. Passive structures in health sections

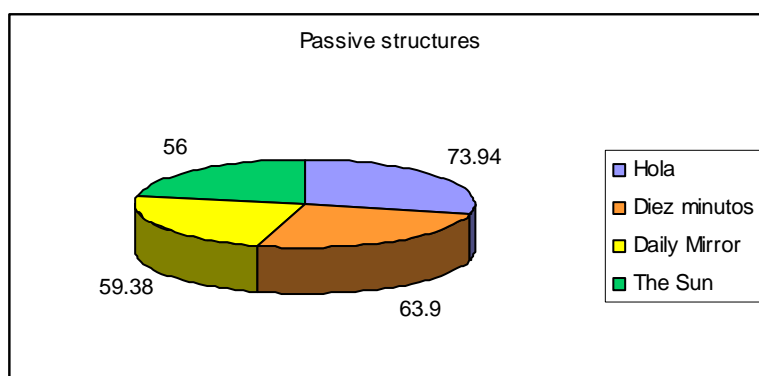
The reason for this may lie in the use of the Spanish reflexive passive or impersonal *se* constructions which are commonly used in journalistic texts.

### B. Celebrities sections

The figures describing the use of passive structures in celebrities sections are as follows (see table 20 and graph 24):

Name of tabloid	No of occurrences	No of words	NF 10,000
<i>Hola</i>	231	31,240	73.94
<i>Diez minutos</i>	131	20,500	63.9
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	62	10,440	59.38
<i>The Sun</i>	56	10,000	56
TOTAL	480	72,180	66.5

Table 20. Passive occurrences in celebrities sections



Graph 24. Passive structures in the celebrities sections

*Hola* contains the highest number of passive structures in the celebrities section (73.94). It is followed by *Diez minutos* (63.9) and *Daily Mirror* (59.38), respectively. The lowest number of occurrences has been found in *The Sun* (56). Here, Spanish tabloids show again a higher number of passive occurrences. We can assume that Spanish *Hola* avoids a personal and direct style when talking about the celebrities and prefers using passive structures which contribute to the distance of the journalist from his writing. *The Sun*, contrariwise, by avoiding the excessive use of passive forms, may aim at presenting the news in a dynamic way to increase the sensationalism of the topics presented.

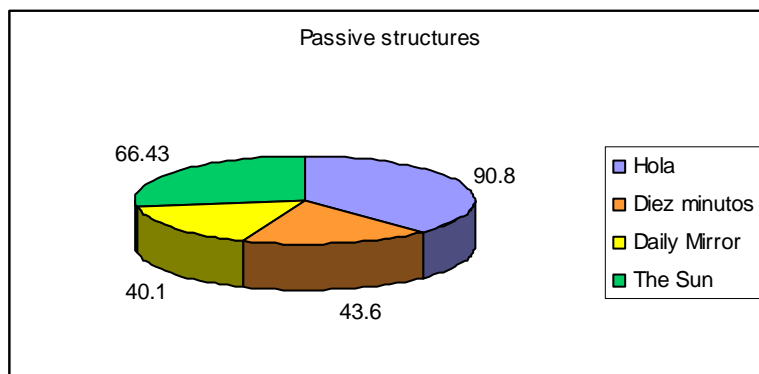
### C. Travel sections

In travel sections I have found the number of occurrences that can be seen in table 21:

<b>Name of tabloid</b>	<b>No of occurrences</b>	<b>No of words</b>	<b>NF 10,000</b>
<i>Hola</i>	284	31,271	90.8
<i>Diez minutos</i>	64	14,679	40.1
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	79	19,689	40.1
<i>The Sun</i>	118	17,763	66.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>83,402</b>	<b>65.35</b>

Table 21. Passive occurrences in travel sections

*Hola* is the tabloid with the highest number of occurrences (90.8). *The Sun* is the second tabloid in which the travel section contains most occurrences (66.43), followed by *Diez minutos* (40.1) and *Daily Mirror* (40.1). The low number of passive constructions in *Daily Mirror* may be caused by a more personal way of dealing with the topics in this section (as graph 25 shows).



Graph 25. Passive structures in travel sections

#### D. Beauty sections

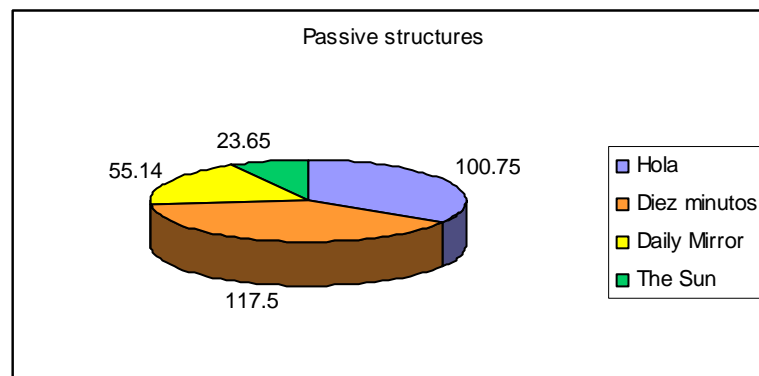
The figures corresponding to the passives in beauty sections are presented in table 22 below:

Name of tabloid	No of occurrences	No of words	NF 10,000
<i>Hola</i>	315	31,263	100.75
<i>Diez minutos</i>	188	16,000	117.5
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	172	31,194	55.14
<i>The Sun</i>	51	21,560	23.65
TOTAL	726	100,017	72.59

Table 22. Passive occurrences in beauty sections

As can be observed, the highest number of passive structures has been found in *Diez minutos* (117.5), followed by *Hola* (100.75) and *Daily Mirror* (55.14). *The*

*Sun* exhibits the lowest number with 23.65 occurrences. In this case, the results seem to confirm the ones from previous tabloid sections. *Hola* and *Diez minutos* resort to passive sequences focusing not on the intended readership but on the information typically conveyed in beauty sections. *The Sun*, using fewer passives, seems to concentrate directly on readers and their needs in a more personal way. The distribution of normalized figures is exhibited in graph 26.



Graph 26. Passive structures in beauty sections

When revising the behaviour of the structures under consideration in the different tabloids in my corpus, I have detected that Spanish tabloids (*Hola* or *Diez minutos*) contain the highest proportion of passive occurrences, as already explained. It is only in travel sections that an English tabloid, *The Sun*, occupies a second position after *Hola*. An explanation for this could be the less frequent occurrence of *se* sequences in Spanish papers to transmit information about travelling.

With regard to the distribution of the constructions analysed in each section, the highest figure of passive constructions belongs to health sections followed by those devoted to beauty as can be seen in table 23 below:

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Health section</b>	<b>Beauty section</b>	<b>Celebrities section</b>	<b>Travel section</b>
<i>Hola</i>	80.46	100.75	73.94	90.8
<i>Diez Minutos</i>	110.72	117.5	63.9	43.6
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	46.37	55.14	59.38	40.1
<i>The Sun</i>	69.2	23.65	56	66.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86.81</b>	<b>72.59</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.35</b>

Table 23. Passive constructions in sections from tabloids

The nature of the texts in these sections might be the explanation for the above distribution. These are texts (from health and beauty sections) which aim at instructing the readership and focus mainly on the described product or process affecting potential readers. The information is reinforced by both visual and linguistic strategies: the use of images and the accumulation of adjectives and phraseological expressions (Forment 1999). *Se* structures and *be* passives are often used as can be seen in examples from (303) to (305):

(303) Los ojos también se cansan de trabajar, y la vista se agota después de estar todo un día delante de un ordenador (Hola, Beauty, 18/02/2010)



(304) Se recomienda que se tomen cocidas (Diez minutos, Health)

(305) But the marks can be masked (The Sun, Beauty, 24/03/2010).

As was indicated before, passive occurrences in tabloids, especially health and beauty sections serve as a way of informing or instructing the reader (see examples (306) and (307)):

(306) Y en este caso se añade un factor importante: la sensación de impotencia. Se sufre la inseguridad, pero quien la padece no puede hacer nada (Diez minutos, “Miedo a perder el empleo, peligro de depresión”, Health)

(307) The risk of falling for false identities on Facebook was highlighted this week by a horrific case that ended in murder. Here Sarah Jensen describes how her baby’s identity was stolen by an old schoolfriend who claimed the child was hers (Daily Mirror, “She said my daughter was her baby after stealing my identity on Facebook”, 10/03/2010, Lifestyle).

Passive structures in the above examples have been used to hide the agent (306) and to emphasize the importance of the event (307) as happened in qualities. There is no doer who adds any important factor in example (306), nor do we know “who suffers the insecurity”. By using reflexive structures, the journalist does not only reveal the identity of the agent but also presents information in some kind of universal manner: anyone can suffer the mentioned insecurity; thus, the message is directed to every potential reader who can identify himself or herself with it and take

advantage of the described instructions. In the case of the English tabloid (example (307)), the agent is expressed in *by* phrase but still the passive voice is used to focalize the event and emphasize its importance.

### **5.5. Types of passive structures in the English and Spanish press**

Once I have described the frequency of occurrence of the constructions under study attending to type of newspaper and type of section, this section will proceed to the analysis of the third variable which refers to the different forms of passivization in both languages. A further division into qualities and tabloids as well as the distribution of each type in particular sections will be provided. These structures will be examined from a syntactic and a pragmatic perspective. To this end, each newspaper section will be searched for passive occurrences and their types. Furthermore, the study will focus on the reasons (pragmatic characteristics) for choosing a particular passive type in a given section or newspaper. The investigation will be divided into three parts: periphrastic structures (*be* + participle, *get* + participle, *ser* + participle and *estar* + participle), reflexive and impersonal (*se* and dummy *it*) and others (the remaining passive structures).

#### **5.5.1. Periphrastic passives**

As we mentioned in chapter 2, the most typical way of expressing the passive voice in English is the periphrastic passive formed by *be* and past participle. *Get*

passives occur less frequently but still belong to the periphrastic group (Huddleston 1989) and will also be investigated, although they cannot be interpreted in the same way. As was pointed out by Arce-Arsenales (1994), *get* passives can have a passive meaning (subject as a patient) or reflexive active (where the subject is an agent and a patient at the same time).<sup>9</sup>

Spanish periphrastic passives occur rarely and can be found usually in formal and historical texts or in the press (Navas 1989, Bon 1992). They are formed following two different patterns: *ser* and participle (process passives) and *estar* with participle (result passives). They can be translated into English by resorting to either a verbal (*ser*) or an adjectival (*estar*) passive in English where the difference between process and state can be also observed (Klaimann 1988; Huddleston 1989).

In the first place, *be* and *get* passives will be examined in both qualities and tabloids as well as in all the sections selected. Secondly, this analysis will be conducted on Spanish *ser* and *estar* passives, and, finally, these structures will be compared and contrasted in both languages.

#### **5.5.1.2. Periphrastic passives in English newspapers**

As mentioned in 1.2 above, the raw figures in table 24 below show the distribution of *be* and *get* passives in qualities and tabloids:

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<sup>9</sup> It is worth reminding the reader that the latter interpretation can be compared to the reflexive *se* structures in Spanish.

Type of newspaper	Be passives	NF10,000	Get passives	NF 10,000
Qualities	1,498	61.94	19	0.78
Tabloids	618	46.52	30	2.25
TOTAL	2,116	56.48	49	1.3

Table 24. *Be* and *get* passives in qualities and tabloids.

As normalized figures show, the largest number of periphrastic passives is to be found in qualities and there are more *be* than *get* passives (see also graph 27).

A more detailed account of the use of periphrastic passives in the English press is presented in table 25:

Passive type Newspaper	Be occurrences	NF10,000	Get occurrences	NF 10,000
<i>Guardian</i>	790	63.18	10	0.79
<i>The Times</i>	708	60.65	9	0.77
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	336	46.87	19	2.65
<i>The Sun</i>	282	46.09	11	1.79
TOTAL	2,116	56.48	49	1.3

Table 25. *Be* and *get* passives in English newspapers

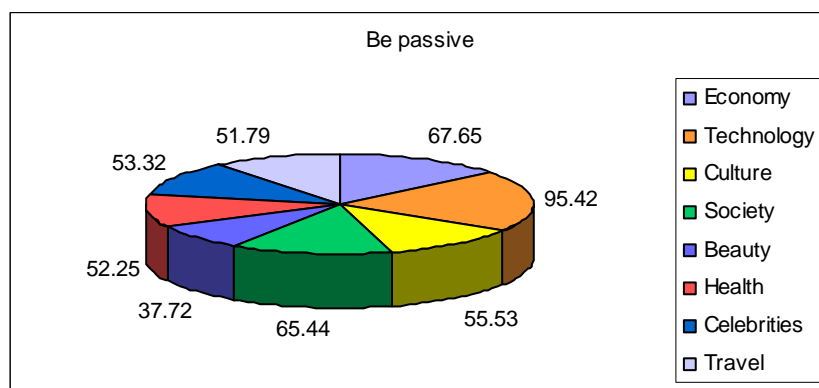
The above results demonstrate that *be* passives outnumber *get* passives occurrences. *Be* and *get* passives have a higher number of occurrences in qualities than in tabloids. These results may be due to the fact that *be* passives are typical of formal registers such as the one used in quality papers. *Get* passives are especially frequent in a tabloid, *Daily Mirror* (2.65), although they are hardly used.

Attending to the different sections selected for this study, we can observe the following data (see table 26):

<b>Passive type</b>  <b>Name of section</b>	<b>Be occurrences</b>	<b><i>Be</i> NF10,000</b>	<b><i>Get</i> occurrences</b>	<b><i>Get</i> NF 10,000</b>
Economy	423	67.65	0	0
Technology	322	95.42	4	1.18
Society	407	65.44	5	0.8
Culture	346	55.53	10	1.6
Celebrities	109	53.32	4	1.95
Travel	194	51.79	3	0.8
Health	116	52.25	5	2.25
Beauty	199	37.72	18	3.4

Table 26. *Be* and *get* passives in each English section under study

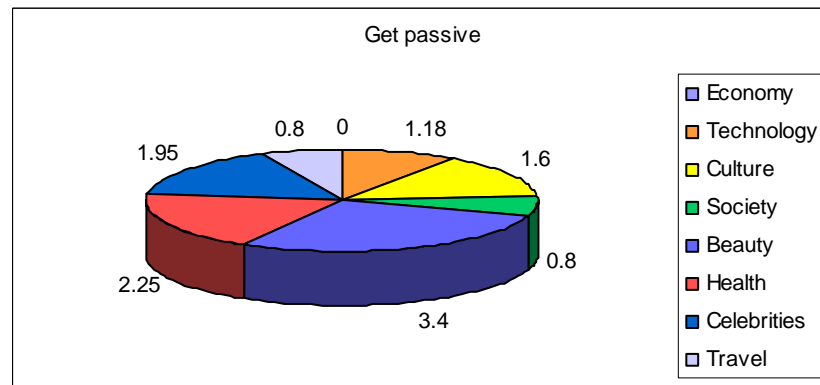
As can be inferred from the above data, *be* passives constitute the most abundant structures of all passive types. In qualities, technology sections contain the highest number of occurrences (95.42) followed by economy (67.65) and society (65.44). In tabloids, *be* passives are more frequently found in celebrities sections. The lowest number of these occurrences has been found in beauty sections with 37.72 cases. The language of technology and economy sections ought to be formal and abundant in specialized expressions. Therefore, *be* passives occur more frequently in these sections since the focus is put on processes and events instead of on doers. Contrariwise, when dealing with beauty issues, journalists seem to prefer to use active constructions in order to provide the reader with a more dynamic piece of news.



Graph 27. *Be* passive in the English sections

As far as *get* passives are concerned, the figures are presented differently: *get* passives predominate in beauty sections (3.4), followed by health sections (2.25) or celebrities (1.95). Economy sections do not contain any occurrences of these

structures. Using *get* passives in beauty sections implies that the reader can be affected in a volitional way, that is to say, it is the reader who will decide to follow the instructions or advice presented in the section and readers are the patients of the described process. Graph 28 shows the distribution of *get* passives in the sections extracted from English newspapers.



Graph 28. *Get* passive in the English sections

### 5.5.1.3. Periphrastic passives in the Spanish press

Spanish *ser* (63.39) and *estar* periphrastic passives (8.96) are analyzed in qualities and tabloids as well as in all sections found in the Spanish newspapers. The results obtained will be compared with those found above. Table 27 illustrates the occurrences of periphrastic passives in Spanish qualities and tabloids.

<b>Passive</b> <b>Newspaper</b>	<i>ser</i> occurrences	NF10,000	<i>estar</i> occurrences	NF10,000
Qualities	283	56.89	87	3.48
Tabloids	127	6.5	107	5.48
TOTAL	410	9.22	194	4.36

Table 27. *Ser* and *estar* passive in Spanish newspapers

As can be seen, *ser* passives outnumber result passives both in qualities and tabloids. The reason may lie in a conscious decision to reinforce a given process and not its result. The formal character of *ser* passives might be also understood as a prototypical characteristic of the syntax used in the press.

Table 28 illustrates the frequency of periphrastic passives in Spanish newspapers. As can be observed, qualities are characterized by a higher number of passive *ser* occurrences than tabloids whereas in the case of the result passive, the highest number of tokens has been found in *Diez minutos* (and the lowest of *ser* passives), which might be caused by the greater focus on the result of the action and not on its process (feature of a more formal style typical of qualities) in this tabloid.



<b>Passive</b> <b>Newspaper</b>	<b><i>Ser</i> occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>	<b><i>Estar</i> occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
<i>El País</i>	129	10.32	56	4.48
<i>El Mundo</i>	154	12.33	31	2.48
<i>Hola</i>	97	8.6	50	4.43
<i>Diez minutos</i>	30	3.64	57	6.91

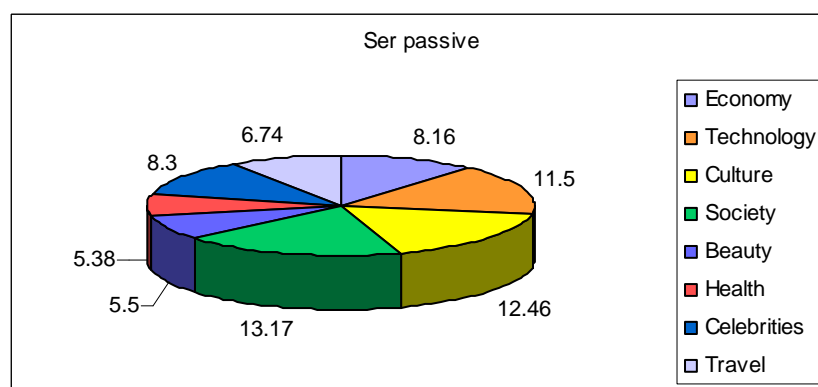
Table 28. *Ser* and *estar* passives in Spanish newspapers.

In addition, the figures illustrating the presence of periphrastic passives in the different sections of all the Spanish newspapers examined are shown in table 29:

<b>Passive</b> <b>Sections</b>	<b><i>Ser</i> occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>	<b><i>Estar</i> occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
Economy	51	8.16	15	2.39
Technology	72	11.5	38	6.08
Society	82	13.17	12	1.92
Culture	78	12.46	22	3.51
Celebrities	43	8.3	30	5.79
Travel	31	6.74	29	6.31
Beauty	26	5.5	21	4.44
Health	27	5.38	27	5.38

Table 29. *Ser* and *estar* in the Spanish sections

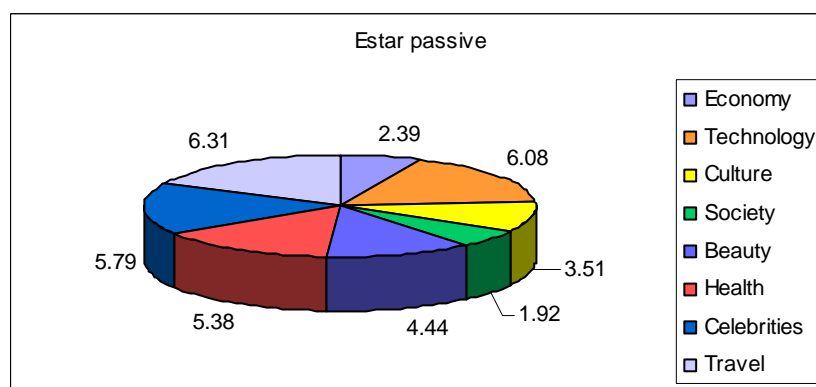
All sections contain a higher number of *ser* than *estar* passives, except for health where the number of occurrences is the same. After normalizing figures, the largest number of *ser* passives has been found in society sections (13.17), which can be provoked by a formal and objective nature of this section. Culture (12.46), technology (11.5) and celebrities (8.3) follow society sections, which can be related to the emphasis put on a description of the technical process in technology sections, on a formal and descriptive character of culture sections or on a distance from the information provided in those devoted to celebrities. Beauty (5.36) and health (5.5) sections close the list of *ser* occurrences. This may imply that the tabloid sections under survey are stylistically less formal than those in qualities. These occurrences are displayed in graph 29.



Graph 29. *Ser* passive occurrences in all sections of Spanish newspapers

As regards *estar* passives, the figures show the largest number in travel (6.31) and technology (6.08) sections. This may be explained by the nature of these

sections, especially the latter, that is to say, technology, where the state or result of the process is important. They are followed by celebrities, health, beauty and culture. Economy and society sections close this list. Interestingly, society sections contain a high number of process passives (13.17) and a low number of result passives (1.92). We might infer that processes are more crucial in society matters because they provide the reader with its description and focus on its development instead of presenting only results. Graph 30 illustrates the distribution of *estar* passives in all types of Spanish newspapers.



Graph 30. *Estar* passive occurrences in the Spanish sections

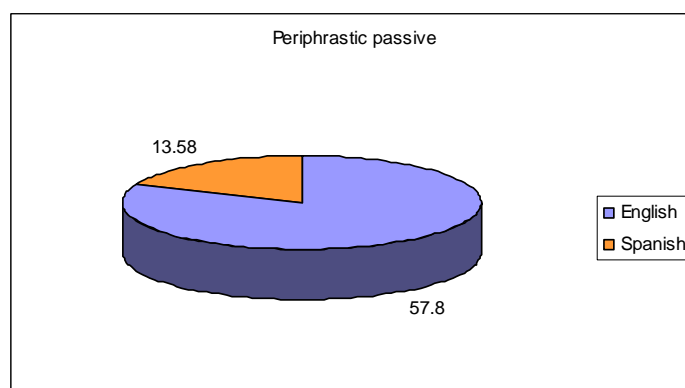
#### 5.5.1.4. The presence of periphrastic passives in English and Spanish

In the following paragraphs I will try to present a description of the use of periphrastic passive structures in both languages. All the sections selected from qualities and tabloids have been taken into account (see table 30).

Language	Periphrastic passives	NF10,000
English	2,165	57.8
Spanish	604	13.58
TOTAL	2,769	33.79

Table 30. Periphrastic passives in English and Spanish

As we can see from the above figures, English periphrastic passives outnumber Spanish ones, which is illustrated in graph 31. This passive type (33.79) amounts to 44.16% of all passive structures (76.51) found in this survey.



Graph 31. Periphrastic passive in English and Spanish press

This seems to confirm my assumptions (assumption 1 in the introduction to this chapter) regarding the distribution of passives in English and Spanish texts: more occurrences of periphrastic forms were expected in English newspapers (57.8). The study of *be* and *get* passives has shown a significant discrepancy between them, namely, *be* structures are used more often in the two types of papers under study. The

largest number of *get* occurrences belongs to the sections in tabloids, especially the beauty section. This is connected with the character of the section and the properties of *get* passives. The construction examined illustrates a certain point of the process, the result of the event which directly affects the subject (Arce-Arsenales 1994) and can be interpreted from a pragmatic point of view as a reflexive construction (Givón 1994). The beauty section is characterized by informative or instructive sentences concerning the relation between the described product or problem and the readers. Thus, the constructions mirroring a reflexive character of the sentence, where the agent does the action and is at the same time affected by it, can be found in that section (see examples (308) and (309)):

(308) I ran a bit and walked a bit, but it was still pouring with rain and I got soaked (The Sun, “Lorraine Kelly is the face of *The Sun*’s Fit Squad Diet”, 08/04/2010, Beauty); me mojé

(309) I think Gordon Brown probably gets paid about £2billion a week for being prime minister (Daily Mirror, “How much do kids understand about what things cost”, 17/03/2010, Lifestyle), se le paga

The above examples reflect situations where the subject is affected by the action: the woman was wet in example (308) and 2 billion a week was paid to Gordon Brown. The influence of the subject on the action is manifested as well in example (309): the woman got soaked because she was walking in the rain. Using the *get* passive in these cases enables the author to focus on the event as such and to convey

the reflexive character of the sentence (subject as agent and patient). The Spanish equivalents would be reflexive structures too, reflexive active construction in (308) and impersonal in (309).

Culture sections of qualities, can be further subdivided according to the topic they deal with: music, film, art, etc. In this sense, they are similar to the thematic areas contained in tabloids. This can explain why a relatively high number of *get* structures has been found in this quality section. Hence, many *get* structures might be found as in examples (310) and (311):

(310) Maybe he got sent to Nigeria (Guardian, “Blood and oil and panorama: passports to kill”, 30/03/2010, Culture), Spanish: lo enviaron

(311) Either way, “you have to become immune to the knocks because if you paid any attention your heart would sink and you wouldn’t get any work done” (The Times, “New Doctor Who Matt Smith talks films, fans and David Tennant”, 03/04/2010, Culture), Spanish: no tendrías el trabajo hecho.

In example (310) the *get* passive is used in order to emphasize the result of the process as well as the subject’s influence or will to perform the action (contrary to *was sent* where there is no influence on the part of the subject). Example (311), on the other hand, reflects the causative character of the sentence (the work wouldn’t be done).

*Be* passives are more abundant in qualities, especially in economy (67.65) and technology sections (95.42). The specialized language of economy texts is prolific in

passive constructions of a formal style (*be* passives) in which it is the process that counts and not the agent as in examples (312) and (313) below:

(312) But after protests from Australia, and amid intense concern from foreign executives, the men were charged with lesser offences (Guardian, “Siemens to build UK wind turbine plant”, 29/03/2010, Economy); Spanish: fueron condenados

(313) The acoustic signature changes when the rear seatbelts are used so the whole car fills with sound rather than just the front (The Times, “Aston Martin Rapide”, 02/04/2010, Driving); Spanish: son usados, se usan

The use of passive forms in the above examples emphasizes the importance of the action whereas the agent is not crucial in the process. Moreover, providing passivized information contributes to the formal style of the text.

The two examples below (314) and (315) are taken from the travel sections of English tabloids:

(314) You will be allocated a specific crossing from those in your specified travel band. Sailings allocated from your specified travel band cannot be changed. Your ferry confirmation will be sent by email separately from your holiday park confirmation so include your email address on your booking form (The Sun, “20 things every sun holiday fun needs to know”, 14/05/2010)

(315) Nothing has been allowed to spoil this beautiful place, not even a cafe or restaurant, so take everything you need (Daily

Mirror, “Ian Vogler saddles up for the best of the West in Arizona”, 20/03/2010).

The above examples are characterized by two main features: they are descriptive and instructive. The accumulation of passive forms and modals characterize the informative and instructive nature of the texts and provides them with a flavor as if they had been taken from a leaflet presenting the norms and rules of a given place. The usage of *be* passives in travel sections provides the reader with a sort of description combined with a set of rules, habits, etc. which are directed towards the average reader and can affect him or her while travelling.

Unlike the English passive, the Spanish process passive with *ser* has been distributed differently in the sections examined. Most occurrences have been found in society (13.17) and culture sections (12.46), which might confirm the tendency of Spanish to use the passive in historical texts, journalistic jargon or texts concerning pieces of art (Bon 1992). Furthermore, celebrities sections (from tabloids) have indicated also a relatively high number of these structures as in examples (316) and (317):

(316) El pasado sábado, la ex modelo sueca celebró el cumpleaños de una amiga en el Hotel Disney World Dolphin de Florida y fue vista, de nuevo, sin la alianza matrimonial (Hola, “Elin Nordegren rechaza volver con Tiger Woods, que planea su regreso a los circuitos”, 17/02/2010); English: was seen.



(317) Trabajas con tu pareja, Carlos Bardem. Ha sido nominado al Goya como Mejor Actor de Reparto por “Celda 211”, ¿qué destacas de él como actor? (Diez minutos, “Agnes Kiraly: Ojalá Carlos Bardem se lleve el Goya”); English: has been nominated.

In both cases, it is the process that is important. The reader is not interested in knowing who saw the model or who nominated the actor, but in the fact of seeing her or nominating Bardem as such. Hence, Spanish journalists resort to a periphrastic passive which conveys the message properly and does not blur it (the message remains understandable for readers). Here, reflexive structures are not likely to be used since the subject is not affected in any way and functions only as a syntactic subject of the process.

Contrary to the assumptions by Rodríguez (1999) (my assumption 3) that economy and technology sections are likely to be passivized due to their specialized language, *ser* passives have not been encountered in a big number in economy sections. Such a distribution of *ser* passives in economy sections can lead us to the conclusion that these sections are prolific in reflexive *se* constructions (what is going to be analysed in the following paragraphs). Yet, the present periphrastic passive constructions emphasize the importance of a process as happens in the case of celebrities sections. This can be seen in (318) and (319):

(318) En realidad, esta subida ya fue sugerida por el propio presidente de Gobierno, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, en octubre (El País, “UBS prevé una nueva subida de impuestos

para luchar contra el déficit”, 16/12/2009, Economy); English: was proposed

(319) Madrid fue el primero en imponer de nuevo esta tasa en noviembre de 2009, un ejemplo que ha sido copiado en otras localidades como Zamora (El Mundo, “Los precios regulados desbordan el IPC”, Economy); English: has been copied.

In these examples, the focus is put on the process realized by the subjects like suggesting raising the tax or copying the example. As regards (318), the agent is not only known but also revealed in the sentence. Still, the passive form is used in order to strengthen the importance of the action itself.

The result passive with *estar* dominates (mainly in sections from tabloids), especially travel (6.31) and technology from qualities sections (6.08). Spanish result passives resemble English adjectival passives where the past participle serves more as an adjectival participle than as a verbal one. It is the result of the process that is emphasized and not the process itself. Technology sections, like economy ones, are supposed to contain passive structures because of their specialized language and formal style. Travel sections indicate a high number of these structures due to their descriptive character. When considering the following sentences from travel and technology sections, (examples (320) and (321)), we can observe that relation:

(320) El científico de la Universidad de East Anglia Phil Jones -el principal damnificado por el pirateo de los correos electrónicos y que está apartado de su cargo y siendo investigado en la actualidad- y un colaborador han sido

acusados por un escéptico de fraude científico.(El Mundo, “El escándalo del Climagate sacude de nuevo al IPCC”, Science); English: is removed from...; have been accused.

(321) Entre suspiro y suspiro, van asomando las casas blancas y con corredores de madera y galerías acristaladas que muestran los barrios de La Fontana o La Atalaya, que más parecen estar colgadas sobre el abismo (Hola, “Lastres, mirando al mar”, 18/02/2010, Travel); English: be hung.

*Estar* passives in examples (320) and (321) illustrate the result or the state as the final point of the process developed. The contrast between *ser* and *estar* structures can be observed in (320) where the fact of removing the scientist, as a result of his previous actions, is expressed with the auxiliary *estar* and the process of accusing him is encoded in a *ser* passive.

(322) Para celebrar el acontecimiento John Galliano estuvo rodeado de un nutrido grupo de amigos que no quisieron perderse el evento (Hola, “John Galliano ha presentado su primera colección de relojes”, 22/10/2009); English: was surrounded.

The above example (322), taken from the beauty section in *Hola*, also illustrates the effect of the process: being surrounded by people is the result of a previous action. Only a few *estar* structures have been found in beauty sections. As

was mentioned before, reflexive structures are more likely to occur there due to the characteristics of these sections.

### **5.5.2. Reflexive and impersonal constructions**

Reflexive *se* constructions are typical of the Spanish language and are supposed to be frequently used as was claimed by Babcock (1970), Schroten (1972), Siewierska (1984) or López (1998). The *se* structures under examination are divided into reflexive passives and impersonal structures where the agreement between the verb and the subject as well as the presence of prepositions (especially *a*) decide upon the type of structure (RAE 2009). It is assumed that a high number of passive occurrences in the Spanish press is due to the frequent use of the reflexive *se* constructions, some of which form a specific passive type, and, although they carry an active form of the verb, are ascribed to passives in terms of their meaning and usage.

The figures presenting reflexive structures coming from Spanish qualities and tabloids are illustrated in table 31:

<b>Passive Newspaper</b>	<b>Reflexive se occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
Qualities	1,495	59.86
Tabloids	1,071	54.89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>57.68</b>

Table 31. Reflexive structures in the Spanish press

Table 32 sets out the figures of reflexive structures in each of the Spanish newspapers:

<b>Passive Newspaper</b>	<b>Reflexive se occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
<i>El País</i>	727	58.19
<i>El Mundo</i>	768	61.5
<i>Hola</i>	636	56.45
<i>Diez minutos</i>	435	52.77

Table 32. Reflexive structures in each Spanish newspaper

As the above results illustrate, the Spanish press is quite abundant in reflexive passives in both qualities and tabloids. As can be seen, *El Mundo* (61.5) contains slightly higher rates than *El País* (58.19), and *Hola* (56.45) makes use of more

reflexive occurrences than *Diez minutos* (52.77). Journalists writing for qualities present a more objective approach to the information than the tabloid newspapers.

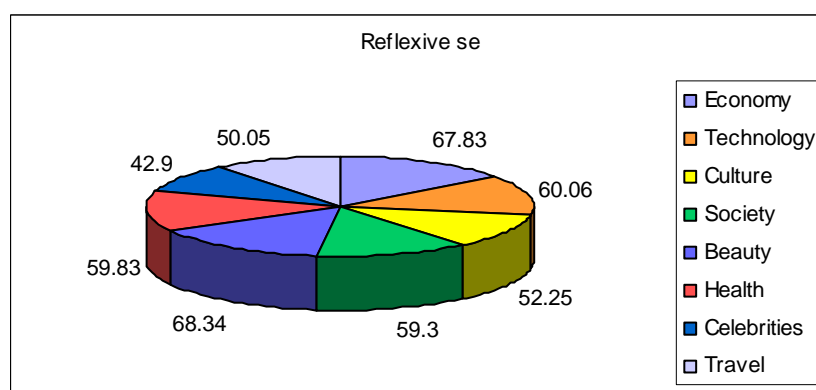
Table 33 below exhibits the behavior of *se* constructions according to their distribution in sections:

<b>Passive</b> <b>Sections</b>	<b>Reflexive <i>se</i></b> <b>occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
Economy	424	67.83
Technology	375	60.06
Culture	327	52.25
Society	369	59.3
Celebrities	222	42.9
Beauty	323	68.34
Health	300	59.83
Travel	230	50.05

Table 33. Reflexive structures in the Spanish sections

The analysis of reflexive structures in the Spanish extracts shows that most of them can be found in beauty sections (68.34). Celebrities contains the lowest number of occurrences (42.9). Such a distribution of these constructions may be due to the nature of beauty sections which focus on the process and not on the doer. Hence, the Spanish press seems to deal with beauty issues from the agent's and patient's perspective. The low number of these structures in celebrities sections may be due to

a different way of dealing with the process. Since this section is more informal and is characterized by an informative character, journalists resort to other structures which contribute to a more personal or subjective style. Their distribution per sections is reflected in graph 32 below:



Graph 32. Reflexive *se* in the Spanish sections

In the following subsection impersonal structures in both languages will be analyzed. Although they are not pure passives from a syntactic point of view, they carry a passive meaning (we do not know the agent and the emphasis is put on the process itself) and they are similar in structure to Spanish reflexive *se*. As was already mentioned, this is the reason why I have decided to include them into my analysis.

### 5.5.2.1. Impersonal structures in English and Spanish

English distinguishes only impersonal structures with a dummy subject *it* (Siewierska 1984) followed by verbs like *say*, *believe*, *think*, *expect*, *suggest*, etc. in

their participle forms. Hence, impersonal structures in English do not vary from the typical passive but for the subject. In this part of the analysis, reflexive and impersonal passives in Spanish as well as impersonal constructions in English are discussed.

The impersonal structures found in English newspapers are presented in table 34:

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Impersonal structures</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
Qualities	18	0.74
Tabloids	11	0.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.77</b>

Table 34. Impersonal structures in the English press

As can be seen from the above table, impersonal structures in English appear in a relatively low number of frequencies (they fall on 1.3% of all English passive structures under study (59.23)).

Table 35 presents impersonal structures in each of the English newspapers:

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Impersonal structures</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
<i>Guardian</i>	14	1.19
<i>The Times</i>	4	0.34
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	3	0.41
<i>The Sun</i>	8	1.3

Table 35. Impersonal structures in each of the English newspapers



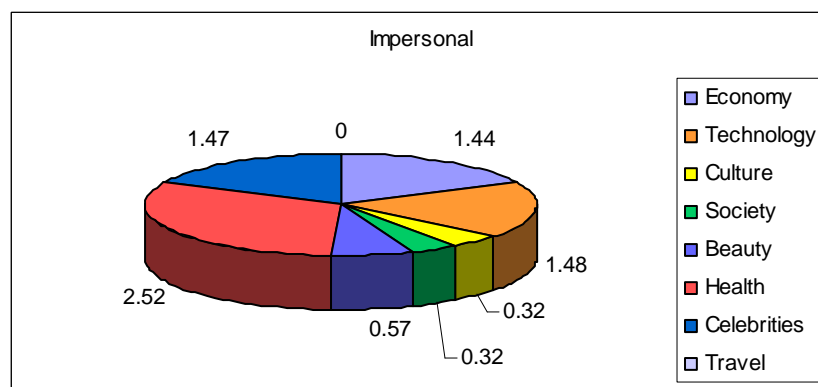
Tabloids resort to a higher number of impersonal occurrences than qualities. This relation can be noticed in the examples of *Daily Mirror* (0.41) and *The Sun* (1.3) whereas *Guardian* (1.19) has a higher number of these structures than *The Times* (0.34). Their distribution per sections is illustrated in table 36:

Type of newspaper	Sections	Impersonal structures	NF10,000
Qualities	Economy	9	1.44
	Technology	5	1.48
	Society	2	0.32
	Culture	2	0.32
Tabloids	Celebrities	3	1.47
	Health	5	2.52
	Beauty	3	0.57
	Travel	0	0

Table 36. Impersonal structures in the English sections

According to the above results, the highest number of impersonal structures has been found in health sections (2.52) followed by technology (1.48) and celebrities (1.47). The lowest number has been found in beauty (0.57) and travel (0) sections. These results can be explained by a more impersonal character of health sections comparing to other analysed sections, whereas when dealing with beauty or

travel issues, journalists seem to resort to a more personal style in which the message is addressed directly to every reader. These rates are illustrated in graph 33:



Graph 33. Impersonal structures in the English sections

If we compare the frequency of occurrence of reflexive and impersonal structures, reflexives (57.68, see table 31) predominate over impersonal constructions (18.66, table 37) in Spanish newspapers. Concerning impersonal structures, most of them have been found in Spanish tabloids and not in qualities, as table 37 reveals:

Newspaper	Impersonal structures	NF10,000
Qualities	438	17.53
Tabloids	392	20.09
TOTAL	830	18.66

Table 37. Impersonal structures in Spanish newspapers

Contrariwise to English newspapers, Spanish ones seem to be more abundant in impersonal structures (which represent 20.5% of all Spanish passive structures (91.06)).

Table 38 illustrates the number of impersonal structures in each Spanish newspaper:

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Impersonal occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
<i>El País</i>	191	15.29
<i>El Mundo</i>	247	19.78
<i>Hola</i>	189	16.77
<i>Diez minutos</i>	203	24.62

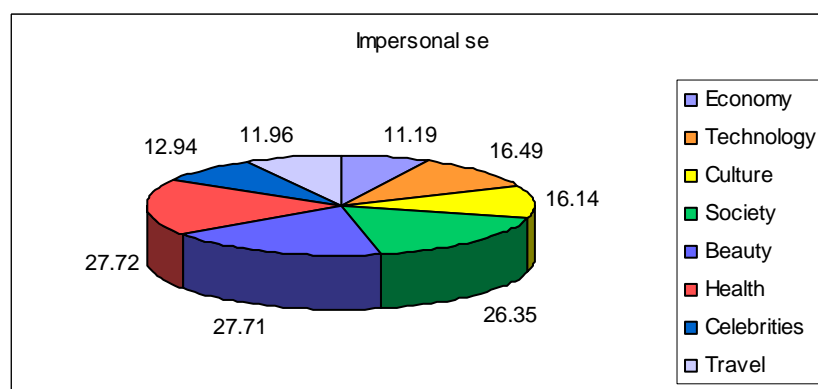
Table 38. Impersonal structures in each Spanish newspaper

As far as impersonal *se* structures are concerned, the highest numbers have been found in *Diez minutos* (24.62) and the lowest in *El País* (15.29). When analyzing the sections, beauty (27.71) and health (27.72) contain the highest number of impersonal cases, whereas the lowest ones appear in travel (11.96) and economy (11.19). The results from Spanish sections seem to confirm the results from English ones concerning the high number of impersonal tokens (the highest in English and Spanish health sections), but not the lowest occurrences (Spanish economy, English travel). Both English and Spanish tabloids present the news on health from an impersonal and general perspective, providing the reader with an instructive and objective character of the articles (see table 39):

Sections	Impersonal structures	NF10,000
Economy	70	11.19
Technology	103	16.49
Culture	101	16.14
Society	164	26.35
Celebrities	67	12.94
Beauty	131	27.71
Health	139	27.72
Travel	55	11.96

Table 39. Impersonal structures in the Spanish sections

Graph 34 is provided to give a clearer view on the distribution of impersonal structures in Spanish newspaper sections:



Graph 34. Impersonal structures in the Spanish sections.

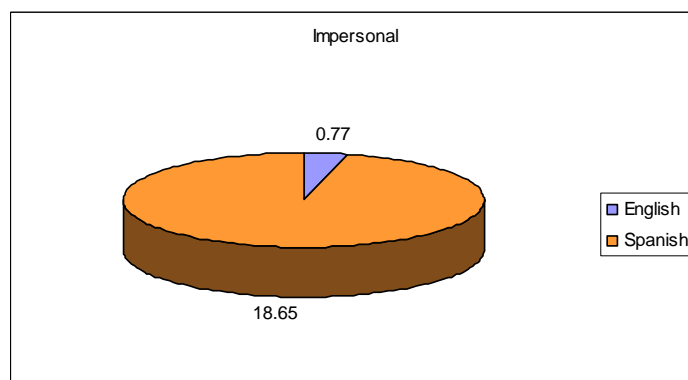
The distribution of Spanish impersonal constructions shows a larger number of these occurrences in tabloids (20.09) than in qualities (17.53). This may be due to the nature and style of the articles and sections of tabloids where the presence of a passive or impersonal construction reflects the impersonal, instructive and objective character of the illustrated issues, whereas qualities can resort to a more subjective and personal style without the necessity of distancing oneself from the presented news.

The figures corresponding to the impersonal structures in English and Spanish are as follows (table 40):

<b>Language</b>	<b>Impersonal occurrences</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
English	29	0.77
Spanish	830	18.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>10.48</b>

Table 40. Impersonal structures in both languages under study

As can be seen, the Spanish press is more prolific in impersonal constructions than English newspapers. They amount to 18.66 in Spanish and to 0.77 structures in English. These rates are presented in graph 35 below:



Graph 35. Impersonal structures occurrences in English and Spanish press

The results confirm the assumptions based on a theoretical background concerning the use of reflexive and impersonal structures in Spanish. The Spanish press is quite prolific in these structures. They amount to 83.8% of all passives and thus are less frequent than periphrastic passives in English: 97.5%. Therefore, reflexive passives and impersonal structures predominate over other passive types used by Spanish journalists, whereas periphrastic passives are the most frequent ones in English newspapers.

Journalists resort to reflexive constructions to obtain the effect of objectiveness and generalization (the lack of an agent enables the reader to identify himself or herself with the agent of the process) but still, an active verb provides the information with a sense of dynamism, solidity and concision (Vultee 2010). The focus is put on the action which is directed towards and by the agent at the same time. These constructions can be translated with *get* or *be* passives into English (Babcock 1970). With regard to impersonal structures, on the other hand, the subject is universal and not revealed and there is no connection between the agent and the

patient. Hence, applying these constructions contributes to an unclear image of the information where its elements are not clear enough and the norms of transmitting solid information are partly violated (Fowler 1991).

The largest numbers of reflexive passives have been found in the economy (67.83) and beauty (68.34) sections as in examples (323) to (324):

(323) Al igual que para el resto de países, Almunia señaló que Bruselas no va a reclamar que el grueso de la consolidación se realice en el primer año, sino entre 2011 y el final de 2013 (El País, “Bruselas pide a España reformas en sanidad y pensiones frente al déficit”, 12/11/2009, Economy); English: will be realized

(324) Con el pelo seco, se coge una sección delantera del cabello, se aplica Laca Cuidado Clásico y se deja fijar con un rulo (Diez minutos, “Las 4 caras de María Castro”, Beauty); English: take; apply; leave with a roller set

Each fragment has reflexive constructions that convey different meanings or are used in different registers. Example (323) comes from the economy section in a quality and thus is characterized by a specialized formal language, *the consolidation will be realized* (the agent and the patient of this process are two different constituents). The importance is laid on the fact of realizing the consolidation in 2011-2013, the agent is not necessary but it is the event itself that counts in the economy texts. Similarly, in (324) reflexive structures from the beauty section deal

with a universal doer. Every reader can identify herself with the *se* subject that is why the impersonal instructions become personally directed to potential readers.

Although beauty and health sections are characterized by the presence of texts of similar informative and instructive character, the latter exhibits a relatively low number of reflexive passives (the fourth position: 59.83) and a relatively high number of impersonal structures (the first position: 27.72). These sections (health and beauty) together with society ones contain the largest number of impersonal occurrences (see examples from (325) to (327)):

(325) Pese a que siempre se ha creído que afectaban más a los hombres, es una de las principales causas de muerte de las mujeres (Diez minutos, “Prevenir enfermedades cardiovasculares”, Health); English: it has been believed

(326) Cuando se trata de largos desplazamientos, qué mejor idea que optar por ropa amplia, en tonos neutros y confeccionada con tejidos suaves y muy flexibles (Hola, “En el aeropuerto vístete como una celebrity” Beauty and fashion); English: when long journeys are concerned

(327) Esta es la primera vez que se reconoce que Ascó será candidato (El País, “CiU admite por primera vez que Ascó quiere el almacén nuclear”, 22/01/2010, Society); English: it is admitted.

General opinions without any indications of the doers are conveyed with impersonal structures: *se ha creído, se trata, se reconoce*. We do not know who the



agent is but we can assume that it is universal and can be used to express a common knowledge understood by an average reader. Resorting to these structures in the health and beauty sections, journalists express a suggestion, a recommendation or a common assumption about a certain topic as in examples (325) and (326). Impersonal structures function similarly in example (327), where they convey a fact of admitting (*se reconoce*) a given truth or a statement generally known by society.

The economy sections of Spanish newspapers are characterized by a low number of impersonal occurrences (11.19) but a high one of reflexive structures (the second position). Interestingly, in the case of English qualities, the situation is slightly different. 1.44 instances have been detected in economy sections, 1.48 in technology sections and 2.52 in the health sections of the English press. Moreover, society and beauty sections occupy the second place as in the case of Spanish tabloids. Yet, the English society or beauty sections occupy the lower end of the scale. The difference in figures between English and Spanish qualities may be related to the fact that reflexive expressions in the latter are replaced by periphrastic passives in English, whereas impersonal constructions in English are matched with their reflexive or impersonal equivalents in Spanish. The following examples, (328) and (329) from English newspapers and their translations mirror this relation:

(328) It is estimated that around 200 million people worldwide play titles like Farmville and Pet Society on Facebook every month (Guardian, “Game developers celebrate tax breaks boost”, 28/03/2010, Technology); Spanish translation: se estima que /impersonal character

(329) Al Capone's syphilis was said to cause him to lose his grip on reality. It is claimed this stopped him from rebuilding his mob empire after doing time in Alcatraz jail (The Sun, “SOCIAL networking websites such as Facebook are triggering a rise in syphilis cases.” 25/03/2010, Health); Spanish: se afirma que/ impersonal structure.

Impersonal structures in both languages serve to distance the author from the given information to a greater extent than if they use other passive structures. They do not carry either the agent or the patient, even the subject of an impersonal construction is unknown to the reader. That is why their percentage in the press should not be high since they do not provide the reader with much information. On the contrary, they present information whose source cannot be verified.

Certain types of passives found in my research and not classified either as periphrastic or as reflexive passives will be discussed in the following subsection in this chapter.

### **5.5.3. Other passive types**

In English newspapers, constructions such as *be + get* passives and passives with an auxiliary other than *be* have been found, whereas in the Spanish press the constructions found are *estar + ser* and *verse + participle*. These passives cannot be called true passives since they do not display all properties of passives, but have characteristics of the adjectival, pseudo-passives constructions. Yet, I have decided

to include them in this analysis and group them under the subheading “other passives” in order to give a broader view on passive constructions as well as to present auxiliaries different from *be* or *get*. They are displayed in tables 41 and 42 below.

<b>Passive type</b> <b>Section</b>	<b>be with get</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>	<b>feel/ become/ remain auxiliary</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
Celebrities	1	0.49	1	0.49
Society	-		7	1.25
Beauty	-		3	0.57
Health	-		4	1.88
Technology	-		2	0.59
Culture	-		7	1.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.64</b>

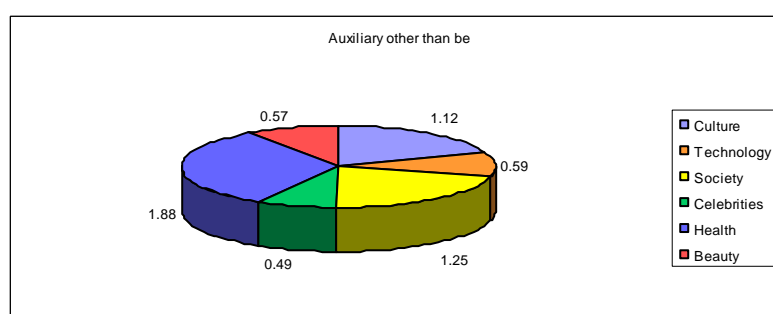
Table 41. Other passive types in English newspapers

Three types of auxiliaries different from *be* have been distinguished in the sections I have examined: *feel*, *become* and *remain*. They have been detected in a larger number in health (1.88) and society (1.25) sections, whereas a *be* with *get* structure has been found in the celebrities section from *The Sun* (only one occurrence):

(330) Jordan started this hysterical screaming that he wasn't doing it as he wasn't getting paid (The Sun, “JORDAN treated Alex Reid like a "little dog on a lead" after scuppering his nude photo shoot for a gay magazine, its editor has claimed”, 09/04/2010).

This structure resembles the periphrastic passive *wasn't being paid* which has the same meaning as the construction used in the example. Yet, in example (330), the emphasis is put on the fact of not being paid, not getting the money for a long time (because of the continuous tense), whereas in the latter example, it is the process of paying or being paid that is emphasized (Givon et. al 1994).

These structures and the sections they mostly appear in will be analyzed later. Graph 36 displays the distribution of pseudo-passives with these auxiliaries in English newspaper sections:



Graph 36. Other than *be* auxiliary

The pseudo-passives with the auxiliaries mentioned above have been mainly used in health (1.88) and society (1.25) sections. Some examples are displayed below from (331) to (333):

(331) They also recorded whether the volunteer got up in the night to read or watch television and if they felt rested in the morning (Guardian, “Proper snoozes can prevent sneezes, find researchers”, 12/01/2009, Society)

(332) My lungs feel open and stretched, my joints springy and healthy, and I feel lifted and contented (The Times, “Why women go wild for an ice-cold dunk in the sea”, 06/04/2010, Lifestyle)

(333) It might become ulcerated or dimpled, or a rash might appear (The Sun, “FLICKING through his copy of The Sun during his lunch break, factory worker Dave Keeber started reading an article about breast cancer”, Fashion and health, 1/04/2010).

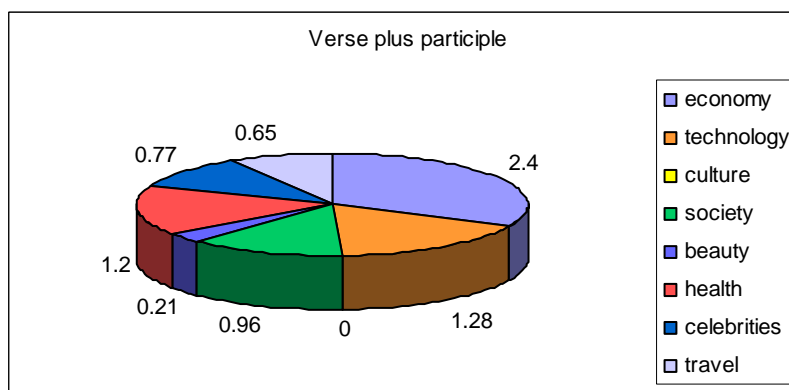
The above examples with *feel* and *become* exhibit a common feature, namely, they function together with the participles as adjectival passives since they describe a state of the subject conveyed by an adjectival participle. This is conditioned by the nature of these verbs, which are stative verbs and express the state of the process and not the process itself (Huddleston 1989). Thus, the use of these auxiliaries with participles provides the passive construction with an adjectival character.

Table 42 displays other passive forms in Spanish sections:

<b>Passive type</b> <b>Section</b>	<b>Estar + ser</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>	<b>verse + participle</b>	<b>NF10,000</b>
Economy	-	-	15	2.4
Technology	3	0.48	8	1.28
Society	1	0.16	6	0.96
Celebrities	-	-	4	0.77
Travel	-	-	3	0.65
Culture	4	0.64	-	-
Beauty	-	-	1	0.21
Health	-	-	6	1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.97</b>

Table 42. Other passive types in Spanish newspapers

As can be inferred from the above figures, the largest number of structures with *verse* appears in economy (2.4), technology (1.28) and health (1.2) sections. On the contrary, most *estar + ser* constructions have been detected in the culture (0.64) and technology sections (0.48) from *El País*. These sections will be later analyzed in more detail. Graph 37 illustrates the distribution of *verse + participle* structures in Spanish newspapers:



Graph 37. *Verse* structures in Spanish newspapers:

Since the percentage of these pseudo-passives is low compared to the structures under discussion and they do not form the basis of this analysis, they are not examined here in detail but only mentioned in passing using some examples taken from those sections in which they were more abundant.

A different structure in Spanish newspapers is *ser + estar*, (Ruano 1972), found especially in the culture sections of *El País* (see the example below):

(334) La Comisión Federal de Comunicación estadounidense (FCC) sería la encargada de vigilar su aplicación. Otra medida semejante ya está siendo examinada en el Senado (“Estados Unidos dice no a la publicidad ruidosa”, 16/12/2009); English: is being examined.

The above structure embodies the combination of a process and a result passive. The emphasis is put on the two factors at the same time: the process of examining and its final state of being examined. Moreover, it focuses on the fact that

the process is in progress. English resorts to present continuous passive to convey such a message.

Finally, *verse* constructions are taken from the technology and economy sections of Spanish qualities. This structure can be interpreted as a periphrastic passive. Thus, example (335):

(335) se vio acompañada,

entails a typical passive construction *estuvo acompañada/ fue acompañada* which emphasizes the process of accompanying or the fact of being accompanied. Below I present two more examples from the Spanish press, (336) and (337), illustrating this point:

(336) Otro de los apartados que, además de por el deterioro generalizado de la economía, se ha visto afectado por las actuaciones del Ejecutivo es la recaudación en concepto de IVA por la incorporación de las devoluciones mensuales (El País, “Las medidas anticrisis multiplican por cinco el déficit público al 6% del PIB”, 27/10/2009, Economy)

(337) En este sentido, asegura que España exhibe, junto a Francia, la mayor diferencia entre «el número de participantes activos en la negociación y los que, al final, se ven afectados por la misma» (El Mundo, “El Banco de España se suma a CEOE pidiendo un despido más flexible”, Economy).

The same structure has been found in both cases carrying the same message, the fact of being affected. They exhibit a different way of passivizing the



information. These structures can be found in the language of the Spanish press and are more typical of quality newspapers since they represent a more sophisticated register.

This chapter has dealt with the practical analysis of the passive voice in English and Spanish newspapers. Passive structures found in the newspapers under study have been analysed from three perspectives: tabloids vs. qualities, English vs. Spanish and reflexive passive vs. periphrastic passives and impersonal structures. The intention of this analysis has been to investigate the passive structures in English and Spanish qualities and in the sections selected and to provide the possible reasons for such a distribution.

The following chapter will present the conclusions reached in the light of this analysis focusing on the main differences and similarities between the two languages.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS**

In this dissertation, I have been dealing with the passive voice in English and Spanish newspapers. A theoretical framework on passive constructions together with a practical analysis of data have been provided. In the final part of the dissertation, a summary of each chapter as well as some final remarks concerning the topic under study are given.

The second chapter has been elaborated upon the concept of the passive voice in two languages: English and Spanish. First, some basic notions in relation to passivization have been given. The concepts of passive and active voice, passivization, ergativity, accusative languages, antipassive, middle voice, valency and transitivity were introduced and explained on the basis of linguistic dictionaries and specialized volumes. These linguistic notions have been discussed from a general perspective by making reference to the classical languages, Latin and Greek, and the languages under study. Secondly, the notions of transitivity and intransitivity have been provided. These terms were analyzed through examples of different kinds of verbs. A distinction between monotransitive, ditransitive and intransitive verbs,

considered a decisive feature in the passivization process, has also been made. Next, the chapter proceeded to delve into the passive voice in English. Its usage and types have been presented. Moreover, the problem of verbal and adjectival passives was discussed with an emphasis on the distinction between both types. This was supported by suitable examples which illustrated the main differences and confusions regarding the *-en* form of the verb, that is to say, the verbal participle. A separate part of the chapter was devoted to the two kinds of periphrastic passives in English with *be* and *get* auxiliaries. The similarities and differences in meaning together with their frequency of usage in everyday language were displayed. Furthermore, the chapter also provided a brief definition of various types of passives, such as reflexive, periphrastic or impersonal, contrasting them at the same time with other languages. A separate section was devoted to the expression of the middle voice in English (and in general) as a type of borderline voice system sharing features of passives and actives. All these constructions have been examined, to some extent, from syntactic and semantic points of view.

The theoretical background for the passive voice in Spanish has also been provided. This section focused on the kinds of passive forms in this Romance language, that is, periphrastic with *ser* and *estar* (indicating the nuances between them) and reflexive/ impersonal *se* clauses. The number of the latter has been relatively high in the material gathered for this survey. The case of agent as a semantic role in the clause was also mentioned as well as the problem of its presence or absence in passive *se* clauses. The Spanish examples of passive and impersonal clauses were contrasted with their English equivalents, pointing out their similarities

and differences. Some syntactic solutions for translating English-Spanish passive constructions were suggested and explained. Moreover, the differences between these two language systems, as far as passive voice was concerned, were analyzed in the light of contrastive grammar studies.

The third chapter accounts for the characteristics of newspaper language in the English and Spanish press. Some information concerning the main features of a journalistic style has been presented. The functions of newspaper language have been discussed placing an emphasis on the features of persuasiveness, informativeness and manipulation. Consequently, the issue of the power of words has been raised too. The organization of journalistic texts has been examined through their principal elements: headline, lead and body. Both, the structure and the style of the headline have been analyzed in relation to the structure and style of the text, both in English and Spanish. Typical stylistic characteristics have been mentioned focusing on the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties of the language used in headlines and the body of a newspaper text, always bearing in mind a division between qualities and tabloids. A special emphasis was put on the passive and agentless constructions occurring in the texts and the reasons for their usage. The manipulation strategies used by journalists have been mirrored in the relations between the language structure and the message conveyed. Moreover, an outline of the specialized language material used in the press and the style of feminine magazines have been illustrated here as well.

Chapter 4 deals with methodology and corpus material. The material gathered for the present study has been taken from the English and the Spanish press.

The description of the data with samples containing the number of words of each newspaper, section, title and date were shown in the corresponding graphs. Next, the methodology of the study, namely, the tools and each step to the analysis have been provided.

Chapter 5 has been devoted to the detailed analysis of passive structures in the Spanish and the English press under study. It served as a practical verification of the theoretical background. The results from my research seem to confirm some theoretical assumptions and reject others. This can shed a new light on the issue examined. I have observed that more passive structures have been detected in the Spanish press (91.06), which partly contradicts the assumption 1 (saying that English press will indicate the highest number of passive structures), where qualities have indicated a higher number of passive occurrences (93.69) than tabloids (87.7), which does not confirm assumption 5 either (the type of newspaper does not influence the number of passives). Society (84.66) and economy sections (80.54) include a relatively high number of passive structures in qualities (assumption 3: high number of passives in economy sections because of the specialized text language) whereas in tabloids, health (86.81) and beauty sections (72.59) have used more passive forms (assumption 4, health and beauty sections abundant in reflexive structures). Surprisingly, periphrastic passives amount to 44.16% of all passive structures found in the English and Spanish texts. Reflexive and impersonal *se* structures rise up to 83.8% in Spanish texts. In English, impersonal structures amount to 1.3% of all the structures examined whereas in Spanish this is 20.5% of all structures. Other passive

types have also been detected and briefly analysed in both languages although they have not been considered central passives but peripheral ones.

By using passive structures, journalists omit part of the information since the agent is concealed in most of the cases. The use of these structures allow the author to distance himself or herself from a given topic and to transmit a sense of objectiveness and universality (directed to every potential reader). Passive structures emphasise the importance of the process or event described without the necessity of mentioning the doer whereas the choice of the passive type depends mainly on the text, the journalist's decision and to some extent on the language (which partly pertains to assumption 5: passivizing the information or not depends on the journalist's style to some extent).

The content of the news as well as the style in which this is conveyed implies the need of passivizing or not the information. There is no single determining factor which decides over using passive constructions. In the case of the newspapers forming my corpus of data, it has been the style or the perspective from which the news was presented.

Thus, passive structures in particular sections reflect the character of the section and to some extent the stylistic preferences of the newspapers. The conclusion ensuing from the high number of analyzed constructions in Spanish and the low number in English newspapers might be that Spanish journalists resort to a more impersonal way of dealing with news than English ones. The style can be more objective with a tendency of author's distancing from the information, differentiating between more (encoded in active voice) and less important (encoded in passive

voice) news, emphasizing the action or process and not their doer. Health and beauty sections indicated the highest number of tokens where the majority were reflexive passives (68.34 in beauty) and impersonal structures (27.7) which may be due to their instructive character and focalization on the process. Interestingly, English *get* passives (of a reflexive nature: the agent and patient encoded are the same entity) have been found in the highest number also in the above mentioned sections (3.4 in beauty and 2.25 in health). This can be compared to the findings in the Spanish press and can help to establish a link between reflexive structures (*get* or *se*) and beauty and health sections.

By way of summary, the passive voice as a linguistic issue can be found in every accusative language system, that is to say, in languages which have SVO or VO pattern. As was already explained in this dissertation, the passivization process is restricted to those verbs which take complements, namely direct or indirect objects. Therefore, it is strongly related to the notions of transitivity and intransitivity of verbs as well as to the different types of transitive verbs and different types of complementation. The main idea of passive clauses is that the action affects the subject of the passive clause (an object of an active), contrary to its active equivalent where the object receives the action. The periphrastic form with an auxiliary *be* is also natural and typical of the everyday spoken English whereas in Spanish it is rare and does not sound natural. Instead, Spanish develops impersonal structures and reflexive *se* passives which in the syntactic form resemble active structures but functionally convey a passive meaning.



The study has shown that passivization is not only grammatically constrained but it also depends on the choices of journalists or editors who shape the texts according to their tastes and journalistic norms. Apart from the differences concerning the realization of the passivized information (English periphrastic passive and Spanish reflexive passive), we can notice also some similarities, such as the context or the intention of using passive clauses, for example, in health or beauty sections. Sentences of instructive character or events devoid of agents have been encoded in passive clauses in both languages. A similar device has been used in headlines which briefly introduced the topic whose details were going to be given and explained in the body of the text.

By no means is this dissertation an exhaustive study on the passive voice in written English and Spanish mass-media. It deals only with some issues related to the topic and focuses on their practical analysis. It may serve as a step to the contrastive analyses on the passive systems in both languages and as a starting point in exploring new variables and approaches towards that issue, not only in the press but also in other settings.

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# **APPENDIX**

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El País	Economy	La morosidad de la banca rebasa el 5% por primera vez desde 1996	18/01/2010	425
El País	Economy	La creación de empresas vuelve a subir tras dos años y medio a la baja	18/01/2010	721
El País	Economy	El BCE reparte menos de 100.000 millones en su última subasta a un año	16/12/2009	311
El País	Economy	Bruselas pide a España reformas en sanidad y pensiones frente al déficit	12/11/2009	762
El País	Economy	British Airways ratifica su fusión con Iberia	12/11/2009	712
El País	Economy	Las medidas anticrisis multiplican por cinco el déficit público al 6% del PIB	27/10/2009	836
El País	Economy	La supresión de los 400 euros del IRPF afectará a más de 12 millones de contribuyentes	17/09/2009	530
El País	Economy	La Casa Blanca prevé que el déficit se dispare un 19% en diez años	25/08/2009	467
El País	Economy	El paro sube en 126.700 personas en el segundo trimestre y sitúa la tasa en el 17,9% EIE	24/07/2009	1,061
El País	Economy	La banca adelantará los pagos a los proveedores de la Generalitat	22/04/2009	336

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El País	Economy	Geithner pide poderes para actuar en entidades no bancarias	24/03/2009	555
El País	Economy	Acuerdo en el Congreso de EE UU para aprobar el plan de estímulo	11/02/2009	412
El País	Economy	El BCE baja los tipos hasta el 2% para luchar contra la recesión	15/01/2009	664
El País	Economy	Bruselas presenta su modelo de supervisión financiera para controlar los riesgos	27/05/2009	656
El País	Economy	La economía de Estados Unidos modera su desplome al 1% en la primera mitad del año	31/07/2009	393
El País	Economy	El Euríbor sube en diciembre por primera vez en 14 meses	31/12/2009	314
El País	Economy	IBM destina 3.385 millones adicionales para la recompra de acciones	27/10/2009	310
El País	Economy	Los banqueros se mudan a los paraísos fiscales para eludir el control de sus retribuciones	17/09/2009	451
El País	Economy	Las pensiones pagadas por la Seguridad Social aumentan un 1,7%	25/08/2009	346
El País	Economy	El Gobierno carga contra la CEOE por defender el despido libre	24/07/2009	903

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El País	Economy	Hallan muerto al director financiero de Freddie Mac	22/04/2009	405
El País	Economy	España tiene hasta 2012 para dejar el déficit por debajo del 3%	24/03/2009	1,021
El País	Economy	Fernández Ordóñez critica que la protección laboral "no funciona" porque aumenta el paro	11/02/2009	539
El País	Economy	El precio de la vivienda libre cayó un 3,2% en 2008	15/01/2009	566
El País	Economy	El Santander unifica sus marcas en las 1.300 oficinas del Reino Unido	27/05/2009	536
El País	Economy	Fernández Ordóñez reclama que las entidades que reciban dinero público se fusionen como poco"	23/06/2009	616
El País	Economy	El Euríbor marca un mínimo en un día al caer del 1,59%	23/06/2009	314
El País	Economy	España lleva a la eurozona a una tasa de paro récord con un 9,4%	31/07/2009	362
El País	Economy	Los precios aumentan su descenso al 0,6%	07/08/2009	865
El País	Economy	La OCDE observa signos más fuertes de recuperación	07/08/2009	433
El País	Economy	Las solicitudes de seguro de desempleo en EE UU	31/12/2009	561

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		caen a mínimos en 17 meses		
El País	Economy	La cifra semanal es la más Unicaja y Cajasur logran un principio de acuerdo para consumir su fusión	30/11/2009	504
El País	Economy	La crisis anulará cinco años de lucha contra la pobreza en América Latina	30/11/2009	502
El País	Economy	Patronal y sindicatos se dan de plazo hasta el martes para desbloquear la negociación colectiva	30/10/2009	501
El País	Economy	El Ibex acaba con siete meses de ganancias al caer en octubre	30/10/2009	614
El País	Economy	Los presupuestos de 2010 recogen más gasto y menos inversión	29/09/2009	832
El País	Economy	Ciencia e Innovación y Cultura, los dos ministerios que más pierden en los presupuestos	29/09/2009	379
El País	Economy	El Euríbor cierra agosto con un nuevo mínimo histórico	31/08/2009	709
El País	Economy	El déficit por cuenta corriente bajó un 41,8% en los seis primeros meses de 2009	31/08/2009	649
El País	Economy	El sector del automóvil atribuye un 15% del total de las ventas a las ayudas	01/07/2009	727

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		directas		
El País	Economy	El número de insolvencias declaradas hasta junio supera las de todo 2008	01/07/2009	341
El País	Economy	Un juez autoriza la venta de Chrysler a Fiat y la creación de un nuevo grupo	01/06/2009	345
El País	Economy	Un mes sin pagar el alquiler podrá ser causa de desahucio	01/06/2009	157
El País	Economy	Bruselas prevé que la economía española caiga un 3,2% este año	04/05/2009	879
El País	Economy	Fiat aspira a convertirse en el líder europeo con la compra de Opel	04/05/2009	1,019
El País	Economy	Madrid representa el 25% del total de la deuda de los ayuntamientos	01/04/2009	346
El País	Economy	El Banco de España admite que puede haber más operaciones de rescate	01/04/2009	871
El País	Economy	El Gobierno aprobará medidas contra el desempleo sin el acuerdo de los agentes sociales	02/03/2009	597
El País	Economy	Caja Castilla La-Mancha y Unicaja alcanzan un principio de acuerdo para integrarse	02/03/2009	500
El País	Economy	Los fabricantes de coches reclaman más ayudas tras	02/02/2009	446



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		registrar el peor enero en los últimos 13 años		
El País	Economy	Caja Madrid advierte de que su morosidad llegará al 7%	02/02/2009	965
El País	Economy	Los coches menos contaminantes esquivan la crisis y suben un 30% en 2008	02/01/2009	782
El País	Economy	La falta de controladores causa importantes retrasos en Barajas	02/01/2009	658
El País	Economy	Caja Duero y Caja España acuerdan fusionarse	04/01/2010	354
El País	Economy	El Ibex arranca 2010 en alza	04/01/2010	305
El País	Technology	La velocidad de la banda ancha se "estanca" en 2009	30/12/2009	429
El País	Technology	Coto a los abusos del SMS	27/11/2009	491
El País	Technology	Telefónica acusa a la Comisión Europea de frenar la inversión y el desarrollo de Internet	31/08/2009	767
El País	Technology	El 'hacker del Pentágono', más cerca de ser juzgado en EE UU	31/07/2009	319
El País	Technology	Las descargas se regularán por decreto	04/05/2009	1,006
El País	Technology	La tercera versión del virus informático Conficker amenaza con	01/04/2009	451

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		activarse hoy		
El País	Technology	El 3GSM Mobile Congress se queda en Barcelona	15/01/2009	644
El País	Technology	Francia prohibirá el uso de teléfonos móviles a los niños en la escuela primaria	27/05/2009	492
El País	Technology	El móvil bajo la marca Google, por 530 dólares	30/12/2009	283
El País	Technology	Nokia estrena su primer miniportátil de la mano de Movistar	30/11/2009	529
El País	Technology	La caída de las ventas mantiene las pérdidas en Sony	30/10/2009	514
El País	Technology	Penas de prisión en Venezuela a quien comercie con juegos violentos	30/10/2009	348
El País	Technology	Intel busca desterrar el USB con fibra óptica	29/09/2009	362
El País	Technology	Estados Unidos mantendrá su vigilancia sobre el Gobierno de Internet	29/09/2009	1,181
El País	Technology	Alemania prohíbe difundir los sondeos a pie de urna en Twitter	31/08/2009	301
El País	Technology	Firefox llega a los mil millones de descargas	31/07/2009	325
El País	Technology	Microsoft ya tiene su	01/06/2009	558

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		propio Google		
El País	Technology	Una red majestuosa	31/05/2009	501
El País	Technology	El viaje comienza en la red	04/05/2009	662
El País	Technology	Y el síndrome de Diógenes llegó al ordenador	31/03/2009	2,301
El País	Technology	La expansión tecnológica no termina con la brecha digital	02/03/2009	627
El País	Technology	El universo en nuestras manos	02/03/2009	823
El País	Technology	Vodafone alcanza una velocidad de 16 Megabits por segundo en Internet móvil	15/01/2009	240
El País	Technology	Filmax abre su propio portal para la venta y alquiler de cine y música	02/02/2009	408
El País	Technology	Los ordenadores Gateway desembarcan en Europa	02/02/2009	212
El País	Technology	YouTube vuelve a ser inaccesible en China	24/03/2009	233
El País	Technology	Google muestra a los editores españoles las ventajas de la red	24/03/2009	683
El País	Technology	Un comando militar protegerá las redes del Pentágono de los piratas informáticos	22/04/2009	232
El País	Technology	Facebook quiere ganar también dinero en España	22/04/2009	483

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El País	Technology	Más del 90% del correo electrónico es 'spam'	27/05/2009	223
El País	Technology	¿Hacia el fin del disco?	23/06/2009	553
El País	Technology	Juicio contra Google Italia por albergar un vídeo en el que cuatro adolescentes golpean a un niño deficiente	23/06/2009	364
El País	Technology	Bezos admite que "fue estúpido" retirar obras de Orwell del Kindle de sus clientes	24/07/2009	236
El País	Technology	Los ordenadores con alta velocidad influyen en el mercado bursátil	24/07/2009	328
El País	Technology	Los mejores 'ganchos' para mandar un virus	06/08/2009	224
El País	Technology	El ataque a Facebook y Twitter estaba dirigido a un usuario	07/08/2009	318
El País	Technology	Occidente pierde la carrera por la velocidad en la Red	16/09/2009	1,978
El País	Technology	Los fundadores de Skype se querellan contra eBay	17/09/2009	292
El País	Technology	Skype reclama a Europa la neutralidad de Internet	27/10/2009	550
El País	Technology	El periódico digital Soitu.es echa el cierre	27/10/2009	388
El País	Technology	El misterio de las fotos de Zuckerberg en Facebook	16/12/2009	274

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El País	Technology	Bruselas da carpetazo a la investigación sobre Microsoft y los navegadores	16/12/2009	565
El País	Technology	Intel Reader, nuevo lector electrónico para ciegos	12/11/2009	173
El País	Technology	Bing quiere ser diferente	12/11/2009	240
El País	Technology	Un tribunal sueco ordena desconectar The Pirate Bay de Internet	25/08/2009	529
El País	Technology	Londres planea cortar la piratería de raíz	25/08/2009	359
El País	Technology	Jazztel se apunta al P2P	11/02/2009	533
El País	Technology	El Día de Internet propondrá recetas contra la crisis	11/02/2009	583
El País	Technology	Nokia ofrece navegación gratis para coches y peatones	21/01/2010	258
El País	Technology	The New York Times' cobrará por sus contenidos 'web'	21/01/2010	515
El País	Technology	El Gobierno destinará más de 1.500 millones al desarrollo de la Sociedad de la Información en 2009	30/12/2008	371
El País	Technology	El CIS ofrece gratis en Internet los ficheros de datos de sus encuestas	30/12/2008	247
El País	Technology	'The New York Times' cobrará por parte de sus contenidos en Internet en	20/01/2010	492

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		2011		
El País	Technology	La edición digital de The New York Times tiene más de 17 millones de lectores	20/01/2010	542
El País	Technology	La Audiencia Nacional admite a trámite un recurso sobre González-Sinde por conflicto de intereses	18/01/2010	453
El País	Technology	Pirateados los correos de varios periodistas extranjeros en Pekín	18/01/2010	467
El País	Technology	El Gobierno niega que haya habido un ataque contra la web de la presidencia europea	04/01/2010	380
El País	Technology	Renace el debate sobre el control de las descargas	04/01/2010	1,100
El País	Technology	La Comisión Federal de Comercio estudia si frena la competencia en este creciente sector publicitario	24/12/2009	345
El País	Technology	Otras maneras de ver los números	24/12/2009	997
El País	Society	CiU admite por primera vez que Ascó quiere el almacén nuclear	22/01/2010	278
El País	Society	Agua y aceite, unidos al fin	31/12/2009	1,213
El País	Society	La falta de incentivos lastra la labor de los	24/11/2009	409

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		docentes		
El País	Society	El consejo genético se estanca por falta de un marco legal	23/08/2009	890
El País	Society	"Dalila no fue ingresada antes porque no lo requería"	01/07/2009	528
El País	Society	Sanidad y Fomento instalan puntos de información sobre la nueva gripe en todos los aeropuertos	04/05/2009	1029
El País	Society	Aumenta su incidencia pero también la supervivencia al cáncer	02/02/2009	528
El País	Society	CiU admite por primera vez que Ascó quiere el almacén nuclear	22/01/2010	529
El País	Society	Descubierto un agujero vertical en la Luna	01/01/2010	410
El País	Society	El tabú es el placer	13/12/2009	2,502
El País	Society	Las familias 'progres' dedican menos tiempo a educar a los hijos	27/11/2009	783
El País	Society	Unos monos daltónicos ven en color gracias a un gen humano	17/09/2009	276
El País	Society	"Ahora sabemos que el universo es plano"	16/09/2009	985
El País	Society	EE UU estudia aplicar la circuncisión a todos los recién nacidos para luchar	24/08/2009	448

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		contra el sida		
El País	Society	La Generalitat valenciana traslada de centro a un profesor por negarse a dar Ciudadanía en inglés	01/07/2009	405
El País	Society	El carné laboral europeo	22/06/2009	1,044
El País	Society	UGT reclama que el Gobierno fije unos mínimos comunes para educación infantil	23/06/2009	345
El País	Society	México discute el retorno a la normalidad	04/05/2009	397
El País	Society	La Comisión Europea advierte del retraso de España en la aplicación del 'plan Bolonia'	22/04/2009	515
El País	Society	La ONU condena a España por no dejar que un enfermo de sida terminal muriera en su casa	22/04/2009	943
El País	Society	La expansión tecnológica no termina con la brecha digital	02/03/2009	627
El País	Society	Los medios de comunicación piden al Gobierno una batería de ayudas	02/03/2009	1,132
El País	Society	Un 'milagro' por partida doble	24/03/2009	283
El País	Society	La Eurocámara rechaza reprobar la inmersión lingüística en Cataluña,	24/03/2009	463



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		como pedía el PP		
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El País	Society	Cambio mi vale-regalo por una bombilla ecológica	11/02/2009	301
El País	Society	Reino Unido nacionaliza las escuelas privadas en crisis	02/02/2009	565
El País	Society	Padres, no amigos	02/01/2009	2,095
El País	Society	El consumo de 'tele' en España alcanza una cifra récord de casi cuatro horas diarias	02/01/2009	518
El País	Society	Declarada culpable la española encarcelada en EE UU por llevarse a su hija a España	12/11/2009	678
El País	Society	Nature' culpa de los recortes en I+D a la "inexperiencia" de la ministra Garmendia	12/11/2009	414
El País	Society	La OMS pide planes rigurosos de vacunación contra la nueva gripe	29/09/2009	399
El País	Society	Los presupuestos para salud se congelan	29/09/2009	208
El País	Society	La Fiscalía de Granada investiga un caso "exacto" al de Ryan	07/08/2009	415
El País	Society	Descubiertos los genes que nos hacen únicos	05/08/2009	683

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El País	Society	Una 'receta' biomolecular para controlar la grasa parda	29/07/2009	317
El País	Society	La UE insta a España a cambiar su modelo agrario para afrontar el cambio climático	01/04/2009	317
El País	Society	Los Gates donan 25 millones a China para combatir la tuberculosis	01/04/2009	474
El País	Society	La gripe, el LHC y el fiasco de Copenhague, entre las diez noticias científicas del año	24/12/2009	944
El País	Society	Los humanos primitivos comían cereales procesados hace 100.000 años en África	22/12/2009	439
El País	Society	El empleo femenino resiste mejor la crisis	18/01/2010	1,610
El País	Society	La 'Cassini' puede explorar hasta 2017	20/01/2010	653
El País	Society	Las neuronas que nos sitúan	20/01/2010	329
El País	Society	Dos niños torturaron por diversión "hasta que les dolieron los brazos"	23/01/2010	1,413
El País	People and TV	Los famosos logran 57 millones para Haití	25/01/2010	316
El País	People and	Los humanos primitivos	22/12/2009	265

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
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El País	People and TV	La 'Cassini' puede explorar hasta 2017	22/01/2010	547
El País	People and TV	Pamela Anderson, a manotazos con cámaras y fotógrafos	04/01/2010	277
El País	People and TV	Estados Unidos dice "no" a la publicidad ruidosa	16/12/2009	212
El País	People and TV	Juanes: "Hacemos esto desde la inocencia"	17/09/2009	413
El País	People and TV	Frases de Paulo Coehlo se convierten en camisetas solidarias	22/04/2009	354
El País	People and TV	Jonathan gana la final de 'Fama ¡a bailar!'	25/01/2010	224
El País	People and TV	El tamaño lo es todo	25/01/2010	709
El País	People and TV	Un tercer huésped no invitado a la Casa Blanca	04/01/2010	333
El País	People and TV	El primer servicio de taxis sólo para mujeres de España funciona en Barcelona	04/01/2010	171
El País	People and TV	El hijo que no fue	31/12/2009	630
El País	People and TV	Michael Jackson sigue rompiendo barreras	31/12/2009	281
El País	People and TV	Sellos de Zidane para luchar contra la enfermedad	31/12/2009	324

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El País	People and TV	Detenido el padre de Lindsay Lohan por violar una orden de alejamiento	16/12/2009	285
El País	People and TV	Regresa 'La Bola de Cristal' a RTVE.es	30/11/2009	428
El País	People and TV	El Ministerio suizo de Justicia prepara una liberación "discreta" de Polanski	30/11/2009	492
El País	People and TV	Míster España 2009: "Soy un mujeriego"	30/11/2009	294
El País	People and TV	1,7 millones de euros por la intimidad de Bergman	2009-09-29	366
El País	People and TV	Penélope Cruz, portada de 'Vanity Fair'	2009-09-29	454
El País	People and TV	A Jackman no le gustan los teléfonos en el teatro	2009-09-29	314
El País	People and TV	Rocco Siffredi, investigado por evasión de impuestos	2009-09-17	173
El País	People and TV	Kate Winslet, la mujer mejor vestida de Hollywood	2009-09-17	297
El País	People and TV	Se busca al verdadero Doctor Mateo	2009-08-25	276
El País	People and TV	La tentación yace abajo, pero es cara	2009-08-25	630
El País	People and TV	Un extraño 'souvenir'	2009-08-25	165

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
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El País	People and TV	Barbra Streisand subastará más de 500 objetos personales	2009-08-07	291
El País	People and TV	Michael Jackson dejó un centenar de canciones inéditas	2009-08-07	328
El País	People and TV	Furaco y Tola, separación en septiembre	2009-07-31	527
El País	People and TV	Benedicto XVI, cantante además de Papa	2009-07-31	340
El País	People and TV	Piqueras presentará al mediodía los 'Informativos Telecinco'	2009-07-31	334
El País	People and TV	Alemania podrá ver a un caníbal en acción	2009-05-27	412
El País	People and TV	Fernández afirma que "no está agotada" la responsabilidad de TVE por las pitadas al himno	2009-05-27	375
El País	People and TV	Yoko Ono 'entra' en la mente de un hombre	2009-05-27	683
El País	People and TV	La sucia Londres, la sobrevalorada París y la aburrida Bruselas, a votación	2009-05-04	413
El País	People and TV	Una joven Madonna posó desnuda por 30 dólares	2009-05-04	420
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El País	People and TV	Docenas de riñones para Natalie Cole	2009-04-01	374
El País	People and TV	Anne Hathaway será Judy Garland en las tablas y en el cine	2009-03-24	360
El País	People and TV	Las aventuras de Madonna, sus peores enemigas al adoptar	2009-03-24	357
El País	People and TV	Carlos Fuentes recibe la Gran Cruz de Isabel la Católica	2009-03-24	471
El País	People and TV	La televisión da sorpresas en los Globos de Oro	2010-01-18	383
El País	People and TV	400 aspirantes a Michael Jackson	2010-01-18	577
El País	People and TV	Las peluquerías catalanas piden a los clientes que traigan su propia música	2010-01-18	313
El País	People and TV	Rihanna vuelve con Chris Brown tras la agresión	2009-03-24	546
El País	People and TV	Mínimo histórico en audiencia para Telecinco	2009-03-02	264
El País	People and TV	Bruce Willis, demandado por 4 millones de dólares	2009-03-02	268
El País	People and TV	Boris Becker anuncia boda con una ex novia	2009-03-02	298
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El País	People and TV	La nueva televisión habla en inglés	2009-02-02	830
El País	People and TV	Cuatro, premiada con tres TP de Oro	2009-02-11	755
El País	People and TV	Vuelve el Almodóvar más transgresor	2009-02-11	775
El País	People and TV	Reto de Obama para 2009: dejar de fumar	2009-01-02	342
El País	People and TV	La ministra francesa Rachida Dati da a luz a una niña	2009-01-02	794
El País	People and TV	Matt Dillon despide el año a exceso de velocidad	2009-01-01	233
El País	People and TV	Angelina Jolie y Brad Pitt, tan juntos como siempre	2010-01-25	586
El País	People and TV	La Confederación de Padres de Alumnos pide la retirada de 'El Pacto'	2010-01-11	954
El País	People and TV	Sarah Palin ficha por la Fox	2010-01-11	281
El País	People and TV	¿Quiere convertirse en momia?	2010-01-11	308
El País	People and TV	Guy Ritchie pasa del cine a la música	2010-01-11	214

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El País	People and TV	"¡Quiero saber qué significan los malditos números!"	2010-01-26	624
El País	People and TV	Boicot contra Karnele y su polémica con Eurovisión	2010-01-26	594
El País	People and TV	Isabel Pantoja también tendrá su 'tv movie'	2010-01-25	331
El País	People and TV	Karnele Marchante, expulsada de la carrera por Eurovisión 2010	2010-01-21	980
El País	People and TV	El maratón benéfico para Haití de Clooney se verá en España	2010-01-21	308
El País	People and TV	La familia de McCain se desmelenan	2010-01-21	325
El País	People and TV	La agonía de Lehman Brothers	2010-01-21	550
El País	People and TV	Ni rosas ni cognac para Poe	2010-01-21	248
El País	People and TV	Polanski cree que ya ha cumplido condena	2010-01-21	145
El Mundo	Economy	El transporte aéreo registra en 2009 su mayor caída desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial	Not available1	787
El Mundo	Economy	El Euribor sube hasta el 1,24% tras 14 meses de descensos	Not available1	1.234
El Mundo	Economy	Los planes de Obama sacan a EEUU de la crisis...	Not available1	731



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Economy	CRISIS FINANCIERA / El panorama nacional	Not available <sup>1</sup>	697
El Mundo	Economy	Crecimiento sin empleo	Not available <sup>1</sup>	415
El Mundo	Economy	BBVA prejubilada a su 'número 2' con 52 millones para su pensión	Not available <sup>1</sup>	738
El Mundo	Economy	El Banco de España se suma a CEOE pidiendo un despido más flexible	Not available <sup>1</sup>	1.167
El Mundo	Economy	El gurú que predijo la crisis ve a España como 'un riesgo de desastre para la eurozona'	Not available <sup>1</sup>	307
El Mundo	Economy	Los precios regulados desbordan el IPC	Not available <sup>1</sup>	1.051
El Mundo	Economy	Cinco incrementos estratosféricos	Not available <sup>1</sup>	204
El Mundo	Economy	La banca boicotea el Frob en Bruselas La patronal AEB hace presión ante la Comisión	Not available <sup>1</sup>	841
El Mundo	Economy	El consejo de CajaSur se enfrenta a 10 años de inhabilitación	Not available <sup>1</sup>	778
El Mundo	Economy	Salgado: «Con Almunia tenemos mucho ganado»	Not available <sup>1</sup>	526
El Mundo	Economy	El último de 'los del BBV' no llegó a presidente	Not available <sup>1</sup>	455
El Mundo	Economy	El «amigo del PP» que sobrevive a Zapatero González aspira ahora a	Not available <sup>1</sup>	785

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		ser		
El Mundo	Economy	La última caída del Euribor	Not available <sup>1</sup>	1.159
El Mundo	Economy	«El cambio climático puede traer otra crisis en diez años»	Not available <sup>1</sup>	897
El Mundo	Economy	Los sindicatos negocian hoy ampliar la ayuda a parados	Not available <sup>1</sup>	386
El Mundo	Economy	Los autónomos no cobrarán paro hasta 2011	Not available <sup>1</sup>	840
El Mundo	Economy	El Banco de España recapitalizará las entidades con cuotas y tendrá derechos políticos.	Not available <sup>1</sup>	360
El Mundo	Economy	Moody's degrada a bancos y cajas	Not available <sup>1</sup>	572
El Mundo	Economy	El Estado aumenta ya su endeudamiento a un ritmo de 700 millones diarios	Not available <sup>1</sup>	712
El Mundo	Economy	Economía avala el cese de los ex consejeros de CCM	Not available <sup>1</sup>	305
El Mundo	Economy	El desplome de los ingresos sitúa el déficit público en 6.553 millones	Not available <sup>1</sup>	616
El Mundo	Economy	Corbacho pide silencio al gobernador	Not available <sup>1</sup>	954
El Mundo	Economy	Ningún signo de progreso en el horizonte	Not available <sup>1</sup>	487
El Mundo	Economy	El paro reduce el superávit de la Seguridad	Not available <sup>1</sup>	421

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		Social un 41%		
El Mundo	Economy	Rato aterriza hoy en Caja Madrid con el reto de cerrar una fusión	Not available 1	530
El Mundo	Economy	Los beneficios del Sabadell caen un 22,5% por menores extraordinarios	Not available 1	468
El Mundo	Economy	El crédito a las familias vuelve a fluir	Not available 1	1.263
El Mundo	Economy	El 'test de estrés' de la banca en EEUU desata una rebelión contra el Tesoro	Not available 1	849
El Mundo	Economy	Narcís Serra pide al Gobierno que recapitalice todas las cajas	Not available 1	737
El Mundo	Economy	Zapatero graba un vídeo para vaticinar que el G-20 iniciará 'la recuperación'	Not available 1	906
El Mundo	Economy	La Bolsa acoge con subidas el plan de Obama para limpiar los bancos de activos tóxicos	Not available 1	819
El Mundo	Economy	Los directivos de AIG empiezan a devolver los 'bonus' del escándalo	Not available 1	391
El Mundo	Economy	La esperanza de recuperación dispara las Bolsas mundiales	Not available 1	561
El Mundo	Economy	Batacazo de Wall Street tras anunciar Obama el plan millonario para la	Not available 1	991

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		banca		
El Mundo	Economy	Bruselas respalda sanear las entidades peor gestionadas con dinero público	Not available1	821
El Mundo	Economy	El nuevo rescate para la banca de EEUU desata una sangría bursátil	Not available1	658
El Mundo	Economy	Otro millón de españoles al paro	Not available1	664
El Mundo	Economy	La recuperación será «lenta, frágil y débil	Not available1	499
El Mundo	Economy	Los sindicatos aceptan para los funcionarios una subida del 0,3%	Not available1	719
El Mundo	Economy	Rato 'sale del armario' y critica por primera vez la política del Gobierno	Not available1	809
El Mundo	Economy	Aguirre lanza una bajada de impuestos en plena crisis	Not available1	707
El Mundo	Economy	Pedro Solbes 'unplugged'	Not available1	226
El Mundo	Science	La OMS, acusada de recibir sobornos	Not available1	666
El Mundo	Science	El genoma humano, hallazgo de la década	Not available1	1.109
El Mundo	Science	CUMBRE DEL CLIMA El progreso de las negociaciones	Not available1	778
El Mundo	Science	Una inmersión en 3D para proteger los océanos	Not available1	783

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Science	El telescopio 'Hubble' detecta los restos de una posible colisión cósmica	Not available1	756
El Mundo	Science	En busca de un fármaco adelgazante	Not available1	272
El Mundo	Science	Un hospital sevillano inicia el segundo trasplante de cara en España	Not available1	217
El Mundo	Science	Los extraterrestres salen del armario	Not available1	533
El Mundo	Science	Una técnica mejora el uso del cordón umbilical en trasplantes	Not available1	443
El Mundo	Science	El portátil como objetivo educativo	Not available1	469
El Mundo	Science	Preservar la intimidad de los pacientes, esencial para garantizar futuros trasplantes	Not available1	1.899
El Mundo	Science	Paneles de luz que se pegan a la pared y no contaminan	Not available1	418
El Mundo	Science	Exteriores pide a Dinamarca información sobre Uralde	Not available1	187
El Mundo	Science	La ONU alerta de la lentitud en el avance de las negociaciones	Not available1	477
El Mundo	Science	Las emisiones de CO2 de España han aumentado un 40% desde 1990	Not available1	341

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Science	El fracaso del plan de renovables	Not available <sup>1</sup>	800
El Mundo	Science	Tienes 'emails', ¡destrúyelos!	Not available <sup>1</sup>	445
El Mundo	Science	Niveles elevados de vitamina D reducen el riesgo de cáncer de colon	Not available <sup>1</sup>	619
El Mundo	Science	La 'llave' genética que nos permite hablar	Not available <sup>1</sup>	1.068
El Mundo	Science	Una nueva técnica para 'cazar' planetas	Not available <sup>1</sup>	491
El Mundo	Science	El Ministerio compra fincas junto al Parque Nacional para adquirir los derechos de riego y evitar que los cultivos sigan secando el humedal	Not available <sup>1</sup>	1.026
El Mundo	Science	La UE no aclara cuánto gastará en el cambio climático	Not available <sup>1</sup>	406
El Mundo	Science	Rusia desarrollará naves impulsadas por energía nuclear	Not available <sup>1</sup>	473
El Mundo	Science	La vertiginosa velocidad cerebral del lenguaje	Not available <sup>1</sup>	616
El Mundo	Science	Células fluorescentes para regenerar el músculo cardíaco	Not available <sup>1</sup>	451
El Mundo	Science	El océano Ártico será navegable en 20 años	Not available <sup>1</sup>	420
El Mundo	Science	Un tesoro de invertebrados bajo tierra	Not available <sup>1</sup>	541

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Science	Garmendia niega recortes en I+D+i por culpa de la crisis	Not available <sup>1</sup>	393
El Mundo	Science	Un informe oficial del Gobierno británico dispara la alarma sobre el calentamiento	Not available <sup>1</sup>	438
El Mundo	Science	La energía nuclear no frena el cambio climático en el planeta	Not available <sup>1</sup>	930
El Mundo	Science	Argentina, en emergencia sanitaria por la nueva gripe	Not available <sup>1</sup>	432
El Mundo	Science	El mapa más detallado de la Tierra	Not available <sup>1</sup>	401
El Mundo	Science	Europa, a la cola mundial de la pesca sostenible	Not available <sup>1</sup>	888
El Mundo	Science	EEUU vacunará a jóvenes de 19 a 24 años contra la nueva gripe	Not available <sup>1</sup>	399
El Mundo	Science	La vacuna de la gripe A puede ser insegura por su acelerado desarrollo	Not available <sup>1</sup>	582
El Mundo	Science	Si hay dudas de seguridad, no se dará el visto bueno	Not available <sup>1</sup>	539
El Mundo	Science	Las neuronas del picor	Not available <sup>1</sup>	361
El Mundo	Science	'Leonardo' viaja a la Estación Espacial	Not available <sup>1</sup>	712

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Science	Greenpeace constata el deshielo ártico	Not available <sup>1</sup>	340
El Mundo	Science	Noruega busca a Roald Amundsen 81 años después	Not available <sup>1</sup>	518
El Mundo	Science	El clima arde, la diplomacia se congela	Not available <sup>1</sup>	829
El Mundo	Science	Menos CO2 evitaría un drama sanitario	Not available <sup>1</sup>	458
El Mundo	Science	El 'hermano' rocoso de la Tierra	Not available <sup>1</sup>	592
El Mundo	Science	Células reprogramadas para curar	Not available <sup>1</sup>	868
El Mundo	Science	El negro astronauta	Not available <sup>1</sup>	418
El Mundo	Science	Energía solar para los barrios pobres de El Cairo	Not available <sup>1</sup>	536
El Mundo	Science	Londres apuesta por enterrar el CO2	Not available <sup>1</sup>	766
El Mundo	Science	Windows 7, gratis total	Not available <sup>1</sup>	411
El Mundo	Science	'Wolfram Alpha': la última revolución en el ciberespacio	Not available <sup>1</sup>	739
El Mundo	Science	El planeta fuera del Sistema Solar con la masa más similar a la Tierra	Not available <sup>1</sup>	496
El Mundo	Science	Sanidad autoriza la selección de embriones para evitar el cáncer	Not available <sup>1</sup>	695



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Science	Un encierro 'marciano' de 105 días	Not available1	705
El Mundo	Culture	Miguel Poveda y Fito, grandes triunfadores de los Premios de la Música	Not available1	663
El Mundo	Culture	El cine 'gay' puede ser sexista	Not available1	299
El Mundo	Culture	Flamenco y música culta en Musicadhoy	Not available1	543
El Mundo	Culture	Bruselas desbloquea la ley que regula las ayudas al cine español	Not available1	534
El Mundo	Culture	De la caída del Muro a Obama, diez historias que cambiaron el mundo	Not available1	993
El Mundo	Culture	La embajada de Israel protesta por una obra "ofensiva" de ARCO	Not available1	297
El Mundo	Culture	Paul McCartney quiere salvar los legendarios estudios	Not available1	218
El Mundo	Culture	La feria abre sus puertas bajo la tensa calma de la crisis	Not available1	237
El Mundo	Culture	Daviz Muñoz, Premio Nacional de Gastronomía	Not available1	290
El Mundo	Culture	Hay ¡bastas! y ¡bastas!	Not available1	467
El Mundo	Culture	Manos de topo, la conquista del mundo a base de cosquillas	Not available1	400

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Culture	Las escritoras dan el golpe	Not available <sup>1</sup>	766
El Mundo	Culture	¿Qué hay de extraño?	Not available <sup>1</sup>	371
El Mundo	Culture	Deconstruyendo a Massive Attack	Not available <sup>1</sup>	650
El Mundo	Culture	Simón Casas ultima una Feria de Fallas histórica	Not available <sup>1</sup>	573
El Mundo	Culture	El Bulli cierra sus puertas durante dos años	Not available <sup>1</sup>	612
El Mundo	Culture	No nos vamos de vacaciones, sino a investigar	Not available <sup>1</sup>	488
El Mundo	Culture	Nuestra cocina será quizá más exclusiva»,	Not available <sup>1</sup>	769
El Mundo	Culture	Los cines de Cataluña cerrarán el lunes contra el doblaje obligatorio	Not available <sup>1</sup>	100
El Mundo	Culture	Guardans recupera la voz	Not available <sup>1</sup>	283
El Mundo	Culture	'Avatar', la más taquillera de la historia del cine	Not available <sup>1</sup>	959
El Mundo	Culture	Mi pintura es una convulsión	Not available <sup>1</sup>	844
El Mundo	Culture	Alejandro Dumas, según Depardieu	Not available <sup>1</sup>	715
El Mundo	Culture	Los 'negros' y el taller	Not available <sup>1</sup>	565
El Mundo	Culture	Els Joglars parodia el futuro	Not available <sup>1</sup>	580

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Culture	Indignación entre la familia y los 'fans' de 'Jacko'	Not available1	438
El Mundo	Culture	Mujeres, mudas, putas y animales	Not available1	798
El Mundo	Culture	Sentimientos líquidos	Not available1	405
El Mundo	Culture	El talento como castigo	Not available1	559
El Mundo	Culture	El cine español pierde a su genio maldito	Not available1	717
El Mundo	Culture	Inventor del futuro	Not available1	495
El Mundo	Culture	Iván, el mago	Not available1	314
El Mundo	Culture	Veinte años, salvados del olvido	Not available1	865
El Mundo	Culture	Un polaco en Andalucía	Not available1	330
El Mundo	Culture	Cameron Diaz, 'la chica del año'	Not available1	789
El Mundo	Culture	Periodismo y espionaje: objetivo, matar a Franco	Not available1	731
El Mundo	Culture	Carmen Thyssen propone que el Estado alquile su colección por un plazo de 25 años	Not available1	1.046
El Mundo	Culture	María España dona el archivo de Umbral a su Fundación	Not available1	661

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Culture	Luis María Anson, Premio Nacional de Periodismo Miguel Delibes 2009	Not available <sup>1</sup>	280
El Mundo	Culture	González-Sinde anuncia la medida en la presentación de un plan de digitalización	Not available <sup>1</sup>	551
El Mundo	Culture	Cartas contra una ejecución	Not available <sup>1</sup>	584
El Mundo	Culture	Flor y acero en Mishima	Not available <sup>1</sup>	559
El Mundo	Culture	Con 'Nine' me sentí borracha de felicidad	Not available <sup>1</sup>	685
			Not available <sup>1</sup>	577
El Mundo	Culture	Querer abolir los toros muestra lo bajo que ha caído el debate político catalán	Not available <sup>1</sup>	577
El Mundo	Culture	Forges y Bajo Ulloa encabezan el apoyo a la prohibición	Not available <sup>1</sup>	214
El Mundo	Culture	Mi generación viene de la nada cultural	Not available <sup>1</sup>	800
El Mundo	Culture	Terenci, 'Mad men' y la retirada	Not available <sup>1</sup>	413
El Mundo	Culture	Tres hitos de una carrera	Not available <sup>1</sup>	624
El Mundo	Culture	Chavela Vargas, verdades como puños	Not available <sup>1</sup>	282

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Motor	La venta de Opel se postpone	Not available1	261
El Mundo	Motor	El mercado europeo sube un 6,3% en septiembre	Not available1	490
El Mundo	Motor	Mercedes fabricará en Vitoria furgones con motor eléctrico	Not available1	402
El Mundo	Motor	General Motors quiere mantener a Opel como marca de ámbito europeo	Not available1	628
El Mundo	Motor	Los neumáticos se apuran más debido a la crisis económica	Not available1	1.074
El Mundo	Motor	Ford Almusafes, a punto de firmar el convenio colectivo rechazado en abril	Not available1	1.444
El Mundo	Motor	Los 'macarras', los conductores más odiados en Reino Unido	Not available1	376
El Mundo	Motor	Los ayuntamientos aplauden la Ley de Multas de la DGT y el PP la condena	Not available1	684
El Mundo	Motor	Un nuevo sistema para cobrar multas a toda velocidad	Not available1	322
El Mundo	Motor	Seat contribuye a una caída de ganancias de VW del 81%	Not available1	402
El Mundo	Motor	Qatar hace caja al vender 25 millones de acciones de VW	Not available1	304

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Motor	Renault-Valladolid se juega su futuro	Not available1	484
El Mundo	Motor	Magna, dispuesta a revisar su plan	Not available1	280
El Mundo	Motor	Tráfico invierte tres millones de euros en 43 nuevos radares	Not available1	1.086
El Mundo	Motor	IG Metall quiere arbitrar el plan de Magna para Opel	Not available1	507
El Mundo	Motor	Los sindicatos alemanes amenazan a GM para que venda Opel sin demora	Not available1	394
El Mundo	Motor	Críticas desde Figueruelas	Not available1	223
El Mundo	Motor	Plan CARS: la angustia sucede a la euforia en Estados Unidos	Not available1	283
El Mundo	Motor	La reparación de coches también choca con la crisis	Not available1	645
El Mundo	Motor	Los fármacos que afectan a la conducción irán marcados	Not available1	332
El Mundo	Motor	GM prefiere a RHJ como socio en Opel	Not available1	311
El Mundo	Motor	Tráfico prevé un 24% menos de movimientos en este inicio de agosto	Not available1	614
El Mundo	Motor	Decálogo para una conducción segura este verano	Not available1	291

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Motor	Despedidos de Nissan cortan el centro de Barcelona	Not available1	390
El Mundo	Motor	Las ayudas y los descuentos impulsan las ventas en julio	Not available1	121
El Mundo	Motor	El fondo RHJ le toma la delantera a Magna para ser el nuevo socio de Opel	Not available1	550
El Mundo	Motor	Los buenos conductores ganan hoy dos puntos	Not available1	376
El Mundo	Motor	Frank Seidel, nuevo presidente de Bosch Iberia	Not available1	189
El Mundo	Motor	Reducido en un 73% el número de afectados por el ERE de Ford	Not available1	131
El Mundo	Motor	El nuevo presidente de PSA reduce el comité ejecutivo	Not available1	425
El Mundo	Motor	UGT intenta recuperar el acuerdo de 2007 en Almusafes	Not available1	295
El Mundo	Motor	Toyota fabricará un iQ de lujo para la británica Aston Martin	Not available1	326
El Mundo	Motor	Porsche franquea la entrada a Qatar	Not available1	209
El Mundo	Motor	Renault Valladolid cerrará si no llega un modelo nuevo	Not available1	413
El Mundo	Motor	Pirelli presenta un ERE	Not	392

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		para cerrar su planta en Manresa	available1	
El Mundo	Motor	Magna visita GM Figueruelas y anuncia que habrá ajustes	Not available1	441
El Mundo	Motor	Koenigsegg llega a un acuerdo para la compra de Saab	Not available1	341
El Mundo	Motor	GM debe presentar hoy en Nueva York su solicitud de suspensión de pagos	Not available1	615
El Mundo	Motor	Philippe Varin asume la dirección del Grupo	Not available1	939
El Mundo	Motor	Magna y Fiat hacen sus últimas apuestas por Opel	Not available1	1
El Mundo	Motor	El 29% de las sillitas infantiles no son seguras	Not available1	550
El Mundo	Motor	Seat estrena la matriculación electrónica	Not available1	864
El Mundo	Motor	Toyota dejará de producir 2,2 millones de coches este año	Not available1	304
El Mundo	Motor	El combustible desconocido España apenas usa el GLP	Not available1	508
El Mundo	Motor	Tráfico descarta relajar su política sancionadora con los parados E. M.	Not available1	283
El Mundo	Motor	Renault pondrá en marcha un tercer turno en	Not available1	383



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		Palencia		
El Mundo	Motor	Volkswagen adjudica a Martorell la fabricación del futuro Audi Q3	Not available1	720
El Mundo	Motor	La seguridad de los túneles exige invertir 360 millones	Not available1	319
El Mundo	Motor	Abu Dhabi recibe una oferta para participar en Opel	Not available1	504
El Mundo	Motor	Seat nombra a Marçal Farreras director de Mercado Interior	Not available1	183
El Mundo	Motor	El nuevo gestor de GM no acepta la 'vía Obama' de suspender pagos	Not available1	701
El Mundo	Motor	La financiación no da tregua al automóvil	Not available1	377
El Mundo	Motor	Anfac pide más coordinación en el respaldo al sector del motor	Not available1	346
El Mundo	Motor	Tráfico desprotege el saldo de puntos de los conductores	Not available1	566
El Mundo	Motor	Los fabricantes nipones piden ayudas directas	Not available1	1.225
El Mundo	Motor	Industria pide al sector que se salve a sí mismo	Not available1	1.417
El Mundo	Motor	La ayuda a la compra dispara las ventas en Alemania	Not available1	370

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
El Mundo	Motor	Los sindicatos de Opel analizan hoy la situación de la empresa	Not available <sup>1</sup>	970
El Mundo	Motor	Honda releva a Fukui y nombra a Ito presidente	Not available <sup>1</sup>	146
El Mundo	Motor	BMW y Fiat 'cortegan' a PSA Peugeot-Citroën	Not available <sup>1</sup>	1.245
El Mundo	Motor	Bruselas estudiará las ayudas a Renault y PSA	2010-03-29	282
Guardian	Economy	Rio Tinto four jailed for up to 14 years by Chinese court	2010-03-29	908
Guardian	Economy	Sharkey calls for musical backing from ministers	2010-03-28	517
Guardian	Economy	Greece prepares €5bn bond issue	2010-03-09	766
Guardian	Economy	Annie Leibovitz keeps photo rights in debt deal	2010-02-25	379
Guardian	Economy	It's time to talk about the Falklands	2009-11-11	749
Guardian	Economy	Reed Elsevier axes chief executive eight months into job	2009-01-11	839
Guardian	Economy	Cracks in O'Reilly's crystal	2009-01-07	1.303
Guardian	Economy	Threat to 450 jobs as Viyella calls in administrators	2010-03-29	516
Guardian	Economy	Siemens to build UK wind turbine plant	2010-03-29	752

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Guardian	Economy	Financial services industry upbeat about growth prospects	2010-03-29	401
Guardian	Economy	Miners lead FTSE higher	2010-03-29	181
Guardian	Economy	Mortgage approvals fall for third consecutive month	2010-03-28	654
Guardian	Economy	Ford sells Volvo to Chinese group	2010-03-29	707
Guardian	Economy	Falkland Islands drilling disappoints for Desire	2010-03-29	477
Guardian	Economy	Bank bailouts not the answer, say MPs	2010-03-28	880
Guardian	Economy	Ofcom plans to cut cost of calls to mobiles	2010-03-28	374
Guardian	Economy	BA cabin crew union disputes Walsh's claims about strike's success	2010-02-03	862
Guardian	Economy	I believe in yesterday	2009-12-18	831
Guardian	Economy	It's a steal: sales stack up at Asda	2009-12-16	926
Guardian	Economy	Boost for youth with 624 creative industry jobs	2009-11-01	518
Guardian	Economy	Disney and Nintendo reinvent Mickey Mouse as an action hero	2009-10-11	690
Guardian	Economy	Former Wall Street financiers face criminal action	2009-09-20	798
Guardian	Economy	Back catalogues spin a new generation of profits	2009-07-26	1.416

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		for record labels		
Guardian	Economy	Bluntly, this is no time for diversions or spending cuts	2009-07-10	1.013
Guardian	Economy	From the archive: There's no place like home - for working	2008-11-30	1.113
Guardian	Economy	We shouldn't have started from here, but we might avoid the worst	2008-11-23	991
Guardian	Economy	Let's chuck the kitchen sink at the economy and try to get it moving	2008-10-02	954
Guardian	Economy	Waitrose checks out convenience store format	2008-09-09	396
Guardian	Economy	US airline shares plummet after old bankruptcy story takes off	2008-08-09	412
Guardian	Economy	Internet: Watchdog continues to sniff around Kangaroo	2008-05-02	510
Guardian	Economy	After Scalextric and Airfix, Hornby adds Corgi to its toy collection	2008-04-10	1.002
Guardian	Economy	Brewery museum goes for a Burton	2008-02-19	323
Guardian	Economy	Rock rescue lifts weight off banks' backs	2008-02-13	793
Guardian	Economy	Classic movie collection up for sale	2008-01-22	326
Guardian	Economy	Getty Images put up for sale with a £770m tag	2007-11-18	570

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Guardian	Economy	When the going gets rough, can our rulers rely on the rule book?	2007-10-21	938
Guardian	Economy	BBC is trying to do too much	2007-10-03	1.225
Guardian	Economy	Fashionable and profitable, the site making millions from style leaders	2007-09-19	1086
Guardian	Economy	Murdoch hints that all online Journal content will be free	2007-08-24	862
Guardian	Economy	Kick-starting a new market	2007-08-12	891
Guardian	Economy	Giant black hole swallows Florida newspaper	2007-07-26	749
Guardian	Economy	Treasures that take place of inheritance tax	2007-07-20	301
Guardian	Economy	ITV set to ink Google search deal	2010-03-28	373
Guardian	Technology	Google to produce internet guide ... in a leaflet	2010-03-25	676
Guardian	Technology	Bletchley Park gets £250,000 for repairs	2010-03-19	456
Guardian	Technology	Where does privacy fit in the online video revolution?	2010-03-29	897
Guardian	Technology	Digital switchover needs greater clarity, say Lords	2010-03-28	794
Guardian	Technology	Google v China: the tech giant learns how to talk to	2010-03-28	726

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		power		
Guardian	Technology	Ofcom plans to cut cost of calls to mobiles	2010-03-28	356
Guardian	Technology	Game developers celebrate tax breaks boost	2010-03-26	2.114
Guardian	Technology	Yes, it's GuardianRoulette!	2010-03-28	378
Guardian	Technology	No need to fear a database society	2010-03-26	733
Guardian	Technology	The art of online conversation	2010-03-25	752
Guardian	Technology	Twitter hacker suspect held in France	2010-03-26	346
Guardian	Technology	The Technology newsbucket: subtitling Gordon, Facebook's eww and more	2010-03-22	635
Guardian	Technology	Science Weekly: The world's funniest joke	2010-03-13	330
Guardian	Technology	Internet picks of the week	2010-03-04	531
Guardian	Technology	My Lords, you can't please the entertainment industry and sustain privacy	2010-02-25	1.094
Guardian	Technology	Is copyright getting in the way of us preserving our history?	2010-02-25	889
Guardian	Technology	UK Web Archive launches with plea for law change	2010-02-24	392
Guardian	Technology	Scribd to launch mobile	2010-02-22	680

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		service		
Guardian	Technology	How ZDNet exposed the Windows expert who doesn't exist	2010-02-21	892
Guardian	Technology	Why Bowie and the Grateful Dead are the web's real visionaries	2010-02-18	769
Guardian	Technology	Google's Nexus shows the way forward for mobile phones	2010-02-07	1.084
Guardian	Technology	Cloud computing: how information giants are setting the pace for the internet's next decade	2010-02-06	1.429
Guardian	Technology	This week's internet previews	2010-02-01	405
Guardian	Technology	Apple iPad will choke innovation, say open internet advocates	2010-01-28	722
Guardian	Technology	How to publish your own book online – and make money	2010-01-25	1.098
Guardian	Technology	From the archive: Macintosh launched by Apple	2010-01-25	521
Guardian	Technology	Apple tablet rumour roundup: a flurry of 50 in Cupertino?	2010-01-25	1.261
Guardian	Technology	Resident Evil Archives: Zero	2009-12-23	469
Guardian	Technology	Blu-ray players could top the Christmas list, but the format has a long way to	2009-12-16	929

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		go		
Guardian	Technology	Stay tuned for technology of the future	2009-12-16	1.229
Guardian	Technology	Ten years of technology: 2003	2009-12-15	656
Guardian	Technology	Millions of 'lost' Bush emails recovered	2009-12-09	407
Guardian	Technology	The 100 essential websites	2009-12-08	2.291
Guardian	Technology	With its real-time search, Google is creating an archive of the present	2009-12-02	612
Guardian	Technology	Google News changes are a bad way to cure a misdiagnosed problem	2009-11-16	840
Guardian	Technology	One month of Twitter hell	2009-11-11	424
Guardian	Technology	Recap: cracking open US courtrooms	2009-11-06	1.049
Guardian	Technology	How news will change in Google's eyes	2009-11-01	647
Guardian	Technology	The new fast ways of keeping in touch are driving us further apart	2010-03-30	738
Guardian	Society	Government in 'utter retreat' over social care plans, say Tories	2010-03-30	1.073
Guardian	Society	NHS spends 14% of budget on management, MPs reveal	2010-03-29	510
Guardian	Society	Oliver's school dinners shown to have improved	2009-07-02	1.066



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		academic results		
Guardian	Society	Martin Murray	2010-03-02	671
Guardian	Society	Children with diabetes 'need more NHS help'	2010-03-30	592
Guardian	Society	MPs demand investigation into Muslim 'spy' allegations against Prevent	2010-03-29	746
Guardian	Society	Police will target dealers when mephedrone is outlawed	2010-03-29	726
Guardian	Society	Pass notes No 2,753: Happiness	2010-03-29	1.021
Guardian	Society	Removing crucifix would violate her Christian faith, nurse tells tribunal	2010-03-29	586
Guardian	Society	Our sex lives. Their agenda	2010-03-23	663
Guardian	Society	The photograph that defined the class divide	2010-03-17	3.018
Guardian	Society	Cutbacks at councils could wipe libraries off the books	2010-03-10	1558
Guardian	Society	Old glories of New Deal still chime in a time of crisis	2010-02-24	763
Guardian	Society	'Libraries needed to go from stacking books on shelves to more active relationships with the community'	2010-01-27	546
Guardian	Society	From the archive: Will	2010-01-19	488

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		the world go 'dry,' and when?		
Guardian	Society	Children given wrong drug doses	2009-12-31	646
Guardian	Society	From the archive: We suffered. We prospered. We survived	2009-12-22	626
Guardian	Society	Children's fitness declining across the world, study finds	2009-11-18	659
Guardian	Society	Is apologising for the past enough?	2009-11-15	622
Guardian	Society	Child migrant scheme: files reveal Whitehall unease	2009-09-20	691
Guardian	Society	Your letters	2009-08-26	518
Guardian	Society	Film archives put colonial slant on English village life during the war	2009-08-21	548
Guardian	Society	UK swine flu deaths climb to 59	2009-08-05	349
Guardian	Society	Legacy of the docks	2009-07-29	1.661
Guardian	Society	Leading questions	2009-06-17	419
Guardian	Society	Memories come flooding back	2009-03-24	534
Guardian	Society	At risk from the registers?	2009-01-21	1.749
Guardian	Society	NHS constitution ends era of 'doctor knows best'	2009-01-12	499
Guardian	Society	Proper snoozes can prevent sneezes, find	2008-12-03	552

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		researchers		
Guardian	Society	Taken as read	2008-11-05	1.459
Guardian	Society	Bodies of evidence	2008-10-22	1.562
Guardian	Society	Meet the historical hoodies	2008-10-17	889
Guardian	Society	Lisa Pontecorvo	2008-10-09	432
Guardian	Society	Children's hospital reels in top building award	2008-10-07	522
Guardian	Society	The scientific application of nun testing	2008-10-07	393
Guardian	Society	Study says fans may reduce risk of cot death	2008-09-03	293
Guardian	Society	Mad pride and prejudices	2008-08-19	1.026
Guardian	Society	Labour is bound to bypass the lessons of the 58ers	2010-03-30	585
Guardian	Culture	Leonardo or Michelangelo: who is the greatest?	2010-03-30	2.384
Guardian	Culture	Courage and Consequence: My Life as a Conservative in the Fight by Karl Rove	2010-03-29	766
Guardian	Culture	Return of the audio cassette	2010-03-22	794
Guardian	Culture	Key to saving libraries: free internet access and Sunday opening	2010-03-19	650
Guardian	Culture	New Bloomsbury archive casts revealing light on Virginia Woolf's death	2010-03-29	847

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Guardian	Culture	Ruth Mackenzie: 'There's no time to mess around'	2010-03-29	1.698
Guardian	Culture	Secrets of the Psycho shower	2010-03-30	955
Guardian	Culture	Blood and Oil and Panorama: Passports to Kill	2010-03-26	802
Guardian	Culture	Lost in Lost: season six, episode nine	2010-03-29	1.152
Guardian	Culture	How to Train Your Dragon off to a roaring start at US box office	2010-03-26	793
Guardian	Culture	Stefan Zweig? Just a pedestrian stylist	2010-03-26	784
Guardian	Culture	My tip for young theatre directors: think outside the box	2010-03-26	591
Guardian	Culture	Crying out loud: Is it OK to sob at gigs?	2010-03-29	517
Guardian	Culture	V&A to unveil glories of Ballets Russes	2010-03-27	650
Guardian	Culture	Gandhi, but with guns: Part Five	2010-03-27	3.698
Guardian	Culture	Exhibitions picks of the week	2010-04-01	1.009
Guardian	Culture	Readers recommend: Songs with great opening lines	2010-03-25	871
Guardian	Culture	Treasure trove of British spy novels to go up for auction	2010-03-20	454

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Guardian	Culture	Juliet Gardiner on writing non-fiction	2010-03-20	1.022
Guardian	Culture	Barry Miles: 'I think of the 60s as a supermarket of ideas. We were looking for new ways to live'	2010-03-20	2.476
Guardian	Culture	The Arts of Industry in the Age of Enlightenment by Celina Fox	2010-03-26	1.064
Guardian	Culture	Readers recommend: Songs with sound effects	2010-03-18	911
Guardian	Culture	Watch this	2010-03-18	420
Guardian	Culture	New music video: David Byrne and Santigold - Please Don't	2010-03-15	120
Guardian	Culture	Tropic of Cancer and Requiem for Detroit?	2010-03-14	819
Guardian	Culture	In the news: David Foster Wallace	2010-03-14	295
Guardian	Culture	The fabulous 50s ... as seen by Ken Russell	2010-03-14	1.396
Guardian	Culture	Margaret Hardman: a forgotten Edwardian talent emerges	2010-03-13	998
Guardian	Culture	Clubs picks of the week	2010-03-18	784
Guardian	Culture	Readers recommend: Midnight songs	2010-03-10	727
Guardian	Culture	David Foster Wallace's archive acquired by University of Texas	2010-03-31	802

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Times	Economy	Isa savers ‘cheated of billions’ by banks	2010-03-31	618
The Times	Economy	Ladbrokes’ new chief Richard Glynn is chasing £12m jackpot	2010-03-31	453
The Times	Economy	Lord Mandelson’s car scrappage scheme reaches end of the road	2009-01-07	394
The Times	Economy	Business in 2009	2010-03-23	909
The Times	Economy	Bailed out banks promise to lend struggling customers £100bn	2010-03-27	599
The Times	Economy	Investment masterclass: it pays to stay with the herd	2010-03-31	1.015
The Times	Economy	BSkyB ordered to cut prices for sports channels	2010-03-31	440
The Times	Economy	Bank of Ireland plunges €3 billion into the red	2010-03-31	902
The Times	Economy	Mandarins may be the power brokers in hung parliament	2010-03-31	582
The Times	Economy	Enterprise Inns attacks Government aid package	2010-03-31	352
The Times	Economy	Gartmore suspends Guillaume Rambourg, its No 2 fund manager	2010-03-30	398
The Times	Economy	Vale and BHP Billiton signal end of annual fixed-price deals for iron ore	2010-03-30	323
The Times	Economy	Britain's economic growth	2010-03-30	568

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		revised up to 0.4%		
The Times	Economy	Supermarkets 'slug it out' as sales growth slides	2010-03-31	440
The Times	Economy	RBS fined £29m for sharing price information with Barclays	2010-03-31	366
The Times	Economy	Former spread-betting employee to be charged by FSA	2010-03-30	826
The Times	Economy	Election uncertainty stalls housing recovery	2010-03-31	313
The Times	Economy	Isas prove why trust is in such short supply	2010-03-31	1372
The Times	Economy	Business big shot: Jac Nasser	2010-03-30	609
The Times	Economy	Google search goes blank in China	2010-03-30	440
The Times	Economy	Kraft increased Irene Rosenfeld's pay by 41% during Cadbury takeover battle	2010-03-30	351
The Times	Economy	Stocks rise over improvement in US house prices and consumer confidence	2010-03-30	338
The Times	Economy	Standard Chartered in Indian listing	2010-03-28	382
The Times	Economy	Pay less but don't downgrade: companies to business travellers	2009-12-20	1039
The Times	Economy	Business Letters, 20 December 2009	2009-04-20	425

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Times	Economy	G'dayUK 2009: Australia reminds you there is more to it than Kylie and Jacob's Creek	2010-03-09	454
The Times	Economy	Eurotunnel profits wiped out by tunnel fire	2010-03-10	460
The Times	Economy	Deutsche Bahn may run London to Frankfurt service	2009-11-11	706
The Times	Economy	Business big shots: Abu-Haris Shafi and Nikolai Kesting	2010-02-26	415
The Times	Economy	Segro looks to foreign markets as vacancies remain	2010-03-24	1006
The Times	Economy	Ian McEwan's use of renewable resources	2010-03-25	1756
The Times	Economy	Disgraced chief bounces back at Samsung	2010-02-05	818
The Times	Economy	Dairy Crest is delivering remarkable results	2010-01-20	752
The Times	Economy	Credit card company blamed for failure as Globespan collapses with £100m debts	2010-02-21	550
The Times	Economy	Royal Liver in rescue talks with Royal London	2010-01-20	569
The Times	Economy	Credit card company E-Clear folds with debts estimated at £100m	2009-12-08	787
The Times	Economy	Xstrata to write down \$2bn on restructure	2009-10-19	350



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Times	Economy	Scottish businesses coping better in recession than rest of Britain, survey shows	2010-03-30	192
The Times	Economy	A third of households frustrated by late postal deliveries	2010-03-20	2291
The Times	Economy	Zurich 'must act' after more mis-selling	2010-03-20	948
The Times	Economy	Five toxic products to handle with care	2010-03-27	1473
The Times	Economy	Don't waste money on young homebuyers	2010-03-27	933
The Times	Economy	Crackdown on offshore tax dodgers	2010-03-21	2335
The Times	Driving	Maserati GranTurismo S automatic	2010-03-28	1359
The Times	Driving	Drug-drivers face crackdown	2010-01-24	533
The Times	Driving	Mégane Renaultsport 250 Cup	2010-04-02	1415
The Times	Driving	Aston Martin Rapide	2010-03-28	1.914
The Times	Driving	Lamborghini Gallardo LP570-4 Superleggera	2010-03-28	549
The Times	Driving	Fire risk in Tata Nano, the world's cheapest car	2010-03-28	332
The Times	Driving	MPs criticise 'wasteful' motorbike test centres	2010-03-28	202
The Times	Driving	Car buyers beware the attack of the clones	2010-03-28	1600

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Times	Driving	On the grid and in plug position	2010-03-28	1818
The Times	Driving	BMW S 1000 RR	2010-03-21	872
The Times	Driving	Electric Leaf to arrive early	2010-01-31	3332
The Times	Driving	Drive of the week: Citroën DS3 1.6 THP DSport	2010-01-31	604
The Times	Driving	Hot wheels: Aspira F620	2010-01-24	420
The Times	Driving	Hot wheels: Gemballa MIG-U1	2010-01-24	428
The Times	Driving	Drive of the week: BMW 530d SE, £37,100	2010-01-17	583
The Times	Driving	Lotus Exige S Type 72	2010-01-17	442
The Times	Driving	Porsche 911 Turbo cabriolet	2010-01-17	652
The Times	Driving	Drive of the week: Honda CR-V EX 2.2 i-DTEC automatic, £29,135	2010-01-17	529
The Times	Driving	Mirror, signal, surf the net on the dash	2010-03-28	870
The Times	Driving	Car Clinic	2010-03-14	1212
The Times	Driving	Drivers face ban if they drink a pint	2010-03-14	591
The Times	Driving	Stuck in a traffic jam, Lord Adonis sees the light	2009-12-04	560
The Times	Driving	Drivers face lower drink- drive limit	2010-03-28	625
The Times	Driving	F1 is in a hurry to get	2010-02-19	1433

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		back in the driving seat		
The Times	Driving	RED driving school owner Lansdowne Venture Group files for administration	2010-02-21	280
The Times	Driving	Red driving school is saved	2010-04-06	339
The Times	Life& style	Do you have adult ADHD?	2010-04-04	1273
The Times	Life& style	A dieter's dilemma	2010-04-04	1803
The Times	Life& style	From hero to zero	2010-04-04	1018
The Times	Life& style	'Essay factory' offers 2:1 degree or your cash back	2010-04-06	484
The Times	Life& style	'If they gave me a house, I'd take it tomorrow'	2010-04-06	1730
The Times	Life& style	Why women go wild for an ice-cold dunk in the sea	2010-04-06	1526
The Times	Life& style	Women who don't realise they're pregnant	2010-04-04	1468
The Times	Life& style	What it feels like to turn into your mother	2010-04-04	957
The Times	Life& style	War of the women at BBC	2010-04-04	904
The Times	Life& style	Profile: Net-a-Porter's Natalie Massenet	2010-04-03	717
The Times	Life& style	Meet Peter Philips, the man who knows what women want	2010-04-04	1067
The Times	Life& style	The hottest chick in town	2010-04-04	759

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Times	Life& style	Something old, something new	2010-04-04	897
The Times	Life& style	Waves of protest in Cornwall	2010-04-04	873
The Times	Life& style	No cider, just rosy	2010-04-04	1179
The Times	Life& style	Don't blame me, blame my sex addiction	2010-04-04	1400
The Times	Life& style	Is art the highest form of sanity?	2010-04-04	602
The Times	Life& style	Doctor Who drops in from Planet Tweed	2010-04-03	419
The Times	Life& style	Why the word hobbies strikes fear into my heart	2010-04-03	882
The Times	Life& style	Behind the wheel: Audi R8 Spyder	2010-04-04	658
The Times	Life& style	Government fails to serve up free school meals for all	2010-04-04	521
The Times	Life& style	No such thing as free	2010-03-30	1410
The Times	Life& style	How genes can affect weight loss	2010-04-04	322
The Times	Life& style	Chocolate treats	2010-04-04	283
The Times	Life& style	Ready steady yawn	2010-04-04	592
The Times	Life& style	Winner's dinners: Man the barricades – I'm back in town	2010-04-06	872
The Times	Life& style	I don't know if I'll be a mum — I can't even cope with my puppy	2010-04-06	1100

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Times	Life& style	Tiger Woods flashed a smile but it did not reach his eyes. 'I can't go back to where I was', he said	2010-03-28	1052
The Times	Life& style	Striking the right work/life balance	2010-04-01	848
The Times	Life& style	Injury gives relieved Fabio Capello time to think about life without England's talisman	2010-04-06	693
The Times	Life& style	Realities of university and reading for a degree	2010-04-06	402
The Times	Life& style	Prince of Wales's red squirrel role is a 'state secret' in Scotland	2010-04-06	1131
The Times	Life& style	Online Ordnance Survey maps are a treasure	2010-04-06	1090
The Times	Art	Maxim Shostakovich — "I feel my father looking over my shoulder"	2010-04-05	1564
The Times	Art	Tale of village's Grand National hopeful could be made into Hollywood film	2010-04-02	907
The Times	Art	Ewan McGregor on Roman Polanski	2010-04-02	1702
The Times	Art	Let's get artists into our churches	2010-04-05	1741
The Times	Art	Bob Dylan scraps tour after China refuses permission	2009-08-16	307
The Times	Art	Behind the scenes of a	2010-04-05	1588

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		brand new Robin Hood		
The Times	Art	All my heartache going for a song	2010-04-04	2059
The Times	Art	The Futureheads take us back to their roots	2010-04-04	976
The Times	Art	Joshua Radin, headstrong but softly spoken	2010-04-04	1135
The Times	Art	Film bid to cast gypsy as Heathcliff	2010-04-03	247
The Times	Art	Ricky Gervais in his most 'postmodern' interview ever	2010-03-28	679
The Times	Art	Drew Barrymore: times have changed but she's still young at heart	2010-04-06	1109
The Times	Art	Exit, pursued by a bull terrier	2010-04-05	1035
The Times	Art	Meera Syal's funny Valentine	2010-04-04	1606
The Times	Art	The joyful rise of Morris's L'Allegro	2010-04-04	1126
The Times	Art	A Peerage? Give me dung beetles any day, says Sir Richard Eyre	2010-04-03	467
The Times	Art	New Doctor Who Matt Smith talks films, fans and David Tennant	2010-04-01	1269
The Times	Art	BBC 'reward director' tried to hide the salaries of high-earning managers	2010-04-04	608
The Times	Art	A rare commodity:	2010-03-30	1495

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		suspense that's not crude		
The Times	Art	Claudia Winkleman will replace Jonathan Ross as Film 2010 presenter	2010-03-31	835
The Times	Art	Banksy's Bristol show 30th most visited exhibition in the world	2010-04-04	377
The Times	Art	Financial genius Lord Rothschild on modern art	2010-04-01	1469
The Times	Art	'Hubble Bubble' tower will be icon of Olympic legacy	2010-04-03	678
The Times	Art	Philip Pullman bravely reimagines The Gospel	2010-04-03	2240
The Times	Art	The Silent State: Secrets, Surveillance and the Myth of British Democracy by Heather Brooke	2010-04-04	1593
The Times	Art	A life in the day: My family and other animals	2010-04-05	948
The Times	Art	The London Eye Mystery at the Unicorn, London SE1	2010-04-05	389
The Times	Art	Il Turco in Italia at Covent Garden	2009-01-06	893
Hola	Society	PENÉLOPE CRUZ COMIENZA UN AÑO CARGADO DE PREMIOS	2009-04-26	763
Hola	Society	El actor de 'Crepúsculo' es el preferido por nuestras lectoras, por delante del tenista español Fernando	2009-04-26	319

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		Verdasco		
Hola	Society	PENÉLOPE CRUZ Y JAVIER BARDEM ACUDEN JUNTOS A LA BODA DE SALMA HAYEK Y FRANÇOIS- HENRI PINAULT	2009-02-24	426
Hola	Society	La actriz española fue una de las invitadas al programa de Oprah Winfrey el día después de conseguir la preciada estauilla	2009-02-13	784
Hola	Society	Penélope Cruz sobre los Oscar: 'Si dicen mi nombre, quiero que de verdad me sorprenda	2009-02-13	700
Hola	Society	La Duquesa de Alba acude con Alfonso Díez al nuevo espectáculo de Isabel Pantoja en Madrid	2010-02-17	338
Hola	Society	Elin Nordegren rechaza volver con Tiger Woods, que planea su regreso a los circuitos	2010-02-18	1.129
Hola	Society	Rania de Jordania, estrella de San Remo	2010-02-17	447
Hola	Society	Vea un adelanto del vídeoclip de Shakira con Rafa Nadal	2010-01-09	383
Hola	Society	Penélope Cruz nos desvela algunas claves sobre su relación con Javier Bardem	2010-01-09	811



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Hola	Society	La actriz española y la cinta de Pedro Almodóvar aspiran a los premios	2009-12-04	2.375
Hola	Society	Angelina Jolie, Clint Eastwood y Kate Beckinsale se llevan a sus hijos de estreno	2009-11-17	399
Hola	Society	La Gran Manzana reúne al espectacular reparto de 'Nine'	2009-03-19	659
Hola	Society	LA GRAN NOCHE MADRILEÑA DE PEDRO ALMODÓVAR Y PENÉLOPE CRUZ	2009-03-10	471
Hola	Society	LA UNIÓN DE ACTORES DEJA SIN PREMIO A PENÉLOPE CRUZ Y MIGUEL ÁNGEL SILVESTRE	2009-02-13	839
Hola	Society	Penélope Cruz cumple su sueño: 'Todavía no me lo creo, es muy fuerte para mí. He pasado muchos nervios'	2009-02-13	1869
Hola	Society	MÓNICA CRUZ: 'ESTARÉ CON PENÉLOPE EN LOS OSCAR. LA POBRE TODAVÍA NO HA TENIDO TIEMPO NI PARA PONERSE NERVIOSA'	2009-01-31	342
Hola	Society	LOS SECRETOS MEJOR GUARDADOS DE LA GALA DE ENTREGA DE LOS	2009-01-11	878

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		PREMIOS GOYA		
Hola	Society	TODO LISTO PARA LA QUE PODRÍA SER LA GRAN NOCHE DE PENÉLOPE CRUZ EN LOS GLOBO DE ORO	2009-01-12	373
Hola	Society	PENÉLOPE CRUZ Y JAVIER BARDEM SE QUEDAN SIN EL GLOBO DE ORO	2009-02-09	1.325
Hola	Society	PENÉLOPE CRUZ GANA EL BAFTA EN SU CARRERA IMPARABLE HACIA EL OSCAR	2010-01-20	775
Hola	Society	Julio Iglesias JR. y Charisse anuncian su compromiso y nos hablan de su boda	2010-01-20	1.931
Hola	Society	Penélope Cruz se reencuentra con Javier Bardem tras la gala de los Globo de Oro	2010-01-13	957
Hola	Society	Penélope Cruz, Charlize Theron, George Clooney o Leonardo DiCaprio se ponen al teléfono para ayudar a Haití	2009-12-17	574
Hola	Society	Tom Cruise y Cameron Díaz se despiden de Sevilla con la intención de volver en junio	2009-11-19	1.03
Hola	Society	Los Sanfermines' de Tom Cruise y Cameron Díaz en Cádiz	2009-06-01	303

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Hola	Society	Pattinson, Miley Cyrus y Zac Efron triunfan en los MTV	2010-02-04	710
Hola	Society	¿Está Courteney Cox de nuevo embarazada?	2009-11-16	289
Hola	Society	Aniston luce tipazo en bikini durante unas relajadas vacaciones en México	2009-10-25	491
Hola	Society	Comprueba cuánto sabes sobre Gerard Butler, el nuevo soltero de oro de Hollywood	2009-06-28	1.273
Hola	Society	Bradley Cooper, el actor al que se relaciona con Jennifer Aniston	2009-06-15	673
Hola	Society	Jennifer Aniston se ríe de su situación sentimental	2009-02-10	3.185
Hola	Society	40 CUMPLEAÑOS DE JENNIFER ANISTON	2010-01-14	849
Hola	Society	La Fundación Reina Sofía aumentará sus recursos para proyectos sociales	2010-01-14	794
Hola	Society	La Familia Real expresa su 'profundo pesar' por el devastador terremoto en Haití	2009-12-03	1.321
Hola	Society	El Rey, Premio FAES de la Libertad	2009-11-23	1.866
Hola	Society	La Reina y la Princesa de Asturias, dos buenas amigas en el Rastrillo Nuevo Futuro	2009-11-03	813

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Hola	Society	Brindis por la Reina en el Palacio de El Pardo	2010-02-19	993
Hola	Horoscope& music	Primera aparición pública de David Bisbal tras ser padre: 'Me siento muy afortunado'	2006-10-05	702
Hola	Horoscope & music	ENTREVISTAMOS A KIKO Y SHARA: EL DÚO REVELACIÓN DE LA TEMPORADA	2008-06-30	1.765
Hola	Horoscope& music	ISABEL PANTOJA, ACOMPAÑADA DE SU HIJA, SE EMOCIONA EN EL HOMENAJE DEL CERTAMEN POTAJE GITANO	2009-10-13	1.296
Hola	Horoscope& music	Noches flamencas en Madrid	2009-10-13	684
Hola	Horoscope& music	Tras su descalificación, Juan Losada: 'Estoy decepcionado con la organización del festival de Eurovisión'	2009-10-13	277
Hola	Horoscope & music	Quiere saber quién es el mejor apoyo de Susan Boyle?	2009-10-13	398
Hola	Horoscope& music	Alejandro Sanz graba su nuevo videoclip rodeado de misterio	2009-06-22	532
Hola	Horoscope& music	Chris Brown se presenta ante el juez tras 32 días de servicios comunitarios	2010-02-12	542
Hola	Horoscope& music	Miguel Bosé pone el toque español en el	-	264

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		Festival de San Remo		
Hola	Horoscope & music	Primeras imágenes del nuevo videoclip de Shakira en colaboración con Rafa Nadal	-	247
Hola	Horoscope& music	Alejandro Sanz, Juanes y Manu Tenorio felicitan a Bisbal por su paternidad	2010-02-10	956
Hola	Horoscope& music	Beyoncé Knowles y Alicia Keys, dúo de lujo en Brasil	2010-02-11	765
Hola	Horoscope& music	Beyoncé, solidaridad entre premios y rodajes	2005-06-09	352
Hola	Horoscope & music	ANIMADA RIFA BENÉFICA Y DIVERTIDO BAILE FLAMENCO	2005-06-09	404
Hola	Horoscope& music	ENTRAMOS EN LA MÁS ESPECTACULAR CENA SOLIDARIA REALIZADA EN ESPAÑA	2009-11-22	334
Hola	Horoscope& music	El guante utilizado por Michael Jackson en el 'Moonwalk', subastado por 235.000 euros	2010-02-16	670
Hola	Horoscope& music	David Bisbal y Elena Tablada han sido padres por primera vez	2010-02-15	433
Hola	Horoscope & music	Madonna, sus hijas y Jesús Luz se 'disfrazan' al ritmo de samba	2010-02-12	802
Hola	Horoscope&	David Bisbal y Chenoa coinciden en la gala de	2009-10-05	773

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	music	entrega de los premios Cadena Dial		
Hola	Horoscope& music	Las gemelas Olsen triunfan en su debut en la Semana de la Moda de Nueva York	2010-05-03	518
Hola	Horoscope& music	Angelina Jolie y Brad Pitt: diversión en familia en Venecia	2010-02-16	521
Hola	Horoscope & music	Leonardo DiCaprio y Bar Refaeli, amor, risas y confidencias en Berlín	2010-02-15	628
Hola	Horoscope& music	'Celda 211', gran trionfadora de los Goya con ocho premios	2010-02-14	419
Hola	Horoscope& music	Travolta y Kelly Preston celebran el Día de los Enamorados en París	February 2010	1562
Hola	Horoscope& music	Horoscope	2009-11-18	3037
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Angelina Jolie y Brad Pitt, ¡diseñadores!	2010-02-11	489
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Conmoción en el mundo de la moda: Muere el diseñador Alexander McQueen	2010-02-18	542
Hola	Fashion and beauty	En la oficina, ¡cuida tus ojos!	2010-01-29	642
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Entrenadores personales, 'fitness de alta costura'	2010-02-16	1039
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Agyness Deyn tropieza en la pasarela... ¡por partida	March 2010	779

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		doble!		
Hola	Fashion and beauty	A la venta, Especial ¡HOLA! con toda la moda para primavera-verano 2010	2010-01-19	671
Hola	Fashion and beauty	¿Quieres convertirte en la nueva 'Gossip Girl'?	-	750
Hola	Fashion and beauty	En el aeropuerto: ¡Vístete como una 'celebrity'!	2007-02-10	451
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Sheila Márquez, elegida 'modelo revelación' de 2007	2009-11-19	717
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Ya está aquí el Calendario Pirelli 2010! ¡Más atrevido que nunca!	2009-12-18	589
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Doña Letizia, Penélope Cruz, Angelina Jolie... Doce mujeres que han marcado estilo en 2009	2009-12-02	437
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Los impresionantes pendientes de Michelle Obama: ¿Los quieres?	2009-01-07	339
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Maria Sharapova, sus nuevas instantáneas como modelo	2009-10-22	294
Hola	Fashion and beauty	John Galliano ha presentado su primera colección de relojes	2009-05-04	611
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Fama y lujo: Cartier celebra su centenario en América	2010-01-13	1036
Hola	Fashion and	Jon Kortajarena, un galán	2009-12-14	601

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	beauty	de cine en Milán		
Hola	Fashion and beauty	La modelo Jourdan Dunn, madre de un niño	2010-02-12	269
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Alexander McQueen: El mundo entero llora su muerte	2010-02-11	271
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Especial Alexander McQueen: su vida	2010-01-27	204
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Karolina Kurkova posa en exclusiva por primera vez con su hijo, Tobin Jack	2010-02-18	845
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Serum, acondicionador y mascarilla: ¿qué los diferencia?	2010-02-17	476
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Ponte en forma jugando al pádel	2010-02-17	291
Hola	Fashion and beauty	¿Cómo afronta tu piel los días de frío?	2010-02-16	366
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Agujetas: ¿se pueden evitar?	2010-02-16	369
Hola	Fashion and beauty	'Tengo el pelo muy rizado y con mucho volumen... ¿cómo lo puedo domar?'	2010-02-12	216
Hola	Fashion and beauty	'Si no uso maquillaje, ¿tengo que limpiar mi piel al final del día?'	2010-02-02	261
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Problemas bucodentales, ¿cosa de mujeres?	2010-02-10	1351
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Belleza práctica: '¿Tengo que usar siempre crema de noche?'	2010-09-04	400



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Hola	Fashion and beauty	¡Guerra a los kilos de más!	2007-08-29	716
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Los secretos de unas cejas bien arqueadas	2010-01-13	917
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Descubre los beneficios del... yoga	2010-01-19	214
Hola	Fashion and beauty	¿Te animas a perfumar tu hogar?	2009-07-24	644
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Tengo la piel sensible, ¿cómo debo cuidarla?	2010-01-13	622
Hola	Fashion and beauty	¿Quieres presumir de sonrisa?	2010-02-01	857
Hola	Fashion and beauty	¿Conoces las propiedades de la lavanda?	2009-09-22	768
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Todos los secretos para elegir y utilizar un perfume	2009-06-18	845
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Cambia la estación, cambia el aroma	2010-02-09	787
Hola	Fashion and beauty	El mejor momento para... iniciar una dieta	2010-01-25	642
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Descubre tres buenos aliados de tu piel	2010-02-02	914
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Coloración casera: ¿conoces sus secretos?	2009-12-21	217
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Trucos de maquillaje para brillar en Nochevieja	2009-12-07	1217
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Masajes: ¡Concédete un capricho!	2009-11-20	684

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Hola	Fashion and beauty	Terapias orientales: ¿Sabes en qué consiste la Moxibustión?	2009-11-12	577
Hola	Fashion and beauty	¿Has probado a practicar Pilates para ponerte en forma?	2009-11-04	440
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Diez razones de peso para hacer ejercicio	2010-01-28	1078
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Cinco madrinas de lujo contra el cáncer de mama	2010-01-21	990
Hola	Fashion and beauty	'Tengo la tensión alta, ¿qué debo hacer?'	2010-01-11	379
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Catarros: más vale prevenir	2009-12-09	496
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Di adiós al insomnio con la medicina natural	2009-12-04	1052
Hola	Fashion and beauty	Estas navidades... ¡ojo con las urticarias!	2009-04-14	914
Hola	Travels	Estuaire 2009: arte y naturaleza a orillas del Loira	2009-10-05	475
Hola	Travels	Viajes de fin de curso, excursiones culturales y actividades extraescolares, para paliar el fracaso escolar en Francia	2010-02-18	571
Hola	Travels	Lastres, mirando al mar	2010-02-17	760
Hola	Travels	Prepara tu vestido, la boda es en Teruel	2010-02-16	855
Hola	Travels	El gran día de los templos	2010-02-13	874

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		de Abu Simbel		
Hola	Travels	Bucea en las islas Medes entre corales y peces de colores	2010-02-13	941
Hola	Travels	Para amantes del jazz	2010-02-17	268
Hola	Travels	Abierto del Museo Diocesano de Jaca	2010-02-17	677
Hola	Travels	ARCO, siempre a la última	-	767
Hola	Travels	Philippe Starck diseña un nuevo hotel en Venecia	2010-02-15	479
Hola	Travels	100 años de la Gran Vía	2010-02-16	1022
Hola	Travels	Rembrandt, Gaugin, Matisse y Picasso se reúnen en Italia	2010-01-17	1431
Hola	Travels	Viajes al espacio, un sueño hecho realidad	2010-04-02	491
Hola	Travels	Homenaje a Jacques Brel en las Islas Marquesas	-	343
Hola	Travels	Los 10 mejores hoteles con 'spa' de España	2010-01-21	1.13
Hola	Travels	Costa Rica: bienvenidos al paraíso	-	1.43
Hola	Travels	<a href="#">Berlín, tradición y vanguardia</a>	2010-01-05	1.041
Hola	Travels	<a href="#">Be italian! (los lugares secretos del musical 'Nine')</a>	2009-11-16	472
Hola	Travels	<a href="#">Londres: guía de 'imprescindibles' de la</a>	2008-08-10	2.75

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		<a href="#">ciudad</a>		
Hola	Travels	<a href="#">Lugares para disfrutar del otoño</a>	2009-10-21	1.483
Hola	Travels	<a href="#">'City break' en Manchester</a>	2009-07-31	1661
Hola	Travels	Ejercicios para hacer más llevadero un viaje largo en avión	2009-02-20	867
Hola	Travels	Santa Cruz de Tenerife ya tiene a su Reina del Carnaval 2009	2009-12-04	1321
Hola	Travels	Doce buenas ideas para dar la campanada en fin de año	2009-05-04	3979
Hola	Travels	La OMS no contempla, de momento, las restricciones de viajes a México	-	776
Hola	Travels	Persépolis: un viaje al corazón del imperio Persa	2009-01-21	390
Hola	Travels	En verano, vacaciones seguras y sin riesgos: pautas para asegurarse un viaje tranquilo	2009-11-19	1042
Hola	Travels	¿Le apetece vivir la magia de Praga en Navidad?	2009-08-13	1583
Hola	Travels	Festivales en los castillos y ciudades del Valle del Loira	-	1061
Hola	Travels	¿Quieres conocer algunas de las playas más románticas del mundo?	No date2	797

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Diez minutos	Celebrities	María José Campanario: "La guerra contra Belén la gané hace mucho"		679
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Lydia Boch: "No volvería a los 20 años"		713
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Óscar Higares: "Ser padre es lo que más alegrías me da"		683
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Agnes Kiraly: "Ojalá Carlos Bardem se lleve el Goya"		744
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Miki Molina: "He renunciado a la vida alegre y a las copas de más"		555
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Miki Molina: "Estoy aprendiendo a encajar las cosas que me han pasado"		692
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Amina: "Cayetano me ha dicho muchas veces que me quiere"		649
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Concha Velasco: "Con mi divorcio he ganado que si suena el timbre"		981
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Concha Velasco: "Soy una mujer que puedo ser ejemplo para muchas personas"		456
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Álvaro de Marichalar: "He tenido cinco novias que ahora son mis mejores amigas"		440

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Diez minutos	Celebrities	Elsa Pataky: “Adrien hace unas costillas americanas que me encantan”		1553
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Manu Tenorio: "Por Silvia siento algo que no había sentido antes"		1128
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Ana Obregón: Su entrevista más íntima		430
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Jaime Cantizano: "Ana Obregón no me ha llamado..."		608
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Mónica Martínez: "Con dos hijos me paro"		845
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Marta Robles: “El mejor regalo es ver cómo se quieren mis hijos”		711
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Pepa Rus: "Aída me ha dado la fama, pero yo sigo poniendo lavadoras”		774
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Entrevista con María José Suárez		754
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Marta Hazas: “Mi novio es un pedazo de actor”		723
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Entrevista con Samanta Villar		692
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Olivia Wilde: “Me encanta el estilo de la princesa Letizia”		342
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Yolanda Aristegui y Jesús Cisneros: “El tiempo no ha matado nuestra relación"		897

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Diez minutos	Celebrities	Carlota Casiraghi, minifaldera y con transparencias		144
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Carolina, cumpleaños con sabor agridulce		497
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Ana Obregón: "Mi padre ya está mejor"		484
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Elena Furiase celebra sus 22 primaveras		108
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Guti apoyó a Arancha en su día más amargo		282
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Bardem se pone en forma en Cádiz		301
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Penélope recibe la visita de su madre y su amiga Goya en Lanzarote		381
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Cannes se rinde a Penélope en ausencia de su novio		590
Diez minutos	Celebrities	Antonio Banderas recibe, de manos de los Reyes, un nuevo premio		580
Diez minutos	Celebrities	La Reina lleva la esperanza a Camboya		348
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Vitaminas, nuestras aliadas		877
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: ¿Qué se esconde detrás de los tics?		786

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Adolescentes y nuevas tecnologías		504
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Digestiones pesadas		557
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: La enfermedad de los celos		364
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Depúrate por dentro para sentirte mejor		390
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Maltrato infantil		300
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Dieta para sentirte ligera		384
Diez minutos	Health	Mónica Cruz presenta Fina y Segura la compresa con alas más pequeña del mundo		307
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Lograr superar el miedo a la muerte		425
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: ¿Gases? Un problema muy común		360
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Conservar las células del cordón umbilical		557
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Adicta a la cirugía estética		384
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Vuelve la gripe de siempre		756
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Cómo lograr un amor para toda la vida		394



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Adelgaza creando tu propio menú		626
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: La enfermedad no es igual para todos		479
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Separación, saca el lado positivo		391
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Miedo a perder el empleo, peligro de depresión		661
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Cómo prepararte para buscar trabajo		353
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Dieta de desintoxicación		262
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Claves para un año 10		699
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Afrontar el futuro sin miedos		367
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Aprende a controlar los excesos		319
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: La familia, descubre su valor		322
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Sida, un mal silencioso		855
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Adoptar, una buena opción		450
Diez minutos	Health	¿Cómo educar sin malcriar?		500
Diez minutos	Health	Mayores, otra oportunidad		223

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Diez minutos	Health	Chicos rebeldes		550
Diez minutos	Health	Cómo llegar juntos a la vejez		400
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Frío, refuerza tus defensas		634
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: ¿Cuándo llevar a los niños problemáticos a consulta?		714
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Saca partido a las discusiones		368
Diez minutos	Health	Sin vergüenza		306
Diez minutos	Health	Gafas de sol, elige la mejor		275
Diez minutos	Health	Más estrés, menos pelo		1061
Diez minutos	Health	Mejora tu circulación		980
Diez minutos	Health	Depresión primaveral ¿cómo aliviarla?		565
Diez minutos	Health	Te asusta la paternidad?		616
Diez minutos	Health	Single, soltera y sin compromiso		1527
Diez minutos	Health	Cuando los padres se hacen mayores		610
Diez minutos	Health	Cómo superar los miedos?		338

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Diez minutos	Health	¿Tienes miedo al segundo matrimonio?		447
Diez minutos	Health	¿Somos como dormimos?		404
Diez minutos	Health	Prepara los campamentos de tus hijos.		425
Diez minutos	Health	Actividades extraescolares ¿producen estrés?		254
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Dale energía a tu corazón		814
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Alimentos antiestrés		355
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Niños solos y ocupados		417
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Un enemigo para el embarazo		509
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: Amar sin perder la libertad		419
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Adolescentes, el cannabis provoca fracaso escolar		518
Diez minutos	Health	Salud: Deferencia la gripe, gripe A, resfriado y catarro		705
Diez minutos	Health	Vida sana: Planta cara al cáncer		846
Diez minutos	Health	Psicología: He cambiado mi orientación sexual		385
Diez minutos	Health	Aromaterapia		949

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
minutos				
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Recupera juventud sin bisturí		649
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	El valor de tu sonrisa		1298
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Bimanán C.L.A. 3G: Adiós a la grasa		302
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Las chicas de la tele guapas... de serie		133
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Mónica Estarreado: “Me veo mejor que cuando tenía 20 años”		623
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	María José Suárez: “Soy muy atrevida para todo”		519
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	No te quedes helada		623
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Biocosmética 100% natural		814
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Vienen de oriente		446
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Sin huella de manchas		96
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Los ensayos de boda de Arantxa		437
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Cuídate con Gemma Mengual		935
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Cuidados para recibir el verano		709
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Natalia en su Grand Prix		416

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Métete en cintura		728
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Calma bajo el Sol		425
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Masaje oriental		218
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Cabello suave en 5 semanas		396
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Piel de seda		468
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Depilación: suave para siempre		755
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Especial Madre: Te trataré como una reina		438
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Siéntete como Cenicienta		418
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Trucos: Cortinas limpias otra vez		371
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	El brezo: una nota de color		594
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Cómo elegir el colchón más adecuado		339
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Pie de elefante: muy exótico		400
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Cómo ahorrar energía		408
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Cactus, los menos sedientos		507
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Más trucos para el Hogar		308

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
minutos	decoration			
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Espejito, Espejito...		343
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Redecora tu cocina		343
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	Llena de color> Cancelar> Enviar		343
Diez minutos	Beauty and decoration	The Singular Kitchen abre tres nuevos centros en España		219
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Zaragoza vive el Pilar		307
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	San Sebastián se viste de cine		671
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Ocio: escapadas al buen tiempo		272
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Manu Tenorio, en concierto el 19 de marzo		512
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Ocio: Hoteles de celebridades		311
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Ocio: Actividades en la nieve		345
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Ocio: Escapadas para Carnaval		262
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Ocio: Escapadas con encanto		613
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Cortijo Matamulas, Ciudad Real		189
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Cocina castellana (Segovia)		263

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Hipódromo de la Zarzuela		1027
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Albarracín en Teruel		105
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Eurovision llega a Belgrado		621
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Sabores de China		407
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Renfe presenta su tren medieval		191
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Rock in Rio Madrid, ya suena		997
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Descubre Expo Zaragoza 2008		667
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Menús económicos (Madrid)		654
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Carolina Cerezuela		171
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Cádiz para todos		120
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Mallorca con glamour		242
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Festivales por España		300
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	El Tirol, ideal en verano		108
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Ofertas por Internet		151
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Comer en el Palace por 35		833

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
minutos	horoscope	€		
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Cocina de autor (Cantabria)		108
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Hoteles y más		106
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Escapada de otoño		64
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Llega “La vuelta al mundo de Willy Fog. El musical”		140
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Valladolid y el cine		281
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Madrid vive sus musicales		295
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Estrenos de cine		288
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Multiaventura en otoño		346
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Mercadillos de Navidad		106
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Stone spa en hotel Casanova Barcelona		196
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	La Navidad invade Disneyland Resort París		231
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Casas rurales para invierno		877
Diez minutos	Travel & horoscope	Parque temático	2010-04-06	1308
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Pressure on Lenny Henry and Dawn French was no	2010-04-07	609



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		laugh		
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	X Factor branded "embarrassing" by Bruce Forsyth in stinging attack on show	2010-04-07	522
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	If we ever fall off a horse, we'd like Jordan to be there please	2010-04-06	259
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	What's this? Gaga looking like a normal sexy lady? How can this be?	2010-04-07	107
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Whitney Houston tour in doubt as star is hospitalised	2010-04-07	197
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Dad of Madonna's adopted daughter Mercy saving money to fly out to see her	2010-04-07	574
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Cheery Cheryl Cole still looks amazing after trans- Atlantic flight - pictures	2010-04-07	305
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Watch out Miley Cyrus and Hannah Montana - Selena Gomez is the new teenage star	2010-04-07	1234
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Selena Gomez: 10 things you need to know about the teenager being billed as the new Miley Cyrus	2010-04-07	239
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Doctor Who Matt Smith wants to change Timelord's dress sense so he can keep warm	2010-04-07	183

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	X Factor branded "embarrassing" by Bruce Forsyth in stinging attack on show	2010-04-06	710
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Katie Price soups up car with Bond-style gadgets over kidnap fears	2010-04-06	433
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Pregnant Dannii Minogue crowned Australia's Most Beautiful Person - see the stunning pictures	2010-04-06	374
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Cheryl Cole comforted by Coleen Rooney	2010-04-06	299
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Simon Cowell's ex Sinitta is a 'spare part' in wedding plans	2010-04-06	296
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Tiger Woods comeback: Fans accept conman who built empire on a lie is gone forever	2010-04-06	858
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Paul McCartney starts rowing on Nancy Shevell sailing date	2010-04-05	765
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	University Challenge: Amazing victory for internet star Alex Guttenplan	2010-04-06	213
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Masterchef finalists grilled on their top tips - and whether chefs are better in bed	2010-04-05	795
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Michael Jackson 'did fatal drugs jab himself'	2010-04-05	273

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Leona Lewis flashes the cash for 24th birthday at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas	2010-04-05	377
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Cole comforted by dancer Derek Hough again in LA	2010-04-05	361
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Amy Diamond is first contestant to be booted off BBC1's Over The Rainbow	2010-04-05	169
Daily Mirror	Celebrities	Beyonce clasps stomach after leaving Nello's in New York	2010-03-11	291
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	English wildlife facing extinction threat	2010-03-30	998
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	I wanted my son's birthmark gone... but it nearly killed him	2010-04-02	1386
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	I watched one daughter die.. to give her twin the chance of life	2010-03-31	1421
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	I slept with over 600 men, then married my childhood sweetheart	2010-04-07	1301
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Men need to know the score about sex	2010-04-05	785
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	London Marathon 2010 - See the route start to finish	2010-03-30	732
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Smile... and look ten years younger	2010-03-24	778
Daily	Lifestyle	What happens when war	2010-03-25	1374

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Mirror		comes home with you		
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	First-time mums in our 40's	2010-03-24	1517
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	How a bride-to-be let her fiance organise the entire wedding	2010-03-22	1042
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	My fake boobs saved my life	2010-03-22	1347
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Dancing On Ice stars skate themselves slim - here's how you can too	2010-03-22	1484
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Sweet treats you can enjoy without piling on the pounds	2010-03-19	367
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Rameeza Mehmud: I taught myself to walk and talk again	2010-03-17	1383
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	How much do kids understand about what things cost?	2010-03-18	1519
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	The new lunch hour beauty boosters	2010-03-18	918
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	My husband was murdered.. just 15 days after we were married	2010-03-17	1226
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Meet the new mums who had babies then boob jobs	2010-03-16	1461
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Should we be able to buy our dream baby?	2010-03-16	958
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	They called us weird but I'm glad I married my step-brother	2010-03-11	1272

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Our messages to mum for Mother's Day	2010-03-10	1507
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	She said my daughter was her baby after stealing her identity on Facebook	2010-03-11	1489
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	A male victim of domestic violence explains why he was living in fear of his wife	2010-03-04	1343
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Netherton's Syndrome: A mother's story	2010-03-05	1292
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	Find out how Kate Driskell lost five stone and left her days as the "fat girl" behind	2010-03-02	1091
Daily Mirror	Lifestyle	With Ian my scars just didn't matter any more: Exclusive	2010-04-04	1300
Daily Mirror	Travel	Follow in the footsteps of England stars	2009-11-07	1023
Daily Mirror	Travel	New Zealand is the Zeal Deal	2010-04-04	1923
Daily Mirror	Travel	Top 10 late holiday deals of the week	2010-04-04	519
Daily Mirror	Travel	Top 10 best gastro pubs with rooms	2010-03-21	963
Daily Mirror	Travel	THE DEAL: MainTop 10 best Easter breaks	2010-03-07	897
Daily Mirror	Travel	Top 10 best farm holidays	2010-02-28	919
Daily	Travel	Top 10 learning holidays	2010-04-04	1257

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Mirror				
Daily Mirror	Travel	Travel: Wish you were..here?	2010-04-02	944
Daily Mirror	Travel	This week's late deals	2010-03-20	1107
Daily Mirror	Travel	Ian Vogler saddles up for the best of the West in Arizona	2010-03-07	1033
Daily Mirror	Travel	Travel: Family fun in California	2009-12-13	1172
Daily Mirror	Travel	Exploring Australia's east coast in a camper van	2009-10-16	1316
Daily Mirror	Travel	Going back in time on the Isle of Wight	2010-04-02	1198
Daily Mirror	Travel	Istanbul: Bazaar and the beautiful	2010-02-20	1241
Daily Mirror	Travel	Travel: Tom Parry tries surf and turf in Sharm el- Sheikh, Egypt	2010-03-13	942
Daily Mirror	Travel	Travel: Jody Thompson hits Kuala Lumpur for top shops and a great F1 Grand Prix venue	2010-02-28	1538
Daily Mirror	Travel	Soak up Sri Lanka	2010-02-20	1232
Daily Mirror	Travel	Kevin Price finds that mountain-top Medellin in Colombia is cool and edgy.. but no longer 'the world's most dangerous city'	2010-03-31	1428
Daily	Advice	5 ways to sort your body	2010-04-08	518

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Mirror		out for Spring		
Daily Mirror	Advice	Letter of the day: Haunted by wild night of passion	2010-04-08	547
Daily Mirror	Advice	Thousands of driver jobs are on offer...if you move quickly	2010-04-08	522
Daily Mirror	Advice	How to be your own boss	2010-04-08	379
Daily Mirror	Advice	How I turned my handbag hobby into a career	2010-04-08	786
Daily Mirror	Advice	Why five-a-day is STILL vital	2010-04-08	1074
Daily Mirror	Advice	Lover's clinging on	2010-04-04	271
Daily Mirror	Advice	My reaction is shameful	2010-04-03	788
Daily Mirror	Advice	Issue of the week: Spring, the time to find loving	2010-04-05	547
Daily Mirror	Advice	London Marathon 2010 - See the route start to finish	2010-04-01	532
Daily Mirror	Advice	Stamford the lion ready to roar in London	2010-03-30	356
Daily Mirror	Advice	Ups and downs on the road to the Virgin London Marathon	2010-04-01	840
Daily Mirror	Advice	Tenants taken for a ride by Foster Stone	2010-04-07	1222
Daily Mirror	Advice	Romania raids net alleged eBay scammers	2010-04-02	927

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
Daily Mirror	Advice	Strip cost of DIY duties	2010-04-02	485
Daily Mirror	Advice	Savvy shopper	2010-04-10	576
The Sun	Celebrities	TERRIFIED AMY WINEHOUSE has been rushed to hospital with agonising pains from her boob implants	2010-04-09	282
The Sun	Celebrities	The Infidel (15) 105 mins	2010-04-10	296
The Sun	Celebrities	N-DUBZ will forever be remembered as those scamps from Camden in north London.	2010-04-10	408
The Sun	Celebrities	Reading Love	2010-04-10	136
The Sun	Celebrities	JLS Barack in the USA	2010-04-10	101
The Sun	Celebrities	ALEXANDRA BURKE has defied SIMON COWELL and bought herself a pooch.	2010-04-11	137
The Sun	Celebrities	DEMI MOORE has climbed out her fair share of cars at premieres and is an old hand at preventing the flash	2010-04-09	156
The Sun	Celebrities	CATHERINE ZETA JONES has fallen for a toyboy.	2010-04-09	150
The Sun	Celebrities	DAVID DUCHOVNY has got the X factor when it comes to gifts.	2010-04-09	243
The Sun	Celebrities	THIS is the French beauty	2010-04-09	227



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		who may have robbed JENNIFER ANISTON of a chance at love with Hollywood star GERARD BUTLER		
The Sun	Celebrities	SELENA GOMEZ wants a role in Harry Potter.	2010-04-08	262
The Sun	Celebrities	MOST of us can delete our ex off Facebook and never see them again.	2010-04-08	686
The Sun	Celebrities	JENNIFER ANISTON's legs must be the envy of many a female tennis pro.	2010-04-10	219
The Sun	Celebrities	COLDPLAY are going cosmic during their latest album recording sessions.	2010-04-09	128
The Sun	Celebrities	MALCOLM McLaren was the outrageous icon who boasted that he invented punk rock - and unleashed the Sex Pistols on the world	2010-04-09	306
The Sun	Celebrities	GEMMA ARTERTON flashed more than just a smile in London last night.	2010-04-09	120
The Sun	Celebrities	HARRY Potter star DAVID THEWLIS is to fly to Los Angeles to be reunited with lover ANNA FRIEL after reports linking her to another actor	2010-04-09	1790
The Sun	Celebrities	FREIDA PINTO is hot property since she starred	2010-04-09	1922

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		in Slumdog Millionaire.		
The Sun	Celebrities	JORDAN treated Alex Reid like a "little dog on a lead" after scuppering his nude photo shoot for a gay magazine, its editor has claimed.	2010-04-09	743
The Sun	Celebrities	ROBERT PATTINSON has landed his dream film role - playing KURT COBAIN in a Hollywood biopic	2010-04-09	430
The Sun	Celebrities	WE'RE used to seeing AMELLE BERRABAH in jeans but the weekend's sunshine brought out the feminine side of the Sugababe	2010-04-10	354
The Sun	Celebrities	CHEATED CHERYL COLE has turned to a PSYCHIC for advice over whether she should dump her love-rat husband ASHLEY.	2010-02-13	872
The Sun	Travel	THAILAND'S luxury resorts, great beaches and warm weather have been attracting a host of celebs	2009-12-19	992
The Sun	Travel	DUBAI's debt crisis means hotels are slashing rates in a bid to boost tourism	2010-04-03	466
The Sun	Travel	RYANAIR, the airline we love to hate, has launched yet another seat sale.	2010-04-02	262

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Sun	Travel	CUMBRIA and the Lake District launched their Lakes Alive season with a spectacular illumination of Hadrian's Wall this month.	2010-03-26	159
The Sun	Travel	HARRY POTTER'S arrival at Universal Studios Orlando could solve Florida's tourism woes	2010-01-29	420
The Sun	Travel	THE South East of England is the place for holidaymakers looking for a bargain break this year	2010-01-01	289
The Sun	Travel	GO wild in France, Italy, Spain and Switzerland as Eurocamp adds more safari tents in 2010	2009-12-20	604
The Sun	Travel	THE Ski Club of Great Britain are warning of the risks of skiing or snowboarding without decent insurance for wintersports	2009-12-20	186
The Sun	Travel	CHRISTMAS just wouldn't be the same without a tree. So why not take it with you on holiday?	2009-12-19	408
The Sun	Travel	WE'VE teamed up with Caribbean specialist, Caribbean Unpackaged, to offer one lucky bidder the holiday of a lifetime	2009-11-21	306

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		in St Lucia.		
The Sun	Travel	With over £200,000 worth of getaways to be won, DON'T miss The Sun's Big Charity Holiday Auction	2009-12-19	295
The Sun	Travel	STRICTLY Come Dancing may be ending but you can still follow in your favourite celebrity's dance steps	2009-07-01	429
The Sun	Travel	20 THINGS EVERY SUN HOLIDAY FAN NEEDS TO KNOW	2010-04-03	4024
The Sun	Travel	"WINE, wine everywhere and loads and loads to drink" as Coleridge might have said in The Rime Of The Ancient Mariner	2010-03-27	657
The Sun	Travel	THE air is thick with the scent of olives, almond and pines.	2010-03-20	637
The Sun	Travel	IT was a holiday that required military-style planning.	2010-03-20	668
The Sun	Travel	THEME parks are back!	2010-04-03	1310
The Sun	Travel	THE festival season beckons with a host of stars, great music, dodgy food	2010-03-19	845
The Sun	Travel	FOR thrill seekers the opening of a new rollercoaster is a major event	2010-04-02	1404

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Sun	Travel	CHOCOLATE? Check. Bunnies? Check	2010-02-20	1040
The Sun	Travel	I KNOW the euro zone isn't the best value for money right now but sometimes your heart must rule your head	2010-03-20	674
The Sun	Travel	THERE is time to grab the last of the spring snow.	2010-01-09	1021
The Sun	Travel	I COULD get used to this.	2010-03-29	655
The Sun	Beauty	LOOKING gorgeous without appearing to have tried too hard is tricky to perfect	2010-03-01	520
The Sun	Beauty	GIRLIE pastels are big news for spring with delicate lilacs and soft greens among the on- trend shades	2010-04-05	430
The Sun	Beauty	IT'S time to get your hands on some nail candy if you want to be on trend this season.	2010-03-31	579
The Sun	Beauty	BEAUTY is in the eye of the beholder - or the bottom of a jar, according to glossy cosmetic ads	2010-04-06	322
The Sun	Beauty	OF horse Jennifer Aniston uses posh products on her hair - right?	2010-03-31	837
The Sun	Beauty	GORGEOUS actress Kaya Scodelario IS our biggest style crush right	2010-03-21	542

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		now.		
The Sun	Beauty	Do you need to shine some shoes but have run out of polish?	2010-03-22	598
The Sun	Beauty	ULTRA-VIOLET hues are lighting up a make-up bag near you.	2010-03-25	456
The Sun	Beauty	SO here I am nervous as hell, about to embark on something I've never done before...getting fit	2010-03-24	440
The Sun	Beauty	MANY women find themselves having to deal with stretch marks at some point in their lives	2010-03-08	195
The Sun	Beauty	GONE are the days when the bun was just for ballerinas and prim headmistresses.	2010-03-17	514
The Sun	Beauty	AROUSED? It's written all over your face	2010-03-15	678
The Sun	Beauty	HARSH winter weather coupled with central heating can play havoc with your skin.	2010-03-10	402
The Sun	Beauty	CELEBS usually fight the signs of ageing, but the latest trend means they're going grey early	2010-03-09	165
The Sun	Beauty	IT'S Oscars time again	2010-02-22	495
The Sun	Beauty	POP diva Mariah Carey ditched the make-up to star as a social worker in the Bafta and Oscar-	2010-03-06	685

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
		nominated film Precious		
The Sun	Beauty	THE stars won't have a hair out of place at the Oscars but you can do just as good a job and create an effect similar to Kate Bosworth	2010-02-26	253
The Sun	Beauty	WHETHER you love to follow fashion or simply admire a adventurous trend, we all love to be ahead in the style stakes	2010-02-18	600
The Sun	Beauty	WHAT a BRIT-iant night it was.	2010-02-23	545
The Sun	Beauty	EVERYBODY'S talking about... the POSH-TOPKNOT instant face-lift.	2009-03-21	991
The Sun	Beauty	ANGELINA JOLIE is known for her fab face.	2010-04-08	105
The Sun	Beauty	LORRAINE KELLY is the face of The Sun's	2010-04-08	11,950
The Sun	Fashion and health	Persistent pain is thighly vexing	2010-03-25	300
The Sun	Fashion and health	SOCIAL networking websites such as Facebook are triggering a rise...	2010-04-09	126
The Sun	Fashion and health	FLORAL fashion is tipped to be a winner on Ladies' Day at Aintree racecourse today	2010-04-09	143
The Sun	Fashion and	SOPHISTICATED Coleen Rooney stunned	2010-04-09	430

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
	health	race-goers today turning up in a daring sheer number.		
The Sun	Fashion and health	EACH week we showcase the hottest must-have items on the High Street and the internet	2010-04-07	125
The Sun	Fashion and health	CHARM jewellery just got good enough to eat	2010-04-05	138
The Sun	Fashion and health	IF you want to latch on to the latest trends, don't look to London.	2010-04-02	286
The Sun	Fashion and health	PREPARE to bare...	2010-04-02	182
The Sun	Fashion and health	THEY might have designers on speed dial but even celebrities sometimes love a bargain	2010-03-26	140
The Sun	Fashion and health	KHAKI gets a modern makeover this season with the hot new "glamouflage" trend.	2010-03-26	186
The Sun	Fashion and health	WRITE these dates in your diary for April, girls - NO fashionista will want to miss them!	2010-03-24	304
The Sun	Fashion and health	WE can't get enough of floor sweeping frocks and skirts.	2010-03-22	143
The Sun	Fashion and health	MUM-TO-BE Dannii Minogue is making her Marks as a fashion model in M&S's latest campaign	2010-03-19	81



<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
The Sun	Fashion and health	BLING isn't just for evenings	2009-08-21	223
The Sun	Fashion and health	X Factor marks the style spot - especially when it comes to a certain pair of panel judges	2010-04-08	187
The Sun	Fashion and health	EXPERTS have leapt to the defence of fruit and veg's cancer-beating qualities	2010-04-08	462
The Sun	Fashion and health	I'VE heard it hundreds of times before. I've not been the same since I stopped smoking	2010-04-08	963
The Sun	Fashion and health	TRAVELLING back from Easter's chocolate fest	2010-04-01	471
The Sun	Fashion and health	BURGERS and pizza are as addictive as heroin and cigarettes, scientists warned this week	2010-04-01	608
The Sun	Fashion and health	FLICKING through his copy of The Sun during his lunch break	2010-04-01	1.823
The Sun	Fashion and health	THIS amazing image is the winner of our Science: [So What? So Everything] Living Science competition.	2010-04-01	330
The Sun	Fashion and health	WHAT do you have 16 times a year, on average? A hangover? A trip to the cinema? Sex?	2010-03-25	512
The Sun	Fashion and health	ONLY 77 days to the	2010-03-25	489

<b>Quality/ tabloid</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of words</b>
	health	World Cup and your heart's racing already. Oh dear.		
The Sun	Fashion and health	NEXT time you tuck into chips	2010-03-31	471
The Sun	Fashion and health	HOLDING her longed-for baby in her arms, Mandy McMillan memorised every little feature	2010-03-25	1.296
The Sun	Fashion and health	IT has been a bad week for medics	2010-03-25	841
The Sun	Fashion and health	I HAVE high blood pressure	2009-09-29	459

<sup>1</sup> dates not available in the on-line version of *El Mundo*

<sup>2</sup> dates not found in the on-line version of *Diez minutos*